Public Opinion Survey on Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

KAP study

Analytical Report

Prepared for
Content

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Methodology
Key Findings

Water Supply Situation in the Households
Toilet Conditions in the Households
Garbage Disposal
Household Cleaning Practices
Household Hygiene Practices
Hygiene Practice by Children
WASH Situation in Public Places
Media Consumption
Communication Campaign Evaluation

Appendix: Households` Profile
Research Tasks

- To develop a set of indicators for sanitation and hygiene practices and behavior;
- To assess knowledge, attitude and practice of sanitation and hygiene habits within the area and target audience;
- To identify cultural beliefs, norms, habits and misconceptions;
- To evaluate current situation and challenges affecting existing knowledge, attitudes and behavior;
- To identify target audience challenges in access to drinking and technical water;
- To identify barriers hindering proper hygiene behavior;
- To assess challenges and opportunities for improving hygiene behavior of target population;
- To identify WASH knowledge, attitude and practices;
- To evaluate the use of ADRA / UNICEF hygiene promotion materials and their effectiveness within the target area and among the target audience;
- To assess the awareness level of www.7planets.com.ua website, its use and effectiveness;
- To provide knowledge on preferred channels of communication for different target groups.
6 geographical areas of ADRA activities:
- Mariupol city;
- Volnovakha raion;
- Mariinskyi raion;
- Nikolskiy (Volodarskiy) raion;
- Pokrovsk (Krasnoarmiyskiy) raion;
- Velykonovosilkivskiy raion.

The entire Donetsk oblast (GCA) was covered by the study.

- Parents and caregivers of children ages 0-18 divided in 2 groups:
  - families with children up to 5 y.o.
  - families with children 6-18 y.o.
- Children 7-18 y.o.
- Displaced People and People from Host communities;

- July-August 2016
## Methodology (2)

### Qualitative part: 8 focus groups

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>raion</th>
<th>Displaced People</th>
<th>People from Host communities</th>
<th>Children mixed IDPs and from host community</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Parents and caregivers of children up to 5</td>
<td>Parents and caregivers of children 6-18</td>
<td>Parents and caregivers of children up to 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mariupol city</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zlotoustivka village, Volnovakha raion</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pokrovsk, Pokrovsk (Krasnoarmyiiskyi)raion</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Total</em></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Quantitative part: in-person interviews

Representative sample for each of the target areas.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>raion</th>
<th>Sample size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Parents and caregivers of children 0-18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mariupol city</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volnovakha raion</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mariinsky raion</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nikolskiy (Volodarskiy) raion</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pokrovsk (Krasnoarmyiiskyi) raion</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Velykonovosilkivskyi raion</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Total</em></td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Representative sample of the entire Donetsk oblast (GCA).

Parents and caregivers of children 0-18 y.o.: N=300, representative for the entire oblast.
Children 7-18: N=50

Oversampling of Displaced People in 6 focused regions, N=200.
1. Water Supply

Tap water-related issues constitute the most pressing matter in the focus region:

- Interruptions in centralized water supply;
- High level of dissatisfaction with the tap water quality;
- Tap water is not suitable for human consumption, making people look for other sources of drinking water.

Among all raions in the study, the most critical situation with the water supply is observed in Volnovaha and Mariinka raions:

- In Volnovaha raion people often complain about water supply interruptions, while residents of this area mostly use tap water for drinking and cooking purposes;
- Mariinka area has a comparatively low access to central water supply and people usually consume tap water for drinking/cooking purposes.

The lowest access to central water supply is observed in Nikolske and Velyka Novosilivka raions and residents of these districts often use water from the wells.

Only 42% of respondents practice additional tap water purification before consumption with the lowest levels of purification practices registered in Mariupol (possibly due to the fact that residents use water from the tanks in this area) and Nikolske raions (water mostly consumed from wells).

The population in the studied region is highly aware of the dangers related to consuming water of poor quality, identifying the main risks as gastrointestinal disorders and various diseases. About 5% of respondents mentioned cases of people getting sick due to the use of low quality water, with these cases concerning mainly adults. It is important to note that, for the most part, these were the households not practicing any additional water purification.
2. Sanitary conditions

In general, respondents from the focus regions are not concerned about any issues with toilet conditions and waste disposal services. Most households have their own restrooms/toilets, toilet paper and proper facilities for washing hands with the soap. The most critical situation is observed in Mariinka, Nikolske, Pokrovsk (formerly Krasnoarmiisk) and Velyka Novosilivka raions, as these areas registered the lowest number of households that have proper conditions for washing hands after using the restroom, especially using soap. Similar situation is observed in oblast as a whole.

Most households regularly clean the restrooms/toilets and use special cleaning products for these purposes. The lowest rates of toilet cleaning supplies usage were registered in Mariinka, Nikolske and Velyka Novosilivka raions.

The overall situation with garbage disposal is not perfect, however, it is not perceived as problematic by most respondents: only 85% of the households in the focus regions have access to centralized garbage collection, and 74% – are provided with special garbage cans. The worst situation is observed in Velyka Novosilka, Nikolske and Mariinka raions.

The households with children do cleaning, laundry and iron clothes on a regular basis. Most respondents use special products for cleaning, doing laundry, dishwashing, etc., but more than one third expressed dissatisfaction with the high price of such products.

Households in Mariupol and Nikolske raions demonstrate the highest levels of dissatisfaction.

Therefore:

- Key initiatives should be aimed at improving people’s access to safe and clean drinking water, as it is currently the most pressing issue for the population concerned;
- Primary attention should be directed to Velyka Novosilka, Nikolske and Mariinka raions, as the study revealed a full range of WASH issues in these districts.
3. Hygiene Practices among Caregivers and Children

Most households sufficiently provide themselves with 5 types of personal hygiene products: soap, toothpaste, toothbrushes, shampoo and toilet paper. However, respondents demonstrate high levels of dissatisfaction with the fact that access to these personal care items is usually too expensive.

The majority of children and adults follow basic personal hygiene rules:

- 90% of caregivers and 87% of children state that they always wash hands with soap after using the toilet and before eating;
- Most respondents shower every day and clean teeth at least once a day;
- Children regularly change/wear clean underwear and clothes.

However, the level of hand washing in two most important situations is lower in oblast as a whole (68%), as well as in Velyka Novosilka, Nikolske and Pokrovsk (formerly Krasnoarmiisk) raions.

Therefore:

- In terms of personal hygiene maintenance, further efforts should be aimed at increasing accessibility of personal care and hygiene products.
- Communication focus in this area should be directed at hand washing practices.
4. Hygiene and Sanitary Conditions in Public Places

In general, respondents state that most pre-schools/kindergartens demonstrate high levels of overall compliance with hygiene and sanitary standards.

In addition, there are no considerable violations registered in elementary/secondary schools, although there are some issues related to drinking water access (28% of children confirm having no access to drinking water in their schools) and restroom conditions (75% of schoolchildren are not provided with soap).

The worst situation has been registered in children’s medical institutions: they are not provided with the sufficient number of wastebaskets and garbage cans, restrooms are not clean enough, there is no soap in the restrooms and often there is no access to running water to wash hands after using the toilet.
5. Communication

Both caregivers and school-age children do not lack any information on personal hygiene matters.

For the caregivers, the main information channels on personal hygiene are TV, health professionals and the information disseminated in the medical institutions; while for children - parents, teachers and educational materials are key channels on this subject.

About 86% of children receive plenty of information on hygiene at school and 85% of kids discuss personal hygiene matters with their parents.

6. Communication Campaign Evaluation

In general, every other caregiver and school-age child are able to recall at least one campaign material, most frequently mentioning posters on hand washing and posters on the basic rules of personal hygiene. The majority of respondents perceive information materials in a positive way, considering them compelling and useful.

Almost 1% of caregivers and 1% of children confirm having visited the “Seven planets” website. The idea of such website is more appealing to caregivers than to their school-age children. Ultimately, it may be interesting for preschoolers, who would use it together with their parents.

One out of four children report having attended special events dedicated to personal hygiene matters and perceive such events in a very positive way.
Water Supply Situation in Households
34% of households have access to tap water facilities without interruptions (within last week there were no interruptions longer than 2 hours).

80% of households that have access to tap water are unsatisfied with its quality. The main reasons are:
- The water is not suitable for drinking
- The water has a high sediment content, is cloudy
- The water contains impurities

31% of households unsatisfied with the quality of the water they drink. The main reasons are:
- No guarantee on the water quality
- This water requires additional treatment, is insufficiently purified, contains impurities and deposits
- This water is very expensive, the price does not match the quality

42% of households use tank water for drinking and cooking without any additional purifying
- 5% of households use tap water for drinking and cooking without any additional purifying
- 5% of households use bottled water for drinking and cooking without any additional purifying

96% agree with the statement that “Drinking and cooking food with water of poor quality can be dangerous to human health”

5% of households mentioned cases of diseases that may be caused by poor water quality, adults mostly (4%)
Major water-related issues identified during the focus groups discussions became also evident in the quantitative study:

- Constant running water interruptions: tap water is supplied during limited hours and can be cut off without any explanation;
- Low quality of running water: not suitable for drinking, contains sediment, has an unpleasant taste and bad smell.

Given the issues listed above, people have to buy water for drinking and cooking purposes.
• Areas with the lowest rates of access to tap water are Nikolske, Velyka Novosilivka, and Mariinka raions.
• The overall problem of water supply interruptions is definitely more severe in the focus areas in comparison to oblast as a whole. Pokrovsk (formerly Krasnoarmiisk) raion demonstrates the worst level among the raions in the study.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample type</th>
<th>Respondents type</th>
<th>6 Focused raions</th>
<th>Oblast (representative)</th>
<th>Host Community</th>
<th>IDPs</th>
<th>Mariupol</th>
<th>Volnovakhraion (district)</th>
<th>Mariinka raion (district)</th>
<th>Nikolske raion (district)</th>
<th>Pokrovsk raion (district)</th>
<th>Velyka Novosilivka raion (district)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Have tap water facility</td>
<td></td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td>81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have tap water facility without interruptions</td>
<td></td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not satisfied with tap water facilities because of:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ The water is not suitable for drinking</td>
<td></td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ The water has a high sediment content, it is cloudy</td>
<td></td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ The water contains impurities</td>
<td></td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Interruptions to running water supply</td>
<td></td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Running water prices are high, the price does not match the quality</td>
<td></td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ The water smells bad</td>
<td></td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Low water flow/pressure in the tap</td>
<td></td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Significantly lower comparing with 6 focused regions
Significantly higher comparing with 6 focused regions
Drinking Water

Drinking water satisfaction

- Completely satisfied: 20%
- Rather satisfied: 49%
- Rather not satisfied: 14%
- Not satisfied at all: 13%
- Hard to say: 31%

Reasons of low scores

- There is no guarantee of the water quality: 6%
- This water requires additional treatment: 32%
- This water is insufficiently purified, it contains impurities and sediment: 40%
- This water is very expensive, the price does not match the quality: 39%
- It is difficult/hard to deliver purchased water to home: 28%
- This water is not supplied in sufficient quantities, we lack water: 11%

N=111, unsatisfied with drinking water

Drinking water without additional purification

- Purchased bottled water: 5%
- Running/tap water: 5%
- Water from the well: 3%
- Water from the stand-pipe: 2%
- Free bottled water: 0%

Methods of additional purification

- Boiling: 80%
- Using carbon filters: 31%
- Precipitation: 13%
- Freezing: 1%
- Chlorination: 1%

N=360, using additional cleaning

Caregivers, 6 focused regions

Purchased bottled water remains the main source of drinking water in the region. Only 42% of households practice additional water treatment. In most cases, people who consume bottled water are those who do not use any extra water purification methods.
Residents of Mariupol confirm consuming bottled water more often than others. It is worth mentioning that buying tank water is still a comparatively uncommon practice among the local population.

Mariupol demonstrates the lowest rates in additional drinking water purification (which is probably due to consumption of purchased bottled water), as well as Nikolske raion, where people mainly drink water from a well or a standpipe.

### Table: Drinking Water Use

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Use in household for drinking and cooking:</th>
<th>6 Focused raions (representative)</th>
<th>Respondents type</th>
<th>6 Focused raions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Purchased water from the tanks</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Running/tap water</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water from the well</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchased bottled/pre-packed water</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water from the stand-pipe/pump-room/spring</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free pre-packed/bottled water</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Give children to drink/use for making food for them:</th>
<th>6 Focused raions (representative)</th>
<th>Respondents type</th>
<th>6 Focused raions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Purchased water from the tanks</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Running/tap water</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchased bottled/pre-packed water</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water from the well</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water from the stand-pipe/pump-room/spring</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free pre-packed/bottled water</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Using additional cleaning methods | 42% | 47% | 47% | 45% | 42% | 65% | 7% | 17% | 24% | 30% | 18% |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Drinking water without additional cleaning: | 42% | 21% | 26% | 37% | 65% | 7% | 17% | 24% | 30% | 18% |
| Purchased water from the tanks: I come with empties and fill | 5% | 11% | 6% | 5% | 4% | 5% | 8% | 1% | 6% | 3% |
| Running/tap water | 5% | 10% | 7% | 8% | 4% | 14% | 5% | 7% | 6% | 2% |
| Water from the well | 3% | 9% | 8% | 4% | 0% | 6% | 5% | 27% | 3% | 3% |
| Water from the stand-pipe/pump-room/spring | 2% | 1% | 4% | 0% | 0% | 1% | 3% | 13% | 1% | 7% |
| Free pre-packed/bottled water (provided by volunteers) | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
Drinking and cooking food with water of poor quality can be dangerous to human health

96% agree with statement

Can cause

Gastrointestinal diseases (diarrhea, vomiting, indigestion) 93%
Kidney disease (stones, sand) 51%
Cholera 19%
Bone and joint diseases (calcium deposit build-up) 18%
Dental diseases (dental decay, periodontal disease) 15%
Typhoid fever 8%
Diabetes 4%
Conjunctivitis, eye inflammation 3%

Cases of disorder/disease related to poor quality of water within the last month

Who:
- Adults (19 y.o. and older) 4%
- Children aged 6-18 years 1%
- Children aged 3-5 years 0%

Additional purification usage among cases reported
- Do not use add. water purification 77%

Caregivers, 6 focused regions, N=360

N=347, agree that “Drinking and cooking food with water of poor quality can be dangerous to human health”
## Risk of Using Water of Poor Quality. Details

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample type</th>
<th>Respondents type</th>
<th>6 Focused raions</th>
<th>6 Focused raions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6 Focused raions</td>
<td>(representative)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Oblast</td>
<td>(representative)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Host Community</td>
<td>IDPs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agree that:</td>
<td></td>
<td>96%</td>
<td>94%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Drinking and cooking food with water of poor quality can be dangerous to human health”</td>
<td></td>
<td>96%</td>
<td>94%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Using of poor quality water can cause:</td>
<td></td>
<td>96%</td>
<td>94%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Gastrointestinal diseases (diarrhea, vomiting, indigestion)</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>89%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Kidney disease (stones, sand)</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Cholera</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Bone and joint diseases (calcium deposit build-up)</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Dental diseases (dental decay, periodontal disease)</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Typhoid fever</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Diabetes</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Conjunctivitis, eye inflammation</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Had cases of disorder/disease related to poor quality of water over the last month among:</td>
<td></td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Adults (19 y.o. and older)</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Children aged 6-18 years</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Children aged 3-5 years</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Children under the age of 2</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Significantly lower comparing with 6 focused regions*
*Significantly higher comparing with 6 focused regions*
Toilet Conditions in Households
Toilet Facilities. Indicators

- 99% of households use their own restroom (used only by family members).
- 56% of households use the restroom that meets all requirements.
- 95% of households use cleaning products for the toilet.
- 98% agree with the statement that “Failure to maintain restroom cleanliness may be dangerous for human health.”
- 39% of households are unsatisfied with the availability of toilet paper and toilet cleaning supplies. The main reason is high price.
- 66% of households with children under 5, who do not use the toilet, dispose of diapers/potty contents in the toilet.
- 94% of households have toilet paper in the restroom.
- Inside the restroom or nearby, there is access to running water enabling people to wash their hands after using the toilet (89%).
- Inside the restroom or nearby, there is soap enabling people to wash their hands after using the toilet (89%).
- 1% of households mentioned cases of diseases that can be caused by filthy toilets.
The overall situation as to toilet/restroom conditions is quite positive in the study area with respondents demonstrating high levels of satisfaction. The most common problems are often related to low water flow/flush pressure and no possibility to connect the toilet to the central sewage system.

Most households have toilet paper, lighting and hand washing (running water and soap) facilities; still, only 56% of households usually comply with the full set of requirements on restroom/toilet conditions.
The majority of districts in the study (except Mariupol and Volnovaha raions) demonstrate slightly lower levels of access to running water and soap when using the restroom. This may be due to a fact that a low number of restrooms/toilets are located inside the main building.

The IDPs and interview participants in Nikolske and Velyka Novosilivka raions express the highest levels of dissatisfaction with the toilet conditions.

Toilet Description. Details

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample type</th>
<th>Respondents type</th>
<th>6 Focused raions (representative)</th>
<th>Oblast (representative)</th>
<th>Host Community</th>
<th>IDPs</th>
<th>Mariupol</th>
<th>Volnovakha raion (district)</th>
<th>Mariinka raion (district)</th>
<th>Nikolske raion (district)</th>
<th>Pokrovsk raion (district)</th>
<th>Velyka Novosilivka raion (district)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Toilet inside the house/apartment</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toilet meets all requirements</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ There is toilet paper in the restroom</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Inside the restroom or nearby, there is an access to running water enabling people to wash their hands after using the toilet</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Inside the restroom or nearby, there is soap enabling people to wash their hands after using the toilet</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unsatisfied with the toilet facilities because of:</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Low water flow/flush pressure</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ No possibility to connect the toilet to central sewage system</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Restroom is not clean enough</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Interruptions in water supply and oftentimes the toilet cannot be flushed</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Significantly lower comparing with 6 focused regions
Significantly higher comparing with 6 focused regions
Toilet Usage by Children under 5

Children under 5 use

- Shared toilet without any accessories for children; 32%
- Shared toilet with children’s accessories; 8%
- Children’s potty; 42%
- Diapers; 17%
- Hard to say; 1%

Children’s stool disposed

- 66% into the toilet
- 84% into the toilet
- 80% into the toilet
- 62% into the toilet
- 53% into the toilet
- 60% into the toilet

40% of children under 5 use shared restrooms/toilets. When children use potties or diapers, stool is often disposed into the toilet.

N=113, households with children under 5 who do not use shared toilet

N=188, households with children under 5

Caregivers, 6 focused regions, N=360
Frequency of toilet cleaning

- Several times per week: 74%
- Once a week: 20%
- Less than once a week: 3%
- Hard to say: 2%

Cleaning products

- Use household products for cleaning: 95%

Satisfaction with the availability of toilet paper and household cleaning products

- Completely satisfied: 34%
- Rather satisfied: 27%
- Rather not satisfied: 25%
- Not satisfied at all: 16%
- Hard to say: 4%

Reasons for dissatisfaction

- High prices: 39%
- No products safe for children: 20%
- Products mostly of poor quality: 14%
- Small product range: 6%
- Product shortage: 5%

N=140, unsatisfied with availability

Toilet cleaning once a week or more often

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample type</th>
<th>Respondents type</th>
<th>6 Focused raions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Toilet cleaning once a week or more often</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>91%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Use toilet cleaning products

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample type</th>
<th>Respondents type</th>
<th>6 Focused raions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Use toilet cleaning products</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>93%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Not satisfied with availability of toilet paper and household cleaning/disinfection products because of:

- High prices – I have to buy cheaper products: 29%
- There are no products that are safe for children: 34%
- These products are mostly of poor quality: 41%
- Small product range, no products by the brands I prefer: 45%
- Product shortage – there are no/barely no such products available at the store: 41%

N=140, unsatisfied with availability

Significantly lower comparing with 6 focused regions
Significantly higher comparing with 6 focused regions
Risk of Using a Dirty Toilet

Failure to maintain restroom cleanliness may become a threat to human health

- Hard to say
- Strongly disagree
- Rather disagree
- Rather agree
- Strongly agree

98% agree with statement

Can cause

- Gastrointestinal diseases (diarrhea, vomiting, indigestion) 85%
- Hepatitis 20%
- Cholera 16%
- Typhoid fever 7%
- Measles 3%
- Poliomyelitis 3%

N=347, agree that “Drinking and cooking food with water of poor quality can be dangerous to human health”

Cases of disorder/disease related to using a dirty toilet within the last month

Caregivers, 6 focused regions, N=360
## Risk of Using Dirty Toilet. Details

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample type</th>
<th>Respondents type</th>
<th>6 Focused raions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6 Focused raions (representative)</td>
<td>Oblast (representative)</td>
<td>Host Community</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Agree that:  
“Failure to maintain restroom cleanliness may become a threat to human health” | | 98% | 97% | 98% | 99% | 97% | 100% | 99% | 95% | 99% | 99% |

### Using a dirty toilet can cause:

- **Gastrointestinal diseases (diarrhea, vomiting, indigestion)**  
  - 85%  
  - 74%  
  - 82%  
  - 82%  
  - 99%  
  - 78%  
  - 88%  
  - 83%  
  - 77%

- **Hepatitis**  
  - 20%  
  - 30%  
  - 24%  
  - 30%  
  - 19%  
  - 25%  
  - 27%  
  - 38%  
  - 9%  
  - 30%

- **Cholera**  
  - 16%  
  - 17%  
  - 15%  
  - 19%  
  - 20%  
  - 10%  
  - 25%  
  - 22%  
  - 1%  
  - 13%

- **Typhoid fever**  
  - 7%  
  - 12%  
  - 7%  
  - 13%  
  - 11%  
  - 3%  
  - 13%  
  - 10%  
  - 0%  
  - 2%

- **Measles**  
  - 3%  
  - 10%  
  - 4%  
  - 7%  
  - 5%  
  - 1%  
  - 2%  
  - 8%  
  - 1%  
  - 1%

- **Poliomyelitis**  
  - 3%  
  - 18%  
  - 6%  
  - 11%  
  - 4%  
  - 1%  
  - 1%  
  - 14%  
  - 1%  
  - 1%

### Within the last month had cases of disorder/disease related to not maintaining restroom cleanliness:

- 1%  
- 0%  
- 1%  
- 1%  
- 0%  
- 1%  
- 2%  
- 1%  
- 1%  
- 1%
Garbage Disposal
85% of households have access to centralized garbage disposal

21% of households are unsatisfied with the garbage disposal facilities. The main reasons are:
- Garbage collection places/dumps are filthy, many unpleasant odors there
- There are no special cans/dumps for garbage collection

For 81% of households centralized garbage collection service is available once a week or more often

74% of households are provided with special garbage cans
In general, respondents do not report waste management to be a problem: most have access to an organized garbage collection service. At the same time, 74% of interviewees confirm being provided with enough garbage cans for central waste collection.

Only one in five respondents express dissatisfaction, mainly referring to dirt and bad odor at the collection site, as well as lack of garbage cans.

### Garbage Disposal Satisfaction

- **Complepletely satisfied**: 42%
- **Rather satisfied**: 36%
- **Rather not satisfied**: 10%
- **Not satisfied at all**: 21%
- **Hard to say**: 2%

### Reasons for dissatisfaction

1. Garbage collection places/dumps are dirty, many unpleasant odors there (5%)
2. No special cans/dumps for garbage collection (37%)
3. Garbage is thrown/collected close to people’s homes (27%)
4. Garbage is rarely collected (26%)

N=77, unsatisfied with garbage collection
• Velyka Novosilka, Nikolske and Pokrovsk (formerly Krasnoarmiisk) raions have the lowest access to an organized garbage collection service.
• Residents of the abovementioned raions, as well as respondents from Mariupol, also report the lack of garbage cans.
• IDPs expressed concern over a considerably low access to the centralized garbage collection infrastructure.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample type</th>
<th>Respondents type</th>
<th>6 Focused raions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Have an access to the centralized garbage disposal</td>
<td>85% 96% 75% 79% 97% 82% 90% 39% 74% 19%</td>
<td>85% 94% 78% 85% 96% 84% 93% 59% 75% 26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centralized garbage disposal available once a week or often</td>
<td>81% 95% 72% 74% 95% 74% 82% 34% 71% 18%</td>
<td>81% 94% 78% 85% 96% 84% 93% 59% 75% 26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provided with special garbage cans</td>
<td>74% 78% 62% 66% 90% 70% 50% 34% 71% 10%</td>
<td>74% 66% 90% 70% 50% 34% 71% 10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dispose food waste to general garbage</td>
<td>85% 88% 75% 81% 96% 87% 87% 51% 74% 26%</td>
<td>85% 88% 75% 81% 96% 87% 87% 51% 74% 26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dispose non-food waste to general garbage</td>
<td>85% 94% 78% 85% 96% 84% 93% 59% 75% 26%</td>
<td>85% 94% 78% 85% 96% 84% 93% 59% 75% 26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unsatisfied with garbage disposal because of:</td>
<td>21% 14% 30% 29% 9% 33% 28% 51% 19% 83%</td>
<td>21% 14% 30% 29% 9% 33% 28% 51% 19% 83%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- ✓ Garbage collection places/dumpsites are dirty, many unpleasant odors there
- ✓ There are no special cans/dumpsites for garbage collection
- ✓ Garbage is thrown away/collected close to people’s homes
- ✓ Garbage is rarely collected

- **Significantly lower comparing with 6 focused regions**
- **Significantly higher comparing with 6 focused regions**
Cleaning Practices in the Household
99% of households use cleaning products for laundry.

87% of households use cleaning products.

98% of households use cleaning products for washing dishes.

38% of households are unsatisfied with the availability of laundry and cleaning products. The main reason is high price of such items.
**Cleaning Practices in the Household**

### Frequency of cleaning the household
- Every day: 28%
- 3-4 times a week: 35%
- Twice a week: 19%
- Once a week: 15%
- Hard to say: 3%

### Usage of cleaning products
- Use cleaning products: 87%

### Frequency of doing laundry
- Every day: 36%
- 3-4 times a week: 39%
- Twice a week: 18%
- Once a week: 0%
- Hard to say: 0%

### Usage of laundry products
- Use soap or laundry detergent: 99%

### Satisfaction with the availability of products for cleaning, washing dishes and doing laundry
- Complete satisfaction: 34%
- Rather satisfied: 28%
- Rather not satisfied: 30%
- Not satisfied at all: 2%
- Hard to say: 2%

### Reasons for dissatisfaction
- High price: 1%
- No products safe for children: 20%
- Poor quality of products: 13%
- Product shortage at the store: 8%
- Small product range: 1%

• Most households with children follow basic rules to maintain their homes clean: they clean the household, do laundry and iron clothes on a regular basis.
• The majority of respondents confirm using household cleaning products; however, 38% express dissatisfaction with the availability of such products for sale, as well as the their high price.

N=137, unsatisfied with availability of products for cleaning, washing and laundering
Cleaning Practices in the Household. Details

The IDPs from Mariupol and Nikolske raions, as well as residents of these areas, demonstrate the highest level of dissatisfaction with the access to household products for cleaning and disinfection, laundry and dishwashing.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample type</th>
<th>Respondents type</th>
<th>6 Focused raions (representative)</th>
<th>Oblast (representative)</th>
<th>Host Community</th>
<th>IDPs</th>
<th>Mariupol</th>
<th>Volnovakha raion (district)</th>
<th>Mariinka raion (district)</th>
<th>Nikolske raion (district)</th>
<th>Pokrovsk raion (district)</th>
<th>Velyka Novosilivka raion (district)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Household cleaning once a week or more often</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Usage of cleaning products</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doing laundry once a week or more often</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Usage of laundry products</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ironing after washing clothes</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>96%</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unsatisfied with the availability of products for cleaning, doing laundry and washing dishes because of:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High prices – I have to buy cheaper products</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There are no products that are safe for children</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>96%</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>96%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>These products are mostly of poor quality</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shortage—there are no/barely no such products available for sale</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Product range is small, no products by the brands I prefer</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Significantly lower comparing with 6 focused regions
Significantly higher comparing with 6 focused regions

Caregivers
Hygiene Practice in the Household
98% of households have soap, toothpaste, toothbrushes, shampoo and toilet paper.

99% of caregivers used soap during the last 2 days.

99% of caregivers take shower once a day or more often.

In 97% of households all members of the family have own towels.

74% of caregivers clean teeth twice a day.

In 54% of households all members of the family have own tableware.

90% of caregivers used soap after going to the restroom and before eating.

97% of caregivers used soap.

69% of households have no difficulty following personal hygiene rules.

38% of households are unsatisfied with the availability of products for personal hygiene. The main reason is high price.

54% of caregivers used soap after going to the restroom and before eating.

54% of caregivers used soap.

54% of caregivers used soap after going to the restroom and before eating.

38% of households are unsatisfied with the availability of products for personal hygiene. The main reason is high price.

38% of households are unsatisfied with the availability of products for personal hygiene. The main reason is high price.

38% of households are unsatisfied with the availability of products for personal hygiene. The main reason is high price.

95% agree with the statement that “Failure to maintain good personal hygiene can affect human health”.

Skin diseases are listed as the main risk.
### Products for personal hygiene

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Have now</th>
<th>Need more</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Soap</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toothpaste</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toothbrushes</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toilet paper</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shampoo</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shower gel</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feminine sanitary pads</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disposable wipes</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disposable diapers</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Almost all households report having enough personal hygiene products and the study has not found any key personal care categories to be missing.** The survey findings match the data obtained during the focus groups discussions: people continue to buy personal hygiene products, although they try to save money and prefer cheaper brands.

- Respondents emphasize that running water supply interruptions constitute the most significant obstacle to proper observance of personal hygiene rules.

### Satisfaction with the availability of products for personal hygiene

- **73% of respondents are completely satisfied, 25% are rather satisfied, 29% are rather not satisfied, 29% are not satisfied at all, and 38% find it hard to say.**

### Reasons for dissatisfaction

- **High price:** 32%
- **No products that are safe for children:** 20%
- **Poor quality of products:** 19%
- **Product shortage at the store:** 3%
- **Small product range:** 2%

### Difficulty following personal hygiene rules

- **No issues or difficulties observed:** 69%
- **Water issues (water supply insufficient for hygiene purposes):** 17%
- **Lack of personal care products:** 8%
- **Poor conditions (uncomfortable sink, no built-in shower, etc.):** 3%
- **Lack of time:** 2%

---

N=138, unsatisfied with availability of products for personal hygiene

Caregivers, 6 focused regions, N=360
## Access to Products for Personal Hygiene. Details

### Have in the household:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>6 Focused raions (representative)</th>
<th>Oblast (representative)</th>
<th>Host Community</th>
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<th>Velyka Novosilivka raion (district)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Have in the household:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Soap</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Toothpaste</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>99%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Toothbrushes</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>99%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Toilet paper</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Shampoo</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Shower gel</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Feminine sanitary pads</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>96%</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Disposable wipes (dry or wet)</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Disposable diapers</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>99%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Have top 5 products: toilet soap, toothpaste, toothbrushes, shampoo and toilet paper

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>6 Focused raions (representative)</th>
<th>Oblast (representative)</th>
<th>Host Community</th>
<th>IDPs</th>
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<th>Pokrovsk raion (district)</th>
<th>Velyka Novosilivka raion (district)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Need more</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Disposable wipes (dry or wet)</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Shampoo</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Shower gel</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Feminine sanitary pads</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Toiletbrushes</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Toothpaste</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Toilet paper</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Toilet soap</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Disposable diapers</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Unsatisfied with the availability of personal hygiene products because of:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>6 Focused raions (representative)</th>
<th>Oblast (representative)</th>
<th>Host Community</th>
<th>IDPs</th>
<th>Mariupol</th>
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<th>Velyka Novosilivka raion (district)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unsatisfied with the availability of personal hygiene products because of:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ High prices – I have to buy cheaper products</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ There are no products that are safe for children</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ These products are mostly of poor quality</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Product shortage– there are no/barely no such products available for sale</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Product range is small, no products by the brands I prefer</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The majority of respondents follow basic personal hygiene rules: they always wash hands with soap after using the toilet and before eating. Most people declare that they clean their teeth and shower at least once a day. In addition, they confirm using individual towels. Focus group participants explained this behavior by simply doing it on “auto-pilot” – it has become a habit since early childhood, as their parents taught them and as they teach their children now.
### Hygiene Practice by Caregivers. Details

- In general, residents of the oblast, as well as the displaced persons and respondents from Pokrovsk (formerly Krasnoarmiisk), Velyka Novosilivka and Nikolske raions, are least likely to follow the hand washing rules.
- The lack of individual towels was registered among most of the oblast residents, as well as the displaced persons and respondents from Nikolske raion.

#### Used soap over the past 2 days for:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Sample type</th>
<th>Respondents type</th>
<th>6 Focused raions</th>
<th>Oblast (representative)</th>
<th>Host Community</th>
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<th>Pokrovsk raion (district)</th>
<th>Velyka Novosilivka raion (district)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Washing hands after using the toilet</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>97%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washing hands after coming from the outside</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washing the whole body (taking a shower, a bath)</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washing hands before cooking</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washing (making a bath for) a child</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washing child’s hands</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washing hands before feeding a child</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washing child’s intimate areas (intimate hygiene)</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washing hands after using wet wipes for intimate hygiene of a child</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Used soap after using the toilet and before eating

- **Significantly lower comparing with 6 focused regions**
- **Significantly higher comparing with 6 focused regions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Sample type</th>
<th>Respondents type</th>
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<th>Velyka Novosilivka raion (district)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Take a shower once a day or more often</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All members of the family have individual towels</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>99%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All members of the family have own tableware</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Failure to maintain good personal hygiene can affect human health

- Hard to say
- Strongly disagree
- Rather disagree
- Rather agree
- Strongly agree

95% agree with the statement

Can cause

- Skin diseases (rashes, itching) 57%
- Pediculosis (lice) 55%
- Helminths (parasitic worms) 45%
- Dental cavities, dental diseases 25%

N=359, agree that “Failure to maintain good personal hygiene can affect human health”

Cases of disorder/disease related to failure to comply with hygiene rules within the last month

- Caregivers state that there was no cases of disorder/disease related to failure to comply with hygiene rules within the last month
### Risk of Failure to Comply with Hygiene Rules. Details

| Agree that "Failure to maintain good personal hygiene can affect human health" | 6 Focused raions (representative) | Respondents type | 6 Focused raions |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 6 raions | Oblast (representative) | Host Community | IDPs | Mariupol | Volnovakha raion (district) | Mariinka raion (district) | Nikolske raion (district) | Pokrovsk raion (district) | Velyka Novosilivka raion (district) |
| Agree that "Failure to maintain good personal hygiene can affect human health" | | 95% | 99% | 97% | 99% | 93% | 97% | 100% | 93% | 99% | 99% |
| Failure to comply with hygiene rules can cause: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ✓ Skin diseases (rashes, itching) | 57% | 44% | 57% | 61% | 52% | 59% | 81% | 67% | 40% | 80% |
| ✓ Pediculosis (lice) | 55% | 42% | 46% | 56% | 70% | 33% | 52% | 53% | 15% | 64% |
| ✓ Helminths (parasitic worms) | 45% | 52% | 47% | 51% | 47% | 45% | 51% | 64% | 33% | 36% |
| ✓ Dental cavities, dental diseases | 25% | 31% | 23% | 34% | 35% | 23% | 15% | 38% | 3% | 18% |

Significantly lower comparing with 6 focused regions
Significantly higher comparing with 6 focused regions
Hygiene Practice by Children
**Hygiene Practice by Children. Indicators**

- **100% of children used soap during the last 2 days**
- **87% of children used soap after using toilet and before eating**
- **78% of children do not have difficulties following personal hygiene rules**
- **73% of boys and 89% of girls 14-18 y.o. get information on sex life at school during lessons. Usually such information is provided on the health lessons, biology or medical classes by biology teacher or form master.**
- **99% of children have individual towels**
- **79% of children use home slippers**
- **47% of children have own tableware**
- **96% agree with the statement that “In order to stay healthy, you need to keep yourself clean”**
Hygiene means (open-ended question)

- Brushing teeth: 42%
- Washing hands: 40%
- Washing body: 37%
- Cleaning the house: 31%
- Taking care of yourself: 26%
- Washing face: 14%
- Being healthy: 8%
- Protection against germs / diseases: 2%

Hygiene rules (non prompted)

- We should wash hands with soap before eating: 75%
- We should brush our teeth (without specifying): 72%
- We should wash hands with soap after using the toilet: 68%
- We should take a shower/bath every day: 65%
- We should wash our faces: 62%
- We should wash hands with soap after coming from the outside and when our hands get dirty: 40%
- We should keep our clothes and shoes clean and neat: 30%
- We should brush our teeth twice a day: 28%
- We should change/wear clean underwear every day: 27%
- We should wash our hair and make sure it's never greasy: 27%
- We need to keep our home and own room clean and neat: 24%
- Also important to make sure that the whole body is clean, to wash our bodies when we get sweaty or dirty: 19%
- We should have and use own towels: 14%
- We should brush our teeth for 3 minutes at a time: 9%
- We should use different towels for different parts of the body: 7%
- We should have and use individual tableware (dishes, cups and silverware): 5%

- Children generally understand the concept of personal hygiene, usually having in mind main hygiene practices (cleaning teeth, washing hands, etc.).
- Most kids state washing hands with soap before eating and after using the toilet, cleaning teeth, washing their body and face as the basic hygiene rules for everyone.
To stay healthy, you need to keep yourself clean

- Hard to say  Strongly disagree  Rather disagree  Rather agree  Strongly agree

93% 0%  29%  67%  3%

96% agree with the statement

Risks of noncompliance with the rules of hygiene

- Diseases (unspecified) 33%
- Gastrointestinal diseases 21%
- Skin diseases 19%
- Viruses, infections, germs 13%
- Dental cavities 13%
- Helminths 11%
- Pediculosis 10%
- Bad smell 6%
- Fungus 2%
- Gynecological diseases 1%

Which difficulties have you/your family faced in following personal hygiene rules

- I have no issues or difficulties 78%
- Water issues (water is not supplied/running on a regular basis) 15%
- Poor conditions (uncomfortable sink, no built-in shower etc.) 3%
- Lack of time / I forget about it 3%
- Lack of personal care products 2%

The conducted survey confirms the findings from the focus groups discussions: most children are well aware that personal hygiene is very important for their health, while failure to follow the hygiene rules can result in various diseases. Focus group participants usually listed the following diseases as an example: gastrointestinal diseases, worms and pediculosis (when failing to maintain proper personal hygiene), transmission of viral infections (A.R.V.I.) caused by sharing tableware with an ill person.

In total, both children and their parents report having no obstacles to observing personal hygiene rules. Running water supply interruptions remain the main difficulty in this process.
Hygiene Practice by Children (1)

Soap usage during the last 2 days

- Used soap during the last 2 days: 100%

Soap usage occasions

- Washing hands after using the toilet: 93%
- Washing hands before eating food: 92%
- Washing hands after coming from the outside: 86%
- Washing the whole body (taking a shower, a bath): 77%

Frequency of cleaning teeth

- Hard to say (0.5%)
- Twice a day or more often: 70%
- Once a day: 28%
- Once in a few days: 1%

Frequency of taking a shower/bathing

- Twice a day or more often: 53%
- Once a day: 46%
- Once in a few days: 0.5%

Frequency of washing hair

- Once a day: 34%
- Twice a week: 36%
- Once a week: 23%
- Once in a few weeks or less: 6%
- Hard to say: 1.5%

Children 7-18, 6 focused regions, N=204
Hygiene Practice by Children (2)

Frequency of changing underwear
- Twice a day or more often: 9%
- Once a day: 85%
- Once in a few days: 5%
- Occasionally, less than twice a week: 5%
- Hard to say: 5%

Frequency of changing clothes
- Twice a day or more often: 16%
- Once a day: 63%
- Once in a few days: 11%
- As needed, when it gets dirty: 10%

Use home slippers: 79%
Have individual tableware: 47%
Have individual towels: 99%

Children 7-18, 6 focused regions, N=204
**Hygiene Practice by Teenage Girls: Menstruation**

**Person to talk to about menstrual hygiene matters**

- **Mother**: 89%
- **Girlfriend/ -s**: 34%
- **Close relative**: 9%
- **Teacher**: 2%

**Knowledge about the menstrual cycle and why the period occurs**

- **Knows 93%**

**Difficulties related to maintaining menstrual hygiene**

- **Sanitary pads are too expensive**: 41%
- **No sanitary pads of the desired type available (the right absorbency)**: 16%
- **Sanitary pads available are usually of low quality**: 7%
- **Disposable sanitary pads are not available or difficult to find**: 5%
- **I do not know/I do not want to answer**: 25%

**Knowledge of the proper menstrual hygiene management**

- **Know 100%**

**Knowledge on how to use menstrual hygiene products properly**

- **Know 100%**

*Girls 14-18, 6 focused regions, N=44*
Hygiene Practice by Teenage Girls*: Sex Education

Discussed with your parents any matters related to sex life

- I have discussed
  - Safe sex and prevention of sexually transmitted diseases: 68%
  - Modern contraceptive methods and prevention of unwanted pregnancies: 61%
  - The impact of induced abortion on women’s health: 70%
- I have never discussed
  - Safe sex and prevention of sexually transmitted diseases: 32%
  - Modern contraceptive methods and prevention of unwanted pregnancies: 39%
  - The impact of induced abortion on women’s health: 30%

Sex education at school

- School provided sex ed information: 89%

  - Usually information about sex life is provided on the health lessons, biology or medical classes by biology teacher or class teachers by teachers of biology or form master.

The right age for people to begin having sex

- 18 and older: 85%
- up to 17: 15%

Sexual experience

- Have: 11%
- Do not have: 75%
- Do not want to answer: 14%

*small sample size, can be analyzed only as a tendency

Girls 14-18, 6 focused regions, N=44
Hygiene Practice by Teenage Boys*: Sex Education

Discussed with your parents any matters related to sex life

- I have discussed: 47%
- I have never discussed: 53%

**Safe sex and prevention of sexually transmitted diseases**
47% have discussed, 53% have never discussed.

**Modern contraceptive methods and prevention of unwanted pregnancies**
47% have discussed, 53% have never discussed.

**The impact of induced abortion on women’s health**
18% have discussed, 82% have never discussed.

Sex education at school

- School provided sex ed information: 73%

- Boys are less likely to discuss sex life with parents.
- The share of boys provided with sex life information at school also is lower (as boys do not attend medicine classes).

The right age for people to begin having sex

- 18 and older: 58%
- up to 17: 42%

Sexual experience

- Have 25%
- Do not want to answer 28%
- Do not have 48%

*small sample size, can be analyzed only as a tendency

Boys 14-18, 6 focused regions, N=40
WASH Situation in Public Places
School Conditions (children responses). Indicators

- 94% of children declare to have access to tap water facilities at school
- 17% of children declare that the school restroom meets all the requirements
- 21% of children declare have problems with tap water at school. Interruptions in water supply is the main problem.
- 99% School restrooms for students are equipped with the sink to wash hands after using the toilet
- 76% of children declare to have access to drinking water at school
- 32% of children drink water from school facilities
- 38% prefer to take drinking water from home
- 97% of children declare to have access to garbage cans at school
- 99% Have separate restrooms for girls and boys
- 76% Have separate restrooms for teachers, school staff
- 75% School restrooms have soap to wash hands after using the toilet
- 64% School restrooms for students have toilet stalls with the doors
- 59% School restrooms for students have toilet paper
- 86% of children declare that school toilets are clean

N=192, children visiting school
Water supply is often cut off, interruptions in water supply
Tap water is not suitable for drinking
Low water flow/ pressure
The water contains impurities
Tap water smells bad
The water has a high sediment content, it is cloudy

Problems with tap water at school

Access to tap water at school

Have access to tap water at school 94%

Access to drinking water at school

There is no access to drinking water at school, I bring water from home 28%
The school provides access to drinking water, but still, I bring potable water from home 38%
The school has access to drinking water, there is no need to bring water from home 32%

Access to drinking water at school

Any problems with tap water at school

No problems 71.5%
There are problems 21%
Hard to say 7.5%

Access to soap for the purpose of washing hands

Wash hands with soap at school 77%
I use wet wipes or other means of sanitation 7%
The soap provided by the school looks nasty, I do not want to touch it 4%
The school does not provide soap 14%

N=39, mentioned problems with tap water

Children 7-18 visiting school, 6 focused regions, N=192
School Restroom Conditions. Toilets and Cleaning

Access to the toilet

- Have access to toilet 99%
- Access to the toilet inside the school building 92%
- Access to the toilet outside the school building as an outhouse 3%
- Other 5%

Type of toilet

- Inside the school building 92%
- Outside the school building as an outhouse 3%
- Other 5%

Restroom facilities at school

- School restrooms are equipped with the sink to wash hands after using the toilet 99%
- There are separate restrooms for girls and boys 97%
- School restrooms for students are equipped with lighting 94%
- School toilets are connected to the sewage system 86%
- There are separate restrooms for teachers, school staff 76%
- School restrooms have soap to wash hands after using the toilet 75%
- School restrooms for students are equipped with heating facilities 73%
- School restrooms for students have toilet stalls with doors 64%
- School restrooms for students have toilet paper 59%
- School restrooms for students are well ventilated 54%

Cleaning at school

- Very clean 22%
- Rather clean 64%
- Rather dirty 8%
- Very dirty 1%
- Hard to say 8%

Access to trash cans

- Provided with trash cans 97%

Meets all requirements 17%

Children 7-18 visiting school, 6 focused regions, N=192
### Kindergartens (caregivers responses). Indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tap water facilities</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>94% of caregivers declare kindergartens to have access to tap water facilities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drinking water facilities</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>81% of caregivers declare to have access to drinking water at kindergartens.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toilets in main building</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>95% of caregivers declare that toilets in the kindergarten are inside the main building.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restrooms meet all requirements</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>32% of caregivers declare that restrooms at the kindergarten meet all of the requirements.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Availability of trash cans in kindergartens</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>76% of caregivers declare the availability of trash cans in the kindergartens.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Availability of waste baskets in kindergartens</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>72% of caregivers declare the availability of waste baskets in kindergartens.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households satisfied with cleanliness in kindergartes` toilets</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>88% of households are satisfied with the level of cleanliness in the kindergarten`s toilets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caregivers satisfied with cleanliness in kindergartes` restrooms</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>90% of caregivers are satisfied with the level of cleanliness in the kindergarten`s restrooms.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

N=105, have children visiting kindergartens.
79% of caregivers declare to have access to facilities with tap water at medical institutions

11% of caregivers declare to have access to drinking water at medical institutions

47% of caregivers declare the availability of trash cans in medical institutions

48% of caregivers declare the availability of waste baskets in medical institutions

79% of caregivers declare that toilets in the medical institutions are inside the main building

52% of caregivers declare to have the ability to wash hands after using the toilet

20% of caregivers declare the availability of soap

14% of caregivers declare that medical institutions have separate restrooms for women and men

4% of caregivers declare availability of toilet paper

42% of caregivers are satisfied with the level of cleanliness in medical institutions' restrooms

81% of caregivers are satisfied with the level of cleanliness in medical institutions

N=172, visited medical institutions for children during last 3 months
Media Usage
Media Usage. Indicators

- **76% of children watch TV once a week or more often**
- **76% of children use Internet once a week or more often**
- **49% of children use mobile Internet**
- **61% of children use social networks**

**Sources of information for children about rules of hygiene:**

- 68% parents
- 55% teachers
- 27% health professionals
- 11% movies and animated cartoons
- 11% online social networks
- 7% online publications/articles
- 3% specialized websites
- 2% mobile applications
- 1% online blogs

- **86% of children got info from school teachers during a special class or during free time**
**Media Usage**

- **TV**
  - Caregivers: 61%
  - Children: 56%

- **Internet**
  - Caregivers: 55%
  - Children: 62%

- **Mobile Internet usage by children**
  - Users 49%

- **Social network usage by children**
  - Users 61%

- **Radio**
  - Caregivers: 62%
  - Children: 71%

- **Printed press**
  - Caregivers: 63%
  - Children: 81%
Sources of Information about Rules of Hygiene

Focus groups show that the overall interest in personal hygiene matters is rather low: parents state that everyone is already well-informed; children regularly receive large amounts of information during health classes at schools. Target audience is passive and does not look for any information on their own.
Information about Rules of Hygiene at School and at Home

At school

- School teachers talked about the rules of personal hygiene 86%

At home

- Discussed the rules of personal hygiene with parents or any other members of the family 85%

Preferred way of informing:

- During health classes in school 59%
- In a conversation with parents and close relatives 43%
- Watching special TV programs on the subject (movies and animated cartoons) 14%
- Reading special printed materials on the subject 7%
- Playing themed games/passing tests on special websites 5%
- Attending afterschool activities: special trainings or lectures 3%
- Playing themed games/passing tests using special mobile applications 2%
- Hard to say 21%

Children 7-18, 6 focused regions, N=204
Communication Campaign Evaluation
Communication Campaign Evaluation. Indicators

- 50% of caregivers were covered by the communication campaign. 84% liked it and 94% perceived it as useful.
- 54% of children were covered by the communication campaign. 87% liked it and 87% perceived it as useful.
- 34% of children were aware of special activities/events for children dedicated to the rules of personal hygiene. 23% participated.

- 1% of caregivers visited www.7planets.com.ua. 61% were interested in such websites.
- 1% of children visited www.7planets.com.ua. 50% were interested in such websites.
In general, approximately half of the surveyed adults and children have seen the campaign materials. Posters on washing hands and posters on personal hygiene rules covered the largest audience. Parents and children both assigned high overall rating scores to these materials. During focus groups the communication materials were also perceived in a positive way, in particular, the audiences respond well to coloring pages, soap stickers, workbooks – anything that can be used further and provides them with an opportunity to save money. Children have even noticed soap stickers on the school restroom sinks, but the soap provided by the schools looked so unpleasant that they were not eager to use it. Liquid soap dispensers could have been much more effective.

The information provided in the campaign materials is perceived as useful: it is good to remind children once again of basic personal hygiene rules. Meanwhile, these materials do not provide respondents with any new or unusual information.
Only 1% of caregivers or children visited www.7planets.com.ua. Interest to this kind of website is not very high. Focus group respondents demonstrated rather differing perceptions of the website. Potentially, it could be aimed at parents with preschool children: mothers would read the text while children would play games or color the images. Schoolchildren are mostly interested in taking the tests, but those provided on the website are too easy for them. In general, all of the respondents express willingness to visit the website once but see no reason for a revisit.
Special Activities/Events for Children Dedicated to Personal Hygiene Rules

Awareness
Heard about special activities/events in town dedicated to personal hygiene rules...

Participation
Took part 23%

Liking
- I liked them a lot: 11%
- I sort of liked them: 72%
- I sort of did not like them: 4%
- I did not like them at all: 11%
- Hard to say: 2%

Usefulness
- Very useful: 20%
- Rather useful: 70%
- Rather not useful: 0%
- Not useful at all: 2%
- Hard to say: 0%

N=69, aware about special activities/events
N=49, took part in special activities/events

Children 7-18, 6 focused regions, N=204
## Appendix: Households` Profile

### The main caregiver is

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mother</td>
<td>77.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Father</td>
<td>11.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grandparents (grandmother/ grandfather)</td>
<td>8.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Older siblings (sister/brother)</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refused to answer</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Gender of the main caregiver in the household

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>87%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Age of the main caregiver in the household

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Band</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>up to 35 y.o.</td>
<td>57.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36-50 y.o.</td>
<td>33.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51+ y.o.</td>
<td>8.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Marital Status of the main caregiver in the household

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Married/common-law partner</td>
<td>79.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Divorced</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single/never married</td>
<td>7.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Widowed</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Employment of the main caregiver in the household

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Employment Status</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employed full-time</td>
<td>41.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not working, maternity leave / homemaker</td>
<td>35.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retired</td>
<td>5.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employed part-time</td>
<td>4.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unable to work (due to permanent disability)</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Education of the main caregiver in the household

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education Level</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Incomplete/partial secondary education</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full secondary education</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specialized/vocational secondary education</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incomplete/partial higher education</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higher education</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Level of Income

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Financial Situation</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not enough money even to buy food</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enough money to buy food, but cannot afford to buy clothes</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enough money to buy food and clothes, but cannot afford to purchase TV or a refrigerator</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enough money to buy food, clothes and household appliances, but cannot afford to purchase a car or a summer cottage (“dacha”)</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No financial difficulties. Money is enough for all purchases.</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hard to say</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Household size

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Household Size</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6+</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### IDPs Support

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Assistance</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Received any type of assistance provided by certain humanitarian (NGO) or voluntary organizations during the last month</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Received any personal hygiene and household cleaning products during the last month</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Received any products for additional purification or disinfection of drinking water during the last month</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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