



A Rapid Review of Soap and Sanitary Pad Availability for IDPs in Kachin

WASH Cluster with support from HARP-F
November 2018

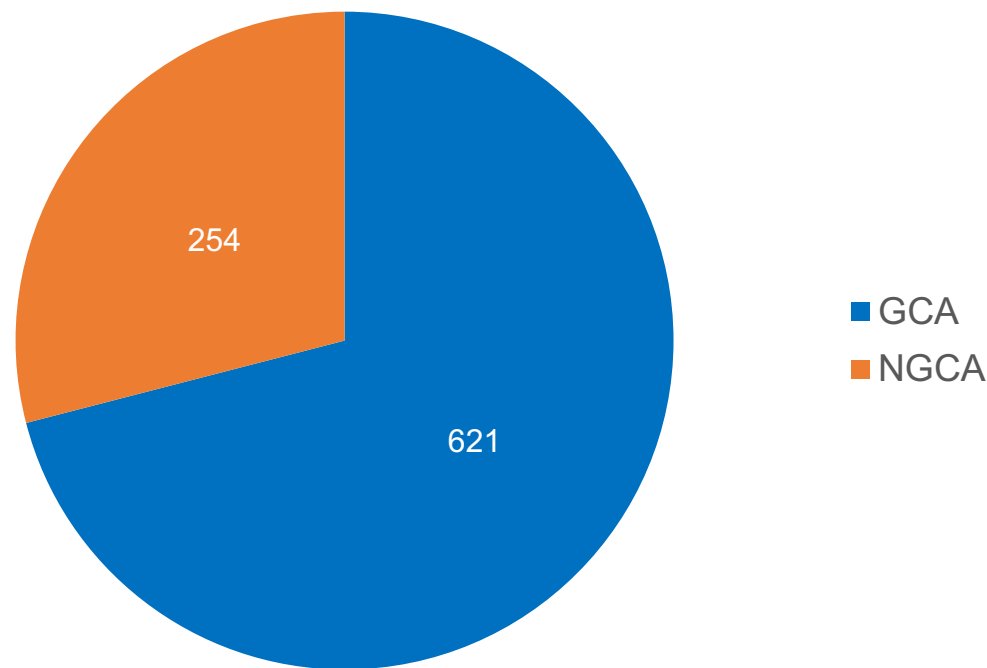


2

Demographic of respondents

881 Household surveys and 280 focus group discussions across 10 townships and 44 camps from 6 partners – great achievement!!!

96% female respondents



		# HH Survey
Bhamo	KMSS	10
	Metta	16
Chipwi	KMSS	4
Hpakant	KMSS	24
Lweje	SI	13
Mansi	Metta	9
	WPN	175
Momauk	Metta	30
	WPN	177
Myitkyina	KBC	232
	Shalom	15
Shewgu	Metta	4
Tanai	KMSS	15
Waignmaw	KBC	25
	Shalom	132

Income levels

Average income in Non-IDP, GCA and NGCA

	Non-IDP	GCA		NGCA	
	<i>DPP</i>	<i>DPP</i>	<i>Study</i>	<i>DPP</i>	<i>Study</i>
Poorest 25%	30,000	5,000	27,337	0	1,300
Next 25%	65,000	22,000	50,000	5,000	5,000
Next 25%	120,000	55,000	90,000	25,000	10,000
Richest 25%	280,000	160,000	150,000	85,000	100,000
Average	124,000	60,500		28,500	

2 Soap

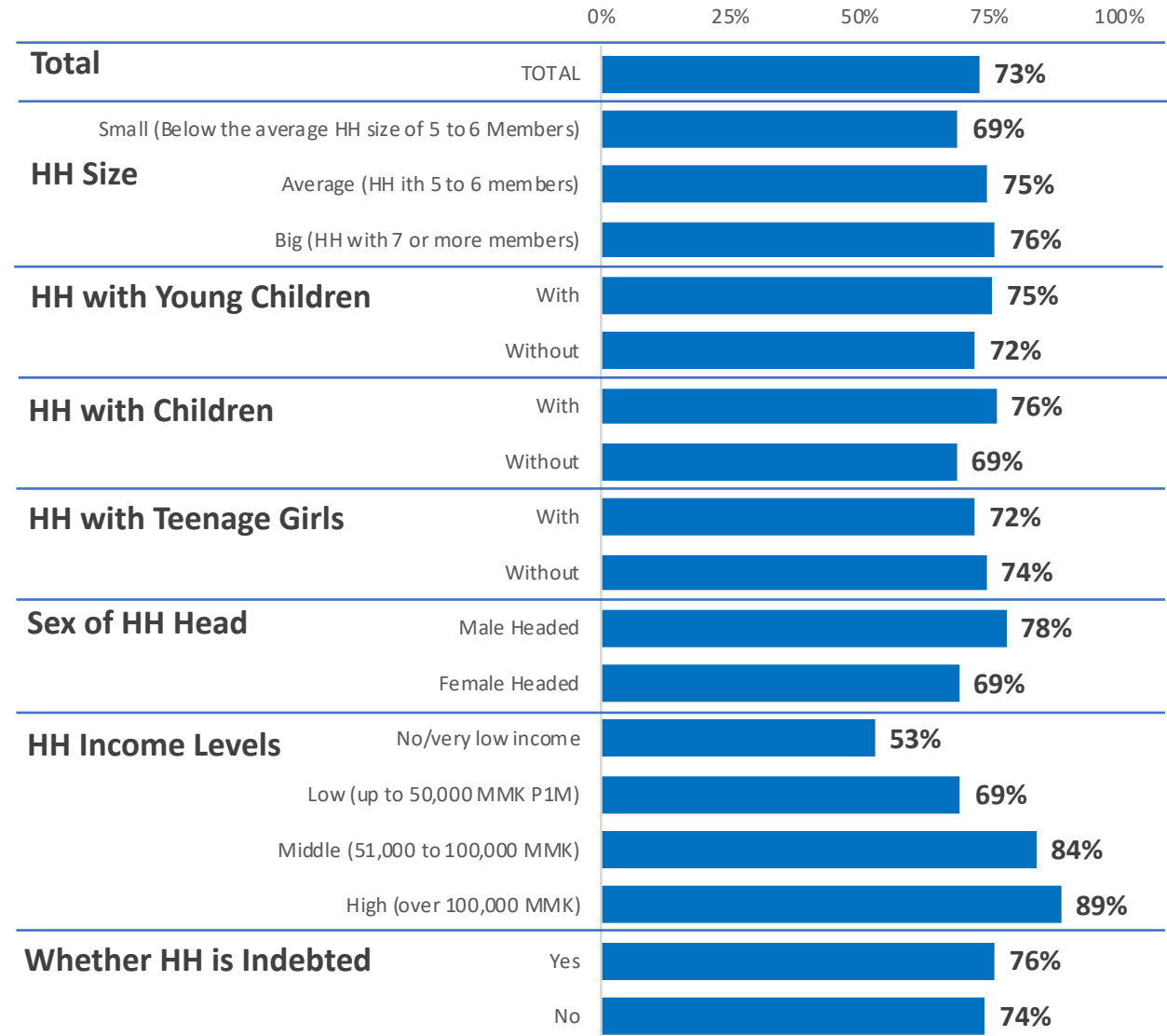


% of households with soap present

No significant relationship with many typical vulnerability criteria

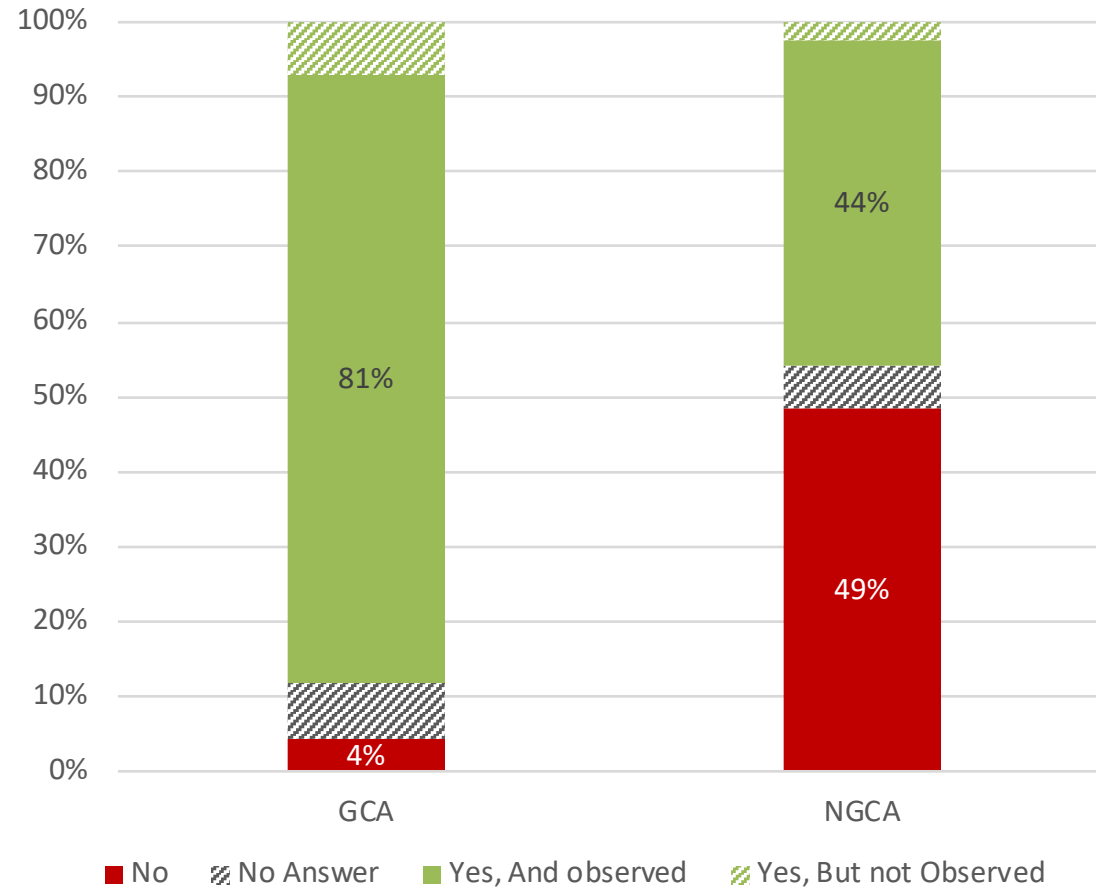
Large relationship with income

But, the relationship is more significant between GCA and NGCA



% of households with soap present

Most households in GCA had soap present.



Even the HHs with highest incomes in the NGCA, had a lower presence of soap than the lowest income HHs in the GCA

These groups are 'xx'% less likely to have soap present

48%

NGCA
(compared to GCA)

11%

Female Headed
Households

22%

< 50,000 MMK
In NGCA

11%

< 50,000 MMK
In GCA

Households that purchased soap in the past month

88%

in GCA

51%

in NGCA

(42% less likely to purchase soap)

(54% at least 1 body bar) (3% purchased at least 1 body bar)

Median amount spent on soap per household in the past month

4,250 MMK

in GCA

2,000 MMK

in NGCA

Median cost of a bar of body soap

300 – 350 MMK

in GCA

500? MMK

in NGCA

(50% more expensive)

Median cost of a bar of laundry soap

300 MMK

in GCA

500 MMK

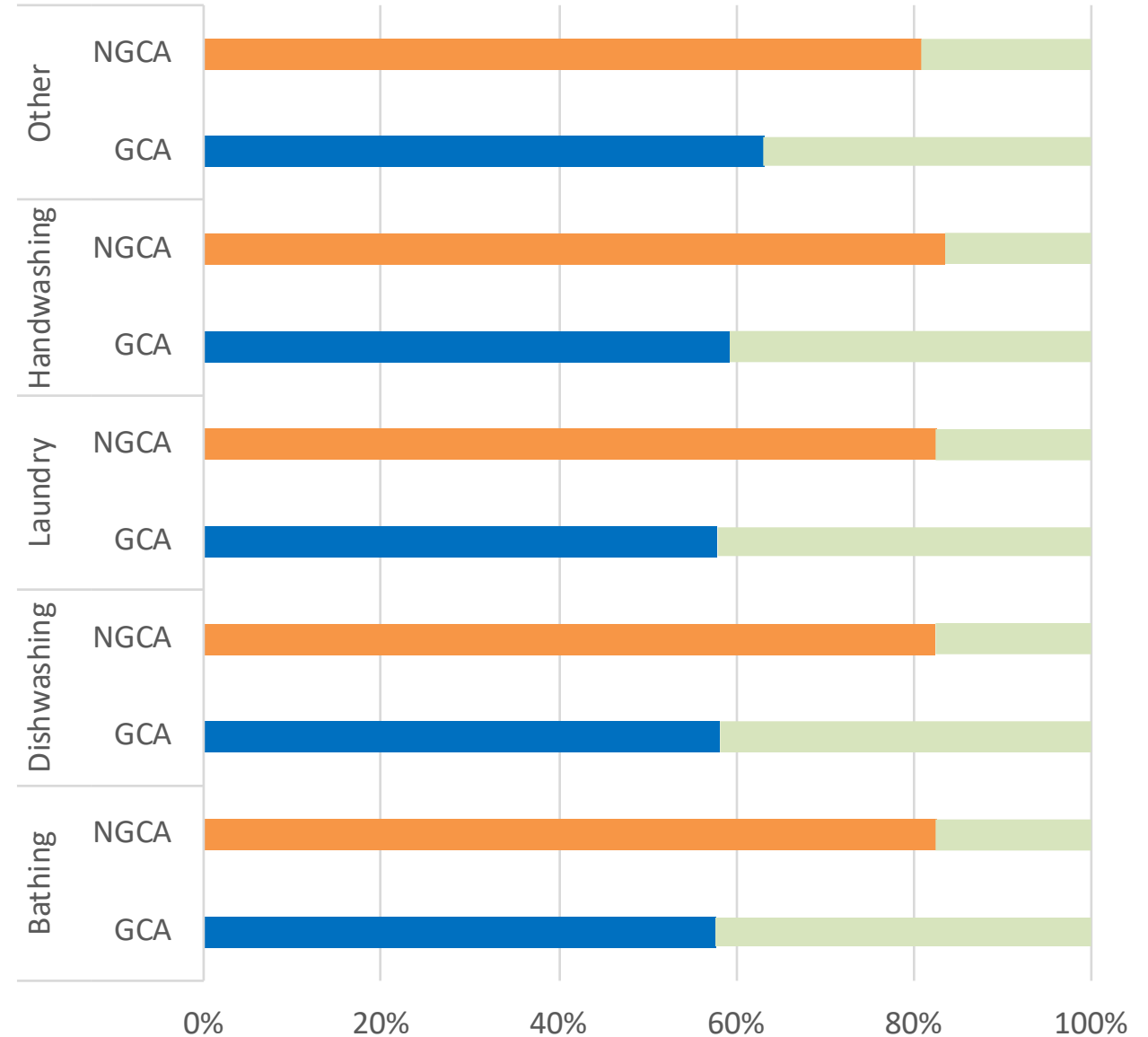
in NGCA

(67% more expensive)

% of households reporting insufficient soap for different uses

82% of households in NGCA said that they have insufficient soap for all purposes

59% of households in GCA said that they have insufficient soap for all purposes



If you only have limited soap, what would you use it for?

Usage of Body Bar

(among 747 who responded, 84%)

Washing clothes	46.4 %
Bathing	41.3 %
Washing dishes	16.1 %
Washing face	5.8 %
Personal hygiene	4.3 %
Washing hand	2.1 %
Toilet/after using the toilet	0.5 %

When households cannot afford enough soap, they use more sparingly. Handwashing seems to be a low priority when there is not enough soap.

If clothes are not too dirty they can wash with water only

In NGCA nearly all households buy the large multi-purpose bars to save money. Switching to ShweWar is a common adaptation

Summary of Soap Data So Far

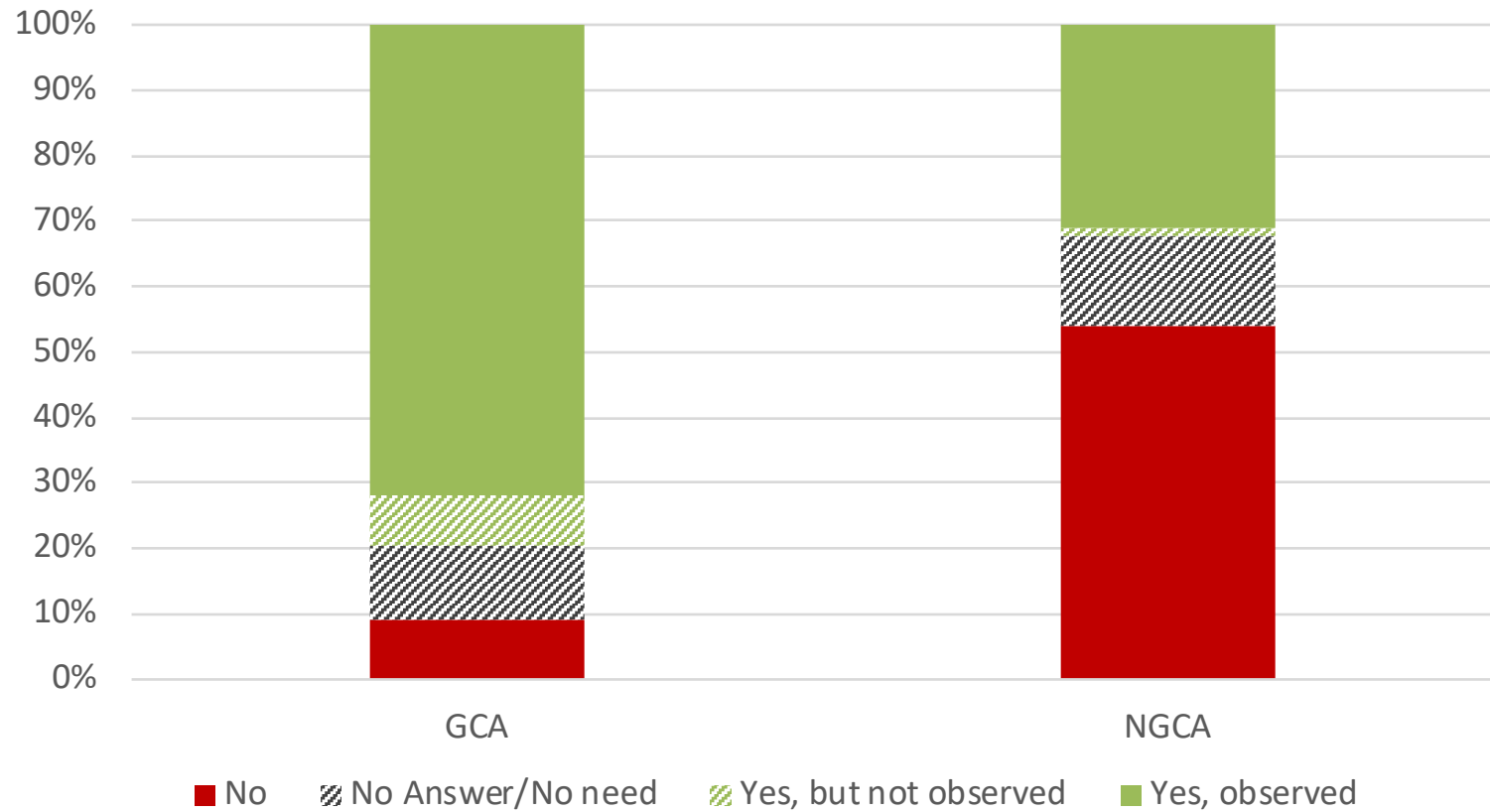
- **Income, rather than household characteristics, so far looking to be the biggest determinant of soap presence**
- **Even the HHs with highest incomes in the NGCA, had a lower presence of soap than the lowest income HHs in the GCA**

3 Sanitary Pads



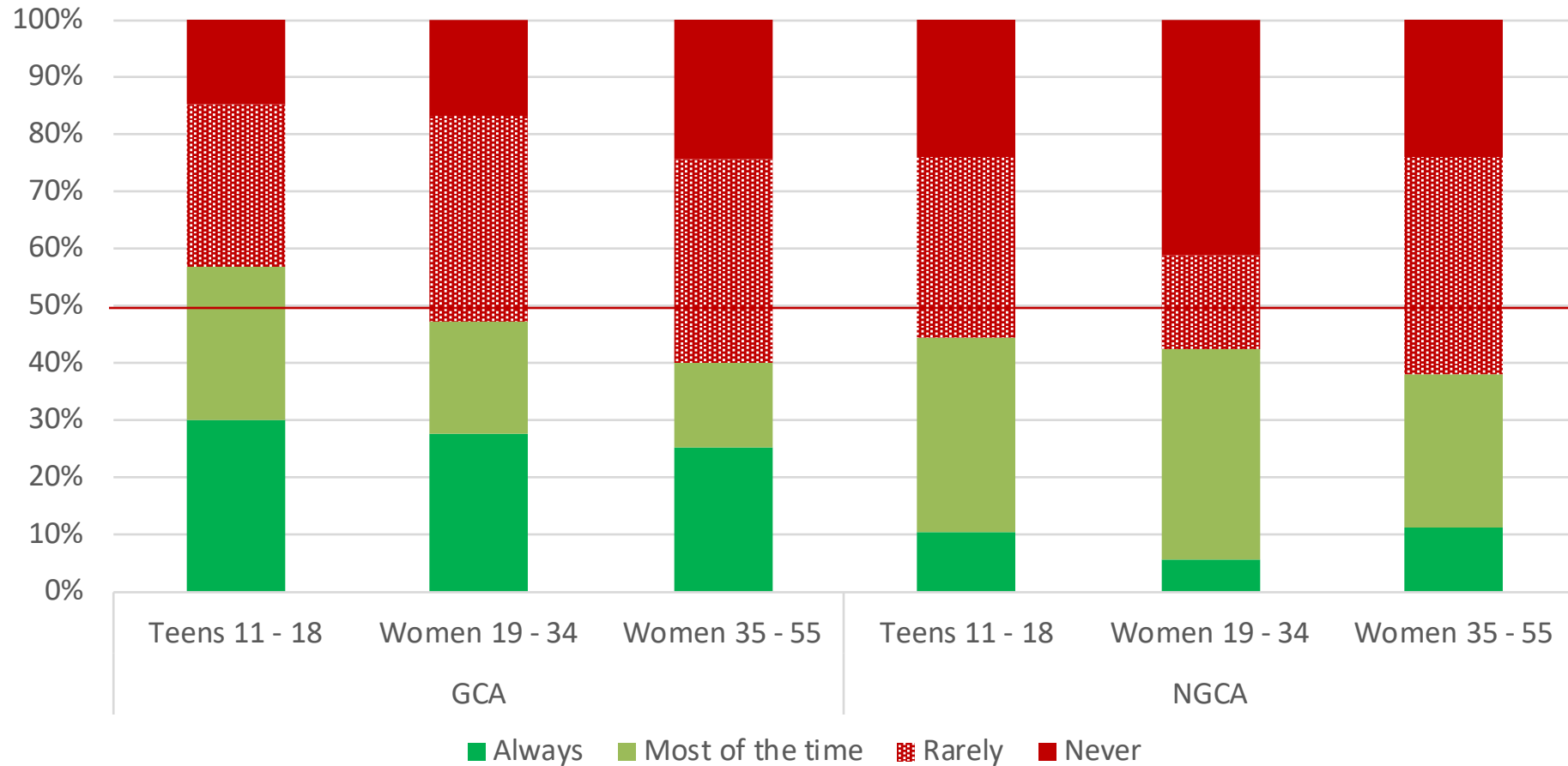
% of households with sanitary pads present

Women in NGCA are 60% less likely to have sanitary pads in the household



Half of women don't have sufficient pads or cloth

Around 50% of women reported not having sufficient pads or cloth in the past 3-months



What do women currently use and want to use?

	Currently Use	Want to Use
11 – 18 years	100 % sanitary pads	100 % sanitary pads
19 – 35 years	98 % sanitary pads 2 % cloth	100 % sanitary pads
34 + years	94 % sanitary pads 6 % cloth	99 % sanitary pads 1 % cloth

How to people cope or adapt?

Top Responses

(among 360 who responded, 41%)

Borrow from others	43 %
Use cloth	12
Borrow from the shop	2
Wash and wear the underwear	2
Purchase with debt	1

When women don't have enough money to buy sanitary pads they borrow from others

Women only use cloth as a last resort. Teenage girls never want to use cloth, older women are more accepting

The impact of insufficient pads

61%
said it affected their mobility

55%
of women without enough pads said that
impacted on their daily activities

51%
said they felt embarrassment and a lack of
confidence

42%
said it caused shame, shyness etc.

*Not having enough money to buy sanitary pads
makes women feel depressed*

*Women don't like to use cloths, many don't have
confidence in them. So often they feel the need to
stay in the home*

*It is difficult to dry the cloths properly and it can be
embarrassing. They often have to use when they
are still damp which causes itching and sometimes
infection*

*All women are affected when they don't have
sufficient pads, but teenage girls are most affected*

Households that purchased pads in the past month

84%

in GCA

39%

in NGCA

(54% less likely to purchase pads)

Median amount spent on pads per household in the past month

1,500 MMK

in GCA

1,000 MMK

in NGCA

4 Spending Priorities



What would people spend more income on?

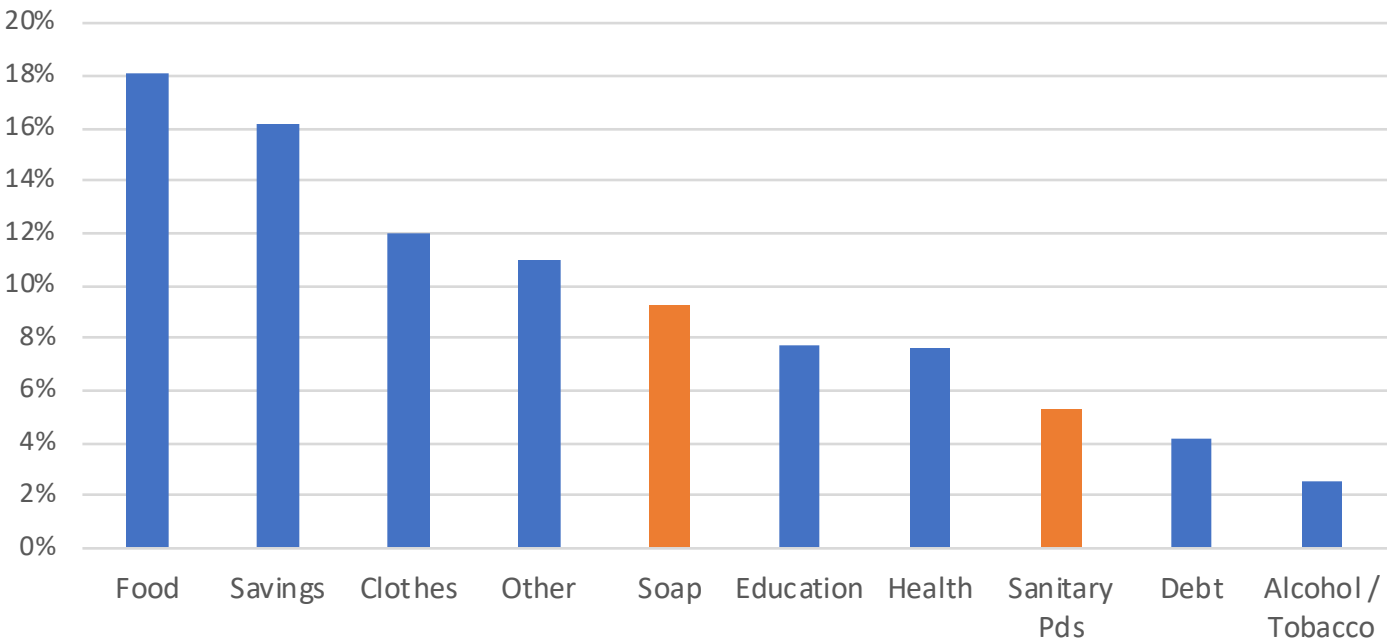
If you received 10,000 MMK extra per month, what would you spend it on?

HH Survey Results

- 1. Food
- 2. Health
- 3. Education
- 4. Clothes
- 5. Soap

The Bean Focus Group Results

If you had 10% more income, how would you spend it? Average results



5 Discussion



Summary of Data So Far

NGCA: Only 50% of households have soap present and about 80% of households report insufficient quantity. Only about 35% of households have sanitary pads present and 55% of households report insufficient pads or cloth.

GCA: Most households have soap present, but about 60% of households report insufficient quantity. Most households have sanitary pads present, but 50% say they have insufficient quantity.

Income, rather than household characteristics, are so far looking to be the biggest determinant of soap and sanitary pad presence.

Even the HHs with highest **incomes** in the NGCA, had a lower presence of soap and sanitary pads than the lowest income HHs in the GCA.

The data on household **spending prioritisation**, could lead to the assumption that cash transfers for soap or sanitary pads may not lead to a hygiene outcome.

Questions for Discussion

1. Do we think there will be differences in access to soap and sanitary items in the more remote areas of the NGCA? Or GCA?
2. How much difference would you expect between urban GCA and remote rural GCA camps?
3. Would it be possible to provide cash to increase the presence of soap and sanitary items? Or would it need to be in-kind?
4. What options could we explore for targeting?

Follow Up Questions for Discussion

- Target individual HH's for Cash Grants or Goods-in-kind, or through a committee of group?
- Is it possible to exclude some households in NGCA? Ideas....
- Is it possible to target only a small proportion of households in GCA? Ideas...