Results from WASH monitoring in IDPs locations of Kachin and NS

Second round - July – September 2015

**WASH cluster**

**KACHIN and North Shan**

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1. **Background**

A pilot phase for the monitoring of the WASH situation in IDPs camps of Kachin and NSS has been conducted by the WASH cluster team from August to December 2014. Based on this pilot phase, a simplified monitoring tool has been developed aiming at supporting the WASH focal agencies to identify "*serious*" issues requiring specify attention in miscellaneous theme (water, latrines, solid waste management, management, HP, gender…). The present document summarizes the findings of a second round of WASH field monitoring visits carried out by the WASH cluster team from July to September 2015 and accompanied by WASH focal agencies and DRD staff when available.

Considering an issue as "*serious*" remains subjective and at the end depends upon the experience and judgment of field surveyor. This term "serious" has been however used to highlight particular concerns - beyond the issue of poor design of facilities- that may entail either health hazards, interruption of access to WASH facilities and service or gender issues.

WASH focal agencies are invited to have a look at the short explanatory note provided in aside excel file for each identified serious issues, to contact WASH cluster team for eventual further information and to cross check the situation in the field to carry out the necessary measures

1. **Monitoring scope**

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| Kachin and NSS | Total IDPs camps | Total monitored camps | % | Comments |
| GCA | 130 | 100 | 77% | The non-monitored camps are located in hard to reach locations |
| NGCA | 22 | 5 | 23% | The absence of cross line missions impacted the monitored of WASH situation |
| GCA | 152 | 105 | 69% |  |

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|  | Total IDPs camps | Total monitored camps | % |
| Kachin | 126 | 89 | 70 |
| NSS | 26 | 16 | 61 |
| Total | 152 | 105 | 69 |

1. **Overall findings**

* Serious WASH issues have been found in about 20% of the monitored IDPs camps except for bathing spaces, water quantity and hand washing for which highest percentage is observed,
* Privacy issues of bathing spaces led to categorize some of them as having serious issues,
* The water quantity issue is mainly due to seasonal variation,
* 84 latrines to be desludged and 105 latrines to be decommissioned. It can be roughly estimated a similar number in the not yet moniotred NGCA,
* Surprisingly, open defection practices have been observed in 15 camps. The causes of this open defecation needs to be better understood and addressed,
* There are WASH facilities management structures in 100 % of the monitored camps showing the potentiality to rely further on these structures and to develop their capacity,
* Gender doesn’t seem a major concern in the visited places but privacy concerns for bathing spaces should be kept in mind.







**3.1-Water quality monitoring**

Data have been collected from WASH cluster members who carried out water analysis in 346 water points. This water quality data collection and consolidation leads to the following comments:

* Overall need to improve accuracy and consistency of data collection,
* Template for data consolidation to be improved notably with pre-defined categories for water points
* Further training of WASH cluster members on water quality
* Most of poor bacteriological quality water is found at household level - showing the needs to focus on HP activities- and in a less extend in Hand dug wells
* The worst bacteriological water quality is found in unspecified water points making interpretation challenging,
* The results on residual chlorine needs to be further investigated as there is usually no chlorination activities in the IDPs camps,
* Some few water points with low value of PH,
* Few cases of high concentration of Calcium and Iron but only few samples have been analysed for iron and Ca values. These two parameters don’t usually lead to health hazards.

SEE EXCEL File WASH Monitoring compilation – July-Sept 2015

