

Key Findings of Weekly WASH Assessment

Za'atari Refugee Camp, Jordan

05 – 02 – 2014

Introduction

Within the extremely dynamic context of Al Za'atari Camp, information gaps exist which in turn hinder the identification of the needs of refugees, as well as aid planning, delivery and tracking. In coordination with UNICEF, REACH will undertake weekly WASH Centre monitoring activities to provide baseline information on the use, access and/or quality of WASH infrastructure across Al Za'atari. Data presented in this fact sheet provides an overview of the Camp's WASH facilities disaggregated to district level to help facilitate the design and effective targeting of interventions. The analysis presented in this fact sheet represents the findings collected by REACH data for the week ending of **February 6th 2013**.

ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

The REACH assessment methodology is built with the aim of providing in-depth data and analysis on WASH centres. All accessible and existing WASH centres in Za'atari were assessed, with the destroyed and locked centres removed from the analysis.

For more information regarding the methodology, please contact: reach.mena@acted.org

General Infrastructure of WASH Centres

Figure 1 Distribution of assessed, destroyed and locked WASH centres

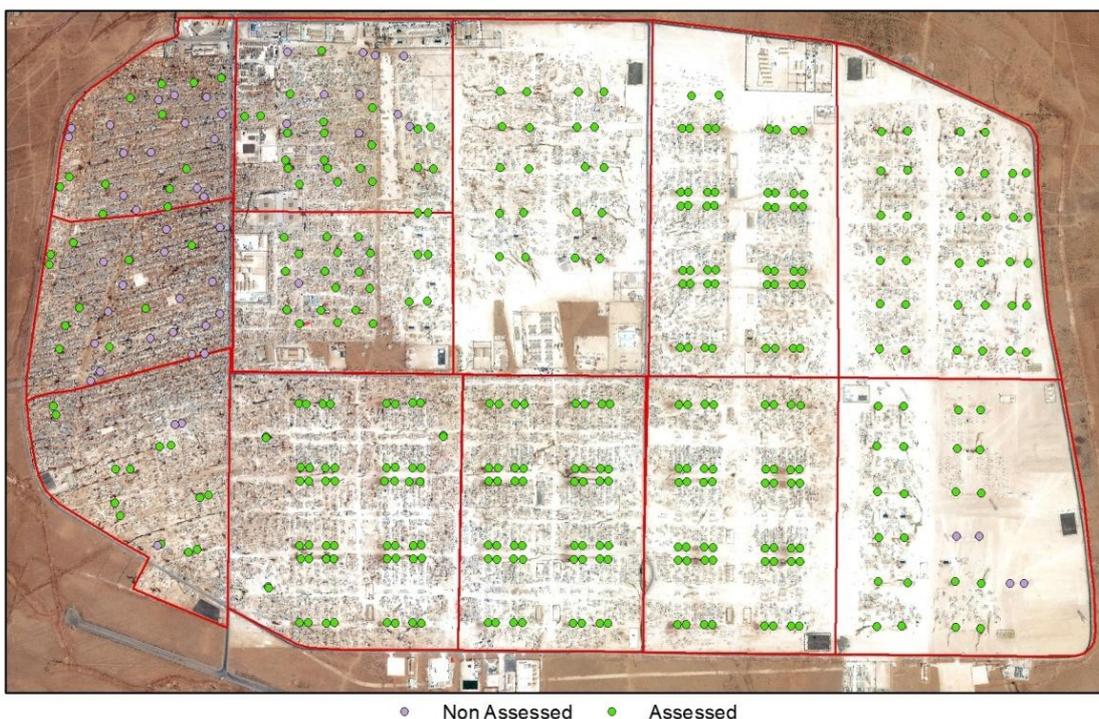
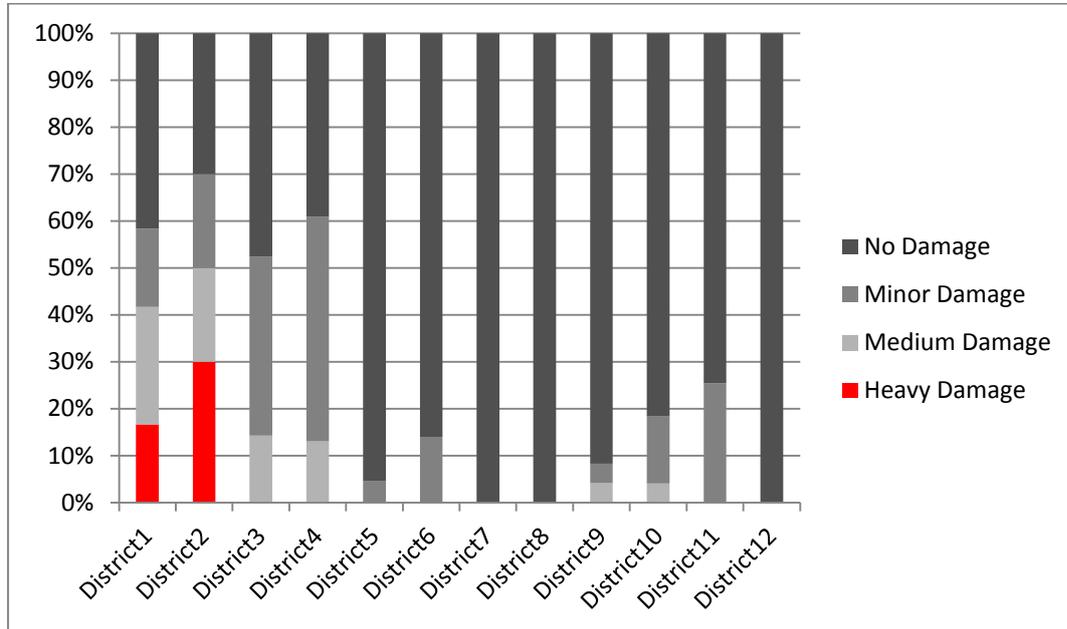
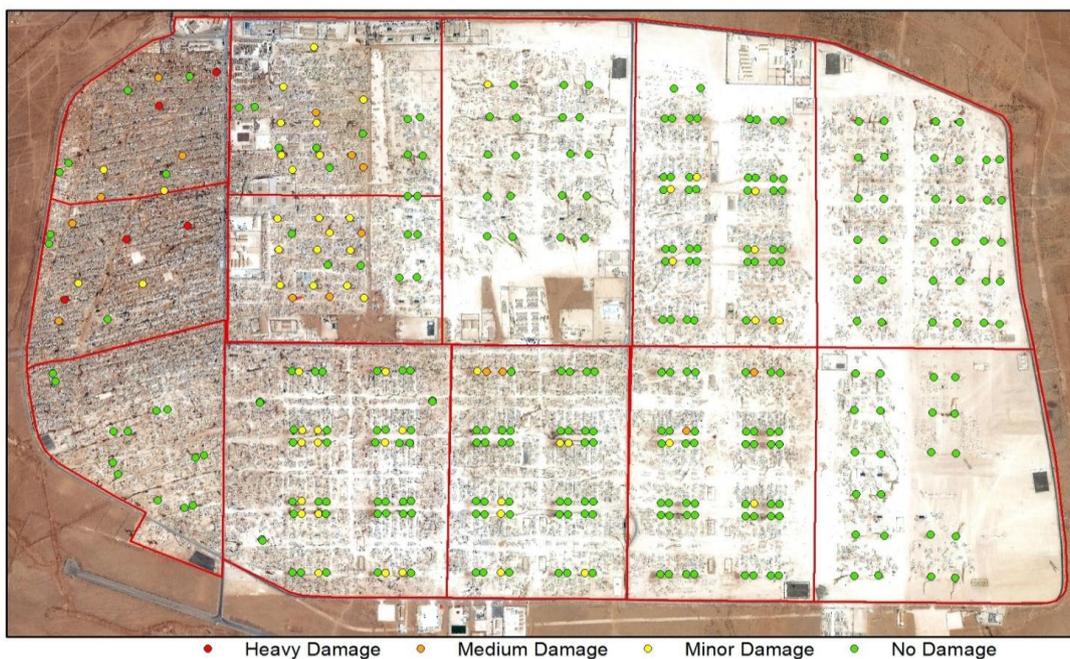


Figure 2: Structural damage to WASH centres by district



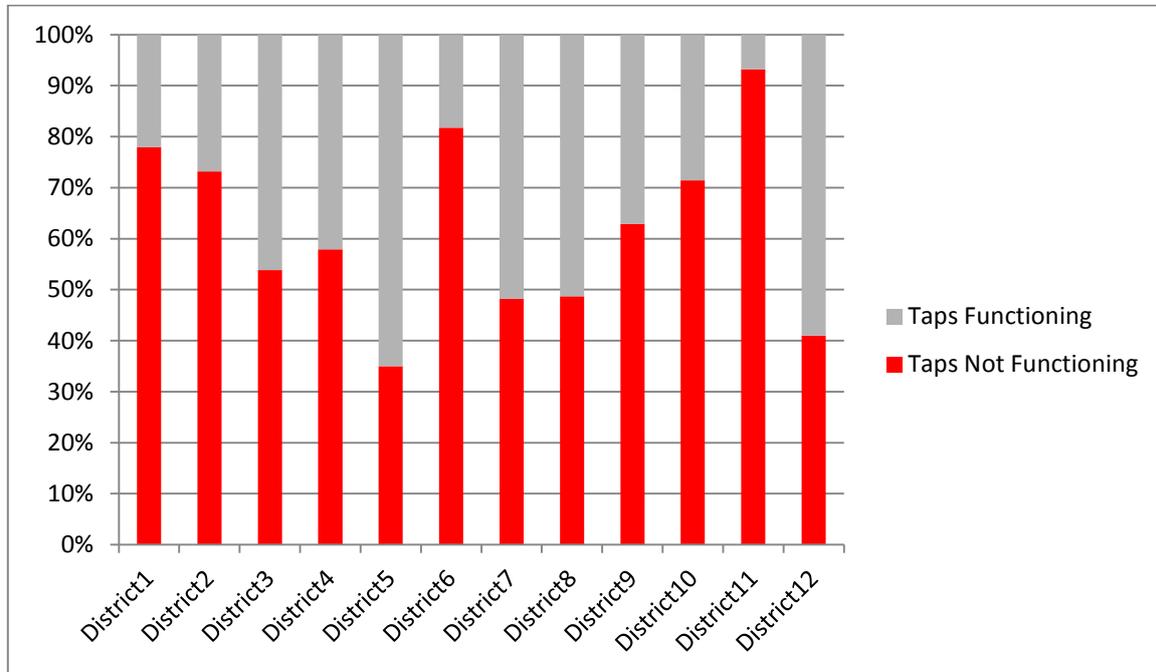
- Only three districts had WASH centres showing heavy damage, District 1 (17%, a reduction of 13% from the previous monitoring) and District 2 (33%, the same as during the previous monitoring). These old camp WASH centres show an ongoing tendency to be the worst damaged within the camp.
- Districts 7, 8 and 12 showed no damage on any of their WASH centres, as in previous weeks, which perhaps warrants further exploration as to why these WASH centres are consistently undamaged.

Figure 3 Condition of WASH centres



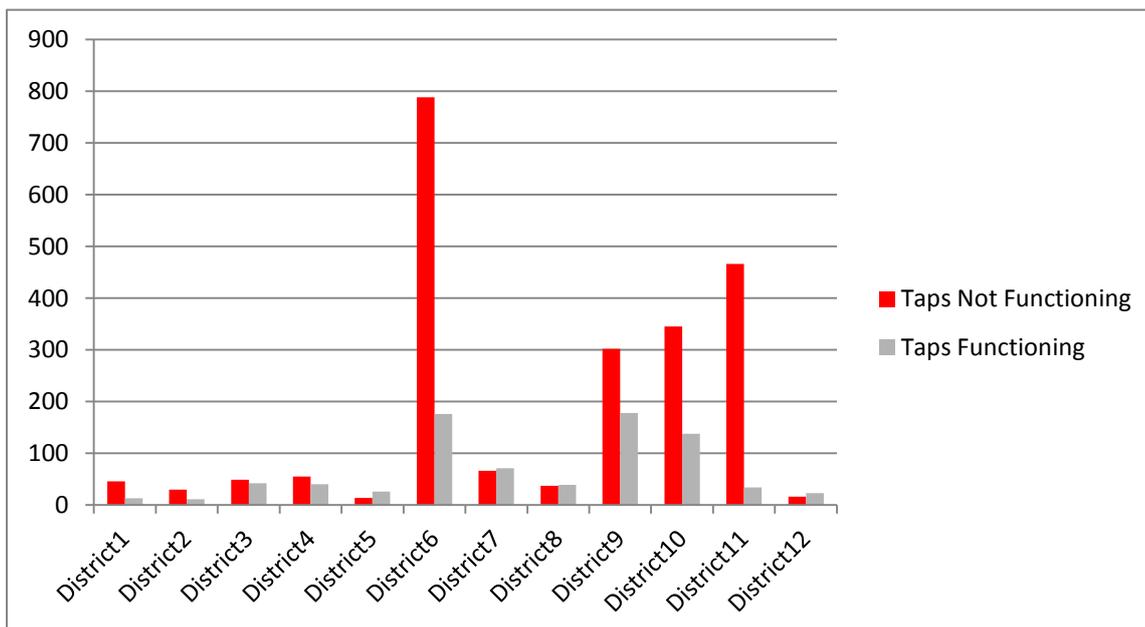
Water-points

Figure 4: Percentage of Tap-stands that are functioning and not functioning by District



- In District 1, the number of functioning taps has over doubled from the previous monitoring, from only **10%** of total taps available up to **22%**.
- In District 7, the rates of functioning taps had dropped from **78%** to only **48%**, taking it from the District with the highest percentage of functioning taps to one of those with the lowest.
- The District with the highest percentage of functioning taps was District 11 with **93%**.

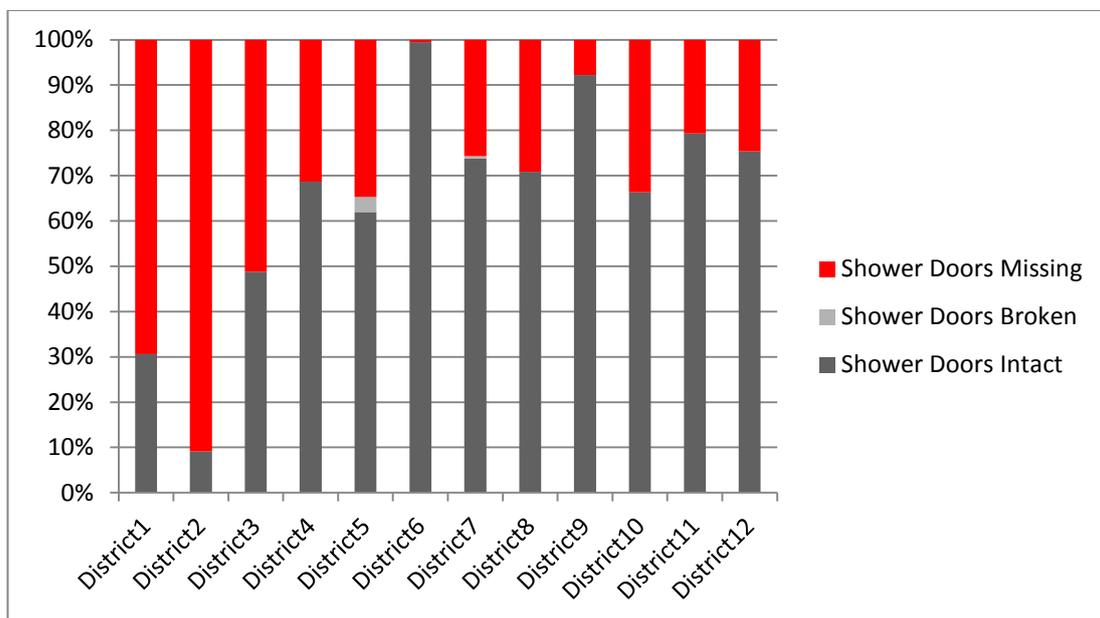
Figure 5: Number of Taps functioning and not functioning by District



- The majority of taps in the camp (**62%**) were not functioning, however this is a significant improvement from the previous monitoring, during which **75%** of taps were not functioning.
- Inequality between Districts remained the same, with vastly different numbers of taps available in different areas, as shown by Figure 3 above. District 6 remains the District with the largest number of taps by far, although the majority are non-functional.

Showers

Figure 7: Percentage of Shower Doors Missing, Broken or Intact by District

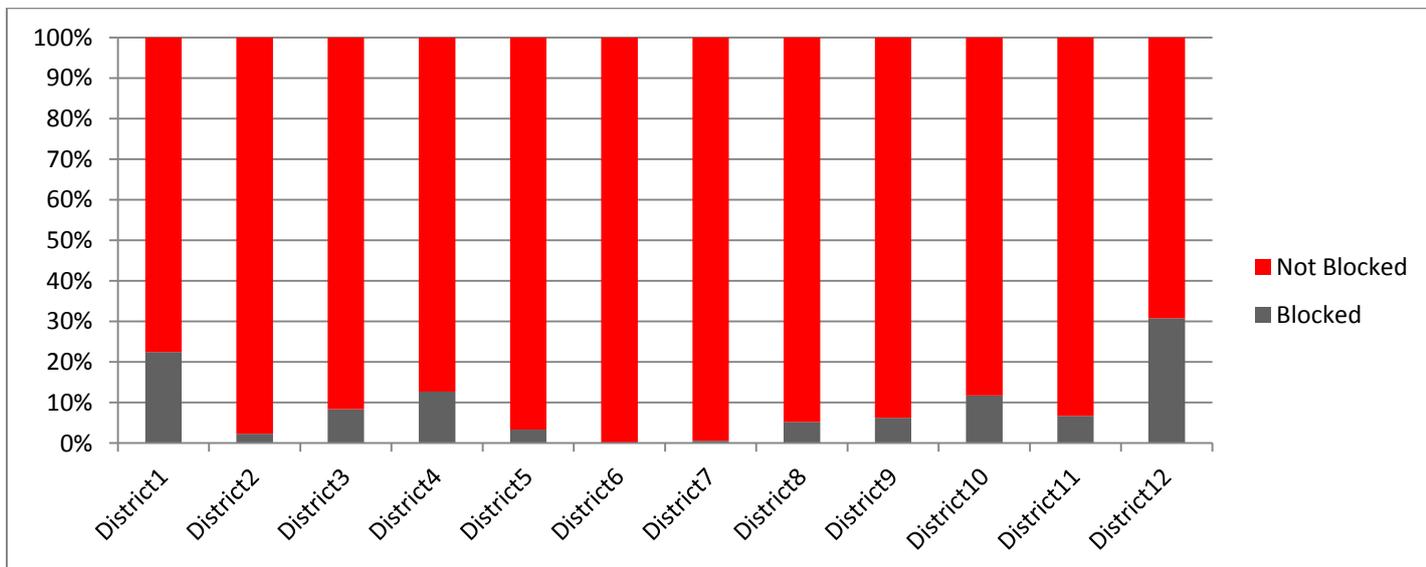


- Across the camp, **35%** of shower doors were missing, as shown in Figure 5 above, which is equal to during the previous monitoring.
- This percentage ranged from a high of **91%** of doors in District 2 (an increase of **2%** from the previous monitoring) to a low of **0.5%** in District 6 (a decrease of **1%** from the previous monitoring), which are consistently the two outliers of this variable.
- There was a great difference between genders for this variable, with **90%** of shower doors in female WASH blocks intact but only **30%** in male WASH blocks.

Figure 8 Percentage of broken shower doors



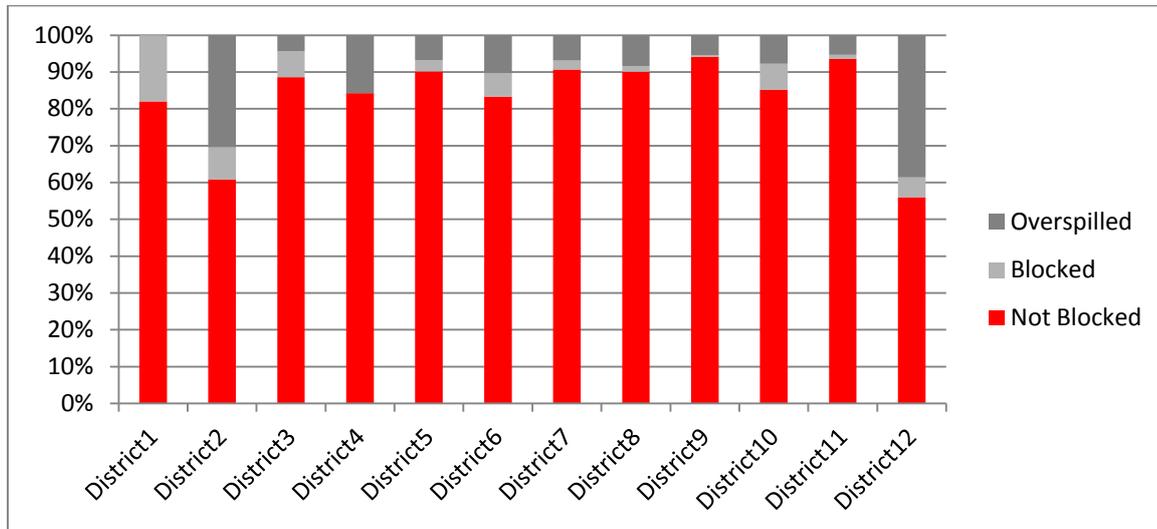
Figure 9 Percentage of Shower drains Blocked or Not Blocked by District



- Across the camp, **91%** of shower drains are not blocked, an increase of **3%** since the previous monitoring.

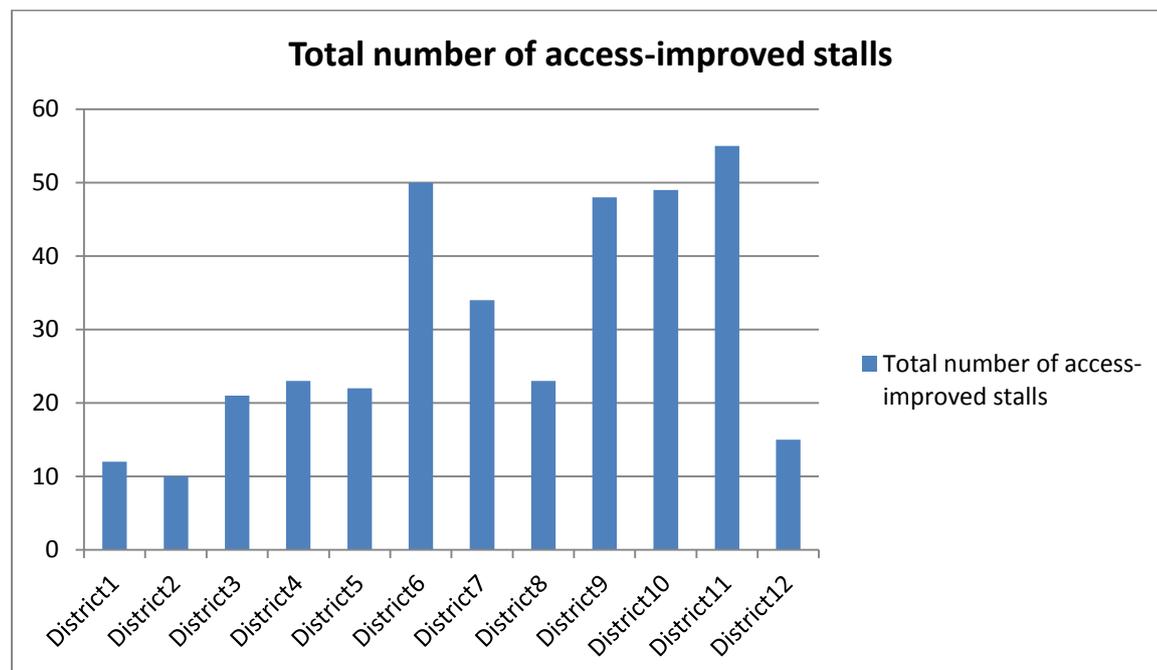
Toilets

Figure 11 Percentage of blocked, over-spilling and working toilets by District



- The majority of toilets in all Districts were in a good condition (**87%** of toilets across the camp, an increase on **2%** from the previous monitoring), ranging from **56%** (an increase of 3% from the previous monitoring) of toilets in Districts 12 to **94%** (a decrease of 1% from the previous monitoring) in District 9.

Access



- As can be seen from the above figure, access to stalls for people with physical disabilities is unequal across the camp, with far fewer numbers available within the 'old camp', despite these areas having a higher population density.

REACH

REACH was formed in 2010 as a joint initiative of two INGOs (ACTED and IMPACT Initiatives) and a UN program (UNOSAT). The purpose of REACH is to promote and facilitate the development of information products that enhance the humanitarian community's capacity to make decisions and plan in emergency, reconstruction and development contexts.

At country level, REACH teams are deployed to countries experiencing emergencies or at-risk-of-crisis in order to facilitate interagency collection, organisation and dissemination of key humanitarian related information. Country-level deployments are conducted within the framework of partnerships with individual actors as well as aid coordination bodies, including UN agencies, clusters, inter-cluster initiatives, and other interagency initiatives.