

## Key Findings of Weekly WASH Assessment

### Za'atari Refugee Camp, Jordan

11 – 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 13<sup>th</sup> 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.

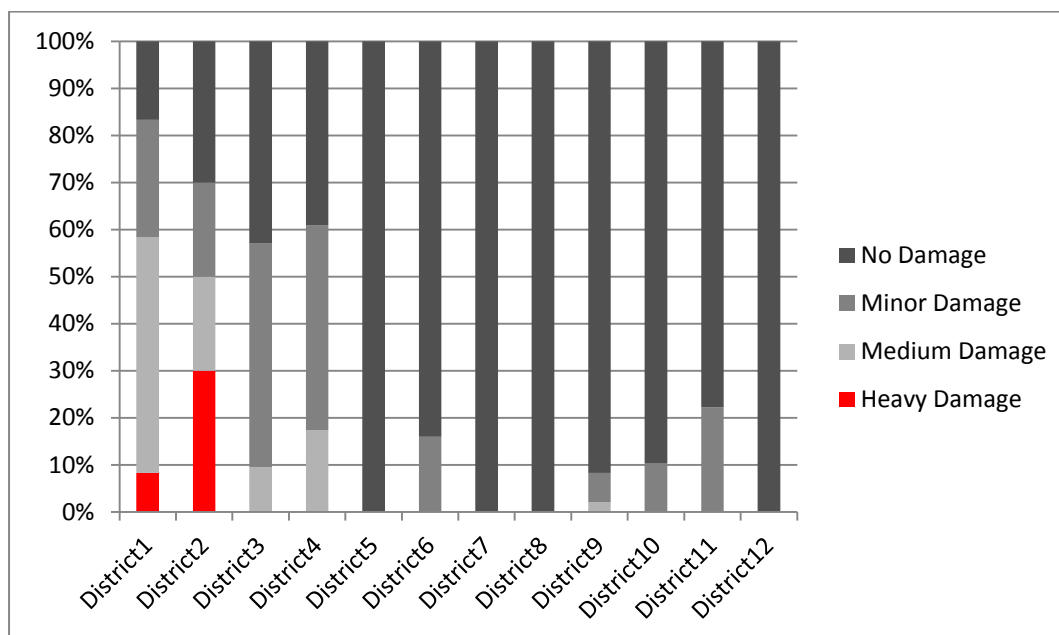
For more information regarding the methodology, please contact: [reach.mena@acted.org](mailto:reach.mena@acted.org)

#### General Infrastructure of WASH Centres

**Figure 1 Distribution of assessed, destroyed and locked WASH centres**

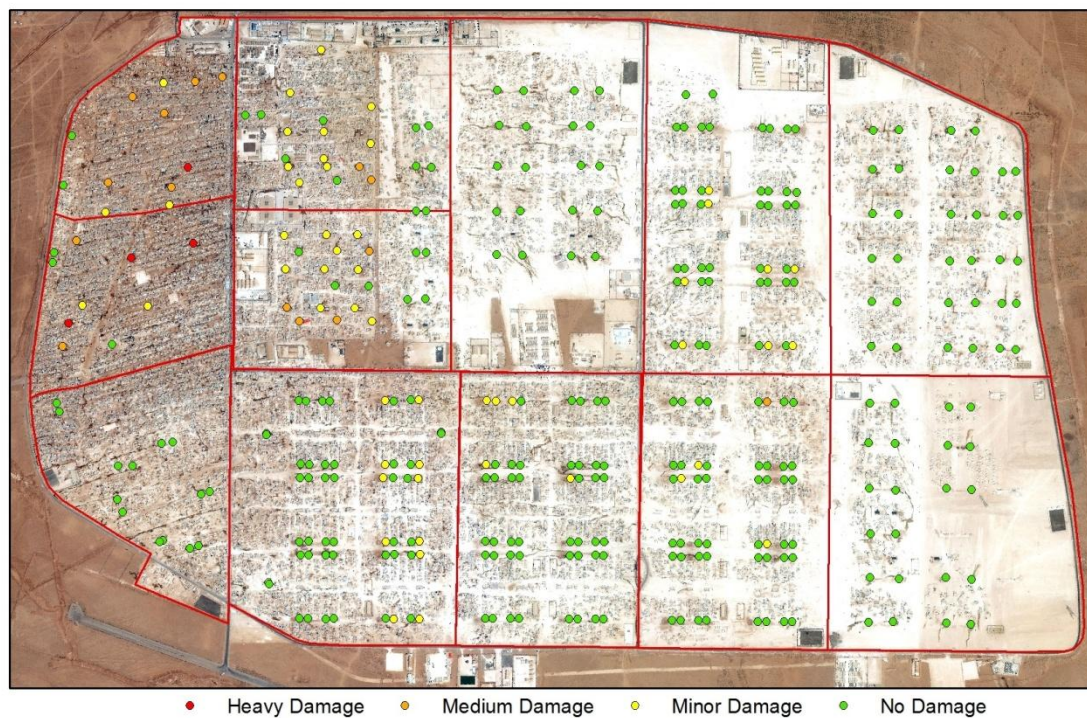


Figure 2: Structural damage to WASH centres by district



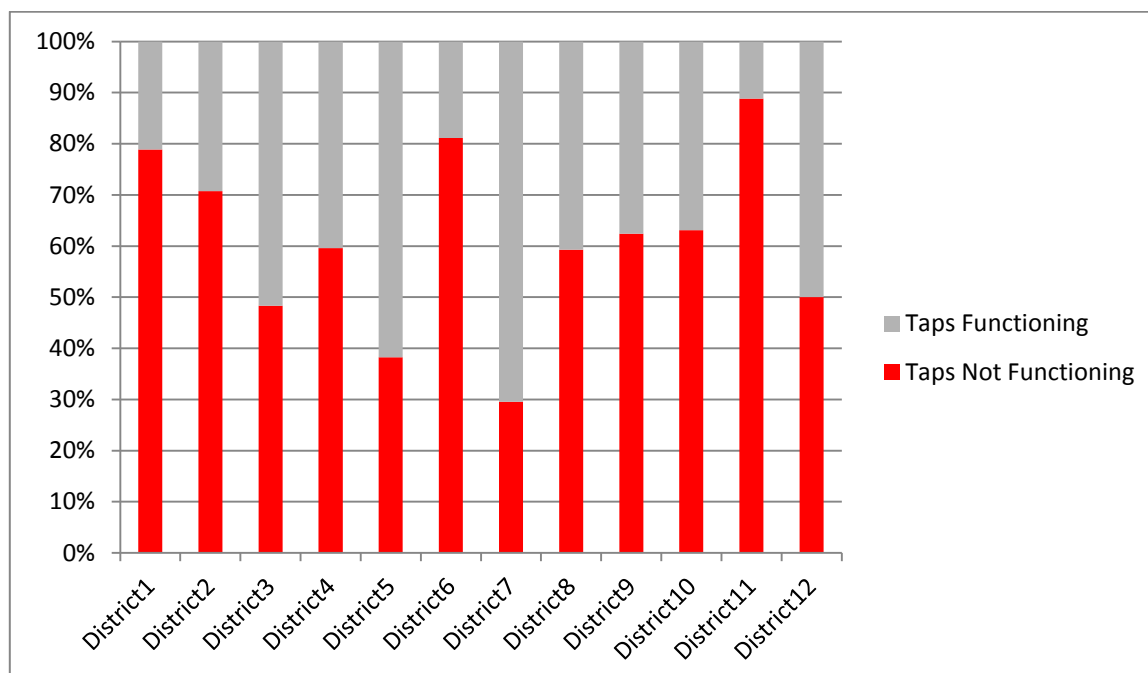
- Only two districts had WASH centres showing heavy damage, District 1 (8%, a different of 9% lower from the **previous monitoring** and a difference of **22%** lower from two weeks ago) and District 2 (33%, **the same as during the previous monitoring**). These old camp WASH centres show an ongoing 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. This week District 5 also had no damage present, unlike in previous monitoring exercises.

Figure 3 Condition of WASH centres



### Water-points

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

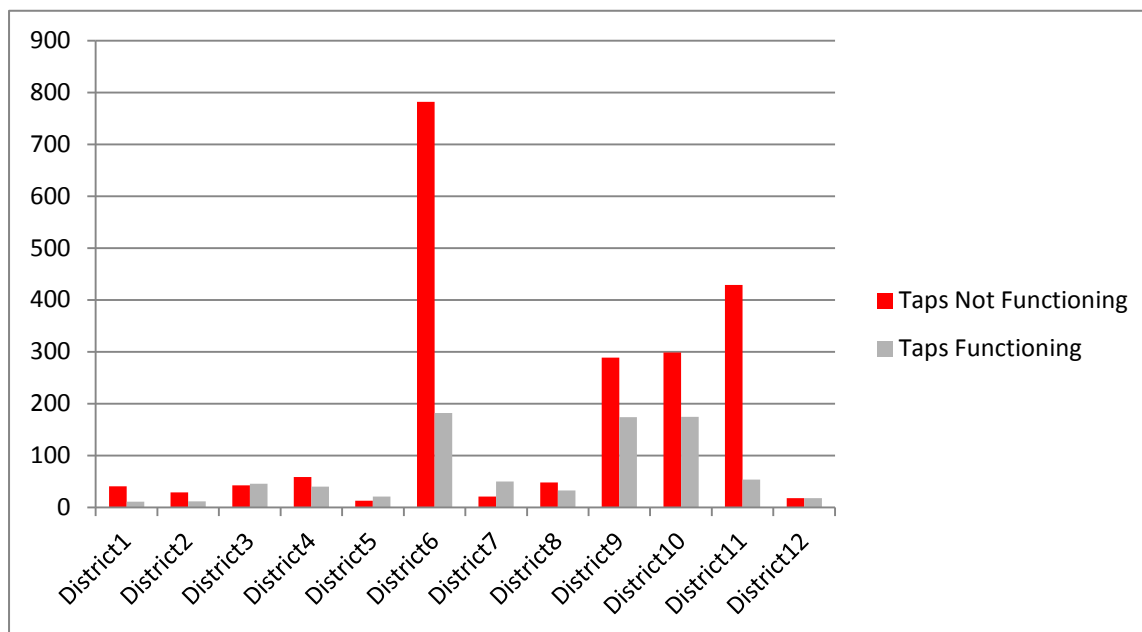


- The Districts with the highest percentage of functioning taps were Districts 11 (**89%**), 6 (**81%**) and 1 (**79%**).
- In District 7, which had dropped significantly during the previous monitoring to have only **48%** of taps working,



the percentage had risen to **70%**.

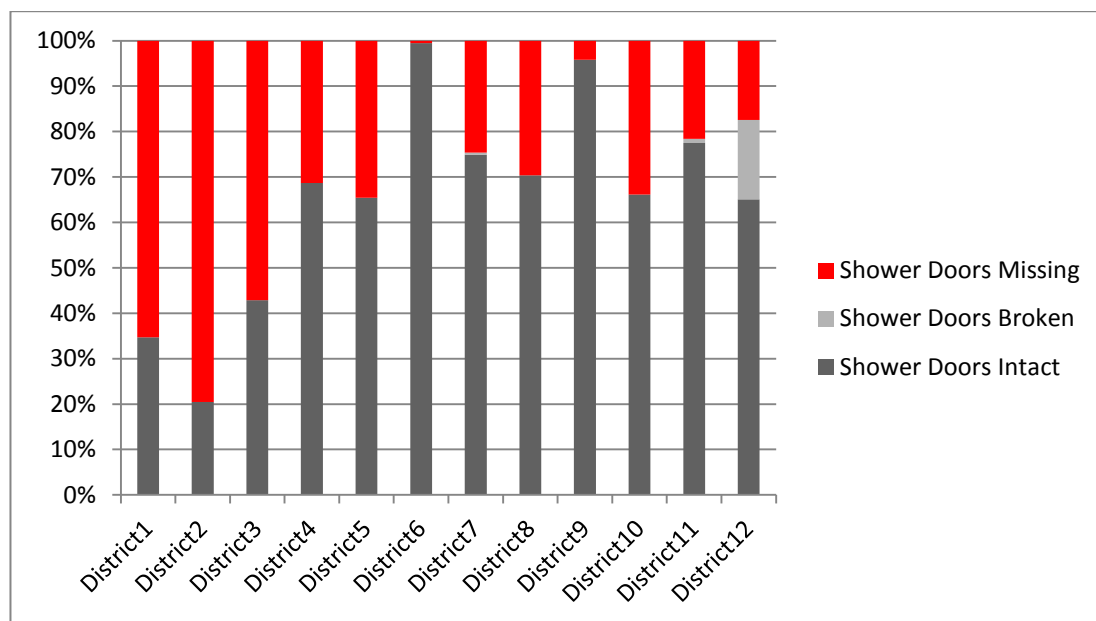
Figure 5: Number of Taps **functioning and not functioning** by District



- The majority of taps in the camp (**72%**) were not functioning, a difference of **10%** higher in non-functioning taps from the previous monitoring.
- 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, **26%** of shower doors were missing, as shown in Figure 5 above, which is a difference of **9%** lower than during the previous monitoring.
- This percentage ranged from a high of **80%** of doors in District 2 (a difference of **11%** lower from the previous monitoring) to a low of **0.5%** in District 6 (equal to the previous monitoring), which are consistently the two outliers of this variable.
- There was a great difference between genders for this variable, with **88%** of shower doors in female WASH blocks intact (a difference of **2%** lower from the previous monitoring) but only **60%** in male WASH blocks (a difference of **30%** lower).

Figure 8 Percentage of broken shower doors

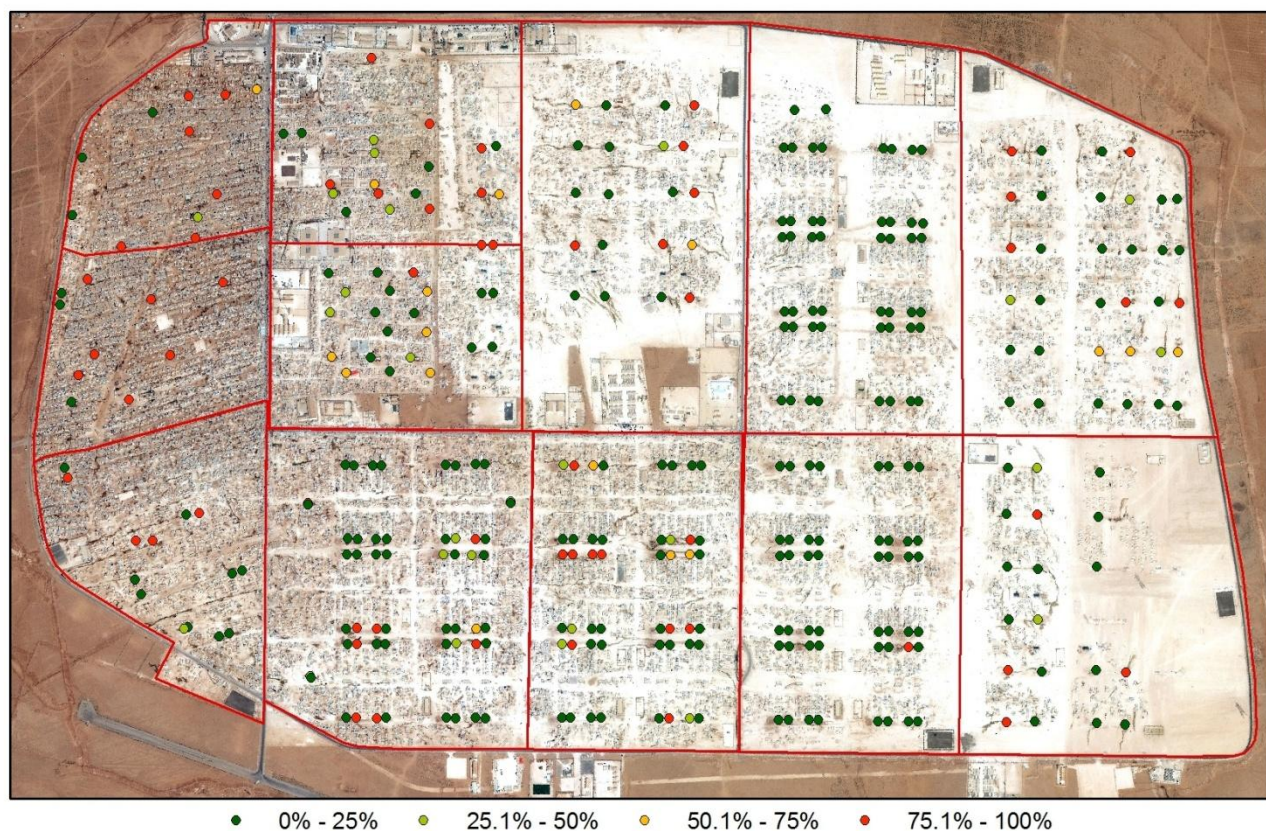
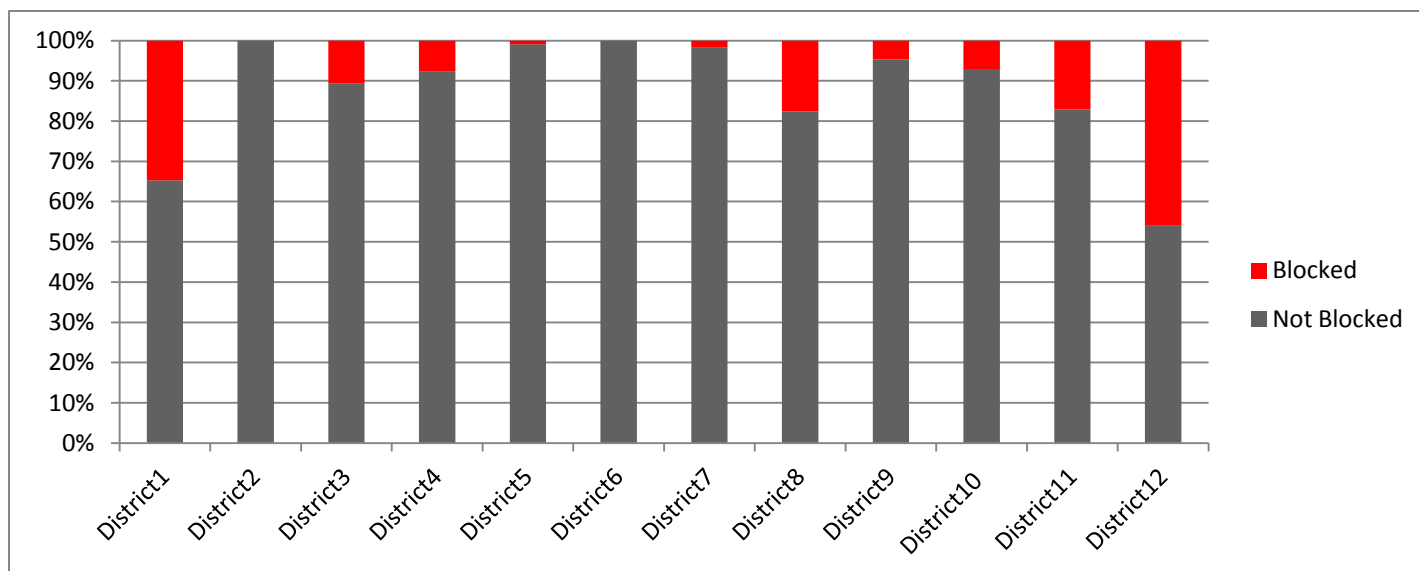


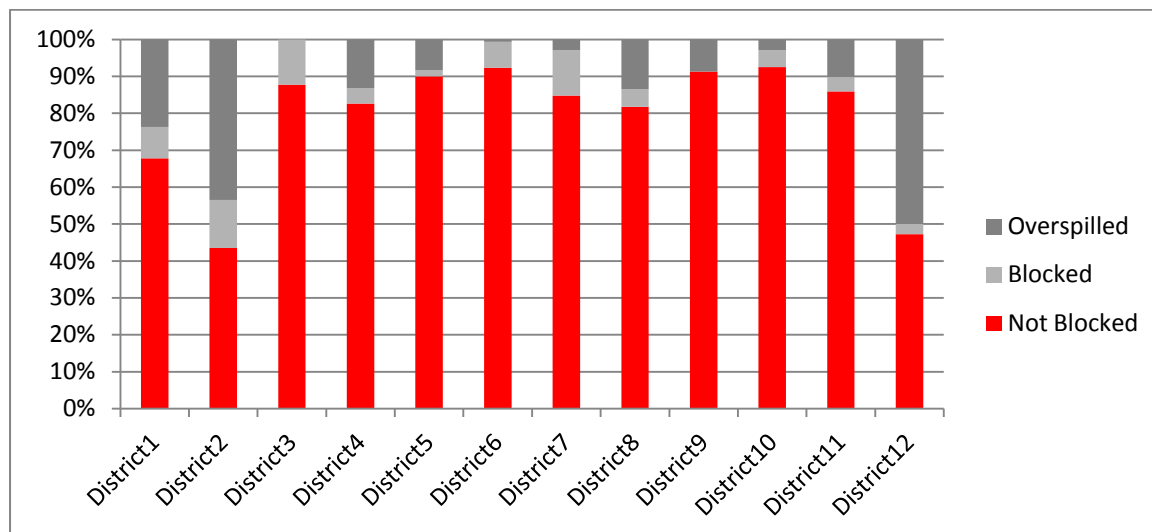
Figure 9 Percentage of Shower drains Blocked or Not Blocked by District



- Across the camp, **90%** of shower drains are not blocked, a difference of **1%** lower 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 (**85%** of toilets across the camp, a difference of **2%** lower than the previous monitoring), ranging from **47%** (a difference of **9%** lower than the previous monitoring) of toilets in Districts 12 to **93%** in District 10.

## 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.