

FACTSHEET

BI-WEEKLY WASH CENTRE MONITORING

AL AZRAQ REFUGEE CAMP, JORDAN – VILLAGE 3

13 – 17 JULY 2014



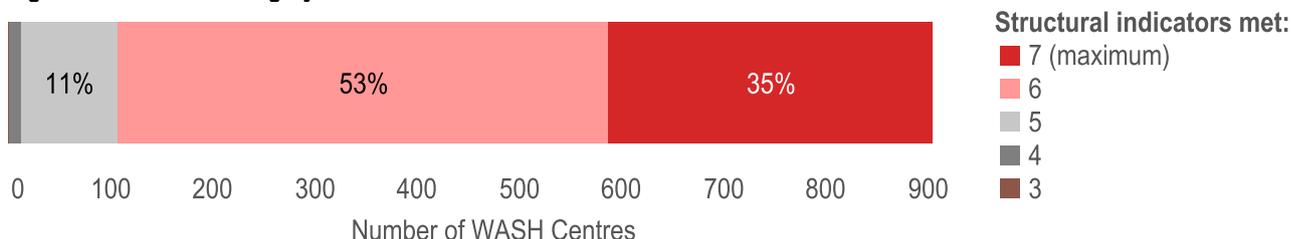
Within the dynamic context of Al Azraq Camp, there are information gaps which hinder aid planning, delivery and tracking. Supported by UNICEF, REACH undertakes bi-weekly monitoring of water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) centres across the camp to provide up-to-date information on the quality of WASH infrastructure. This information is structured in consultation with the Al Azraq WASH Sector Working Group.

This factsheet provides an overview of the camp's WASH centres in Village 3 to help facilitate the design and efficacy of interventions. Data at the level of individual WASH centres is also available upon request. The analysis presented in this factsheet represents the findings from data collected by REACH for the week ending on **17 July 2014**. 904 WASH centres (99%) were assessed. For more information regarding the methodology, or to request access to the full dataset, please contact: jordan@reach-initiative.org.

OVERALL CONDITION OF WASH CENTRES¹

- **88% of WASH centres met all or 6 out of 7 structural integrity indicators. In total, 35% of WASH centres were fully intact.**
- The most frequently unmet structural indicators were related to the presence of desludging caps (missing in 52% of all WCs), and holes in the walls (10% of all WCs) and roofs (9% of all WCs) of WASH centres.

Figures 1: Structural integrity of WASH centres



DOORS AND LOCKS

- **100% of WASH centre had doors securely attached to both shower and toilet stalls.**
- The doors to 848 WASH centres (94%) were shut at the time of the assessment.
- **98% of WASH centre toilet and shower stalls were lockable from the outside.**
- **99% of WASH centre toilet and shower stalls were lockable from the inside.**

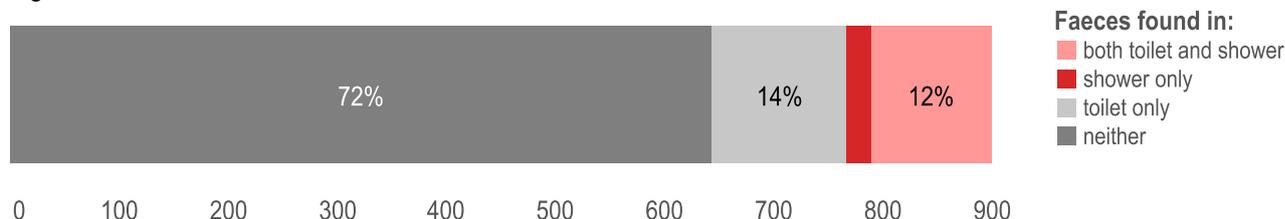
¹ Quality was ascertained by assessing the structural integrity of WASH centres through 7 key indicators:

- Doors are attached to both shower and toilet stalls
- Locks are present inside of both shower and toilet stalls
- Locks are present outside of both shower and toilet stalls
- There are no holes in the roof of the WASH structure
- There are no holes in the wall of the WASH structure
- The ventilation pipe is present
- The desludging pipe cap is present

CLEANLINESS OF FACILITIES

- In 305 WASH centres (34%) faeces was found in shower stalls, toilet stalls outside of the squat pan or outside the stalls.
- Faeces was found outside of 85 WCs (9%), highlighting that a small portion of individuals practice open defecation.
- Faeces was found inside 23 shower stalls (3%), 124 toilet stalls (14%), and in an additional 109 cases (12%) in both stalls. [See Map 1]

Figure 2: Prevalence of faeces inside WASH centres

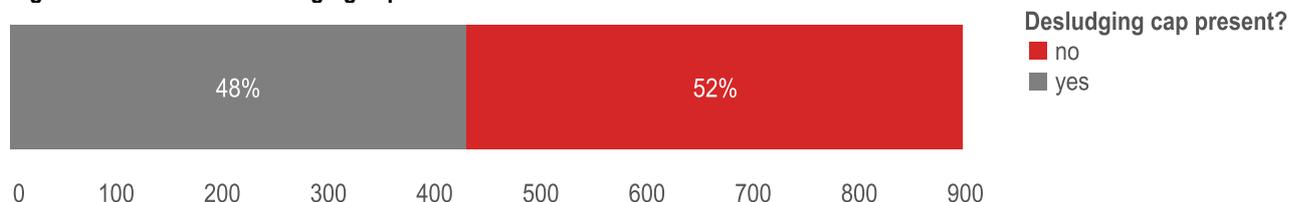


- 61% of WASH centres were entirely clean, i.e. had no rubbish or faeces in toilet and shower stalls.
- Rubbish was found in 69 shower stalls (8%), 43 toilet stalls (5%) and, in an additional 92 cases (10%) in both stalls [See Map 2].
- Stagnant water was found outside of 19 WCs (2%) and inside 13 WCs (1%).

SEWAGE & VENTILATION

- Pipe caps were missing from 470 desludging pipes (52%), 30% of all remaining desludging caps contained holes or cracks.
- 36 ventilation pipes (4%) had been removed, 3% of all remaining ventilation pipes contained holes or cracks
- 80 WASH centres (9%) contained holes in the walls, while 92 (10%) centres contained holes in the roof.

Figure 3: Presence of desludging caps

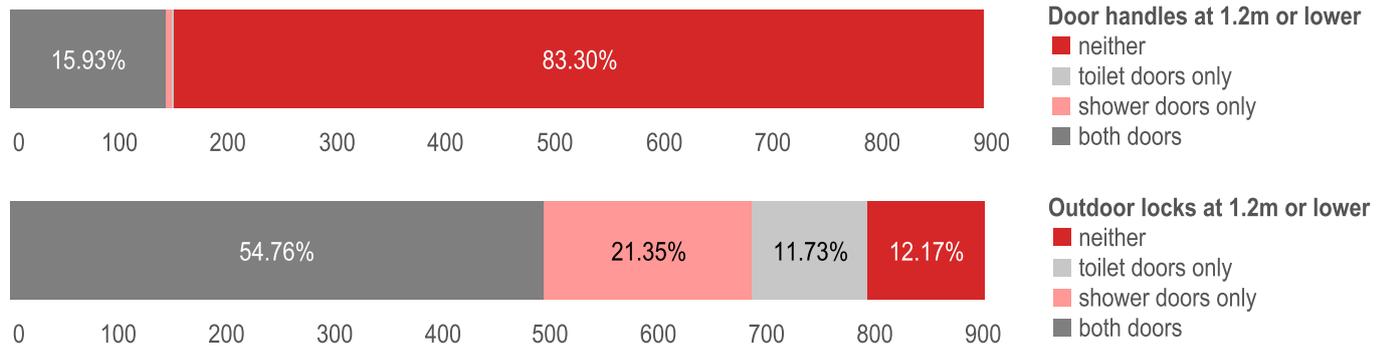


ACCESS²

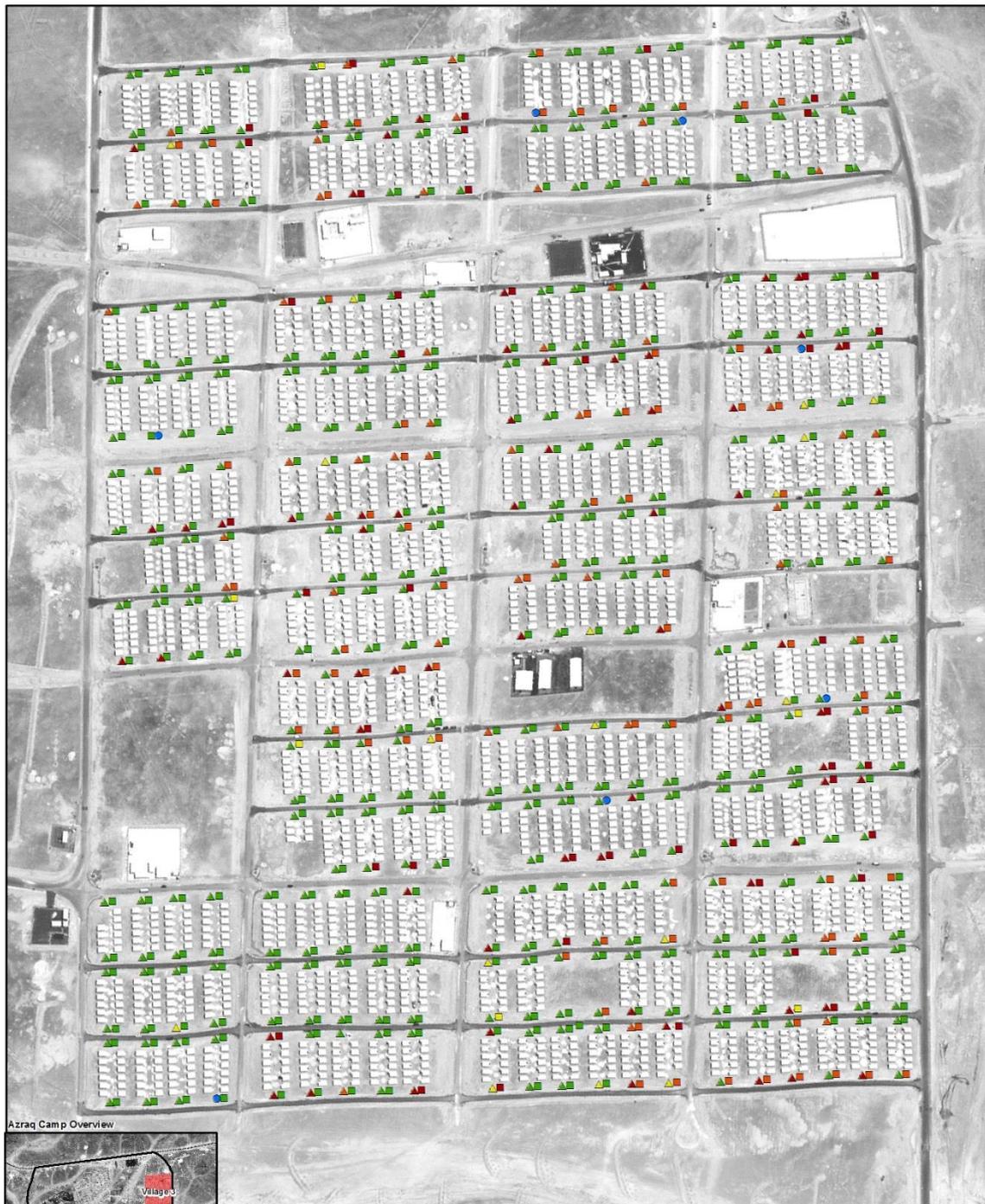
- 753 WASH centres (83%) had outside handles on both the toilet and shower doors that were higher than 1.2m from the ground, potentially making access difficult for children [See Map 3].
- 110 WASH centres (12%) had outside locks on both the toilet and shower doors that were higher than 1.2m from the ground, and 40 locks on the inside of WASH centres (4%) were higher than 1.2m from the inside floor.
- 141 WCs (16%) were identified as disability friendly, of which 137 centres (97%) had fully completed ramps leading to both shower and toilet stalls.

² In most cases the outside door handles and locks were placed at 1.2m from the height of the concrete slab on which the WASH super-structure sits. However, this slab is often not big enough to step up onto when the door is shut, and is in most cases at a height above the ground. This makes the handles and locks difficult to reach for children.

Figures 4 and 5: WASH centres with door handles and outside locks at 1.2m or lower



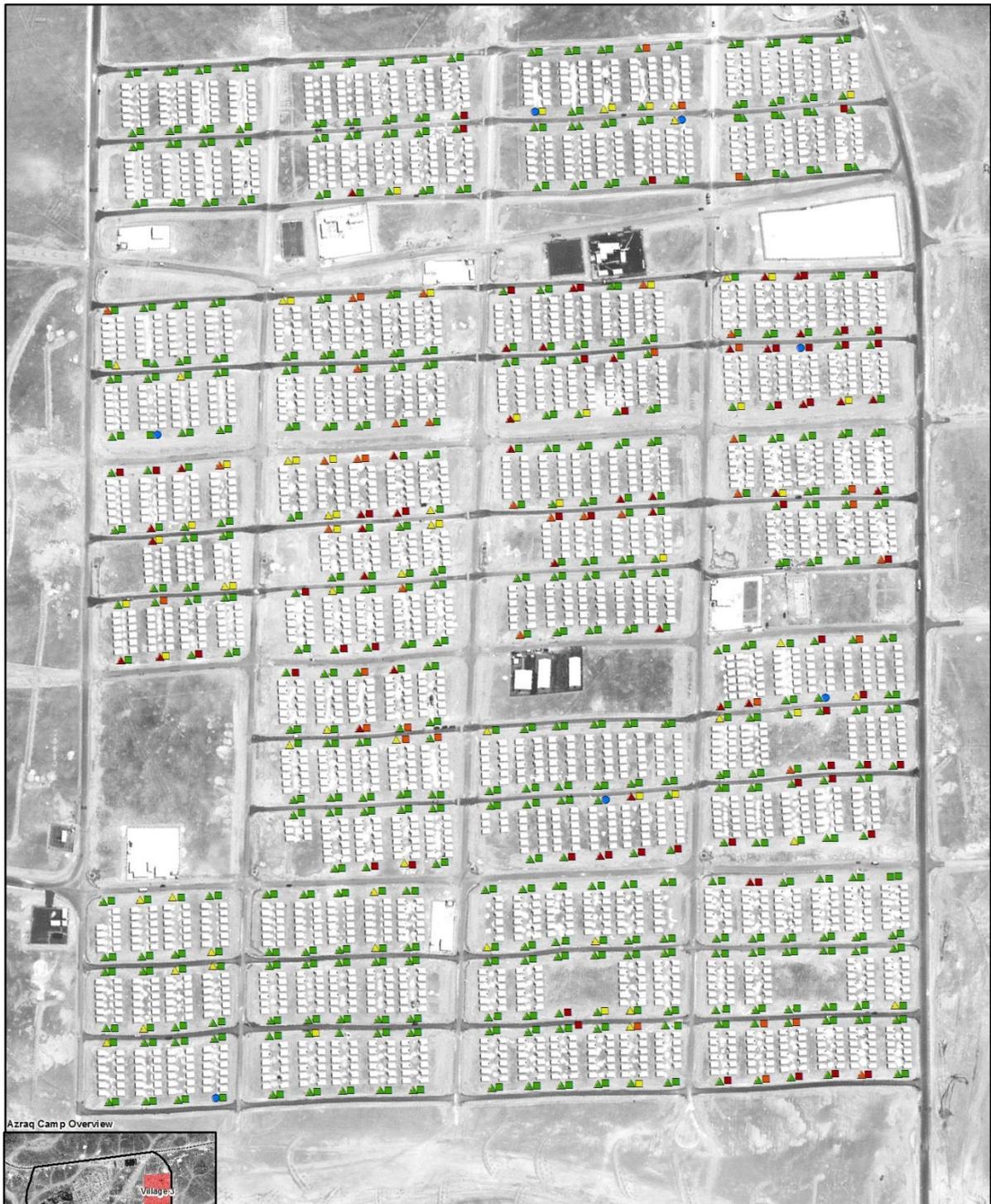
Map 1: Faeces found inside WASH centres



Faeces found in

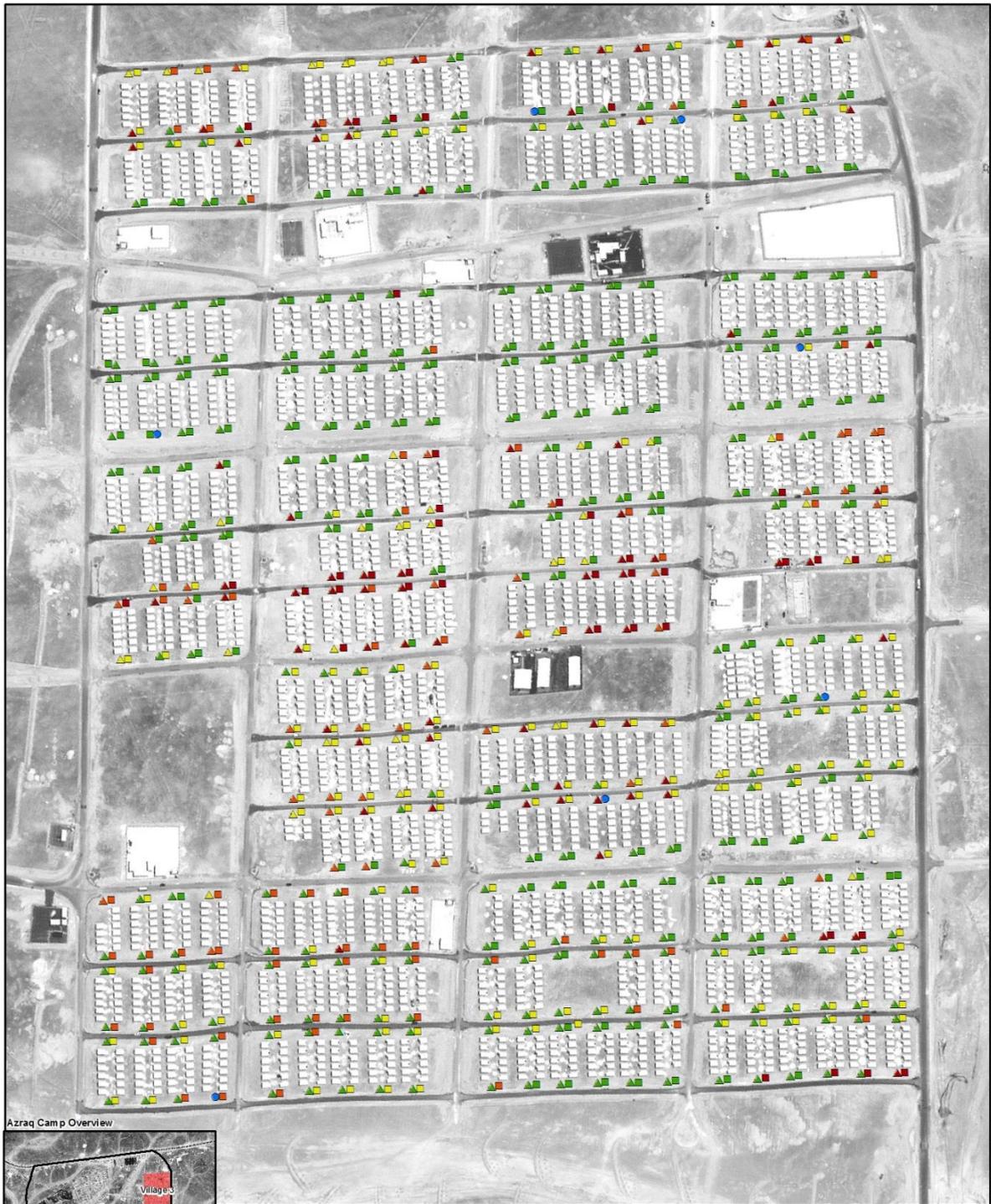
Both Stalls	■	Shower Stall	■	△ Female
Neither Stalls	■	Toilet Stall	■	■ Male
				● Unassessed WASH centre

Map 2: Rubbish inside WASH centres



- Rubbish found in**
- | | | | | |
|---------------|--------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Both Stalls | ■ | Shower Stall | ■ | △ Female |
| Neither Stall | ■ | Toilet Stall | ■ | ■ Male |
| | | | | ● Unassessed WASH centre |

Map 3: Door handles at the height of 1.2m from the ground or lower



Door handles at a height of 1.2m from the ground or lower

Both Doors
Neither Door

Shower Door
Toilet Doors

Female
Male
Unassessed WASH centre

△ Female
■ Male
● Unassessed WASH centre

About REACH

REACH is a joint initiative of two international NGOs - ACTED and IMPACT Initiatives - and the UN Operational Satellite Applications Programme (UNOSAT). REACH was created in 2010 to facilitate the development of information tools and products that enhance the capacity of aid actors to make evidence-based decisions in emergency, recovery and development contexts. All REACH activities are conducted in support to and within the framework of inter-agency aid coordination mechanisms.

For more information visit: www.reach-initiative.org and follow us @REACH_info