

Key Findings of Weekly WASH Assessment

Za'atari Refugee Camp, Jordan

09 – 01 – 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 **November 21st 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 and Non-Assessed WASH centres

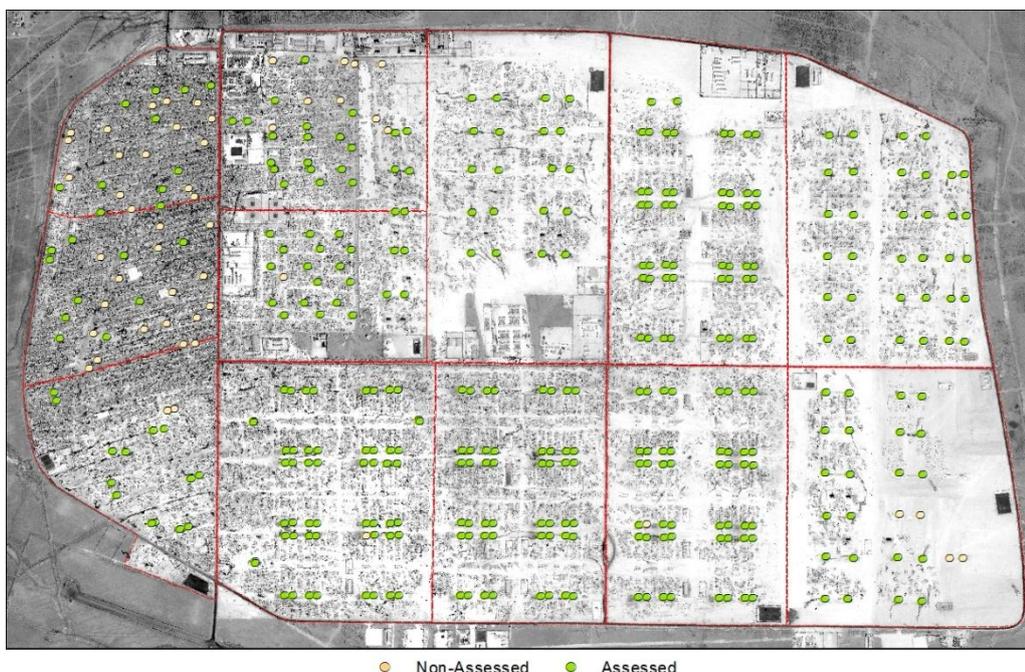
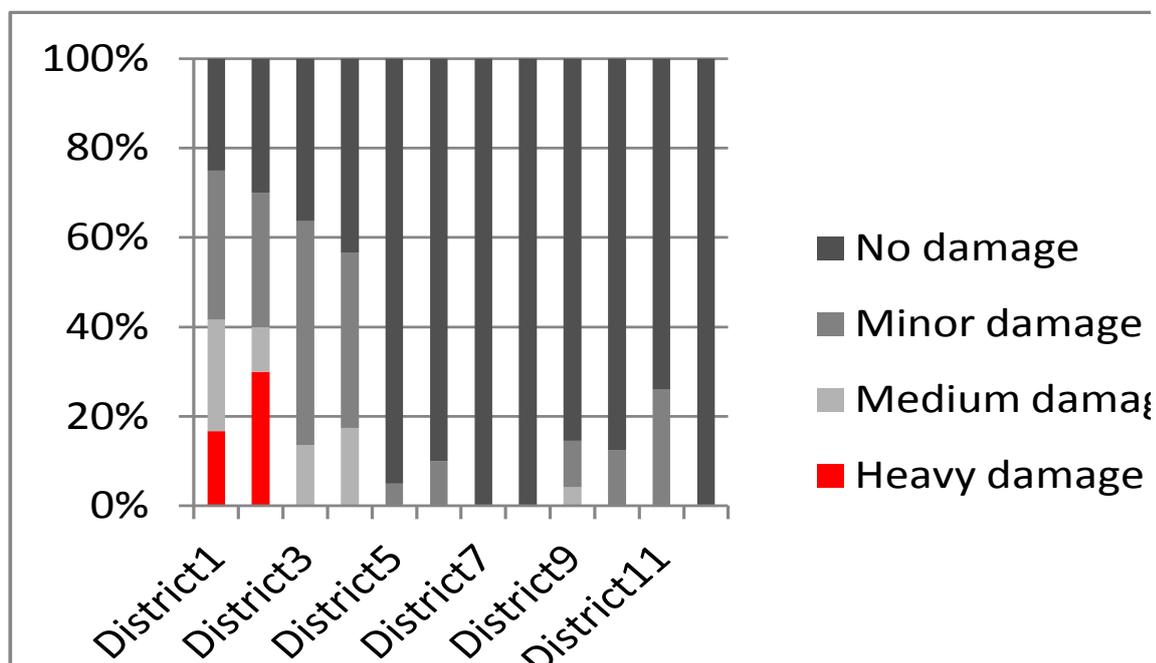


Figure 2: Structural damage to WASH centres by district



- Only two districts had WASH centres showing heavy damage, District 1 (17%) and District 2 (30%). These were the same two Districts that showed heavy damage during the last WASH centre monitoring, but the number has increased in District 2 by 10%, and decreased in District 1 by 5%.
- Districts 7, 8 and 12 showed no damage on any of their WASH centres, as during the previous monitoring, and District 5, which previously also did not show any damage to its WASH centres, had merely 1 centre which showed minor damage.
- The trend of inequality between levels of damage in Districts 1-4 (with an average of only 34% of WASH centres undamaged) and the rest of the camp (with an average of 91% of WASH centres undamaged) continues.

Table 1: Degree of damage to WASH Centres by district and gender

	Heavy damage	Medium damage	Minor damage	No damage
Female	1%	2%	13%	83%
Concrete	2%	3%	18%	77%
Pre fabricated	0%	0%	4%	96%
Male	2%	5%	20%	73%
Concrete	3%	8%	29%	61%
Pre Fabricated	0%	0%	0%	100%

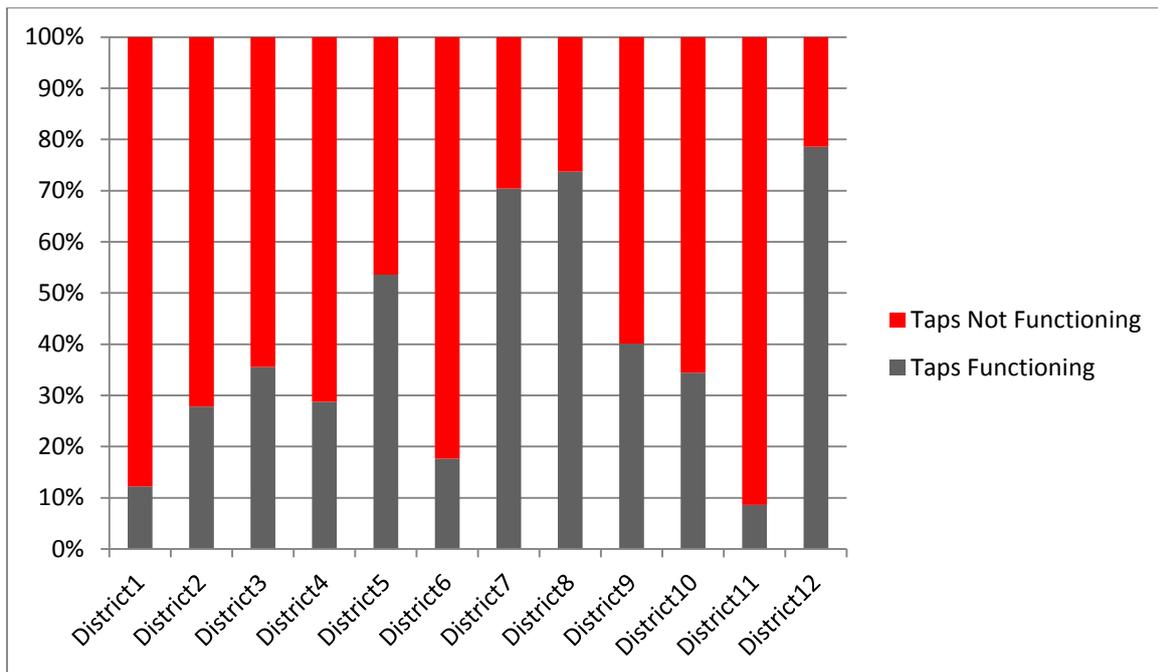
- Overall, 10% more of the male WASH centres were damaged than female WASH centres, a much greater disparity than that shown in the previous monitoring.
- Pre-fabricated WASH centres remain far less prone to damage, with 100% of male and 96% of female pre-fabricated WASH centres showing no damage, as shown in Table 1 above.

Figure 3: Condition of WASH centres



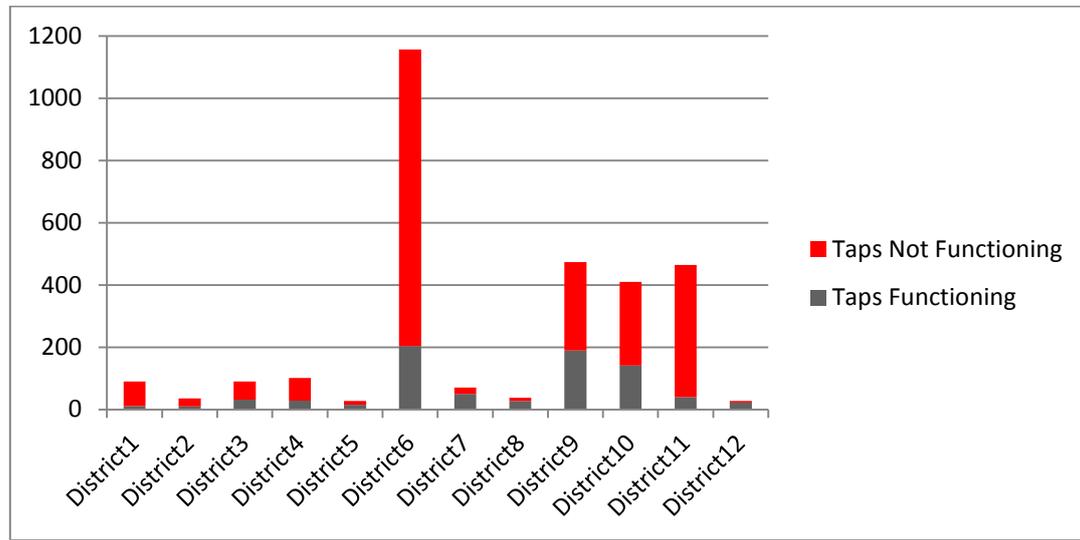
Water-points

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



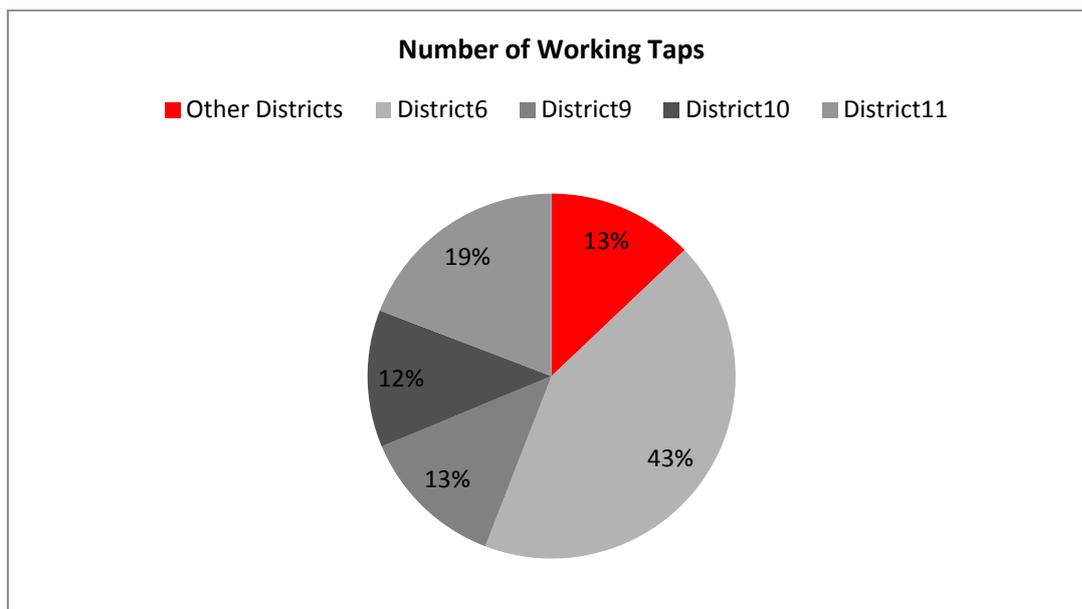
- In District 1, the number of functioning taps rose from only **5%** during the last WASH monitoring to **12%** (see above Figure 4).
- The percentage of working taps varies widely between Districts, ranging from only **8%** in District 11 (**7%** during previous monitoring) to **79%** in District 12 (**82%** during previous monitoring).

Figure 5: Number of Tap-stands functioning and not functioning by District



- Overall, the assessment found **62** fewer taps than during the previous assessment
- Inequality between Districts remained the same, with vastly different numbers of taps available in different areas, as shown by Figure 5 above

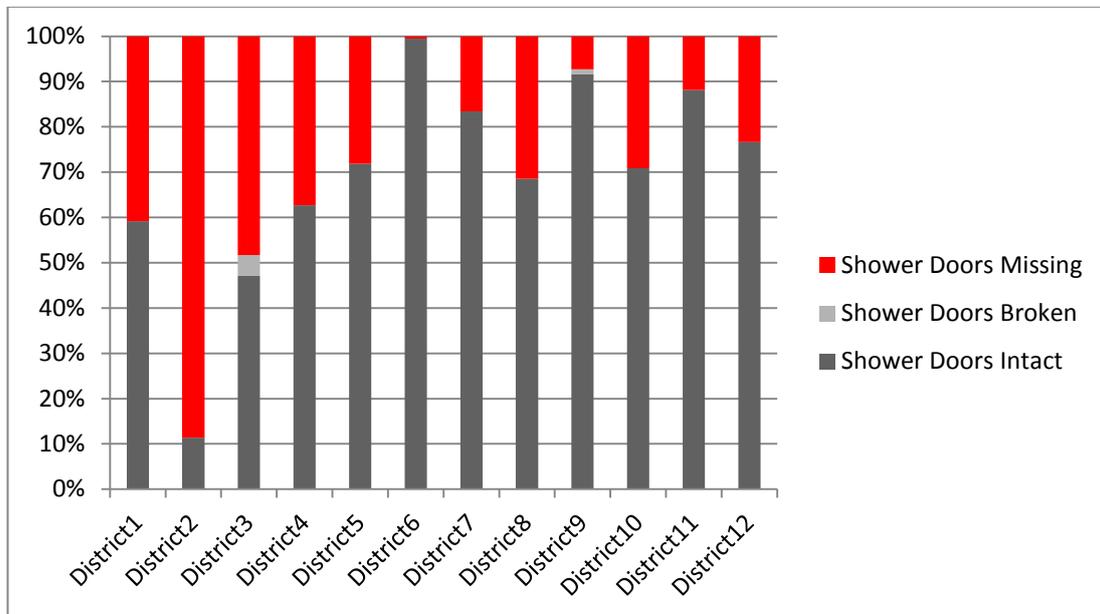
Figure 6: Total Numbers of Working Taps by District



- As can be seen in Figure 6 above, Districts 6, 9, 10 and 11 contain far more working taps than other Districts, making up between them **87%** of working taps in the camp.

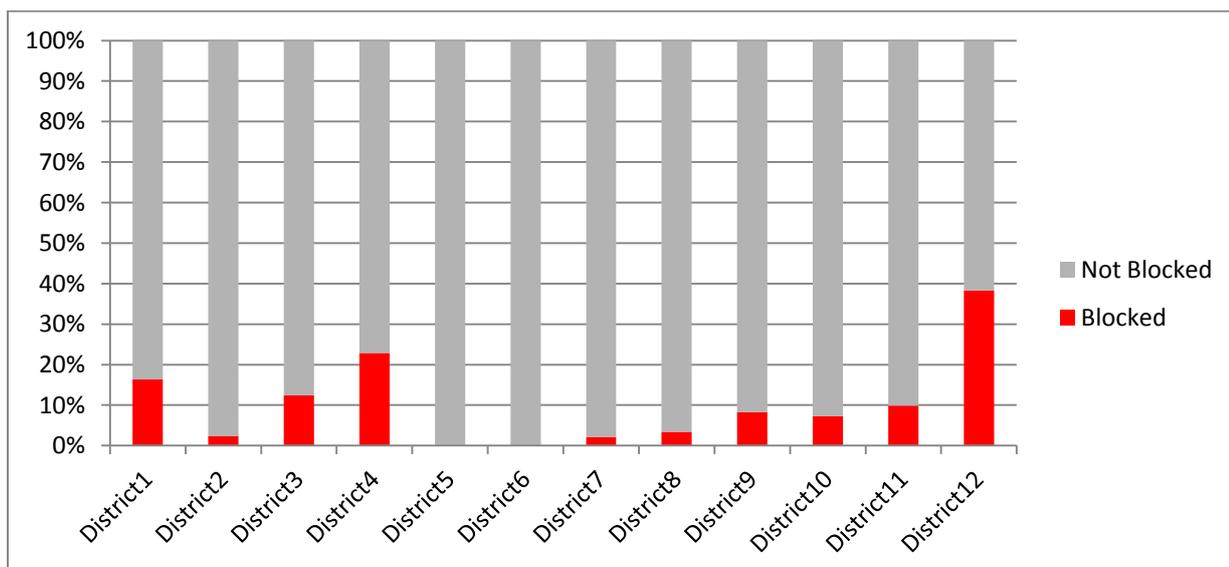
Showers

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



- Across the camp, **30%** of shower doors were missing, as shown in Figure 7 above.
- This percentage ranged from a high of **89%** of doors in District 2 to a low of **0.5%** in District 6, demonstrating the differences between Districts.

Figure 8: Percentage of Shower drains Blocked or Not Blocked by District



- Across the camp, **90%** of shower drains are not blocked, a decrease of **2%** from the previous monitoring exercise, as shown in Figure 8 above.

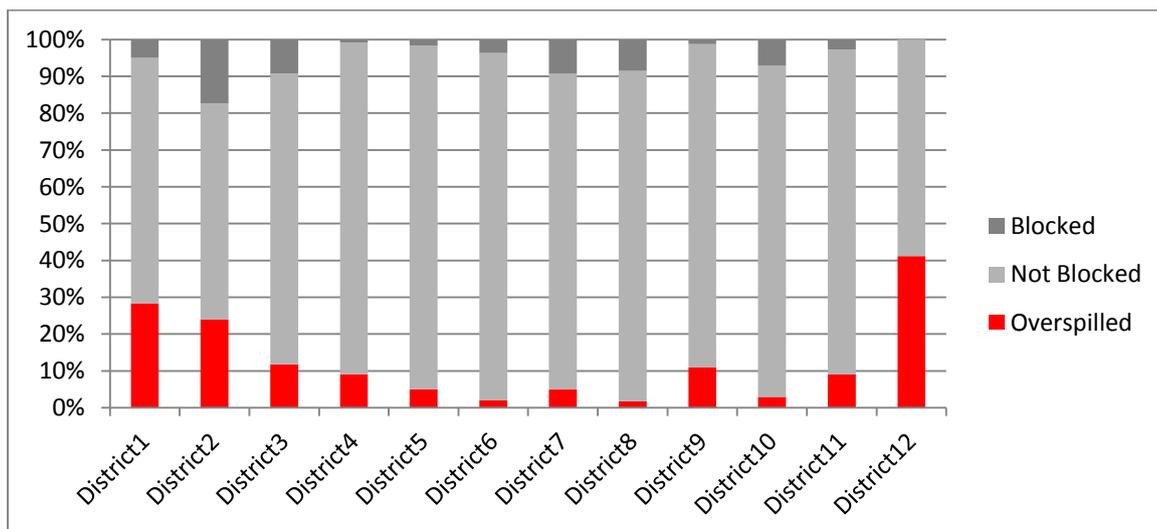
- Districts 5 and 6 had no drains blocked, whereas the Districts with the highest percentage of blocked drains were District 12 (38%) and District 4 (23%).

Figure 9: Distribution of broken or missing shower doors



Toilets

Figure 10: Percentage of blocked, over-spilling and working toilets by District



- The majority of toilets in all Districts were in a good condition (82% of toilets across the camp), ranging from 59% of toilets in Districts 2 and 12 to 94% in District 6, as shown in Figure 10 above.
- Over-spillage is greatest in District 12 (41%), whereas blockages were most common in District 2 (17%).

Figure 11: Distribution of broken toilet doors



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.