

FACTSHEET

WEEKLY WASH CENTRE MONITORING

AL ZA'ATARI REFUGEE CAMP, JORDAN

18 – 22 MAY 2014



Within the dynamic context of Al Za'atari Camp, there are information gaps which hinder aid planning, delivery and tracking. Supported by UNICEF, REACH undertakes weekly monitoring of WASH centres across the camp to provide up-to-date information on the quality of WASH infrastructure, with reference to the minimum standards developed by the Za'atari WASH Sector Working Group.

Data presented in this factsheet provides an overview of the camp's WASH facilities, disaggregated to district level to help facilitate the design and effective targeting 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 **22nd May 2014**. All WASH centres in Za'atari that have been handed over to WASH committees were assessed. Destroyed and damaged centres not currently being maintained were removed from the analysis to provide a more accurate assessment of active WASH centres. For more information regarding the methodology, or to request access to the full dataset, please contact: jordan@reach-initiative.org, or follow us @REACH_info.

OVERALL CONDITION OF WASH CENTRES

- **85% of WASH centres failed to meet 2 or more minimum standards assessed here¹**, with little change since last week.
- 7 WASH centres (2%) met all minimum standards assessed here, which is four less than the previous week.
- The centres meeting all core minimum standards were in districts 6 (3 centres), 9 (3 centres) and 4 (1 centre). This distribution is illustrated in Map 1 at the end of this document.
- The minimum standards most frequently unmet related to disposal of diapers and menstrual hygiene materials (unmet in 84% of female centres), cleanliness and hygiene (unmet in 63% of all centres), cubicle doors (unmet in 60%), lighting (unmet in 57%) and internal locks (39%).
- This represented an improvement since last week in relation to internal locks, but deterioration across all other minimum standards assessed here.

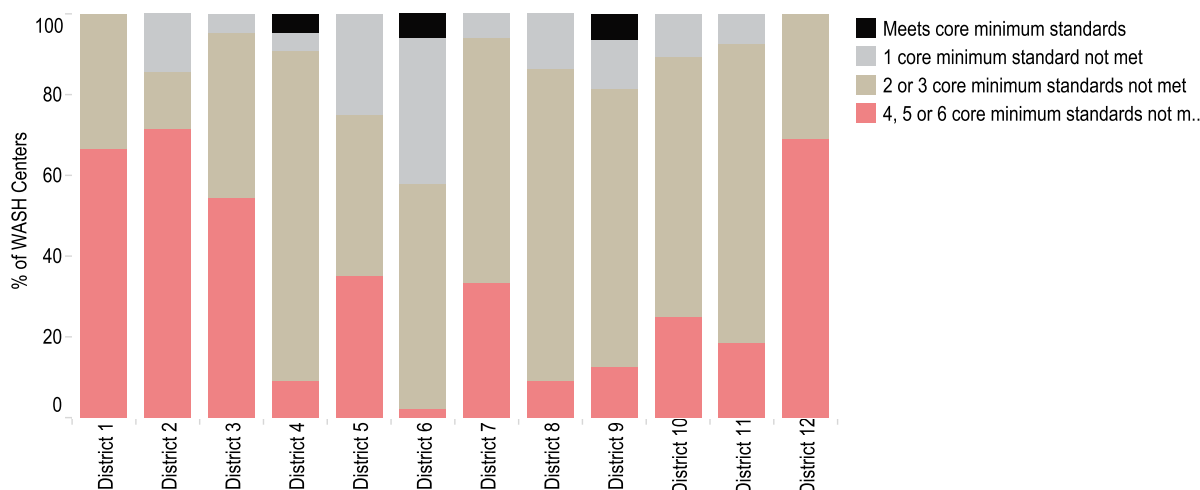
Table 1: Number of WASH centres assessed per district

District	Centres Assessed
District 1	9
District 2	7
District 3	22
District 4	22
District 5	20
District 6	50
District 7	33
District 8	22
District 9	48
District 10	48
District 11	54
District 12	13
Camp total	348

¹ The minimum standards assessed here at the level of the individual WASH centre are:

- (1) Doors on 100% of latrines and shower cubicles
- (2) At least one latrine and shower cubicle in each WASH centre has an internal lock
- (3) 100% of WASH centres have lighting (this standard was considered met if they had internal OR external lighting)
- (4) Facilities are clean and hygienic (this standard was considered met if no faeces was found outside the stalls, inside shower stalls or inside toilet stalls outside of the squat pan)
- (5) No visible sign of septic tank overflow

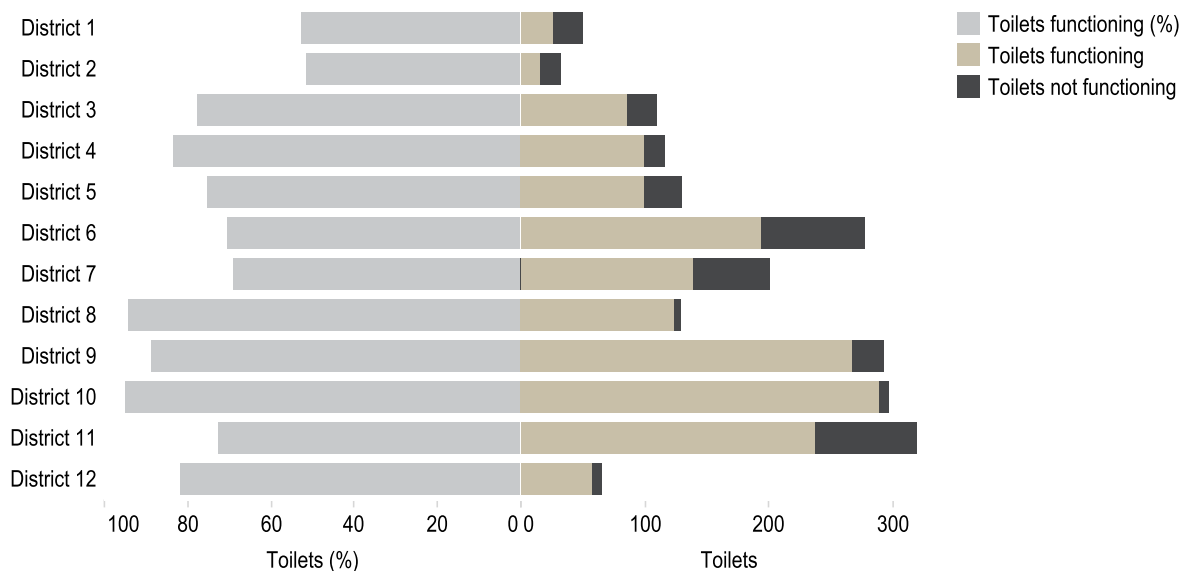
Figure 1: Percentage of WASH centres meeting the minimum standards by district



TOILETS

- 1,471 (74%) WASH centre toilets were functioning, a 5% improvement on the previous week.
- Less than 60% of toilets in districts 1 and 2 were functioning, and more than 80% of toilets in districts 4, 8, 9, 10 and 12 were functioning. This represents an improvement in most districts, with districts 2, 6 and 11 the exceptions.
- The minimum standards state that there must be at least one functional public toilet per 50 people. Based on the population figures from the last REACH comprehensive camp assessment done in March 2014 (83, 575 people), this leads to **one functioning toilet per 52 people**. As the true population of the camp is now higher than in March, **the true value is likely to be higher**.

Figure 2: Functioning toilets per district

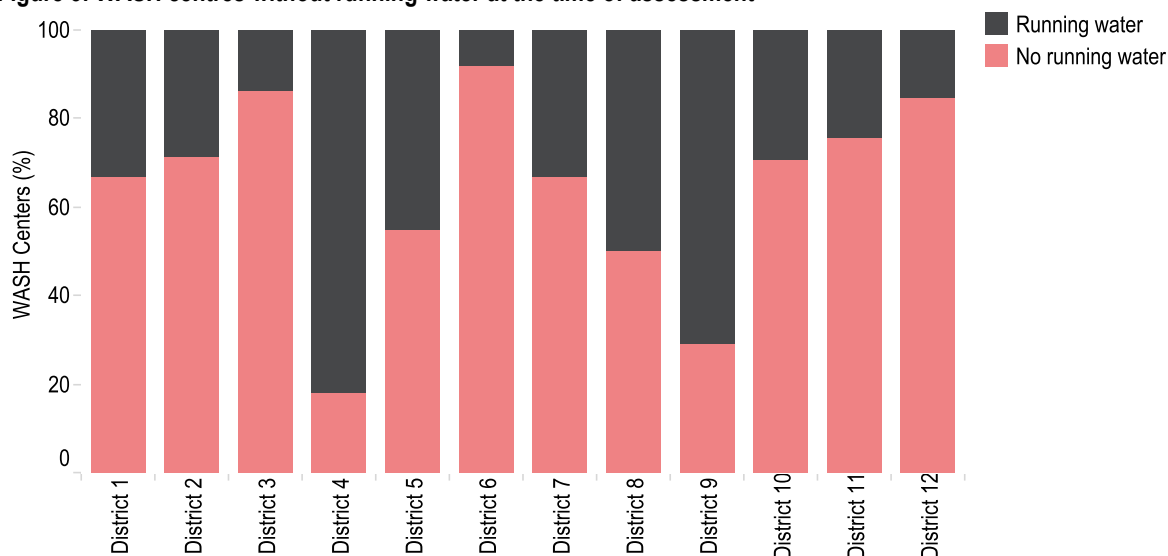


(6) There is an arrangement for disposal of baby diapers & menstrual hygiene materials (assessed in female WASH centres only)

WATER

- **64% of WASH centres did not have running water at the time of the assessment**, a slight (4%) improvement on the previous week.
- With the exceptions of districts 4, 8 and 9, water was available in less than 50% of WASH centres in all districts. This could indicate water is not being delivered to these centres, or it could be due to people draining the tank for storage at household level. In either case, it has implications for hygiene promotion messaging (eg. around hand-washing) and for cleanliness of centres (as it is difficult for committees to clean the facilities and for individuals to flush toilets after use if there is no running water available).
- The overall pattern is consistent, but the distribution of centres with running water varied from last week. This may be due to monitoring visits being conducted at different times from week to week.

Figure 3: WASH centres without running water at the time of assessment



- **40% of all WASH centre taps were functioning²**. The low proportion is likely due to the high number of WASH centres that did not have running water available at the time of assessment.

PRIVATE CONNECTIONS

- **85 private connections were observed connecting to water tanks**, 14 more than the previous week. Connections to water tanks were observed in 9% of WASH centres across the camp, but were not observed at all in districts 1, 6, 7, 8 and 12.
- **80 private connections were observed connecting to WASH centre taps**, 9 less than the previous week. Connections to taps were observed in 11% of WASH centres across the camp, but were not observed at all in districts 2, 7 or 12.
- **25 private connections were observed connecting to WASH centre septic tanks³** (6 more than in the previous week). 60% of these connections are in districts 10 and 4, the others being in districts 1, 2 and 9.

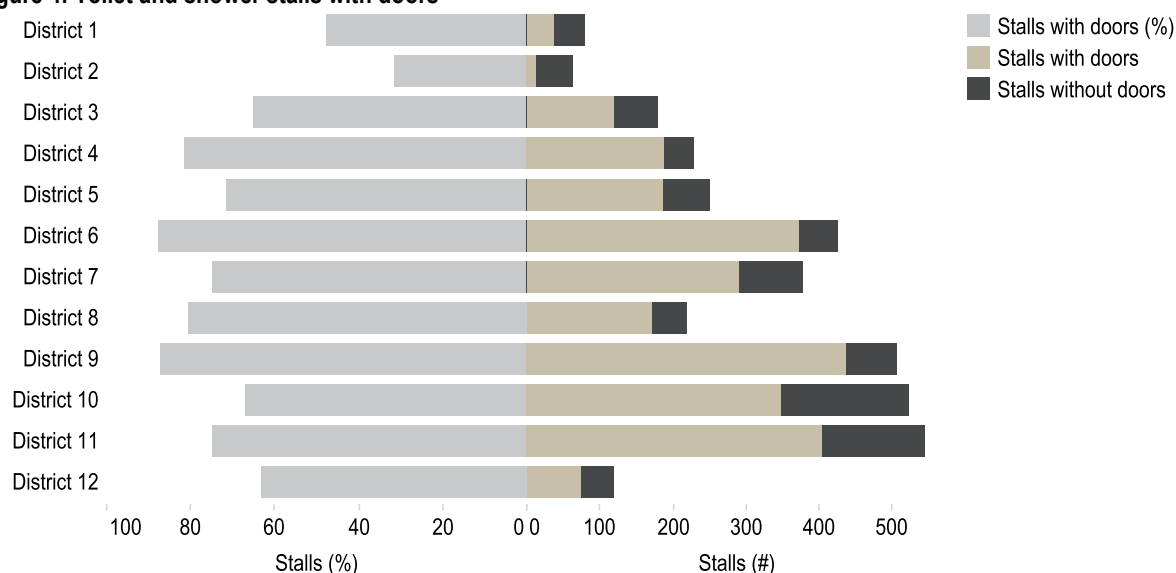
DOORS AND LOCKS

- **60% of WASH centres failed to meet the minimum standard of having doors on 100% of toilet and shower stalls**. 36% of these are female WASH centres. The number of stalls with doors remained consistent from last week, both overall and at the district level.

² Taps were considered to be functioning if water flowed from the tap when turned on.

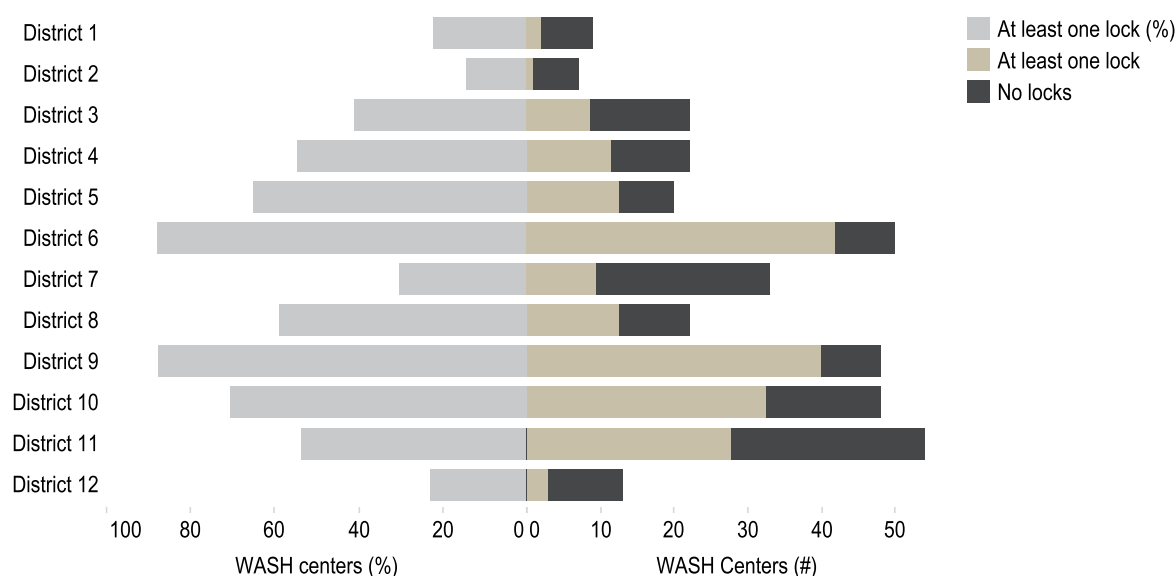
³ NB: This includes both connections directly into the septic tank (using pipes), and connections that go close to but not into the septic tank (including ditches).

Figure 4: Toilet and shower stalls with doors



- **40% of WASH centres failed to meet the minimum standard of having at least one lockable latrine and shower cubicle, however this represented an improvement (of 6%) since last week.**
- 39% of the centres not meeting this minimum standard were female WASH centres.
- 47% of toilet stalls and 39% of shower stalls have functioning locks.

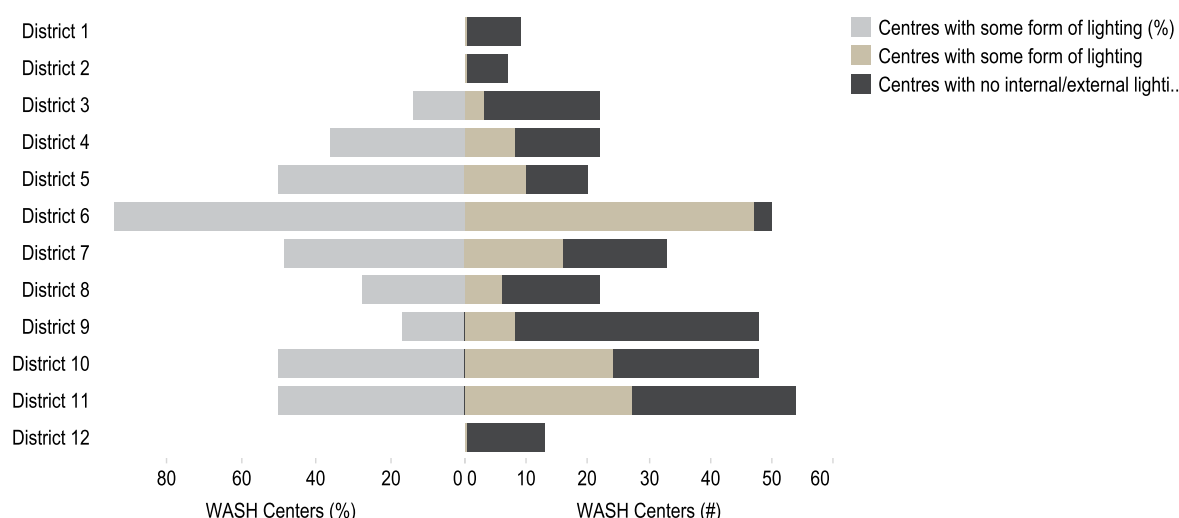
Figure 5: WASH centres with at least one shower and one toilet cubicle with a functioning internal lock



LIGHTING

- **43% of WASH centres have some form of lighting**, which is a decrease of 7% from the previous week.
- Of the 199 WASH centres (57%) that have no internal or external lighting, 31% are female centres and 73% are male centres.
- District 6 has by far the highest number and percentage of WASH centres with some form of lighting at 94%, while no other district has more than 50%.

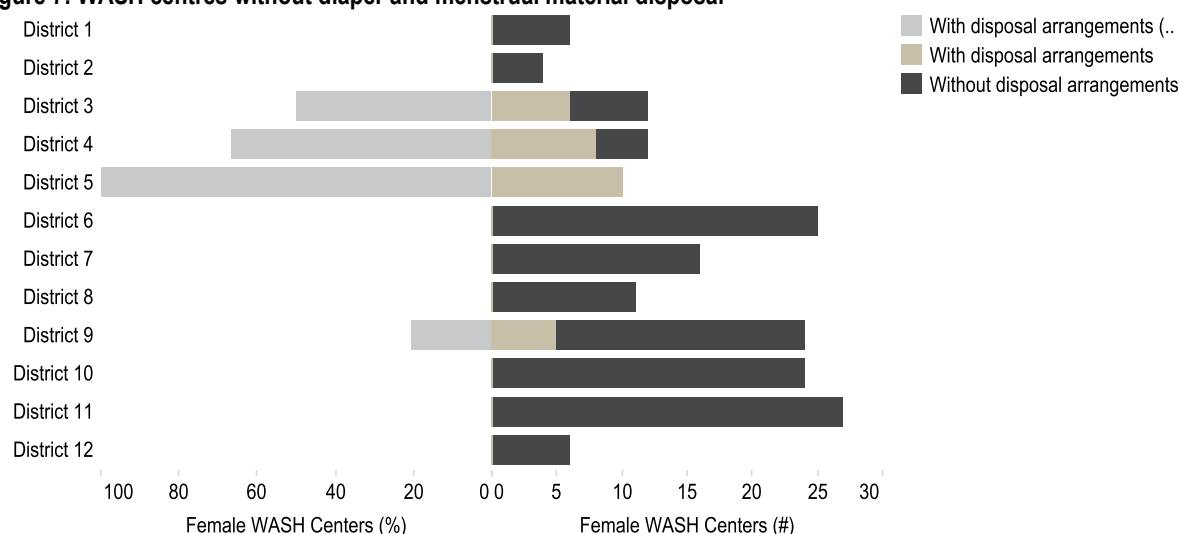
Figure 6: WASH centres with some form of lighting



SANITARY WASTE DISPOSAL

- Only 29 female WASH centres had an arrangement for the disposal of diapers and menstrual hygiene materials, with **151 centres (84%) failing to meet this minimum standard.**
- Districts 3, 4, 5 and 9 were the only districts with female WASH centres with disposal arrangements.

Figure 7: WASH centres without diaper and menstrual material disposal

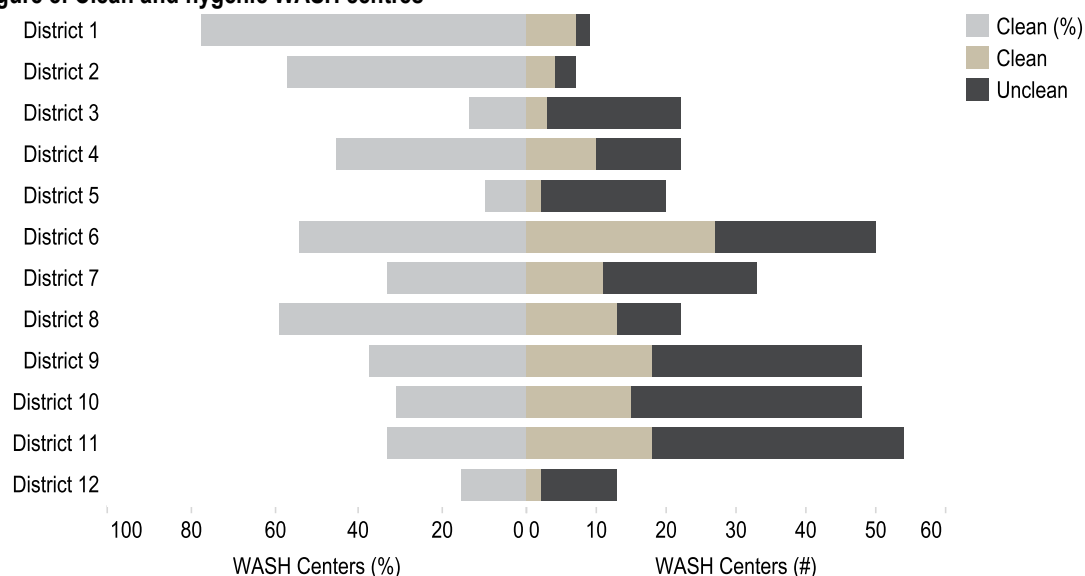


CLEANLINESS OF FACILITES

- **37% of WASH centres (130) were found to be clean and hygienic⁴**, an decrease of 4% from the previous week.
- District 1 had the highest proportion of clean and hygienic WASH centres. District 2 showed a strong improvement on last week, while the proportion of clean and hygienic centres in District 12 decreased significantly.

⁴ Facilities are considered clean and hygienic if no faeces was found in shower stalls, toilet stalls outside of the squat pan or outside the stalls.

Figure 8: Clean and hygienic WASH centres



SEWAGE AND STAGNANT WATER

- The minimum standards require that there are zero WASH Centre sewage tank overflow incidents per week in each district. **99% of WASH centre septic tanks showed no visible sign of overflow.**
- **76% of WASH centres had no stagnant water** inside or outside the centre, falling just short of the minimum standard of 80% of WASH centres having no stagnant water. However, this is a significant improvement (13% increase) since last week.

ACCESS

- **484 stalls were locked at the time of assessment.** This could be for a range of reasons, but reportedly in some cases it is a result of community members keeping stalls locked for their own private use or cleaners locking them to keep them clean.
- **Most of these locked stalls were found in district 6 (29%), 11 (18%), 10 (15%) and 9 (15%).**
- 48% of WASH centres did not have an unlocked stall dedicated to people living with disabilities (PLWDs)

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.

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ap 1: WASH centres meeting assessed minimum standards

