

Comprehensive Child Focused Assessment

Al Za'atari Refugee Camp – Mafraq Governorate, Jordan

June 2015

WASH



Summary

UNICEF, in partnership with REACH, conducted a comprehensive child focused assessment in Za'atari camp, designed to address existing information gaps in UNICEF-supported programming areas including WASH, education, health, disability, youth and child protection. All households in the camp were assessed between the 9th February and 5th March 2015. The report can be found [here](#).

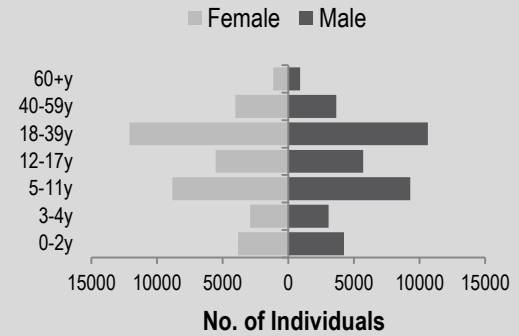
WASH assessment findings indicate that 56% of households rely on the camp's public water supply for their main source of drinking water. In addition, a majority of households (84.6%) were reported as having their own private shower and toilet.

Camp Demographics

75,878 individuals

13,926 households

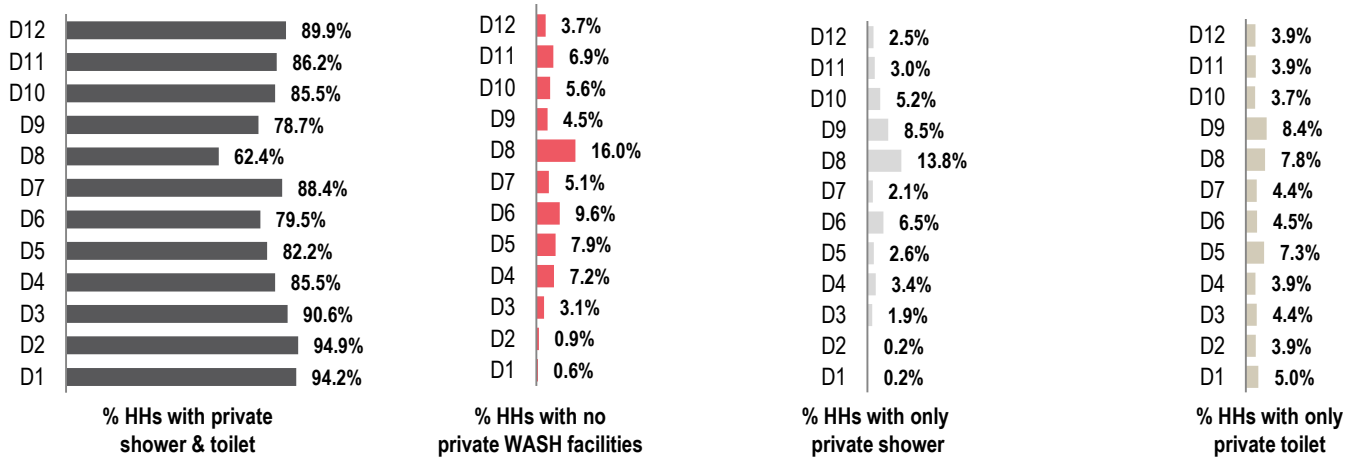
43,417 children 0-17y



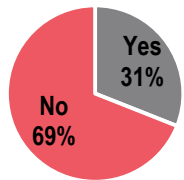
Note: Some households declined to participate in the survey, whilst others were unavailable during the data collection period.

Households with private WASH facilities

Evidence suggests that households are becoming increasingly reliant on private WASH facilities, exemplified by 84.6% of households that have both toilet and shower facilities. However, variations remain between districts with 62% of households in District 8 reporting to have both a private shower and toilet, compared to 95% in District 2.

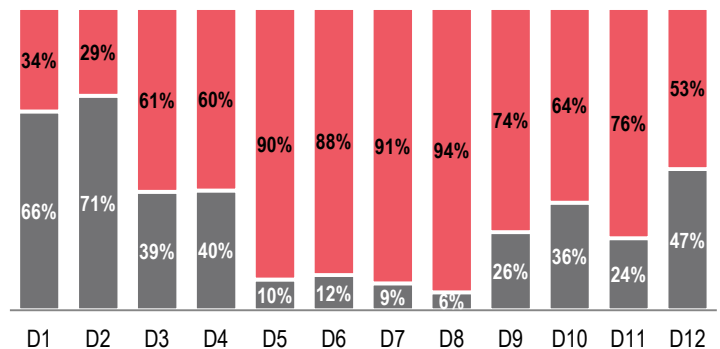


Households with private water tank



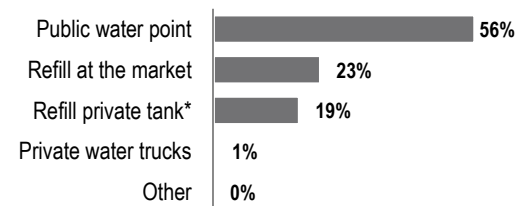
% HHs that own private water tanks in the camp

There is significant variation among districts, with 6% of households reported as having a private water tank in District 8, compared to 71% of households in District 2.

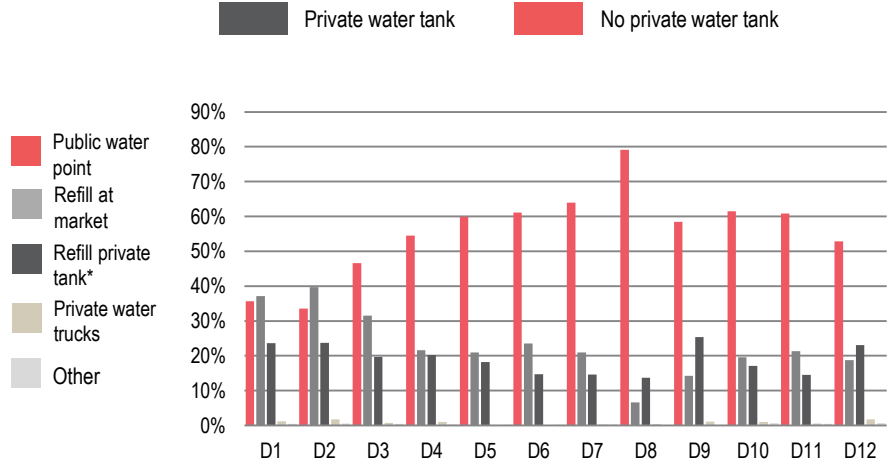


Main source of household drinking water

Findings reveal most households use public water points as their main source of drinking water, however when disaggregated by district, a lower proportion of HHs in older camp districts (1,2,3,4,12) relied on public water supply than in newer districts.

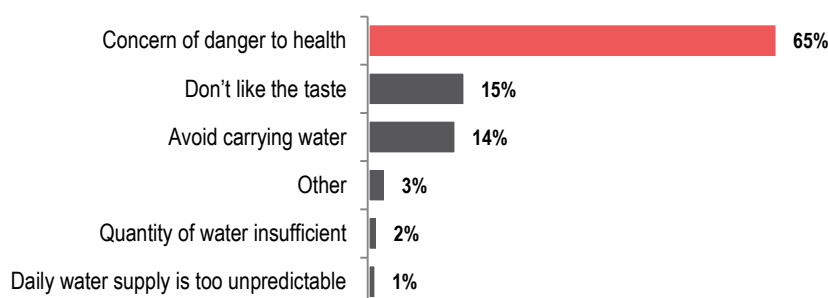


*refilled with public water supply by ACTED trucks





Main reason for households relying on private source of drinking water



Of the 43.9% of households that did not use the public water supply as their main source of drinking water, 64.7% cited concern of danger to health as the main reason for the household relying on a private source of drinking water.

When disaggregated by district, District 3 had the highest proportion (73.7%) of households citing health concerns as the main reason, while District 9 had the lowest proportion of households that cited the same reason (54.1%). Health concerns were perceived rather than confirmed with any medical conditions or health reports.

WASH Centre Usage

Respondents were asked how often they and their household members had used the public WASH centres in the 7 days prior to participating in the survey.

Across all demographic groups of girls, boys, women and men, a majority of respondents indicated that their household had not used WASH centres at all in the 7 days prior to the assessment.

Frequency of WASH centre usage in last 7 days (% households with G/B/W/M)

Demographic	Never	Several times a day	Once every few days	Once a day	Once a week
Girls (0-17)	90.1%	8.7%	0.7%	0.4%	0.1%
Boys (0-17)	89.8%	8.8%	0.8%	0.5%	0.1%
Women (18+)	88.9%	9.5%	0.9%	0.6%	0.1%
Men (18+)	88.3%	10.2%	1.0%	0.5%	0.2%

Frequency of WASH centre usage, by district (% households)

District	Never	Once a day	Once a week	Once every few days	Several times a day
D1	99.5%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.4%
D2	99.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
D3	95.8%	0.3%	0.1%	0.6%	3.3%
D4	88.4%	0.8%	0.1%	2.5%	8.2%
D5	90.8%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	8.7%
D6	83.0%	0.4%	0.1%	0.5%	15.9%
D7	92.0%	0.5%	0.1%	0.1%	7.3%
D8	69.5%	0.9%	0.1%	0.1%	29.4%
D9	87.0%	0.6%	0.4%	0.2%	11.9%
D10	90.7%	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	8.6%
D11	87.4%	0.9%	0.1%	3.4%	8.1%
D12	91.7%	1.0%	0.2%	2.4%	4.8%

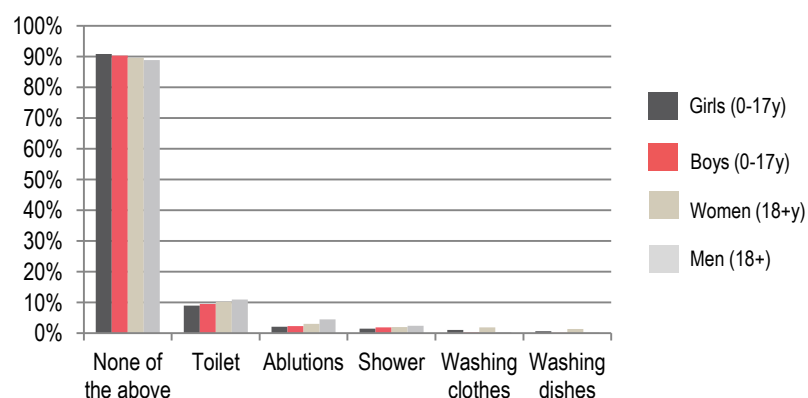
There was a higher rate of WASH centre usage in the newer camp districts (5,6,7,8,9,10,11), which may be attributed to the comparatively newer WASH infrastructure in these areas, and also due to the lower reported instances of private toilets and showers in households in these districts.

Public WASH centre usage was reportedly the highest in District 8 with 29.4% of households frequenting these facilities several times a day, compared to 0.4% of households in District 1.

Purpose of WASH Centre Usage

Respondents were also asked for what purpose they used WASH centres at day and at night. 99% of households that reported they used WASH centres for 'none of the above' purposes also indicated they had not used public WASH centres at all in the 7 days prior to the assessment. These findings are largely attributable to the significant proportion of households with both shower and toilet facilities.

Purpose of WASH centre usage during the day (% households with G/B/W/M)



Purpose of WASH centre usage during the night (% households with G/B/W/M)

