

KEY FINDINGS OF WEEKLY WASH CENTRE MONITORING IN ZA'ATARI CAMP

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 **January 16th 2014**.

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 refer to reach.mena@acted.org

General Infrastructure of WASH Centres

The assessment covered a total of **362 existing WASH centres**, with 38 additional destroyed or locked centres removed from the assessment. REACH currently has no information as to why the rest of the WASH centres are locked.

Figure 1: Distribution of Structural Damage

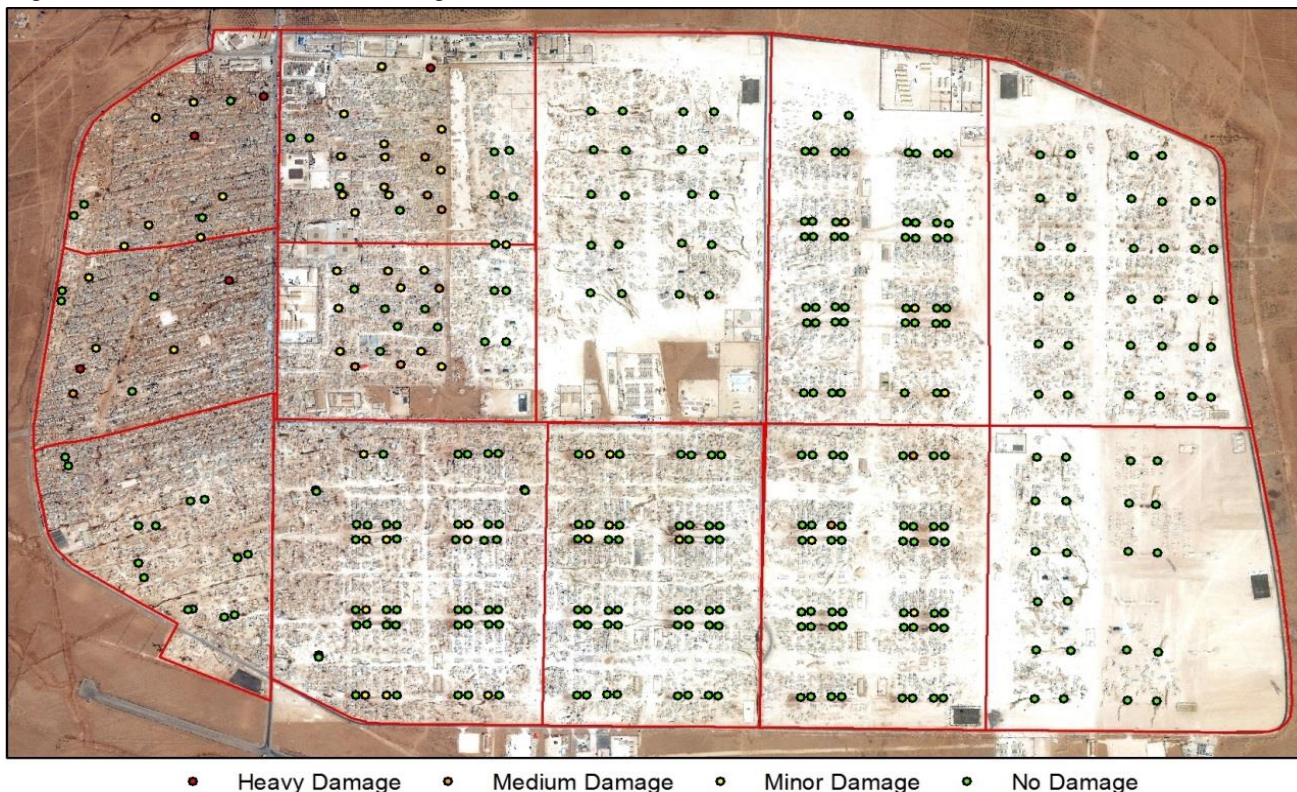
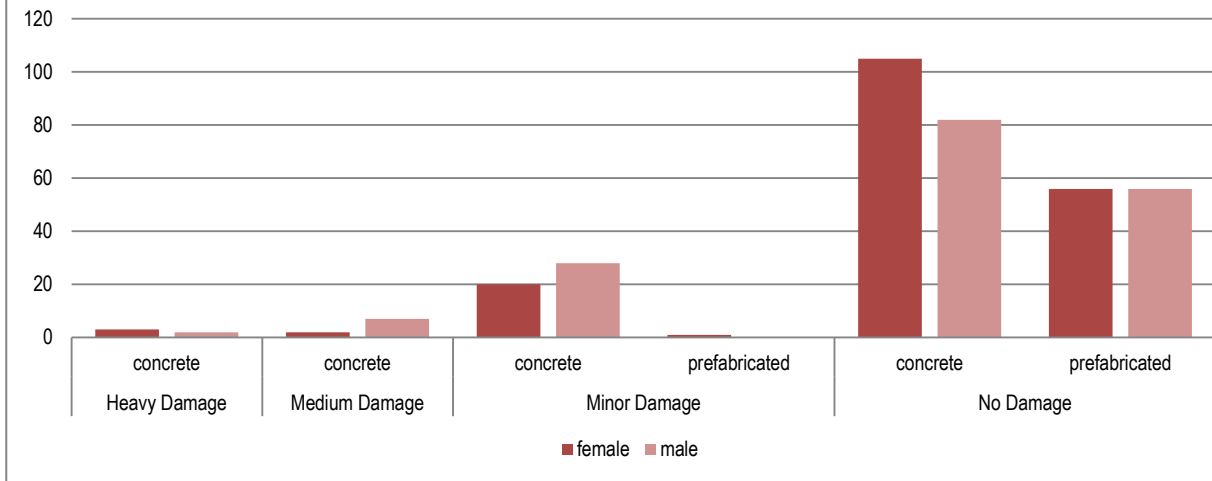
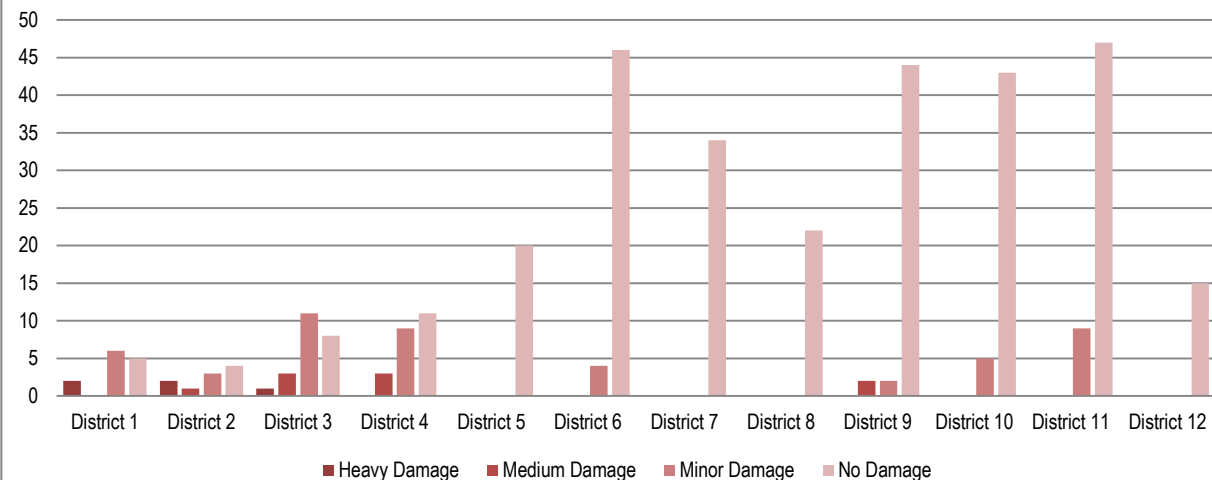


Figure 2: Structural Damage by Gender and Centre Type



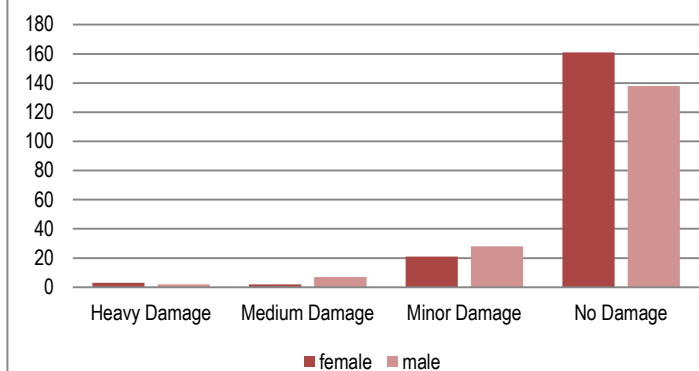
- **68.8%** of assessed WASH centres (**or a total of 249**) were constructed from concrete and **31.2%** (**or a total of 113**) were made from prefabricated pressed metal sheeting.
- A total of **5 (1.4%)** of assessed concrete centres were classified as heavily damaged; all of which are located in Districts 1 and 2 (2 and 3 WASH centres, respectively).
- Overall, male WASH Centres accrued comparatively higher degrees of structural damage.

Figure 3: Reported Degrees of Structural Damage by District



- **61.5%** (or a total of **8**) of WASH centres in District 1 were reported to have heavy and minor structural damage.
- **82.6%** (or a total of **299**) of assessed WASH centres were reported to have no structural damage which in turn means that 18 additional WASH facilities were classified as not damaged in comparison to last week's assessment.
- As Figure 3 illustrates, structural damage to walls is far more prevalent in the older and more densely populated Districts of the camp.
- The highest proportion of structural damage was recorded as "Minor Damage", at **13.5%** (or a total of **49** assessed WASH centres); the highest concentration of "Minor Damage" was recorded in Districts 3 and 11, with **50% and 26%** (or a total of 11 and 14 WASH centres, respectively).
- This in turn translates into a **3 percentage point decrease** in the number of WASH facilities classified as not damaged in comparison to last week's assessment.

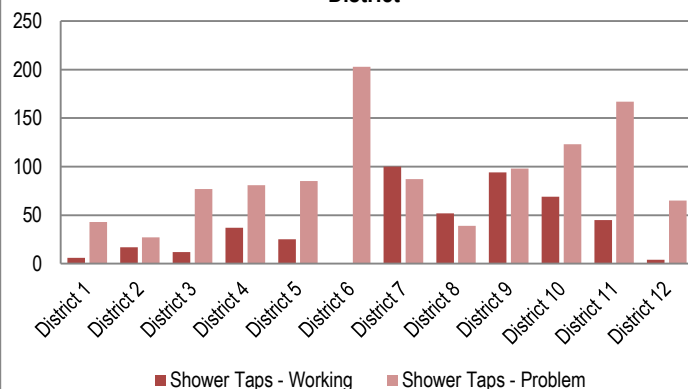
Figure 4: Structural Damage by Gender



- The assessment revealed that the number of female WASH centres was **3% higher** than male WASH centres (**187 female and 175 male**), meaning that an additional **4 female WASH facilities** became operational since last week's assessment.
- Male WASH centres exhibited slightly **higher** degrees of structural damage overall.
- Approximately **21.1% (or a total of 37)** of male WASH centres were found to be damaged in comparison to **13.9% (or a total of 26)** of female WASH centres.
- This represents an overall decrease in the number of WASH facilities recorded as damaged.

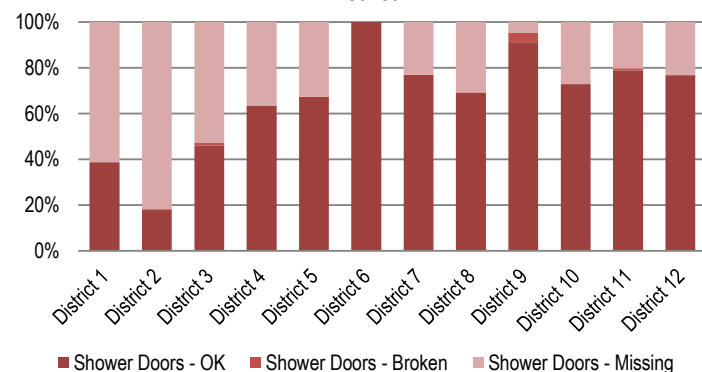
Showers

Figure 5: Distribution of Shower Tap Conditions by District



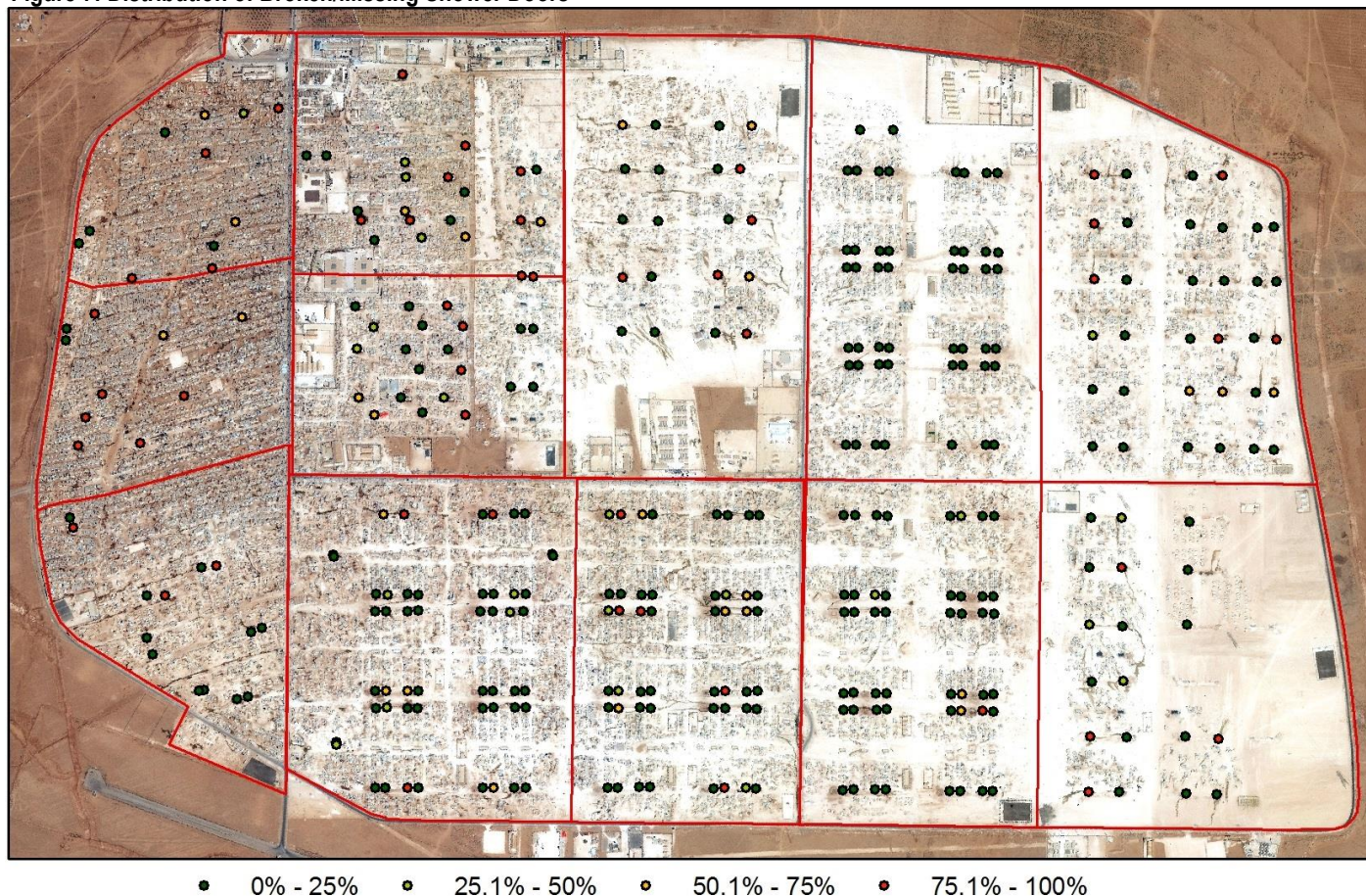
- According to the assessment data, there are currently a total of **1556** showers in Za'atari, a week-on-week increase of **10 shower cabins**. This corresponds to the increase in operational WASH facilities recorded in comparison to last week's assessment.
- Again, District 6 performed particularly badly on this indicator, with **no** shower taps reported as functional. This has remained constant over the last two weeks.
- Districts 1, 3, 6, 11 and 12 exhibit the highest degrees of shower taps with problems at **87.8% (43)**, **86.5% (77)**, **100% (203)**, **78.8% (167)** and **94.2% (65)**, respectively.
- Overall, **70.4% (or 1095)** shower cabins were recorded as having non-operational shower taps, meaning that showering facilities are, in the majority of cases, non-existent across the camp.

Figure 6: Distribution of Damage to Shower Doors by District



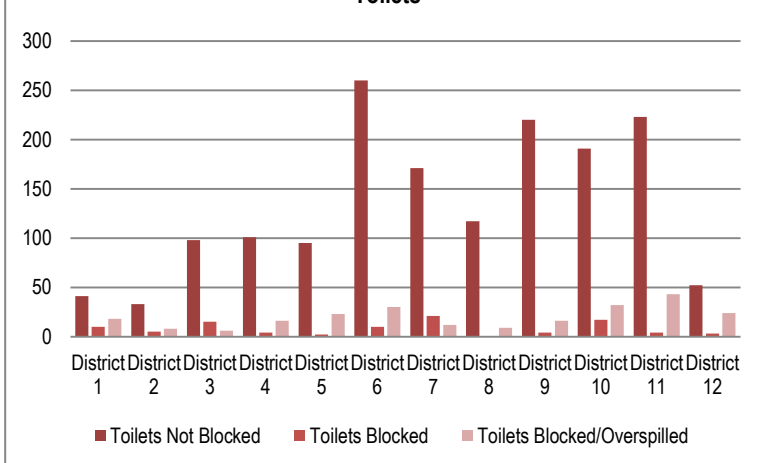
- Of the 1556 shower cabins available across the camp, **25.3% (or a total of 394)** have broken or missing doors. This in turn represents an additional **38** broken or missing doors in comparison to last week's assessment.
- Assessment findings indicate that a total of **11** shower doors were broken, representing a week-on-week increase of **5** broken shower doors.
- Districts 1 and 2 recorded high numbers of missing doors across the assessed WASH centres, with a total of **30 and 36** missing doors, respectively.
- This is followed by District 8 where **30.8% (or a total of 28)** doors were recorded as missing.
- Overall, there was a **12 percentage point decrease** in the number of broken/missing doors in comparison to last week's assessment.

Figure 7: Distribution of Broken/Missing Shower Doors



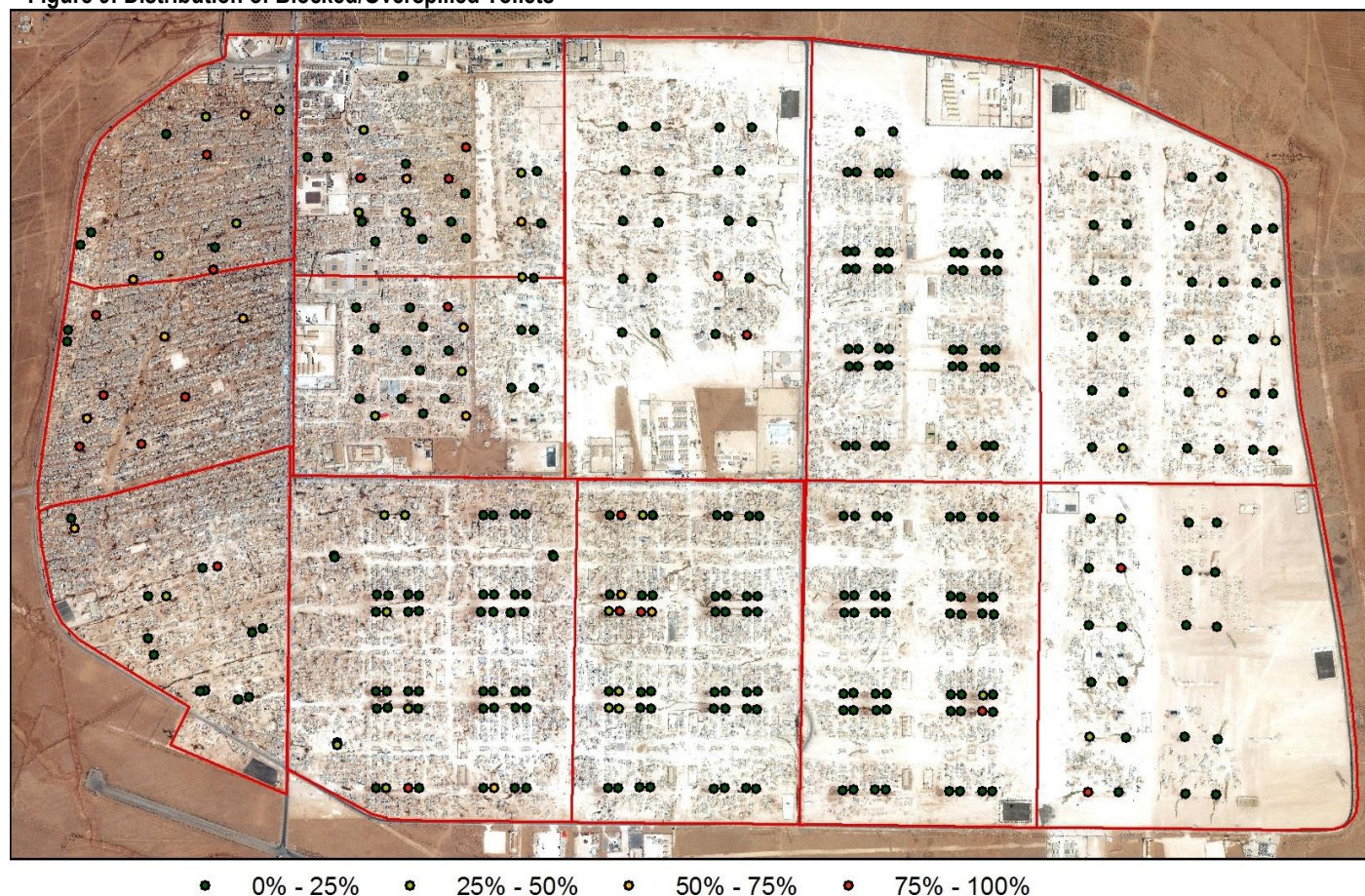
Toilets

Figure 8: District-level Distribution of Blocked/Overspilled Toilets



- This week's findings revealed a total of **1934** toilets across the camp, with the highest number concentrated in Districts 6, 7, 9, 10 and 11 at **300, 204, 240, 240 and 240** toilets, respectively.
- This represents an increase of **26** toilets in comparison to last week's assessment.
- The camp-wide average of blocked and overspilled toilets stands at **17.2% (or a total of 332)** of assessed centres, which in turn represents an overall increase of **76** blocked and overspilled toilets relative to the previous week's assessment.
- Districts 1, 2 and 12 recorded the highest numbers of blocked and overspilled toilets, with **40.6% (69), 28.3% (46) and 34.2% (79)** blocked/overspilled toilets, respectively.
- The highest concentration of blocked and overspilled toilets was found in Districts 1, 2, 3 and 12 at **30.8% (20), 41.3% (19), 21% (25) and 41.9% (31)**, respectively.

Figure 9: Distribution of Blocked/Overspilled Toilets



Waterpoints

Figure 10: Waterpoint Conditions by District

District	Functioning Waterpoints	Waterpoints with Problems
District 1	9	92
District 2	14	27
District 3	31	62
District 4	25	74
District 5	14	19
District 6	204	933
District 7	58	15
District 8	43	33
District 9	178	302
District 10	134	332
District 11	45	441
District 12	26	16
Grand Total	781	2346

- This week's findings revealed that there were a total of **3127** waterpoints across the camp – a week-on-week increase of **123** waterpoints.
- Of these 3127 waterpoints, **75.1% (or a total of 2346)** were recorded as in disrepair or not working at the time of the assessment.
- The highest numbers of non-functional waterpoints were found in Districts 1, 4, 6, 11 and 12, with **91.1% (92)**, **74.7% (74)**, **82.1% (933)**, **90.7% (441)** and **75.1% (16)** of assessed WASH facilities recording "Waterpoints with Problems".
- This week's assessment has revealed that at camp level, an additional **141** waterpoints were recorded as in disrepair or non-operational in comparison to last week's assessment.

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