

Key Findings of Weekly WASH Assessment

Za'atari Refugee Camp, Jordan

23 – 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 **January 23rd 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.

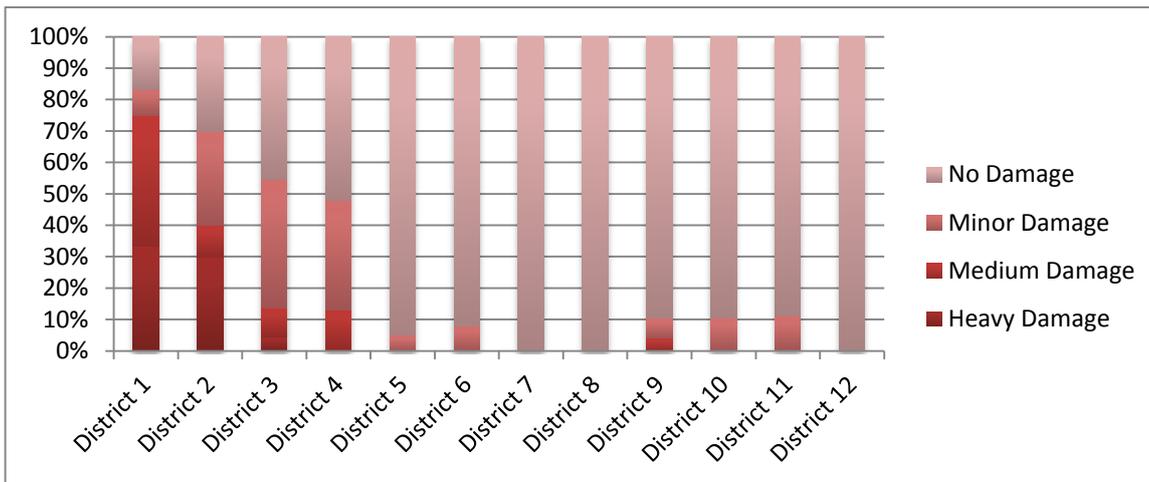
For more information regarding the methodology, please contact: reach.mena@acted.org

General Infrastructure of WASH Centres

Figure 1 Distribution of assessed, destroyed and locked WASH centres



Figure 2: Structural damage to WASH centres by district



- Only three districts had WASH centres showing heavy damage, District 1 (30%), District 2 (33%) and District 3 (5%). These old camp WASH centres show an ongoing tendency to be the worst damaged within the camp.
- Districts 7, 8 and 12 showed no damage on any of their WASH centres, as in previous weeks.

Table 1: Degree of damage to WASH Centres by type

WASH Centre Type	Heavy Damage	Medium Damage	Minor Damage	No Damage	Grand Total	
Concrete		3%	5%	16%	76%	100%
prefabricated		0%	0%	2%	98%	100%
Grand Total		2%	4%	11%	83%	100%

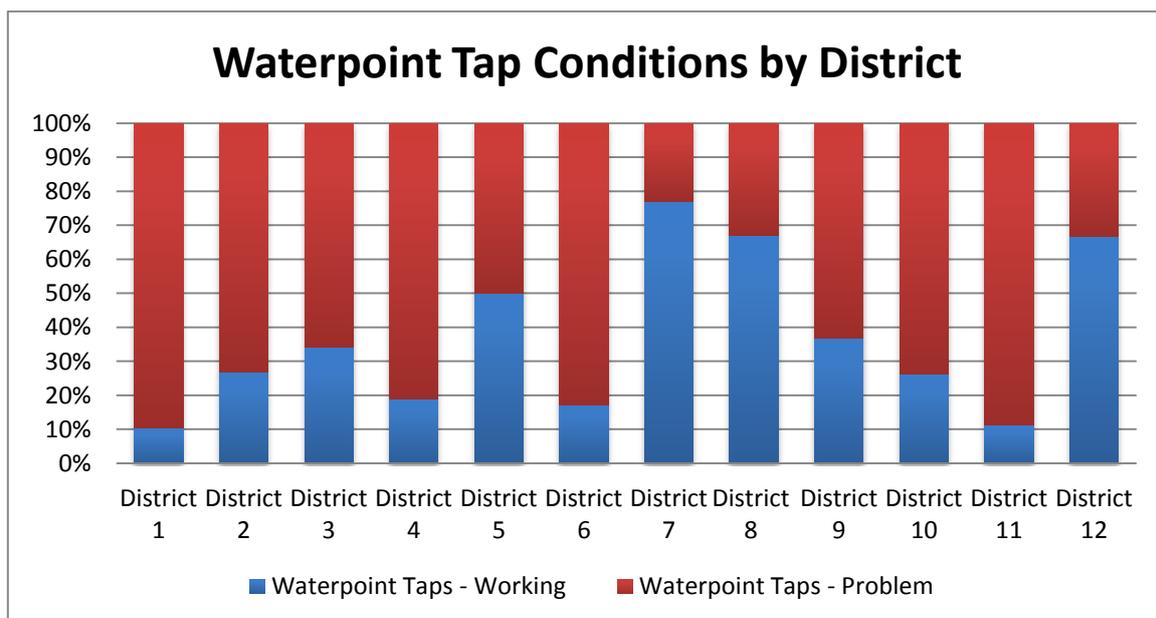
- Pre-fabricated WASH centres remain far less prone to damage, with 98% of pre-fabricated WASH centres showing no damage, as opposed to only 76% of concrete ones, as shown in Table 1 above.

Figure 3 Type of WASH centre



Water-points

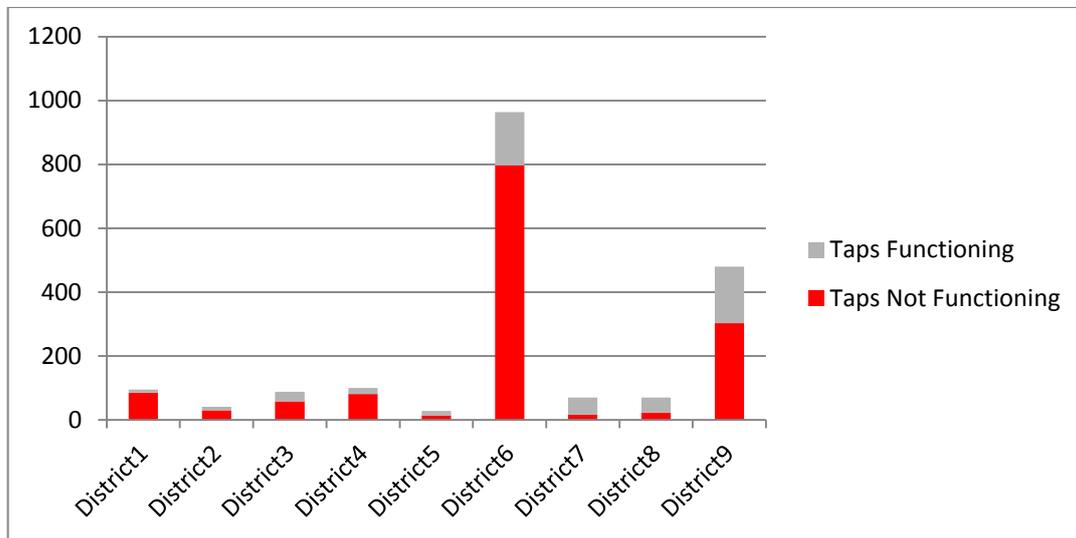
Figure 4: Percentage of Tap-stands that are functioning and not functioning by District



- In District 1, the number of functioning taps has dropped from earlier in the month, to only 10% of total taps available

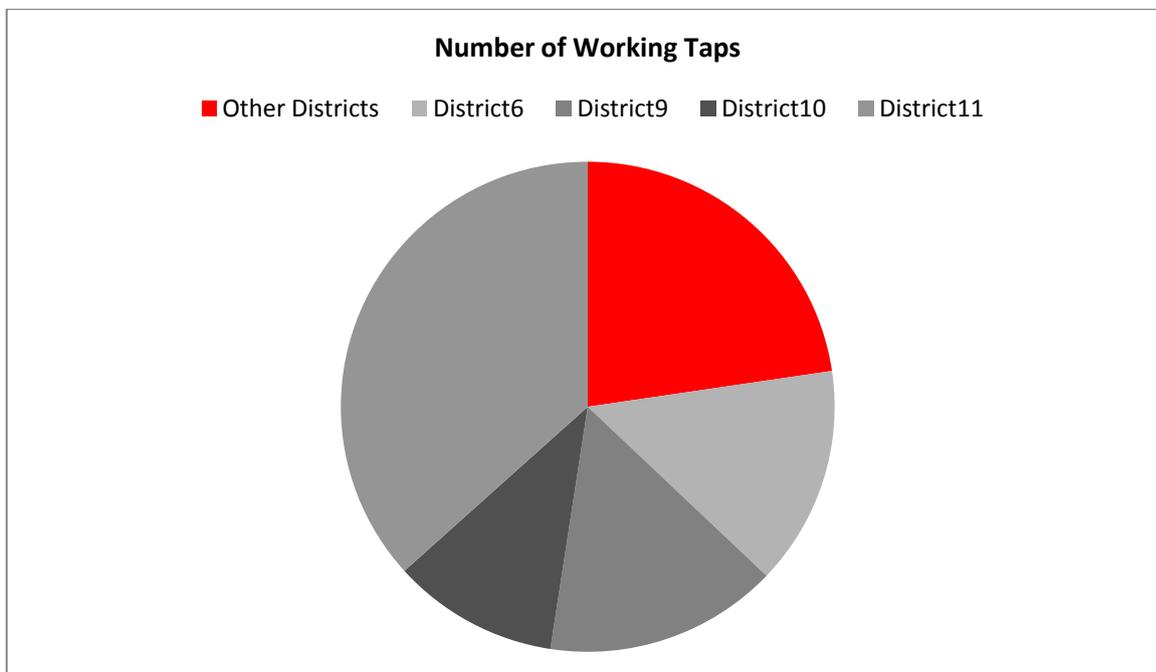
- The percentage of working taps varies widely between Districts, ranging from only **10%** in District 1 to **78%** in District 7.

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



- The majority of taps in the camp (**75%**) were not functioning.
- Inequality between Districts remained the same, with vastly different numbers of taps available in different areas, as shown by Figure 3 above. District 6 remains the District with the largest number of taps by far.

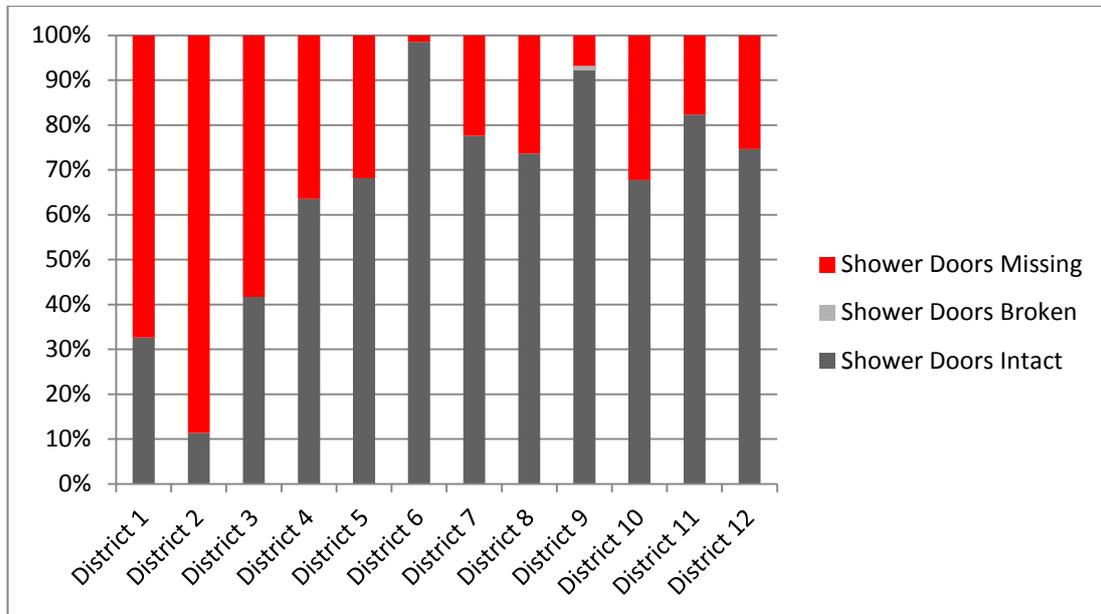
Figure 6: Total Numbers of Working Taps by District



- As can be seen in Figure 4 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, **35%** of shower doors were missing, as shown in Figure 5 above, an increase of five percent within the past two weeks.
- This percentage ranged from a high of **89%** of doors in District 2 to a low of **1.5%** in District 6, which are consistently the two outliers of this variable.

Figure 8 Percentage of Broken Shower Doors

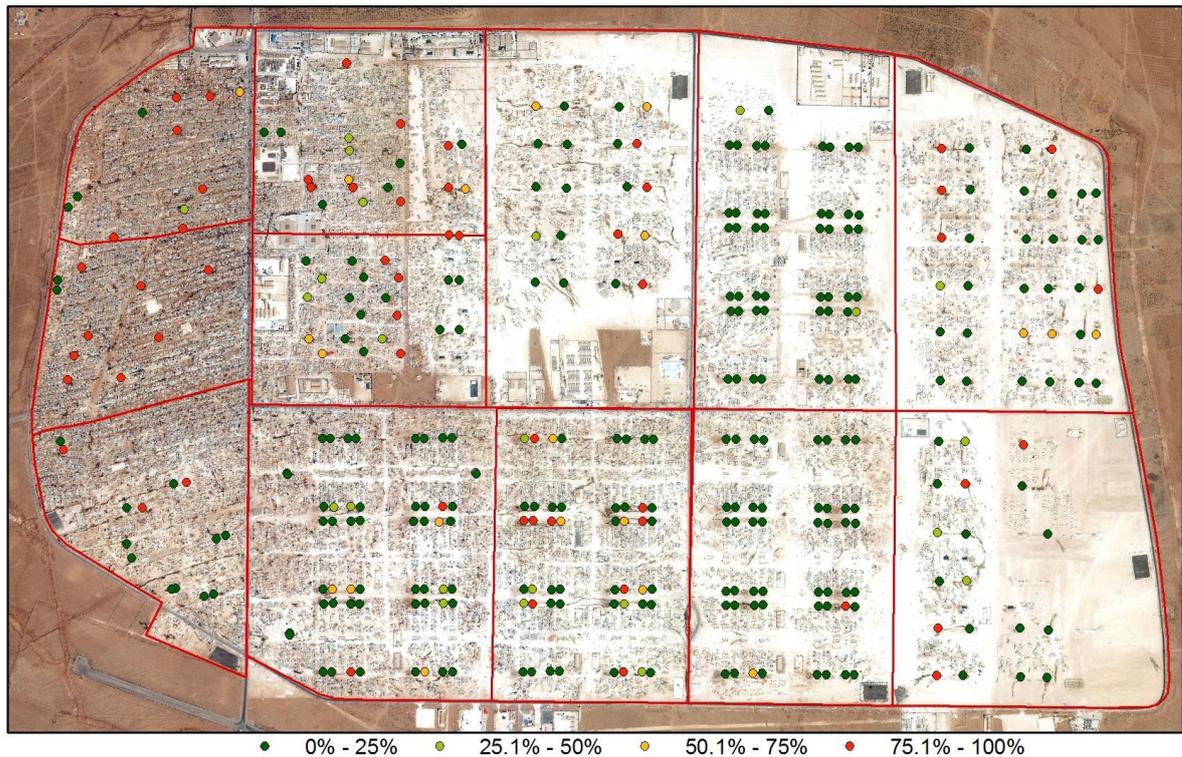
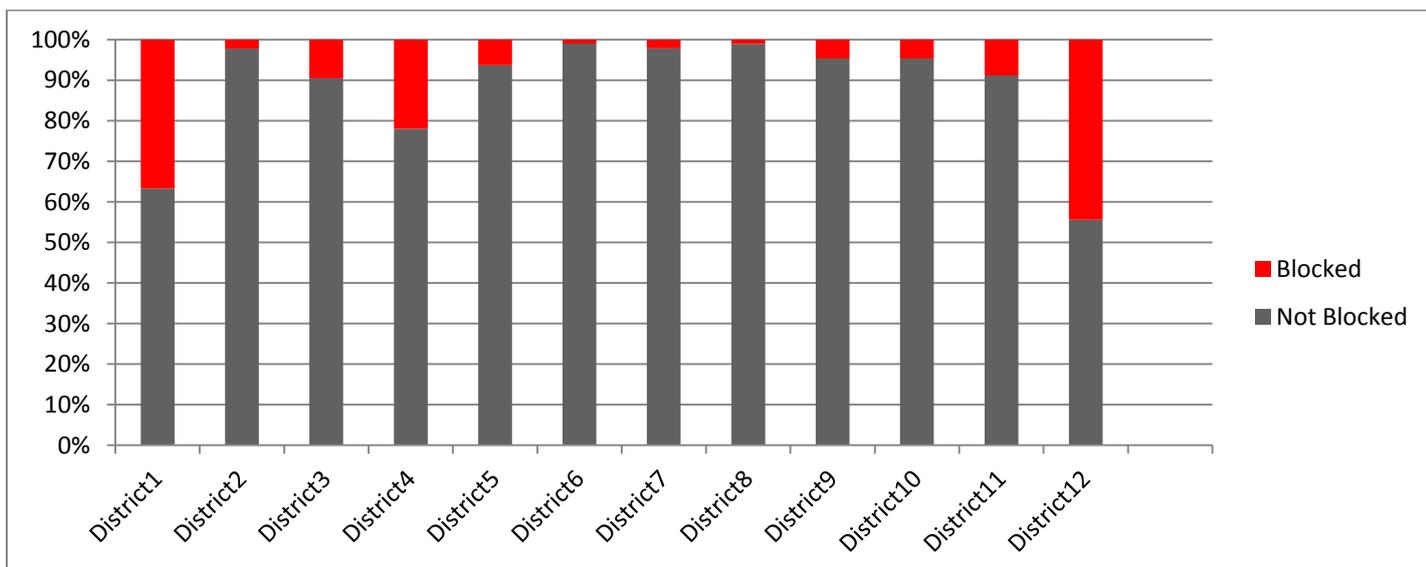


Figure 9 Percentage of Shower drains Blocked or Not Blocked by District



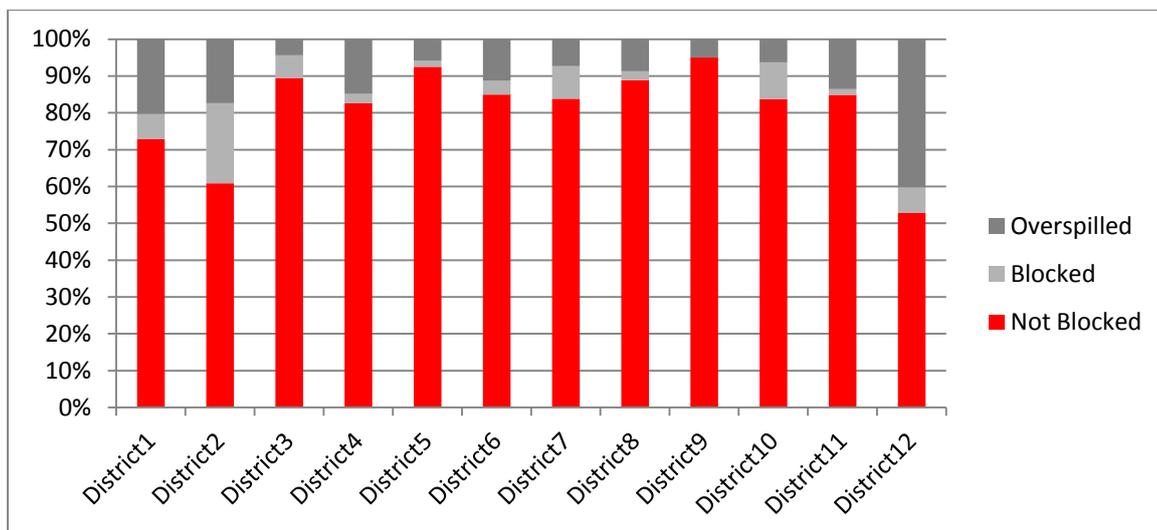
- Across the camp, **88%** of shower drains are not blocked, a figure which has been decreasing over the past weeks, as shown in Figure 6 above.
- Unlike in previous weeks, all Districts had some drains that were blocked, rising from a low of only 1% in District 11 to a high of 88% in District 3.

Figure 10 Percentage of shower taps with a problem



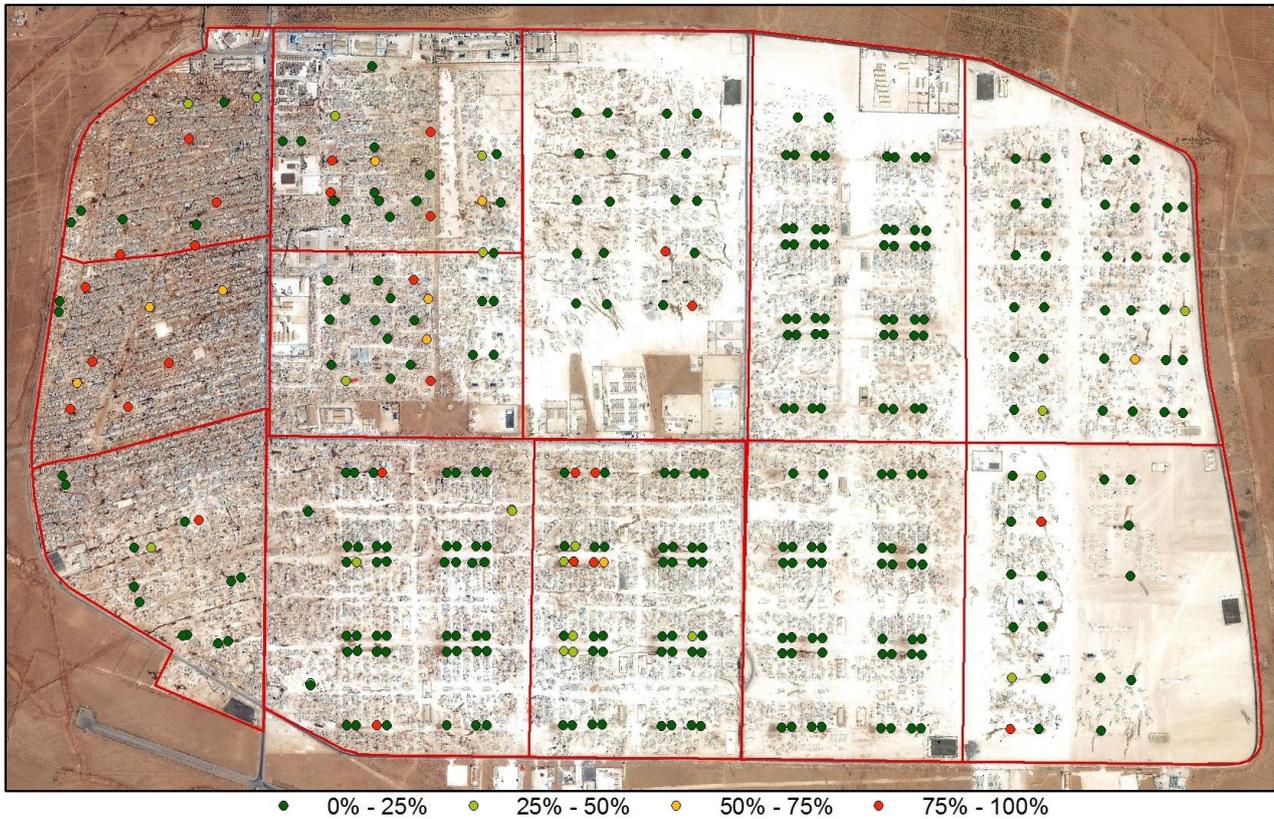
Toilets

Figure 11 Percentage of blocked, over-spilling and working toilets by District



- The majority of toilets in all Districts were in a good condition (85% of toilets across the camp), ranging from 53% of toilets in Districts 12 to 95% in District 9.

Figure 12 Percentage 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.