

Key Findings of Weekly WASH Assessment

Za'atari Refugee Camp, Jordan

23 – 02 – 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 **February 20th 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.

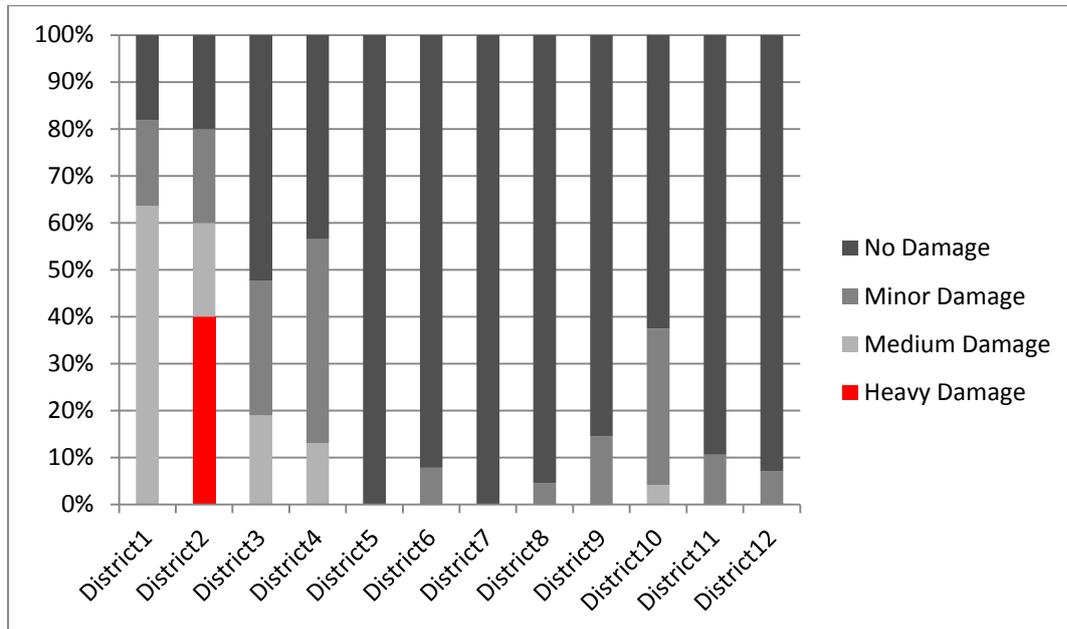
For more information regarding the methodology, please contact: reach.mena@acted.org

General Infrastructure of WASH Centres

Figure 1 Assessed and locked WASH centres



Figure 2: Percentage of WASH centres by level of structural damage and district



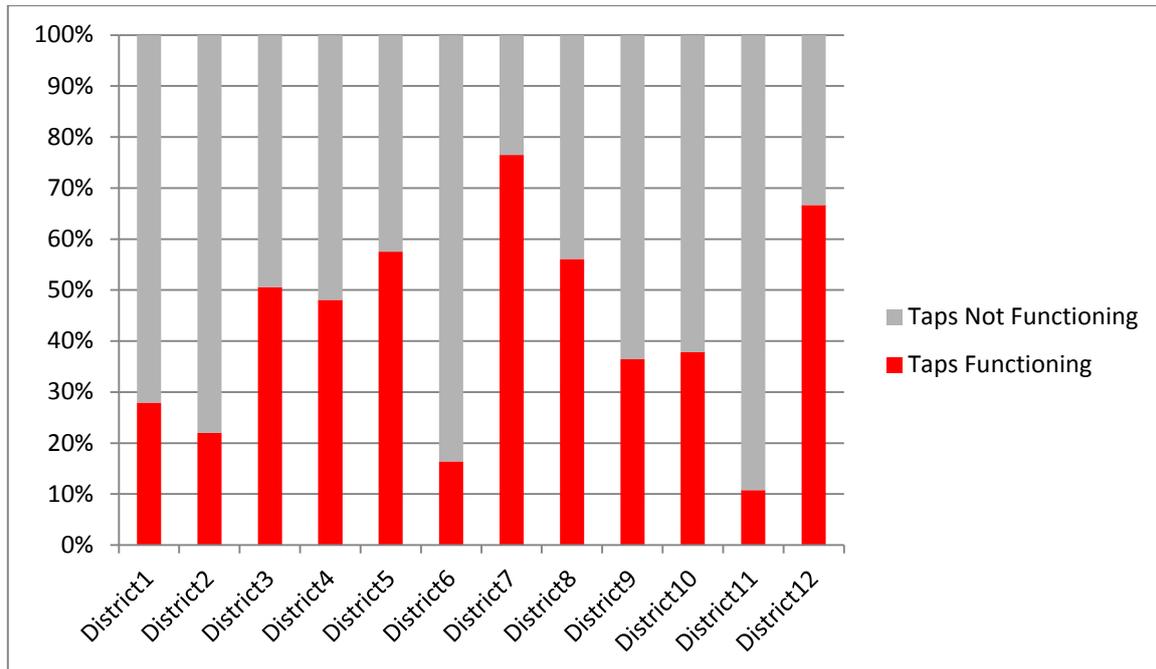
- Only one district had WASH centres showing heavy damage, District 2 (40%, a rise from 33% in the previous week). The WASH centre that showed heavy damage in District 1 during the previous week has been improved.
- However, only in Districts 5 and 7 were all WASH centres found to be undamaged, compared to the previous week when all centres in Districts 5, 7, 8 and 12 were found undamaged.

Figure 3 Condition of assessed WASH centres



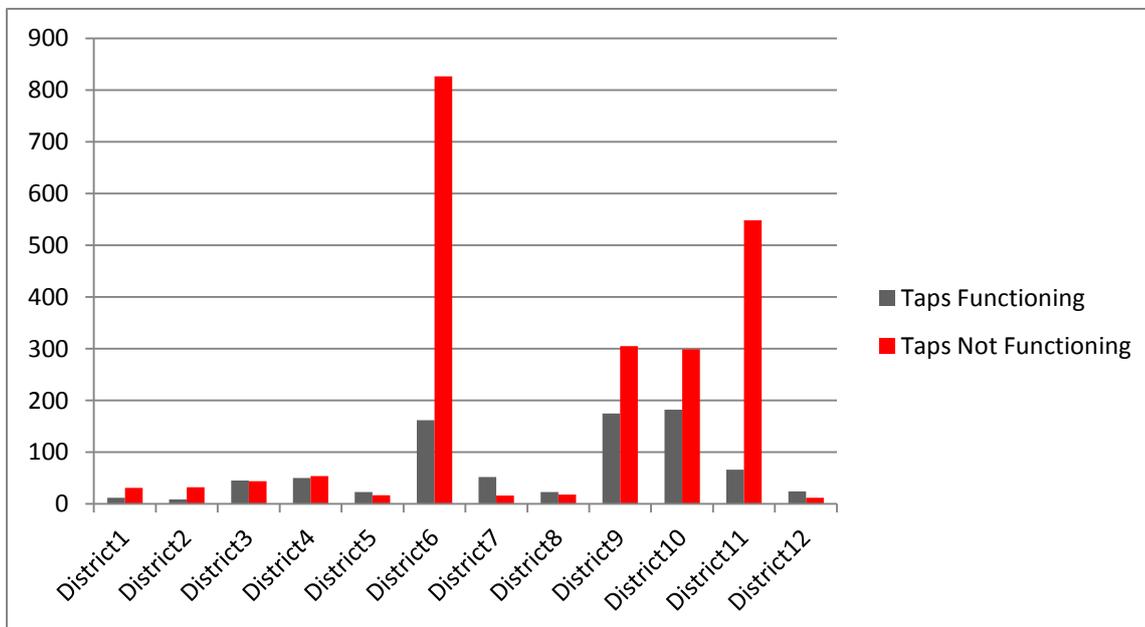
Water-points

Figure 4: Percentage of tap-stands that were not functioning by district



- Only 27% of taps in the camp were currently functioning.
- The districts with the highest percentage of non-functioning taps were Districts 5 (94%), 12 (93%) and 11 (89%).

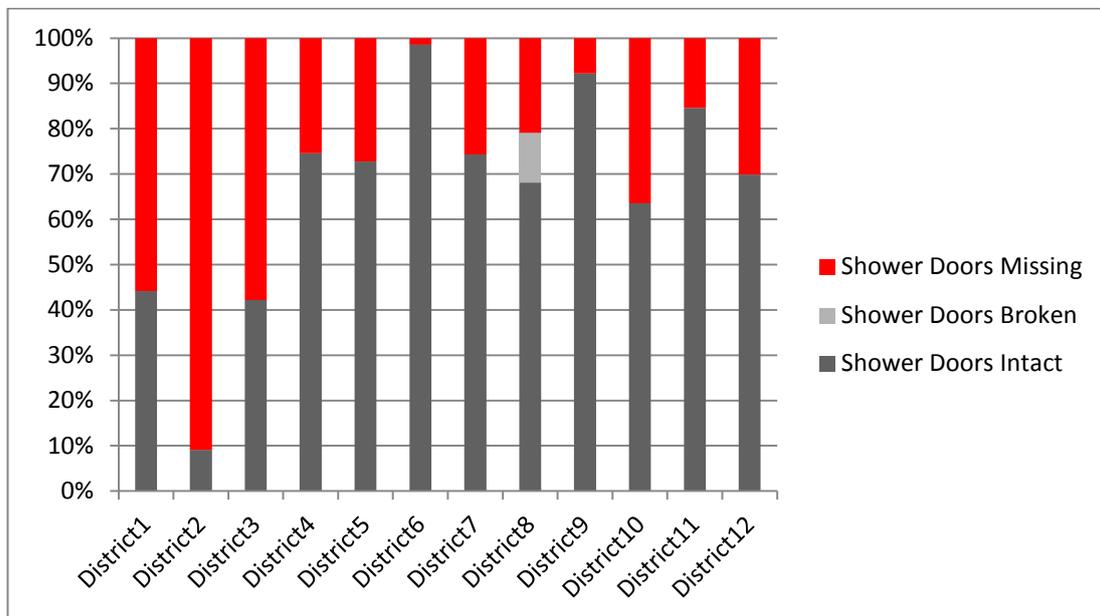
Figure 5: Number of Tap-stands that were not functioning by District



- Inequality between districts remained the same compared to the previous weeks, 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 or places where taps once were by far, (988) although the majority (826) are non-functional.
- District 10 had the highest number of functioning taps (182).

Showers

Figure 7: Percentage of shower doors missing, broken or intact by district

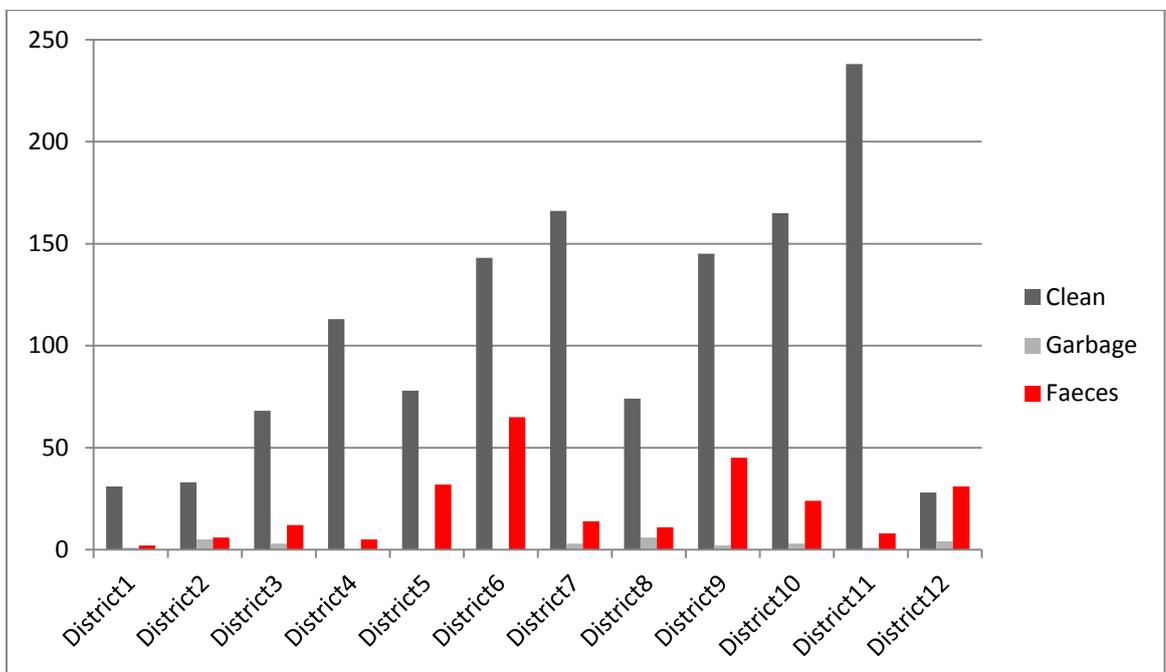


- Across the camp, **24%** of shower doors were missing, as shown in Figure 5 above, which was a reduction from 26% compared to the previous week.
- The percentage was highest in District 2 where **91%** of doors were missing, a proportion that had risen from 80% in the previous week, to realign with the figure found two weeks previously. This trend may indicate that shower doors that were installed in the previous week had been removed within a week.
- The percentage was lowest in District 6, where only **1.5%** of doors were found to be missing, a proportion that had risen from 0.5% in the previous week.
- District 2 and District 6 have consistently had the highest and lowest proportions of missing doors throughout the course of this WASH weekly monitoring.
- The state of shower doors was found to vary depending on whether WASH blocks were male or female. While **90%** of shower doors in female WASH blocks were found intact (**2%** higher than the previous monitoring) only **59%** were found intact in male WASH blocks (**1%** lower than the previous monitoring).

Figure 8 Percentage of broken shower doors



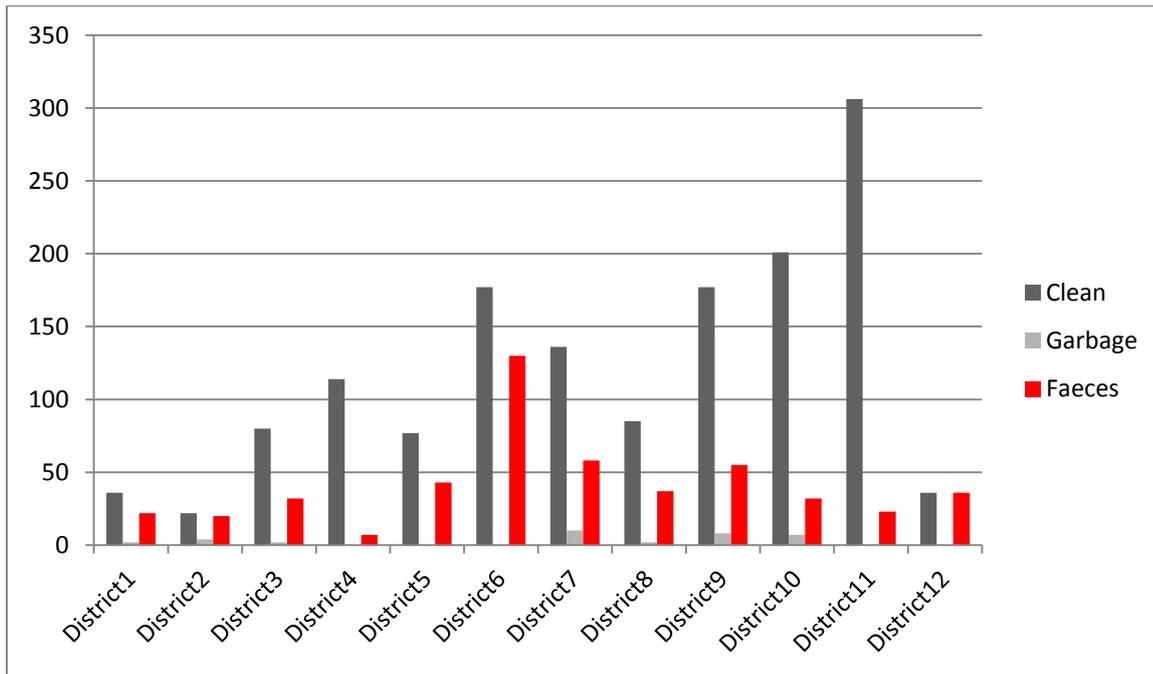
Figure 9 Number of showers with garbage or faeces present



- A worryingly high proportion of showers were reported to have faeces present inside the stall, from a high of **31 out of 63** in District 12 to a low of **5 out of 118** in District 4.

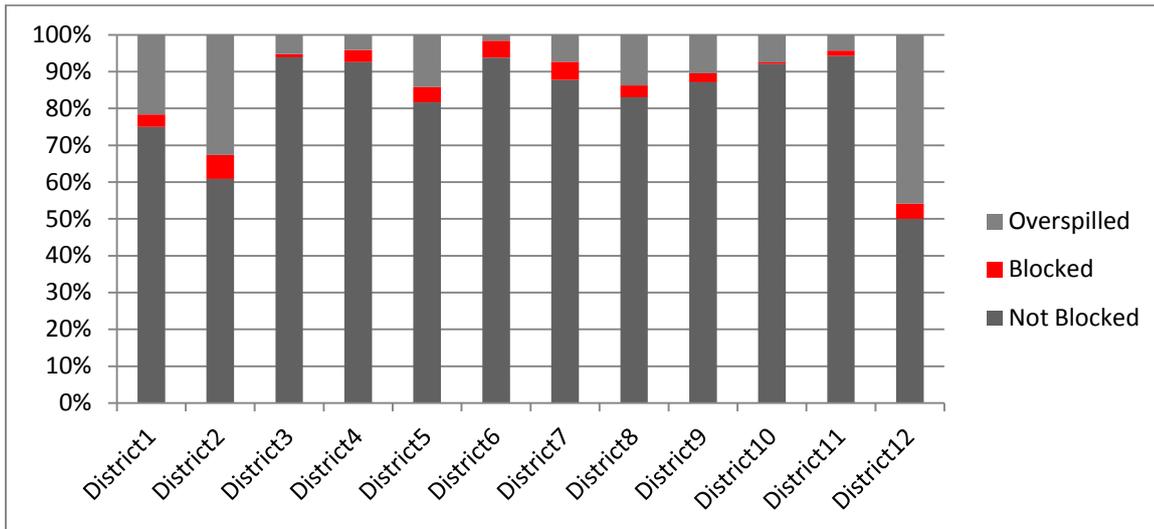
Toilets

Figure 11 Percentage of toilet stalls with garbage or faeces present outside of the toilet bowl by District



- As with the showers, there were a worryingly high number of toilets stalls which had faeces present outside of the toilet bowl, encompassing **495 out of 1977** toilets throughout the camp.

Figure 12 Percentage of blocked, over-spilling and working toilets by District



- The majority of toilets in all Districts were otherwise in good condition, with **83%** found to be unblocked across the camp, (**2%** lower than the previous week).
- The proportion of unblocked toilets ranged from **94%** in Districts 11 and 3 respectively to **50%** of toilets in Districts 12 (**3%** higher than the previous week) to

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.