

FACTSHEET

WEEKLY WASH CENTRE MONITORING

AL ZA'ATARI REFUGEE CAMP, JORDAN

01 – 05 JUNE 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 water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) centres across the camp to provide up-to-date information on the quality of WASH infrastructure. This information is structured with reference to the minimum standards developed by the Al Za'atari WASH Sector Working Group.

This factsheet provides an overview of the camp's WASH facilities, disaggregated to district level to help facilitate the design and efficacy 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 **05 June 2014**. All WASH centres in Al Za'atari that have been handed over to WASH committees were assessed, with the exception of locked centres which could not be accessed for the assessment. 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.

OVERALL CONDITION OF WASH CENTRES

- **82% of WASH centres failed to meet 2 or more minimum standards assessed here**,¹ a percentage increase of 4% since last week.
- 12 WASH centres (3%), all in District 6, met all minimum standards assessed here, which is three more than the previous week (see annexed Map 1).
- 81% of female and 80% of male WASH centres failed to meet 2 or more minimum standards assessed here (see annexed Maps 2 and 3).
- The standards which the highest number of WASH centres did not meet were the disposal of diapers and menstrual hygiene materials (92%), cleanliness and hygiene (60%), cubicle doors (50%), lighting (55%) and internal locks (43%).
- 99% of WASH centres met the standard of having no septic tank overflows per week.

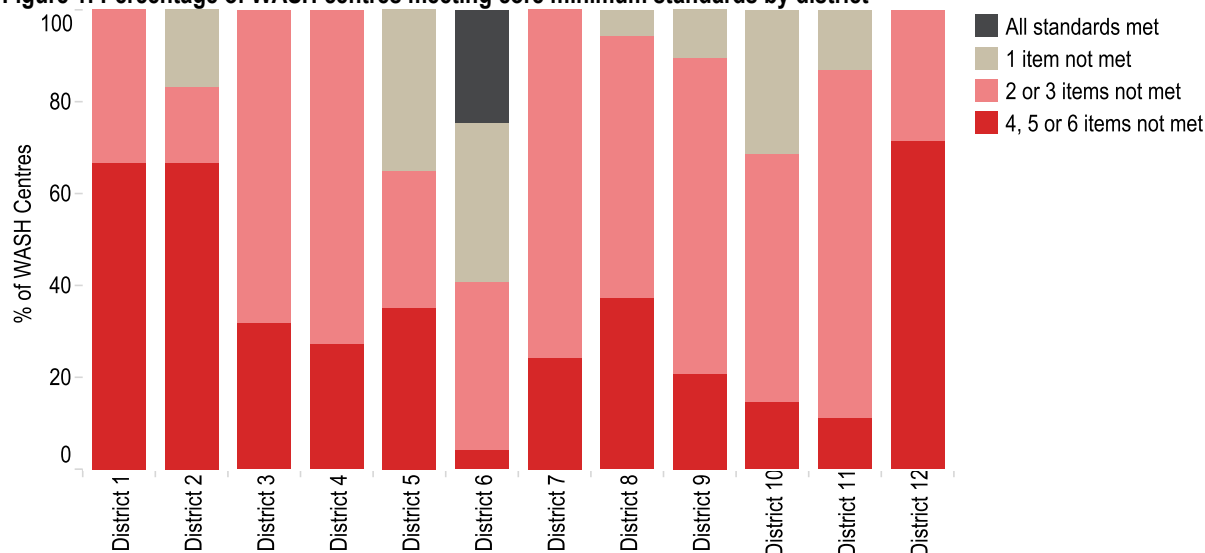
Table 1: Number of WASH centres per district

District	Centres Assessed
District 1	9
District 2	6
District 3	22
District 4	22
District 5	20
District 6	49
District 7	33
District 8	35
District 9	48
District 10	48
District 11	54
District 12	14
Total Centres	360

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

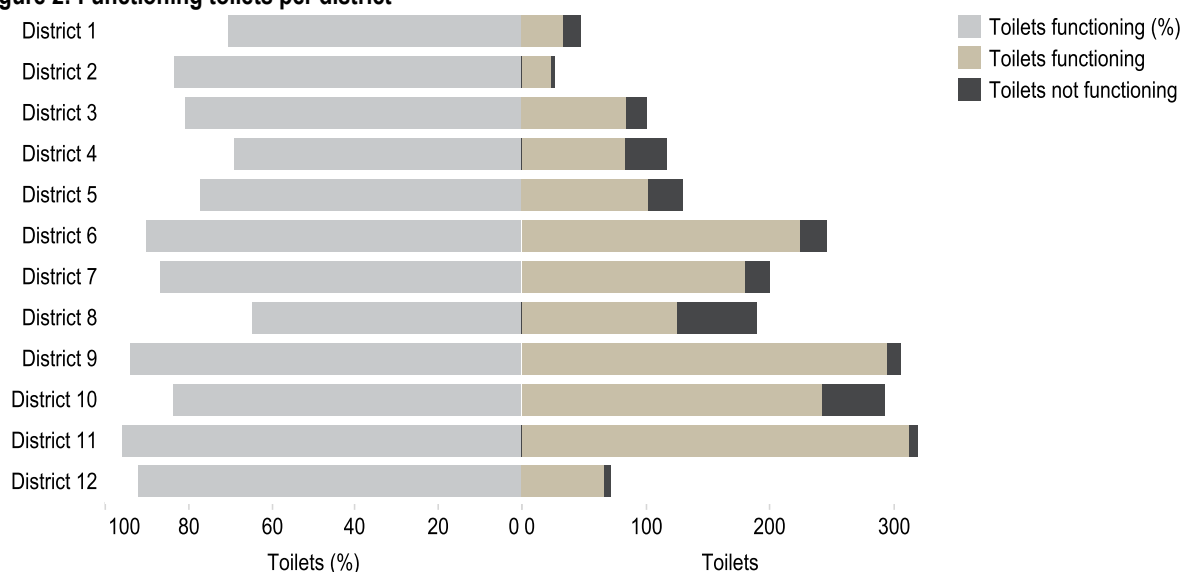
Figure 1: Percentage of WASH centres meeting core minimum standards by district



TOILETS

- 85% (1,734) of WASH centre toilets are functional, a percentage increase of 1% since the previous week.
- **Districts with the lowest percentage of functional toilets were 4 (65%) and 8 (69%).**
- The minimum standards state that there must be at least one functional toilet per 50 people. Using the population figures from the last REACH comprehensive camp assessment done in March 2014 (83,575), this leads to **one functioning toilet per 48 people**; consistent since the last week. This figure falls within the minimum standards. However, 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



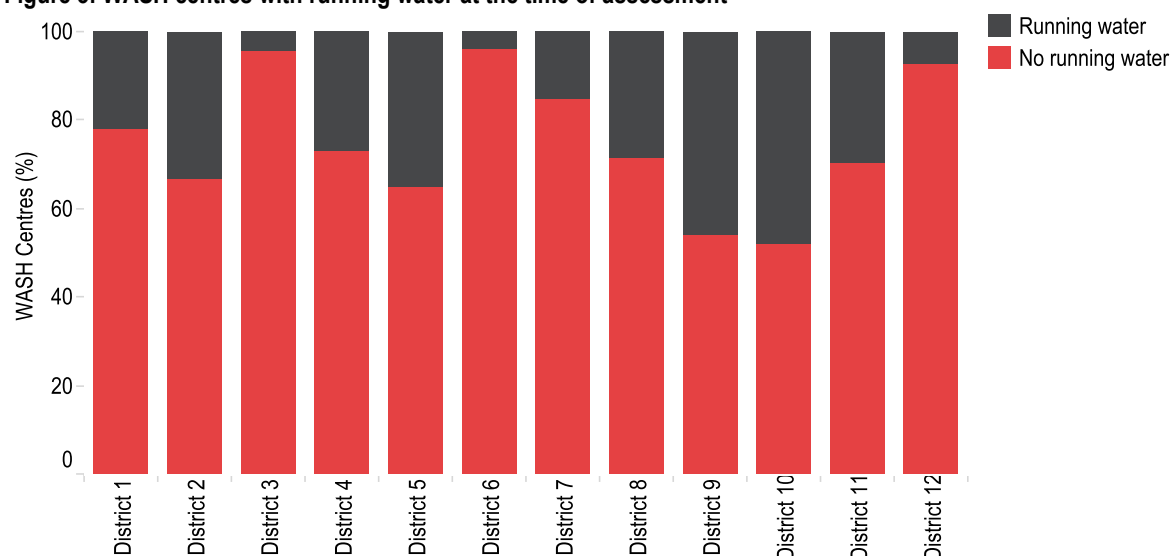
WATER

Running Water

- **73% of WASH centres did not have running water at the time of the assessment**, a percentage decrease of 1% since the previous week (see annexed Map 4).
- More than 60% of WASH centres in all districts, excepting districts 9 and 10, had no running water at the time of the assessment.

- The availability of running water could either be impacted by issues in water delivery, or to people immediately draining water tanks at WASH centres in order to store water at a household level. Not having running water available at WASH centres is likely to impact the ability of refugees to maintain hygiene standards (eg. hand-washing) and the cleanliness of centres (eg. for committees to clean facilities and for individuals to flush toilets after use).
- Weekly variances in the distribution of centres with running water may be due to monitoring visits being conducted at different times from week to week.

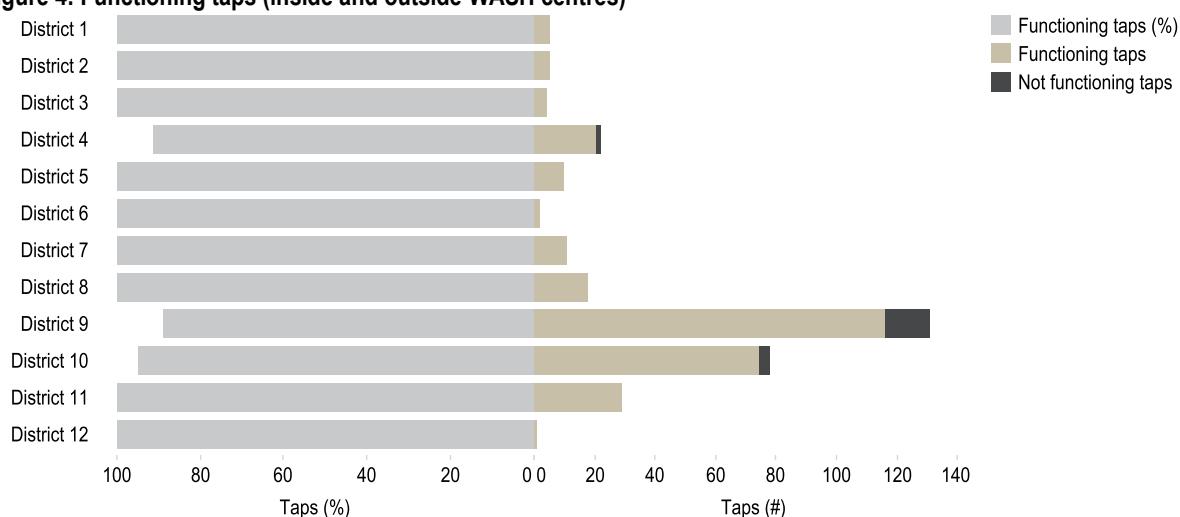
Figure 3: WASH centres with running water at the time of assessment



Taps

- Of centres with running water, 87% of taps were functional.
- **Water flowed from 11% of taps when turned on, a percentage decrease of 27% since last week.** The low proportion could partially be due to the high number of WASH centres that did not have running water available at the time of assessment.

Figure 4: Functioning taps (inside and outside WASH centres)



PRIVATE CONNECTIONS

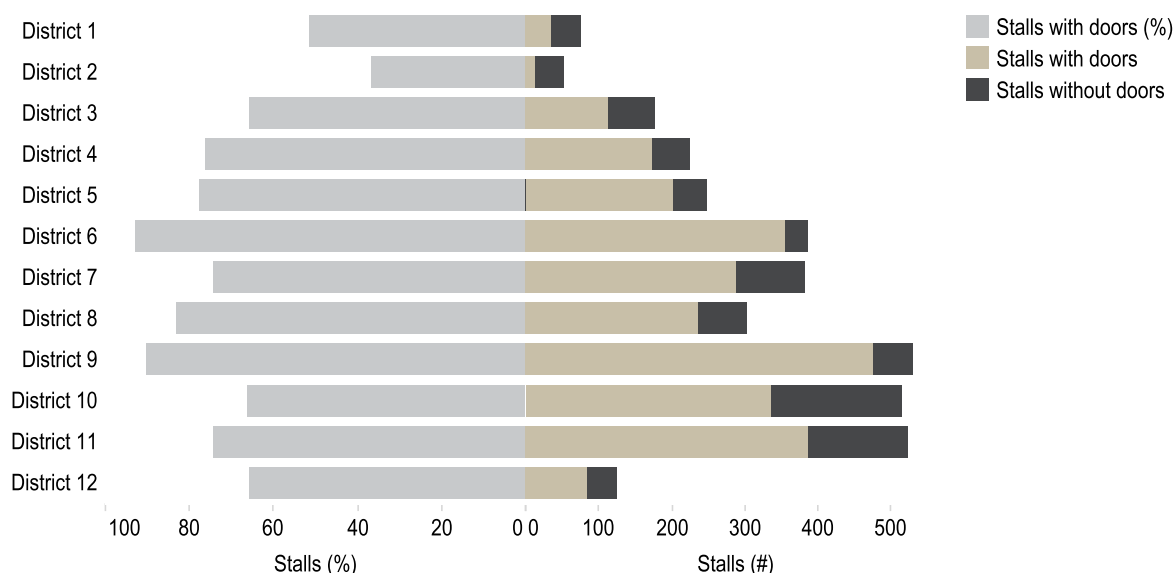
- **77 private connections were observed connecting to water tanks, 12 more than in the previous week.** Connections were observed in 7% of WASH centres. No connections were seen in districts 6 or 8.
- **83 private connections were observed connecting to WASH centre taps, 13 more than the previous week.** Connections were observed in 12% of WASH centres. No connections were seen in districts 2, 7 or 8.

- **42 private connections were observed connecting to WASH centre septic tanks,**² four more than in the previous week. Connections were observed in 12% of WASH centres. No connections were seen in districts 1, 4 or 9.

DOORS AND LOCKS

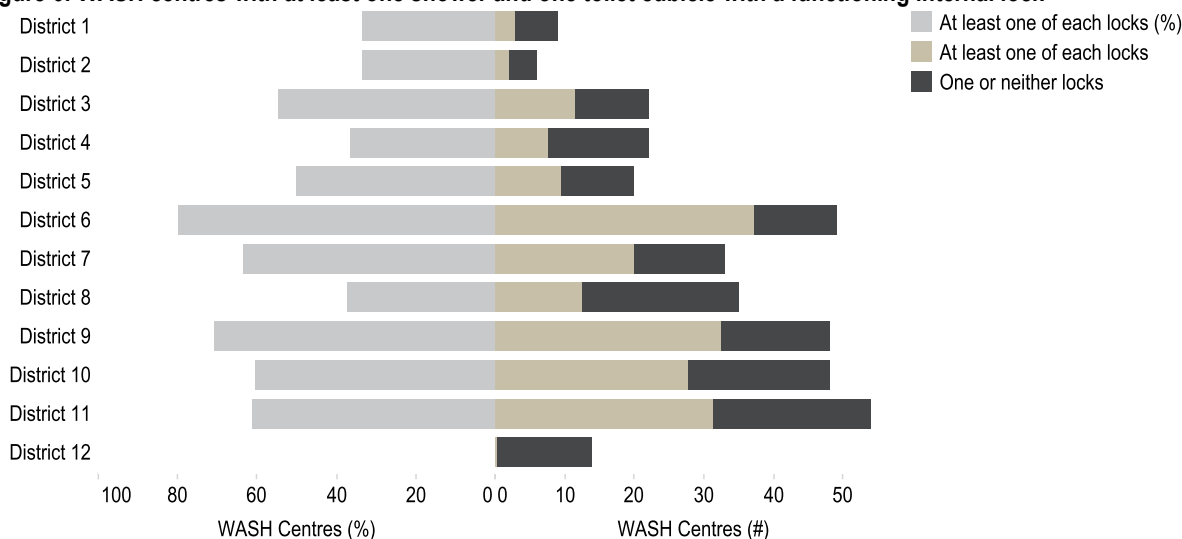
- **54% of WASH centres failed to meet the minimum standard of having doors for all toilet and shower stalls,** a percentage decrease of 2% since the last assessment.
- 38% of centres not meeting the standard were female WASH centres.

Figure 5: Toilet and shower stalls with doors



- **47% of WASH centres failed to meet the minimum standard of having at least one shower and one toilet cubicle with a functioning internal lock,** a percentage improvement of 7% since the last assessment.
- 61% of centres not meeting the standard were female WASH centres.
- 43% of toilet stalls had lockable doors and 33% of shower stalls have lockable doors.

Figure 6: WASH centres with at least one shower and one toilet cubicle with a functioning internal lock

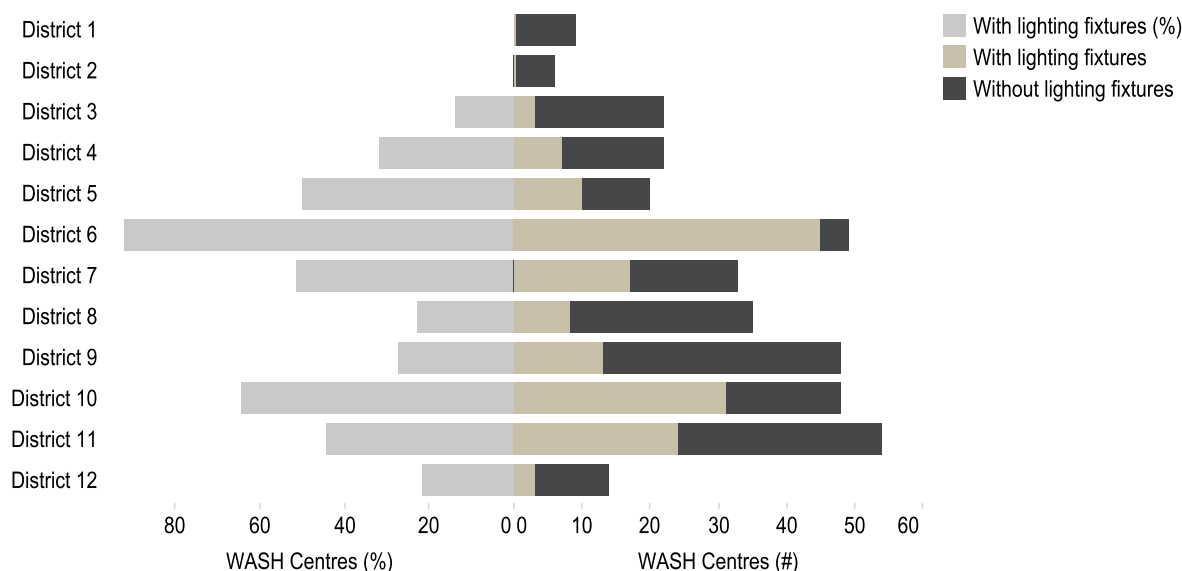


² NB: This includes both connections directly into the septic tank using pipes, and connections that go close to but not into the septic tank (including ditches).

LIGHTING

- **45% of WASH centres had internal or external lighting fixtures installed,**³ which is a percentage increase of 1% from the previous week (see annexed Map 5).
- Of the 199 WASH centres (55%) that had no internal or external lighting, 32% were female centres.

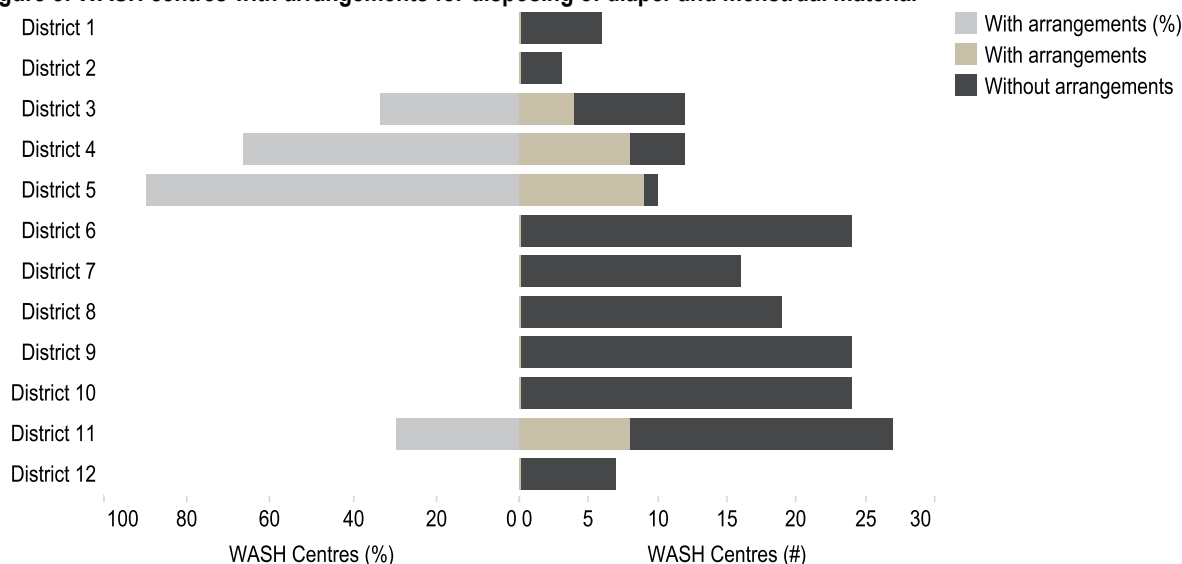
Figure 7: WASH centres with internal or external lighting fixtures installed



SANITARY WASTE DISPOSAL

- 158 female WASH blocks (84%) failed to meet the minimum standard of ensuring an arrangement for disposing of diapers and menstrual hygiene materials, a percentage improvement of 10% from the previous week.⁴
- **Disposal facilities were only available in districts 3, 4, 5 and 11.**

Figure 8: WASH centres with arrangements for disposing of diaper and menstrual material



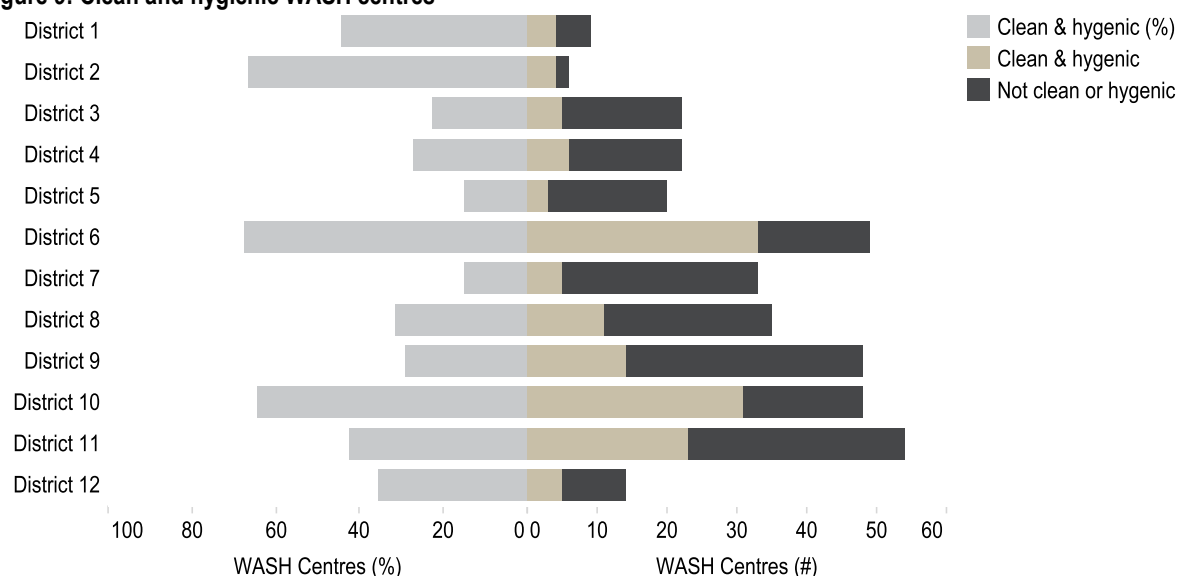
³ NB: As REACH data collection takes place in the daytime, it is not possible to assess whether the, mostly automatic, lighting is functional. Thus, this point was awarded according to whether lighting fixtures are installed or not.

⁴ NB: This was only assessed in women's WASH blocks.

CLEANLINESS OF FACILITIES

- **40% of WASH centres were considered clean and hygienic,⁵** constant since the previous week.

Figure 9: Clean and hygienic WASH centres



SEWAGE AND STAGNANT WATER

- **99% of WASH centres showed no visible signs of septic tank overflow.** This met the minimum standard of zero WASH centre sewage tank overflow incidents per week in each district.
- **73% of WASH centres had no stagnant water inside or outside the centre.** This did not meet the minimum standard of 80% of communal WASH facilities having no stagnant water.
- 83% of WASH centres had no stagnant water inside the WASH centre and 87% had no stagnant water on the ground outside.

ACCESS

- 5 WASH centres were locked and therefore the REACH team was unable to gain access. These were in districts 3, 6, 7 and 8.
- 540 (26%) individual toilet or shower stalls were locked and inaccessible at the time of assessment, which is a decrease of 8 stalls from the previous week.⁶
- **180 WASH centres (50%) did not have at least one unlocked stall for persons with disabilities at the time of the assessment,** which is a percentage decrease of 1% from the previous week.

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.

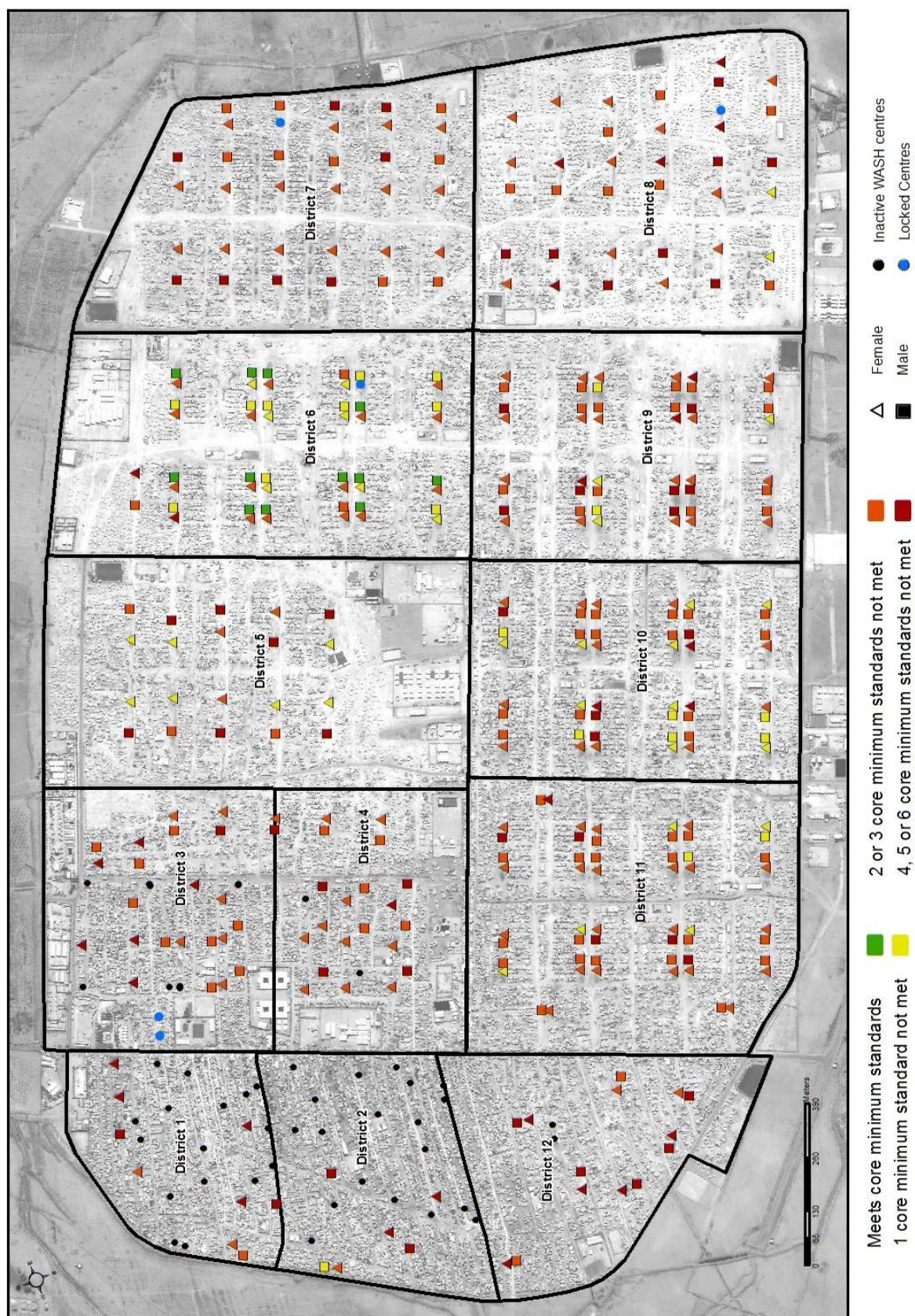
For more information visit: www.reach-initiative.org and follow us @REACH_info

⁵ 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.

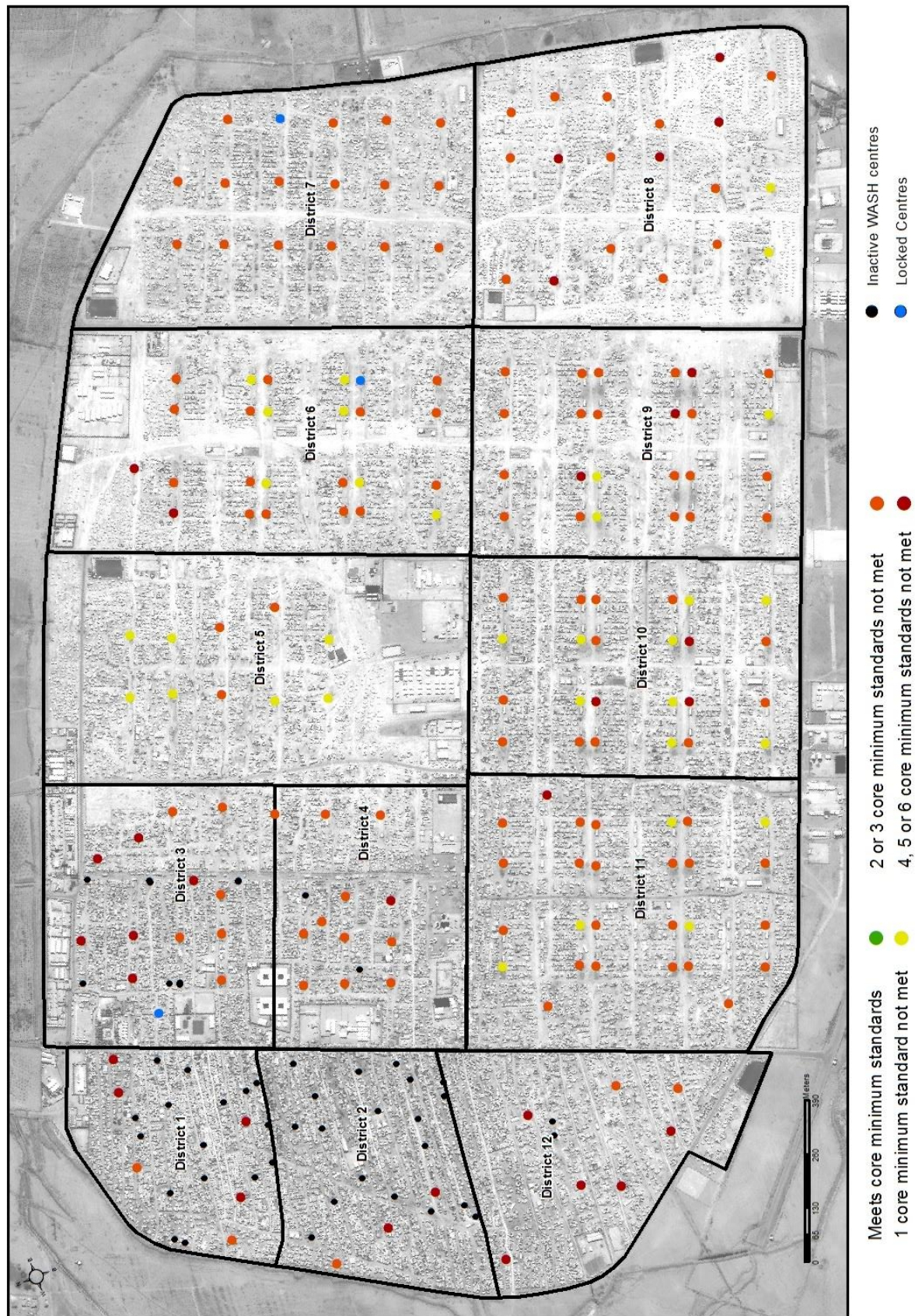
⁶ This could be for a range of reasons, for example, community members keeping stalls locked for their own private use or cleaners locking them to keep them clean, and needs further investigation by WASH partners.

ANNEXES

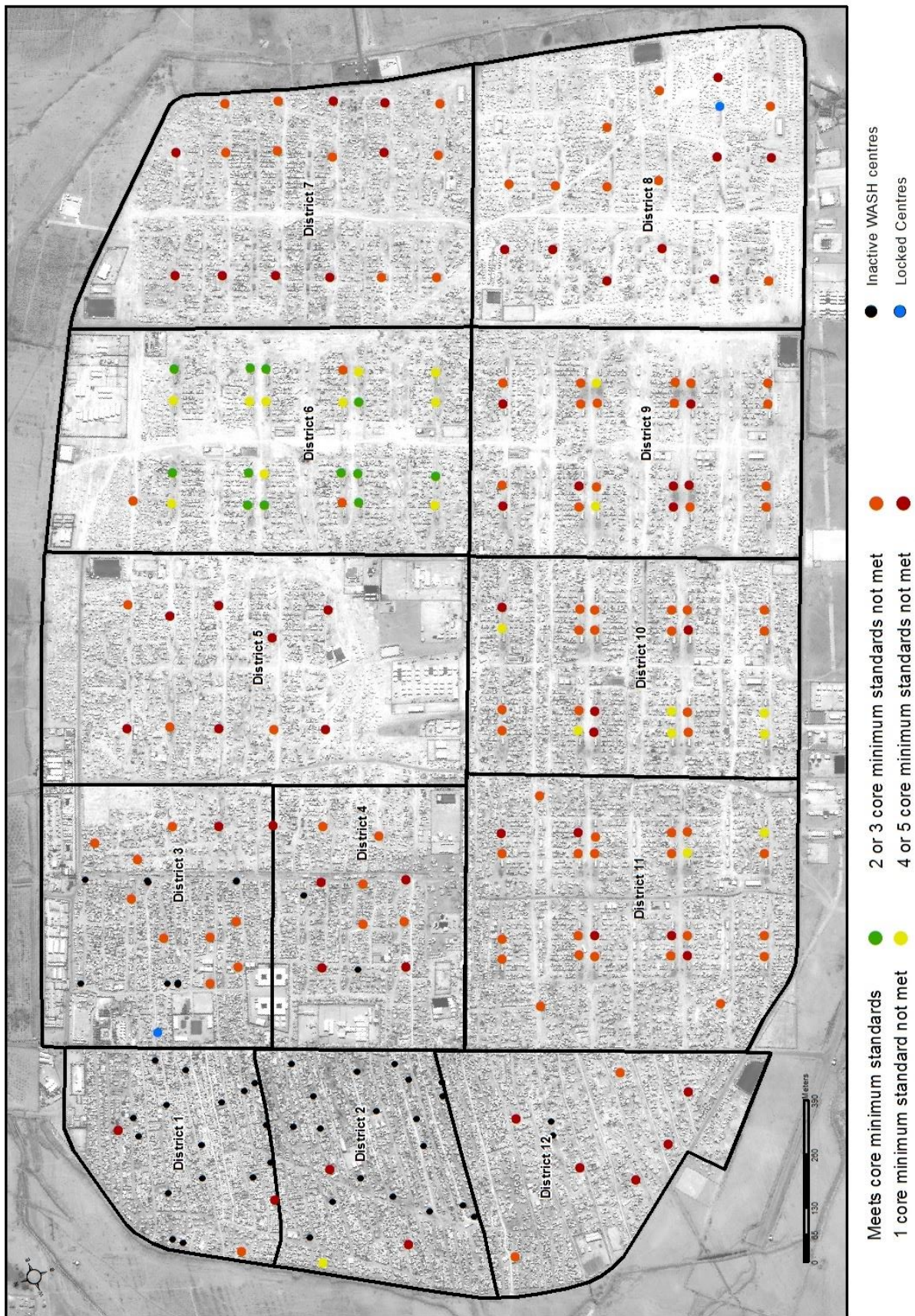
Map 1: WASH centres meeting core minimum standards



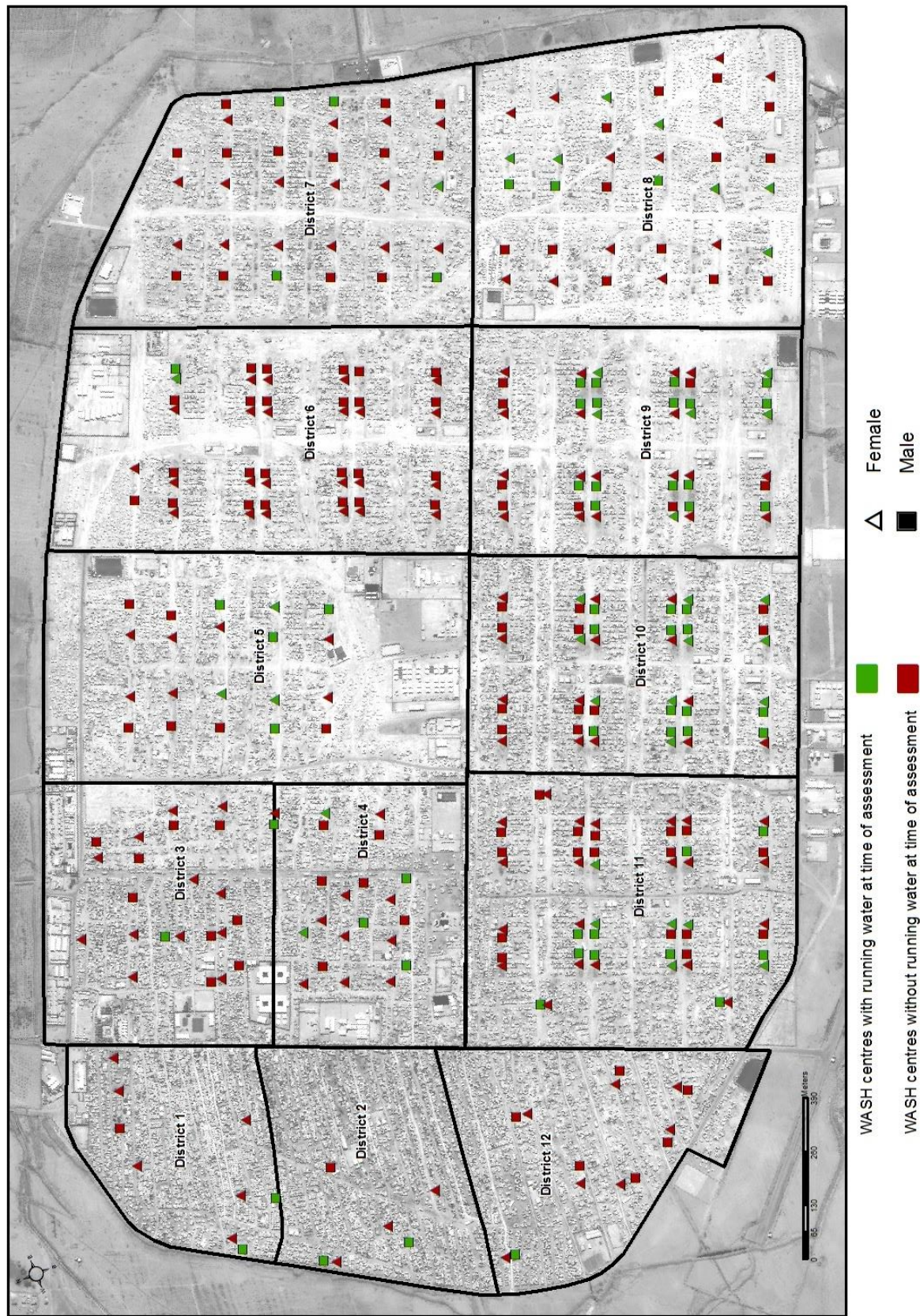
Map 2: Female WASH centres meeting core minimum standards



Map 3: Male WASH centres meeting core minimum standards



Map 4: WASH centres with running water at the time of assessment



Map 5: Assessed WASH centres with internal or external lighting fixtures installed

