

FACTSHEET

WEEKLY WASH CENTRE MONITORING

AL ZA'ATARI REFUGEE CAMP, JORDAN

15 – 21 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, with reference to the minimum standards developed by the Za'atari WASH Sector Working Group.

This factsheet provides an overview of the camp's WASH facilities, disaggregated to district level to help facilitate relevant interventions. Data at the level of individual WASH centres is also available upon request. The findings presented in this factsheet are based on data collected by REACH for the week ending **21 June 2014**. All WASH centres in Al Za'atari that have been handed over to community 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

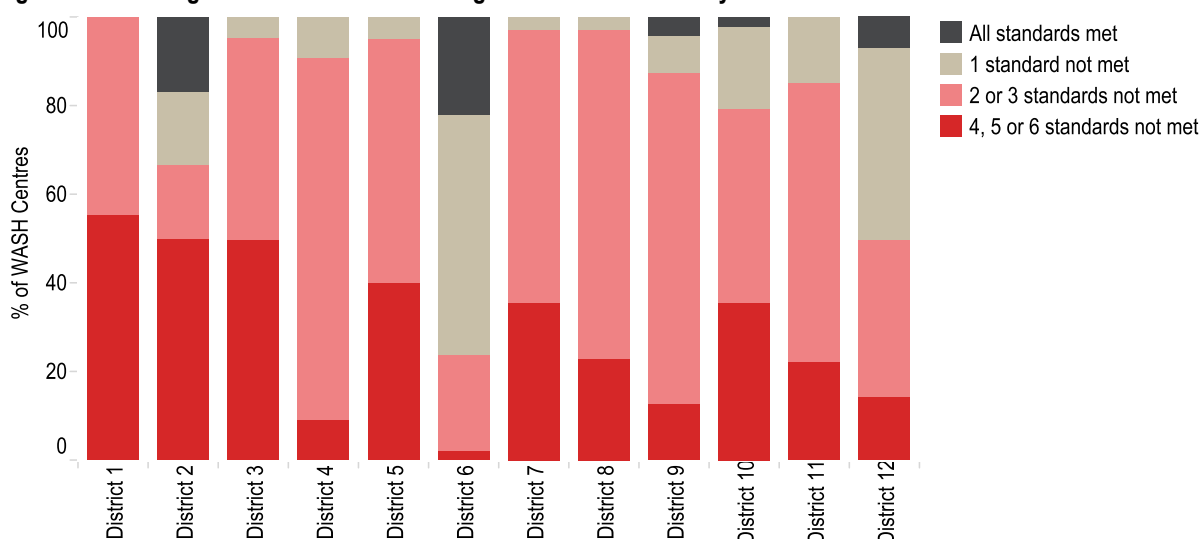
- **16 WASH centres (4%) met all minimum standards assessed here,¹** which was 2 centres less than the previous week.
- **79% of WASH centres failed to meet 2 or more minimum standards assessed here,** a similar proportion to the previous week.
- The majority of centres meeting the minimum standards were in District 6, while districts 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8 and 11 did not have any centres meeting the minimum standards (see Figure 1 below and annexed Map 1).
- 74% of female and 82% of male WASH centres failed to meet 2 or more minimum standards (see annexed Maps 2 and 3).
- The minimum standards most frequently unmet related to disposal of diapers and menstrual hygiene materials (unmet in 75% of female centres), cleanliness and hygiene (unmet in 65% of all centres), lighting (unmet in 55%), cubicle doors (unmet in 54%), and internal locks (unmet in 41%).
- Key changes this week included a slight (4%) improvement on lighting and a significant (11%) deterioration in cleanliness and hygiene from the previous week, with little change across the other minimum standards at the camp level. Districts 2, 12 and 5 improved overall and districts 1 and 8 performed more poorly overall compared to the previous week.

District	Centres Assessed
District 1	9
District 2	6
District 3	22
District 4	22
District 5	20
District 6	50
District 7	34
District 8	35
District 9	48
District 10	48
District 11	54
District 12	14
Total Centres	362

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)

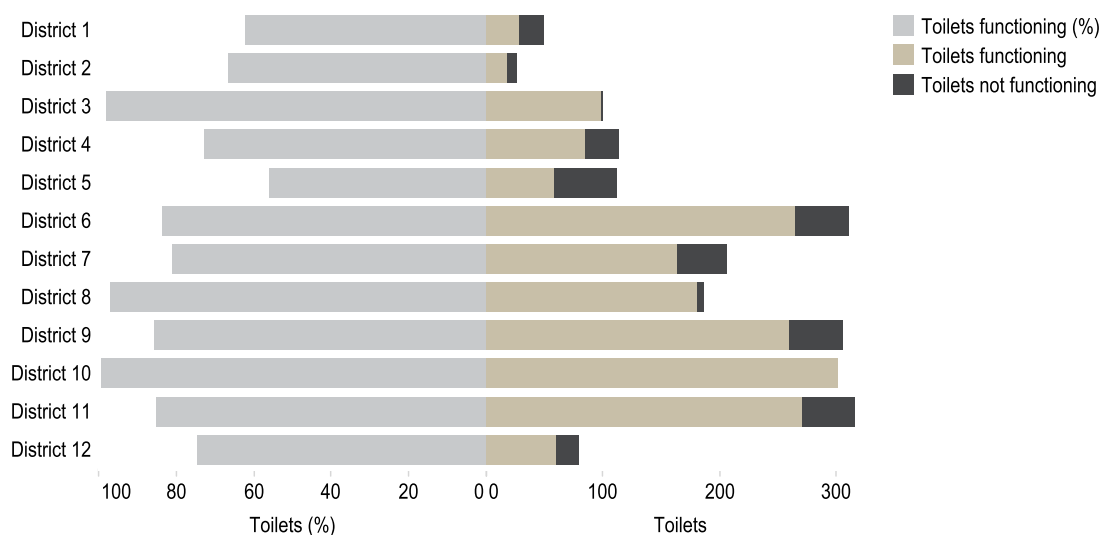
Figure 1: Percentage of WASH centres meeting minimum standards by district



TOILETS

- **84% (1,773) of WASH centre toilets were functional**, the same as the previous week.
- The proportion of functional toilets ranged from 56% in District 5 to over 95% in districts 10, 8 and 3 (see Figure 2 below).
- There was **one functioning toilet per 49 people**,² meeting the minimum standard which states that in communal facilities latrines should be available at a rate of one functional toilet per 50 people.
- The most notable change this week was a dramatic increase in the proportion of functional toilets in District 3. District 8 also saw an increase in the proportion of functional toilets compared to the previous week, with a decrease in districts 2, 4, 5, 9, 11 and 12.

Figure 2: Functioning toilets per district



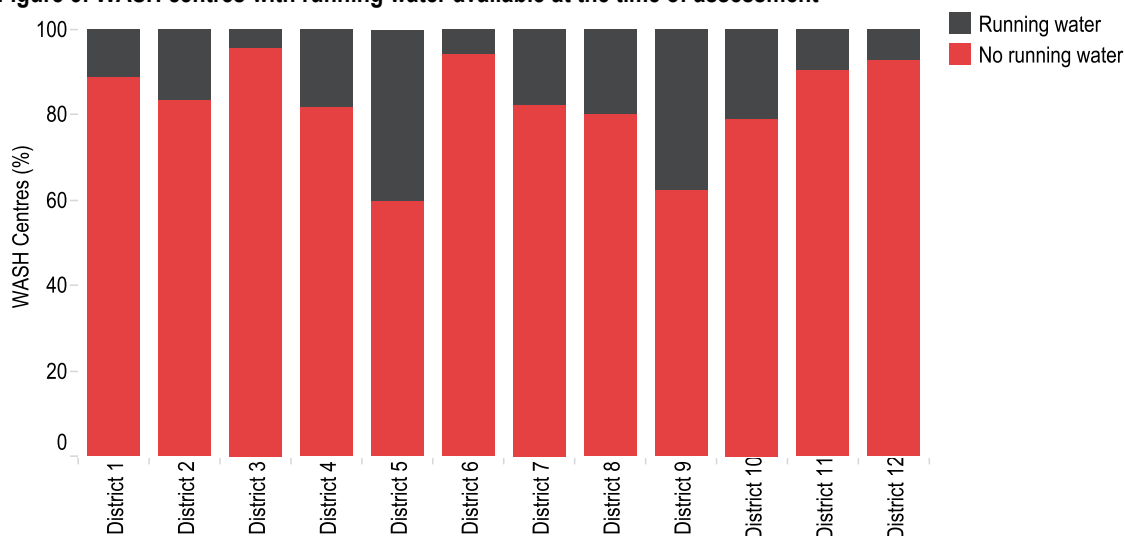
² This is based on population figures (86,040) from the latest REACH comprehensive camp assessment done in June 2014.

WATER

Running Water

- **82% of WASH centres did not have running water available at the time of assessment**, a 5% increase from the previous week.
- No district had running water available in more than 40% of WASH centres (see Figure 3 below and annexed Map 4).
- The distribution of WASH centres with running water was similar to the previous week. Like in the previous week, districts 5 and 9 had the highest proportion of centres with running water.
- The lack of running water could indicate issues with water delivery, and could also be due to people immediately draining public water tanks in order to store water at household level. Not having running water available at WASH centres is likely to impact the ability of refugees to maintain personal hygiene (including hand-washing practices). It may also have an impact on the cleanliness of centres, by making it more difficult for committees to clean facilities and for individuals to flush toilets after use.

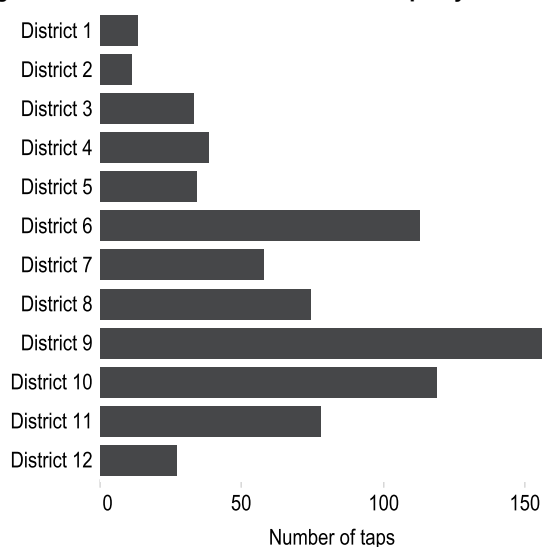
Figure 3: WASH centres with running water available at the time of assessment



Taps

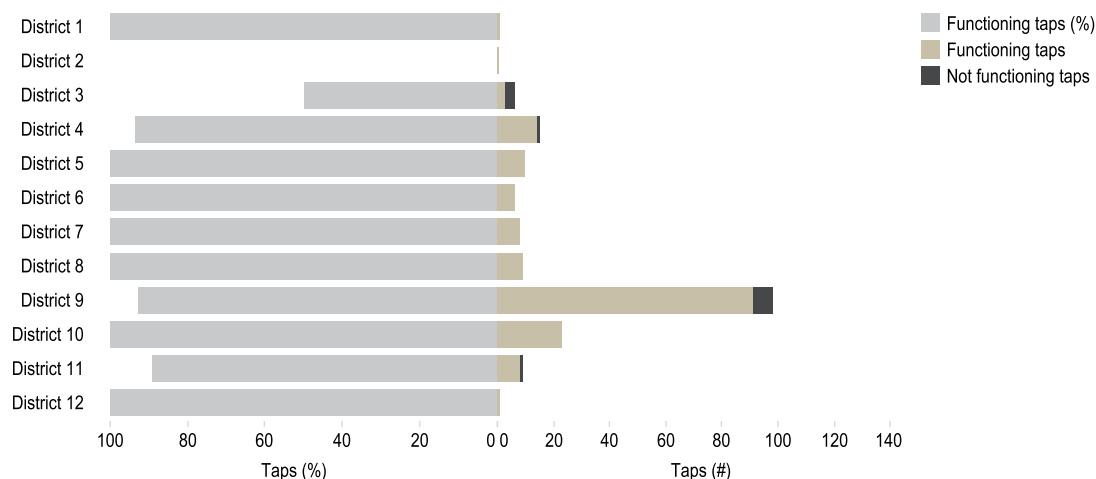
- **WASH centres had an average of 2 taps each**, while **111 WASH centres (31%) had no taps at all**.
- The distribution of taps was uneven, with districts 9, 10 and 6 accounting for 51% of all WASH centre taps (see Figure 4 below).

Figure 4: Total number of WASH centre taps by district



- **Only 23% of all WASH centre taps were functioning³ at the time of assessment**, a total of 174 functioning taps. These figures reflect the high number of centres without running water at the time of assessment, as well as the relatively low number of taps overall.
- The distribution of functioning taps was uneven: District 9 had 91 functioning WASH centre taps, while eight districts had less than 10 functioning WASH centre taps, including one district with no functioning WASH centre taps and two districts with only one (see Figure 5 below).
- Where taps existed and running water was available to test them, the vast majority were found to be working: **94% of taps in centres with running water available were functioning**, a similar proportion to the previous week. In seven districts, 100% of taps in WASH centres with running water available were functional (see Figure 5 below).

Figure 5: Functioning taps in WASH centres with running water



- **22% of all taps in WASH centres with running water were found to be leaking.** This indicates that a greater focus by WASH committees on repair and maintenance of taps could significantly reduce water wastage in WASH centres.
- **Only 39% of households are within 100m of a WASH centre with an external water point**, indicating that the minimum standard of having 100% of households within 100m of the nearest functional external water point is not being met.⁴ The proportion of households within 100m ranges from 6% in District 7 to 91% in District 6 (see annexed Map 5).
- There are 196 external WASH centre taps, which amounts to **one external WASH centre tap for 439 people**.⁵ This falls short of the minimum standard which states there should be one functioning external tap for 100 people,⁶ but is nonetheless an improvement on the previous week (with 18 more external taps).

PRIVATE CONNECTIONS

- **107 private connections were observed connecting to water tanks**, 60 more than in the previous week. Connections were observed in 9% of WASH centres. No connections were seen in districts 1, 6 or 8.
- **82 private connections were observed connecting to WASH centre taps**, 9 less than the previous week. Connections were observed in 9% of WASH centres. No connections were seen in districts 1, 2, 3, or 5.

³ Taps are considered functioning if water flows from them when they are turned on.

⁴ NB: There is some ambiguity in the phrasing of the minimum standards relating to external water points, but they have been interpreted as referring only to external water points at WASH centres, excluding free standing water points (WASH monitoring framework meeting 5/6/14). We follow this interpretation here. In addition, although these standards refer specifically to *functioning* external taps, this analysis includes all existing external taps, due to the difficulty of testing functionality when so many centres do not have running water available at the time of assessment.

⁵ The significance of external taps is that refugees have expressed a strong preference to use only external taps (and not taps inside the WASH centres) for drinking water. The people per tap calculation is based on population figures (86,040) from the latest REACH comprehensive camp assessment done in June 2014.

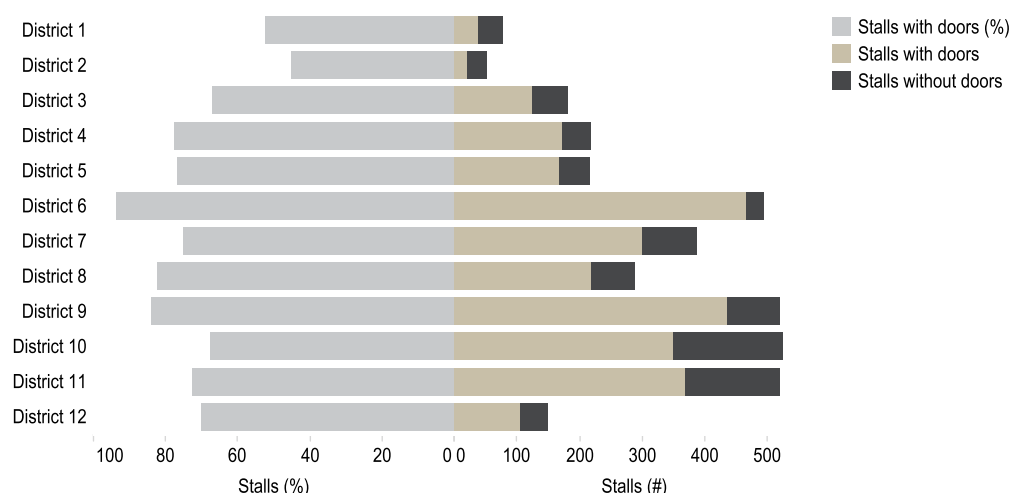
⁶ Please refer to footnote 4.

- **51 private connections were observed connecting to WASH centre septic tanks**,⁷ similar to the previous week. Connections were observed in 8% of WASH centres. No connections were seen in districts 2, 7 or 12.

DOORS AND LOCKS

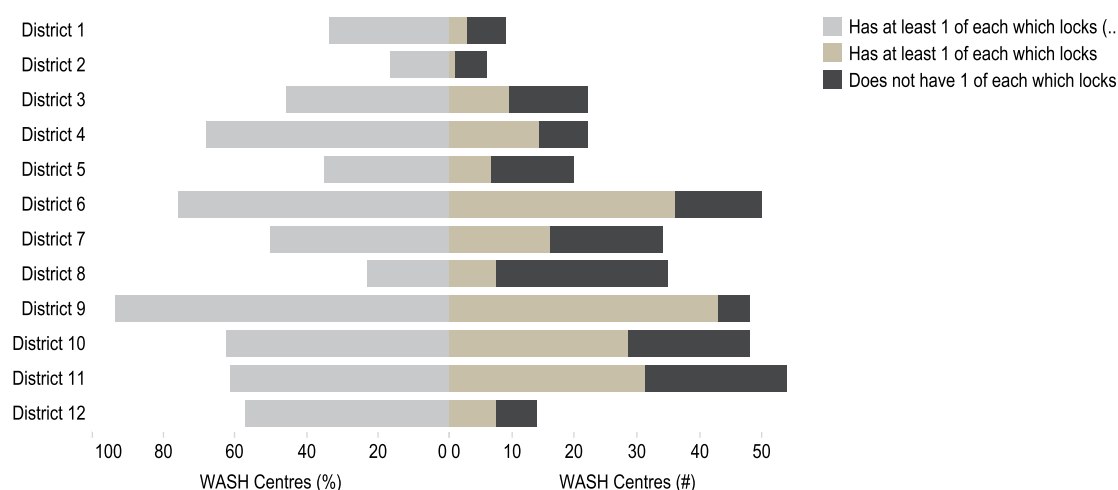
- **54% of WASH centres failed to meet the minimum standard of having doors for all toilet and shower stalls**, a similar proportion to the previous week.
- There was significant variation between the districts, from 45% of stalls having doors in District 2 to 94% in District 6 (see Figure 6 below). The overall pattern is very similar to the previous week.
- 36% of centres not meeting the standard were female WASH centres, a similar proportion to the previous week.

Figure 6: Toilet and shower stalls with doors



- **59% of WASH centres met the minimum standard of having at least one shower and one toilet cubicle with a functioning internal lock**, a similar proportion to the previous week. This figure varied from 17% in District 2 to 94% in District 9 (see Figure 7 below).
- 37% of centres not meeting the standard were female WASH centres, down from 44% the previous week.
- 54% of toilet stalls and 43% of shower stalls had lockable doors, very similar to the previous week.

Figure 7: WASH centres with at least one shower and one toilet cubicle with a functioning internal lock

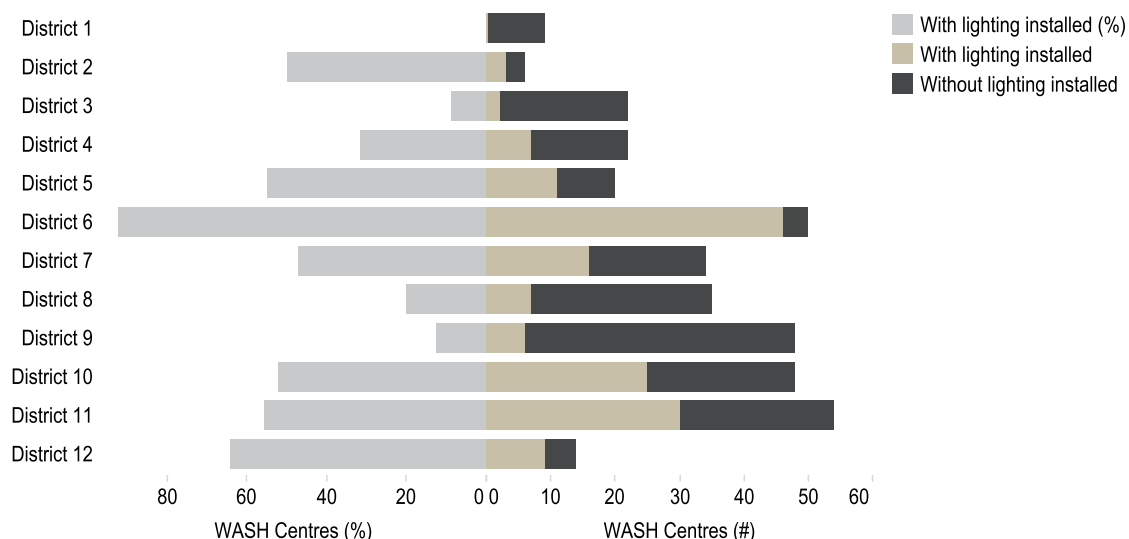


⁷ NB: This includes both connections directly into the septic tank using pipes, and connections that go close to but not into the septic tank (including ditches).

LIGHTING

- **45% of WASH centres had internal or external lighting installed**,⁸ which was a 4% increase from the previous week.
- The proportion of centres with lighting installed ranged from 0% in District 1 to 92% in District 6 (see Figure 8 below and annexed Map 6).
- Of the 200 WASH centres that had no internal or external lighting, 36% were female centres, a similar proportion to the previous week.
- Key changes this week included a decrease in centres with lighting installed in District 1, and an increase from the previous week in districts 2, 4, 11 and 12.

Figure 8: WASH centres with internal or external lighting installed



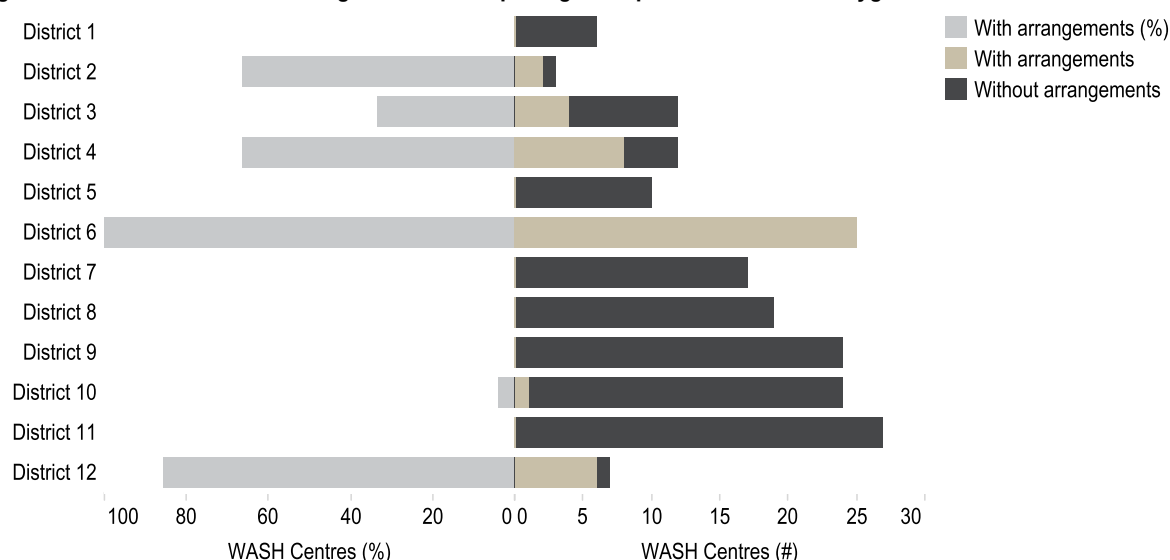
SANITARY WASTE DISPOSAL

- 140 female WASH centres (75%) failed to meet the minimum standard of having an arrangement for disposing of diapers and menstrual hygiene materials, which was 12% less than the previous week.⁹
- Disposal arrangements were only available in districts 2, 3, 4, 6, 10 and 12 (see Figure 9 below).
- This has changed dramatically from the previous week: districts 2, 4, 6 and 12 which previously did not have any centres with disposal arrangements now have them in over 67% of centres, and districts 1, 7 and 8 which previously had centres with arrangements now do not have any.

⁸ NB: As REACH data collection takes place in the daytime, it is not possible to assess whether the (automatic) lighting is functional.

⁹ NB: This was only assessed in female WASH centres.

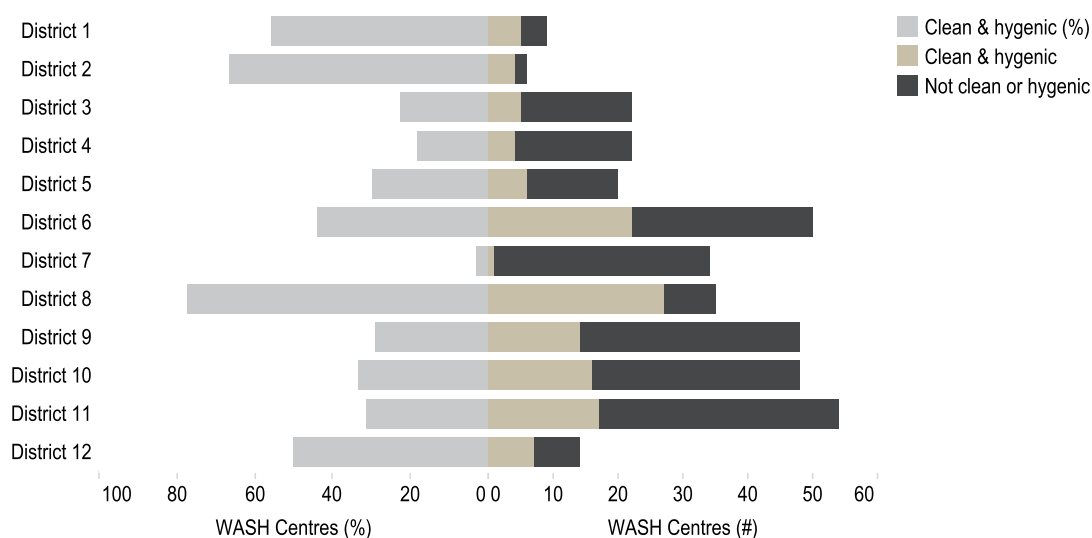
Figure 9: WASH centres with arrangements for disposing of diapers and menstrual hygiene materials



CLEANLINESS OF FACILITIES

- **35% of WASH centres were considered clean and hygienic**,¹⁰ an 11% decrease from the previous week.
- District 8 had the highest proportion of clean and hygienic centres, while District 7 had the lowest (see Figure 10 below).
- The distribution of clean and hygienic centres was quite different from the previous week. Districts 2, 3, 5 and 11 saw an increase in the proportion of clean and hygienic centres compared to the previous week, while districts 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 12 saw a decrease.

Figure 10: Clean and hygienic WASH centres



¹⁰ Facilities are considered clean and hygienic if no faeces is found in shower stalls, toilet stalls outside of the squat pan or outside the stalls.

SEWAGE AND STAGNANT WATER

- **No WASH centre septic tanks showed visible signs of septic tank overflow**, indicating that the minimum standard of zero WASH centre sewage tank overflow incidents per week in each district has likely been met.
- **78% of WASH centres had no stagnant water inside or outside the centre.** This represented an increase of 11% from the previous week, but still fell just short of the minimum standard of 80% of communal WASH facilities having no stagnant water.
- 85% of WASH centres had no stagnant water inside the WASH centre and 89% had no stagnant water on the ground outside.

ACCESS

- 3 WASH centres were locked and therefore the REACH team was unable to gain access. These were in districts 3 and 8.
- **519 individual toilet or shower stalls (25% of all stalls) were locked** at the time of assessment, a similar proportion to the previous week.¹¹
- 193 WASH centres (53%) did not have at least one unlocked stall for people with disabilities at the time of assessment, which is an 5% decrease from the previous week.

About REACH

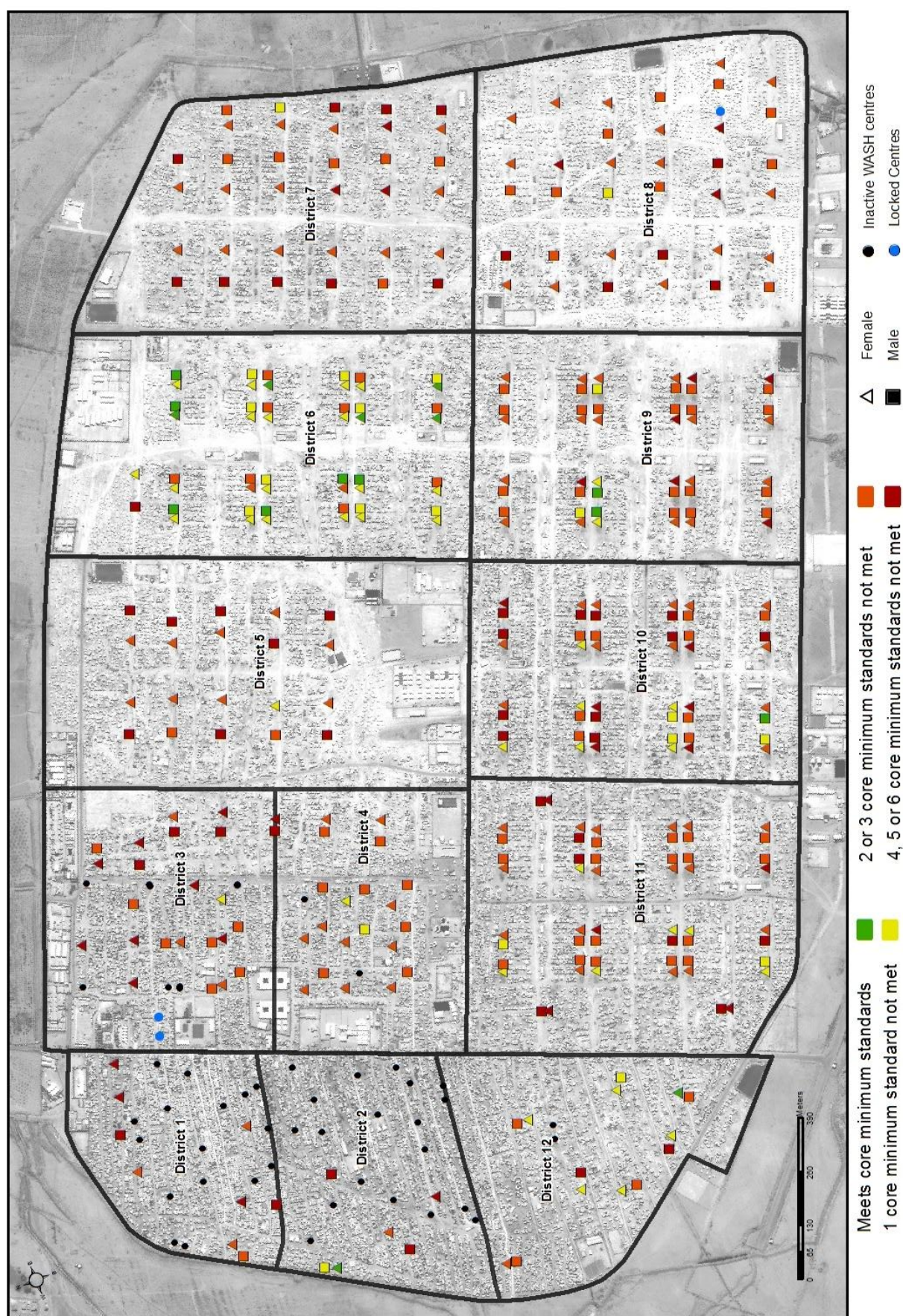
REACH is a joint initiative of two international NGOs - ACTED and IMPACT Initiatives - and the UN Operational Satellite Applications Programme (UNOSAT). REACH was created in 2010 to facilitate the development of information tools and products that enhance the capacity of aid actors to make evidence-based 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.

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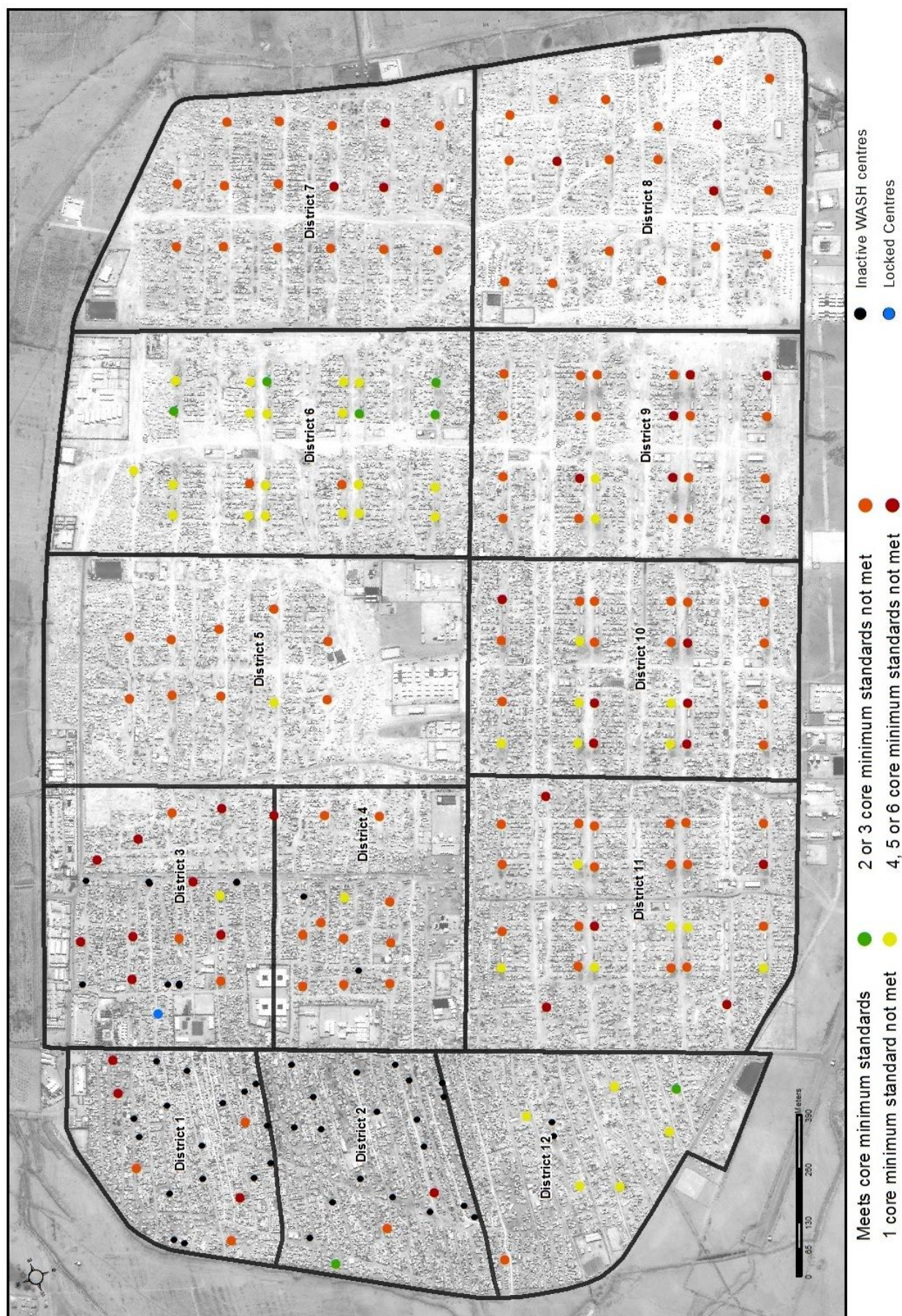
¹¹ This could be for a range of reasons, for example, community members keeping stalls locked for their own private use or cleaners locking them to keep them clean. This issue needs further investigation by WASH partners.

ANNEXES

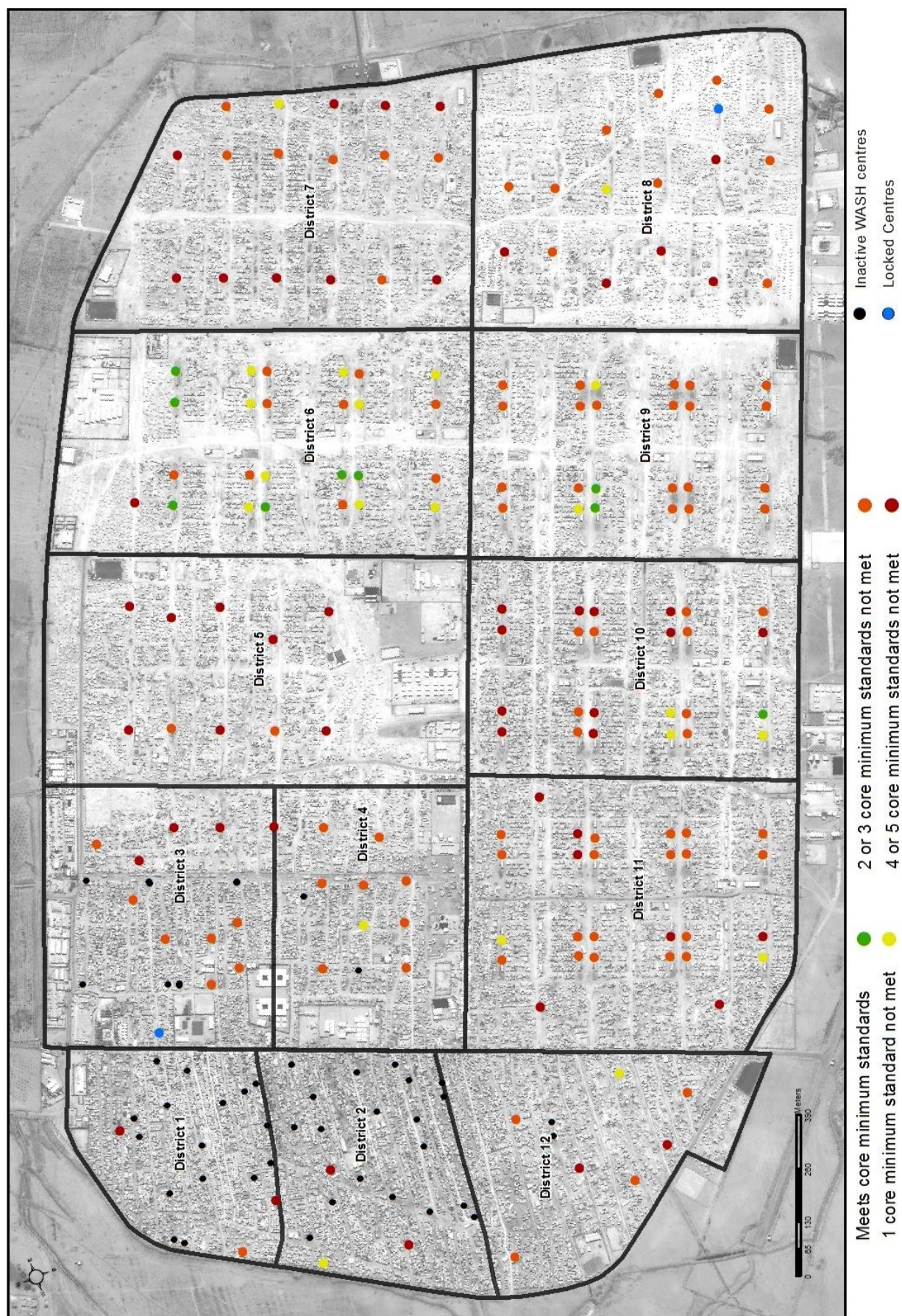
Map 1: WASH centres meeting minimum standards



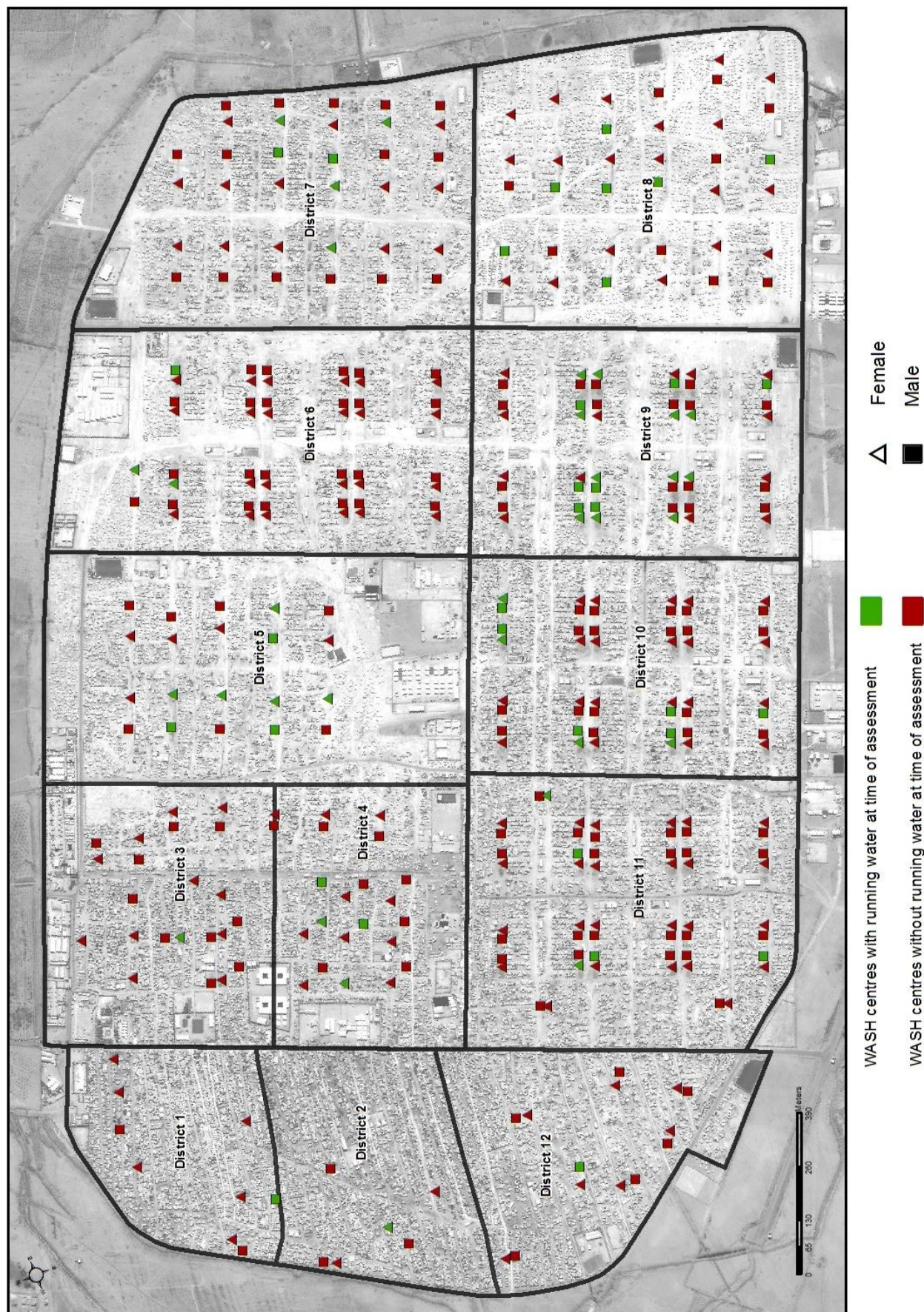
Map 2: Female WASH centres meeting minimum standards



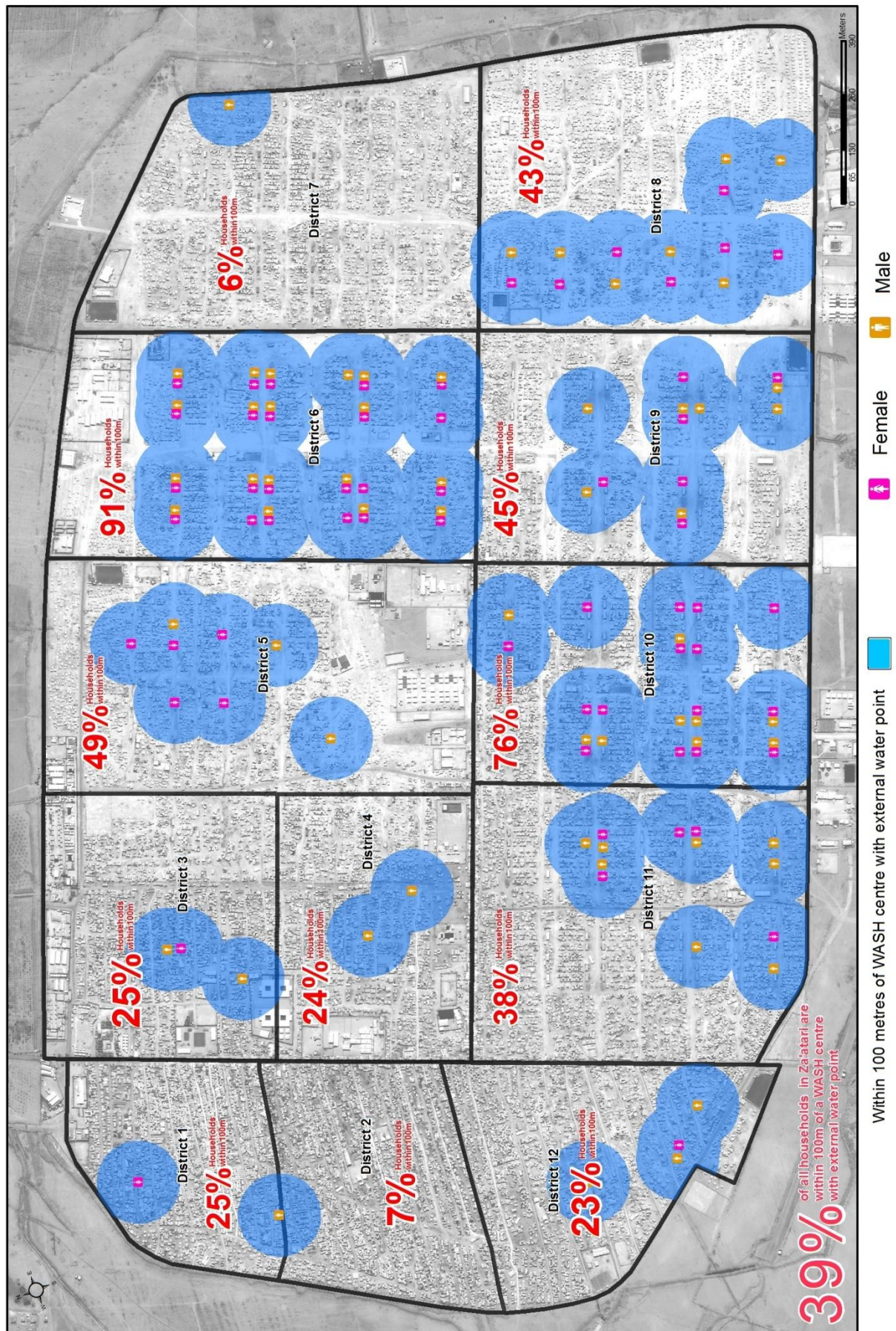
Map 3: Male WASH centres meeting minimum standards



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



Map 5: Shelters within 100m of a WASH centre with external water point



Map 6: Assessed WASH centres with internal or external lighting installed

