

FACTSHEET

FORTNIGHTLY WASH CENTRE MONITORING

AL ZA'ATARI REFUGEE CAMP, JORDAN

29 JUNE – 10 JULY 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 fortnightly 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 fortnight ending **10 July 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

- **6 WASH centres (2%) met all minimum standards assessed here,¹** down from 15 centres the previous fortnight.
- **85% of WASH centres failed to meet 2 or more minimum standards assessed here,** a similar proportion to the previous fortnight.
- Centres meeting the minimum standards were found in districts 6 (3 centres), 9 (1 centre) and 10 (2 centres). The other 9 districts did not have any centres meeting the minimum standards (see Figure 1 below and annexed Map 1).
- 86% of female and 82% of male centres failed to meet 2 or more minimum standards (see annexed Maps 2 and 3). This represented a slight improvement in female centres and a slight deterioration in male centres since the previous fortnight.
- The minimum standards most frequently unmet related to disposal arrangements for diapers and menstrual hygiene materials (unmet in 95% of female centres), cleanliness and hygiene (unmet in 62% of all centres), cubicle doors (unmet in 57%), lighting (unmet in 56%), and internal locks (unmet in 44%).
- There was little change from the previous fortnight in the proportion of centres meeting each minimum standard. **Districts 2 and 10 improved overall compared to the previous fortnight; while districts 1, 5, 6, 9 and 12 performed more poorly overall.**

Table 1: Number of WASH centres assessed per district

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

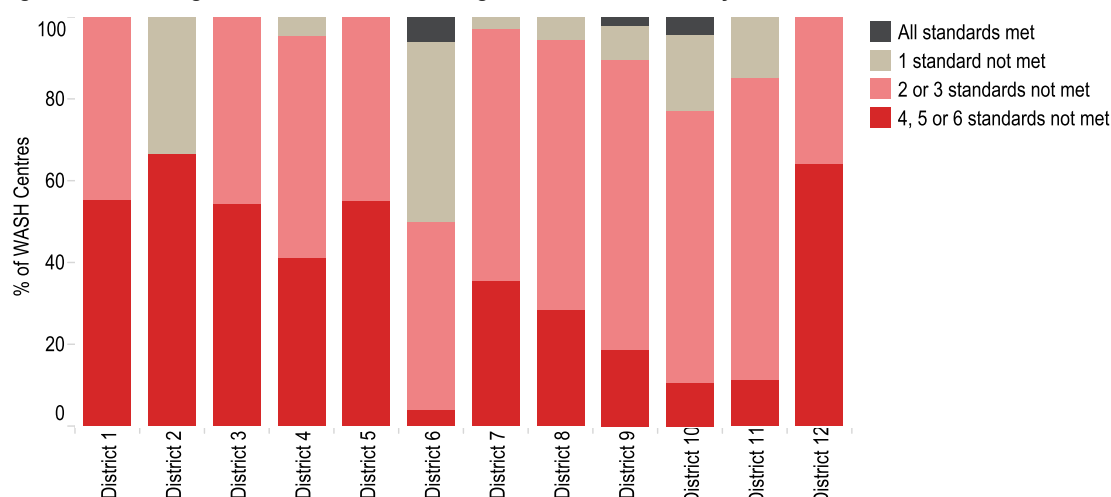
(3) 100% of WASH centres have lighting (this standard was considered met if they had internal OR external lighting)

(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)

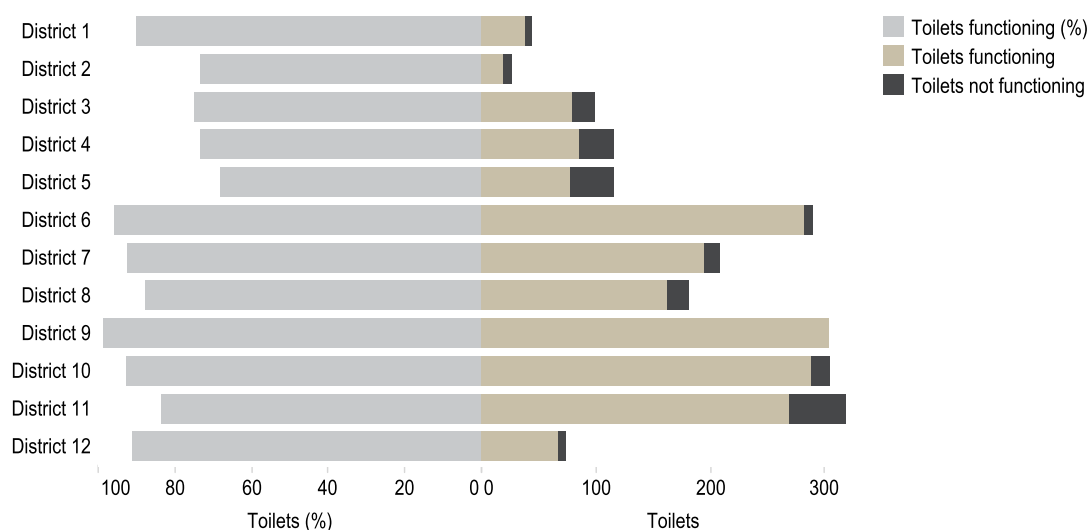
Figure 1: Percentage of WASH centres meeting minimum standards by district



TOILETS

- **88% (1,837) of WASH centre toilets were functional**, the same proportion as the previous fortnight.
- The proportion of functional toilets ranged from 68% in District 5 to 99% in District 9 (see Figure 2 below).
- There was **one functioning toilet per 47 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.
- Key changes this fortnight included an increase in the proportion of functional toilets in districts 1, 6 and 9, with a decrease in districts 2, 4, 5, 11 and 12.

Figure 2: Functioning toilets per district



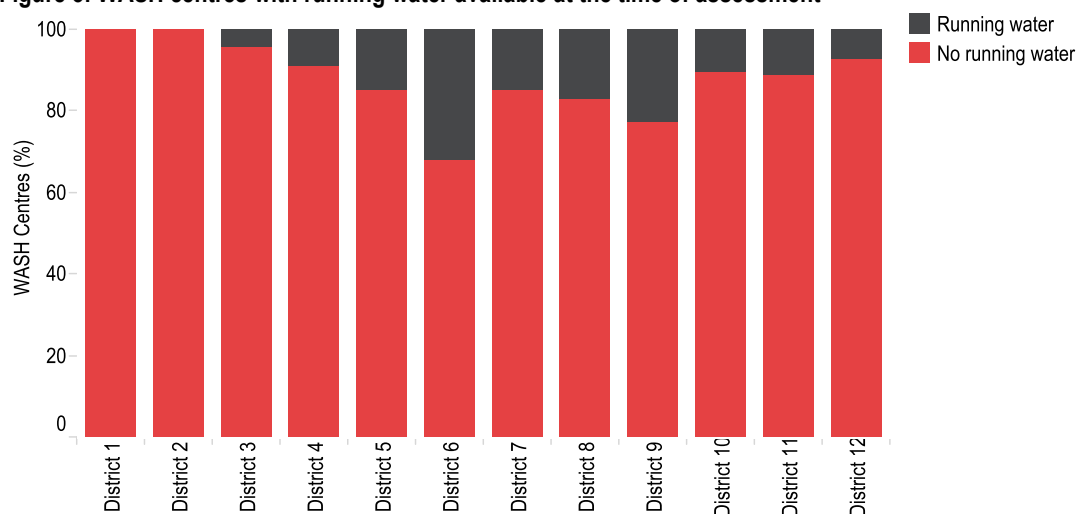
² This is based on population figures (86,040) from the latest REACH comprehensive camp assessment done in June 2014.

WATER

Running Water

- **85% of centres did not have running water available at the time of assessment**, a 6% increase from the previous fortnight.
- Only one district had running water available in more than 23% of its WASH centres, and districts 1 and 2 did not have any centres with running water at the time of assessment (see Figure 3 below and annexed Map 4).
- 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.

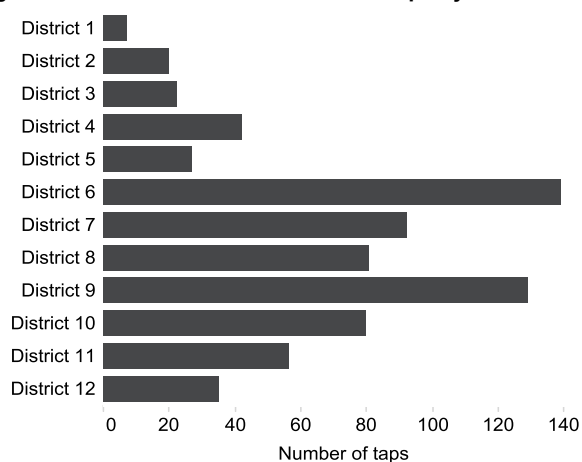
Figure 3: WASH centres with running water available at the time of assessment



Taps

- **WASH centres had an average of 2 taps each.³ 112 WASH centres (31%) had no taps at all**, which was 26 centres more than the previous fortnight.
- **The distribution of taps was extremely uneven, with only 7 taps in total in District 1, and three districts accounting for 49% of all WASH centre taps** (see Figure 4 below). This was a similar pattern to the previous fortnight.

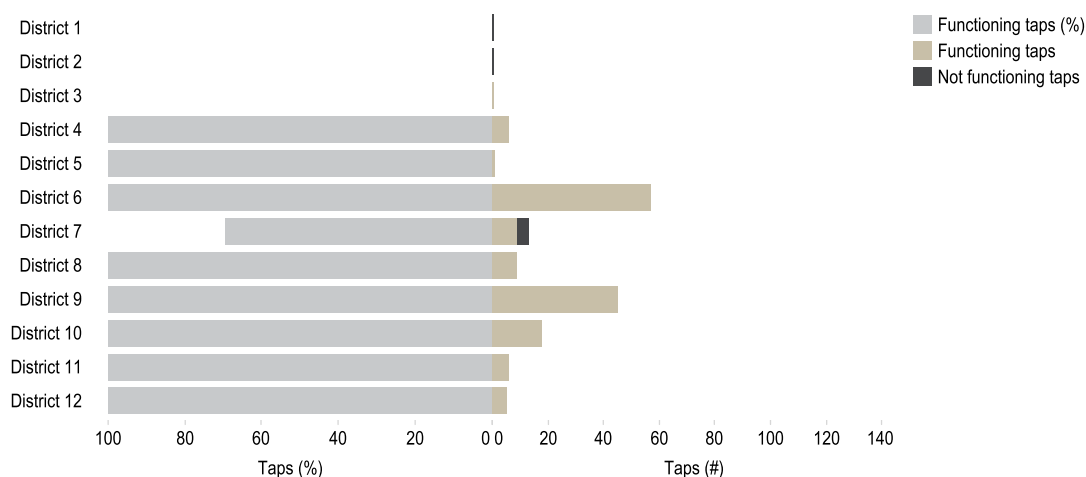
Figure 4: Total number of WASH centre taps by district



³ Inclusive of internal and external taps.

- **Only 21% of all WASH centre taps were functioning⁴ at the time of assessment**, a total of 156 functioning taps. This is a similar result to the previous fortnight. 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 6 had 57 functioning WASH centre taps, while nine districts had less than 10 functioning WASH centre taps, including three districts with no functioning WASH centre taps (see Figure 5 below).
- Where taps existed and running water was available to test them, the vast majority were found to be working: **98% of taps in centres with running water available were functioning**, a 13% increase from the previous fortnight. In 8 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



- **28% of all taps in WASH centres with running water were found to be leaking**, a significant (16%) increase from the previous fortnight. This indicates that a greater focus by WASH committees on repair and maintenance of taps could significantly reduce water wastage in WASH centres.
- **Only 41% of households are within 100m of a WASH centre with an external water point**, the same proportion as the previous fortnight. This indicates that the minimum standard of having 100% of households within 100m of the nearest functional external water point is not being met.⁵ The proportion of households within 100m ranges from 0% in District 1 to 96% in District 7 (see annexed Map 5).
- There are 213 external WASH centre taps, which amounts to **one external WASH centre tap for 404 people**.⁶ This falls short of the minimum standard which states there should be one functioning external tap for 100 people,⁷ but is nonetheless an improvement on the previous fortnight (with 12 more external taps).

PRIVATE CONNECTIONS

- **82 private connections were observed connecting to water tanks**, 13 more than in the previous fortnight. Connections were observed in 9% of WASH centres. No connections were seen in districts 6 or 8.
- **86 private connections were observed connecting to WASH centre taps**, 5 less than the previous fortnight. Connections were observed in 9% of WASH centres. No connections were seen in districts 1, 2, 3 or 8.

⁴ Taps are considered functioning if water flows from them when they are turned on.

⁵ 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.

⁶ 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.

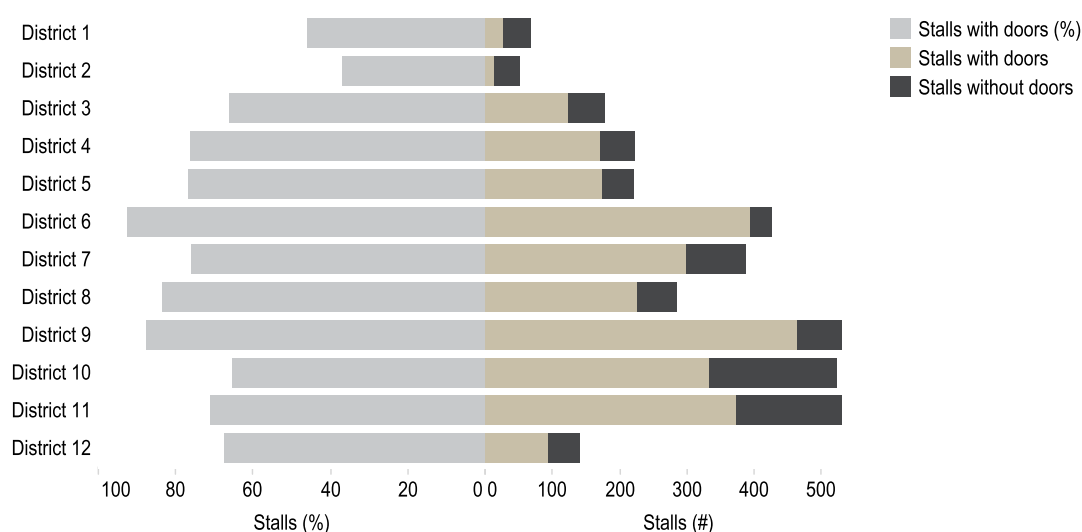
⁷ Please refer to footnote 5.

- **27 private connections were observed connecting to WASH centre septic tanks,**⁸ a dramatic decrease (42 connections less) from the previous fortnight. Connections were observed in 5% of WASH centres. No connections were seen in districts 1, 2, 5, 8 or 12.

DOORS AND LOCKS

- **57% of WASH centres failed to meet the minimum standard of having doors for all toilet and shower stalls,** a similar proportion to the previous fortnight.
- There was significant variation between the districts, from 37% of stalls having doors in District 2 to 93% in District 6 (see Figure 6 below). The overall pattern is very similar to the previous fortnight.
- 39% of centres not meeting the standard were female WASH centres, a slight increase (3%) from the previous fortnight.

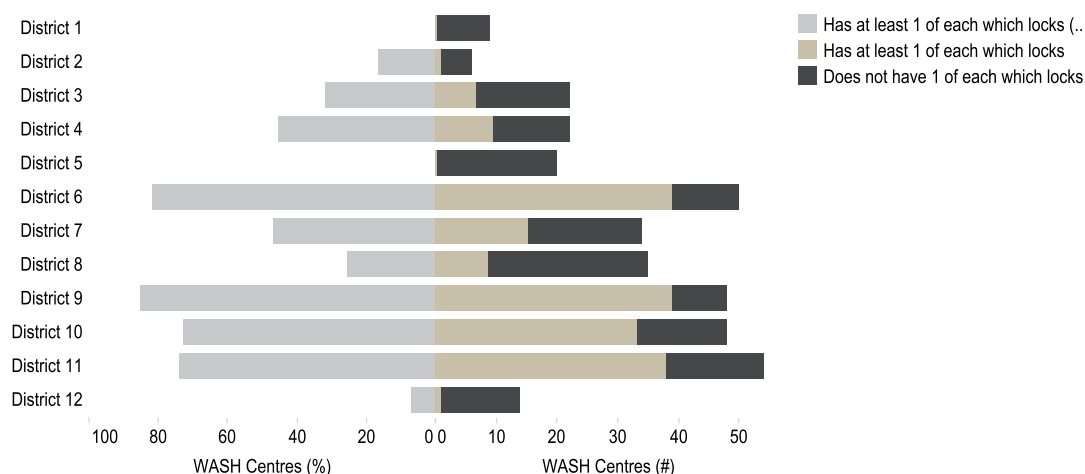
Figure 6: Toilet and shower stalls with doors



- **56% 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 fortnight. This figure varied from 0% in districts 1 and 5 to 85% in District 9 (see Figure 7 below).
- 44% of centres not meeting the standard were female WASH centres, the same as the previous fortnight.
- 54% of toilet stalls and 40% of shower stalls had lockable doors, a slight (3%) decrease in both from the previous fortnight.

⁸ 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).

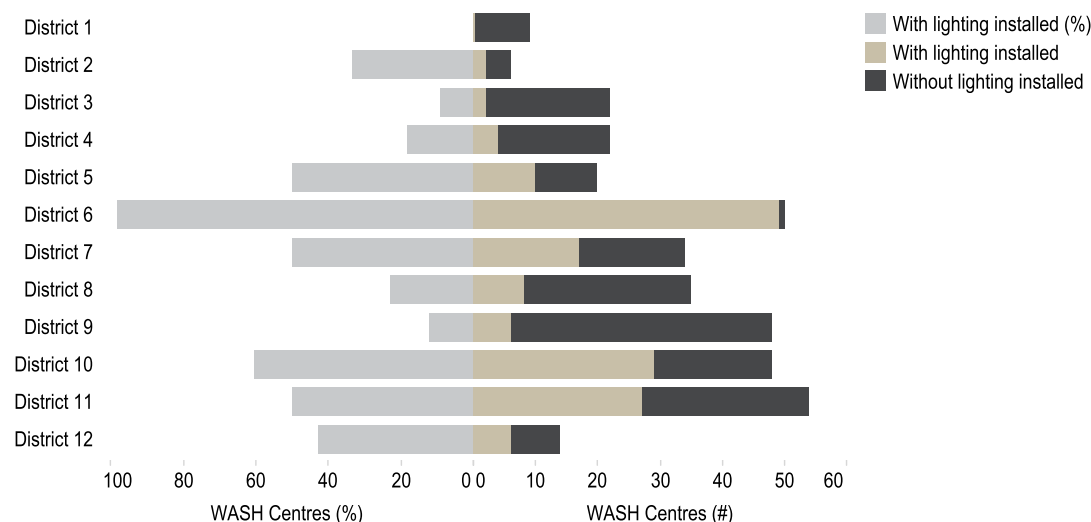
Figure 7: WASH centres with at least one shower and one toilet cubicle with a functioning internal lock



LIGHTING

- **44% of WASH centres had internal or external lighting installed,**⁹ the same as the previous fortnight.
- The proportion of centres with lighting installed ranged from 0% in District 1 to 98% in District 6 (see Figure 8 below and annexed Map 6).
- Of the 202 WASH centres that had no internal or external lighting, 33% were female centres, the same as the previous fortnight.
- Key changes this fortnight included a decrease in the proportion of centres with lighting installed in District 1 and an increase in District 2.

Figure 8: WASH centres with internal or external lighting installed

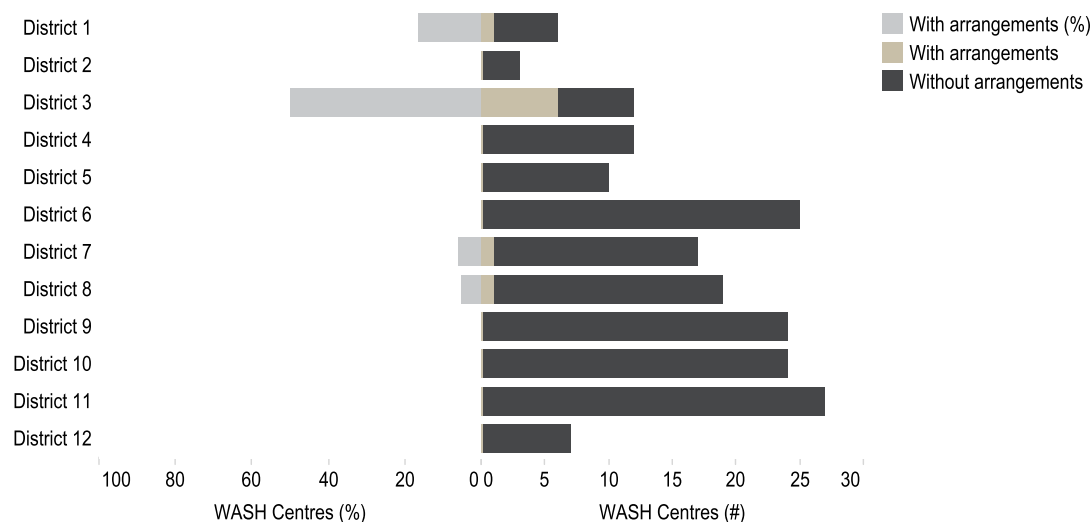


⁹ NB: As REACH data collection takes place in the daytime, it is not possible to assess whether the (automatic) lighting is functional.

SANITARY WASTE DISPOSAL

- **177 female WASH centres (95%) failed to meet the minimum standard of having an arrangement for disposing of diapers and menstrual hygiene materials**, a similar proportion to the previous fortnight.¹⁰
- Disposal arrangements were only available in districts 1, 3, 7 and 8 (see Figure 9 below).
- Districts 1, 3 and 8 saw an increase in the proportion of female centres with disposal arrangements, while districts 9 and 10 saw a decrease from the previous fortnight.

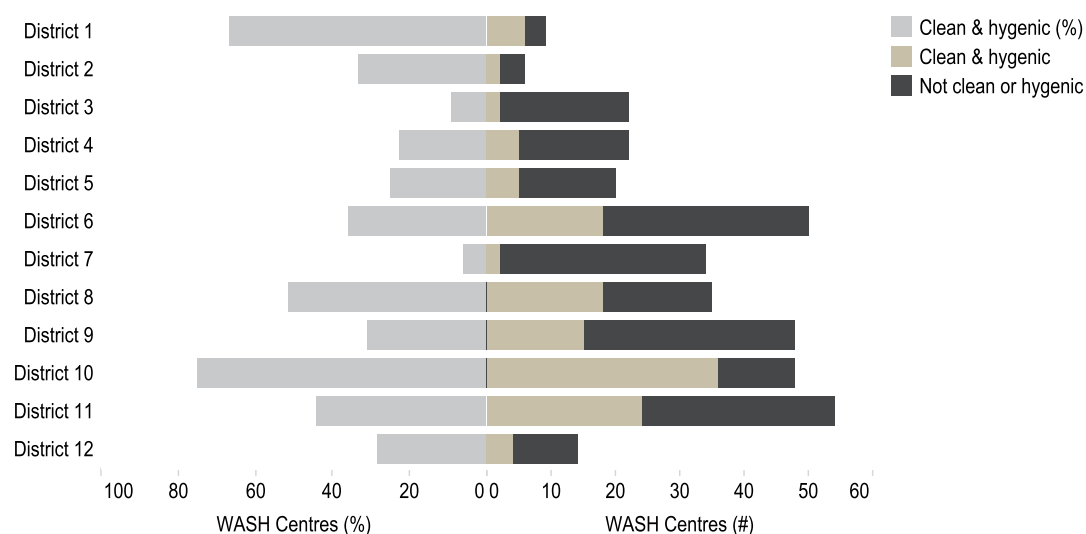
Figure 9: WASH centres with arrangements for disposing of diapers and menstrual hygiene materials



CLEANLINESS OF FACILITIES

- **38% of WASH centres were considered clean and hygienic**,¹¹ a similar proportion to the previous fortnight.
- District 10 had the highest proportion of clean and hygienic centres, while District 7 had the lowest (see Figure 10 below).
- Districts 1 and 10 saw an increase in the proportion of clean and hygienic centres compared to the previous fortnight, while districts 2, 5, 7, 9 and 12 saw a decrease.

Figure 10: Clean and hygienic WASH centres



¹⁰ NB: This was only assessed in female WASH centres.

¹¹ 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 was likely met.
- **85% of WASH centres had no stagnant water inside or outside the centre**, an increase of 4% from the previous fortnight. This indicates that the minimum standard of 80% of communal WASH facilities having no stagnant water is being met.
- 91% of WASH centres had no stagnant water inside the WASH centre and 93% had no stagnant water on the ground outside.

ACCESS

- 3 WASH centres were locked and therefore the REACH team was unable to gain access. This was four less locked centres than the previous fortnight.
- **519 individual toilet or shower stalls (25% of all stalls) were locked** at the time of assessment, the same proportion as the previous fortnight.¹²
- 183 WASH centres (51%) did not have at least one unlocked stall for people with disabilities at the time of assessment, a similar proportion as the previous fortnight.

About REACH

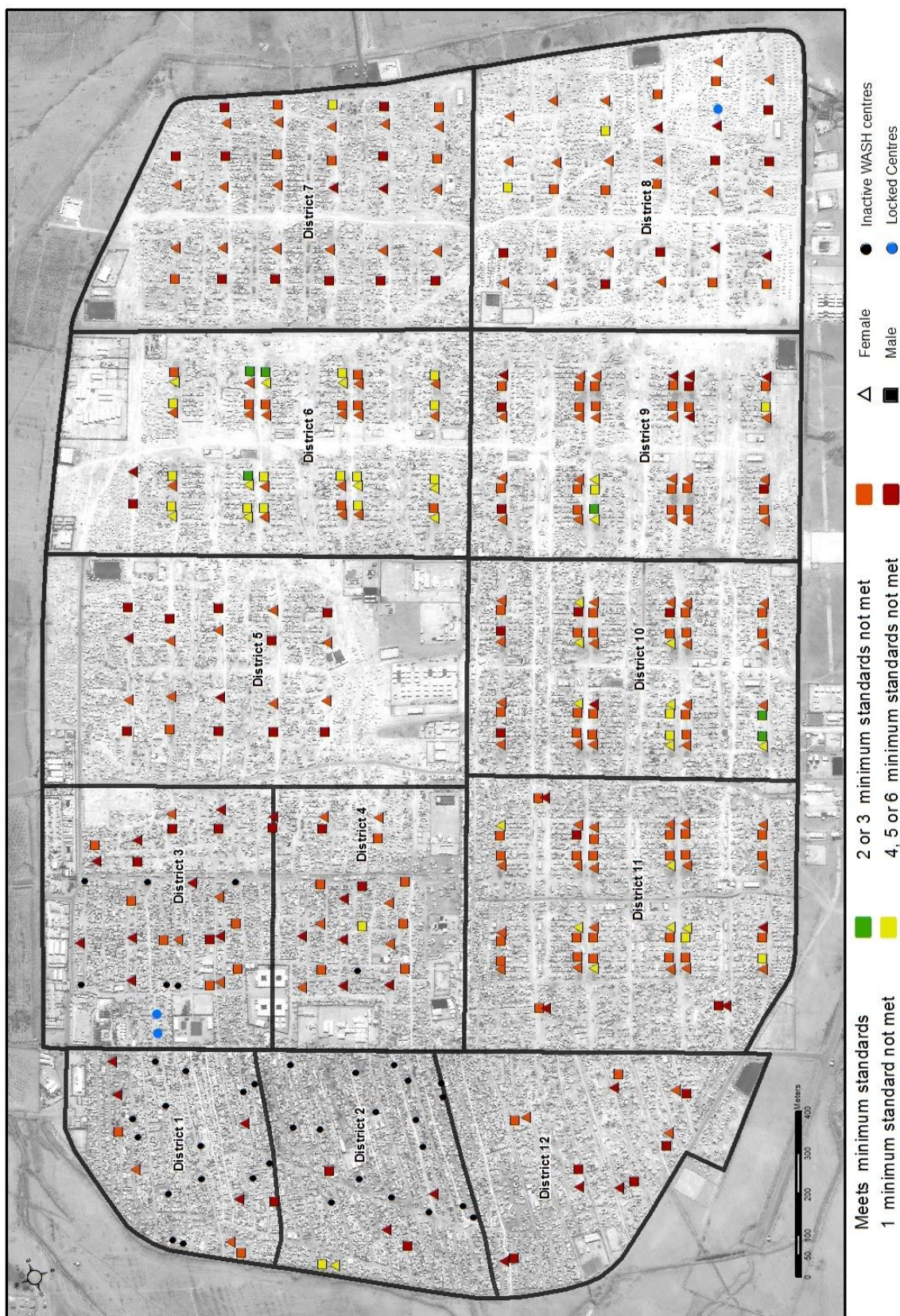
REACH is a joint initiative of two international NGOs - ACTED and IMPACT Initiatives - and the UN Operational Satellite Applications Programme (UNOSAT). REACH was created in 2010 to facilitate the development of information tools and products that enhance the capacity of aid actors to make evidence-based 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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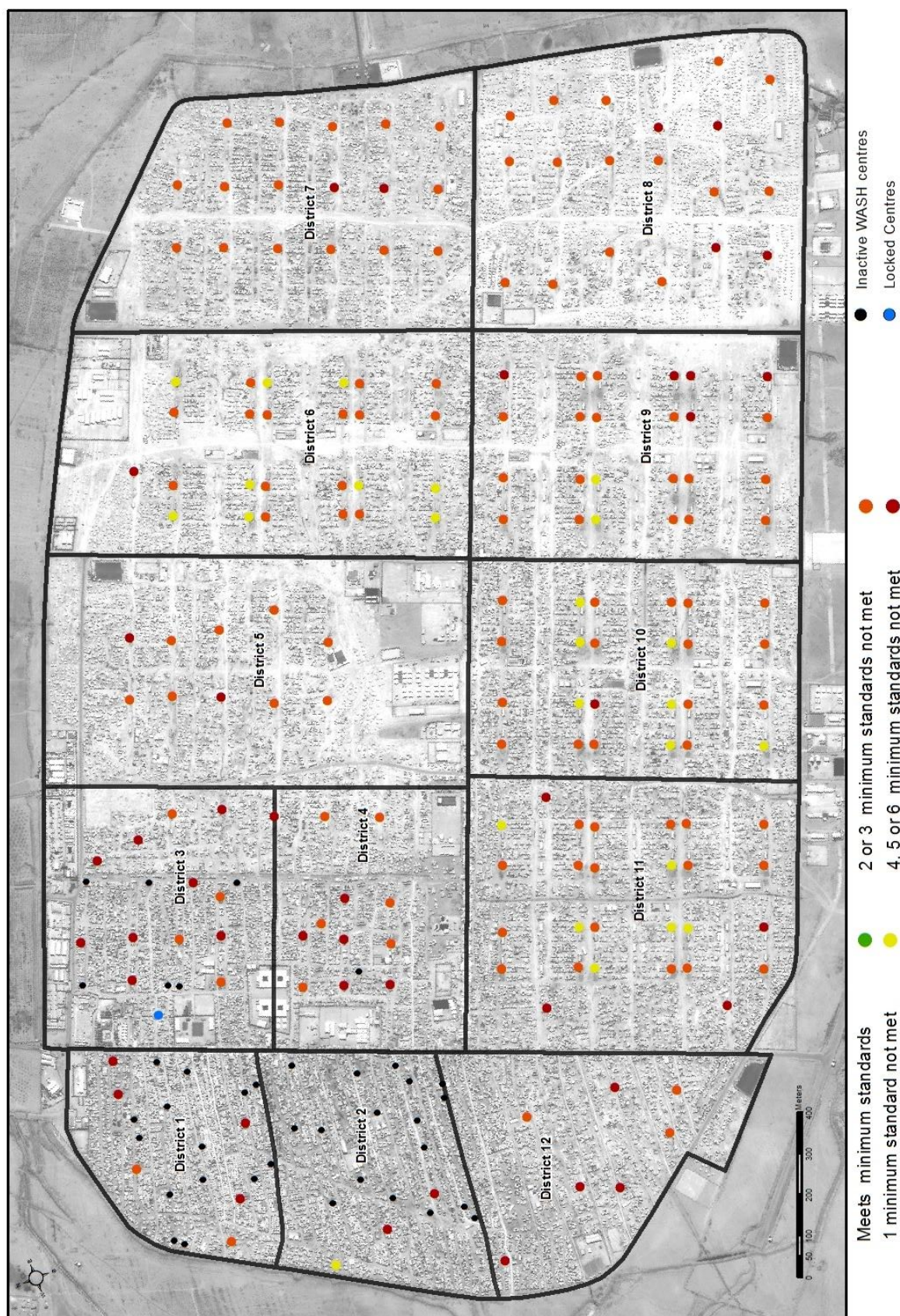
¹² This could be for a range of reasons, for example, community members keeping stalls locked for their own private use or cleaners locking them to keep them clean. This issue needs further investigation by WASH partners.

ANNEXES

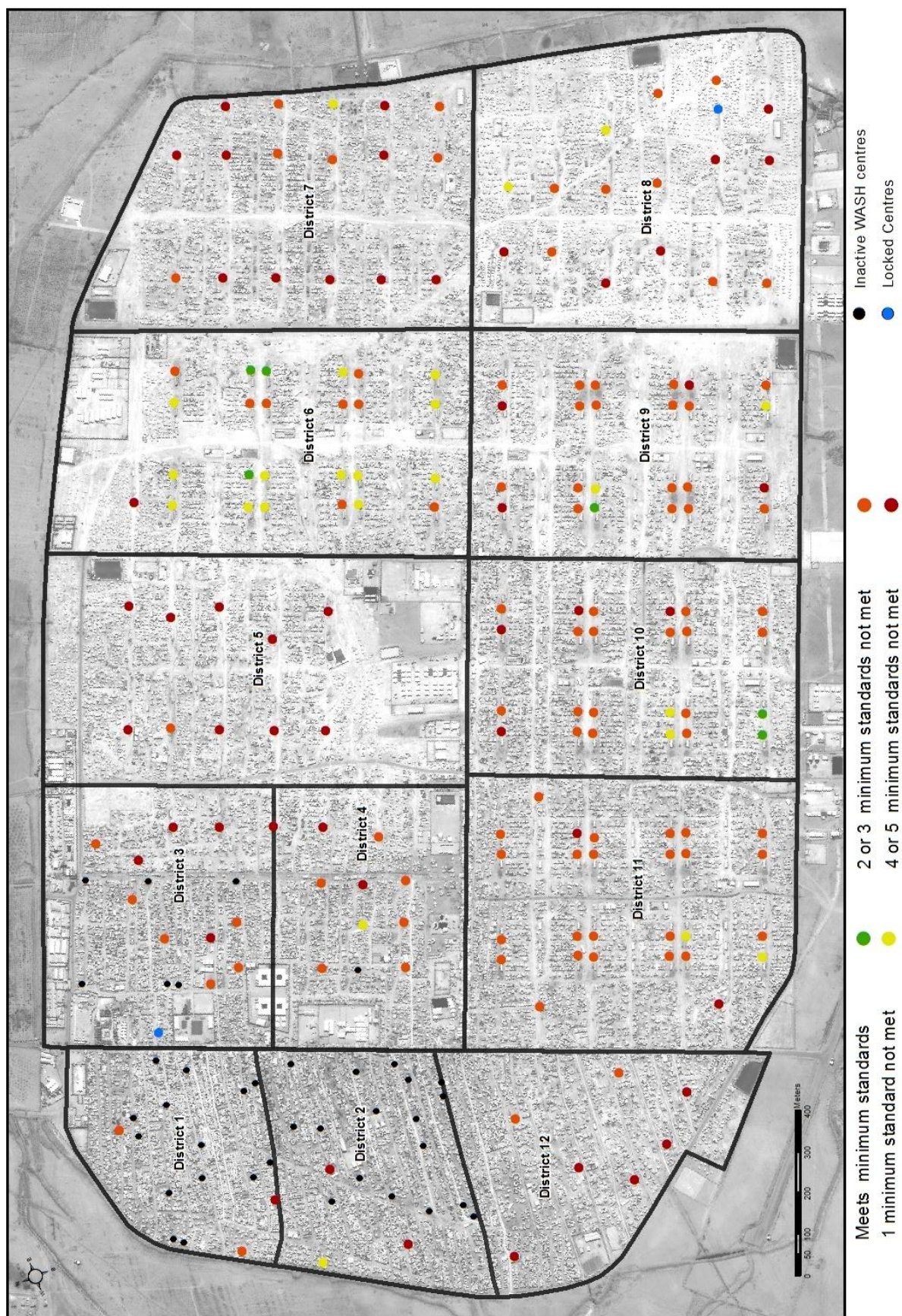
Map 1: WASH centres meeting minimum standards



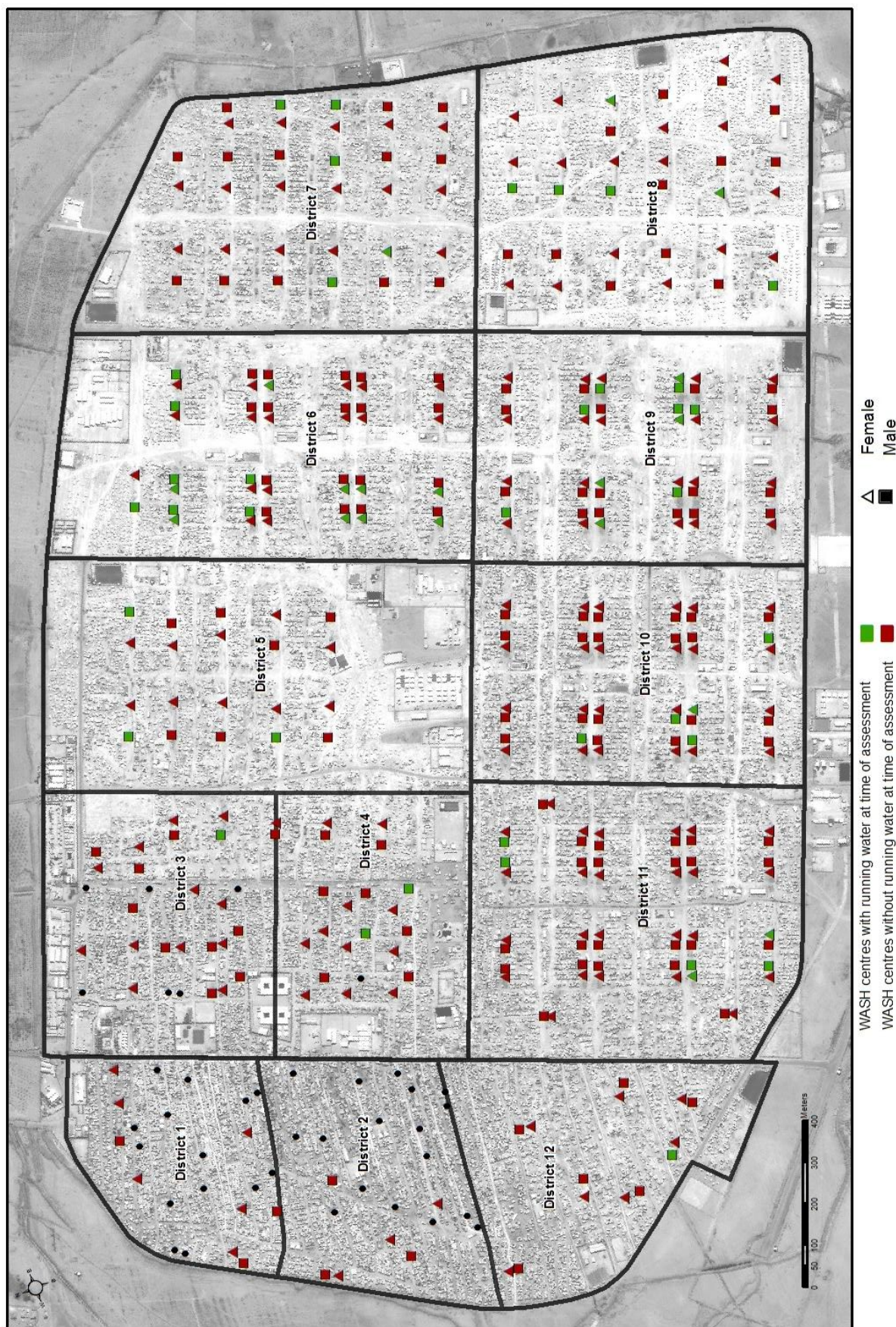
Map 2: Female WASH centres meeting minimum standards



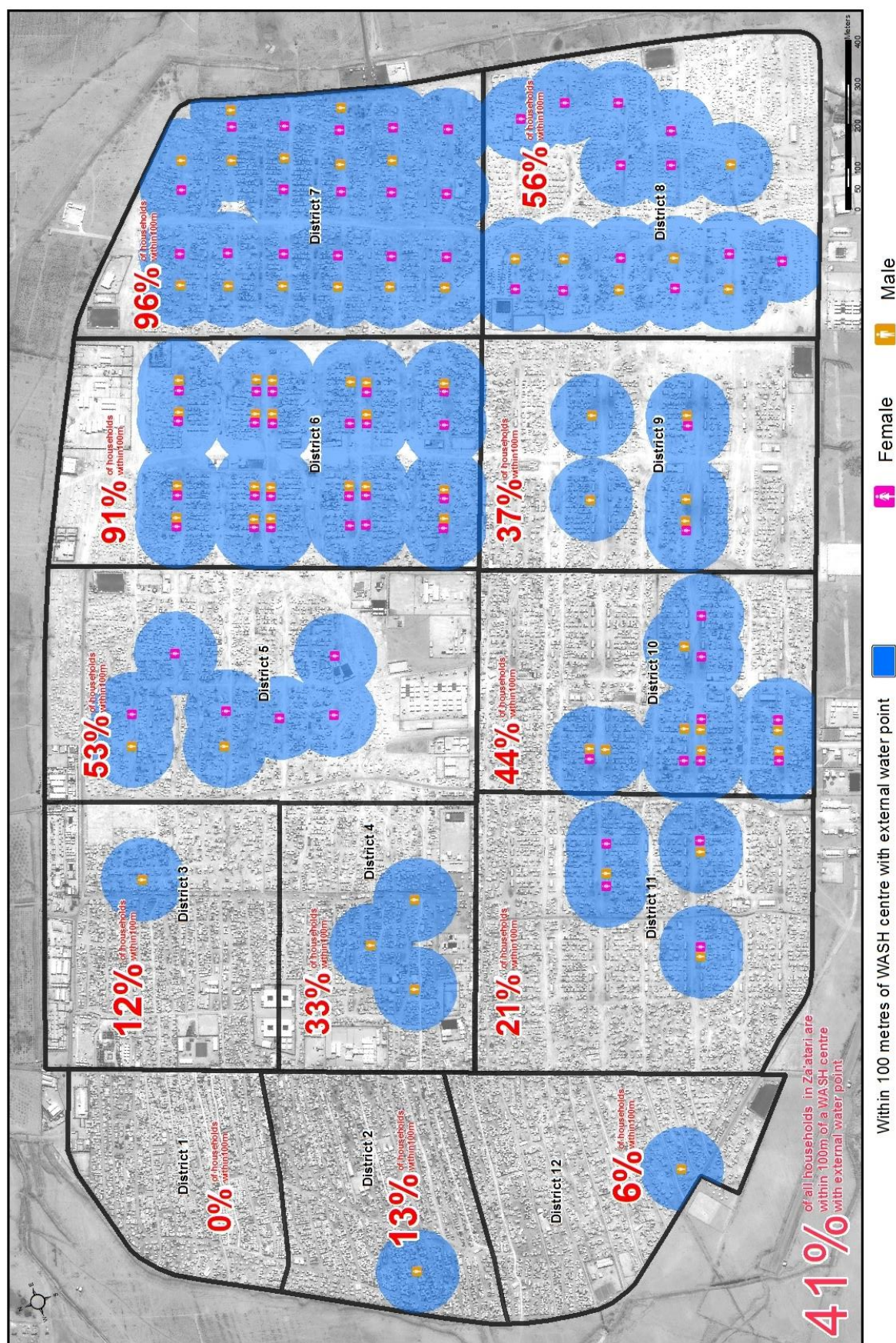
Map 3: Male WASH centres meeting minimum standards



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

