WASH in Schools Infrastructure Assessment and KAP Survey
Za’atari, September 2018

Since 2011, a total of 671,428 Syrians have registered as refugees in Jordan1 with 78,994 currently registered in Za’atari camp2 (Mafraq governorate). As of February 2018, school aged children constituted 33% of Za’atari camp’s population, 75% of whom were reportedly attending school.3 As the lead agency for the water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) sector in Jordan, the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) is also responsible for WASH infrastructure and activities in Za’atari camp. To evaluate key WASH infrastructure and assess student knowledge, attitudes, and practices (KAP), REACH conducted an assessment in partnership with UNICEF. Data was collected in May - June and September 2018.

Methodology
The assessment was divided into two phases, which included an infrastructure assessment on WASH in Schools (WinS) in Phase 1 (21 May - 14 June 2018), and a KAP survey in Phase 2 (4 September - 13 September 2018). Phase 1 aimed to evaluate all WASH infrastructures for children and school staff to identify key gaps regarding hygiene, maintenance of, and access to WASH infrastructures. The infrastructure assessment was a census assessment conducted through direct observation of the facilities by REACH enumerators. To supplement the infrastructure assessment in Phase 1, Phase 2 aimed to assess the WASH KAP of enrolled school-aged children (age 6-17, referred to as students). The KAP student survey was representative of the camp’s enrolled student population with a 95% confidence level and a 5% margin of error. The key findings are outlined below.

Toilets
88% of toilets were accessible
Of accessible toilets
99% Functional
78% Secure with internal lock
87% No smell or flies
95% No standing water
97% No urine or faeces on floor or walls

29% of female students reported that they did not use school toilets
19% of male students reported that they did not use school toilets

20% of girls 13 and older reported that they were not comfortable using school toilets during their menstrual cycles

98% of students used handwashing facilities

Handwashing
Indoor facilities
100% Well fit taps without leaks
98% No water accumulation in sink
96% No accumulation of dirt
96% No stagnant water on ground

98% of students used handwashing facilities

Outdoor facilities
98% Well fit taps
90% No leaks
99% No dirt, accumulation of water in sink or on ground
95% Designed appropriately for different age groups
91% Located in close proximity to toilets (preferred but not required if indoor handwashing facilities are available)

Soap and water availability
80% of indoor handwashing taps did not have soap
82% of outdoor handwashing basins did not have soap

Waste management
46% of WASH centres did not have a waste bin
61% of WASH centres for female students did not have a waste bin lined with a plastic bag

Drinking water source at school
86% Of students brought water from home
30% Of students relied on water from school taps

Health and hygiene education
65% of students reported that the schools they were enrolled in at the time of the survey provided health and hygiene education or practices
Of the 65% of students reporting health and hygiene education
96% of students who reported that educational staff or teacher assistants provide health and hygiene education services
83% of students reported that health and hygiene activities take place during classes

Health and hygiene knowledge
61% of students reported that they did not know why human faeces should be disposed of properly
24% Did not know why it is important to boil water

Health and hygiene practices
Students reported hygienic handwashing practices with the majority using soap and washing hands at critical times (ie. before and after eating, after using the bathroom).
25% of students never brushed their teeth
34% of students bathed once every three days or less

Facilities for students with disabilities
66% of the WASH facilities had stalls for students with disabilities for a total of 48 stalls
46% of the outdoor handwashing facilities were accessible to students with disabilities.

1 UNHCR, Inter-agency information sharing portal, last updated 24 September 2018, accessed 9 October 2018.
2.3 UNHCR, Za’atari Refugee Camp Fact Sheet, February 2018.