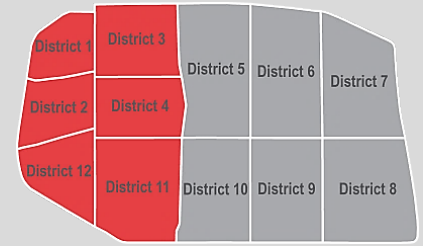


# Al Za'atari Refugee Camp Wastewater Assessment

December 2014

REACH, in collaboration with UNHCR and International Relief and Development (IRD), conducted an assessment of wastewater solutions adopted by residents of Al Za'atari camp, Jordan. Data was collected to facilitate the planning and implementation of simple sewerage systems for households in the camp.

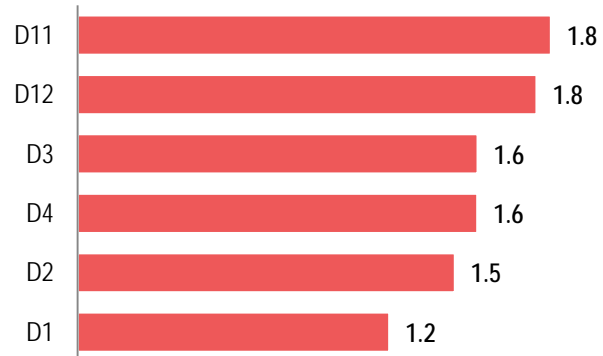
The assessment, completed in the oldest districts of the camp due to the likelihood that most residents have established some form of wastewater disposal, revealed that 95% of inhabited households throughout these districts produce either black or grey water, while only 29% have an approved wastewater disposal system.



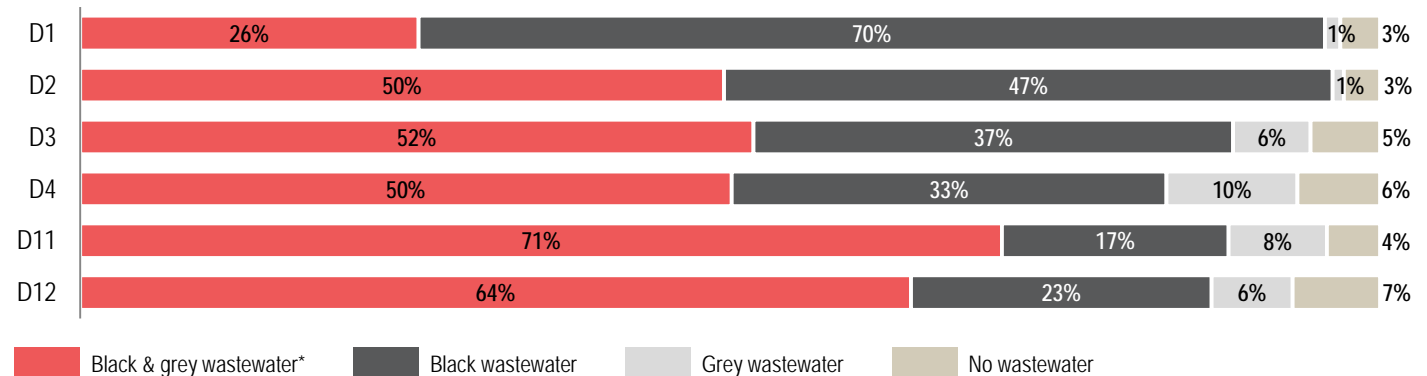
## Households assessed per district

District	Total households assessed	Total wastewater outlets	Uninhabited shelters (not assessed)
D1	1,275	1,545	59
D2	1,401	2,054	52
D3	973	1,513	49
D4	871	1,353	37
D11	1,627	2,993	75
D12	1,059	1,889	39

## Average number of wastewater outlets per household

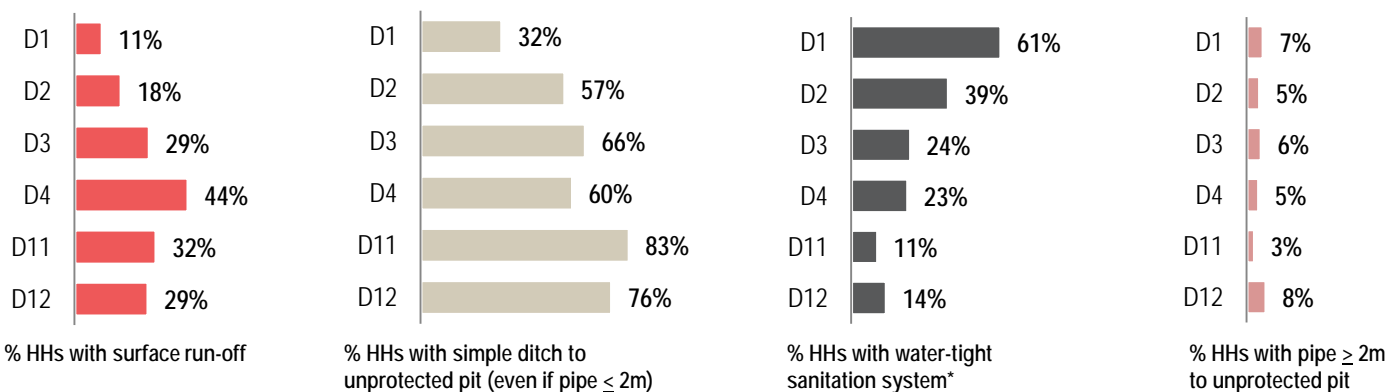


## Household wastewater type



\*Note: households noted as "black and grey" have at least two wastewater sources, one each of black and grey water. Wastewater sources with a mix of black and grey water were mapped/recorded as black. As a result, the above statistic for "black and grey" households is not wholly representative of households that have both grey and black wastewater.

## Wastewater flow per household



\*Note: "water-tight" sanitation system includes households with: WASH centre septic tank connections, storm drainage connections, or personal septic tanks.