

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 (Mafrq 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 and 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.



Assessed Infrastructure and Students

Phase 1: 13 two-shift school complexes (28 individual schools): 8 offered kindergarten, 7 offered Grade 1 to Grade 4, 2 offered only through Grade 3, 3 offered through Grade 12, and 2 offered catch up classes.

65 WASH centres	398 toilet stalls
37 indoor handwashing facilities (152 basins)	57 outdoor handwashing facilities

Phase 2: 391 enrolled students surveyed.

Female (49%)	Student Grade	Male (51%)
31%	KG - G5	32%
18%	G6 - G12	19%



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

48% of girls 13 and older reported that they were not comfortable using school toilets during their menstrual cycles

Between 50% - 70% of toilets met all National WASH Standards⁴



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

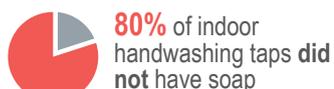
95% Designed appropriately for different age groups

91% Located in close proximity to toilets (preferred but not required if indoor handwashing facilities are available)

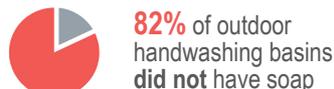
Between 94% and 98% of indoor handwashing facilities and between 68% and 89% of outdoor handwashing facilities met National WASH Standards for function and cleanliness⁵



Soap and water availability



80% of indoor handwashing taps did not have soap



82% of outdoor handwashing basins did not have soap

Soap and water are required by National WASH Standards: all indoor handwashing taps had running water, and 90% of outdoor handwashing facilities had running water. All water tanks were located externally; 15% made of metal and 85% made of plastic.



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

Multiple responses possible

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

In general, students understood appropriate materials to be used for bathing, washing hands, and brushing teeth, however they lacked understanding regarding the importance of certain health and hygiene practices.

Did not know why human faeces should be disposed of properly

61%

Did not know why it is important to boil water

24%

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.

4,5 National Standards WASH in Schools Jordan, UNICEF 2016.