

# WASH in Schools Infrastructure Assessment and KAP Survey

Azraq, September 2018

A total of 671,428 Syrians have registered as refugees in Jordan since 2011, 125,642 (18.7%) of which are registered in camps.<sup>1</sup> In Azraq camp, school aged children make up nearly a third of the population, and enrolment rates for formal schools are near 75%.<sup>2</sup> 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 Azraq 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:** 8 school complexes - 6 two-shift and 2 single-shift - (14 individual schools): 5 offered kindergarten, all offered Grade 1 - Grade 11, 2 offered Grade 12, 7 offered catch-up classes.

|   |                                   |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 52 WASH centres                               | 312 toilet stalls                 |
| 34 indoor handwashing facilities (136 basins) | 18 outdoor handwashing facilities |

**Phase 2:** 406 enrolled students surveyed.

| Female (52%) |     | Student Grade |  | Male (48%) |     |
|--------------|-----|---------------|--|------------|-----|
| 40%          | 11% | KG - G5       |  | 35%        | 14% |
|              |     | G6 - G12      |  |            |     |



## Toilets

97% of toilets were accessible

**Of accessible toilets**

96% Functional

73% Secure with internal lock

100% No smell or flies

100% No standing water

99% No urine or faeces on floor or walls

8% of students reported that they did not use school toilets



Between 67% - 71% of toilets met all National WASH Standards<sup>3</sup>



## Handwashing

**Indoor facilities**

100% Designed appropriately for different age groups

100% Robust and well-fixed taps

100% Free of water accumulation

100% No visible sign of dirt in or on WASH basins.

98% of students used handwashing facilities

**Outdoor facilities**

100% Designed appropriately for different age groups

100% Robust and well-fixed taps

100% Free of water accumulation

98% No accumulation of water in sink or on ground

4% Located in close proximity to toilets (preferred but not required if indoor handwashing facilities are available)

100% of indoor handwashing facilities and 98% of outdoor handwashing facilities met National WASH Standards Standards for function and cleanliness<sup>4</sup>



## Soap and water availability



58% of indoor handwashing taps did not have soap



67% of outdoor handwashing basins did not have soap

97% of indoor handwashing taps had running water, and 98% of outdoor handwashing facilities had running water. All water tanks were located externally; 100% of them were made of plastic.



## Waste management

37% of WASH centres did not have a waste bin

59% 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

43% of students brought water from home

74% of students relied on water from school taps



## Health and hygiene education

94% 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**

98% of students reported that educational staff or teacher assistants provide health and hygiene education services

45% of students reported that 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 as well as the importance of such practices.

96% Knew why human faeces should be disposed of properly

93% Knew 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).

70% of students brushed their teeth daily

32% of students bathed daily



## Facilities for students with disabilities

92% of the WASH facilities had at least one stall for students with disabilities

75% of the outdoor handwashing facilities were accessible to students with disabilities

<sup>1</sup> UNHCR, [Inter-agency information sharing portal](#), last updated 24 September 2018, accessed 9 October 2018.

<sup>2</sup> UNHCR, [Azraq Refugee Camp Fact Sheet](#), January 2018.

<sup>3,4</sup> National Standards WASH in Schools Jordan, UNICEF 2016.