

WASH protection checklist

Vulnerable groups are people who frequently have been shown to be at increased risk of various problems in diverse emergencies, including women, children, elderly people, persons experiencing severe social stigma (e.g. Dalit), detainees, young men at risk of detention, abduction or being targets of violence, extremely poor people, refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs) and migrants in irregular situations, people with pre-existing, severe physical, neurological or mental disabilities or disorders, as well as persons suffering from chronic illness¹.

- Are there separate washing facilities/latrines for women/children?
- Are they located in a safe place not too far from the camps? (Women's and girl's latrines should be less than 50 meters from their housing area, provide locks and be well lit for protection. To ensure privacy, provide secondary enclosures around facilities.)
- Are there enough lights around the washing facilities/latrines?
- Are women, children and other vulnerable groups represented on any WATSAN committees? Have these group been consulted on the location of facilities?
- Do women's facilities have increased capacity, given they will serve both women and children?
- In temporary camps and permanent settlements, are water and sanitation facilities, including water pumps, toilets and bathing facilities, accessible to children, people with disabilities and to the elderly, and are easy to use?
- Are hygienic practices promoted across the camps? Is information child-friendly?
- Are spot checks conducted to determine whether vulnerable groups, women and children have adequate access to WATSAN services?
- Are women, children and vulnerable groups provided with Hygiene Kits, and made aware of its uses?
- If water resources are limited, are women, children and other vulnerable groups given priority in receiving a fair and equal share?
- Is garbage regularly collected from children's play areas?
- Has the WASH cluster worked with the education and child protection cluster to initiate peer educator programs in order to conduct hygiene promotion and spread health education and safety messages?
- If the host population is suffering from similar shortages of basic sanitation facilities, are they provided with WASH services on an equitable basis?

¹ IASC Guidelines on Mental Health and Psychosocial Support in Emergency Settings