



Weekly Inter-agency Situational Report - JORDAN
Syrian Refugee Response update
07 April – 14 April 2013
(unless stated)



This update provides a snapshot of the United Nations inter-agency response to the influx of Syrians into Jordan. The response is led by UNHCR, the UN Refugee Agency, and is undertaken in full coordination with the Government of Jordan.

I. Facts and Figures (as at 14 April 2013)

- **Number of Syrians either registered as refugees or being assisted as such has now exceeded 1.3 million mark regionally.**
- **Government of Jordan estimates** that there are some 470,000 Syrians of concern to UNHCR in the Kingdom.
- **The new refugees camp Mrejib Al Fhood (MAF) (or also known as Emirates Jordan Camp – EJC) opened on 10 April 2013.** The official inauguration will take place on Monday 15th April 2013. The Emirates Jordanian camp was constructed by the Jordanian Government in cooperation with the United Arab Emirates, located in Mrejib-Al-Fhoud near Zarqa. The camp is funded by the United Arab Emirates and run by the United Arab Red Crescent Society. The current capacity of the camp is 5,500 persons with possibility of expanding to 30,000. UNHCR would like to thank the United Arab Emirates for its support towards the Syrian refugee response in Jordan.
- **Azraq are ongoing smoothly** with the support of the Ministry of Public Works and roads have been constructed. It is expected that partners can move in the set-up their facilities by the end of the month.
- **Funding situation regionally and at Jordan level remains stable. Only 33% of the RRP is funded to-date.**
- Total **registered and waiting registration Syrian individuals in Jordan** : 425,771 out of which:
 - Total **Syrians registered**: 360,731
 - Total **Syrians in contact with UNHCR Jordan awaiting registration** (vast majority in urban areas): 65,040
- Total **arrivals in Zaatari** from 1 to 14 April 2013: 35,858
- Total **Syrian population registered in Zaatari camp**: 192,193
- Total Syrian population registered outside the camp: 168,538
- Majority of registered Syrians in Jordan **originate from city of Dar'a** and represent **66% of all registered Syrians.**
- **Majority of registered Syrian people of concern** are in Zaatari camp with 53.3% of total registered individuals, followed by 15.9% in Irbid and 13.7% in Amman.



The Saudi Foundation "One Body", who has donated 6,000 prefab units, came on 7/4 to assess the potential cooperation to set up a water distribution system.

Mrs Asfari, from the Asfari Foundation (a family launched Foundation based in the UK) visited the camp on 9/4 to explore future needs.

The UK High Commissioner together with the DFID regional advisor visited the camp on 10/4 to discuss the way forward with the camp manager regarding camp management and security. They were interested in potential needs besides budgetary support to the key agencies.

WFP Goodwill Ambassador singer Sami Yusuf visited the camp on 10/4 and met with refugees before visiting the UNICEF/Bahrain school.

The Foreign Ministers of Bahrain and Jordan conducted a joint visit to the UNHCR registration center and the school financed by Bahrain on 11/4.

The Ambassador of Korea accompanied by the Vice CEO of the SK group visited the Korean area of Module 6 on 11/4. The Embassy donated footballs.

A New York Times team worked in the camp from 7/4-11/4 with specific attention to and following UNHCR operations.

ITN and BBC crews worked in the camp on 10/11.

http://worldnews.nbcnews.com/_news/2013/04/13/17719935-before-the-war-life-was-sweet-teen-tells-of-life-robbed-by-snipers-bullet?lite

A French TV5 team began a 4 days coverage on 13/4 and was briefed by UNHCR's camp manager.

On 14 April, the International Olympic Committee (IOC) representative was invited by the Jordanian Football Association (JFA) and the office of HRH Prince Ali Bin Al-Hussein. IOC donated and shipped 45 kits of multipurpose sports activities to UNHCR, each kit will benefit 300 children. The IOC received a briefing by the UNHCR camp manager in Zaatari and met with other partners to discuss distribution plan. They also met with the refugee committee on sports and recreation. They were eager to have the contribution distributed at the soonest to benefit the children in Zaatari. The IOC is also willing to provide further support in the future.

The Norwegian Embassy has agreed to support two football fields at Zaatari for an amount of USD 200,000, in coordination with the Jordanian Football Association.

The JFA indicated that there will be a football sports event in the northern parts of Jordan for WRD (June 20th).

II. Situation Overview:

The regional figure total number of Syrians registered and pending registration: **1,322,345**. **Out of this number 1,074,693 have been registered.**

This number can be higher given that the Government of Jordan estimates over 470,000 Syrians of concern in the Kingdom.

Demographics:

During the reporting time, the sex and age breakdown in Jordan was very similar to previous reports:

Currently, the population is broken down as follows:

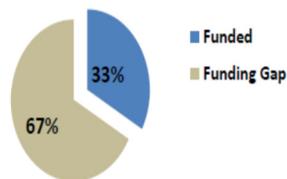
Individuals	
Female	190,677
Male	170,054
Total	360,731

As mentioned, the majority of the persons of concern are female (53 % of the total) and 53% of the total population is represented by children. When looking more precisely amongst the overall population, the largest age group is 18-35 years old and represent 28% of the total population. It is then followed by children aged between 5-11 years old (21%) and those between 0-4 years old (18%).

Age & Gender						
Age	0-4	5-11	12-17	18-35	36-59	60+
Female	34,324	37,301	27,152	54,917	30,399	6,584
Male	31,986	37,862	27,947	44,985	22,832	4,442
Total	66,310	75,163	55,099	99,902	53,231	11,026

Funding Situation

The percentage of RRP funding as at 11 April remained at **33%** as per previous last two weeks.



2013 Funding level	
UNHCR RRP Requirements	\$493,768,013
% funded	33%

The top three donors remain the United States of America, the European Commission and Japan. Their total contributions represent some 64% of the grand total.

The Government of Malta has announced a contribution of EURO 15,000 towards Syria Regional Refugee Response to support refugees in Jordan for 2013.

In addition, France has decided on the 1st allocation of its reserved pledge as follows:

- 500 000 EUR (638,570 USD) to support refugees in Lebanon;
- 300 000 EUR (383,142 USD) to support refugees in Jordan;
- 200 000 EUR (255,428 USD) to support refugees in Iraq.

The total of contributions for the RRP amounts to USD 163,631,236.

Jordan's current level of funding equals to USD 51.7 million, which is slightly higher than last week where the situation was at USD 51.49 million.

DONOR	Regional*	EGYPT	IRAQ	JORDAN	LEBANON	TURKEY	Grand Total **
AUSTRALIA	\$4,081,633						\$4,081,633
BELGIUM				\$1,293,661			\$1,293,661
CHINA						\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
ESTONIA				\$135,685			\$135,685
EUROPEAN UNION	\$15,707		\$4,469,948	\$13,745,788	\$21,586,410	\$5,572,816	\$45,390,669
FINLAND	\$1,356,852						\$1,356,852
FRANCE			\$255,428	\$383,142	\$638,570		\$1,277,139
GERMANY				\$1,356,852	\$1,277,139		\$2,633,991
IRELAND	\$1,356,852						\$1,356,852
JAPAN			\$4,000,000	\$12,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$7,000,000	\$26,000,000
KUWAIT	\$2,000,000						\$2,000,000
LITHUANIA	\$26,237						\$26,237
MALTA				\$31,928			\$31,928
NETHERLANDS	\$6,250,000			\$783,231			\$7,033,231
NORWAY	\$1,825,151				\$3,650,301		\$5,475,452
PRIVATE DONORS	\$1,114,672			\$50,000			\$1,164,672
REPUBLIC OF KOREA					\$300,000		\$300,000
SPAIN				\$15,751			\$15,751
SWITZERLAND	\$1,619,870						\$1,619,870
UNITED KINGDOM				\$4,477,612			\$4,477,612
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	\$5,000,000	\$1,700,000	\$8,560,000	\$17,500,000	\$15,600,000	\$8,600,000	\$56,960,000
GRAND TOTAL	\$24,646,973	\$1,700,000	\$17,285,376	\$51,773,650	\$46,052,420	\$22,172,816	\$163,631,236

* If not specified by the donor, regionally earmarked funds will also cover needs inside Syria

** 7% overhead costs will be charged on income towards this UNHCR Supplementary Budget

Protection

Unaccompanied minors

UNHCR protection team met with the Ministry of Social Development/MOSD (Department of social defense) regarding the detained Syrian minors in several Juvenile centers and regarding custody/guardianship issues for UASC. The meeting highlighted the pressure under which the MOSD centers are due to the increasing numbers of UASC in need of shelter. UNHCR was given the right to have access to these centers. UNHCR will follow up on this first meeting, once certain legal issues on guardianship regulations are clarified by the legal team.

Counseling

Over 100 calls were received through the emergency phone. The majority from Syrians inquiring about services offered by UNHCR such as community services, legal, health services and registration matters including first time registration as well as renewals. All were answered and counseled about the Info line. No new Syrian detention case was reported during the week.

Overview of Protection activities and interventions for Za'atri Camp and Settlement Centers

Za'atri

Overall Protection

Birth notification

New born babies were verified by UNHCR registration and protection. UNHCR has submitted the birth notification notes to Civil Registry for appointments to issue birth certificates. The contentious issue is related to obtaining photocopies of PoCs' identity documents submitted upon entry to Jordan to the authorities. This week, 45 new born babies were registered. 35 birth notifications were handed over to the Civil Register in Mafraq. UNHCR processed 62 birth certificates and referred to Registration to be added to the family ration card.

Bail out

Last week, 1,435 individuals bailed out. UNHCR collected and inactivated their ration cards. In addition, 29 persons were bailed out before they were registered, thus tokens were collected.

Spontaneous returns

UNHCR Protection team continued to be present at the spontaneous return process site for the purpose of monitoring (i.e. profile of the returnees, the reasons for return, the voluntary nature of the return, areas of return) and provision of counseling on protection, security and documentation-related concerns. Over 4,500 persons returned spontaneously over the last week. UNHCR protection expressed concerns about the fact that a large number of PoCs was ready to leave Jordan without personal documents and information is needed in order to inactivate them from RAIS.

Litigation cases

Litigation cases continue to be processed by Protection Unit, focusing on individuals who are returning to the camp; after either fleeing or after having been bailed out.

Other activities

Registration staff in Zaatari also dealt with lost ration cards, their replacement, damaged cards and missing registration forms, inactivation of cards of those bailed out, distribution of NFIs and the process to obtain birth certificates.

New arrivals:

- During the reporting period, UNHCR continued to counsel new arrivals prior to the registration process. PoCs crossing via entry points hand over their documents and receive pink receipts from the authorities, while Jordanian authorities take fingerprints and iris scans.
- The profile of the new arrivals continues to be female heads of household, elderly, few single men who have families in Zaatari or Jordan and injured individuals.

Registration:

Total arrivals from Sunday 7th April to March to Saturday 13th of April night shift, amounted to 10,454 individuals. 9,756 individuals were registered by UNHCR.

Compared to last week where there was around 1,493 arrivals per day in average. There is a slight increase of new arrivals compared to last week's (1,386 arrivals per day as an average).

New arrivals registration during the reporting week

	Date	7-Apr	8-Apr	9-Apr	10-Apr	11-Apr	12-Apr	13-Apr	Total
UNHCR *	Day Shift	515	741	757	801	616	965	600	4,995
	Night Shift	738	600	638	789	779	415	802	4,761
	Total	1,253	1,341	1,395	1,590	1,395	1,380	1,402	9,756
IOM*		1,546	1,467	1,486	1,529	1,681	715	2,030	10,454

* Individuals registered by UNHCR

*Individuals transported by IOM during the same time period

Age-sex breakdown'

Sex	0-4	5-11	12-17	18-35	36-59	60+	Total Size
Female	974	918	677	1,567	893	234	5,263
Male	936	987	720	1,079	624	147	4,493
Grand Total	1,910	1,905	1,397	2,646	1,517	381	9,756

54% of the total registered individuals during the week were females and 46% were males. Females between the ages of 18-35 remained the majority.

Main governorates/cities of residence in CoO'

Dara'a remains the main city of origin for those registered (72.1%) followed by Homs (14.6%), Rural Damascus (5.3%), Damascus (2.1%).

Community Services and mobilization in Zaatari Camp

UNHCR Za'atri AGDM Participatory Assessment (PA):

- Street leaders indicated that they are not aware of distributions organised by the different organisations, whether humanitarian agencies or private donors. Street leaders are often approached by refugees requesting information on what kind of distribution is taking place that day. Street leaders suggested that if they were systematically informed via a detailed weekly distribution schedule of agencies, this would help greatly in informing refugees living in their streets. Another suggestion was to use mobile phones and SMS services to alert on WFP distributions and other major distributions in the camp.
- However, persons with specific needs require individual follow-up and information to be delivered via mobile telephone or home visits. Persons with specific needs are not mobile in the camp, and their interactions with agencies and NGOs are therefore very limited. One family learned about services for people with disabilities through another refugee who was met in the street. Persons with Specific needs suggested that a brochure containing information on services for Persons with Specific Needs or agencies/focal point they can refer to is essential. This information should also be available with the street leaders.

- Street leaders mentioned UNHCR, WFP, ACTED, NRC, Oxfam, as agencies they were aware of in the camp. It is interesting that not all agencies were mentioned. Refugees do not know agencies from direct contact but through their presence the camp. They are also not fully aware of their mandates and what services they provide.
- A panel in each module with information posted on should also address the information sharing process with refugees regarding services and distributions.
- Street leaders raised concerns about access to agencies through their gates. Perhaps, information on how to access help desks and/or agencies focal points would be useful to have, as well as regular meetings with street leaders. Street leaders complained about agencies' staff not responding to telephone calls, or keeping distributions on time, etc. There is a sense that the credibility is lost, with regards to distribution plans and other services.

Basic Services and referrals

- UNHCR Community Services counseled 198 cases on various services (caravans, portable toilets, wheelchairs, baby care, medical services) available in the camp and were referred to relevant organizations (HI, IMC, NHF, JHAS) as well as to other UNHCR units (Field, Protection, Registration).

Identification of vulnerable individuals among new arrivals:

- Vulnerable individuals with special needs continued to be identified by UNHCR among the new arrivals (i.e. people with disabilities, female headed households (FHHs), elderlies) in Za'atri. They were prioritized and assisted with registration, health services, tents and NFIs.

Caravan distribution support:

- UNHCR Community Service, along with IRD social workers, Field and Site Planning participated in the allocation of caravans in various modules. A total of 877 caravans have been allocated. 193 in Module 6, 189 caravans in Module 4, 130 caravans in Module 7, 160 in Phase 5. Community Services supported relocation of vulnerable cases from tents to caravans.

Community Mobilization:

- UNHCR met with street leaders and inhabitants living in various parts of the camp to solve issues related to power, water, caravans, kitchens and bathrooms.

Community Outreach:

- IRD continued to support UNHCR with number of community-related issues such as hand-over of kitchens, awareness-raising on vaccination campaigns, hygiene measure, meetings on education, distribution of various items, etc.

Urban Context

- **Registration**

Amman

The total registered Syrian applicants during the reporting week in Amman comes to 1,863 cases or 7,271 individuals (representing an increase of over 1,550 in comparison with last week), bringing the grand total registered, since March 2011 up to 14 April 2013) to 142,730 Syrian asylum seekers.

The average daily output was of 1,454 individuals registered via the emergency registration process; about an increase of 300 persons compared to last week.

UNHCR gave 718 appointments to 6,180 individuals and represents an increase of more than 500 individuals compared to last week. Some 43% of them are from Zaatari camp, as opposed to 49% recorded last week.

On 14 April, a total of 65,040 Syrian applicants were on the waiting list: 26,012 individuals for Irbid, 39,028 individuals for Amman (of which 18,210 individuals, or 46%, were from Za'atri)

Arrival dates:

This week, those arriving in 2012 represented 35.4% of the total, but the registered number of those arriving in 2013 went up again to 59.8%.

Age-Gender breakdown:

There is about 1 percent increase in the number of registered women as opposed to last week. Of this week's total registered individuals 53% were women and 47% were men. Female between the ages of 18-35 remained the majority.

Governorate of residence in CoO :

There was a 1% increase in the numbers of registered individuals coming from Dara'a, keeping the governorate as well as the main city of origin (32.8%); followed by Damascus and Rural Damascus (22.5%), Homs (16.7%), Hama (7.6%) as well as Aleppo (4.7%).

Governorate of residence in CoA :

Like last week, this week, the majority was registered in Amman (44.4%), Mafraq (20.5%), and Zarqa (18.1%): a 5% increase compared to last week.

Religion, Ethnicity:

Equally to the previous week, the majority of those registered were Sunni Muslims (99.9%). There also were 10 Christians and 2 Shias registered this week. Small numbers of Circassians, Kurds, Chechen and Turkmen were amongst the ethnic minorities registered, but 99.8% are of Arab ethnicity.

Education,

3.5% of the applicants only had university and post university education.

Vulnerabilities:

This week, 502 individuals (7% of the total registered) with a specific need entered this week, the majority (46%) in the women at-risk category, followed by those with serious medical condition and disability categories, and then older persons at-risk. In addition, 32 unaccompanied and separated children were registered.

Entry status:

Amongst the new entries, 42.7% entered legally (about 3% decrease from last week), while 55.7% entered illegally (about 20% increase from last week). The remainder represents babies born in CoA.

Irbid

A total of 2,615 Syrian individuals were registered from 07-11 April 2013 in Irbid. This brings the grand total registered in ProGres (since the opening of the registration center on the 10th of Feb. 2013 up to 11 April 2013) to 25,854 Syrian asylum-seekers. In addition, 5,275 individuals received appointments from 07-11 April 2013 and renewed appointments for 593 persons.

The average daily output for the period is over 523 individuals registered including biometrics capture (Iris Scan).

The no-show rate increased to almost 7% when compared to previous weeks.

Arrival dates:

As observed last week, the majority, i.e. some 40% of those registered, arrived in 2013 while the rest arrived in 2012.

Age-Gender breakdown:

56% of the total Syrians registered during the week were women.

Governorate of residence in CoO

The majority of those registered were coming from Dar'aa (82%). The main villages of origin for Dara'a governorate were Dara'a town, Tafas and Mseifra. Rural Damascus and Homs were following.

Governorate of residence in CoA:

The majority of those registered reside in Irbid (80%), Jarash (7%) and Ajlun (5%).

Religion, Ethnicity:

Religion	Individuals	%
Christianity	3	0.1%
Sunni	2,612	99.9%
Total	2,615	100.0%

All are of Arab ethnicity.

Education:

Education levels are still extremely low for the majority although few of them were either university graduates (2.7%) or post university graduates.

Vulnerabilities:

Some 220 individuals had a specific need registered: the majority remaining falling under the serious medical condition and disability categories. In addition, 8 unaccompanied or separated children were registered.

Helpdesks

Overview

- Ma'an: a total of 235 cases approached the help desk with many cases coming from Tafileh for registration, renewal and financial assistance purposes.
- Zarqa: 345 ration cards were collected.

WFP Distribution: The field staff members attended WFP distribution in the locations listed below and disseminated vouchers as follows:

- Qwesmeh: 298 vouchers
- Zarqa: 143 vouchers
- Tabarbour: 434 vouchers
- Khalda: 342 vouchers

Registration and Appointments: Mafraq, Zarqa, Ramtha, Maan

During the reporting time, over 3,543 persons received an appointment slip and more than 250 individuals received a renewal appointments slip.

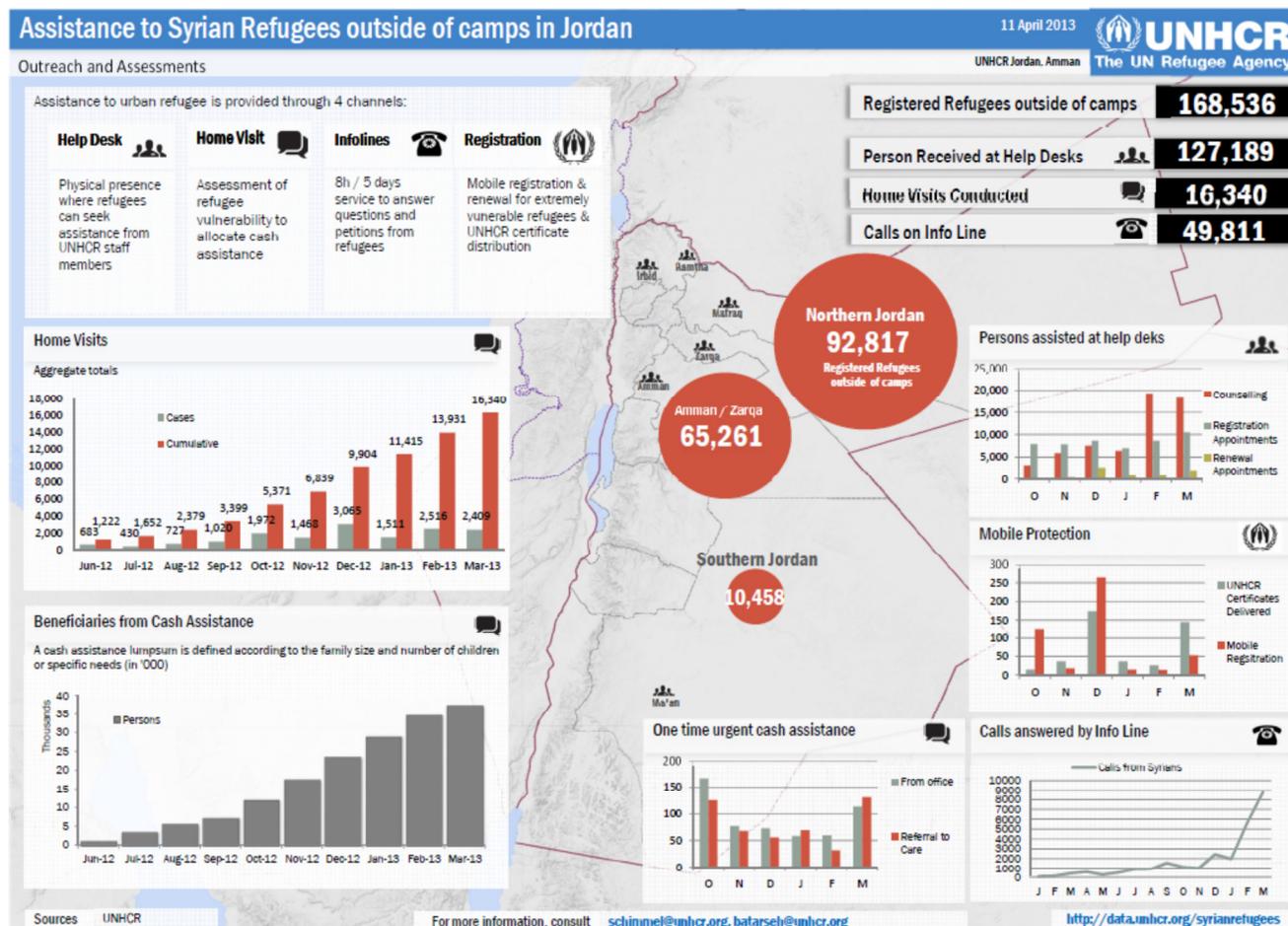
	Mafraq	Zarqa	Ramtha	Maan	Total
Registration Appointment Slips					
Cases	425	408	0	12	845
Individuals	1871	1,617	0	55	3,543

Renewal Appointment Slips								
	Syrian	Syrian	Non-Syrian	Syrian	Non-Syrian	Syrian	Syrian	Non-Syrian
Cases	25	51	12	0	0	79	155	12
Individuals	77	171	33	0	0	316	281	33
Counseling	251							

Infoline:

In addition to the above mentioned activities, 2,661 individuals have been counseled by UNHCR via the infoline. Out of this number, over 1,300 were registered Syrians requesting about health services and financial cash assistance.

The map below shows the main locations where Syrians of concern receive assistance outside the camp.



Community Services and community mobilization

Urban Context

- *Assistance provided to People with Specific Needs (PSNs):*
 - Daily Counselling: UNHCR team has been providing counselling services at BO Amman to vulnerable individuals with specific needs referred by registration, RSD, RST, and Field units regarding basic social services including health, education, legal and financial services provided by UNHCR and partners.
 - Urgent Cash Assistance (UCA): UNHCR provided vulnerable families/individuals with UCA both directly or through referrals to Care International. (Only for Syrians in Amman and Mafraq, and Iraqis in Amman).
 - Coordination and Outreach Mission: UNHCR multifunctional team (Community Services/ Field) conducted a field mission to Ma'an for the fortnightly UNHCR help desk there. The team assessed the eligibility of over 100 cases asking for UNHCR monthly financial assistance.
- *Irbid registration center:*

Community Services continued to provide counselling services regarding different services provided by UNHCR and partners at Irbid registration center for vulnerable Syrian individuals identified during registration. Syrians approached Irbid center from different governorates, but mainly from Irbid, Ajloun, and Jarash. More than 100 cases were counseled in total and eligible ones were recommended to the Field unit for Monthly Financial Assistance.

Urban Outreach

UNHCR Urban Outreach Team held its regular Helpdesks throughout the country, covering the south (Ma'an), central and north Jordan (Ramtha, Mafraq, Zarqa) and conducted a mission to Aqaba.

UNHCR individually counseled refugees on issues ranging from registration (new appointments, renewals of Asylum Seekers Certificates), cash assistance (home visits, identification of refugees in need of cash assistance) protection and GBV (documentation issues, early marriage, legal assistance needs, VoT, etc.).

In most locations, UNHCR staff were able to conduct individual interviews in a confidential environment. However, in most places, crowd control remains an issue to ensure that refugees have access in a dignified way to UNHCR services. At the same time, reception facilities still need improvement to grant refugees access to services in a prioritized manner and to help UNHCR staff to efficiently serve the refugee population, without disrupting the work of CBO/NGO hosting UNHCR's urban outreach activities.

In one week, UNHCR received some 7,200 persons (as compared to some 5,400 the week before – partly due to the fact that Ma'an Helpdesk is organized on a bi-monthly basis).

The majority still approaches UNHCR for registration issues (some 3800 persons), while another sizeable number of 3,200 persons were identified or referred for cash assistance to UNHCR partners. As of early March 2013, every newly registered refugee will be visited by UNHCR partner to assess its cash assistance needs. It is therefore expected UNHCR will face a decrease in numbers approaching its services for cash assistance issues, once refugees registered before March 2013 will have all been identified or contacted the UNHCR Helpdesk.

Zarqa and Mafraq are still accounting for more than 80 % of refugees received during Helpdesk (for eg. 3,488 appointments for registration handed out in these 2 locations, against 3,543 in total). UNHCR met various CBOs in these 2 cities, who are confirming the increasing pressure of Syrian refugees being bailed out, or illegally leaving the camp (without official bail-out documents) coming directly to these cities or moving there in a second step (secondary movement).

Bail out cases collected by UNHCR in Zaatari during last week (some 1130 persons between 7 and 11 April) seem to confirm that some 70 % of refugees leaving Zaatari prefer, in a first instance, to move to northern Jordan (50% going to Mafraq, 10% to Irbid 7% to Ramtha, and 4% to Zarqa) – which do not preclude further secondary movements, notably from Mafraq to Zarqa.

Since 12 March 2013, UNHCR systematically collect Ration Cards of refugees, before they receive the official bail-out document, delivered by the police authorities. UNHCR therefore is now able to keep track of refugees leaving the camps (at least those referred by the authorities) and to ensure that its registration activities in urban areas are properly informed, based on individual data collected at the camp level.

In terms of protection, documentation in urban areas remain an issue, with inconsistency in the way MoI card are issued (some police station retain bail-out documents, other issue MoI card without requesting any other type of documents). This leads to the question of duplication of registration between the camp and urban population. Some refugees are still hesitant to approach police station fearing to be arrested and sent back to the camp.

Protection teams identified and counseled refugees with urgent protection needs, ranging from victim of torture, women at-risk, early marriage/ illegal marriage, child at-risk/child labour, Separated children or urgent registration needs (to access specific health services), as well as identified and referred ex-combatants for appropriate action.

Overall, refugee mentioned that the environment seemed more and more restrictive: lack of job opportunities and work permits not delivered, fear of arrest/deportation, fierce competition over shelter/flats and increase of prices (a phenomenon now extending beyond city centers, into its suburbs and semi-rural areas).

- **Education**

UNICEF is working on the construction of a third school in Zaatari, to accommodate another 5,000 school-aged children. A total of 24 classrooms and 2 administrative rooms have been installed thus far. The remaining 7 classrooms will be completed shortly. The school is expected to open early May. Once all three schools are operational, UNICEF will be able to provide schooling for some 15,000 children, out of the estimated 25,000 eligible school-aged children in the camp. There are currently some 12,000 students registered in school in the camp. UNICEF is still facing a USD 17.3 million funding shortfall for education interventions inside and outside camps. UNICEF urgently needs USD 1.1 million to cover teachers' salaries and school supplies for the next 7 months. Without this funding, thousands of newly arrived refugee children will not be able to access education. Furthermore, 10,000 students out of the 30,000 enrolled in host communities will be unable to continue their schooling.

The Ministry of Education has agreed to extend the grace period for Syrian students to register as refugees until June 2013. Syrian children need to register with UNHCR by June 2013 in order to be able to formally register in Jordanian public schools.

There are currently over 30,000 Syrian students registered in MoE schools (including double-shifted schools) in host communities. This number is expected to rise in line with the sustained influx of refugees to Jordan. There are now 18 double-shift schools in Ramtha, Irbid, Amman and Mafraq. UNICEF/Save the Children Jordan are distributing school bags to 533 Syrian children in 6 double-shift schools in Amman, Mafraq and Ramtha.

In host communities, UNICEF through its partner Madrasati Initiative has started remedial education classes for vulnerable Syrian and Jordanian school children in 20 centres across Jordan (Ramtha, Irbid, Amman, Mafraq, Zarqa, Russeifa, Karak and Maan). A total number of 2,440 school children have enrolled to attend the classes thus far. Registration is on-going, with the aim to reach some 4,000 children.

Update from the Education Sector Working Group:

An inter-agency education needs assessment was conducted in Zaatari camp in the first half of March, with the aim of defining immediate education priorities. The assessment included focus group discussions with school staff, children, and parents, and collected household data through a sample survey. The report is currently being drafted and is expected to be available by mid-April.

- **Child Protection**

Prior to the opening of the Jordan Emirates Camp (JEC), UNICEF conducted a joint visit to the camp with implementing partner Terre des Hommes Lausanne (TDH-L). The visit clarified technical and operational issues with the camp management, supporting the set-up of a comprehensive Child Protection response.

In Zaatari camp, UNICEF/NRC are distributing 13,000 Children's Clothing Kits to children aged 1 to 5 years old. Each kit consists of a jacket, hat, socks, thermal shirt, t-shirts, trousers and underwear. Distribution is expected to be completed by 13 April.

UNICEF partner IRC has worked with 121 unaccompanied children in Zaatari since the start of 2013 (66% boys). Of these, 81 have been reunified with parents, relatives or family friends in or outside the camp.

From 7 to 20 April, Clowns Without Borders Ireland is performing 2 to 3 shows per day for Jordanian, Syrian and other displaced children in host communities and camps (KAP and CC) at child and family centres supported by UNICEF. The shows aim to reach some 8,000 children, in centres where UNICEF partners run psychosocial support and child protection activities for Syrian children living in host communities (among other children).

Zaatari

UNHCR facilitated Child protection training for 15 newly recruited registration staff. Special attention was given to identification and referral pathways of Unaccompanied and Separated Children.

UNHCR Child protection unit conducted focus group discussions with community leaders of modules 1, 2, 6 as part of the on-going Participatory Assessment. The discussions aimed at enhancing communication with refugees and identifying their capacity to protect children.

UNHCR coordinated a follow-up Best Interest Determination (BID) panel meeting in Zaatari refugee camp. International Rescue Committee (IRC), UNICEF and UNCHR reviewed the implementation of the recent decisions on alternative care arrangements and care plans for five (5) Syrian male UASC aged between 16-17 years.

Best Interest Assessments were completed for 28 UASC (unaccompanied and separated children). Four children were bailed out and reunified with their family members outside the camp. Two home visits to Zarqa and Salt were conducted in order to monitor and evaluate the family reunification process of two children. UNHCR's IP Nour Hussein Foundation provided psychosocial support to 24 children.

The Child Protection Sub-Working Group (WG) took place. Messages to the population and referral pathways were discussed.

Amman

UNHCR completed five Best Interest Assessments (BIDs) and prepared three BID reports for children of Somali, Sudanese and Iraqi nationalities. The protection concerns raised by the children were related to lack of parental care and early marriage.

UNHCR coordinated a BID panel at UNHCR Branch Office. A multifunctional team composed by UNHCR and its partners decided alternative care arrangements, care plans and durable solutions for three children at risk aged between 7 and 17 year-old of different nationalities, including Iraqi and Somali. Care arrangements and resettlement prospects were discussed and agreed by the panel members.

UNHCR conducted three home visits to evaluate the capacity of the proposed care givers for a Syrian and a Somali child. UNHCR also responded to 51 phone calls related to urgent needs of registration and financial assistance.

UNHCR provided legal advice on custody rights to a Syrian family and referred two Iraqi children to Save the Children for enrolment in school. Two Syrian children were referred to Nour Hussein Foundation to ensure appropriate care for them and another one to Family Protection Department in relation to protection from an abusive grandmother.

UNHCR met International Medical Corps to discuss cases management related matters, such as Best Interest Assessments forms. UNHCR also met Save the Children Sweden on case management trainings, national Child Protection Standard Operating Procedures and Alternative Care Systems in Jordan.

Azraq

UNHCR organized the assessment mission of the GBV and CP Sub-Working Groups members to the new refugee camp in Azraq to take place next week. The mission aims at mainstreaming Child protection in the camp that is still under construction.

Update from the Child Protection (CP) and Gender-based Violence (GBV) sub-working groups:

A Child Protection Sub-Working group meeting took place this week. The participants exchanged information on two assessments that are currently being undertaken in Zaatari. They also highlighted that the UNHCR information management tool should be utilized to share/obtain information with other working groups.

- **SGBV/GBV**

In UNFPA / IFH Women and youth spaces in Zaatari, there is an increasing number of beneficiaries (mostly female) who attended the below sessions. Individuals benefitted from awareness raising sessions on GBV / RH, individual psychosocial support sessions, support groups RH, individual counseling sessions RH, and recreational activities for youth.

UN Women is supporting the “Women and Girls Oasis” in partnership with INTERSOS. The “Women and Girls Oasis” has, until now, involved more than seven hundred women each month in different activities, such as tailoring, hairdressing, drawing, English classes, mosaic and handcraft workshops, football for girls. A total of 283 women benefitted from these activities during the past week.

The Oasis has become not only a focus point for many refugees in the camp, but an important safe place for women growth, at personal and social level. Indeed as a result of attendance at our center, some active women have started to participate in the Women Committee and the Leader Committee, two important participatory structures for refugees and their camp life.

The “cash for work” program provides Syrian women refugees, professional hairdressers and tailors, to work six hours a day in the in the workshops established for economic empowerment.

An important component of the “Women and Girls Oasis” program, is the focus given on women’s and girls’ protection. We have been carrying out Gender Based Violence (GBV) training sessions. The training gathered small focus group discussion composed of 10 to 20 teenage girls and women per group, with age ranging from 15 to 50 as well as project recruited refugee staff.

A challenge regularly faced is the electric cut at the camp. The numbers of courses and activities that do not require electricity have increased to attract more women and girls to the oasis.

Zaatari

UNHCR expedited the registration procedure of two Syrian women at risk identified by the SGBV team. The two women were also prioritized for shelter assistance. UNHCR ensured registration and access to services for a Syrian refugee woman who reported domestic violence.

UNHCR identified a Syrian girl (UAM) survivor of early marriage who arrived to Zaatari camp with her one-year-old baby. A Best Interest Assessment was immediately conducted. Shelter was provided and a care giver identified. Other services such as psychosocial support and legal advice will be provided.

UNHCR and its partner Family Protection Department (FPD) provided counseling and mediation services to the family of a Syrian girl who is currently protected by the FPD. The family officially agreed to refrain from perpetrating any kind of violence against the girl. Further counseling and monitoring will follow.

Amman

UNHCR conducted eight (8) interviews with five (5) Iraqi and three (3) Syrian refugee women survivors of domestic violence, sexual abuse and harassment, forced marriage and denial of services perpetrated by their husbands, fathers and mother.

The women were offered psychosocial support, financial and legal assistance. One of the women opted for divorce and a lawyer was assigned to her case, while other woman was referred to a mental hospital. A third survivor received cash assistance to facilitate her relocation within Amman and the fourth one was offered support for relocation to Ramtha.

UNHCR responded to five (5) calls through its protection hotline. The callers requested emergency cash assistance, information about resettlement and risk of refoulement. The registration of a Syrian woman was speeded up and two Iraqi women received urgent financial assistance. One Iraqi woman was referred to resettlement services.

A SGBV Protection Sub-Working group meeting took place this week. It was highlighted that the UNHCR information management tool should be utilized to share/obtain information with other working groups. A presentation on Gender equality was also provided to the members.

Azraq

UNHCR organized the assessment mission of the GBV and CP Sub-Working Groups members to the new refugee camp in Azraq to take place next week. The mission aims at mainstreaming GBV identification, prevention and response and protection of children in while the camp is under construction.

Health and Nutrition

Situation update

- Vaccination campaign in Zaatari camp was opened by Dr Bassam, Ministry of Public Health Director of Primary Health Care (MoH). Over 6,000 refugees were vaccinated during the first day of the campaign against measles. In addition, 1,934 persons have been vaccinated against polio and 1,875 were given Vitamin A. Preparations have been a collaborative efforts between MoH, UNICEF, WHO, UNHCR and the French Field Hospital with technical support of CDC.

- Mrejib Al Fhood (MAF)/Emirates Jordan camp opened on the 10th of April with 111 persons transferred from Mafraq transit site to the camp. Persons of concern have been medically screened upon arrival.
- The strategic efforts to reshape the camp onset hospital supply driven health system structure and services provision is being slowly taking place both at health facility (HF), and at community level. During the last two months this process is being carefully related to the current camp governance strategy of implementing administrative units with Jordan authority, UN and NGOs partners and community sectors committees.
- The initial supply hospital services have been turned into two medical complexes, one in the old camp (sectors 3 and 4th) and another in the new camp (opposite to module 3, known as Saudis area).
- The community medical (health) committee is now present in 12 camp areas. An average of 8 qualified refugees participated in community awareness on services availability, channel chronic or disabled patients and report on communicable diseases. They meet regularly with IRD/CS and PH unit to follow up a basic plan and participate on capacity building. Coordination with street leaders is still a work in progress and has proven to be a challenging process.

Coordination and training

- First Health Coordination meeting in Irbid Governorate was held on the 9th of April and chaired by the Ministry of Health.
Main outcomes were:
 - meetings will be held every two weeks;
 - need to focus on development of strategic information which will assist health agencies to direct their limited resources;
 - organize a forum to identify gaps and prioritize interventions.
- Health Coordination meeting held in Zaatari on the 9th of April.
Main points were:
 - concerns raised about food safety in the camp with unofficial food vendors selling food products which are not able to be properly
 - MoH and JFDA will ensure information on appropriate food hygiene is provided to vendors and action taken if improvements are not made.

New arrivals

- From 3rd until the 9th April 2013, IOM medical team provided health checks for Syrian refugees upon arrival to Zaatari camp; IOM provided 122 individuals with medical conditions requiring immediate referral or treatment at the camp's health clinics as part of the transportation assistance services.

Communicable diseases and outbreak prone diseases

- Mass measles campaign started on the 13th of April targeting all persons between 6 months and 30 years; polio vaccine will be provided to those under five years of age and vitamin A to 6 to 59 months. Preparations have been a collaborative efforts of MoH, UNICEF, WHO, UNHCR and French Field Hospital with technical support of CDC. There are 25 vaccination teams of seven persons each – three MoH and four refugees. All were trained in a two day training consisting of theoretical and practical components on 9th and 10th of April. First day of campaign, 6,003 refugees were vaccinated against measles, 1,934 vaccinated against polio and 1,875 given Vitamin A.
- There were four confirmed cases of measles, 13 suspect cases tested negative. No evidence of intracamp transmission

Tuberculosis

- From 3rd until the 9th April, IOM medical team delivered TB awareness sessions for 2,306 refugees and screened for TB 9,161 refugees. During this time another 3 pulmonary and 1 extra pulmonary

TB patients were started on treatment. 10 cases completed the treatment; 6 pulmonary TB and 4 extra-pulmonary.

Reproductive health

- JHAS Reproductive Health Clinic in the Saudi Area opened on April 11th to provide ANC, PNC and family planning services. Delivery services for normal deliveries will begin later this month.

Secondary and tertiary care

- A meeting was held in Ramtha on the 3rd of April on the war wounds.
Main findings were:
 - Ramtha hospital receives between 10-20 war injuries on a daily basis.
 - Majority of transfers from the border to Ramtha are done by Royal Medical Services. Triage is done in Ramtha hospital then cases are transferred according to the needs, hospital capacity and availability of beds in governmental hospitals.
 - Princess Basma Hospital, Yarmouk Hospital and Al Basheer Hospital in Amman are the main recipients after the triage.
 - JHAS runs as a Medevac service but is based at the transit centre in Mafraq.
 - Main outcomes:
 - i) MoH will provide JHAS Medevac with daily updates of bed capacity and specialist availability in the north to facilitate transfer;
 - ii) contact list will be developed for all providers of war-wounded services;
 - iii) UNHCR will discuss with Biomedical Engineering Department to modify distribution plan for latest equipment donation for more support to Yarmouk and Ramtha Hospitals.
- An exceptional Care Committee was held on the 30th March, 59 Syrian cases were reviewed, 58 approved for treatment, 44 were emergency cases. Most prevalent diseases received treatment through ECC were cardiovascular, renal and perinatal conditions.
- The Moroccan Field Hospital hosted the medical referral committee. 12 staff belonging to six out of the seven referral health facilities underwent a hands-on training on quality assurance. It was decided to adopt a facility internal referral cases report to be filled by coordinator and checked in second round by JHAS and UNHCR.

Mental Health

- WHO conducted a TOT training on the Mental Health GAP programme. This was a 5-day training that took place in Amman for 12 participants from MoH, Royal Medical Services, Jordan University of Science and Technology and IMC. MH Gap aimed at scaling up services for mental, neurological and substance use disorders in countries with low- and middle-income, especially.
- Mental health coordination meeting held in Zaatari camp. Main outcome: all children with epilepsy will be managed by IMC to ensure consistency of approaches and to avoid duplication.
- IMC conducted a Psychological First Aid training for eight staff from several agencies working inside Zaatari camp.

Food Security and Nutrition

Highlights

- In Zaatari the micronutrient fortified porridge first cycle of distribution was completed. The target age range was all children 6 to 23 months and 6,847 children received four boxes of 250 grams each. The aim is to continue distribution for six months. The distribution was accompanied by promotion of IYCF messages by Save the Children Jordan.

Food Assistance for Syrians in Jordanian Communities

- WFP food voucher distributions are on-going for April to Syrian refugees in all governorates of Jordan. WFP now plans to reach 160,343 individuals during April, while continuing to add those individuals that are registered on a daily basis by UNHCR.

Food Assistance for Syrians in Zaatari camp

- WFP, through partner Save the Children, completed the first April distribution of dry food rations and UNHCR complementary food packages in Zaatari camp on 11 April. WFP distributed to 120,398 of the 174,761 planned figure based on the UNHCR manifest. The inaccurate Zaatari manifest is the result of incomplete camp departure data. However, WFP is prepared to reach a planned figure of 192,707 beneficiaries in the 2nd April cycle of dry ration distributions as requested by the UNHCR manifest. School feeding distributions have improved after principals and teachers met last week with WFP, SCI and UNICEF to enhance coordination and buy-in of the programme. WFP and Save the Children distributed 15,000 ECHO funded shopping bags with the current food distribution cycle. These eco-friendly reusable bags will allow beneficiaries to carry bread and other items, without the added waste of the usual plastic bags.

Transition to Food Assistance through Vouchers in Zaatari camp

- Following a meeting with SRCD and community based organizations (CBOs) in the field, WFP logistics and programme met with the SRCD in Amman to discuss market creation in Zaatari camp as there is a need for greater market capacity and the inclusion of commercial shops. WFP and SRCD agreed on a selection process for additional retailers, and an expression of interest will be sent to retailers in all governorates of Jordan as soon as a few legal issues over the usage of land have been confirmed. However, WFP has been requested to prioritize those markets based in Mafraq and the surrounding northern areas as they are the most affected by the presence of Zaatari camp.

RRP5

- All input for the forthcoming RRP5 was finalized and submitted to UNHCR following a participatory process with partners.

Funding

- WFP currently has sufficient resources to cover food assistance for Syrian refugees through June in the camp and mid-May for vouchers in the community. Starting mid-May, WFP requires USD 15 million for voucher assistance to cover beneficiary needs through June 2013 and also needs to pay back another USD 5 million loaned by HQ.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

UNICEF/partners are currently serving some 110,900 beneficiaries through WASH infrastructure in Zaatari camp, as part of UNICEF efforts to secure access to sanitation facilities. UNICEF/Ministry of Public Works (MoPW) is progressing with the installation of 110 prefabricated WASH blocks (64 completed to date). All blocks are expected to be installed by end of April. UNICEF partner ACTED has handed over 24 WASH blocks installed by the MoPW in Zaatari to community leaders in the new camp modules. Each block has 7 latrines and 7 showers. These 24 blocks will provide 168 latrines and 168 showers, to serve the needs of some 8,400 refugees (1:50).

UNICEF/ACTED now employ 875 Cash-for-Work camp cleaners in Zaatari (including 82 supervisors), in addition to 18 cleaners in Cyber City and 30 in King Abdullah Park.

UNICEF is facing a USD 15.7 million shortfall in funding for WASH operations from now until June 2013. UNICEF urgently needs USD 11 million for WASH interventions in Zaatari alone. Without this funding, 100,000 refugees will run out water for drinking, showers and latrines by June.

Shelter, Site Coordination and Management

In Za'atri, UNHCR and its partners undertook the following activities:

- Demarcated plots in Module 6 and 4 for caravan placement.
- Completed fencing works in the Base Camp and registration area.

Tents:

From 07-13 April, there were 9,455 new arrivals in Za'atri and total of 2,160 tents were erected by UNHCR and NRC, as included below.

Number of new arrivals (IOM report) from 7-13 April	Number of tents erected	Number of families moving into tents	Number of singles moving into tents	Total number of individuals moved into tents
9,455	2,160	2,131	58	9,379

Caravans:

In addition, 693 caravans have been placed and handed over to families during the same period. These have been received from various donors.

Security- Events and incidents

Za'atri Camp:

General situation: The situation in the camp continues to be tensed and security incidents occur regularly. UNHCR and other humanitarian staff, during its activities, faced several security threats.

Demonstrations: The return of Syrian refugees affected the security environment, more particularly while they were waiting for departure from Zaatari. Delays and lack of organization of the departures have created security incidents such as stone throwing which caused damage to the fence and the gates.

Various incidents occurred during the reporting period. Out of which, a JHAS clinic staff was evacuated after being hit by stones thrown by refugees; about 250 individuals demonstrated inside the camp heading to the main gate, throwing stones at police station. Most of them were boys aged between 12-15 years old. They claimed that one refugee - while coming back from Mafraq to the camp – has been stopped outside the camp by some Jordanians and that he was physically attacked and his money was stolen. They reported that the police did not react. The Gendarmerie had to intervene to disperse the crowd.

Caravan Distribution: Refugees' demands related to allocation and placement of caravans still create security incidents. During the week, some refugees' requests could not be met, however the latter took the caravans by force in spite of police presence.

Power cut off: Electricity problems in some areas of the camp (caused by the illegal wiring connection made by refugees themselves from the main generator) created tensions.

Other incidents: Bulbs were stolen from the new caravans at the base camp and mattresses were smuggled. Various NFIs were recuperated by the police and Gendarmerie before being outside the camp. Refugees damaged six caravans behind the Civil Defence and took the caravan doors, windows and wood floor in order to get them out of the camp. The police and Badia forces could intervene on time.

Urban:

Irbid Office and Amman Office: No major incidents to report.