



## OVERVIEW

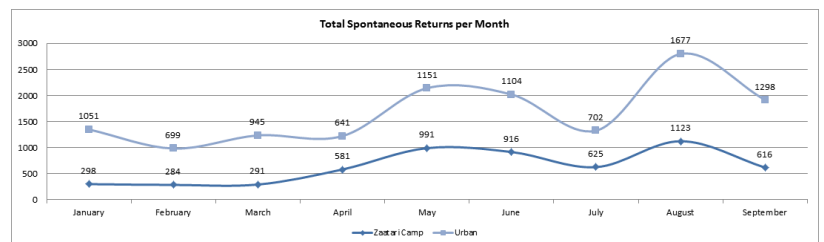
<b>79,333</b> Persons of concern	<b>50.3%</b> Females, <b>49.7%</b> Males	<b>57%</b> are youth, <b>19.9%</b> are under 5 years old	<b>1 in 5</b> households are headed by women	Average of <b>80</b> births per week, and <b>14,000</b> weekly consultations	Place of origin: Dara'a: <b>53.4%</b> , Homs: <b>14.9%</b> , Damascus: <b>7.5%</b> , Hama: <b>4.4%</b> .
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**Location:** Mafraq Governorate, Northern Jordan

**Opening:** 29 July 2012

## GENERAL INFORMATION

Approximately **430,000** refugees have passed through the camp. Of those an average of: **120,000** returned to Syria; **60,000** received bailouts from Jordanian nationals to formally leave the Camp; **160,000** left the camp to urban areas informally; while approximately **80,000** remain in Zaatari. UNHCR has witnessed a steady rise in returns over recent months, predominantly to the southern Syrian Governorate of Dara'a. Returns during September totaled 1914, drawn from refugee families in urban areas, and from within the Camp itself.



The principal drivers for return concern reunion with family members, increasing vulnerability, a lack of livelihood opportunities, a desire to continue education, and a perceived improvement of the security situation. UNHCR provides protection counselling to families wishing to return to Syria at a formal returns centre, noting that the Agency does not consider the security environment to be conducive to return.

## ESSENTIAL SERVICES

Zaatari provides daily support to Syrian refugees, including: core-relief items and shelter to every family (some **24,000** caravans have been installed), an average of **35** liters of water per person, **2,100** calories per day, plus complementary food; education and health care. Expenditure per refugee, per year, is **USD 1,900**. Refugees receive **20 JD** every month via debit cards which they can use to buy food from **2** supermarkets operated by Safeway and Tazweed inside the camp, while around **17.8** Metric Tons of bread is distributed daily.

Five schools are operating in the camp, all on a double shift basis, with girls studying in the mornings, and boys in the afternoon. **15,500** of an estimated **28,000** school age children are currently enrolled. **13%** of children in Zaatari are engaged in child labour. There are a total of **27** community based centres in camp which provide psychosocial support services, support child protection case management, and offer recreational activities for children, in addition to **7** playgrounds and sports courts.

**2** field hospitals are operating in the Camp, with **55** beds. There are **9** primary health care centres, **1** delivery unit, with **120** community health volunteers. The focus of service provision concerns communicable diseases including diarrhea, respiratory tract infections as well as non-communicable diseases; including hypertension, cancer and diabetes, in line with wider trends in the Middle East. Addition challenges concerns long term care needed for war wounded, as well as increasing the coverage of the routine immunization for children.

## FROM EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE TO EARLY RECOVERY

### Economy

- Zaatari informal market economy comprises of **2,500** refugee operated shops and businesses with total revenue of **10 million JD** per month. In addition, approximately **3,000** labour opportunities are provided via short term cash-for-work activities provided by community based NGOs, together with the trade in household consumption commodities. **60%** of the working age refugee population earns some form of income.

### Water

- **3** boreholes have been constructed in the camp, providing **3.8M litres** of water per day. An integrated piped water supply system to the household level is currently under construction and will be fully operational in the first quarter of 2016. At present, water distribution takes place via a network of some **65** trucks delivering water within the camp's districts and streets.

### Sewage and Solid Waste

- A waste water treatment plant has been constructed which treats much of the wastewater; collected and transported using a fleet of sewerage trucks. To further reduce the environmental impact, and costs, an interim wastewater collection system is being established to collect wastewater from households, with a subsequent phased connection of tanks to the network through a piped sewage system connected to the wastewater treatment plant. **750 m<sup>3</sup>** of solid waste is collected every day and transferred to external garbage facilities. Recycling projects involving refugees are ongoing to reduce and re-use solid waste.

### Energy

- Following the regularization of the electrical supply within the older western section of the camp (districts 1, 2 & 12) electrical connectivity has been expanded across the camp to cover all **12** districts at minimal cost; with the time-limited daily service provision from 7pm to 3am in place to manage operational costs. In addition, an increase in the use of renewable energy is underway following the provision of solar lanterns, and a wider construction of a solar power plant within the Mafraq governorate planned in 2016 to provide a sustainable source of energy.

### Higher Education

- In response to limited opportunities available for refugees wishing to access accredited higher education in spite of the high demand; whether for recent graduates of secondary school, or students who were forced to interrupt their university studies, partnerships are being established with educational institutions in Mafraq to provide accredited skills training for both Syrian refugees residing in Zaatari and Jordanian students within the Governorate.

### Targeting vulnerability

- To ensure that assistance is provided to those most in needs, humanitarian actors in Zaatari are transitioning towards a unified approach to target NFI and ultimately cash assistance to vulnerable groups within the Camp's population. This will include a substantive research to assess the scope of the social safety net structure provided to the Camp's population, while providing a greater understanding of the camp population's social networks.

## PRESENCE IN THE CAMP

- ACTED, Bab Al Amond, CBM, FCA, FPSC, Quest Scope, Handicap International, ICRC, IMC, IOM, IRC, JHAS, IRD, JEN, JHAS, KSA, LWF, MDM, Mercy Corps, Nour Hussein Foundation, NRC, Oxfam, Qatari Red Crescent, Relief International, Royal Police and Gendarmerie, SC International, SC Jordan, SRAD, UNWOMEN, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, WVI.



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