



Weekly Inter-agency Situational Report - JORDAN  
Syrian Refugee Response Update  
22 July to 28 July 2013  
(unless stated)



*This weekly update provides a snapshot of the 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. Fact and Figures and Highlights

### Fact and Figures:

- **Government of Jordan (GoJ) estimates** that there are **some 600,000 Syrians of concern to UNHCR** in the Kingdom.
- **Statistics – Syrians of concern to UNHCR on 28 July 2013**
  - Total **registered** individuals: 442,041
  - Total individuals **waiting registration**: 63,830
  - Total **registered individuals and waiting registration**: 505,871
  - Total **registered individuals in Zaatari camp**: 131,773
  - Total **registered individuals in the Emirates Jordan Camp (EJC)**: 3,816
  - Total **registered individuals in urban areas**: 306,457
  - The **majority of the urban registered Syrians** are in Irbid with over 88,000 individuals followed by Amman with near 85,000 persons.
  - The majority of registered Syrians in Jordan **originate from Da'ra**, i.e. 58 %, followed by Homs (15 %) and Rural Damascus and Damascus (8 % and 6 % respectively)
  - **Near to 70 % of the total registered Syrians in Jordan are in urban areas**; the remaining being in Zaatari and EJC.

### Highlights:

*Japanese Foreign Minister, Fumio Kishida, and U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees, Antonio Guterres, visit Zaatari*

- The Japanese Minister pledged additional support to the Syria refugee response in Jordan. Specific details will follow. The High Commissioner provided a briefing and expressed his appreciation of Japan's support.

Jordan and other countries in the region are having a more regulated border. UNHCR was in contact with the Government of Jordan on this issue, advocating for the admittance of women and children particularly.

See article put out by the Associated Press <http://www.utsandiego.com/news/2013/jul/26/japans-fm-pledges-more-aid-to-syrian-refugees/>.



Japanese Foreign Minister Fumio Kishida, center, listens as United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) representative to Jordan Andrew Harper, right, gestures during a visit with U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees Antonio Guterres, left, at Zaatari refugee camp near Mafraq, some 8 kilometers (5 miles) from the Syrian border, on Friday, July 26, 2013. Japan's foreign minister Fumio Kishida pledged to increase support for Syrian refugees, after touring Jordan's Zaatari camp with United — AP

#### ***Mr Gordon, advisor to President Obama***

- 26 July: Mr Gordon, advisor to President Obama, visited the camp accompanied by the US Ambassador to Jordan. He was briefed by the Representative and HC a.i, the Camp Manager, UNICEF, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA) and the Syrian Refugee Camp Directorate (SRDC).

#### ***Ambassador of France to Jordan visited Zaatari camp***

- 25 July: Ambassador of France to Jordan visited the camp, along with Military and Political attaches of the Embassy, as well as the Commander of the French Field Hospital. She was briefed by the Camp Manager on latest developments and vision for the camp.

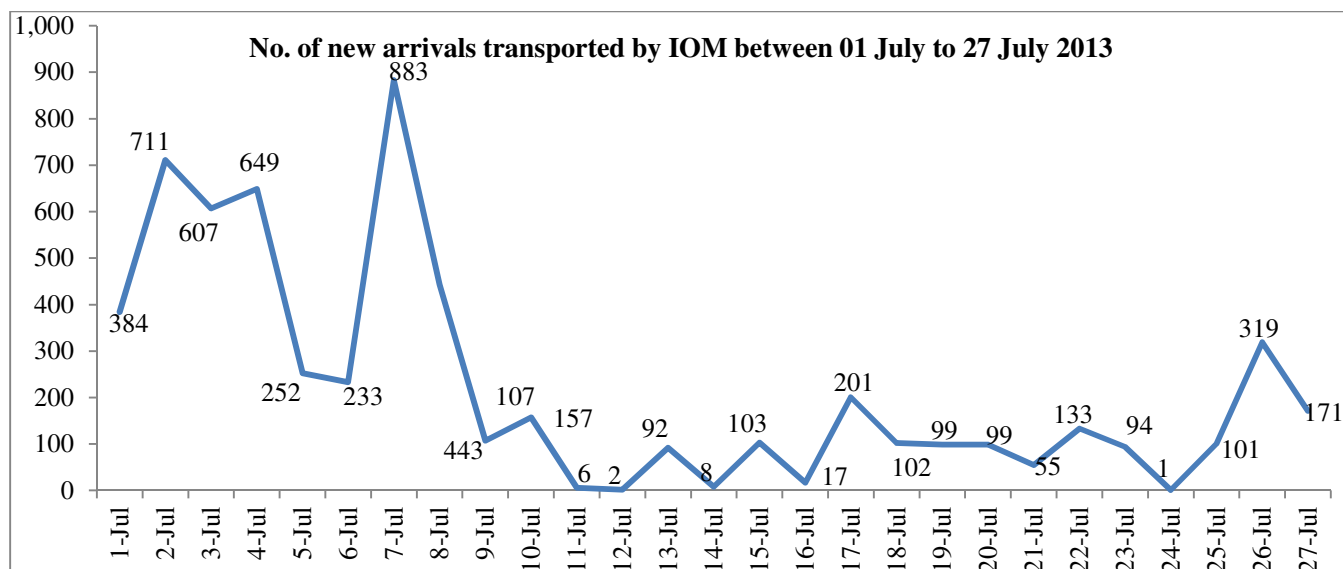
## **II. Situation Overview:**

### **Demographics:**

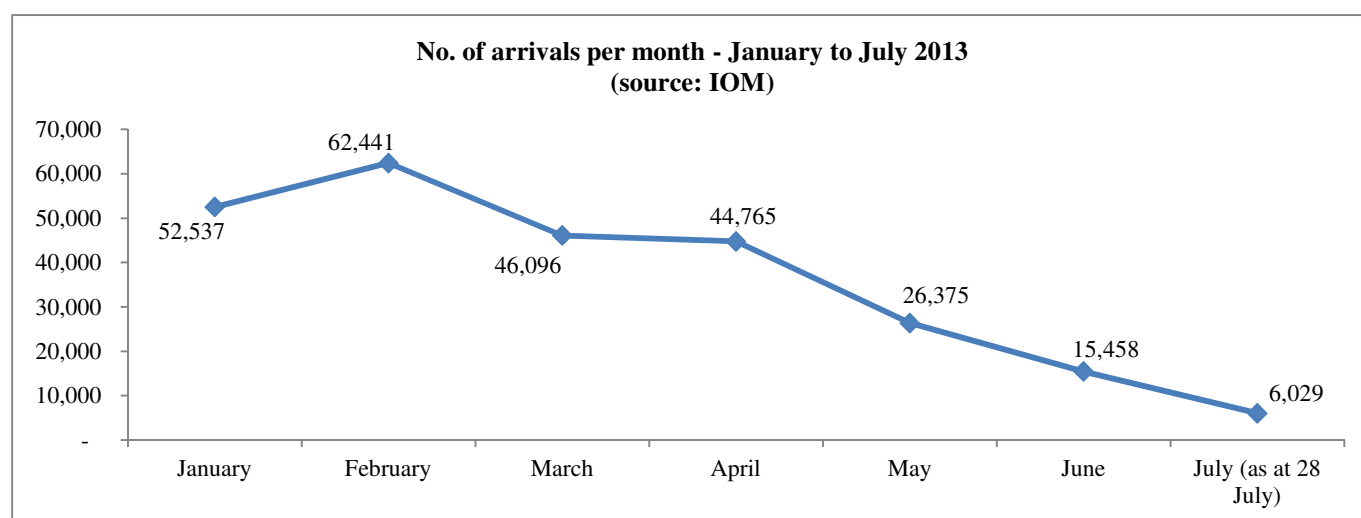
#### ***Overall***

The Government of Jordan estimates that some 600,000 Syrians of concern now live in the Kingdom. UNHCR has registered 441,974 individuals; another 63,830 are waiting to be registered, bringing the total to over 505,000 Syrians. The decrease in numbers in comparison to the previous reporting is due to the number of spontaneous returns from Zaatari and bail-outs combined with the very few arrivals during the reporting period.

To date, the total number of Syrian refugees transported by IOM/JAF is 331,474 since July 2012. Despite an increase of some 200 persons compared to previous week only 874 individuals were transported by IOM from the border to Zaatari between 21 and 27 July; breakdown per day can be found in the following chart:

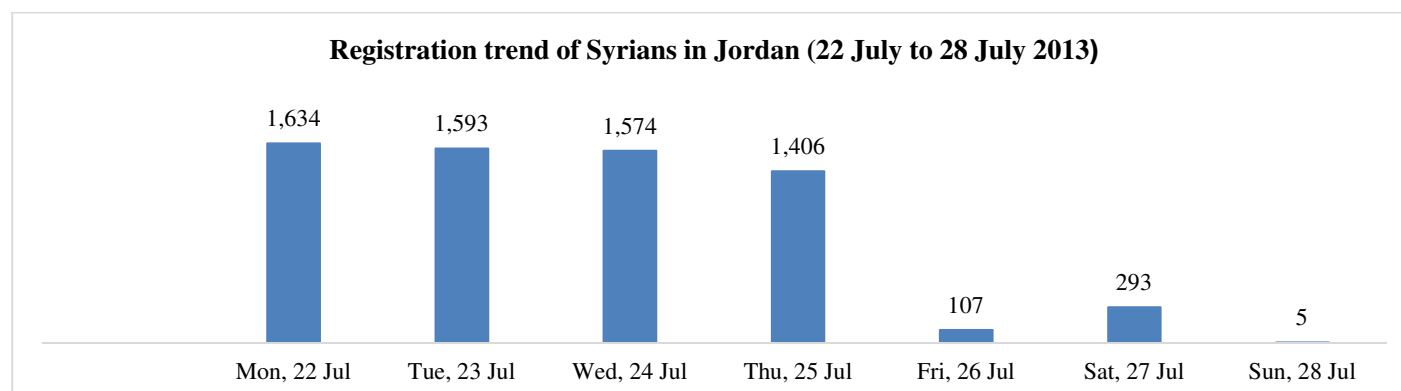


Based on figures and trends, July has the lowest number of arrivals in the last 12 months, since the opening of Zaatari camp on 29 July 2013. New arrivals in July 2013 represent only 2 per cent of the total arrivals since the beginning of the year. The important decrease started in May as of some 50 per cent less than the previous month was observed. While January and February solely equaled some 47 per cent of the total transported persons since the beginning of the year, the total between May to July, was roughly 19 per cent for more almost three months. Pls see chart thereafter.



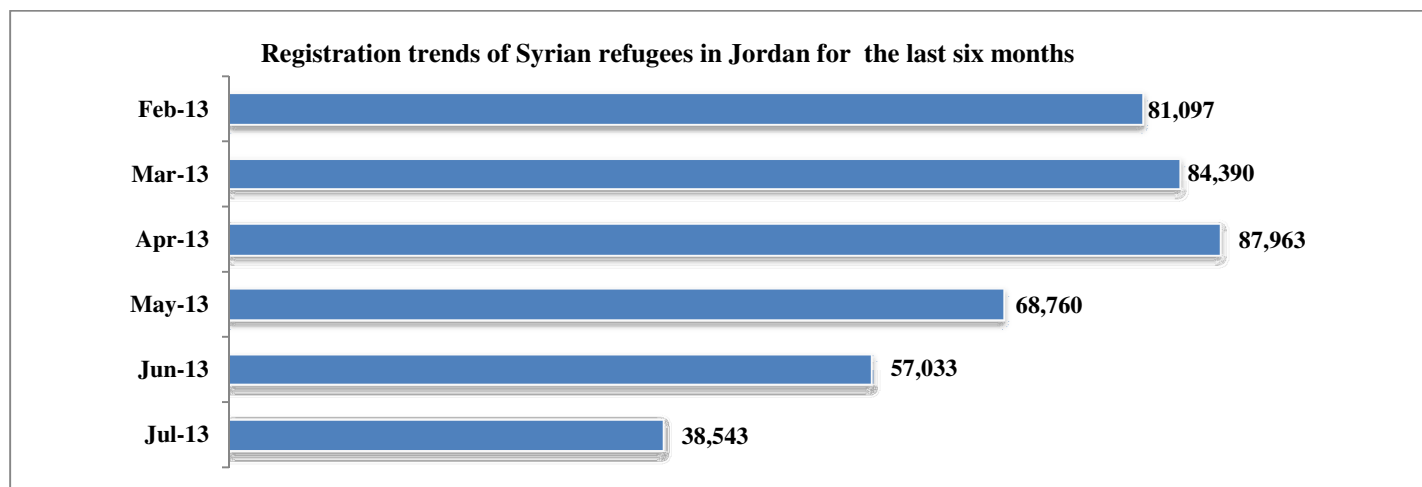
### **Registration trend**

Between 22 July and 27 July, 6,612 individuals have been registered in Jordan (a decrease of some 1,000 persons compared to last report), as follows:



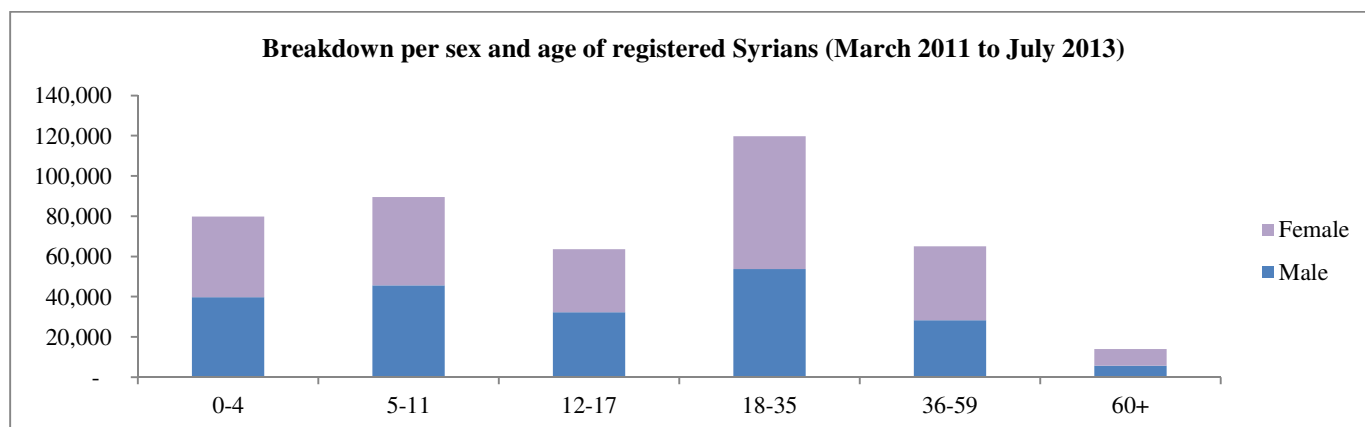
Out of the total number of registered Syrians during the reporting period, the majority were registered in Amman with a total of over 65 per cent (slight decrease of 5 per cent compared to last week), followed by Irbid with 22 per cent and Zaatari with 13 per cent. The reduced number of registered persons in Zaatari is also linked to the decrease in the number of new arrivals, as mentioned earlier. Details can found under the section “Registration/Zaatari”.

Of the past six months, May, June and July, have faced the lowest numbers of registered individuals. Reasons are most likely due to the decrease in the number of arrivals, political and security situation in Syria, increase of spontaneous departures, increase of bail-outs, UNHCR’s update and deactivation exercise in Zaatari, and possibly the fact that individuals do not register upon arrival. The chart below illustrates the decrease since February 2013 to 28 July 2013.



The above-mentioned reasons can also explain the decrease in the number of individuals awaiting registration. As at 28 July, some 64,000 individuals, or 13 per cent, out of a total of 505,000, were waiting to be registered, whereas at the end of March 2013, some 30 per cent of the total individuals were waiting to be registered. In the meantime, UNHCR Amman went through an emergency registration process with double shifts plus Irbid registration center opened.

During the reporting time, the sex and age breakdown of Syrians of concern in Jordan was very similar to previous reports, the majority being children and females and percentages remain unchanged. Below is the chart confirming on age and sex breakdown of the registered population since March 2011 (as at 28 July 2013).



A total of 231,459 persons - or 52 per cent of the registered population - are females. Amongst the total number of females registered in Jordan, the trend is similar to previous reports; the majority being aged between 18 and 35 years old, followed by female children aged between 5 to 11 years old.

Although the overall majority are females, the majority amongst the children population (0 to 17 years old) are males. Most of the male children are aged between 5 to 11 years old followed by those who are between 0 to 4 years old. Figures confirm previous trends.

In terms of age, children represent the majority as they represent some 54 per cent of the registered population. According to UNICEF, one in every five refugees is under five years old.

## Funding Situation

### Income

At the regional level, the funding level remained unchanged, as at 22 July 2013.

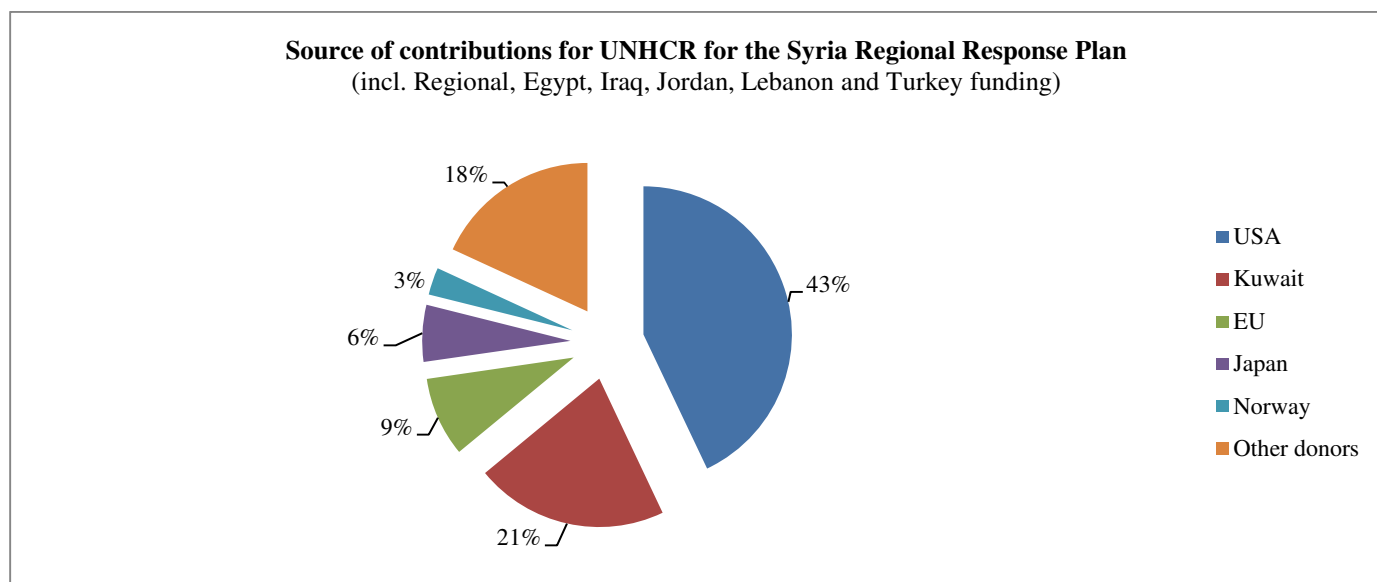
Of the overall Regional Response Plan (RRP) requirements (all agencies) covering January to December 2013, some 38 per cent are funded. Pls see details below.

Revised RRP requirements	\$2,981,640,112
Funding received	\$1,125,895,563
% funded	<b>38%</b>

At the RRP funding level (overall), the USA, Kuwait, the EU and Japan and the United Kingdom are the five top donors, at regional level. Contributions from governmental donors represent 83 per cent of the total RRP funding. The remaining contributions originate from CERF, ERF, and other donors and allocations. The RRP funding tracking all agencies can found on <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/regional.php>.

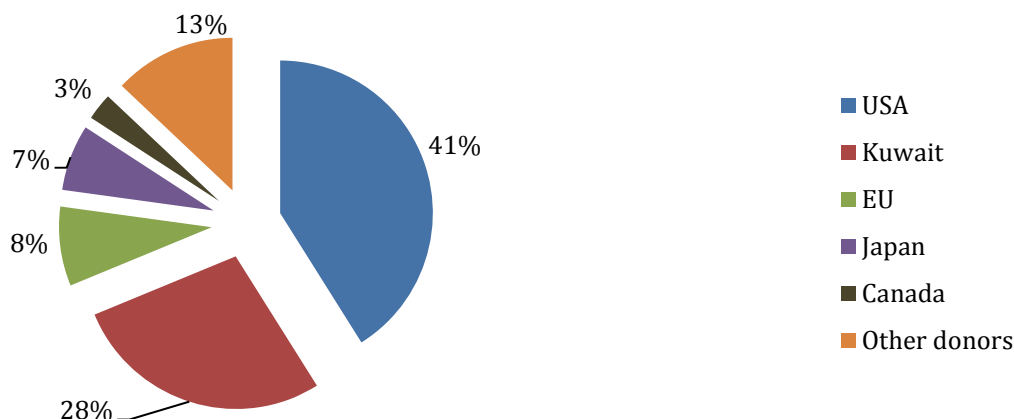
As at 25 July 2013, UNHCR's funding level within the RRP stands at 45 per cent, with a total level of contributions amounting to USD 528.3 million. The total amount during this reporting period is slightly lower than the previous due to some internal fixing for Denmark, Germany and Spain.

As per UNHCR's requests included in the RRP (all countries), the UNHCR's top five donors remain the USA, Kuwait, the EU, Japan and Norway at the regional level. More precisely, the USA contributed 43 per cent of the total funds received by UNHCR earmarked to the Syrian situation overall. This is followed by Kuwait with 21 per cent, the EU with 9 per cent, Japan with 6 per cent, Norway with 3 per cent and the 18 remaining per cent are funded by other donors.



At the country level, UNHCR Jordan's current level of funding within the RRP requirements remains equal since last report with USD 171,633,762. The top five donors remain as follows: USA, Kuwait, EU, Japan and Canada. Altogether, these donors contribute 87 per cent of the total UNHCR funding for Jordan.

**Source of contributions to UNHCR Jordan within the RRP**



### III. Protection

#### Highlights

##### *New arrivals*

- Numbers have decreased significantly. As a new trend, the majority of arrivals entered through the Eastern, unofficial border unlike the previous period when new arrivals were mostly entering through the official Western border crossings. During the reporting period, official government sources stated that the borders remained open. Unverified reports inform of the presence of Syrians waiting to enter Jordan in towns close to the border.

#### Legal

A joint SRCD/UNHCR/UNICEF training has been agreed for the new SRCD staff in Zaatari. The induction training is planned to cover basic refugee law principles, including the national legislative framework, the Governance plan, an introduction to SGBV and child protection prevention and response principles, and will involve trainers from the Family Protection Department (FPD) and Juvenile Police Department (JPD).

#### Registration

##### *Zaatari*

- Total arrivals to Zaatari camp from 22 July to 28 July amounted to 819 individuals. 827 individuals were registered by UNHCR (including refugees who did not register upon arrival but at a later stage). As mentioned previously, July encounters the lowest number of new arrivals since January 2013.
- Just below 50 % of the totals registered during the week were females; however females between the ages of 18-35 remained the majority.
- A total of 496 individuals (113 cases) from Zaatari were bailed out or travelled abroad according to the information reported to UNHCR. Their ration cards (RC) were collected and inactivated.
- This week, and for the first time, Rural Damascus is the main place of origin for those registered (31.88%), followed closely by Homs (31.04%).

### Spontaneous returns

- During the reporting period, some 1,200 individuals returned to Syria.

#### **Amman**

- The total registered Syrian applicants from 22 July to 25 July in Amman came to 4,354 individuals (over 1,200 cases). The majority were females and the most frequent age group was 18-35 years old – majority of whom are females.
- Damascus and rural Damascus remained of the main areas of origin (30.9%); followed by Dar'a (25.7%), Homs (17.9%), Aleppo (7.6%) as well as Hama (6.2%).
- The majority of PoCs, are staying in Amman (60.83%), Mafraq (10.73%), Zarqa (9.16%). The others mainly in Irbid, Jarash and Ajloun).

#### **Irbid**

- The total registered Syrian applicants from 22 July to 25 July amounted to 1,431 individuals (over 380 cases).
- Some 55 % of the total registered were females, predominantly aged 18-35.
- The majority of those registered were coming from Dar'a (86.5%). The main villages of origin for Dar'a governorate were Dar'a town, Tiba, Ghariyeh Al-Sharqeyeh, and Tefas. Rural Damascus was the second governorate of origin (5.5%), Homs (3.5%) and Damascus (2.1%).
- The majority of those registered reside in Irbid (82.4%), Ajlun (7.3%) and Jarash (5.9%).

#### **Emirates Jordan Camp (EJC)**

- During the reporting period, no Syrians were transferred to EJC.
- The current capacity of EJC is reached (more than 4,200 Syrians have been registered in EJC – deduction made of those who have left spontaneously to Syria). Some 30 caravans are reserved for family reunification from Zaatari to EJC. An expansion of the camp will commence in a few weeks to accommodate an additional 5,000 individuals. UNHCR site planners will assist in the process.
- A total of 506 individuals were bailed out from EJC and over 310 left the camp spontaneously since its opening in April 2013.

### **Child Protection (CP)**

So far this year, UNICEF and partners have provided psychosocial support to 68,113 children and adolescents (47 % male), with 15 per cent of these children and adolescents receiving more focused and more specialized case management services. Further, over 145,000 visits by children have been recorded in all playgrounds in camps to access recreational activities since January 2013. Additionally, UNICEF partners have reached 15,559 individuals (39 % male) with awareness-raising messages on child labour, violence against children, early marriages, education, and gender based violence.

In the first half of 2013, UNHCR conducted specialized training sessions for 200 individuals involved in child protection, including humanitarian and government partners, and UNHCR staff. Trainings covered specialized topics such as the Best Interests Determination (BID) process and the role of the BID Panel, as well as training on child protection in emergencies and the referral pathway.

The National Council for Family Affairs (NCFA) launched the adoption manual with the support of UNHCR and Save the Children International. The Queen of Jordan was present for the launch of the manual. During the ceremony, the purpose of the manual and the linkages between Sharia law and adoption in the Jordanian context were addressed.

The initially planned launch, though the CP SWG, of the IASC Child Protection Minimum Standards and the UNHCR Framework for Child Protection was postponed to take place after Ramadan. This will facilitate the involvement of government institutions.



UNICEF supports 58 Child and Adolescent Friendly Spaces (CFS/AFS): 42 in camps and 16 in host communities) to provide psychosocial support to children. A further 10 playgrounds and multipurpose courts are supported in Zaatari, KAP, and CC camps to provide recreational activities.

Since January 2013, UNICEF and partners have conducted specialized training sessions for 357 (44 % male) frontline workers (such as social workers, community mobilisers, case workers and animators) on child protection in emergencies, child friendly spaces and psychosocial support programming for children in humanitarian situations. A further 468 volunteers (60 % male) have been trained with specialized training sessions around child protection in emergencies and psychosocial support programming. These individuals are working side by side with frontline workers to assist UNICEF partners to scale up child protection response in camps and host communities.

In the first six months of 2013, child protection agencies identified and provided appropriate response services to 816 unaccompanied and separated children, including 336 individuals in camps and 480 in urban areas, according to UNHCR registration data. UNHCR and UNICEF, together with their partners IRC and NHF continue to provide specialized assistance to separated and unaccompanied children, including through regular case management conferences and the organization of Best Interest Determination (BID) Panels. In the first half of 2013, the BID Panel in Zaatari made recommendations for follow-up best on the best interests of over 50 children, while the BID Panel based in Amman, which covers all urban areas in Jordan, made recommendations for 113 children.

The newly-launched Inter-Agency Emergency Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for the Prevention of and Response to Child Protection and Gender Based Violence in Jordan also aim to indicate which organizations are responsible for action in the four main response areas: security, health, psychosocial support, and law and justice. The standard operating procedures are an important development as they will ensure that survivors of gender-based violence and children exposed to protection risks will be referred to appropriate specialized response services in a timely manner. These procedures will be accompanied by a training programme and be widely disseminated to ensure that refugees and host communities are aware of the services available, and where they can be accessed.

In order to better assess the impact of psychosocial services in camps, UNICEF Jordan (in partnership with Columbia University, World Vision International and Mercy Corps Jordan) are planning an impact evaluation of the Child Friendly Spaces (CFS) programming in Azraq refugee camp. UNICEF Iraq is conducting a similar evaluation. A team of trainers from Columbia University and World Vision International conducted a five-day training in Amman to prepare for this impact evaluation. UNICEF Jordan, UNICEF Iraq and Mercy Corps staff participated. In Jordan, the process will start with setting up a baseline immediately after the opening of the Azraq refugee camp.

## **Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV)/GBV**

Since the beginning of the year, UNHCR conducted seven trainings on SGBV and the protection of women, as part of a larger training plan on protection issues, for NGOs, government authorities, legal practitioners and judges. Several of these trainings also targeted newly-recruited UNHCR registration, protection, community services and field staff, with the aim of improving identification mechanisms, especially during registration. A total of 140 participants participated in the training sessions.

The Strategy and the Work Plan of the (S)GBV Sub-Working in Amman were endorsed by the members. Both documents will be uploaded on to the UNHCR web portal. It was noted that these are living documents that may be modified when reviewed for reporting purposes.

UNHCR and Save the Children facilitated a GBV SWG meeting in Zaatari Camp. The meeting reviewed the field SWG Work Plan. The Work Plan is the result of a consultation process involving the GBV SWG, the Protection Working Group in Amman, and other GBV actors in the region. The implementation of the plan will be discussed during the next meeting following the finalization and the endorsement of the plan by the members. The findings of the UNHCR Inter-agency Participatory Assessment were presented and the members agreed to take part in the next phase of the assessment, which will consist of feedback sessions with the refugee



community. It was also confirmed that training on the recently launched GBV and CP SOPs will take place in Zaatari. The roll-out plan is currently been prepared.

The advocacy messages prepared by the GBV SWG in close collaboration with the CP SWG have been printed by UNHCR and Save the Children on t-shirts that will be distributed amongst interested partners. It was also announced that a plan for the roll-out and implementation of the recently launched GBV and CP SOPs is being prepared by UNHCR, Save the Children and other members of the case management task force including UNICEF, UNFPA and NCFA.

At the Azraq Coordination meeting, it was agreed that the CP and GBV SWGs would discuss the modalities and timing for the activation of Field Working Groups at Azraq level in light of the planned opening of the camp on 1 September. In addition, UNHCR indicated availability to provide induction training to SRCD in Azraq, similar to the training planned by UNHCR and UNICEF for the SRCD in Zaatari.

The UNHCR Regional Research Team mission to Jordan continued, with meetings and interviews with refugees and with key players organized in coordination with UNHCR country office Amman staff. In addition, the mission met with camp management, UNHCR SGBV focal points and IRC case workers. The findings of the mission will be published online and will serve as advocacy tool.

UNHCR and JRF have started to pilot the module of GBVIMS in RAIS which improves security, confidentiality and compilation of data. Training and follow-up sessions for UNHCR and JRF case managers and case workers are being facilitated by the UNHCR protection and technical team. The findings of this pilot process will be presented to the GBVIMS Task Force members and to the GBVIMS Steering Committee in New York.

IRC conducted a training on the basics of gender-based violence for health care providers in Zaatari as part of a three-month project with UNFPA on SGBV. Emphasis was on the referral pathways to facilitate appropriate and timely referral.

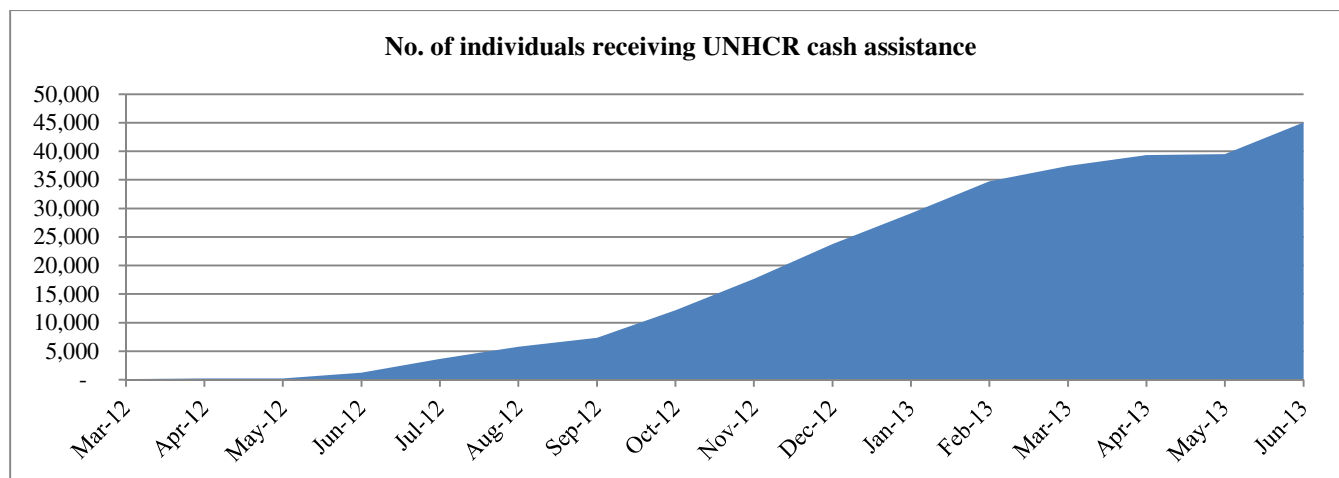
## Community Services (CS) and Community Mobilization

### *Cash assistance*

During the month of June, 11,867 cases or 45,033 Syrian refugees living in urban areas received cash assistance. In addition, there are another 4,956 cases that have been identified as eligible and 22,832 cases awaiting assessment. The top donors for the UNHCR 2013 cash assistance programme for Syrians so far are: Japan, ECHO and Kuwait.

An average of 88 JD per month is being provided per case and each case has an average of 3.8 persons.

The below chart shows the increase of individuals receiving UNHCR's cash assistance since March 2012 to June 2013. Over a period of 12 months, the number of individuals receiving cash assistance increased from some 2,000 to just over 45,000.



The number of non-Syrian refugees meeting vulnerability and eligibility criteria for urgent cash assistance is increasing. This poses another challenge for UNHCR to address the increasing need in cash assistance.

### ***Community services (CS)***

In Zaatari camp, UNHCR units, partners and donors are still working on an urgent solution for the provision of diapers for infants aged 0-24 months and for replenishment of hygiene kits for longer term residents in the camp.

Street leader meetings were held in Districts 3, 5, 4 and 12. The focus of the discussions was on food and on the new system 'Cash for Work'. The creation of a drainage system in the camp was also discussed.

The construction of three community kitchens, built by the refugees in district 8, has commenced. Thanks to IRD for their support with this project.

CS staff in Districts 1 & 2 have commenced a verification process of street leaders, street by street, as well as creating a data base of refugees' skills in the Districts.

## **Education**

The number of children registered for catch-up classes run by UNICEF/RI in the Remedial Education Center and the School III in Zaatari camp as well as in KAP and Cyber City, totals 1,267.

The number of youth registered in the Zaatari Youth Programme run by UNICEF/NRC has reached 483. Amongst activities, IT literacy was provided thanks to desktop computers that were donated to the youth center in June by UNICEF. An IT curriculum is being adapted by NRC.

Facts assessment indicates large numbers of refugee children are not attending schools regularly in urban and camp locations. UNHCR and UNICEF continue to advocate with education partners, refugee communities and parents on school attendance.

A comprehensive education strategy has been developed by UNHCR to address refugee children school attendance, quality education and safe learning environment and increasing opportunities for children to get back to school. Complementing to this issue, UNICEF have commenced a "Back-to-School" campaign to assist partners in their outreach campaigns in both camps and host community settings. UNICEF completed three days training in the "Communication for Development" (C4D) for Save the Children Jordan's outreach team, to develop a sustainable approach to reach families, communities - including religious leaders and street leaders, as well out-of-school children about importance of education with effective key education messages.

An assessment of the capacity of public schools to accommodate Syrian students in host communities is expected to be completed in early August. The assessment will provide information for UNICEF/MoE and will inform decisions on which schools require double-shifting and/or additional classrooms.

## **IV. Health and Nutrition**

**(Pls see full report on <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/country.php?id=107>)**

### ***Main highlights and situation update***

- IOM continued new arrival vaccination in Zaatari and EJC camp supported by MoH, UNHCR and UNICEF. From 17 July 2013 to 23 July 2013 157 refugees vaccinated against polio, 625 against measles and 136 were provided with Vitamin A. From 17th to 23rd July 2013 IOM medical team provided health checks upon arrival to Zaatari camp for 783 refugees; 18 persons with medical conditions requiring immediate referral or treatment were referred to health agencies within Zaatari.
- Ministry of Health (MoH) presented preliminary results of WHO supported health facility assessment (details in the full report)

- Azraq camp will open on the 1st of September; one IMC supported primary health care centre in village 3 will be ready by this date
- A new medical mobile unit offering reproductive health services started operating in the south of Jordan, by Aman Association with funding from UNFPA.
- JHAS mobile medical unit reduced services in Southern Governorates in order to increase coverage in Zarqa to 3 times a week.
- Total number of Syrians vaccinated against measles (ages 6 months up to 15 years) was 81,448. Coverage survey conducted by WHO demonstrated 86% coverage in Syrians and 90% in Jordanians.
- No new confirmed cases of measles in Zaatari. Total remains at 16. Preparation started for the National Measles, Rubella, Polio vaccination and Vitamin A supplementation campaign planned for 22nd September – 6 October 2013. All nationalities including Syrians will be targeted.

### ***Reproductive health (RH)***

At the UNFPA site in Zaatari, IFH has conducted an awareness raising session on “Breast Cancer”.

GSF resumed their activities in Zaatari camp in conducting normal deliveries after replacing their tents with caravans.

## **V. Food**

WFP continued to reach vulnerable Syrian refugees living in Jordanian communities with food assistance through vouchers. WFP plans to reach 273,765 beneficiaries through voucher assistance during the month of July, while continuing to add beneficiaries to the voucher assistance scheme on a weekly basis as UNHCR continues to register Syrians living in Jordanian communities.

WFP was prepared to reach up to 144,715 beneficiaries in Zaatari (based on UNHCR camp manifest) during the first July dry food ration distribution cycle starting on 3 July and ending on 17 July. WFP and partner Save the Children reached a total of 117,737 individuals during the cycle. The difference between the expected and actual number of beneficiaries reached is due to inaccuracies in the Zaatari camp manifest due to the lack of recording of camp departure information.

WFP and partner Save the Children are prepared to reach up to 132,000 beneficiaries during the second July dry food ration distribution cycle that started on 21 July and will end on 30 July. Alongside WFP dry food rations and UNHCR complementary food, each beneficiary family received canned corned beef donated by the Saudi Relief Coordination Committee (SRCC).

WFP reached an average of around 4,000 students a day that are enrolled in remedial summer school programmes with fortified date bars during the past week.

WFP continues to distribute around half a million pita bread (27.5mt) every day to the entire population in Zaatari camp from four bread distribution points. Due to beneficiary preferences during Ramadan, the distributions start at 7:00am every morning.

WFP continued to distribute welcome meals to new arrivals, reaching around 800 individuals during the past week. Each new arrival received food rations for twenty-four hours including hummus, fowl, halva, tuna, crackers and juice, before entering the regular WFP camp food assistance on the following day.

Recognizing the importance of restoring a sense of normalcy and dignity to the refugees living in the camps and allowing them to manage household purchases rather than relying on general food distribution, WFP Jordan plans to transition to vouchers in Zaatari camp as well as open Azraq camp with vouchers rather than food. WFP is therefore working to establish supermarkets with the capacity to serve the entire camp populations through vouchers. With these markets, Syrian refugees will be able to exchange WFP food vouchers for preferred commodities including fresh produce and dairy products.

## VI. Water and Sanitation (WASH)

UNICEF partners, THW and World Vision, are progressing steadily with the construction of WASH facilities in the new Azraq camp. Over 468 precast septic tanks (12.5m<sup>3</sup> capacities each) have been installed and 1,410 pits have been dug, ready to receive the tanks. THW and World Vision have continued their work on erecting water storage tanks and laying pipes/tap stands for water supply in the camp. UNICEF/Mercy Corps contracted a local company to start drilling a borehole at Azraq; drilling commenced on 15 July. Once operational, this borehole will provide a sustainable source of water for the new camp. Water supply facilities will be ready for up to 18,000 people and sanitation facilities (toilets and showers) will be installed to serve up to 8,000 people (at the ratio of 1:15) by the end of July.

The collection and disposal of waste water from Zaatari camp continues without any major challenges. On average 1,700m<sup>3</sup> of waste water is collected and removed on a daily basis.

## VII. Shelter, Site Coordination and Management

### *Zaatari*

- A total of 32 caravans were placed this week. This is again, considerably less than the planned projection of 1000 caravans per week. Based on current weekly average of 399 caravans /week since end of February, caravan installation will not be completed until 11 January 2014. Increased high-level advocacy required with donors to address these delays.
- Management of Electrical Team within camp is on-going. The South Korean Consultants, KEPCO, completed their field study and will send final report through within the next week.
- Due to lack of available caravans, only 32 have been placed and over 150 tents erected, as mentioned in the following weekly summary of caravans and tents distribution:

Date	New Arrivals (IOM Report)	No. Tents distributed	No of Caravans Placed	Caravan Donor and District
21-Jul-13	99	32	22	Kuwait in District 3
22-Jul-13	55	14	0	
23-Jul-13	133	0	10	Kuwait in District 3
24-Jul-13	94	45	0	
25-Jul-13	1	7	0	
26-Jul-13	101	15	0	
27-Jul-13	319	42	0	
<b>Sub-Tot</b>	<b>802</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>32</b>	

The expected completion date of caravan distribution to all camp residents is now planned for 7 January 2014.

## VIII. Security

### *Zaatari*

- Few incidents happened during the reporting week. These were against ACTED in districts 8 & 10.

- A Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) document for confiscated food has been created. Confiscated food will not be returned to the camp but will be given to local charities.
- A draft SOP for access control to Zaatari has been circulated.
- The camp radio licenses have now been received from the Government. An extra 500 radios and licenses have been ordered.
- As the Police Operations centre is now too small, some police officers should be moving to the Joint Operations Centre (JOC).
- A camp SOP handbook has now been printed. It includes contact details, radio call signs, fire safety information and a map of the camp.

### ***EJC***

No major incidents to report

### ***Urban***

Irbid and Amman: No major incidents to report.

## X. Partners in Jordan

