



Photo: UNHCR

ZAATARI REFUGEE CAMP

FACTSHEET

December 2015

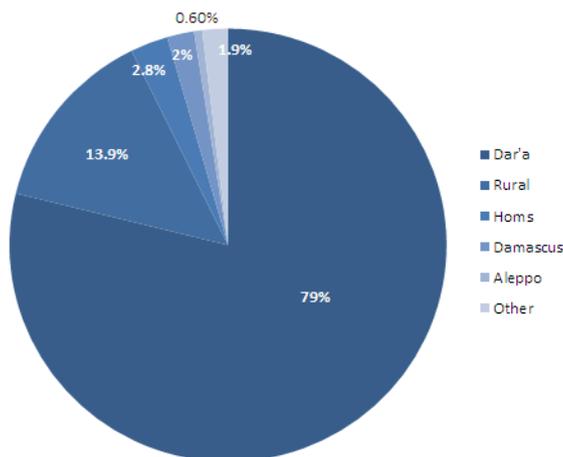
HIGHLIGHTS

<p>Mafraq Governorate, northern Jordan</p>	<p>15 kilometres from the Syrian border</p>	<p>29 July 2012 officially opened</p>	<p>5.3 square kilometres used area of camp</p>
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GENERAL INFORMATION

Population of concern

79,138 persons of concern, exclusively Syrian refugees.

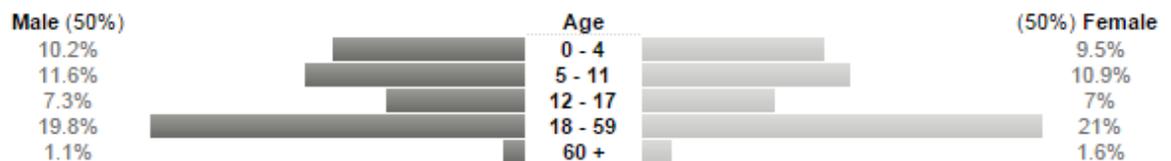


Essential services

Daily and **monthly** support in addition to education and health care.

Service	Amount
Pre-fabricated caravans	24,000
Water per person	35+ litres
Food per person per day	2,100 k/calories
Cash for work per day for entire camp	36,000 JD

Demographic breakdown



Community services

<p>9 schools where 18,041 school-aged children enrolled</p>	<p>27 community centres provide psychosocial support & recreational activities</p>	<p>2 hospitals and 9 health care centres with 120 health volunteers</p>	<p>17.8 metric tons of bread distributed daily</p>
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MAIN ACTIVITIES: FROM EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE TO EARLY RECOVERY

353,000

refugees have passed through the camp

1 in 5

households are headed by a woman

79

average birth rate per week

50

average number of protection cases seen per day in November

Economy

- Zaatari's informal market comprises of estimated **3,000** refugee-operated shops and businesses. 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 in the camp provide **3.4 million litres** of water per day. Water distribution presently takes place via a network of some **82** trucks delivering water.

Sewage and Solid Waste

- A waste water treatment plant treats part of the wastewater, collected and transported by a fleet of sewerage trucks. **750 m3** 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

- Households are connected to Zaatari's electricity grid and have access to electricity **11 hours per day**. UNHCR's two-year **Energy Strategy 2015-2017** will require up to **14 million USD** in funding in order to provide adequate energy to refugees. **A solar power plant** is under construction and should be operational by the end of 2016, which will cover all the energy needs of the camp at minimal operational costs and provide energy to the host community.

Higher Education

- In response to limited opportunities available for the high demand from refugees wishing to access accredited tertiary and higher education – both for recent graduates of secondary school as well as students who were forced to interrupt their university studies –, partnerships are being established with educational institutions in Jordan to provide accredited skills training and academic opportunities.

WORKING WITH PARTNERS

- ACTED, Bab Al Awood, 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, UN WOMEN, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, WVI.



Photo: U.S. Department of State

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