

Jordan – Zaatari Camp

July 2018

Zaatari is home to **78,552** refugees, nearly 20% are under five years old.

Average of **80 births per week**, and **14,000** weekly consultations.

21,400 children are enrolled in **31** schools, with **58** community centres offering activities.

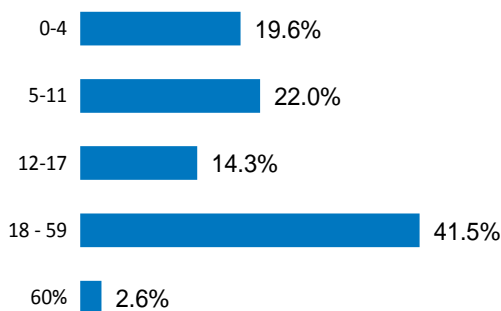
20% of households are female headed.

Total of **5,074** refugees engaged in cash for work inside the camp

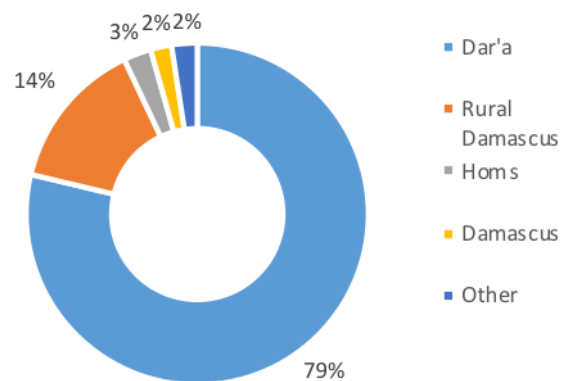
10,000 refugees have work permits. **12%** are women

POPULATION OF CONCERN

Age Range



Place of Origin



UNHCR PRESENCE

Staff:

51 National Staff
7 International Staff

Zaatari Camp, close to Jordan's northern border with Syria has become emblematic of the displacement of Syrians across the Middle East following its establishment in 2012. In that time, the camp's evolution, from a small collection of tents into an urban settlement of some 80,000 persons reflects both the needs and aspirations of the camp's residents and a transition to a more predictable, cost effective and participatory platform for the delivery of assistance. This includes a household level electricity distribution network powered by a Solar PV plant which has been recently inaugurated. The Camp's informal market, reflecting the vibrant trade relationship between the peoples of northern Jordan and southern Syria, comprises of approximately 3,000 informal shops and businesses.

Working with Partners

4 Governmental partners: The Syrian Refugee Affairs Directorate (SRAD), the Ministry of Public Works and Housing (MPWH), the Ministry of Health (MoH) and the Ministry of Education (MoE).

42 Humanitarian partners: Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED), Arab Renaissance for Democracy and Development-Legal Aid, The Eastern Mediterranean Public Health Network (EMPHNET), The UN Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), Fin Church Aid (FCA), Humanity and Inclusion (HI), Holy Land, International Labour Organization (ILO), International Committee of the Red Crescent (ICRC), International Medical Corps (IMC), International Organization for Migration (IOM), International Rescue Committee (IRC), International Relief and Development (IRD), Japan Emergency NGO (JEN), Jordan Humanitarian Aid Society (JHAS), Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), Jordan Training and Development (JTD), Kokyoo naki Kodomotachi (Children without Borders KNK), Kenan Refugee Project (KRP), Lutheran World Federation (LWF), Mercy Corps, Medecins du Monde (MDM), Medecins sans Frontieres (MSF), Noor al Hussein Foundation (NHF), Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), OXFAM, Questscope, Sheikh Thani bin Abdullah Foundation for Humanitarian Services (RAF), Relief International, REACH, Save the Children, Syrian American Medical Society Foundation (SAMS), Syria Needs Analysis Project (SNAP), Saudi National Campaign (SNC), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), UK Policing Support Team, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), UNOPS, UNWOMEN, World Food Programme (WFP), War Child and World Vision (WV).

Main Activities

Protection

- Humanitarian partners in Zaatari support the Government of Jordan's efforts to provide protection services to the camp's residents. This includes safeguarding the right to seek asylum, safety, and equal access to services and durable solutions; strengthening targeted services and assistance for persons with specific needs; protecting children from all forms of harm, exploitation, violence and abuse to ensure their well-being and resilience through giving them space and opportunities to develop themselves; reducing the risk of SGBV and ensure survivors lead a life in dignity; increasing community resilience through engagement and ownership.

Education

- From 2017-2018, rates of school enrolment increased by 3.4 per cent. Currently, 21,400 children, 53 per cent girls and 46 per cent boys, are enrolled in formal schools from an eligible population (6-17yrs) of 24,594. To further the quality of basic education, school expansion, class formation planning, the development of physical infrastructure, together with investment in teaching and supervision practices are seeking to address barriers to enrolment and retention. To compliment formal education, over 2,200 students are enrolled in non-formal education programmes. While 3,500 youth have access to skills training opportunities in the camp, the establishment of quality, relevant, flexible and diverse pathways to certified post-basic and tertiary level learning opportunities is a priority. A total of 102 refugees from the camp have earned the DAFI scholarships and are studying in Jordanian Universities.

Health

- To sustain quality primary health services, building the capacity of national partners to assume greater responsibility for service provision is a priority, while furthering the health status of refugees through self-care. In support of secondary and tertiary health care interventions; including off-camp referrals, priorities include: the integration of Health Information System (HIS) reporting; the mainstreaming of standard operation procedures in instances of sexual and gender based violence; the establishment of a Health Quality Control Committee for assessment and monitoring; a transition to a unified E-Health electronic records system for patient care; the adoption of a health education strategy, the implementation of targeted reproductive health behavioural change programmes; and investments in infrastructure to expand the scope of emergency health care.

Water and Sanitation

- In a bid to improve efficiency, cost effectiveness, sustainability and the overall quality in service delivery, in 2016 three internal water wells were established with a combined daily capacity of 3,800m³, and a wastewater treatment plant with a capacity of 3,600m³/d; to meet the needs of the Camp's population. In addition, a piped water supply distribution system is currently under construction that will ensure piped water delivery to every household in the camp, together with a piped sewerage network, linking the collection system to the wastewater treatment plant. In addition, solid waste management and community-led low cost recycling are priorities.

Community Empowerment and Self-Reliance

- Ensuring access to essential amenities including food, household items, and other priority services remains a necessary component of the assistance. A camp-wide assessment focused on socio-economic vulnerability; combining livelihoods assessment on household skills, experience, income and interests will be implemented to ensure accurate and complete data on vulnerabilities. In this regard, a phased transition to the self-management of needs through cash assistance is envisaged, together with the development of Cash for Work (CFW), skills-training and community-development, livelihoods programming to promote prosperity, stability, and peaceful coexistence. Since the establishment of Zaatari Office of Employment in collaboration with ILO and Ministry of Labour, the office provides employment services and facilitates the issuance of work permits for the camp's residents. It caters to both women and men job seekers and one of its many objectives is to advertise job vacancies and training opportunities for camp residents through job fairs, exhibits and other means. In addition, the work permit has facilitated the mobility of the refugees from and to the camp.

Access to Energy

- A 12.9-megawatt peak solar photovoltaic (PV) plant opened in November 2017 will allow UNHCR to increase the provision of electricity to refugees' homes from the current 8 hours up to 14 hours. This upgrade will ease the living conditions of families in the camp and improve their safety and security, while facilitating the storage of food and allowing children longer hours to do their homework. The plant will help UNHCR save an average of approximately 5 million Euro per year in electricity bills, an amount that could be redirected to expand other vital services to Zaatari camp residents. It is foreseen that other facilities such as hospitals, community centres and offices of humanitarian organisations working on site will also benefit from the electricity generated by the plant.

CONTACTS

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