



**Informal Tented Settlements in Jordan: Key Findings from the Household  
Census**

**June 2014**

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# 1. Introduction

- Priced out of host communities and unable to reside in official camps, increasing numbers of displaced Syrians seeking refuge in Jordan have formed informal tented settlements (ITS) in rural and peri-urban settings.
- **87** informal settlements hosting a total of **7,028** individuals identified across five governorates.
- Time-series comparisons indicate a **113%** increase in the number of settlement residents in comparison to December 2013.

## 2. Methodology

### **Stage 1: Verification**

- REACH field teams deployed to governorates of Al Mafraq, Irbid, Ajloun, Balqa and Al Karak to conduct site verification.
- Re-drafting of data collection tool based on lessons learned from the previous ITS assessment.

### **Stage 2: Household-level Census**

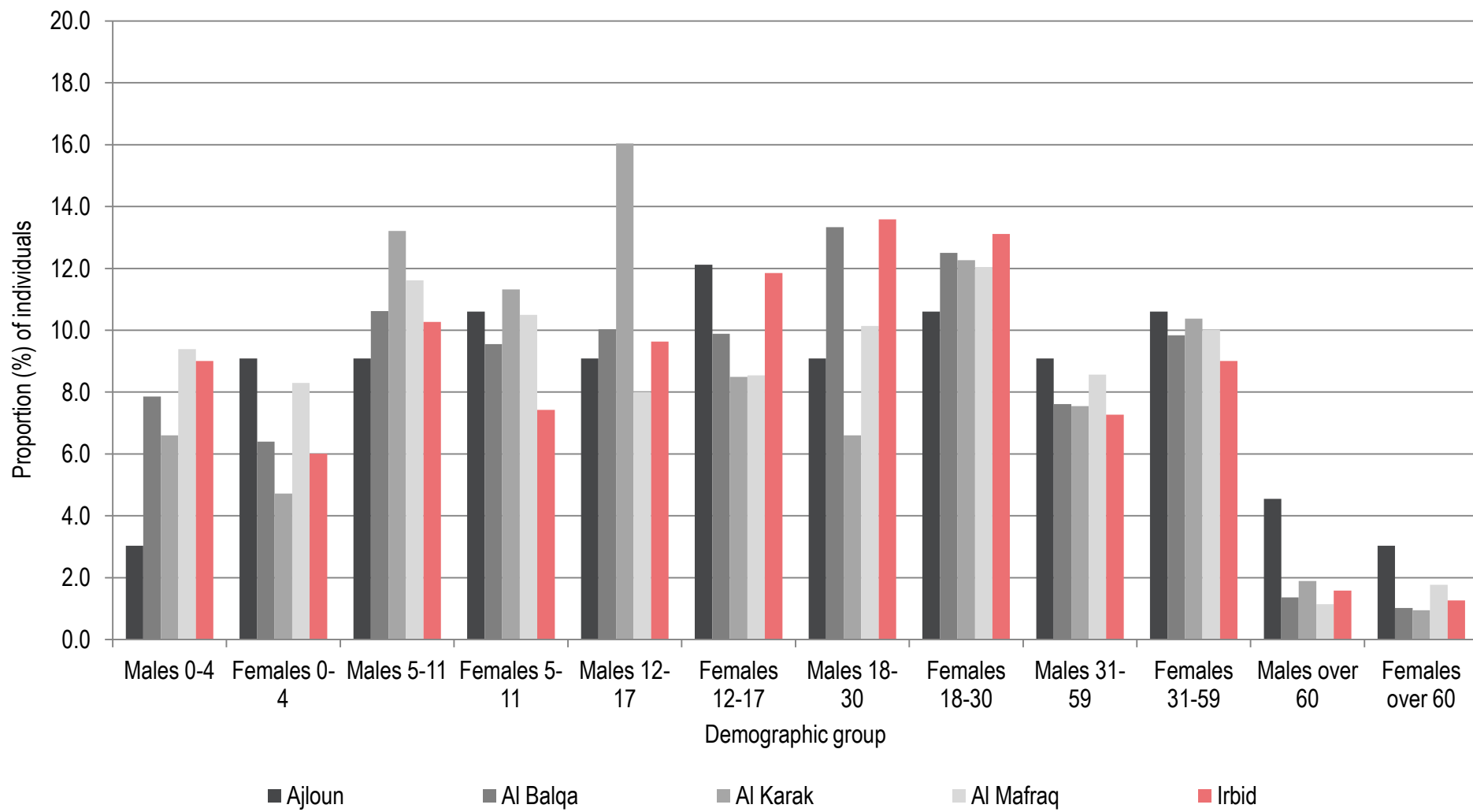
- Data collection across the pre-identified sites.
- REACH GIS capacity applied to cluster settlements based on geographic proximity to ensure maximised coverage of assistance.
- Generation of a randomised P-Coding system to mitigate pre-existing protection concerns.

### 3. Settlement Profiling

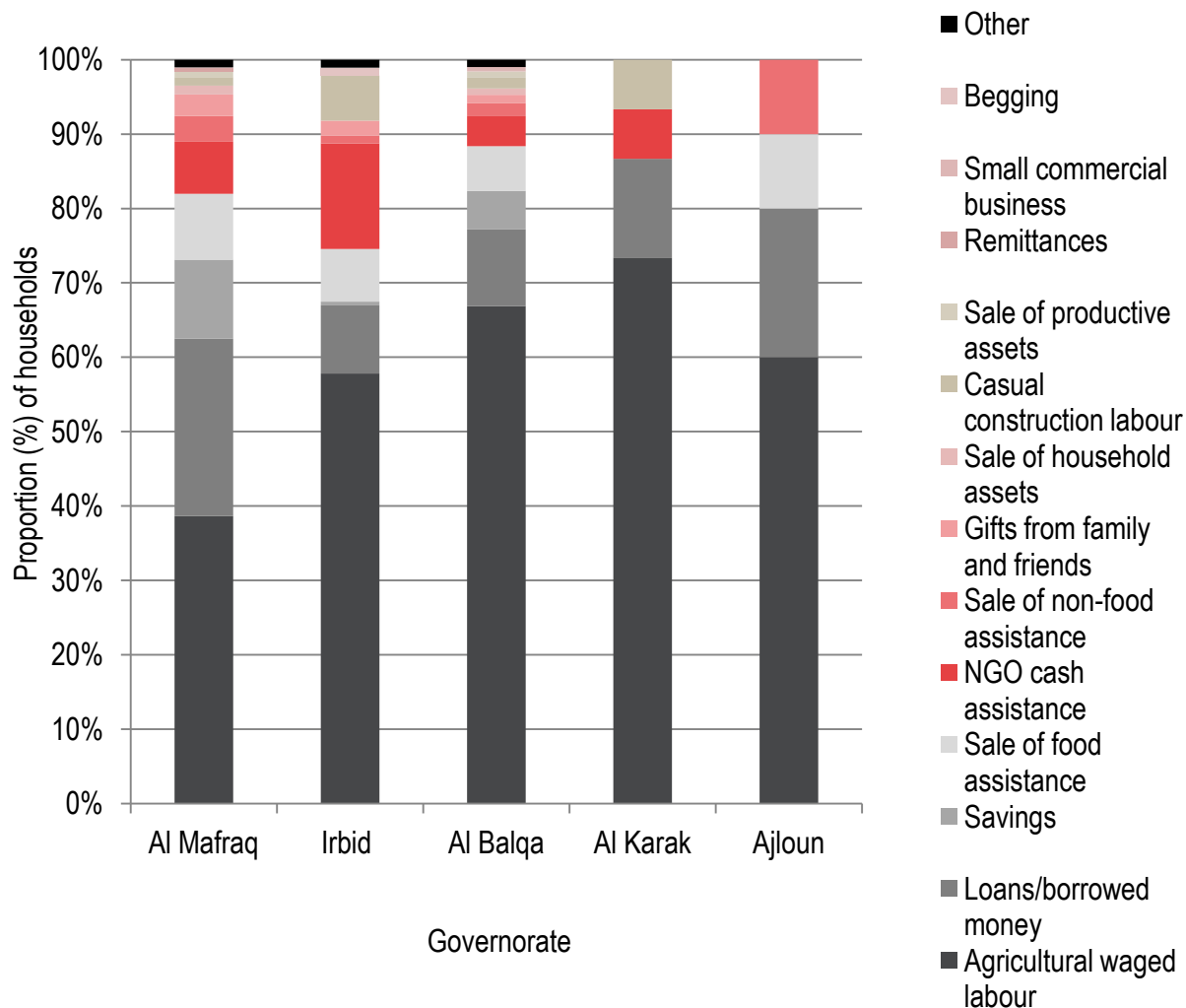
Governorate	Total Number of ITS per Assessed Governorate	Total ITS Population per Assessed Governorate	Proportion (%) of Children Under 18 Relative to Total ITS Population	Average Dependency Ratio per Assessed Governorate
Al Mafrq	54	4,134	56.3	0.7
Irbid	10	633	54.2	0.6
Al Balqa	20	2,063	53.4	0.6
Ajloun	1	66	53	0.7
Al Karak	2	106	56.7	0.6

- A **113% increase** in the total ITS population in comparison to December 2013.
- Minors form the majority of Jordan's informal settlement population.
- **3%** of all settlement residents reported as disabled.

## 4. Demographics



## 5. Primary Sources of Income



0%

Of households reported as without an income.

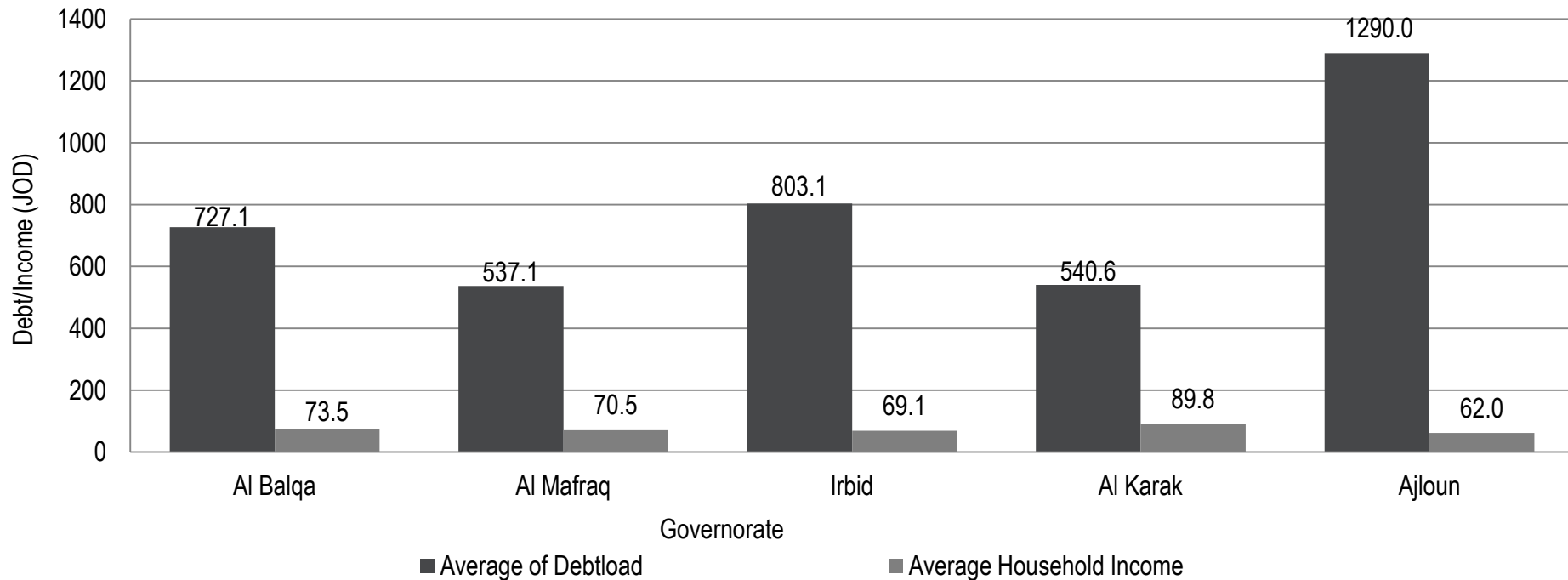
537.1

Average household debt load (JOD).

70.5

Average household income (JOD) over the 30 days prior to the assessment.

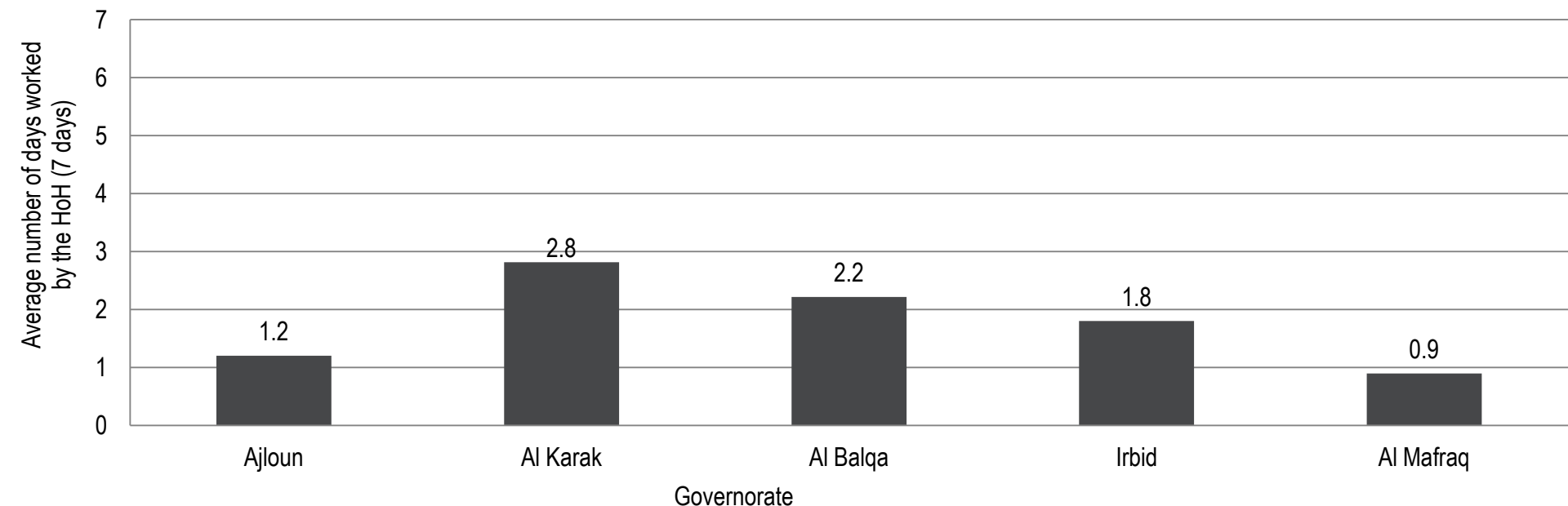
## 6. Livelihoods



- Average debt to income ratio for all governorates is 8:1.
- Long-term debt loads and saturation of casual agricultural labour market due to the persistent drought have had implications across multiple sectors.

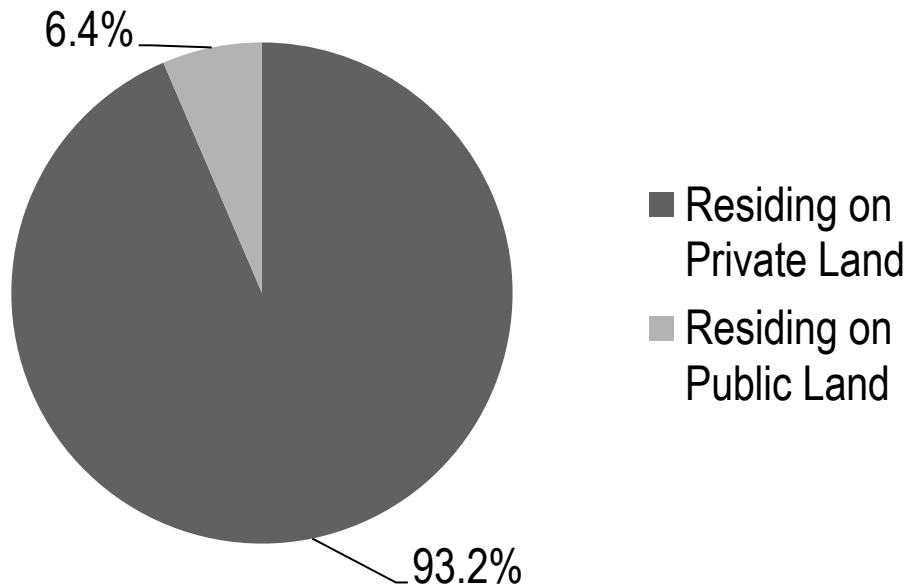


## 7. Livelihoods II



- Pre-harvest season means that per capita allocation labour is scarce.
- Saturation of casual labour market in Al Mafraq by ITS residents may have lead to increased competition and fewer working days per capita.

## 8. Shelter



- Comparisons with December 2013 indicate that less households reside on public land.
- Average cost of rent is 20JOD, a 6.5JOD decrease since December 2013.

87%

Of households reported as **not paying rent**.

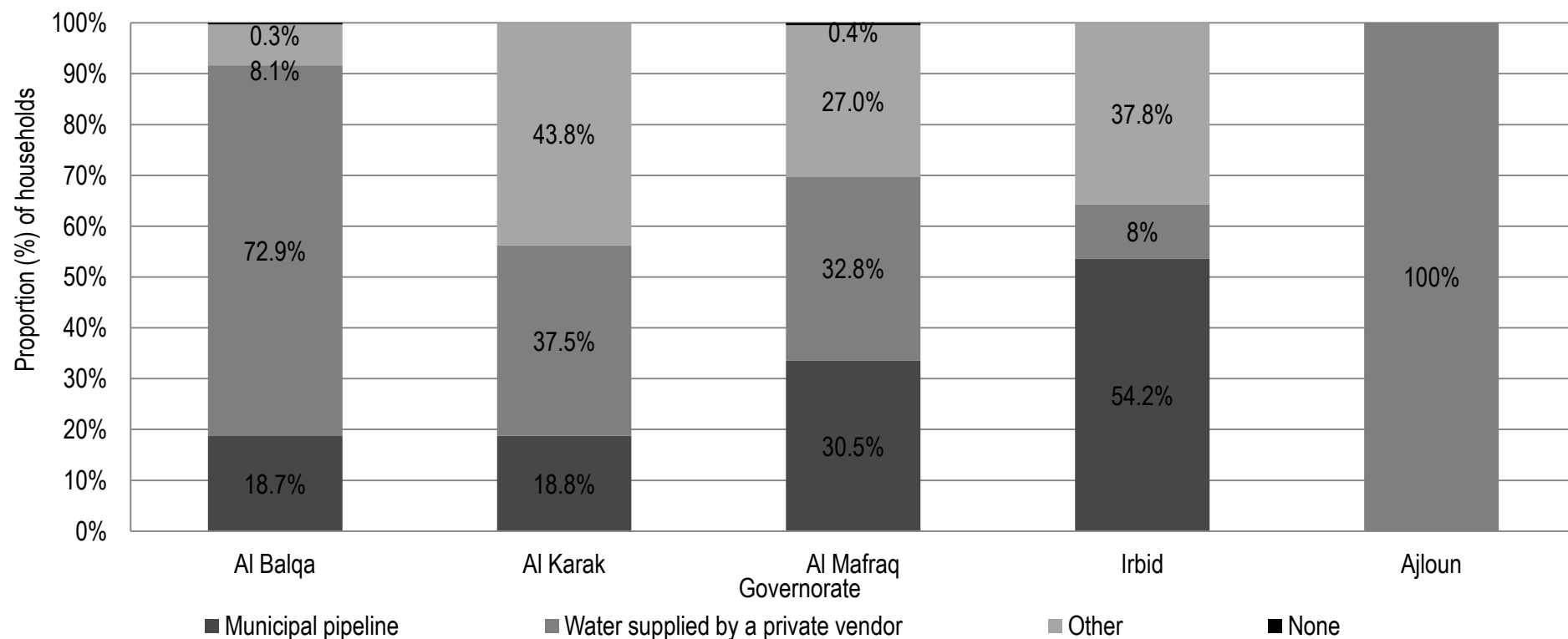
14.4%

Of households threatened with eviction.

93.8%

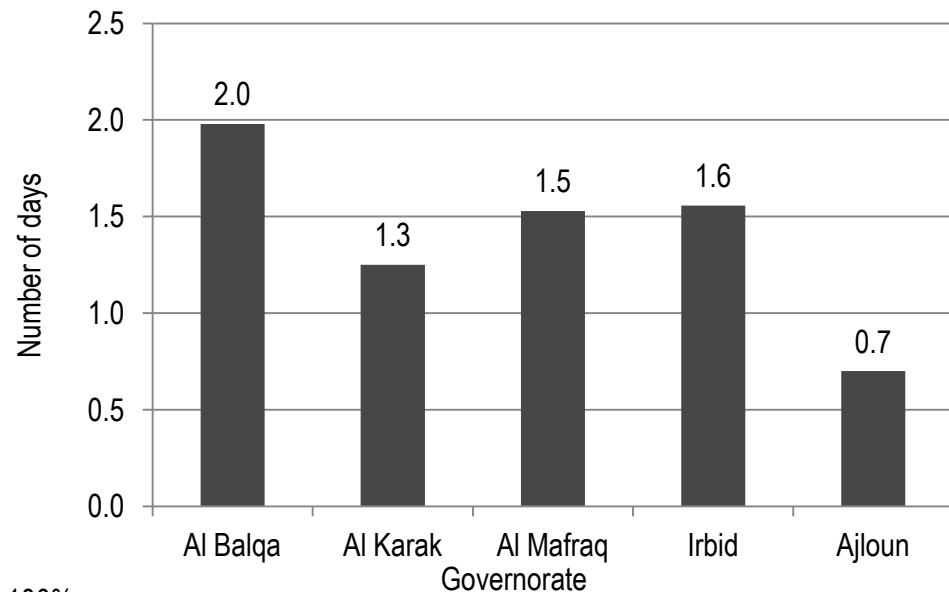
Of households have an informal municipal electricity connection.

## 9. WASH: Water Sourcing

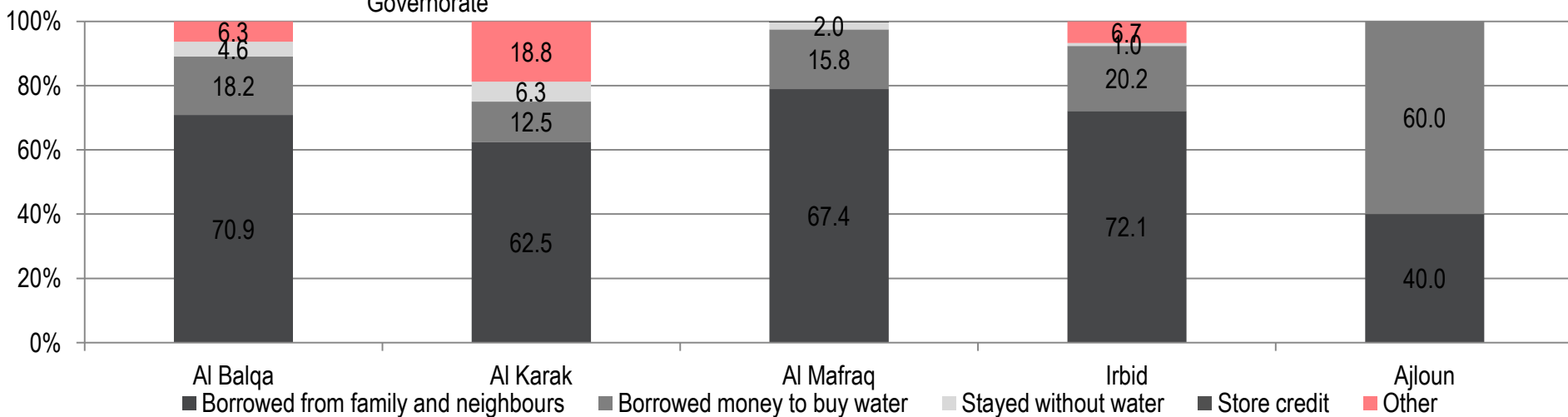


- **48.8%** of households relied on water vendors as their primary source of water for the household.

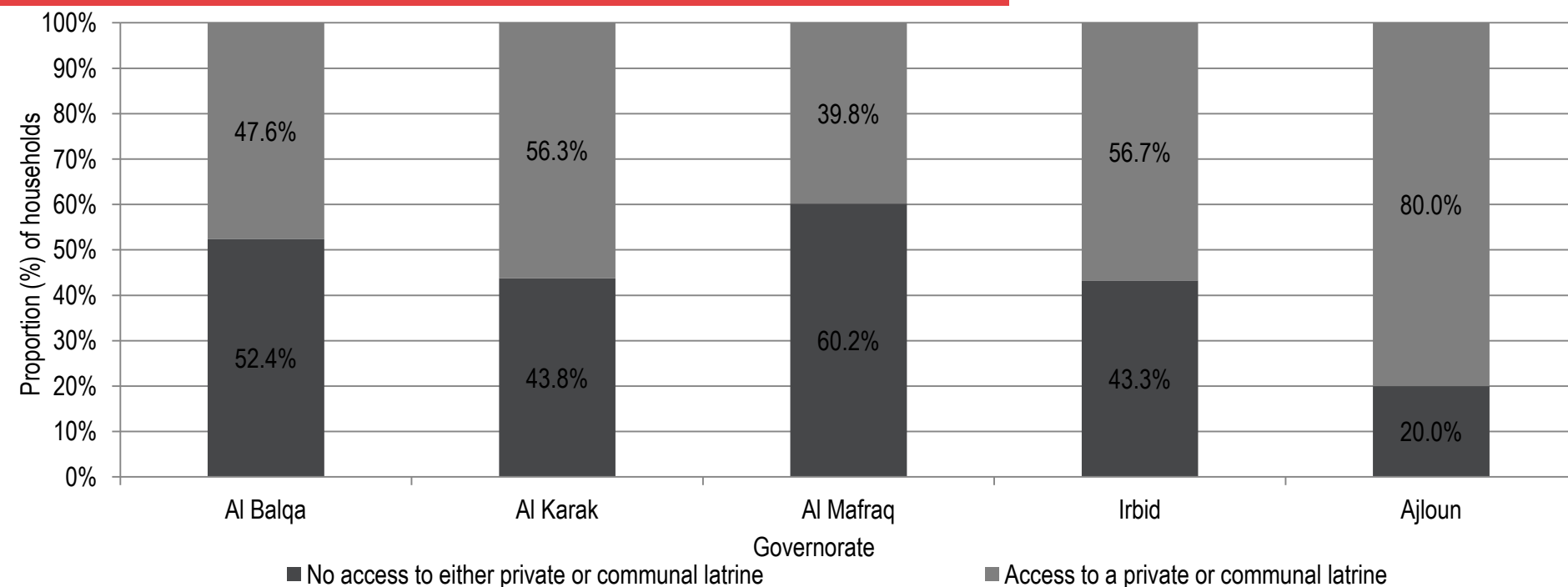
## 10. WASH: Water Scarcity



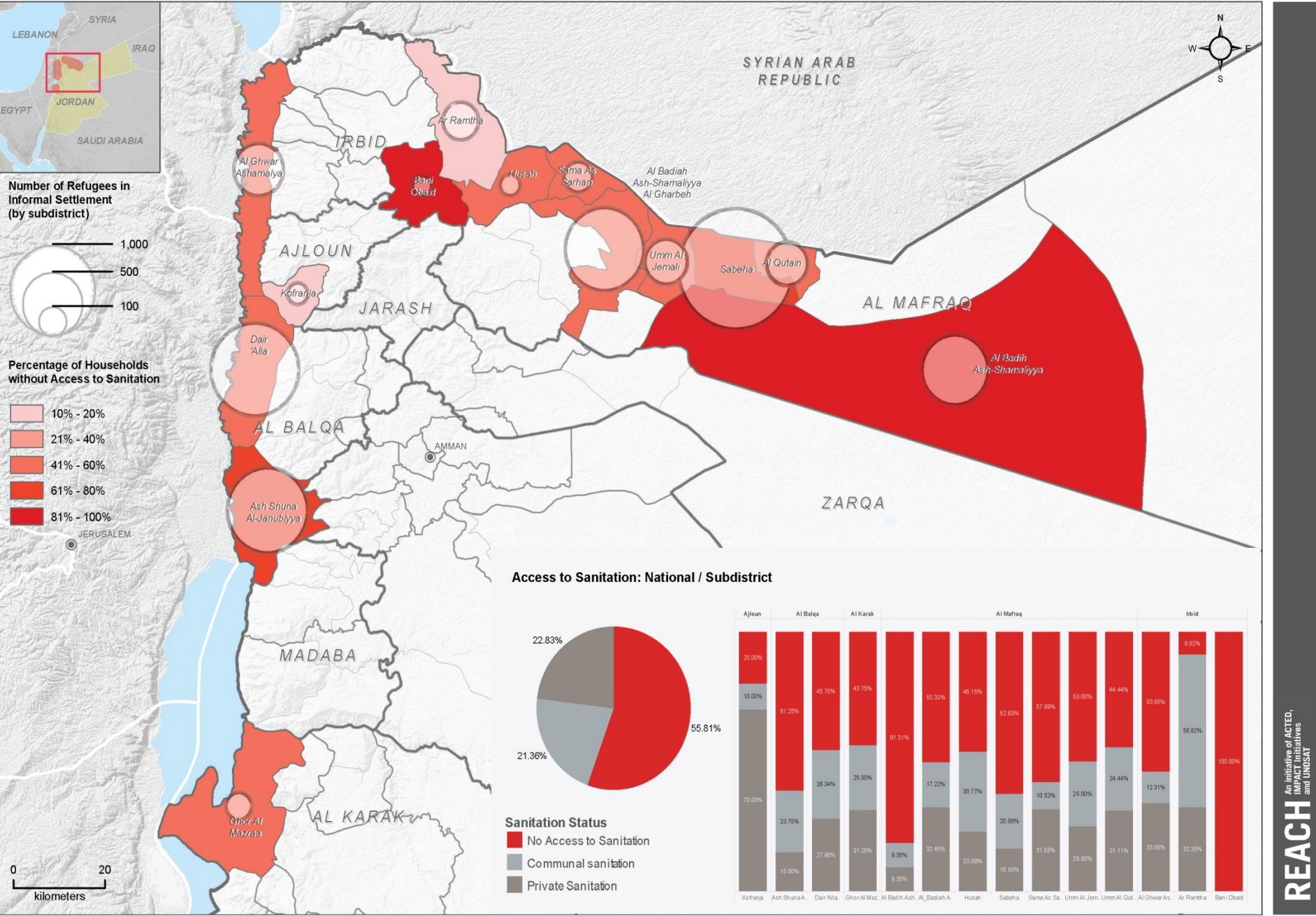
- Water shortages were longest in Al Balqa, where **72.9%** of households relied on private water provision.
- Water sourcing strategies display a marked shift in comparison to December 2013, when **14%** relied on municipal connections.



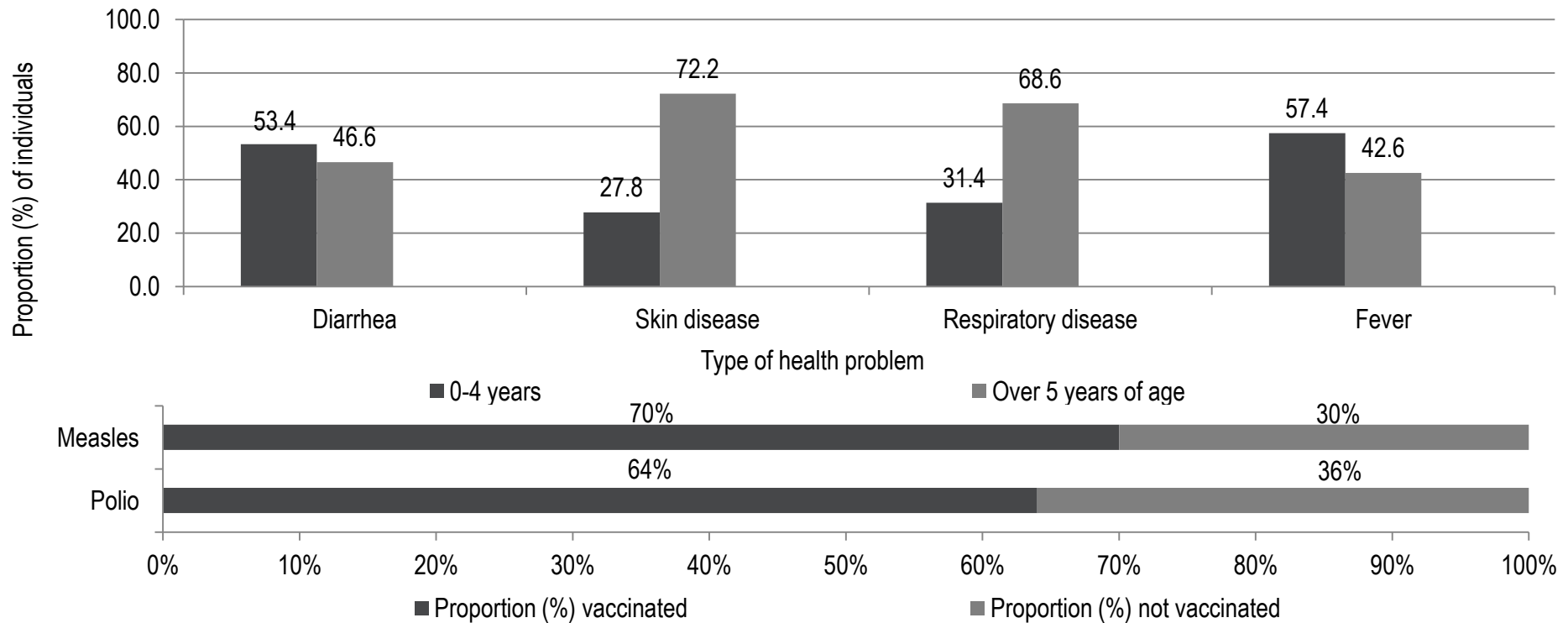
## 11. WASH: Sanitation



- **57%** of households (666 in total), have no access to sanitation infrastructure across all assessed settlements.
- Overall, **11** settlements were reported as having no sanitation facilities whatsoever.



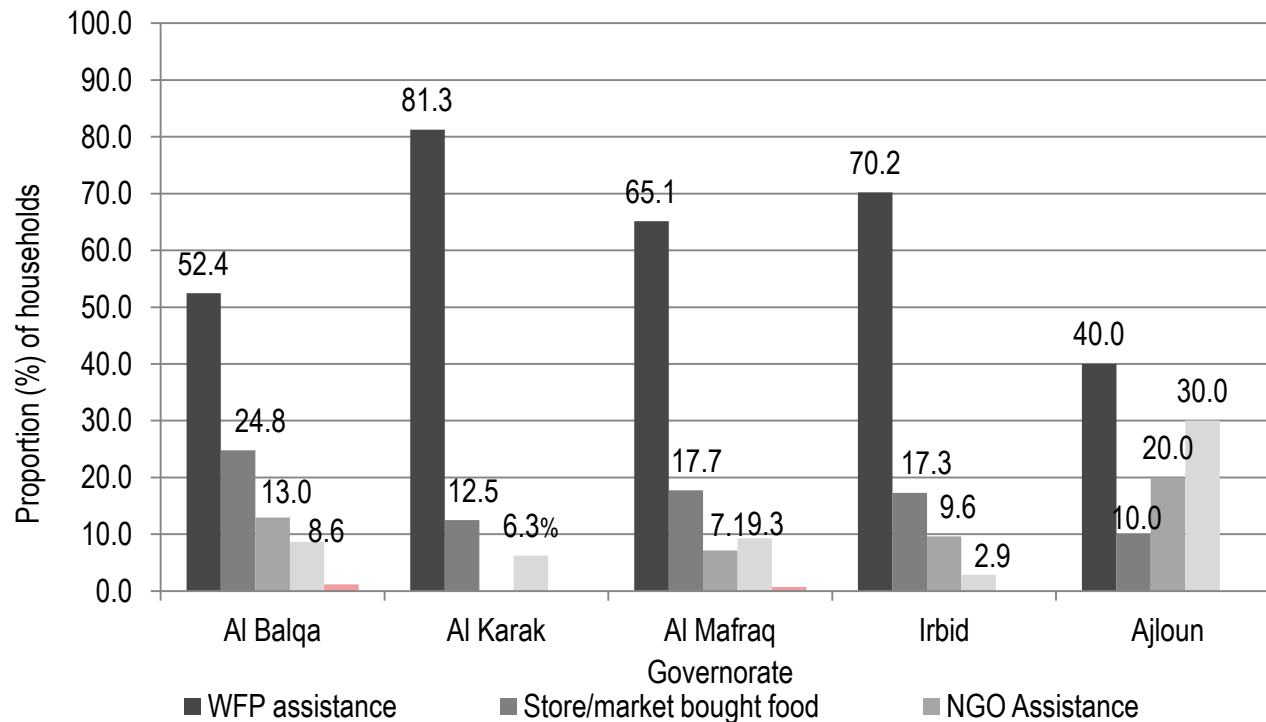
## 12. Health



- Individuals receiving medical treatment: **33.8%**
- Polio vaccinations: a reported total of **393 at-risk children**, respectively.
- Children under 5 account for **53.4%** of all cases of diarrhea, which displayed the highest prevalence of all reported medical issues.



## 13. Primary Sources of Food



87.4%

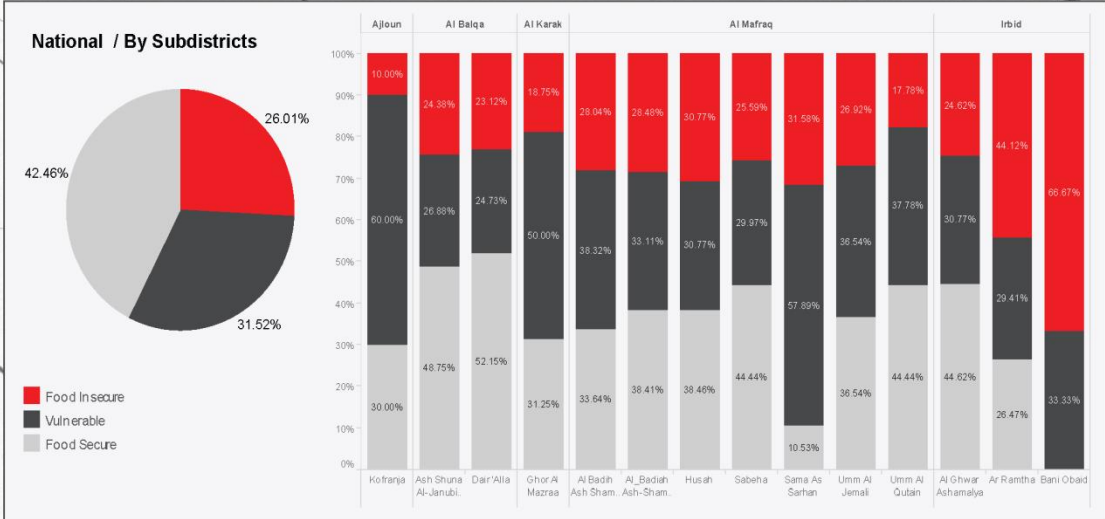
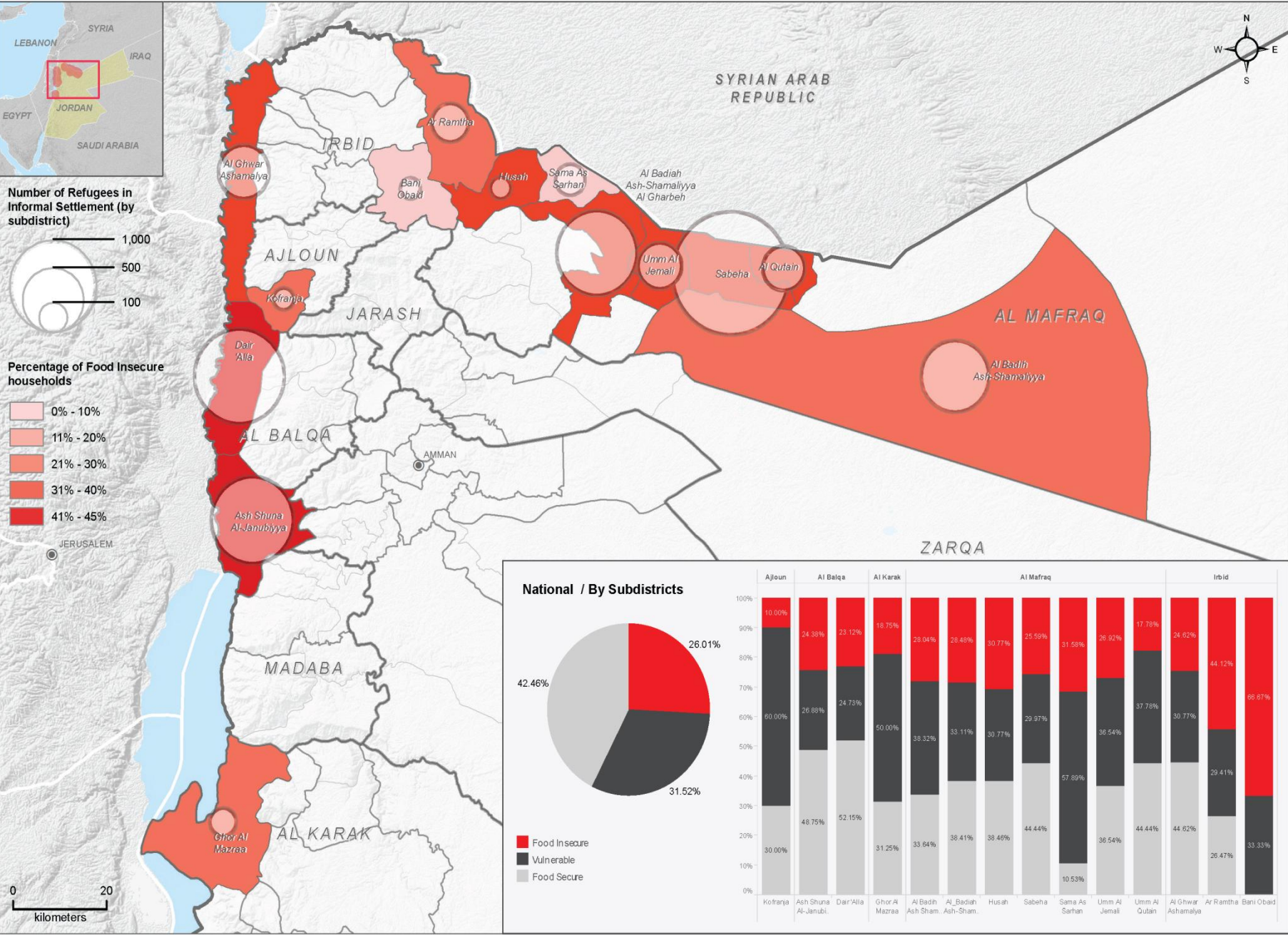
Of households reported a shortage of food over the 30 days prior to the assessment.

79%

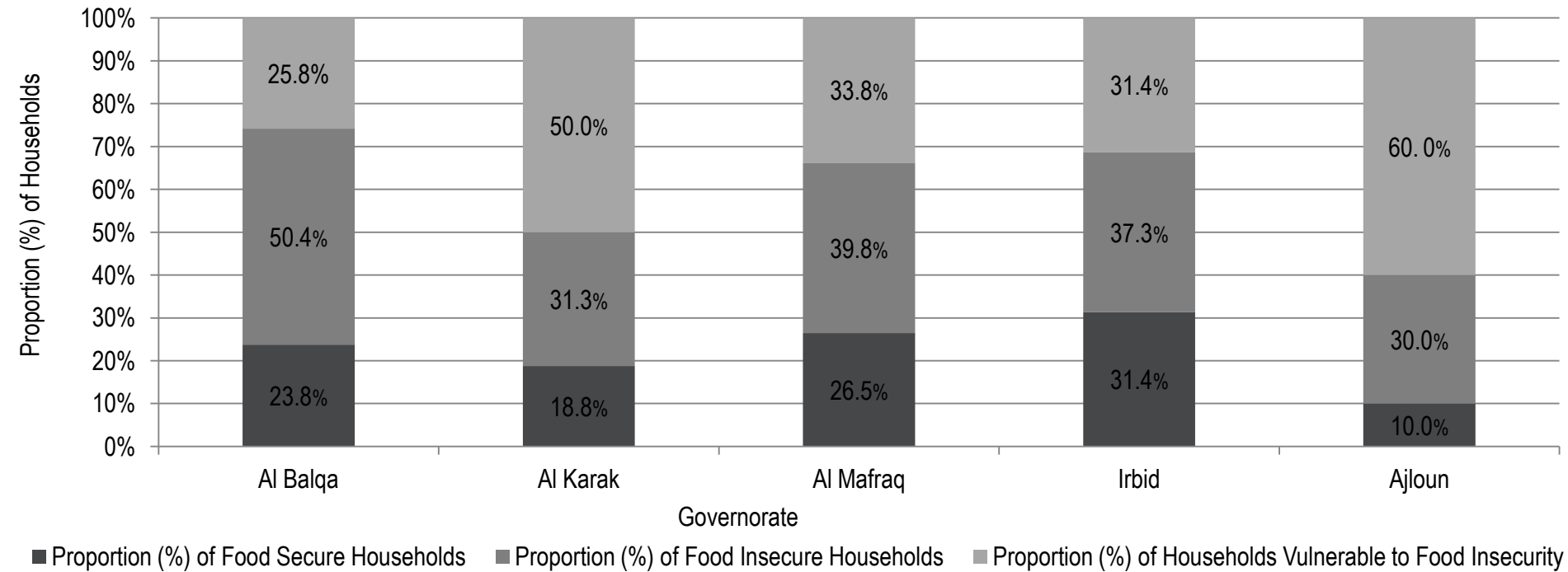
Of households reported selling households assets to overcome shortages.

■ 62% of households relying primarily on WFP assistance reported borrowing food items from family and neighbours to overcome shortages.



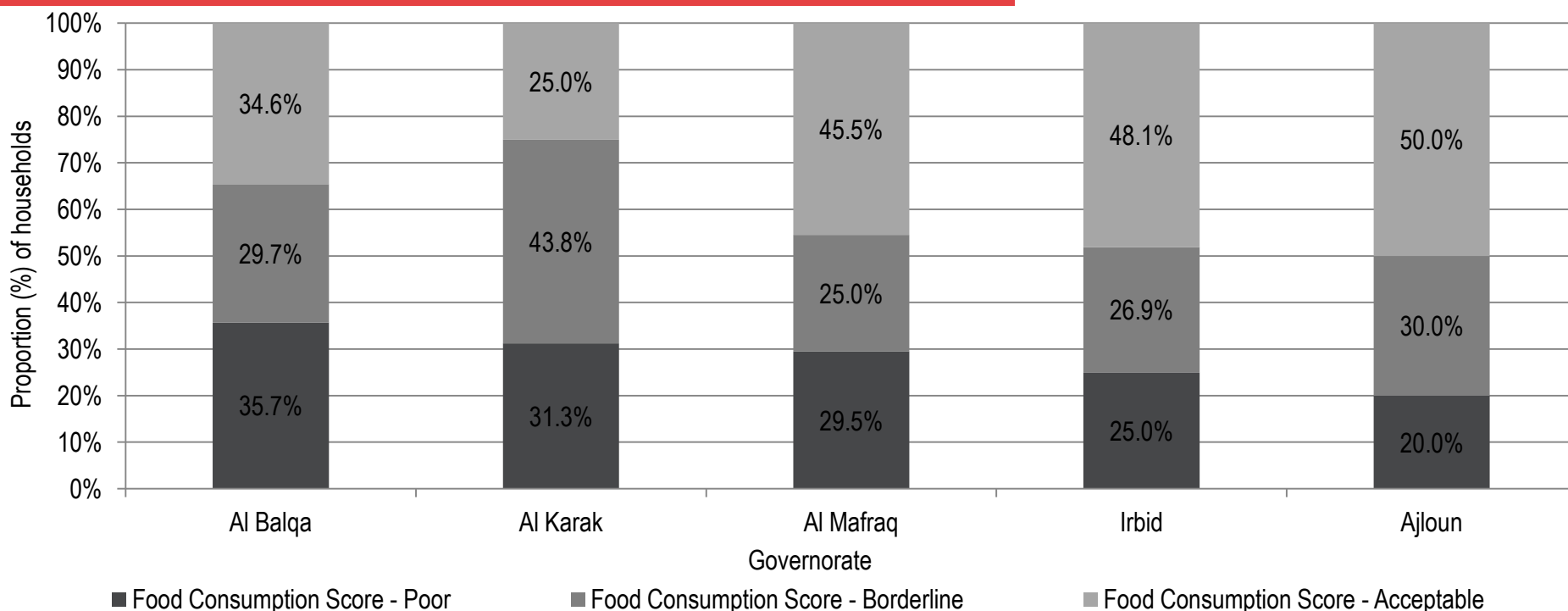


## 14. Food Security



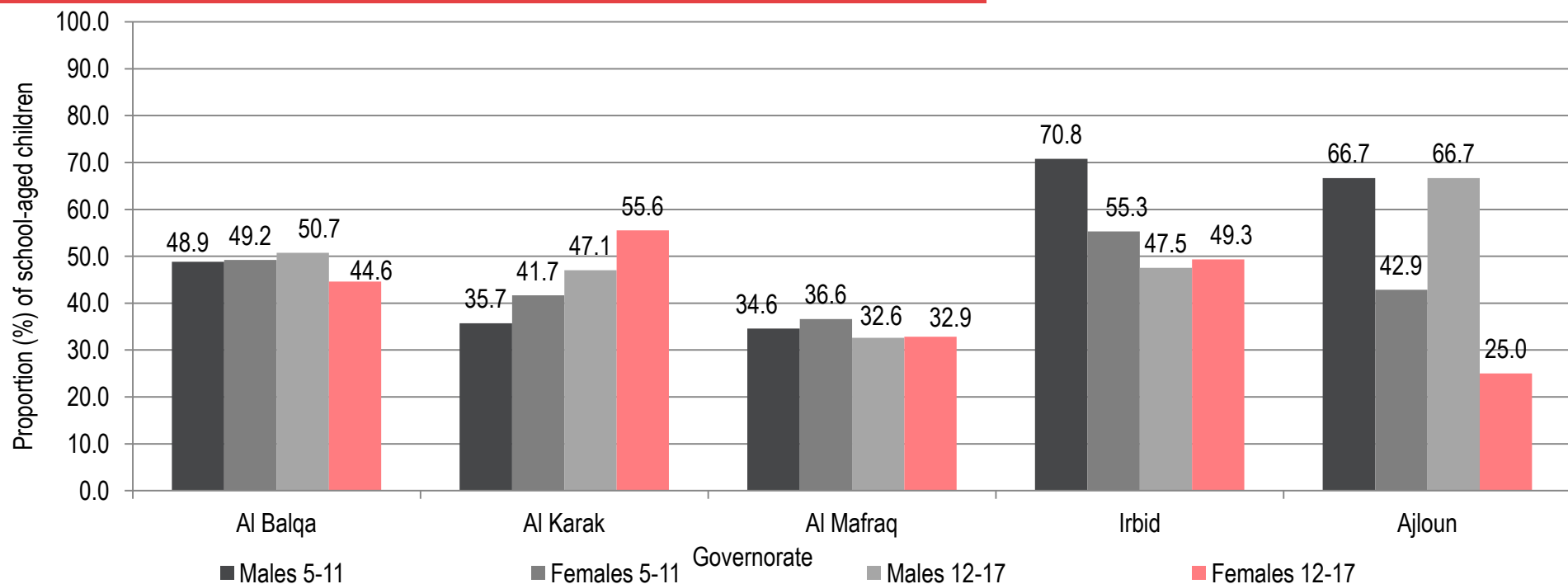
- A total of **492 (42.1%)** households reported as food insecure. Al Balqa hosted the largest proportion of food insecure households.

## 15. Food Consumption



- **40.6%** of households had an “Acceptable” FCS; **59.4%** were classified as “Poor” or “Borderline”.
- In Al Za’atari, REACH data found that **95%** of households had an acceptable FCS.

## 16. Education



- School attendance rate for all school-aged children: **41%**.
- Findings suggest a **23 percentage point** increase in the school attendance rate in comparison to December 2013.
- **28.6%** of households reported the **cost of schooling** as the primary barrier to school attendance and **22.3%** reported **distance**.

# Contacts

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