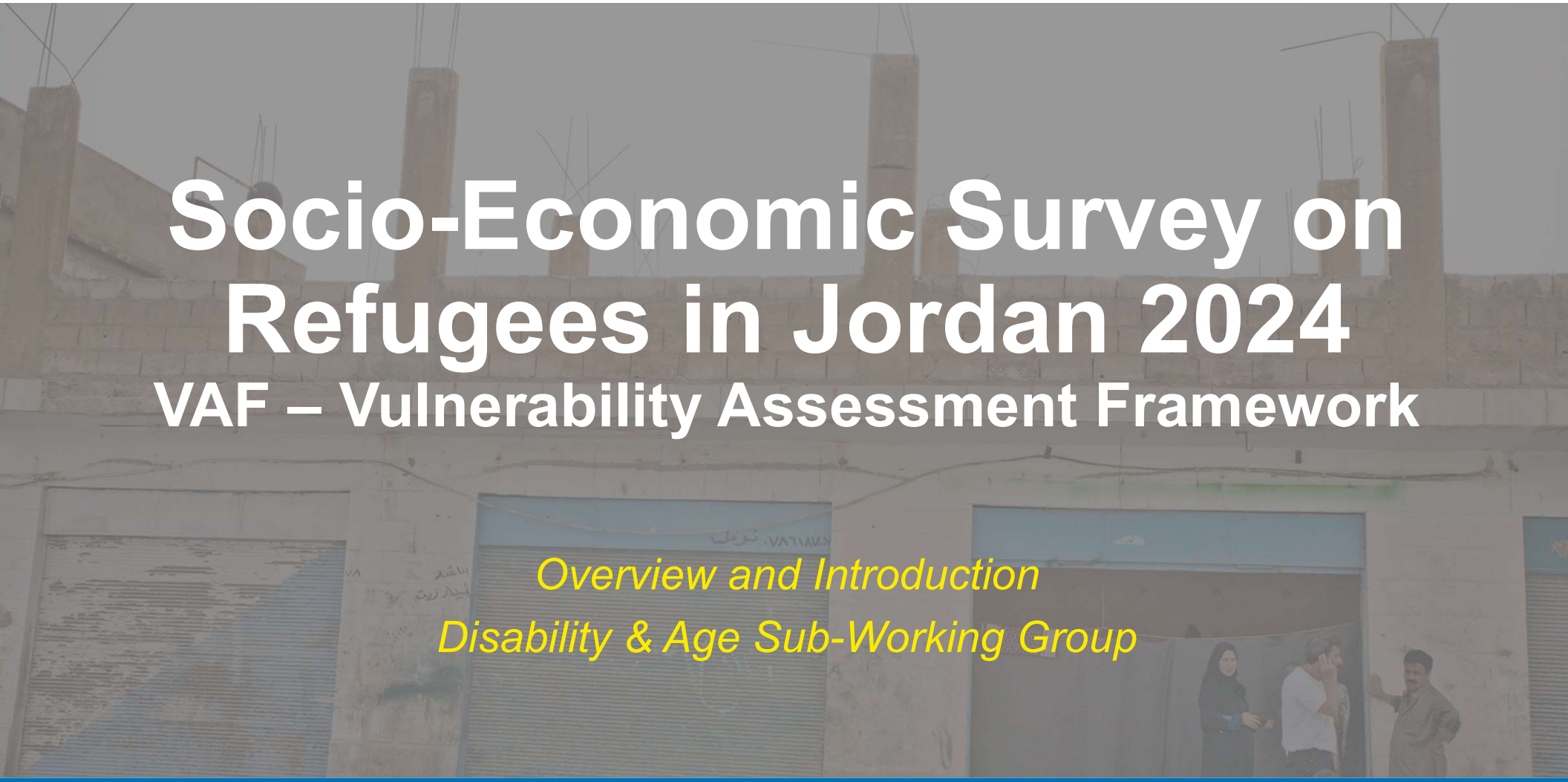

Socio-Economic Survey on Refugees in Jordan 2024

VAF – Vulnerability Assessment Framework

Overview and Introduction

Disability & Age Sub-Working Group

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Methodology

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What is the VAF

- 6th biennial survey – snapshot of living situation
- Representative sample
- High quality data
- Multisectoral – mirrors the Working Groups
- Lead by UNHCR, in analytical collaboration with WFP and World Bank

It is a reliable source of statistics on refugees in Jordan

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What's involved?

- NEW: Climate vulnerability chapter
- WFP food security analysis
- World Bank poverty analysis
- Consultative process with sector leads – revise questionnaire, validate findings
- FGDs in four locations

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Sampling Approach and Size

Azraq and Zaatari Camps

- Proportionate to size of registered refugees in both camps

Individuals	Children	Families	Households
Total: 9,314	Total: 5,562	Total: 1,814	Total: 1,489

Across Host Communities

- 12 Governorates in Jordan for *Syrians*
- 2 Strata (Amman / Non-Amman) in Jordan for *Iraqis*
- 2 Strata (Amman / Non-Amman) in Jordan for *Other Refugees**

Individuals	Families	Households
Total: 25,141	**Total: 6,288**	**Total: 5,386**
Syrian: 22,418	Syrian: 5,331	Syrian: 4,530
Iraqi: 1,540	Iraqi: 483	Iraqi: 419
Other: 1,183	Other: 474	Other: 437

*All other nationalities, except Palestinians

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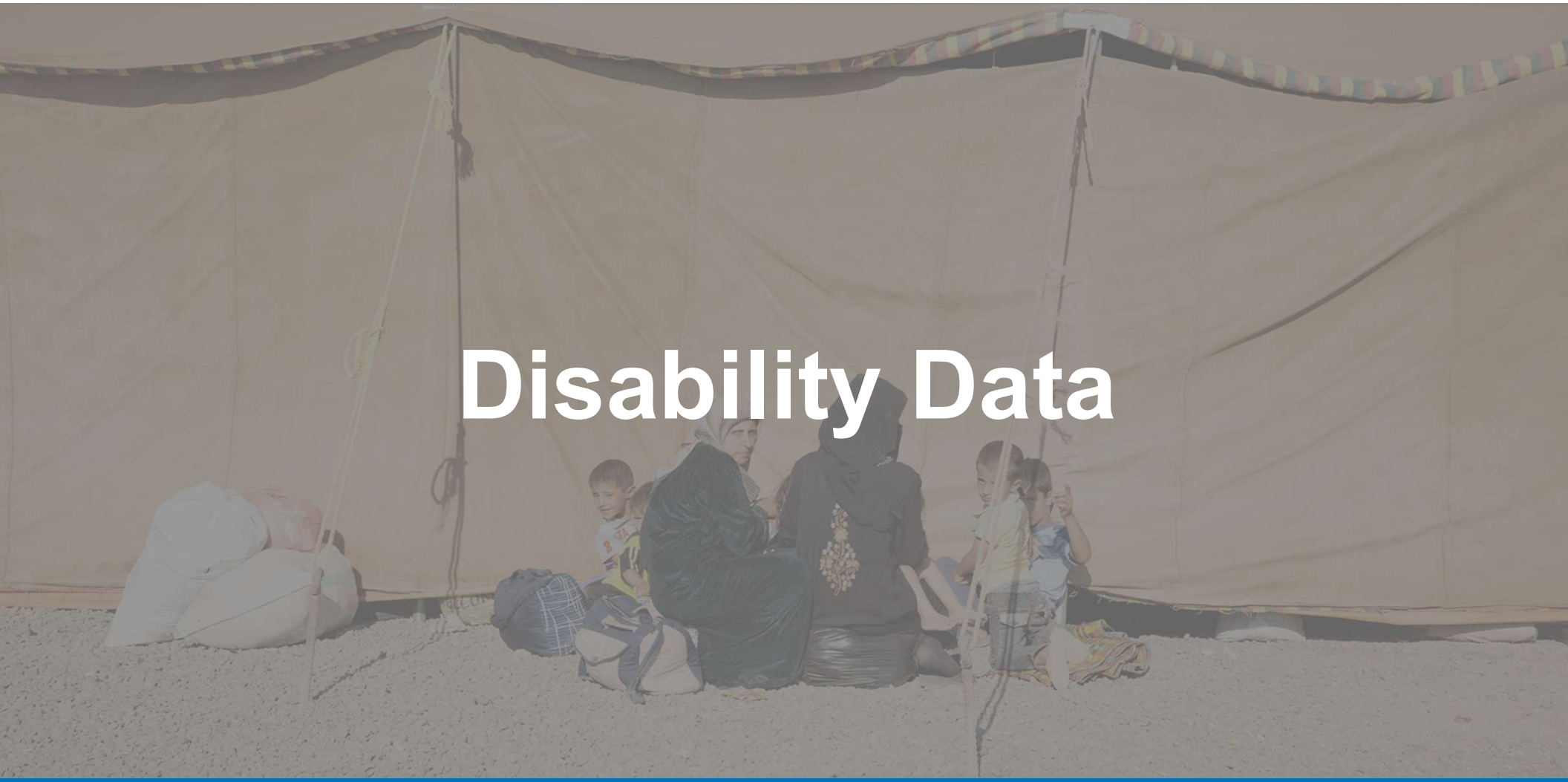

Disability Data

Survey - Disabilities

- Questions asked at various levels:
  - Household, Individual, Sharing Group / Case
- At Individual Level, details collected:
  - Basic biodata
  - Washington Group Disability Questions (6 levels)
  - 16% in communities, and 9% across camps report having at least one disability

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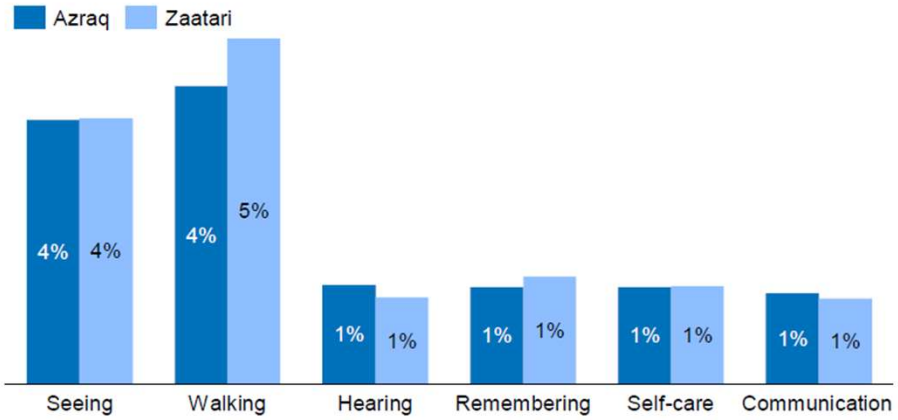
Reported Disabilities - Individuals

CAMPS

Figure 9: **Disability prevalence, by camp**

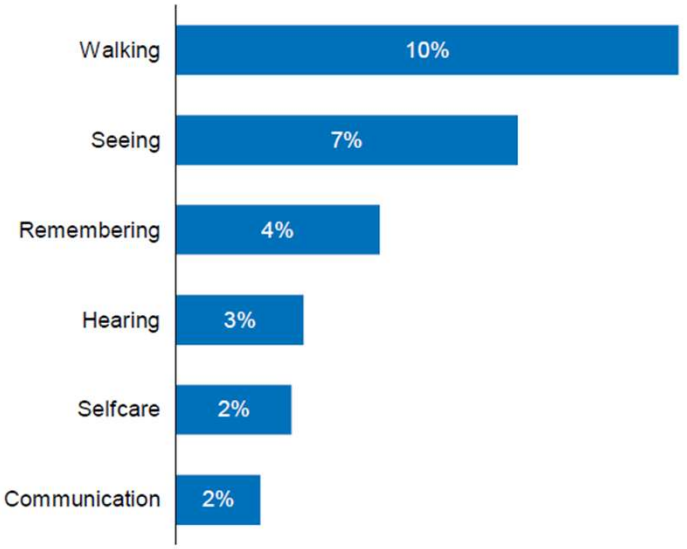
Percentage of individuals (%)



HOST COMMUNITIES

Figure 7: **Individual disability status, by type of disability**

Percentage of individuals with at least one disability (%)



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Key Results 2024

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Poverty Levels on the Rise

- Increased poverty rates, camps worst hit:
  - Decrease in consumption compared to 2022.
  - Increased Poverty both in HC and camps – most drastic increase in camps (45% -> 67%)
- More reliance on borrowing (money, food) in reported coping strategies
  - Food security indicators show worsening trends
- Incomes decreasing, accumulated debt levels increasing

Shelter and Work

- Among HC: 70% of Syrian refugees and 69% of non-Syrian refugees experience sub-standard shelter conditions, compared to 55 and 57%
- Reduced employment rates in camps, stable in HC
- HC Syrian refugee families - work is their main source of income.
- Camps: Work and WFP assistance almost equally important

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Children – Education

- In HC, majority of children were enrolled: 78% Syrian and 84% percent non-Syrian children.
  - An increase from 2021 (Syrian 75%, non-Syrian 76%)
- Azraq had a slightly higher enrollment rate than Zaatari (83% vs 80%)
- 16 -18 years old are least likely to be enrolled

Health

- Access: large increase in HC: Syrians now 75% up from 41% in 2021
- High in-camp access: Azraq 94%, Zaatari 88%
- Low out-of-camp access Azraq 46%, Zaatari 47%
- Both HCs and camps: about one third of households are spending over 10 percent of the total household budget on health

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Summary

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Conclusions

- Overall worsening situation of refugees in Food Security, Shelter conditions, Income
- Mixed results in Livelihoods, Education and Health
- Increased poverty rates, worst in camps
- Climate change research illustrates worse vulnerability in camps vs urban

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