

DRAFT FOR RRP6 PRESENTATION

Please note that many of these provisional results are in the process of being verified. This ppt should not be considered as a formal UNHCR publication

# SYRIAN REFUGEES RESPONSE IN JORDAN

-Needs, Target, Gaps

# Challenges



Heterogeneous **vulnerability** situation of refugees

+

Support to **host communities**

+

**Funding** constraints

=

Targeted assistance and programme design according to the

**specific needs**

# Sources of Information

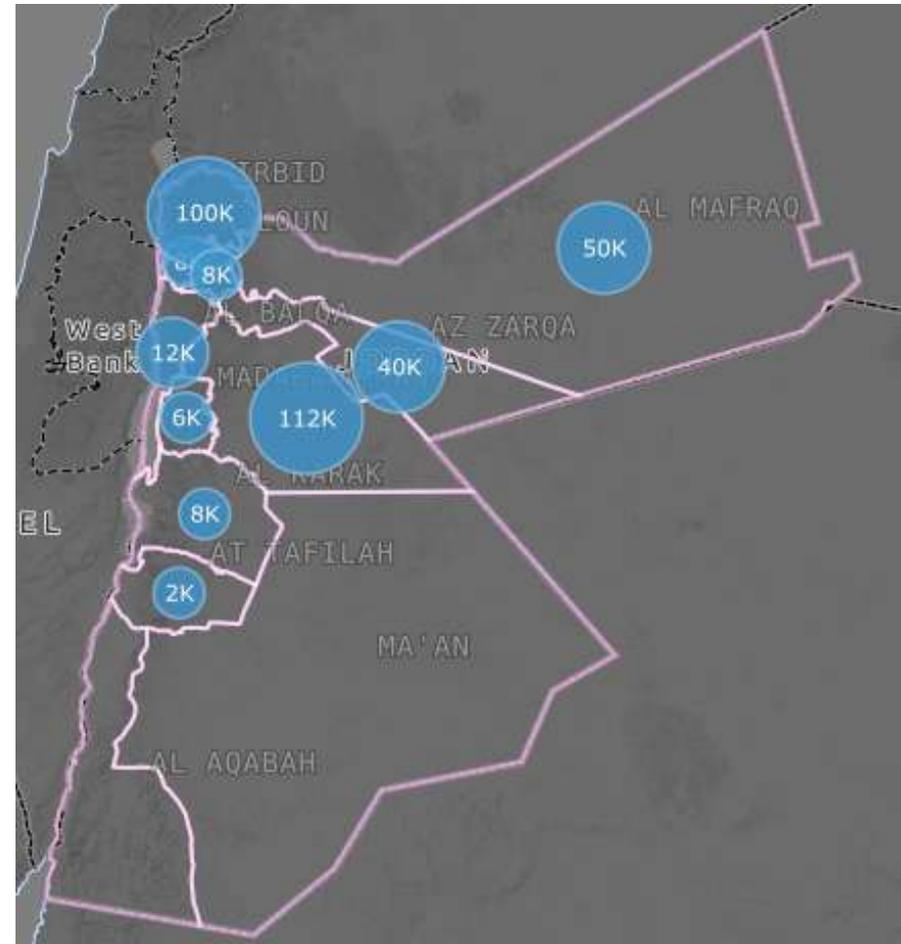
- UNHCR Registration database
- Needs Assessment:
  - REACH-UNHCR-UNICEF Household assessment
  - IRD/UNHCR Home visits
  - CARE Baseline Assessment
  - Sectoral Assessment

The screenshot displays the 'Jordan Documents' web interface. At the top, there is a search bar labeled 'SEARCH DOCUMENT TITLES' and a magnifying glass icon. Below the search bar is a 'FILTER YOUR RESULTS' section with several dropdown menus: 'Country', 'Region', 'Settlement', 'Document Categories', 'Sectors', 'Camp Management', 'Cash Assistance', 'Child Protection', 'Community Services', 'Coordination', 'Core Field Items (CFI)', 'Education', 'Food Security', 'Gender-Based Violence', and 'Health'. The main content area shows a grid of document thumbnails with titles and dates. Visible titles include 'Jordan Refugee Sector Survey September 2013', 'ACTED-Shelter and utilization needs assessment- North of Jordan', 'Multin Assessment Report for Syrian Refugees in Jordan', 'Meeskes Campaign Technical Report- Red Cross Red Crescent hospital in Zaidan- April 2013', 'Finalized version of MAM and SAM protocols Camp Azraq', 'ACF Expenditure Monitor Syrian Crisis in Jordan', 'Needs Assessment Lessons Learned', and 'SNAP - August Regional Analysis of the Needs Profile - RAH'. The interface also includes a 'VIEW AS' option and a 'Documents' tab.

[http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/documents.php?page=1&view=grid&Language\[\]=1&Country\[\]=107&Type\[\]=4](http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/documents.php?page=1&view=grid&Language[]=1&Country[]=107&Type[]=4)

# Refugee population in Jordan

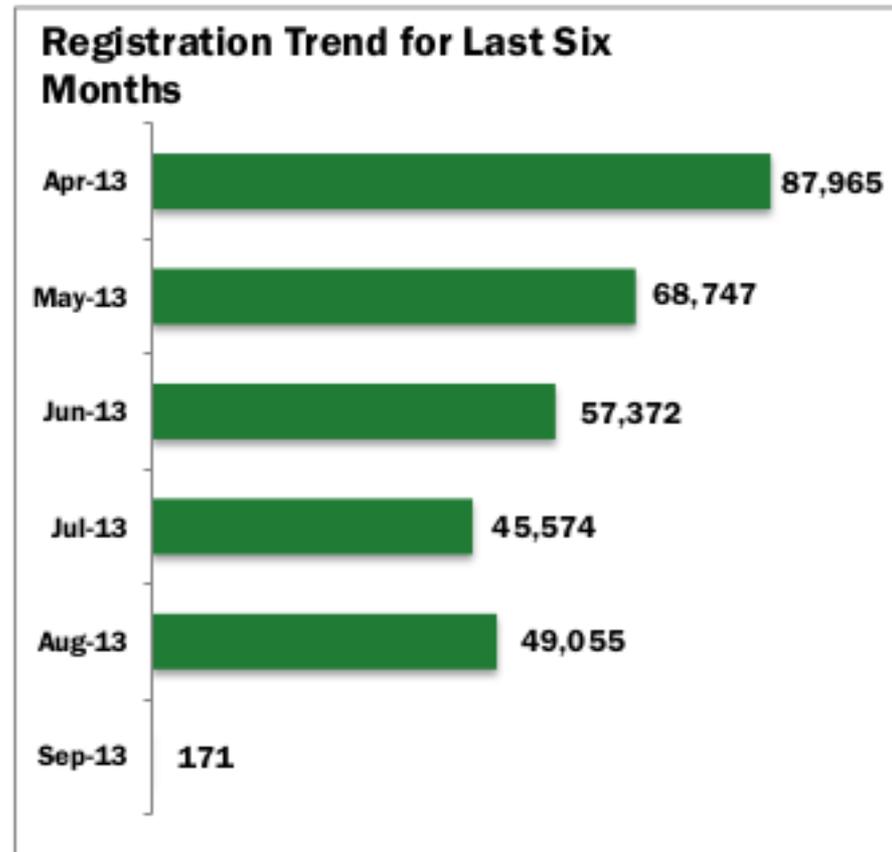
- Over **75%** of the Syrian refugee population live outside camps.
- Among them, **84 %** in 4 Governorates:
  - Amman: **31%**
  - Irbid: **28%**
  - Mafraq: **14%**
  - Zarqa: **11%**





# Registration in Jordan

- **58%** of the current active Syrian Refugee population arrived in 2013
- Peak in January-May 2013
- **56%** are from Daraa, **16%** from Homs and **9%** from Damascus



# Demographic Profile

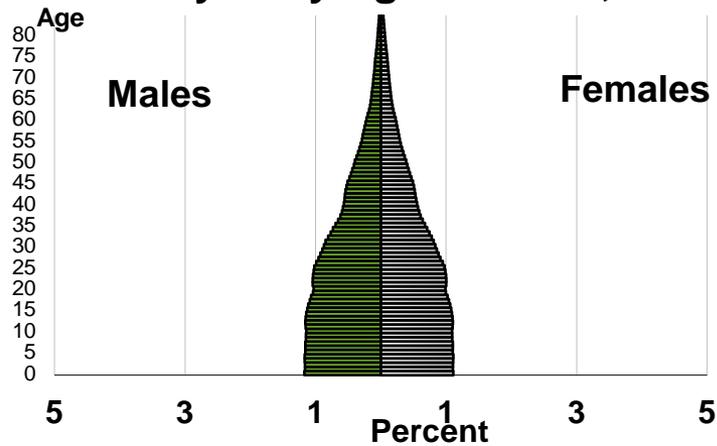


**53.6 %** of the population is under 18 years old...

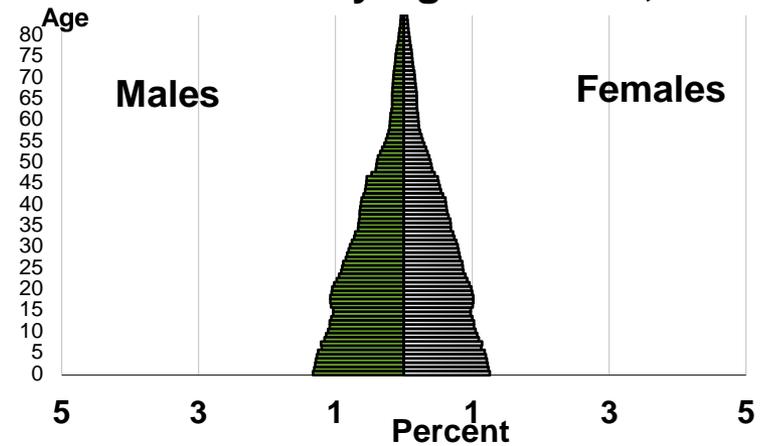
The age pyramid of the refugee population is different from the Syrian or the Jordanian pyramids

# Age Pyramid

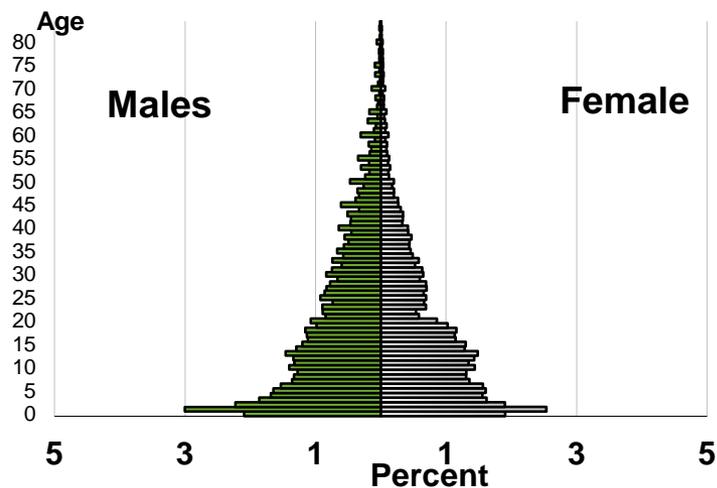
## Syria by Age and Sex, 2013



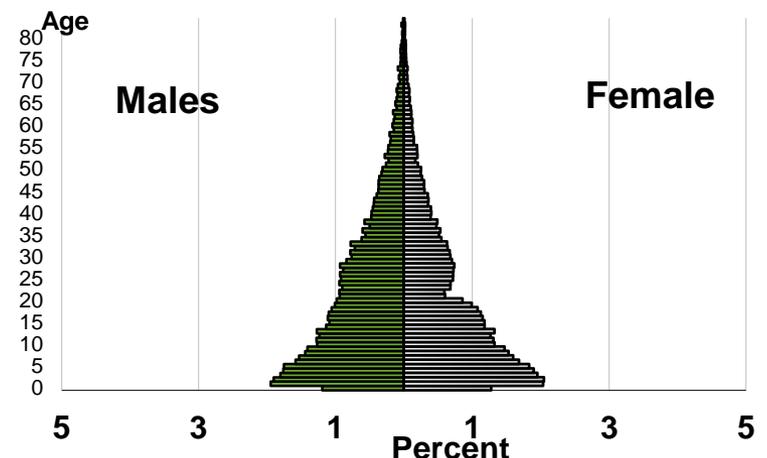
## Jordan by Age and Sex, 2013



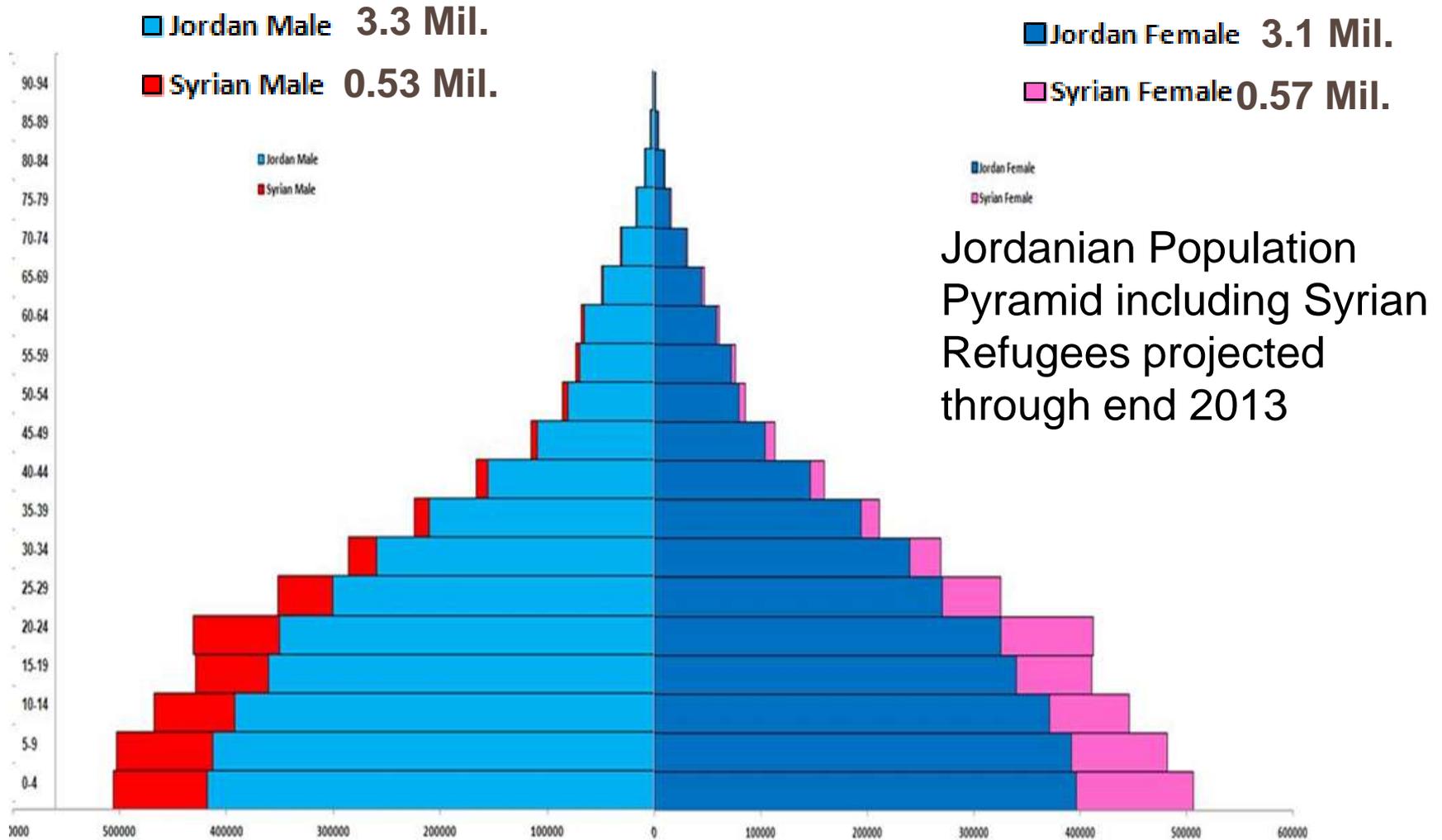
## Syrian Refugees in camps



## Syrian Refugees outside of Camps



# Impact of Refugee Influx

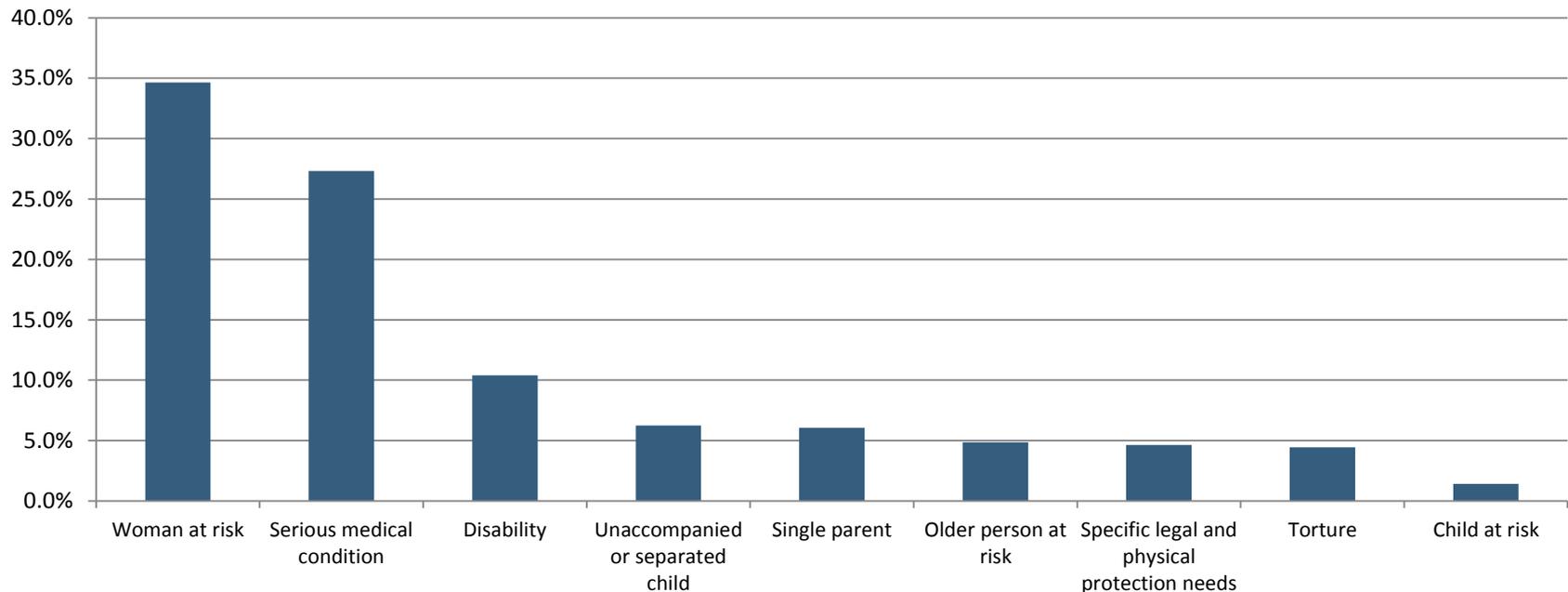


# Youth & Dependency ratios

<b>Population</b>	<b>Youth Ratio</b> (15-24 / total population)	<b>Working age Ratio</b> (15-59/total population)	<b>Dependency Ratio</b> (under18 + over 60)/total population
Jordan	<b>19.9%</b>	<b>58.4%</b>	<b>49.8%</b>
Syria	<b>20.8%</b>	<b>60.4%</b>	<b>48.2%</b>
Syrian Refugees in Camp	<b>19.1%</b>	<b>48.6%</b>	<b>60.8%</b>
<b>Syrian Refugees in Jordan</b>	<b>19 %</b>	<b>50.3%</b>	<b>58.5%</b>

# Vulnerability Risk

**35 %** of the registered specific needs during the emergency registration are Women at Risk

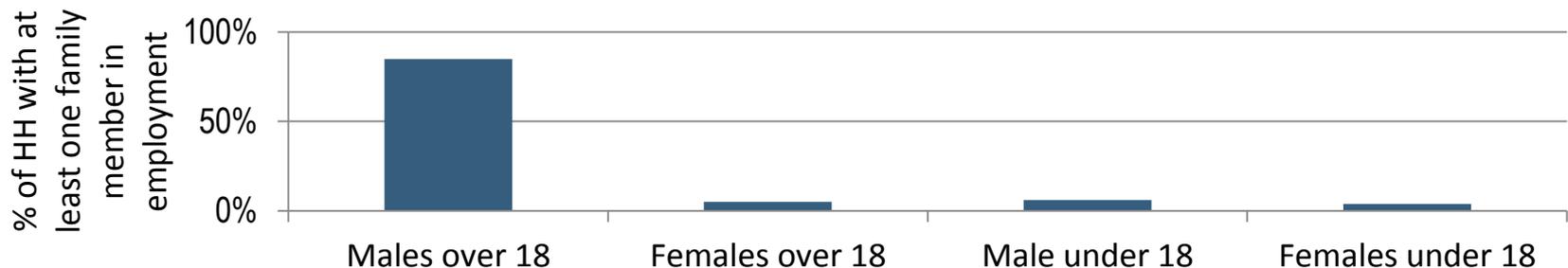


# REACH Household Assessment

- Done by REACH, through UNHCR/UNICEF funding, during the beginning of 2013
- Focusing on Northern Governorates
- **“Door-to-door” survey**: snowball methodology

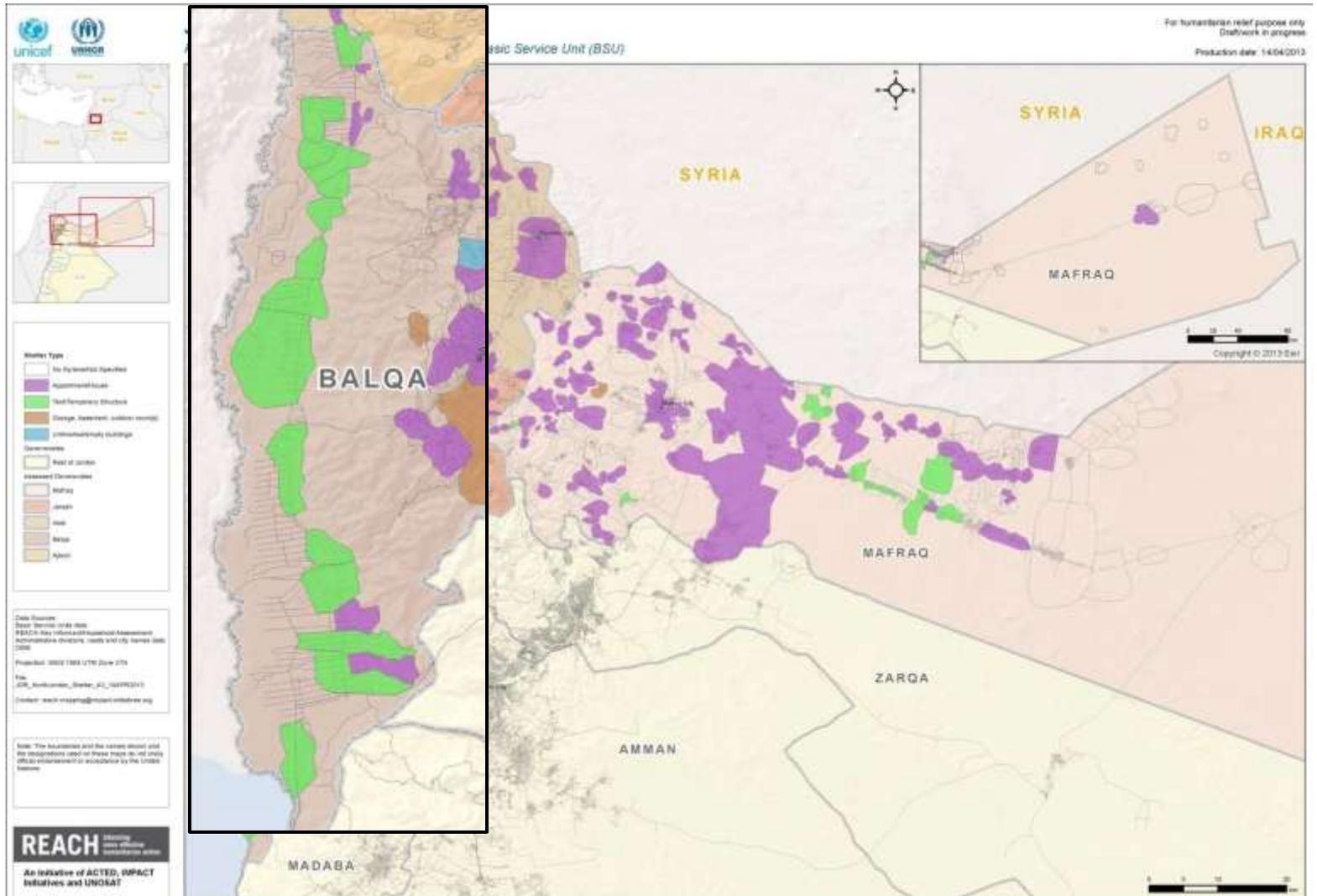
# Livelihoods

Household member in employment



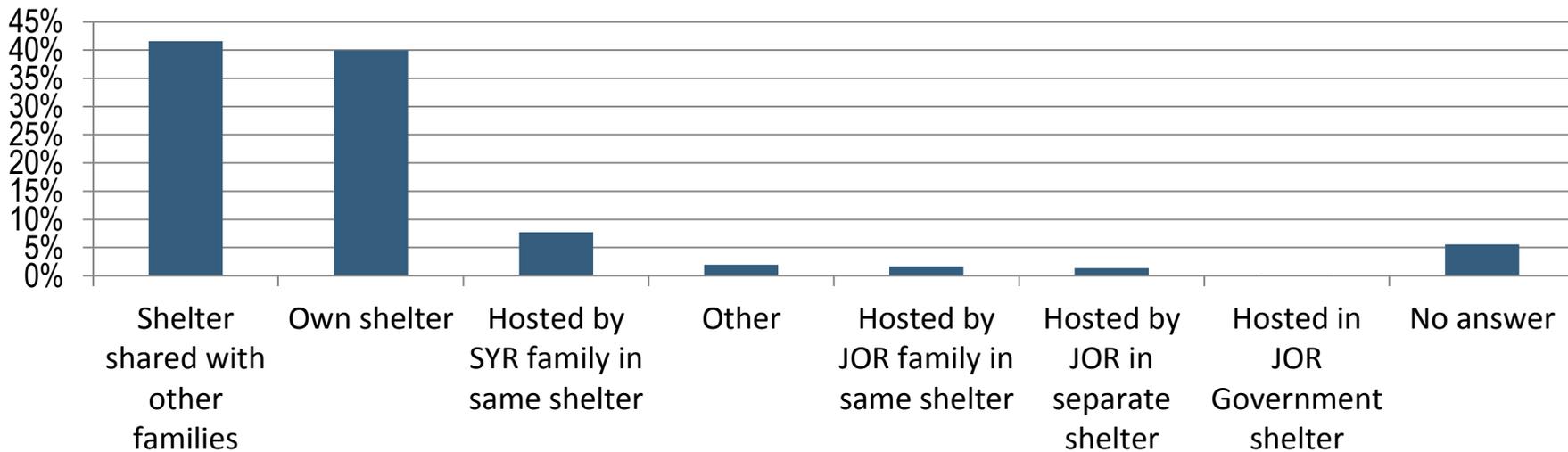
- Only a small proportion of households, **10%**, reported having at least one family member in employment. However, an additional **5%** declined to answer the question.
- **85%** of households with at least one member reported males over 18 working
- Higher proportion of males under 18 reported to be working than females over 18, **6%** compared to **5%** of the total respectively.
- Working Syrians reportedly charge considerably lower wages – thus creating tensions over jobs and job creation.

# Shelter Context



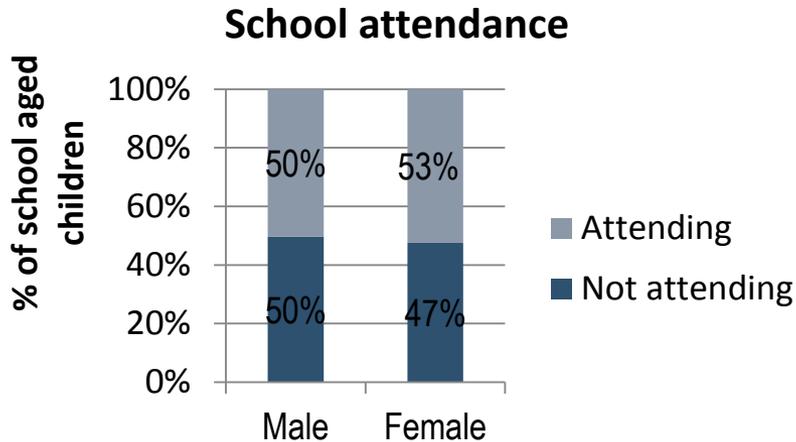
# Shelter Context (cont.)

Accommodation context



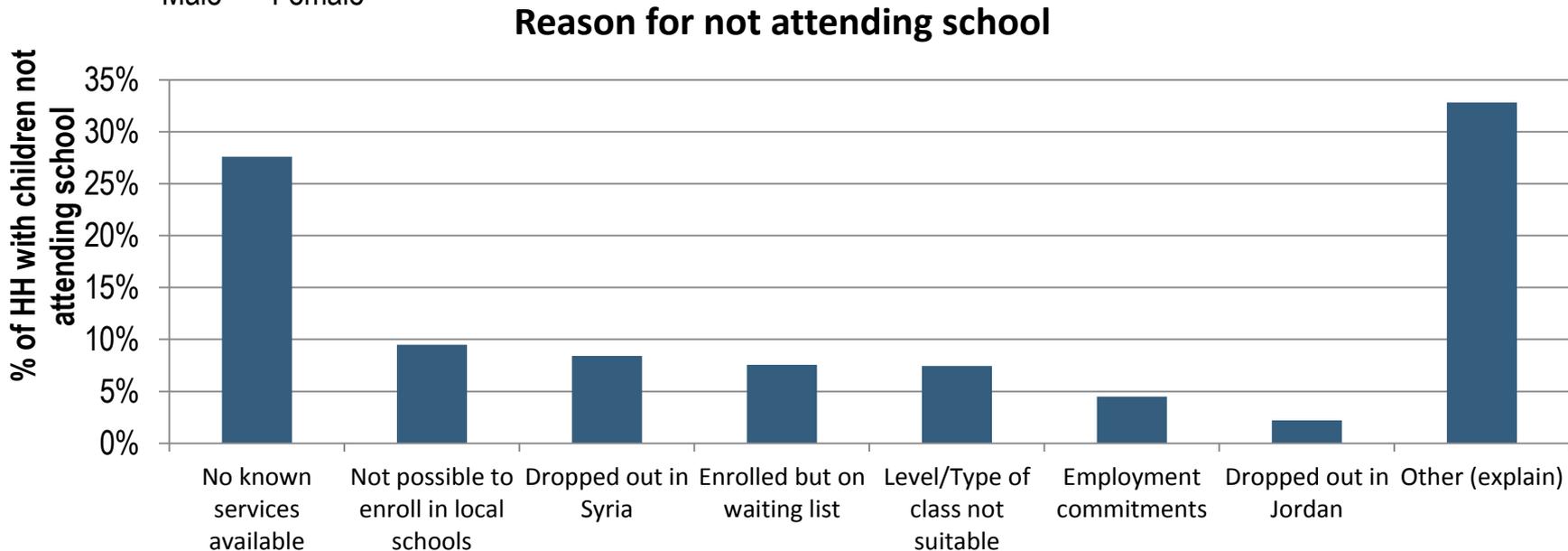
- Average rent across all 5 Governorates **106 JOD**.
- When asked to consider primary needs, the overwhelming majority of households reported either cash or specifically cash for rent.
- REACH assessment teams noted growing tensions between young males wishing to get married and Syrian households renting accommodation.
- Lack of housing stock in Mafraq City temporarily displaced a number of Jordanian families into IDP settlements.

# Education

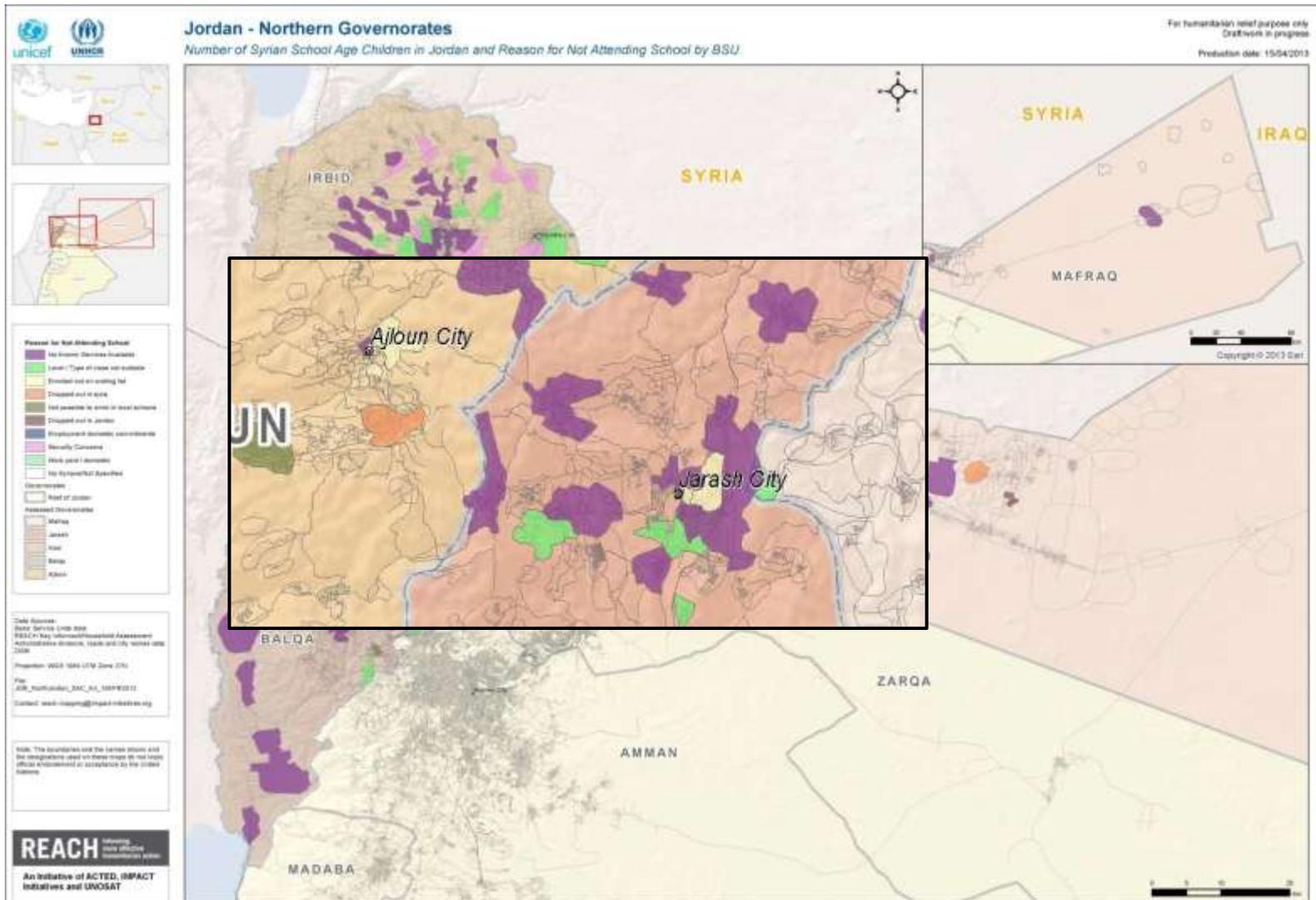


- **51%** of school aged children attending school at the time of assessment (with a relatively even split between males and females)

- Potentially an additional **14,589** school aged children to be enrolled in school in Northern Jordan



# Education



# Non Financial Needs

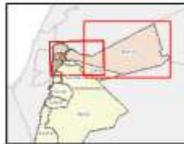


## Jordan - Northern Governorates

Predominant Non-Financial Needs of Syrians in Jordan by Basic Service Unit (BSU) reported between November 2012 and March 2013

For humanitarian relief purpose only  
Draftwork in progress

Production date: 31/07/2013



**Data Source:**  
Basic Service Unit data  
UNHCR Key Informant Household Assessment  
Administrative divisions, roads and city names data  
CDB

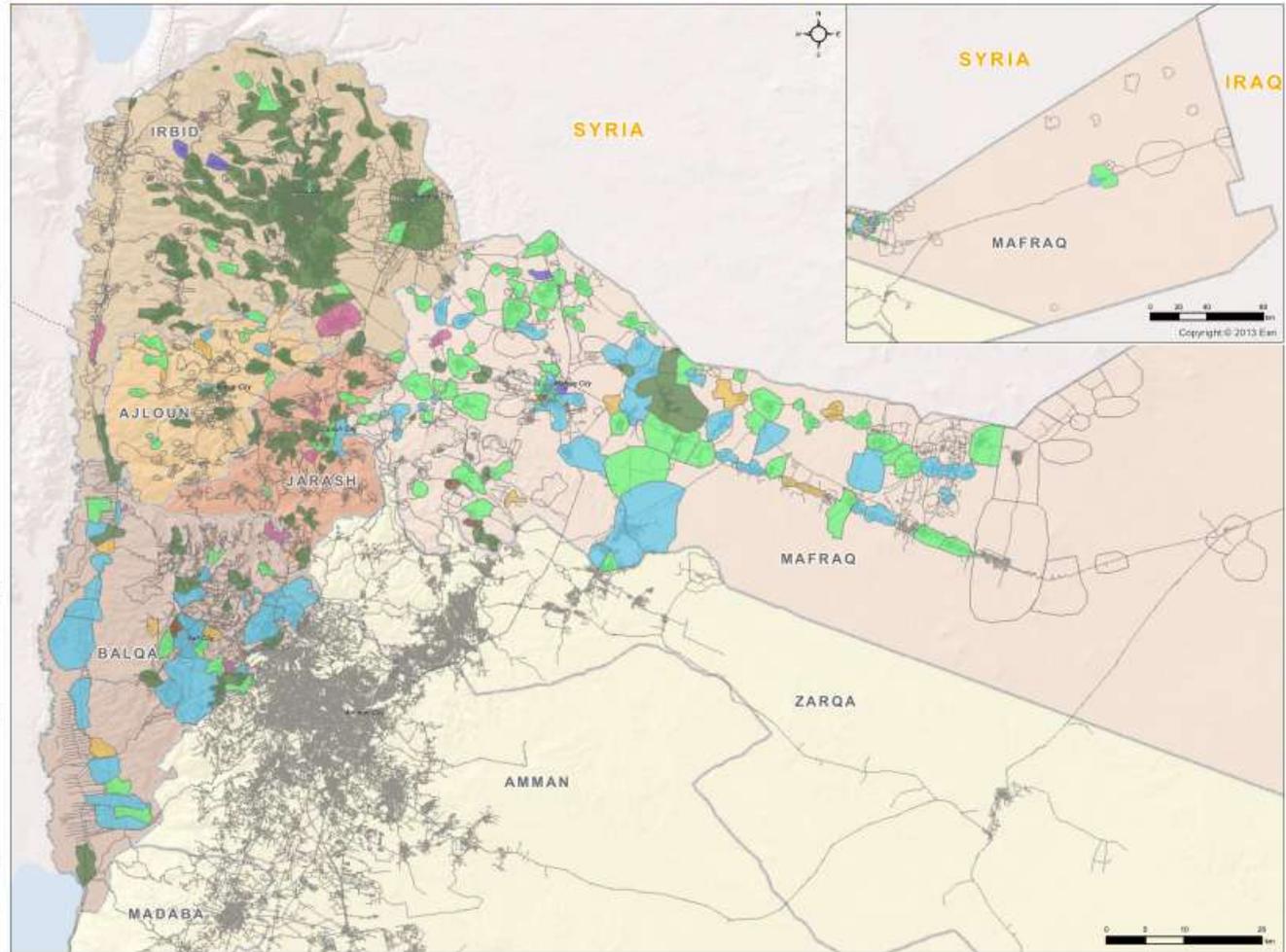
**Projection:** WGS 1984 UTM Zone 37N

**File:** JCR\_NonFinancial\_NFNeed\_A3\_10APR2013

**Contact:** reach-help@unhcr.org

Please note the response rate may be dependent on the time of year in which the household interview was conducted.

The information presented cannot be guaranteed as an exhaustive picture of the situation as it is not based on a census of the refugee population. The geographical types displayed here should be interpreted with caution as their representation largely depends on an unrepresentative size of the 'Basic Service Unit' level. The presented map is intended as a general tool and is generated by the refugee community. Thus, the data from this assessment can be used to discover characteristic patterns but is not legally valid for data based decisions.



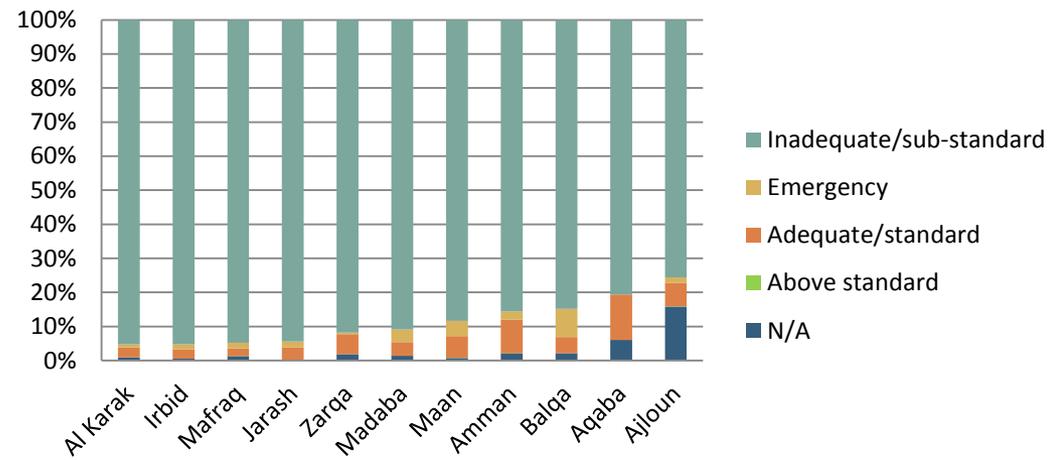
# IRD/UNHCR Home Visits Result

- **48,000** household visited as of the end of August (now at a rate of **12,000** visits/month)
- Used to assess eligibility for cash Assistance
- Wide range of questions

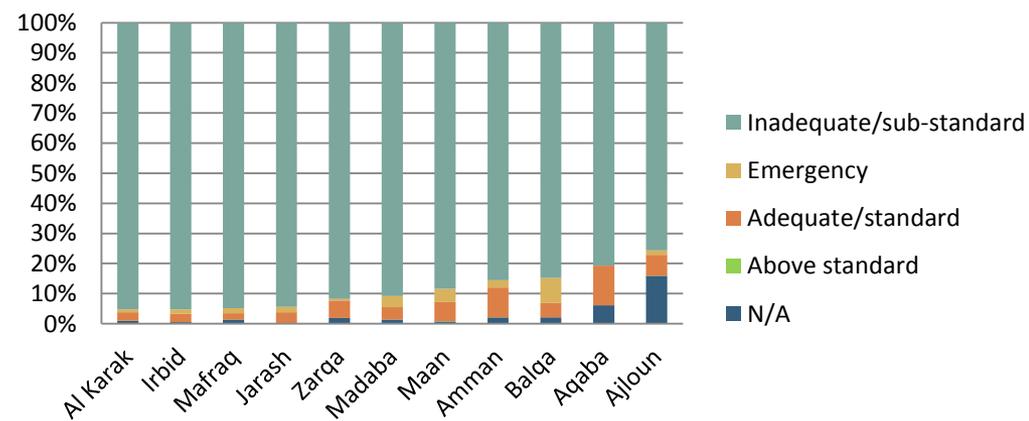
# Perception of Food & NFI situation

Access to food and non food item remains of **major concern** for refugees outside of camps

## Perception of access to Food



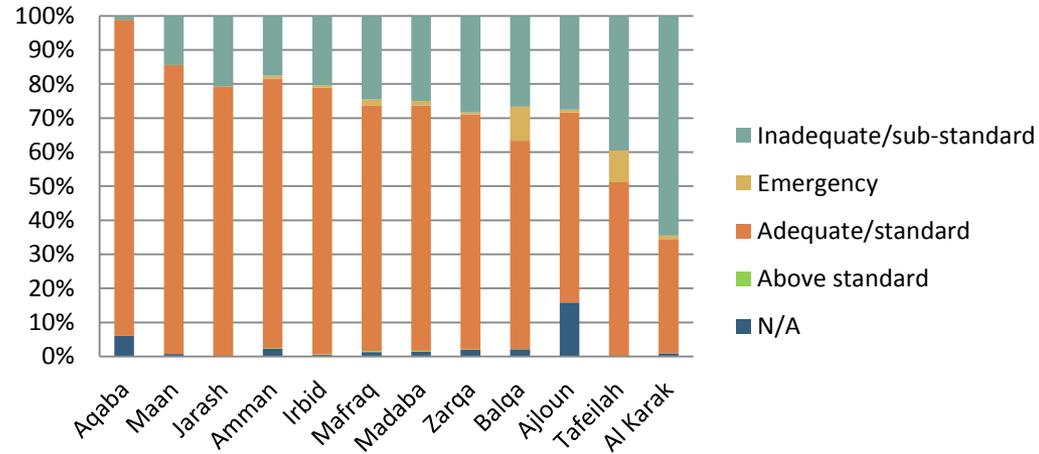
## Perception of access to Non Food Item



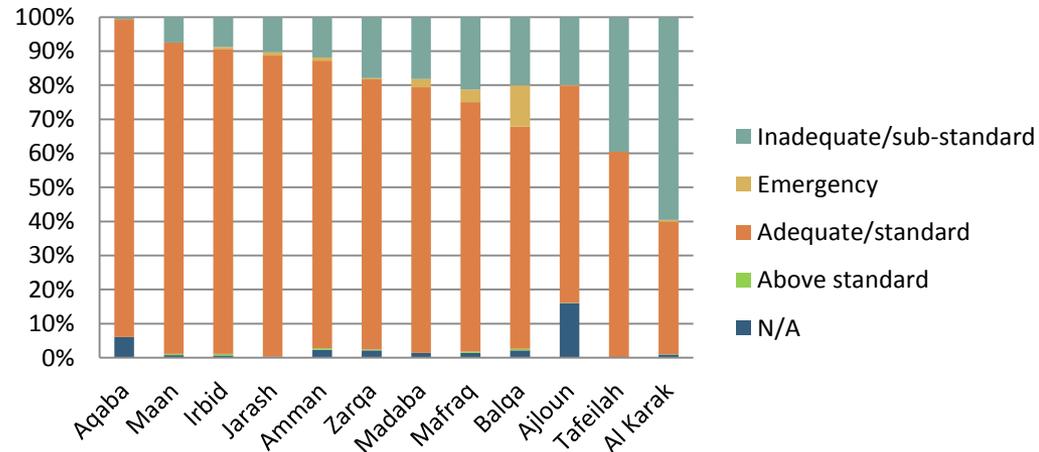
# Perception of WASH situation

Access to water and sanitation is mostly perceived as **adequate**

## Perception of access to Water



## Perception of access to Sanitation

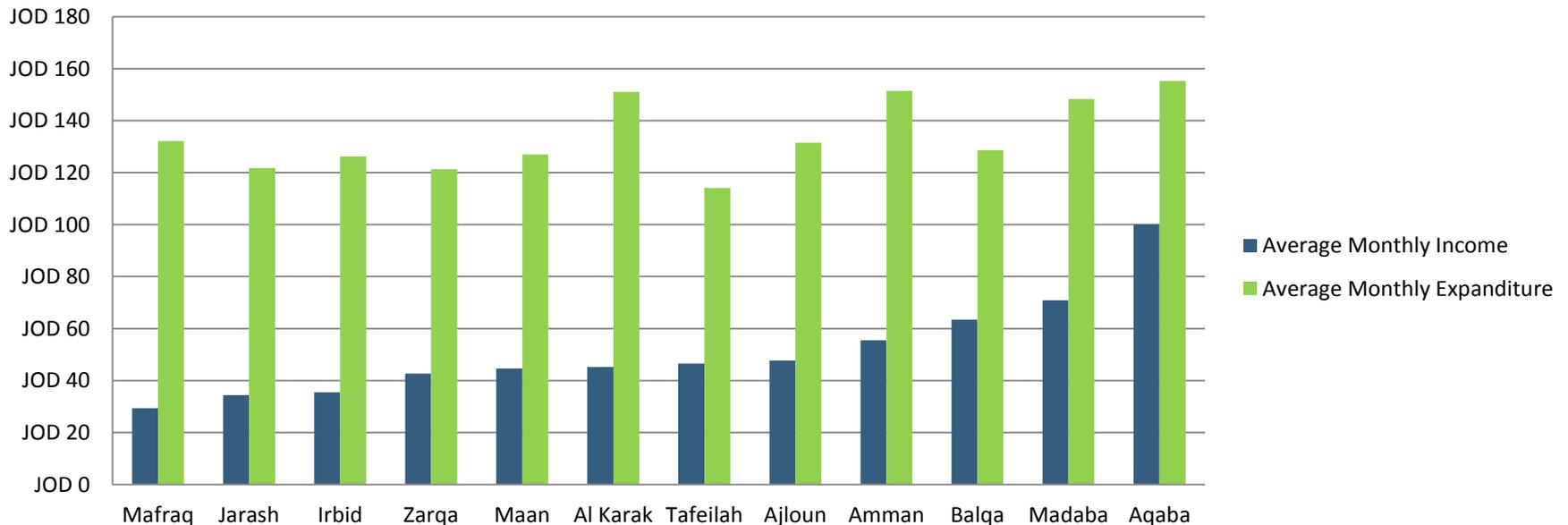




# Livelihoods

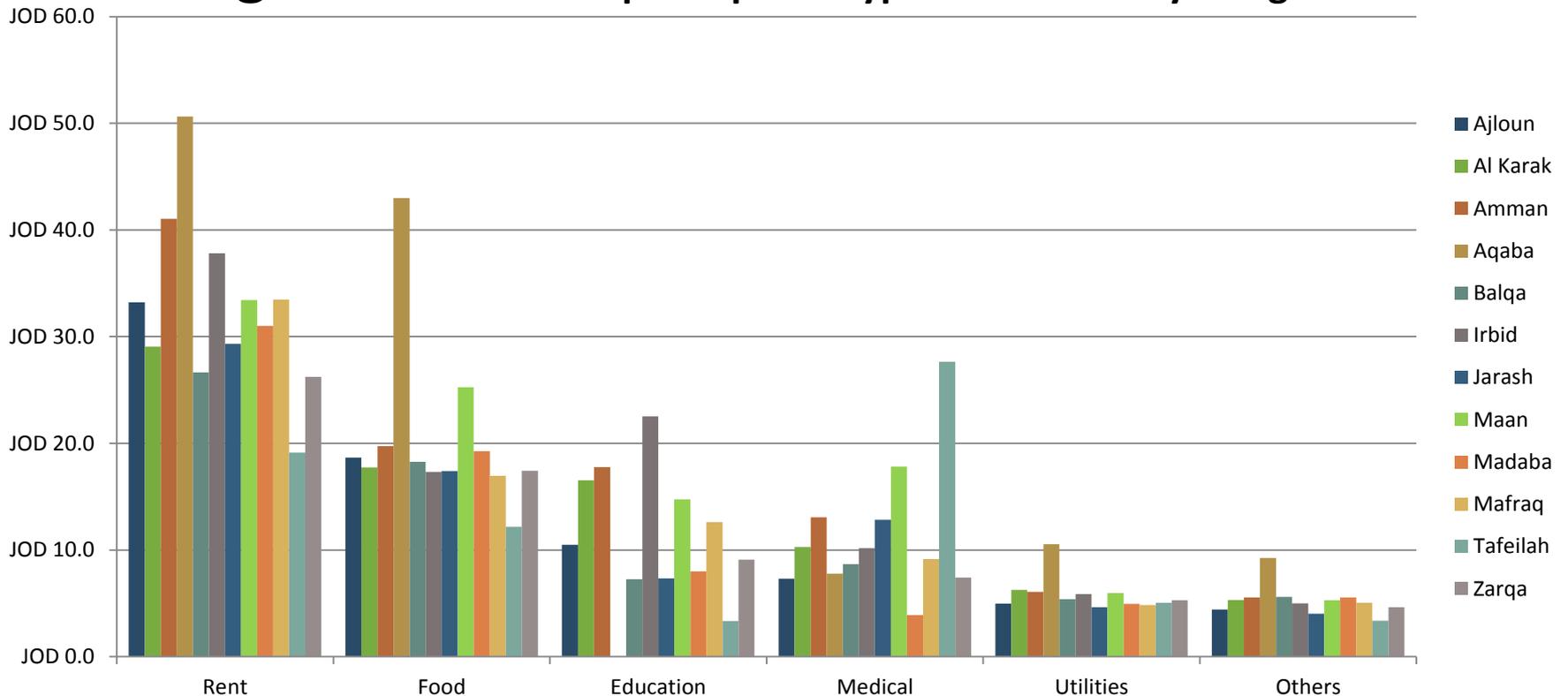
Average expenditure are similar but **income vary greatly**

Income and Expenditure



# Expenditure

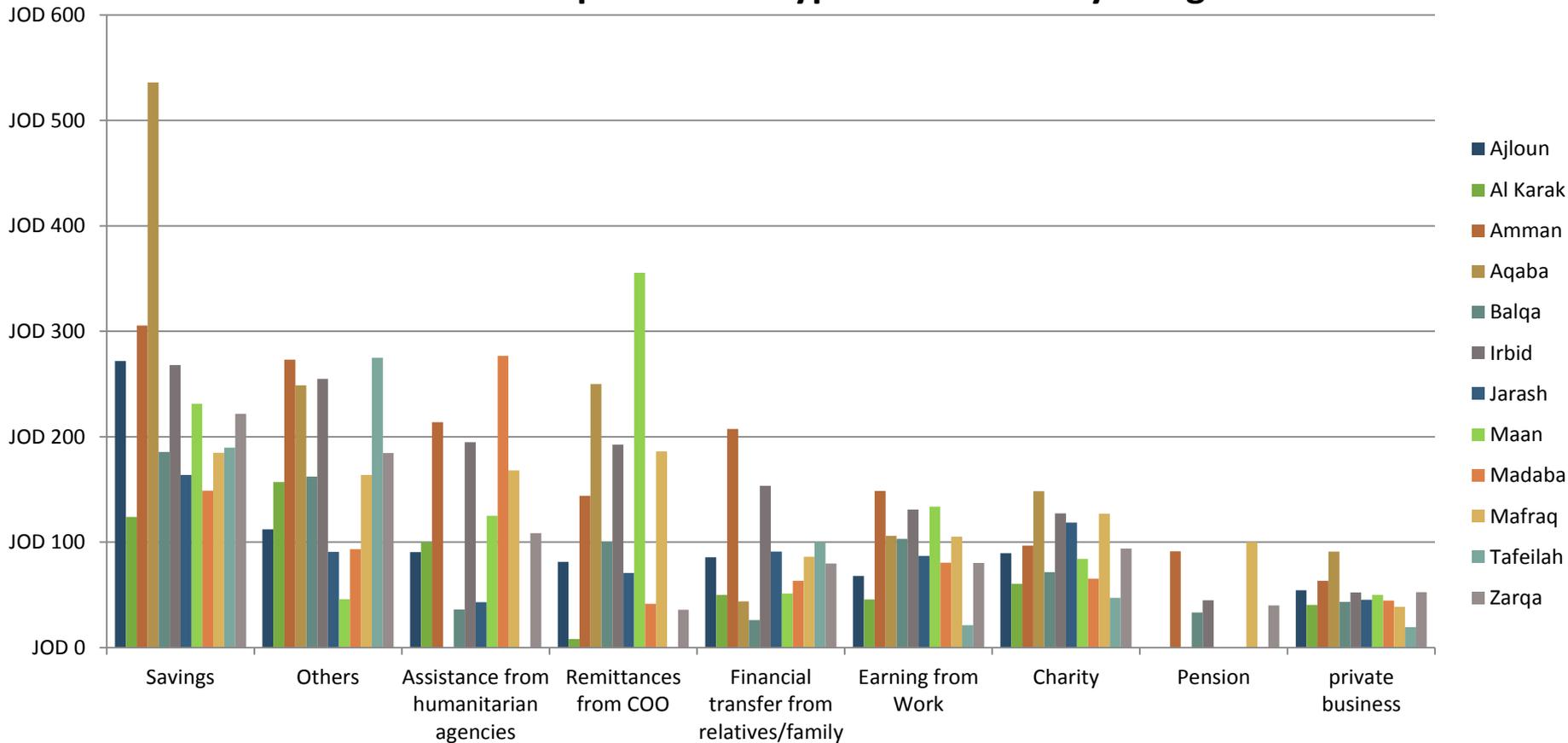
**Rent** constitutes the biggest part of household budgets



# Income

## Savings remain the first source of income

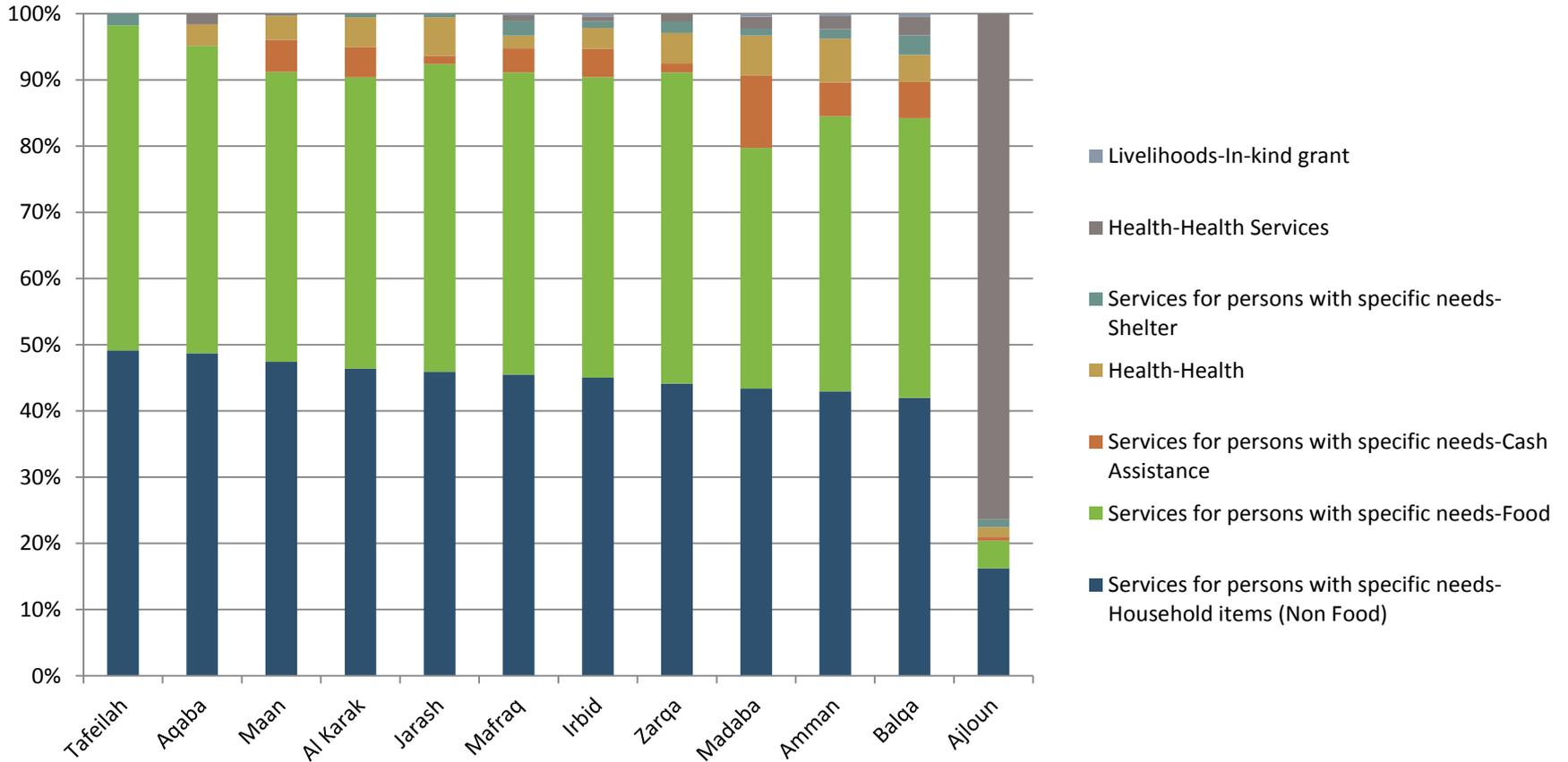
Amounts per income type as declared by refugees



# Unmet Needs

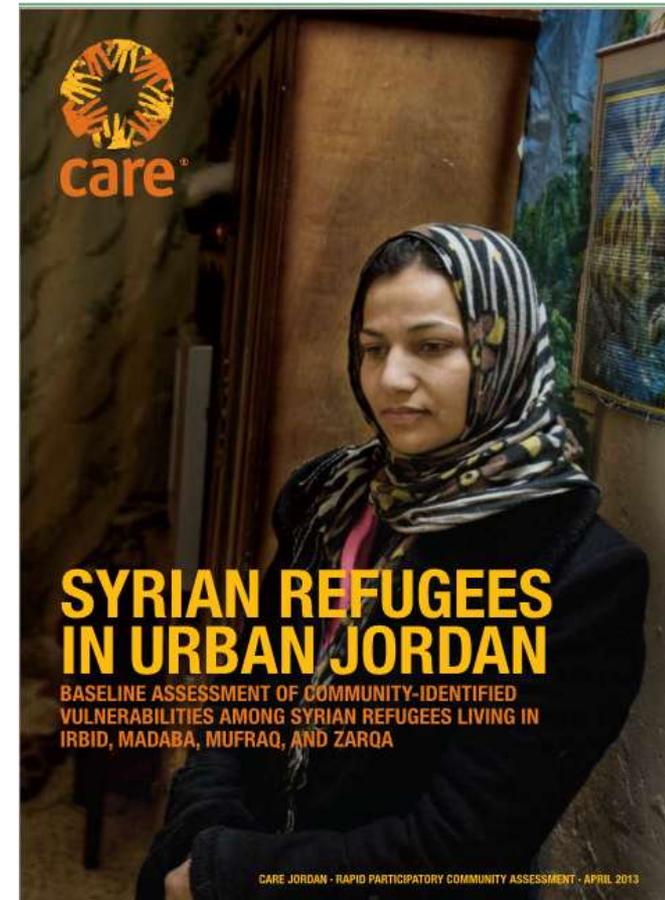
## NFI, FOOD & CASH

Occurrence of most cited unmet needs as expressed by Refugees



# Care Assessment

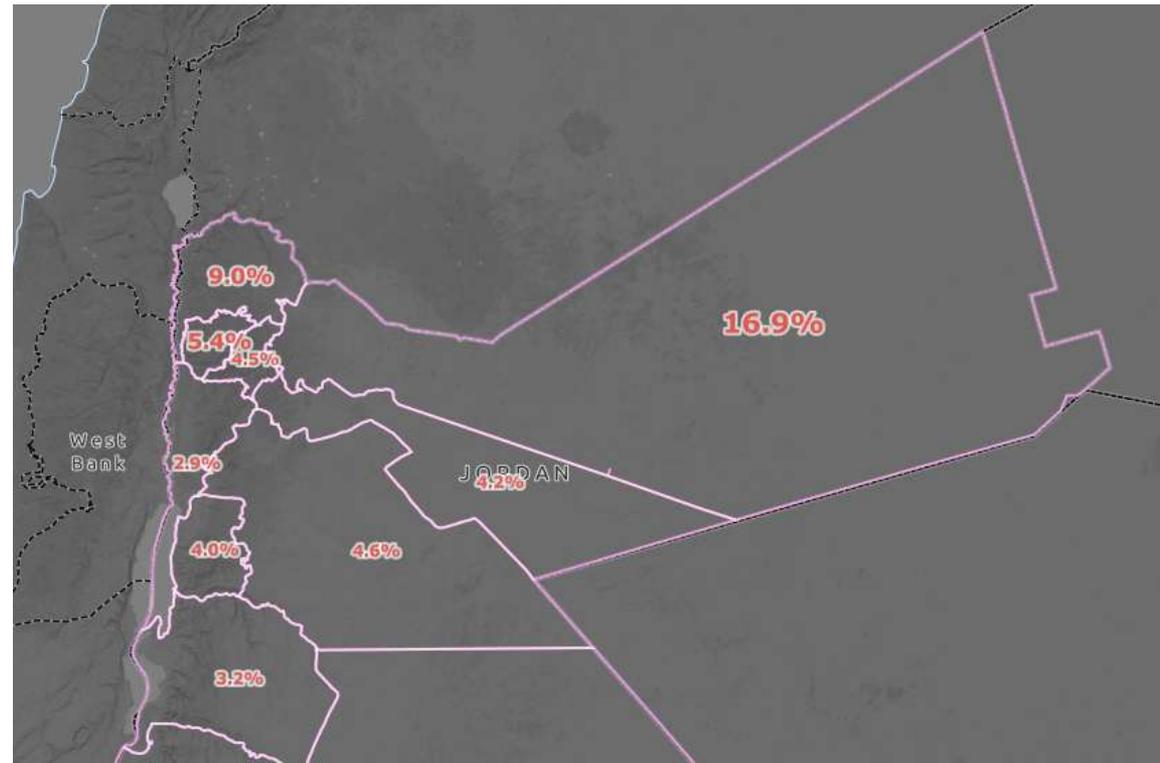
- 240 Households surveyed
- Profile of 3 groups based on Network & Access to employment, :
  - Vulnerable (35-40%):
  - More Vulnerable (15-20%)
  - Extremely vulnerable (35-40%)



# Refugees & Host Communities

Different access to services and **potential burden** to host communities depending on areas.

% Syrians/Jordanians is a proxy indicator of a burden index



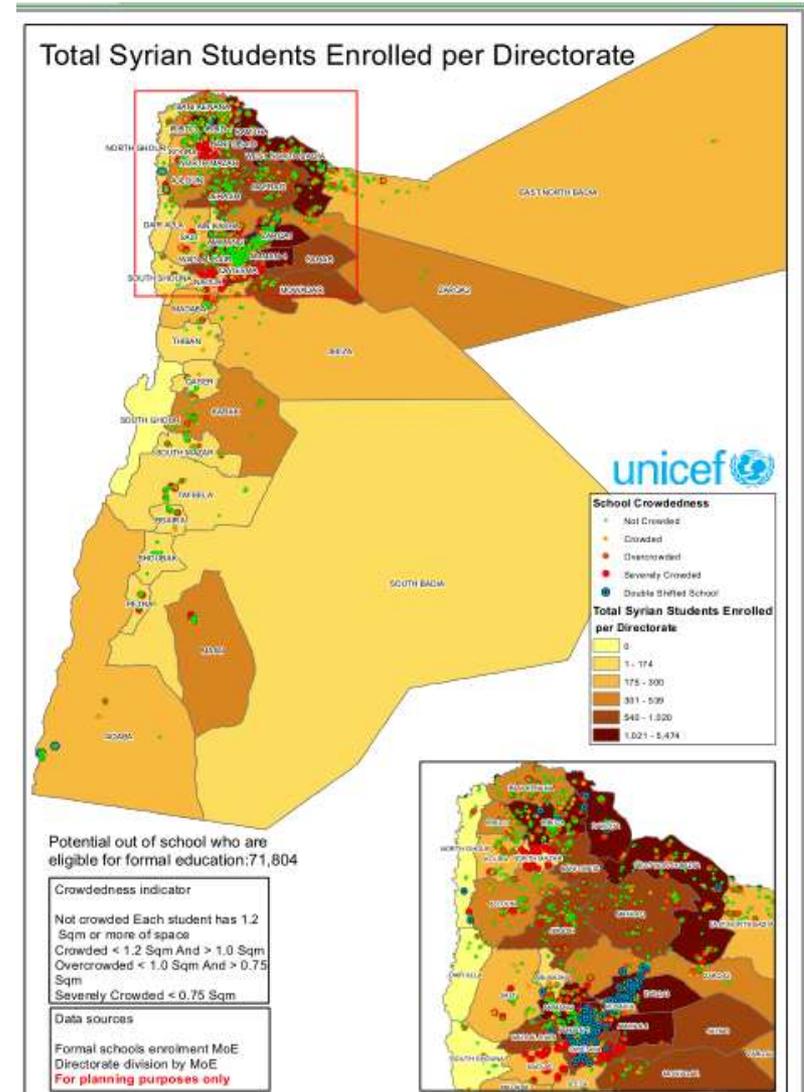
# Education

## Identification of overcrowded schools UNICEF School Assessment

## Crowdedness indicator

Each student has

- Not crowded:  $> 1.2 \text{ m}^2$  or more of space
- Crowded :  $< 1.2 \text{ m}^2$  And  $> 1.0 \text{ m}^2$
- Overcrowded :  $< 1.0 \text{ m}^2$  And  $> 0.75 \text{ m}^2$
- Severely Crowded :  $< 0.75 \text{ m}^2$



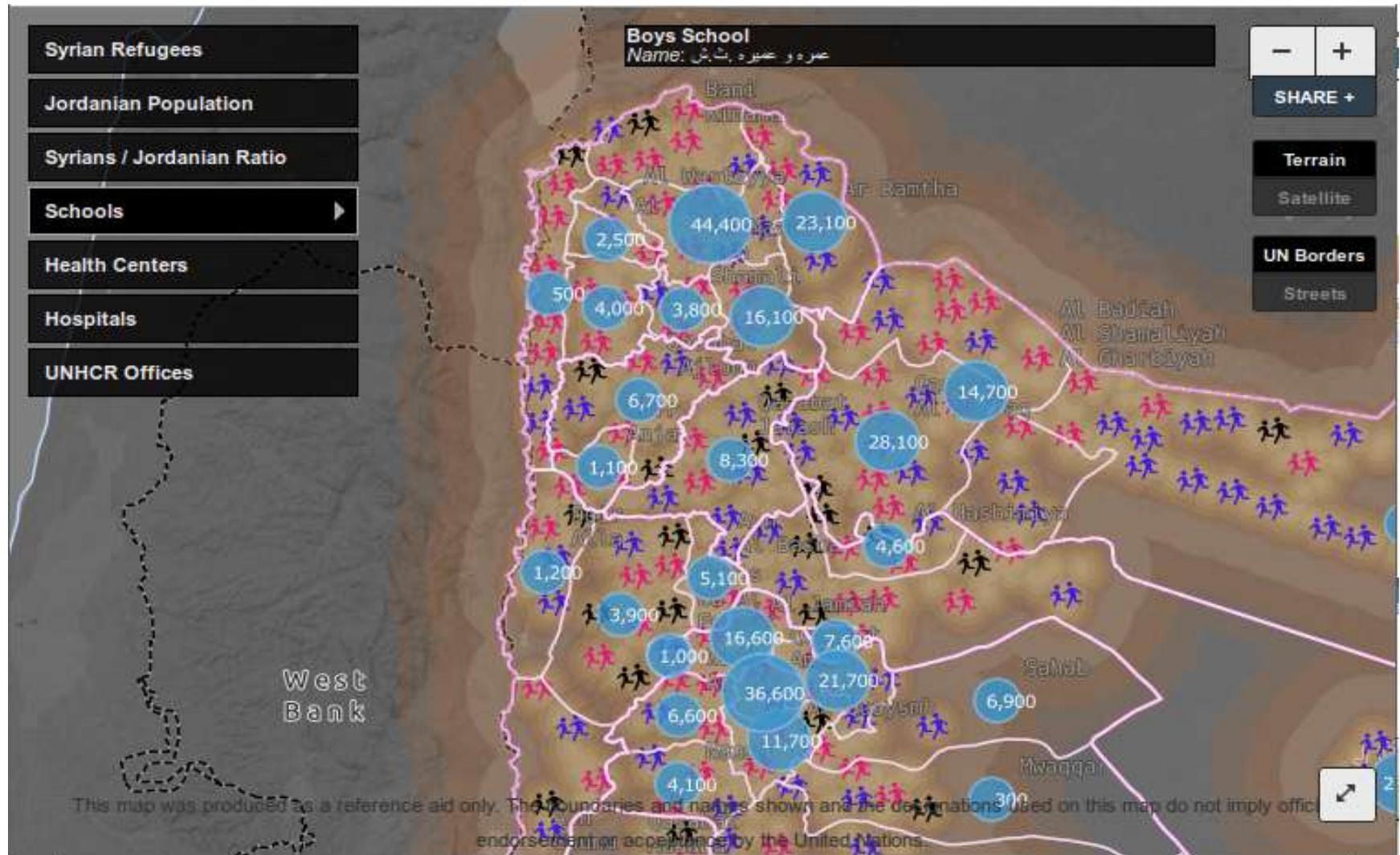
# Health

## Comparative morbidity for selected communicable diseases, Jan 2012 - Apr 2013

Disease	Jordanians	Syrian refugees
Tuberculosis (TB) Annual case notification rate <b>per 100,000</b>	5	<b>13</b>
Measles <b>per million</b> <i>(Jordan had no cases since 2008)</i>	2.8	<b>51.2</b>
Cutaneous Leshmaniasis <b>per million population</b>	3.1	<b>158.1</b>

# Situation Map:

<http://data.unhcr.org/jordan>



# Conclusions



- Identification of **vulnerability levels** :
  1. Vulnerable
  2. More Vulnerable
  3. Extremely Vulnerable
- Identification of **crowded basic services**:
  1. Severely crowded services
  2. Overcrowded services
  3. Crowded Services