

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**

+

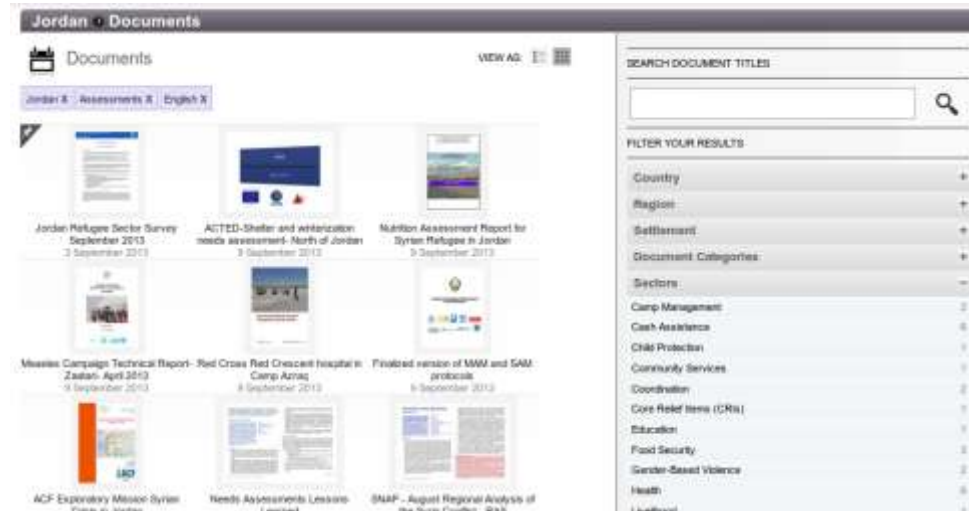
Funding constraints

=

Targeted assistance and programme design according to the
specific needs

Sources of Information

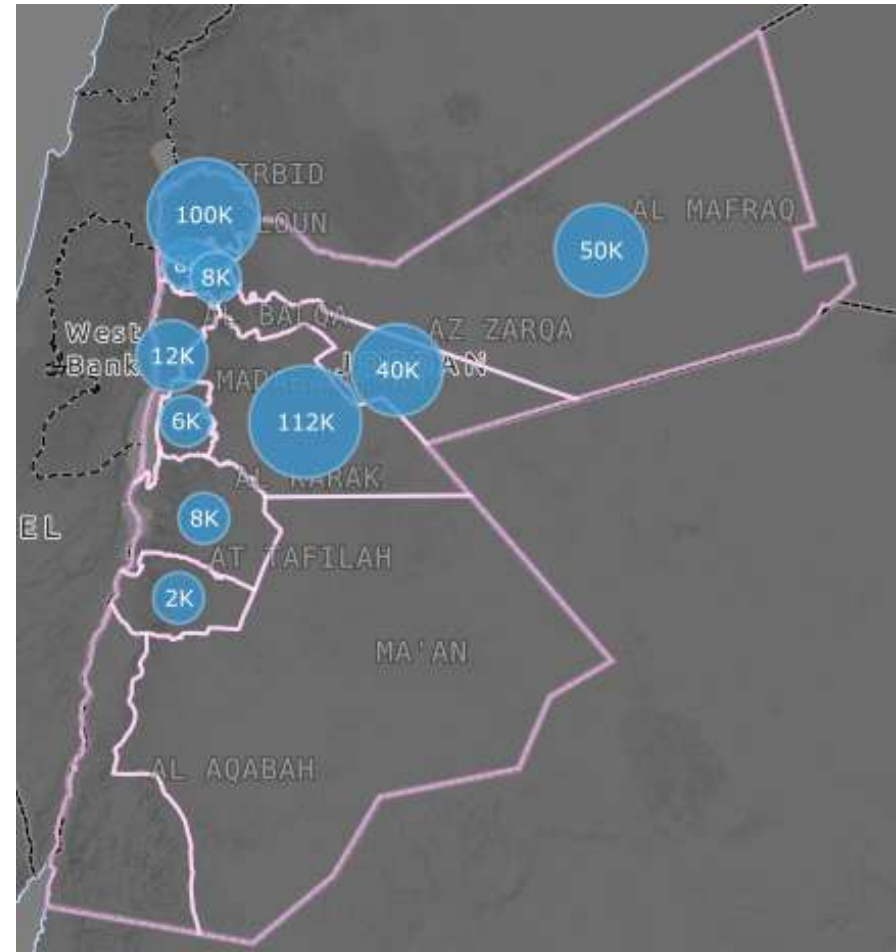
- UNHCR Registration database
- Needs Assessment:
 - REACH-UNHCR-UNICEF Household assessment
 - IRD/UNHCR Home visits
 - CARE Baseline Assessment
 - Sectoral Assessment



[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%**

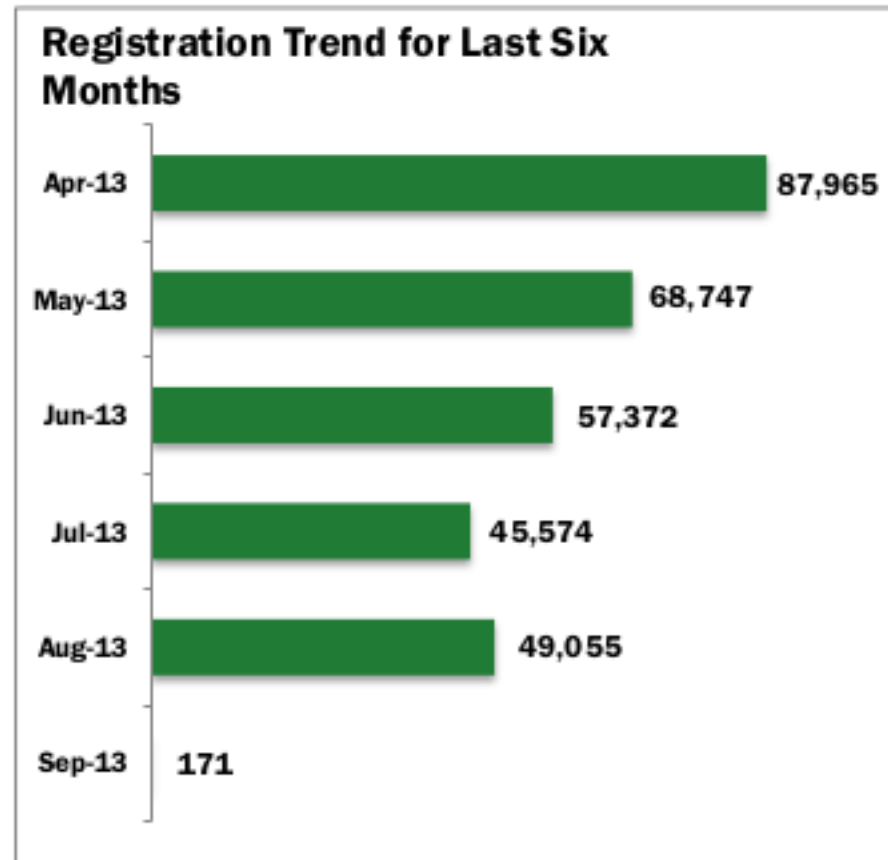


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Registration in Jordan

- **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

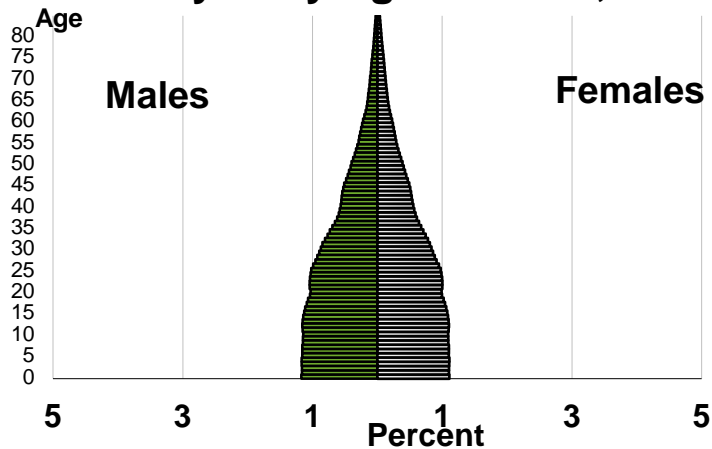


53.6 % of the population is under 18 years old...

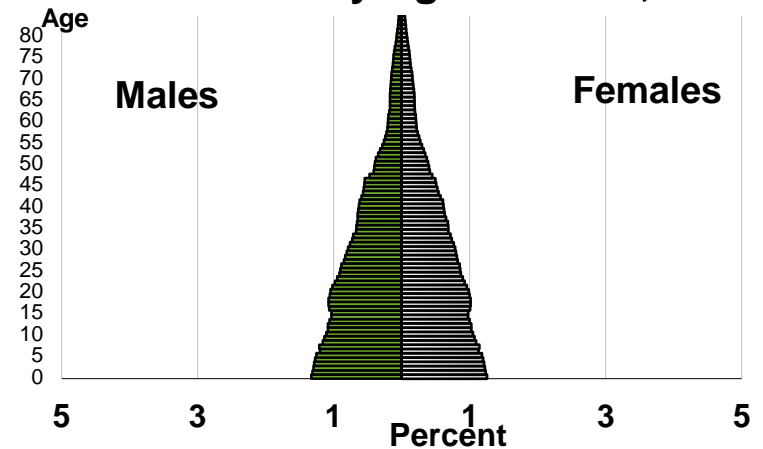
The age pyramid of the refugee population is different from the Syrian or the Jordanian pyramids

Age Pyramid

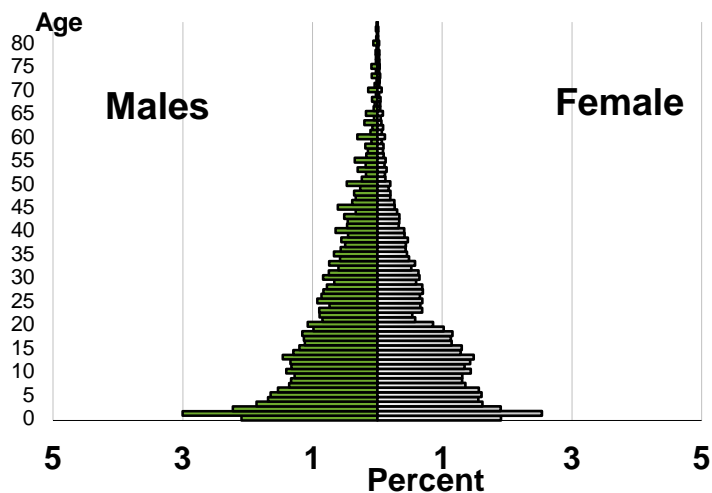
Syria by Age and Sex, 2013



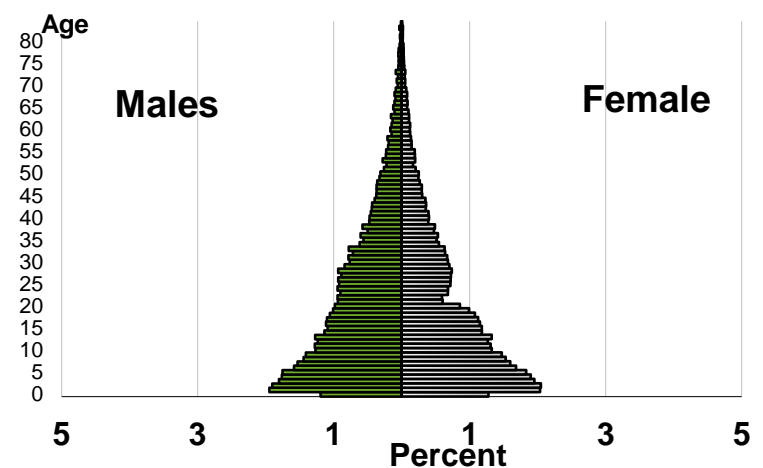
Jordan by Age and Sex, 2013



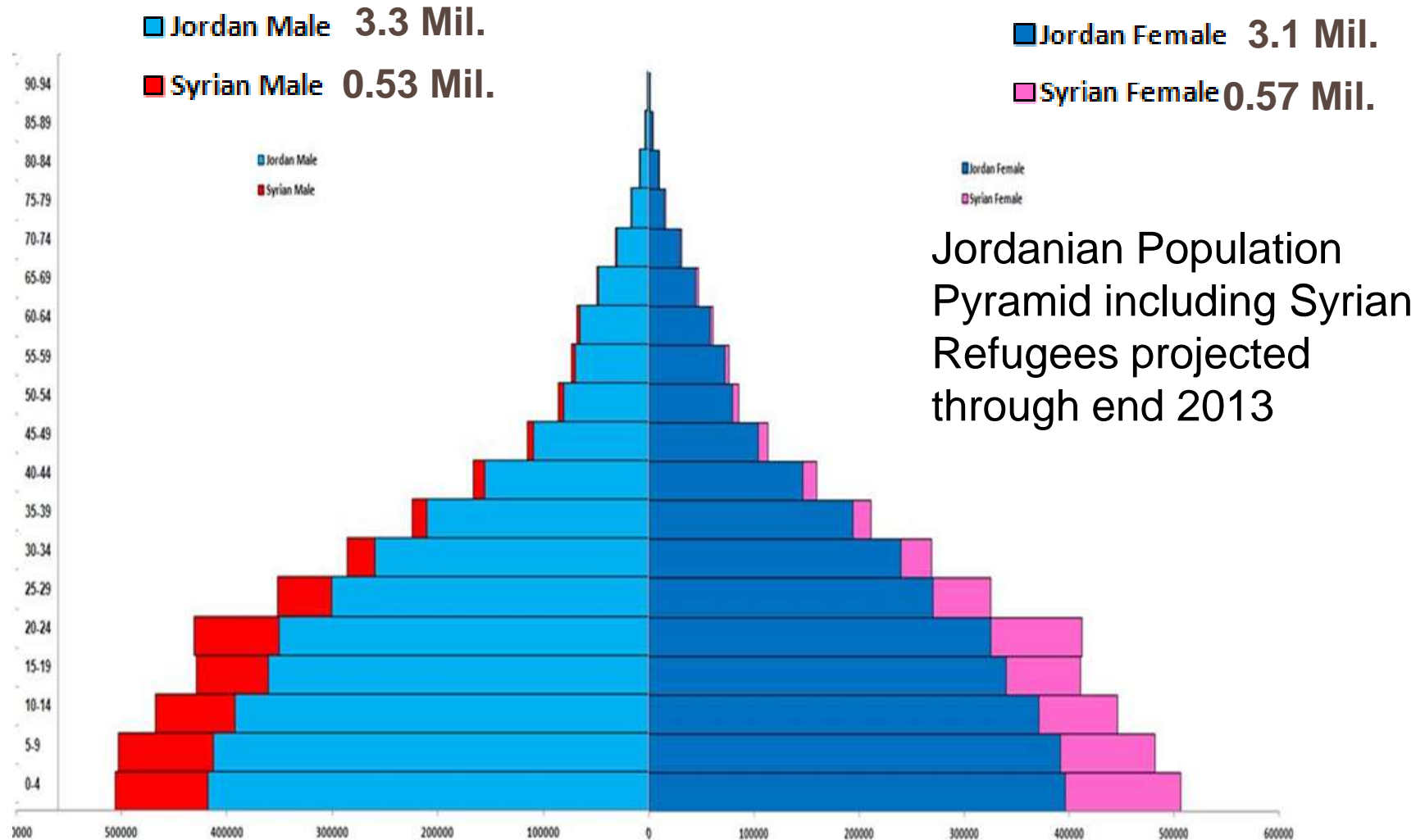
Syrian Refugees in camps



Syrian Refugees outside of Camps



Impact of Refugee Influx

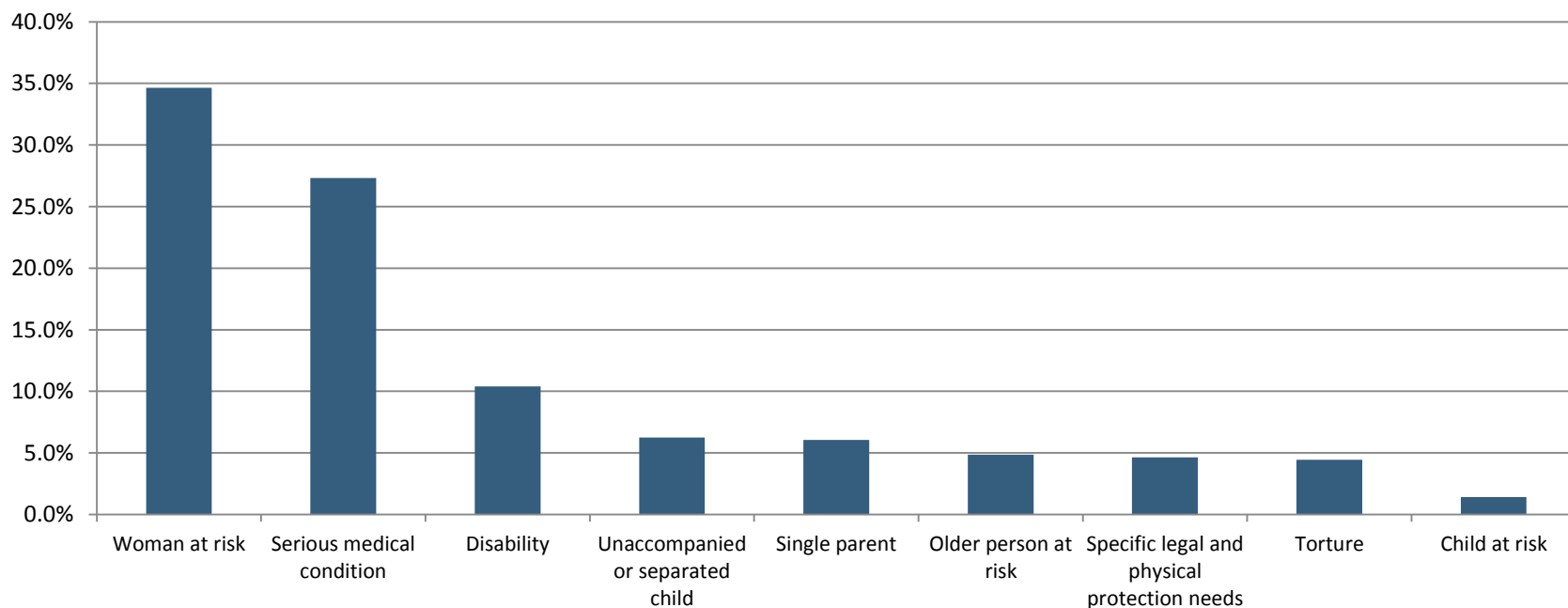


Youth & Dependency ratios

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

Vulnerability Risk

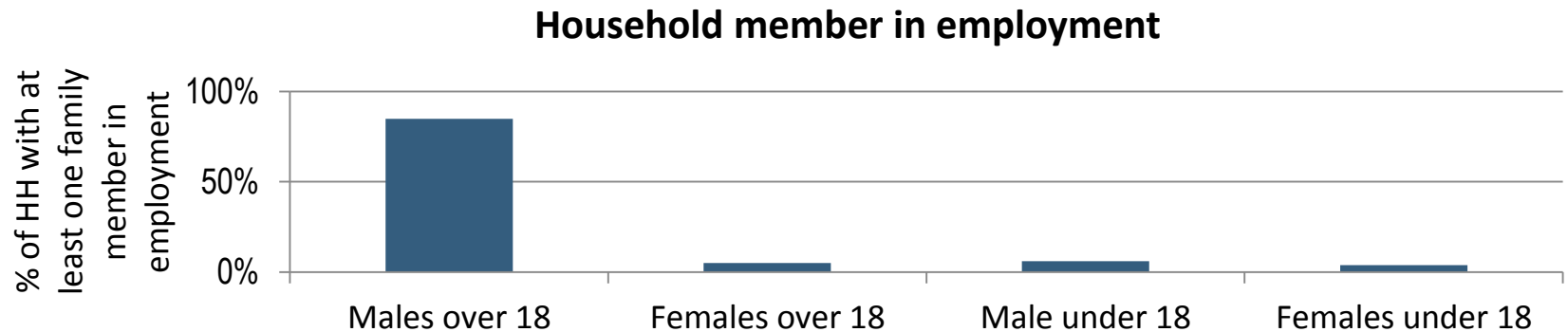
35 % of the registered specific needs during the emergency registration are Women at Risk



REACH Household Assessment

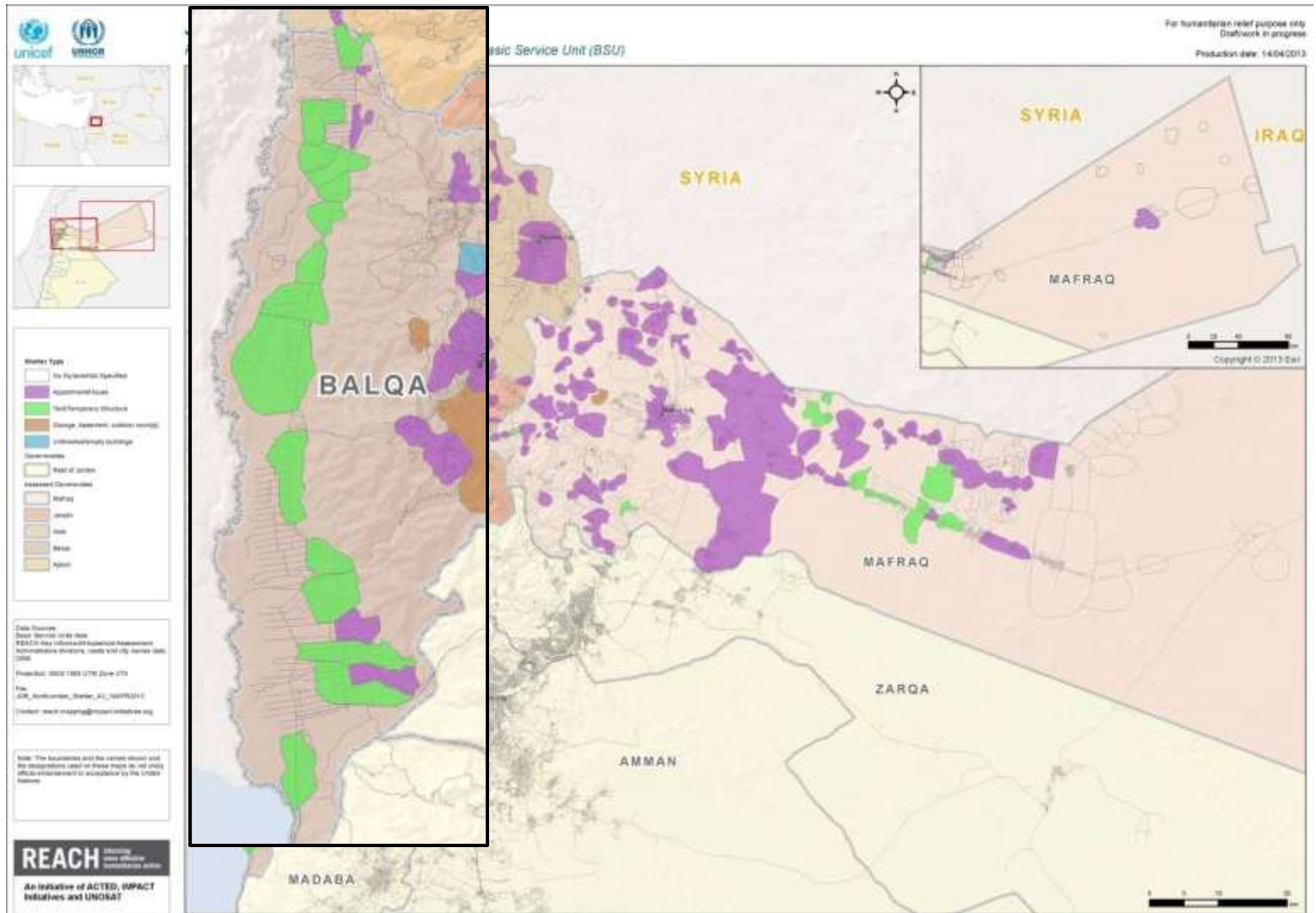
- Done by REACH, through UNHCR/UNICEF funding, during the beginning of 2013
- Focusing on Northern Governorates
- **“Door-to-door” survey**: snowball methodology

Livelihoods



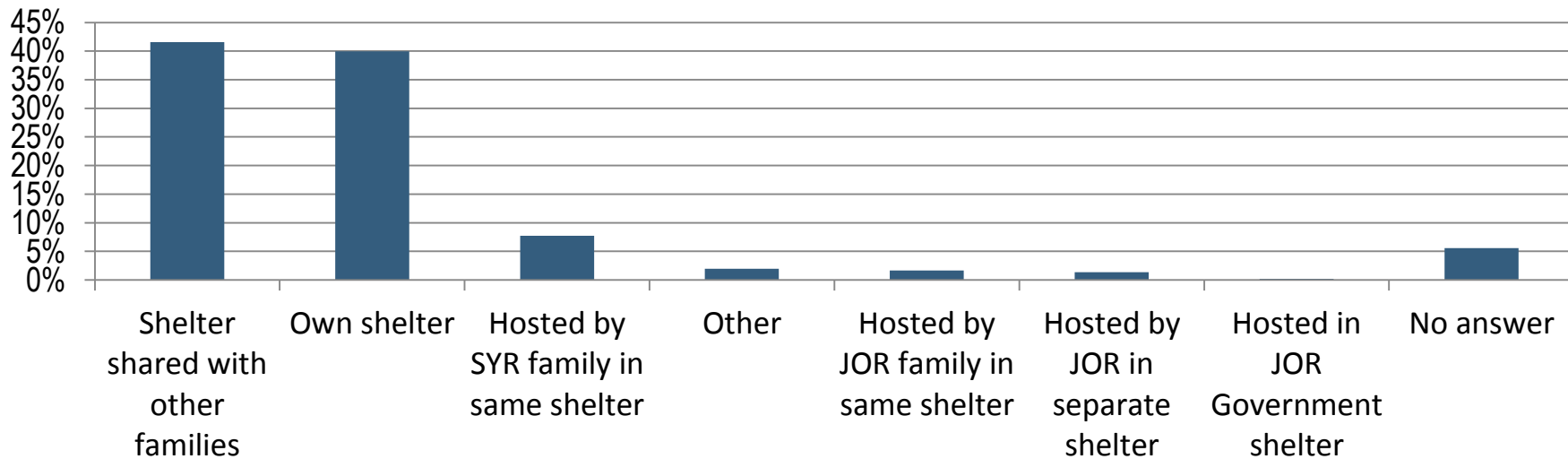
- Only a small proportion of households, **10%**, reported having at least one family member in employment. However, an additional **5%** declined to answer the question.
- **85%** of households with at least one member reported males over 18 working
- Higher proportion of males under 18 reported to 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



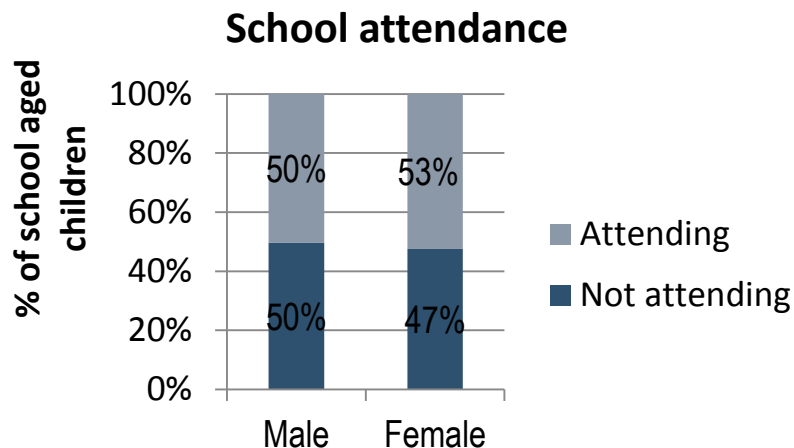
Shelter Context (cont.)

Accommodation context

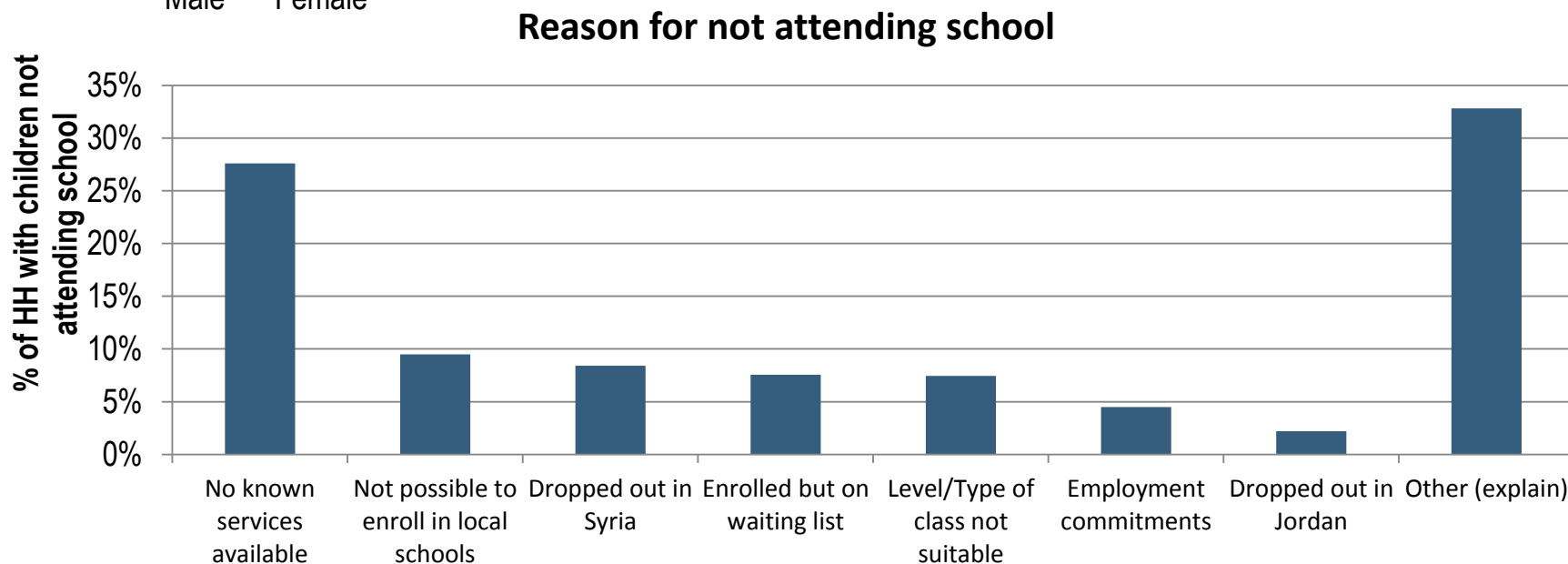


- Average rent across all 5 Governorates **106 JOD**.
- When asked to consider primary needs, the overwhelming majority of households reported either cash or specifically cash for rent.
- REACH assessment teams noted growing tensions between young males wishing to get married and Syrian households renting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

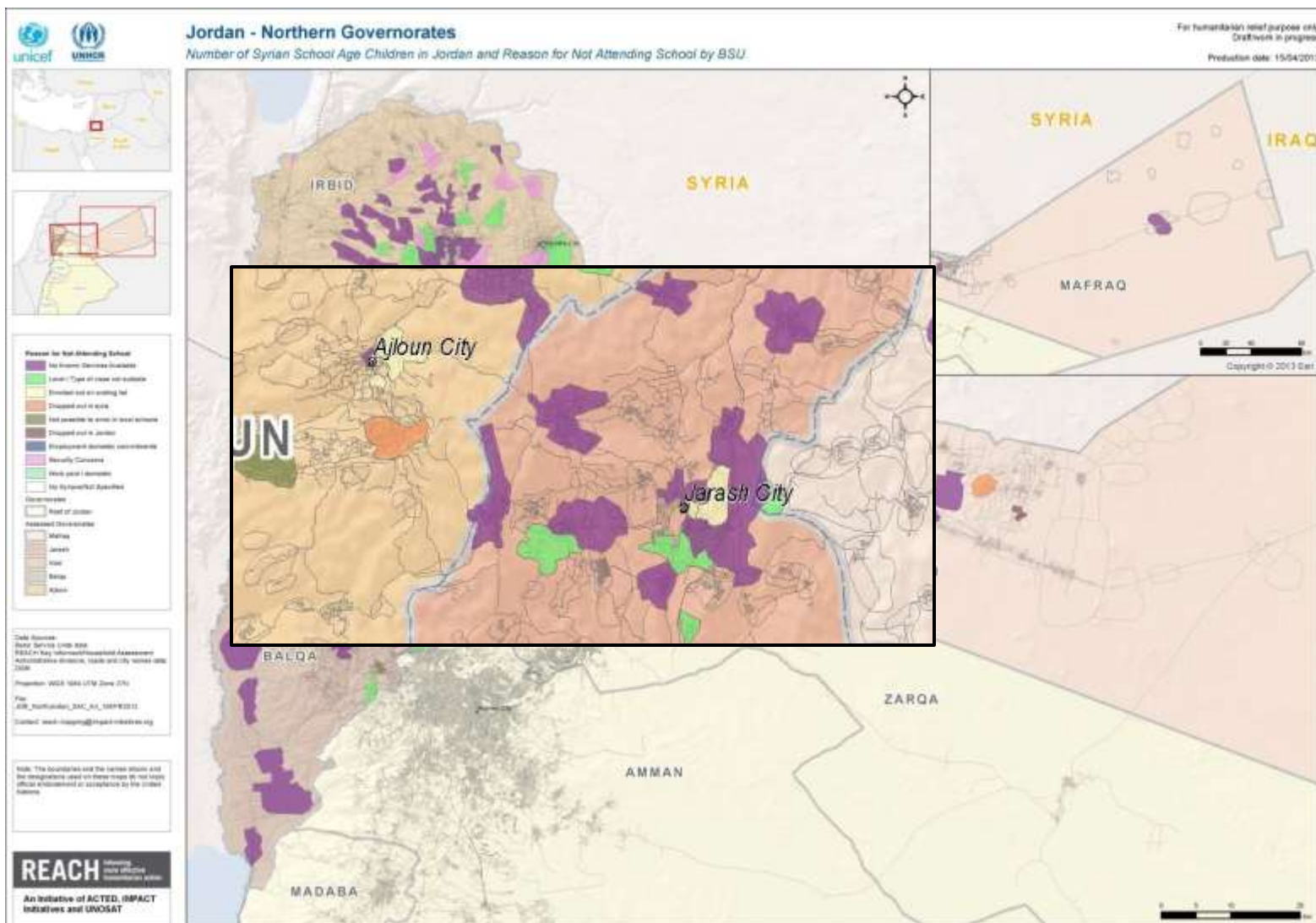
Education



- **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
Draft/Work in progress

Production date: 31/07/2013



Data Sources
Basic Service Unit data
UNHCR Key Information Management System
Administrative divisions, roads and city names data
Cadastral

Projection WGS 1984 UTM Zone 37N

File JOR_Northern_Jordan_A3_10KPR2013

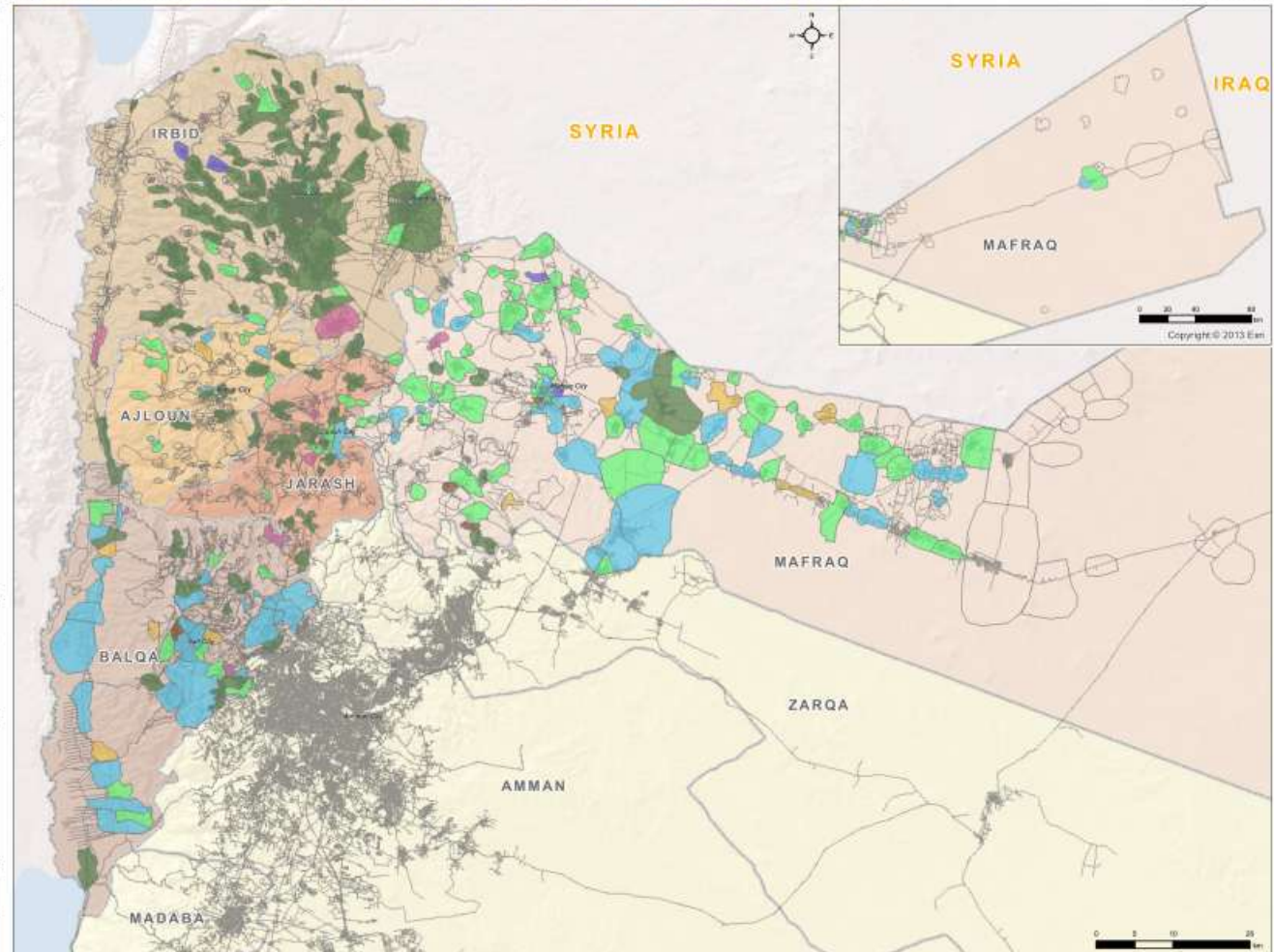
Contact reach-help@unhcr.org

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 predominant types displayed there should be interpreted with caution as their representation largely depends on an unknown population size of the 'Basic Service Unit' level. The present map reflects is interpreted as a given time and is generated by the refugee community. Thus, the data from this assessment can be used to discover characteristic patterns but is not likely to be fully based on the data.

REACH Humanitarian
Initiative and UNOSAT

An Initiative of ACTED, IMPACT
Initiatives and UNOSAT



IRD/UNHCR Home Visits Result

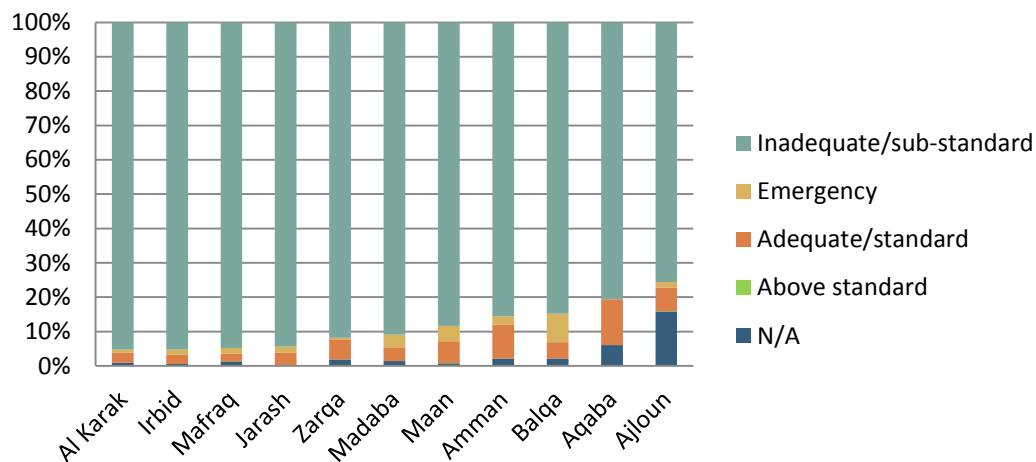


- **48,000** household visited as of the end of August (now at a rate of **12,000** visits/month)
- Used to assess eligibility for cash Assistance
- Wide range of questions

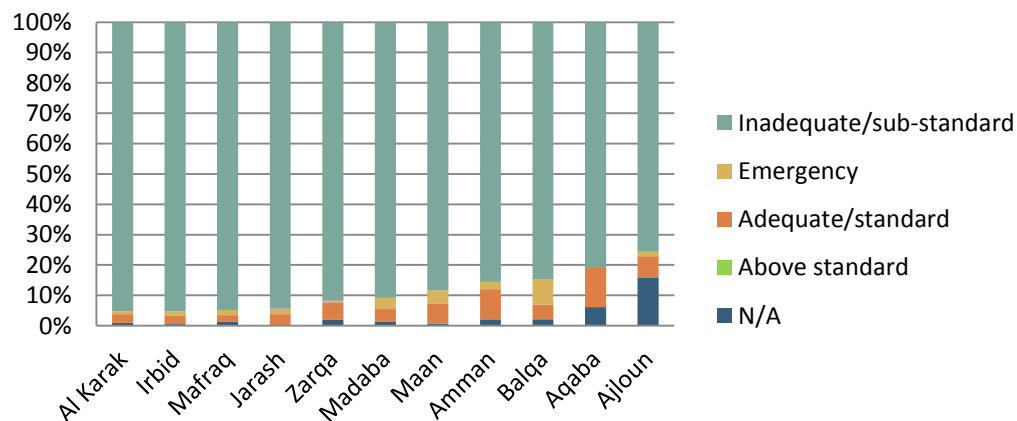
Perception of Food & NFI situation

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

Perception of access to Food



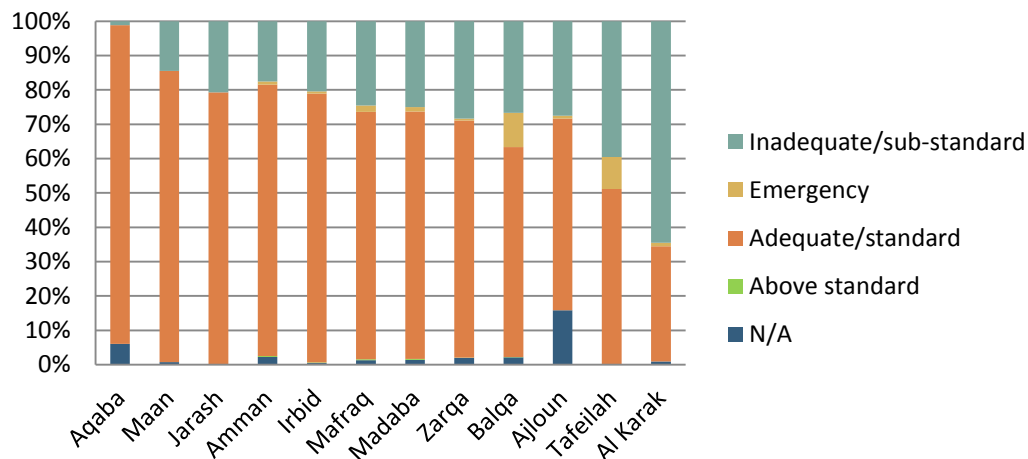
Perception of access to Non Food Item



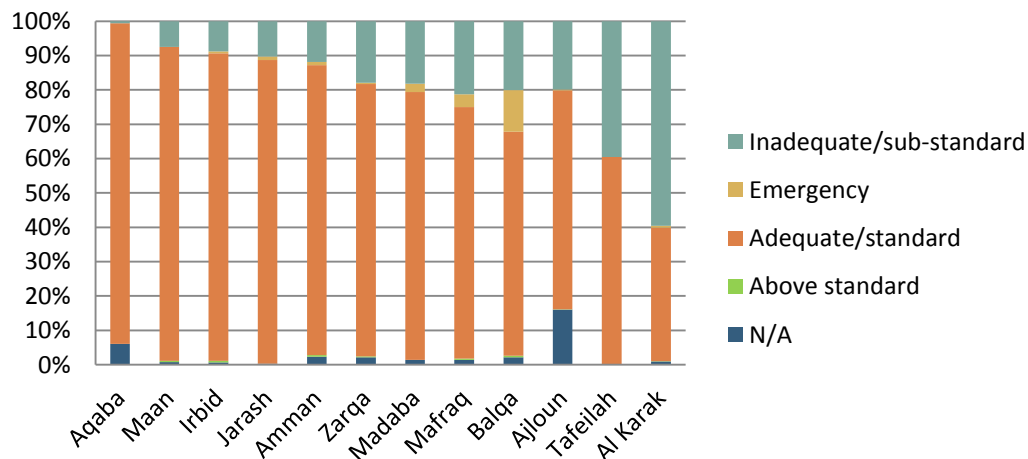
Perception of WASH situation

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

Perception of access to Water



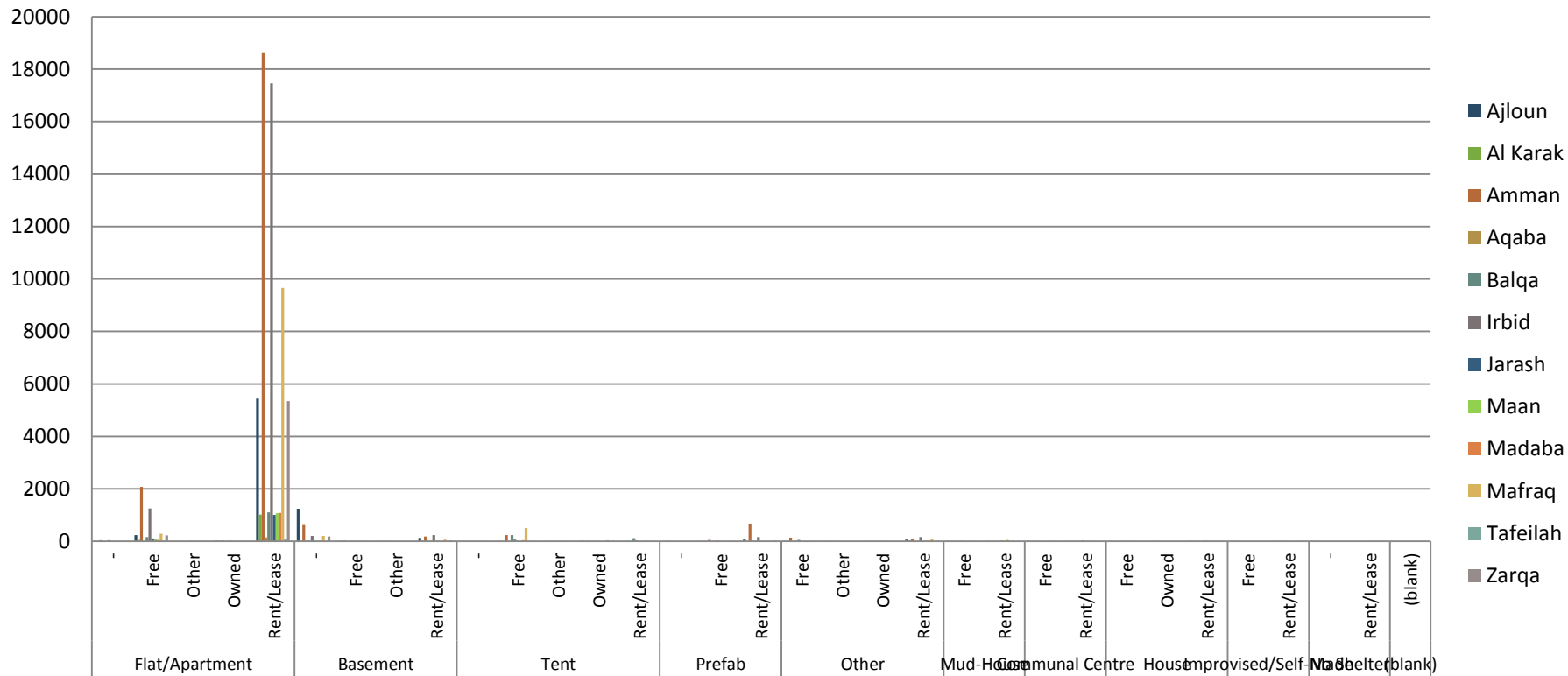
Perception of access to Sanitation



Shelter

Mostly in **rented flats**

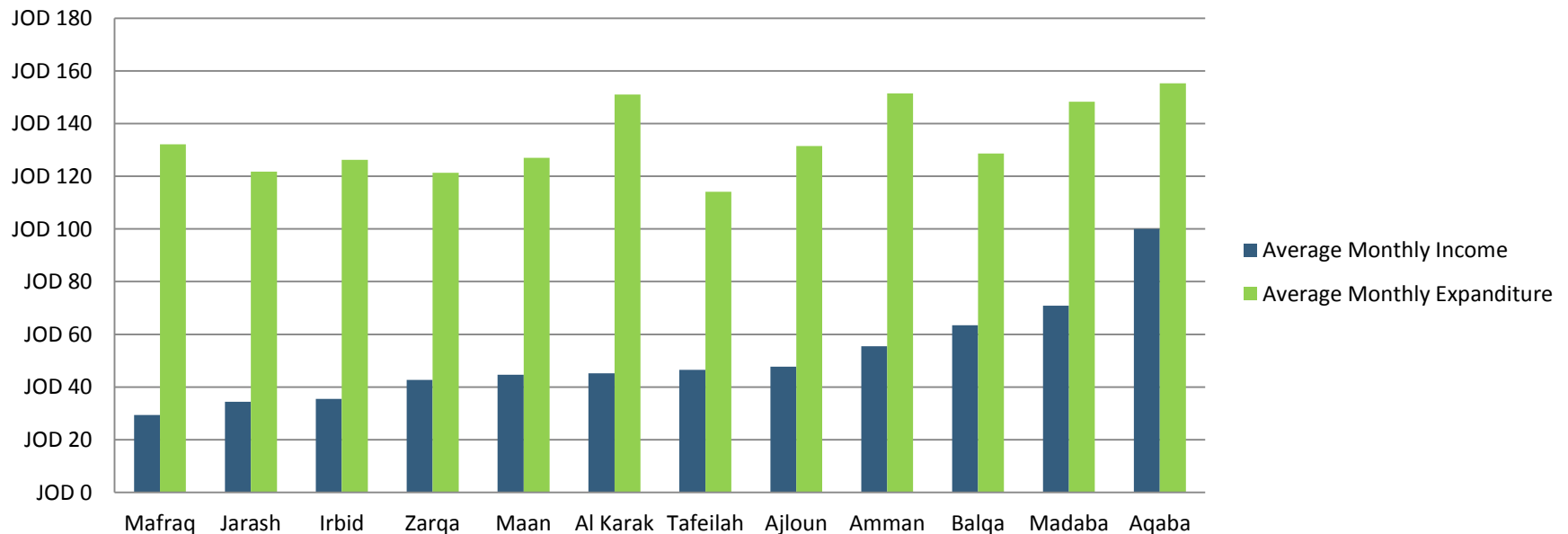
Shelter (number of individual)



Livelihoods

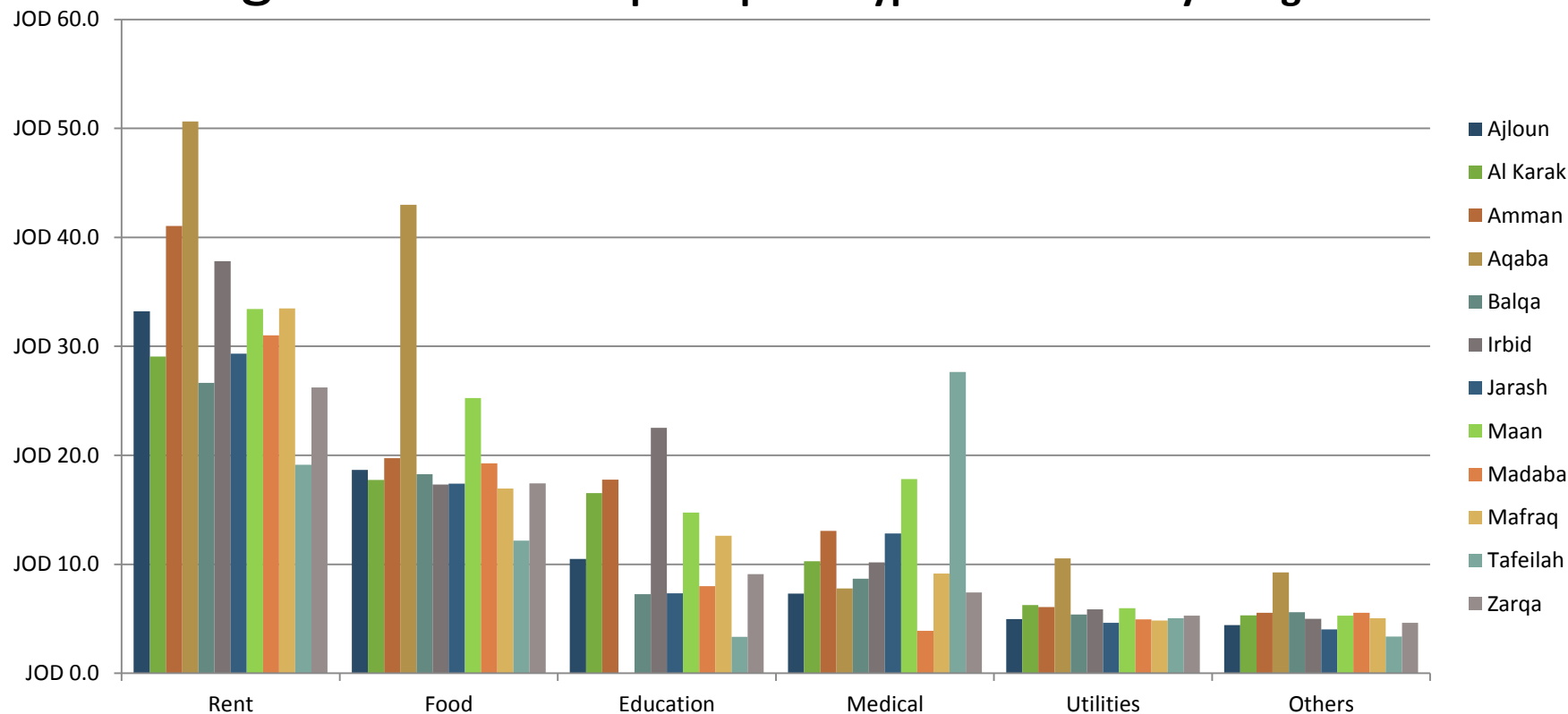
Average expenditure are similar but **income vary greatly**

Income and Expenditure



Expenditure

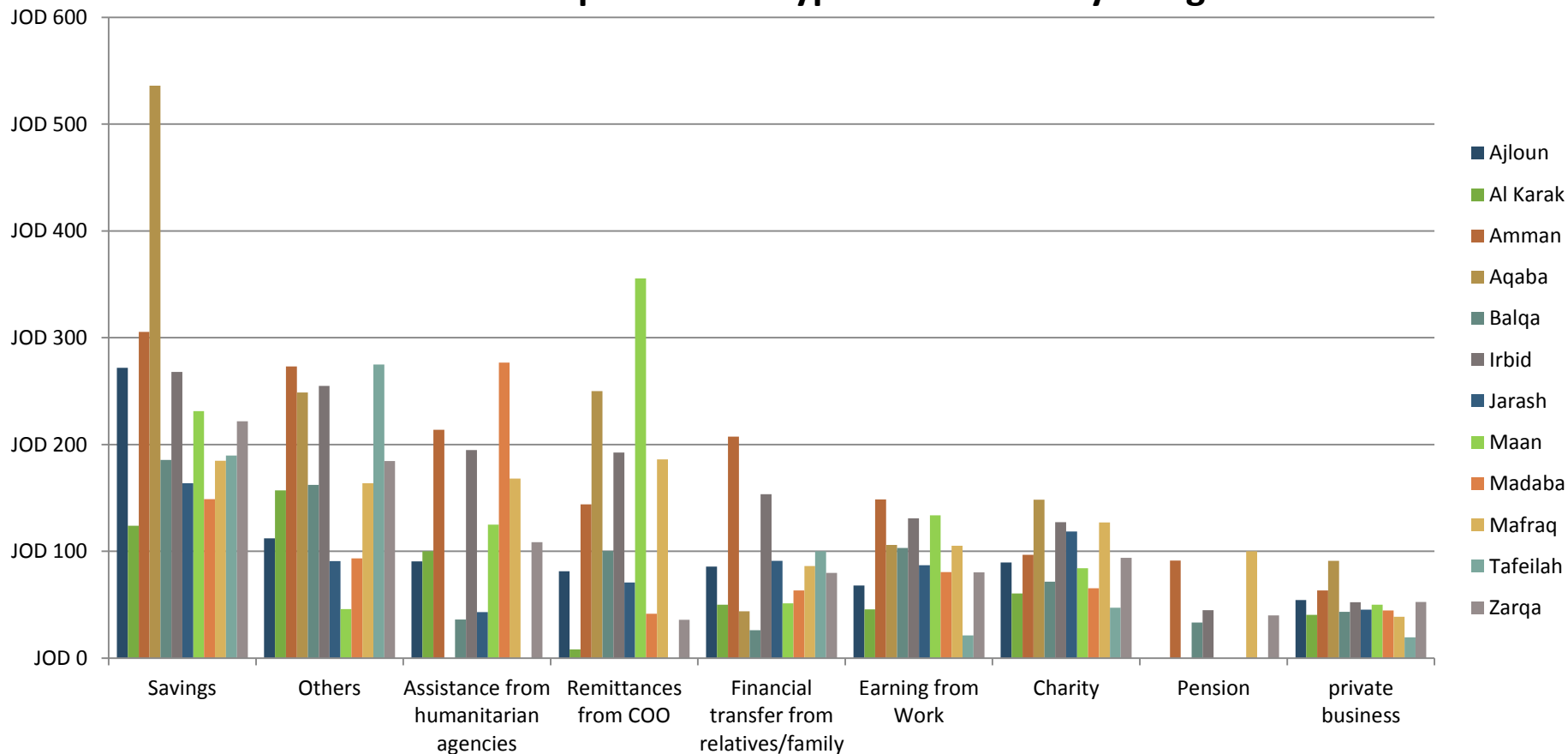
Rent constitutes the biggest part of household budgets



Income

Savings remain the first source of income

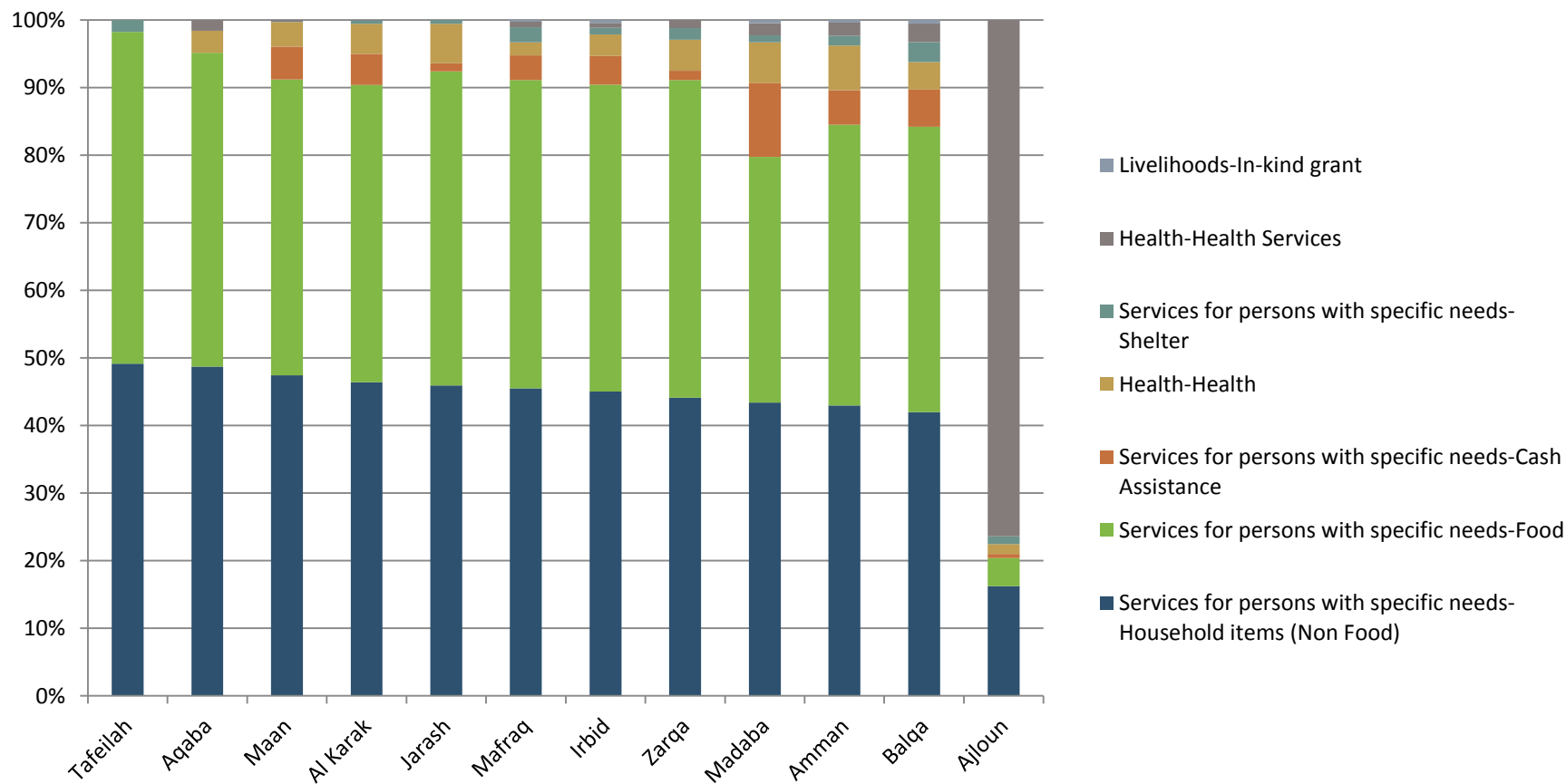
Amounts per income type as declared by refugees



Unmet Needs

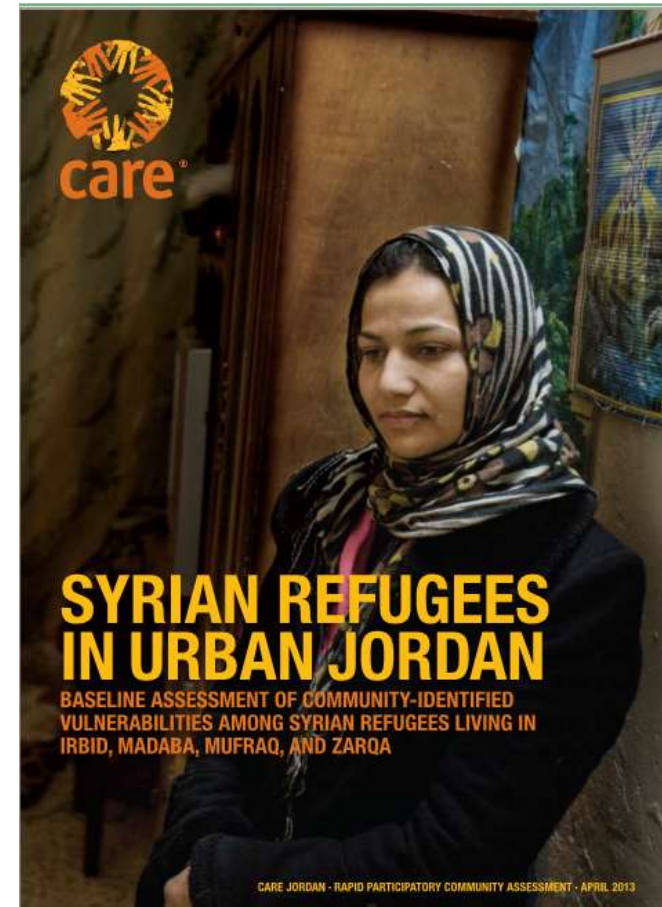
NFI, FOOD & CASH

Occurrence of most cited unmet needs as expressed by Refugees



Care Assessment

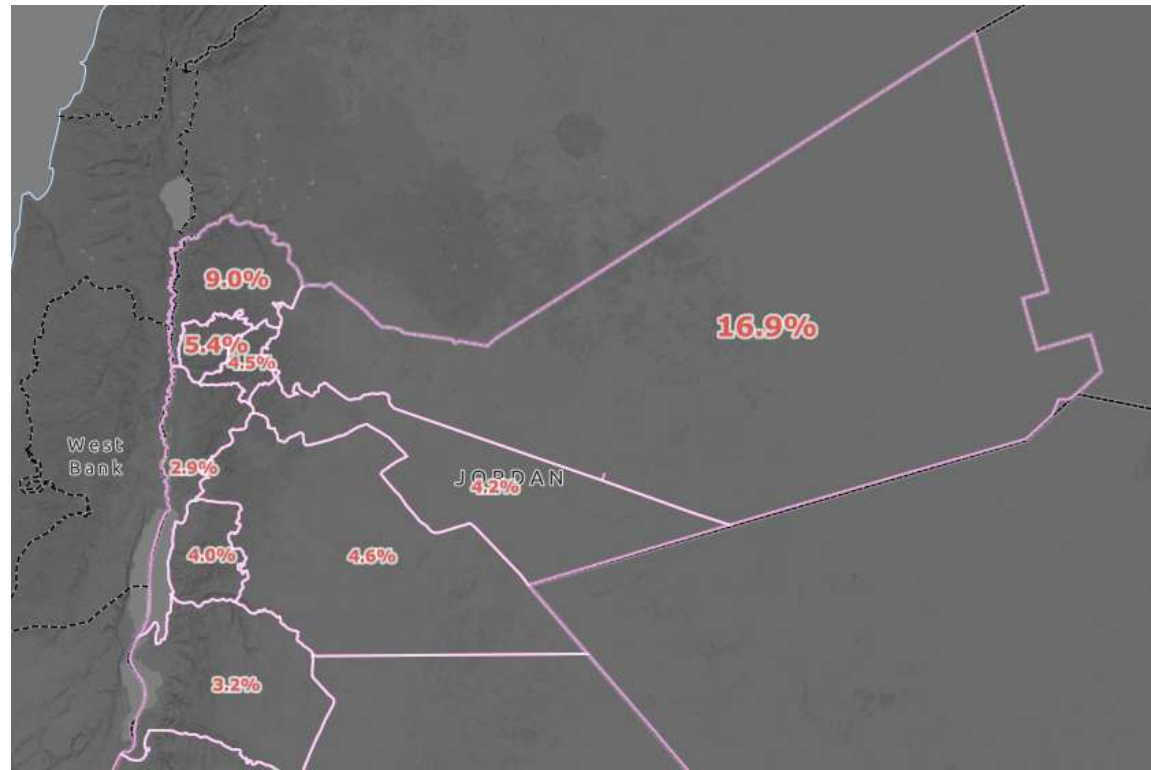
- 240 Households surveyed
- Profile of 3 groups based on Network & Access to employment, :
 - Vulnerable (35-40%):
 - More Vulnerable (15-20%)
 - Extremely vulnerable (35-40%)



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

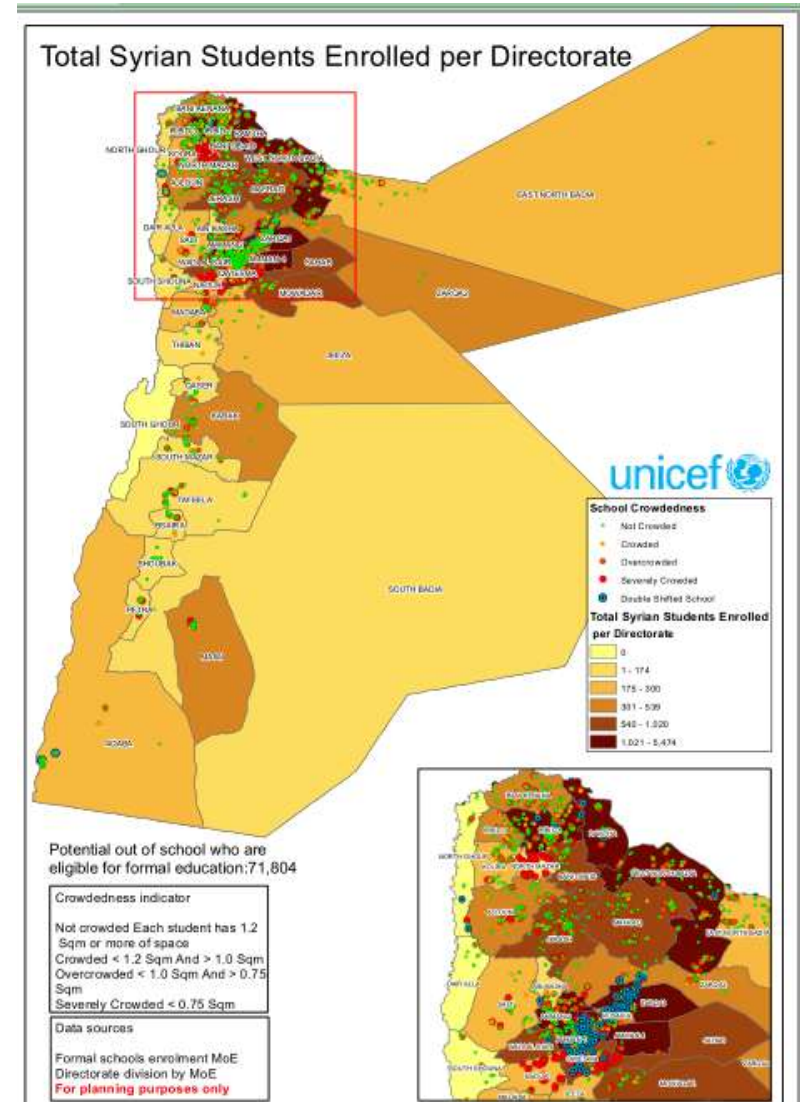


Education

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 : $< 0.75 \text{ m}^2$



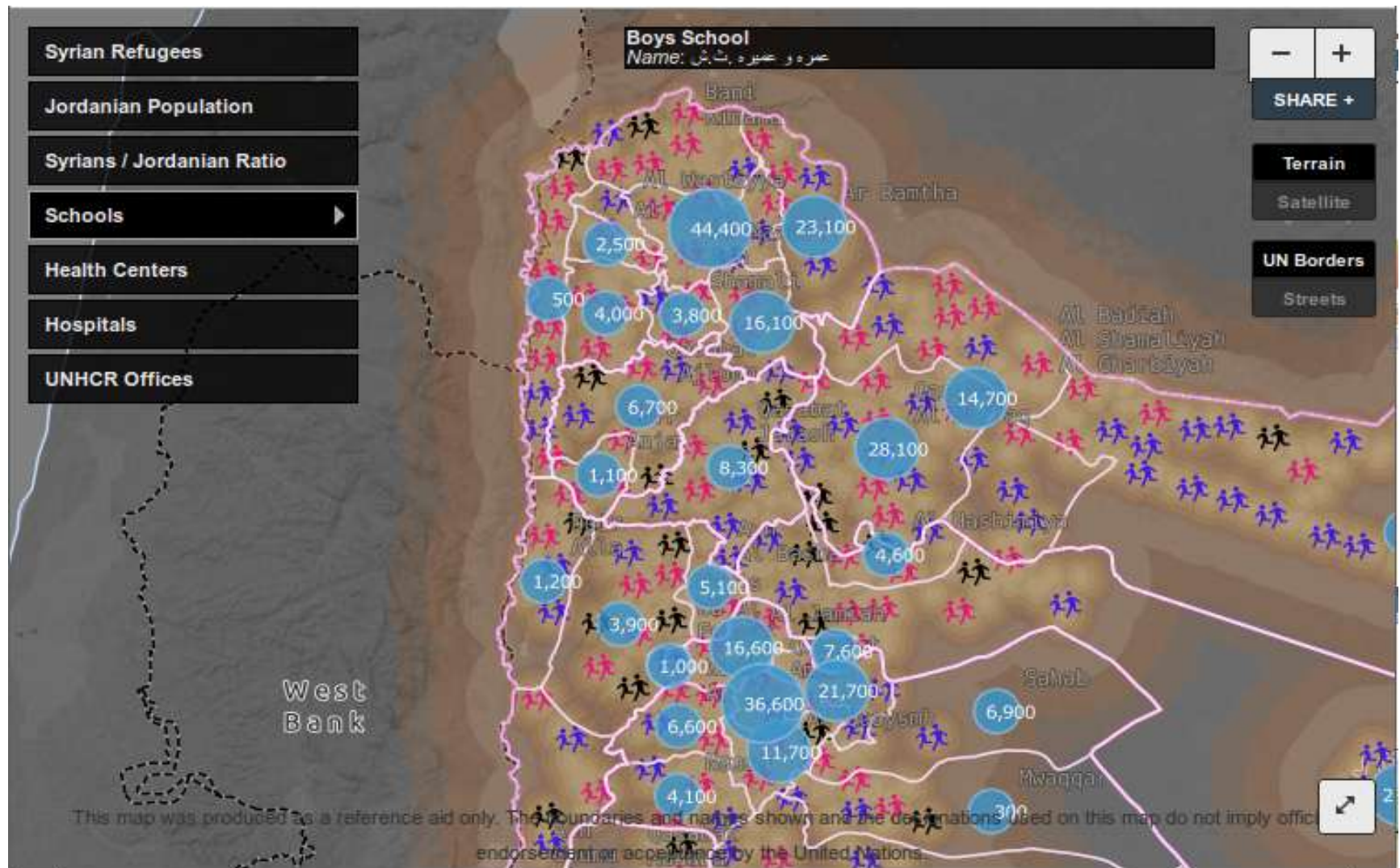
Health

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

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

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