

VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK FOR REFUGEES IN JORDAN

2021/2022: VAF PRELIMINARY RESULTS

Camp Population

March 2022

[Click here for interactive
VAF Sector Dashboard](#)

BACKGROUND

- **Fourth bi-annual survey** assessing multi-sectoral vulnerability for a representative sample of registered refugee families in host communities and two Syrian refugee camps in Jordan
- **In 2021/2022, VAF expanded** to include Syrian refugees residing in Camps (Zaatari and Azraq)*
- **Joint UNHCR –World Bank analysis to harmonize targeting for cash assistance** for all refugee populations
- **Governorate and Camp level insights across nationalities** on key areas such as protection, access to services, food security, livelihoods, income and expenditure, and COVID-19
- **Results can inform strategic planning** of humanitarian and development partners on refugee related matters and **provide evidence-based inputs** for the Jordan Response Plan, UN Common Country Analysis and UN Strategic Framework

*This presentation only contains the results of the camp population.

Methodology

METHODOLOGY

FIELDWORK 7 October - 19 December



Completed Visits

1620

Refugee Households



Teams

7



Enumerators

29

(3 to 4 per team)



Supervisors

7

10141

Individuals



Household visits per team

10 to 13

per day



Duration

10 Weeks

7 October / 19 December



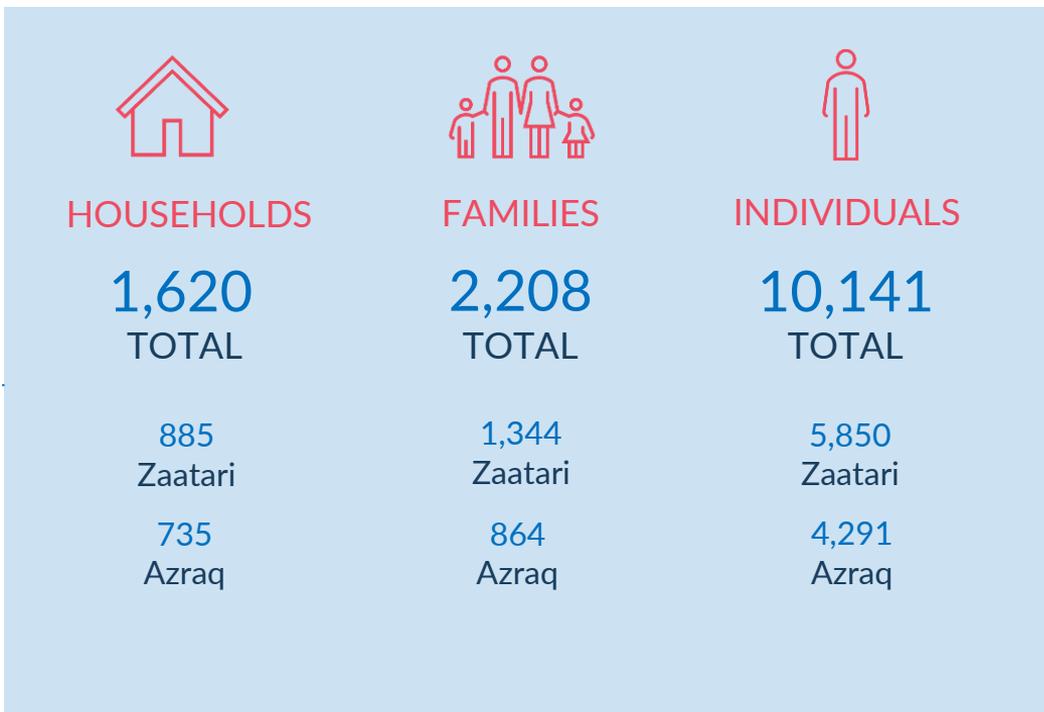
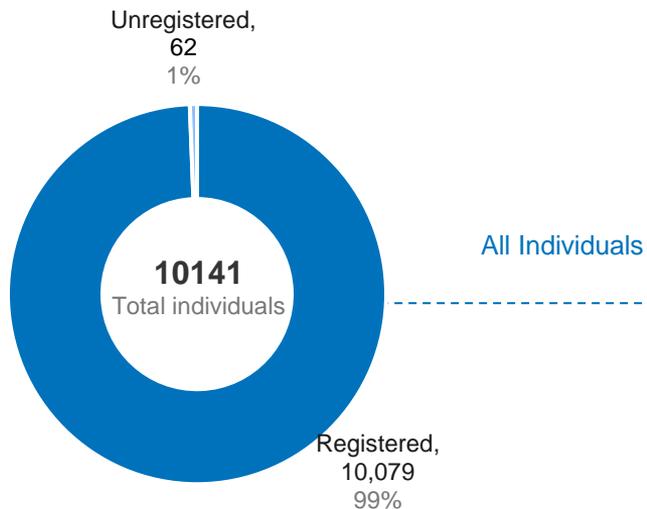
Field Data Collection

mindset

Demographics

DEMOGRAPHICS

SAMPLE SIZE



*Number of families refers to UNHCR proGres Case/Registration Group

*All individuals (registered and unregistered) residing in the camps are UNHCR's persons of concern

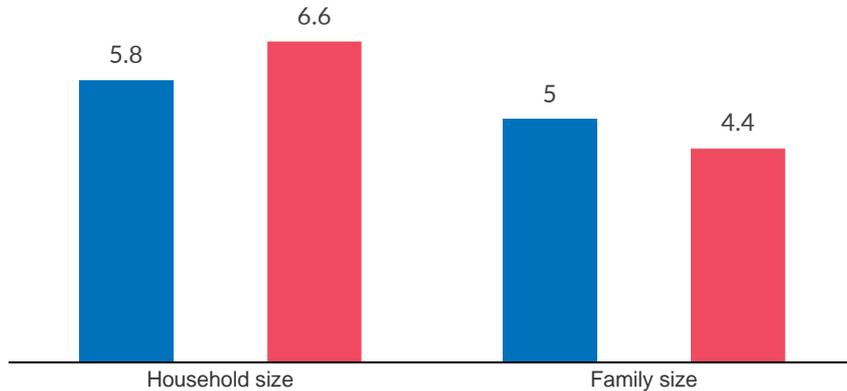
DEMOGRAPHICS

HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

Average household and family size

Average number of individuals*

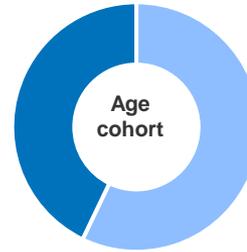
■ Azraq ■ Zaatari



99% of households are composed of one single sharing group (multiple families pooling resources).

 **26%** of families have at least one member with a disability.

18 or above
43%

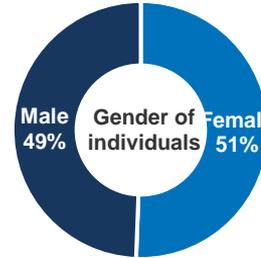


Below 18
57%

Zaatari
18 or above: 45%
Below 18: 55%

Azraq

18 or above: 60%
Below 18: 40%

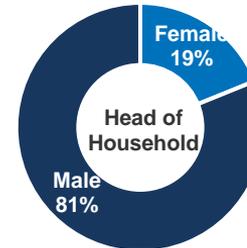


Zaatari

Male: 51%
Female: 49%

Azraq

Male: 50%
Female: 50%



Zaatari

Male: 81%
Female: 19%

Azraq

Male: 81%
Female: 18%

* Family size is calculated using case level data.

**Disability levels were estimated using the Washington Group Questions (WGQ).

Shelter

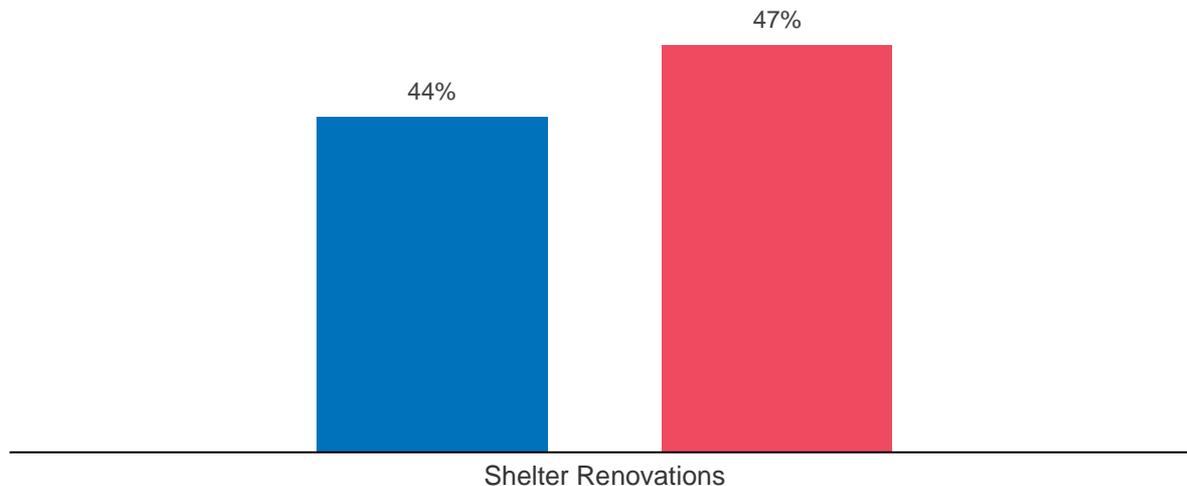
SHELTER

TYPE OF SHELTER

Families which renovated shelters

Percentage of families (%)

■ Azraq ■ Zaatari



Zaatari families renovate their shelters slightly more often than **Azraq** families.

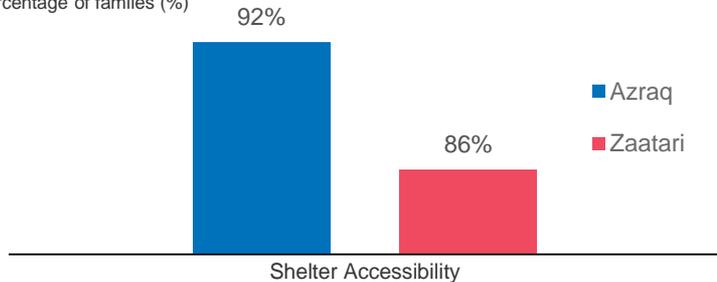
*Shelter renovations refer to alterations *outside* the caravan (adding external rooms, utilities, ventilation, adding a fence, fixing the floor, repairing the roof etc.) or repairs *inside* the caravan (repairing, adding utilities, fixing the floor, thermal insulation, painting etc.)

SHELTER

SHELTER CONDITIONS

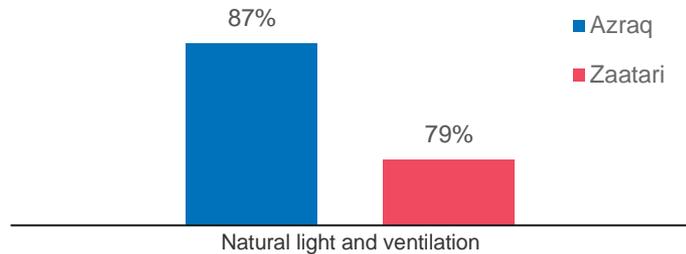
Families living in acceptable shelter conditions

Percentage of families (%)



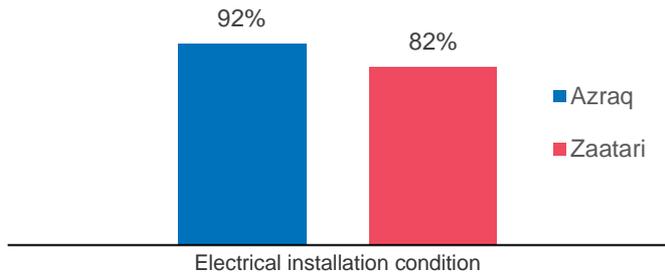
Families living in acceptable shelter conditions

Percentage of families (%)



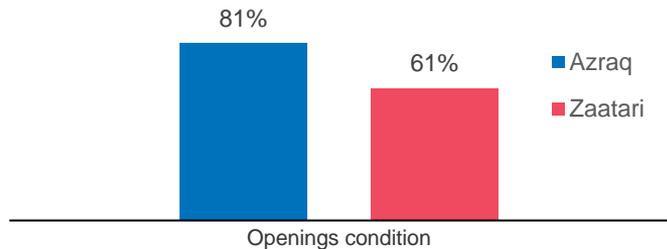
Families living in acceptable shelter conditions

Percentage of families (%)



Families living in acceptable shelter conditions

Percentage of families (%)



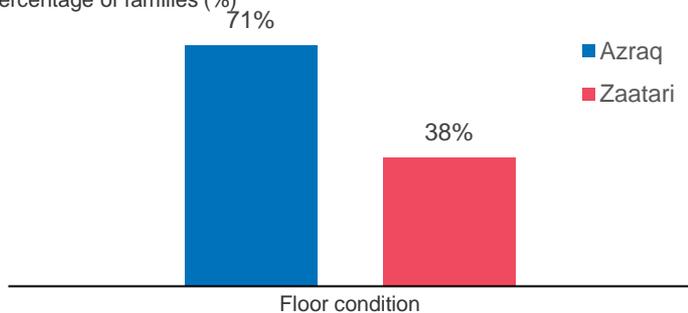
*Sub-standard shelter conditions refer to roof leakage, non-functioning windows, exposed wires/electrical installation, and/or minimal natural light/ventilation

SHELTER

SHELTER CONDITONS

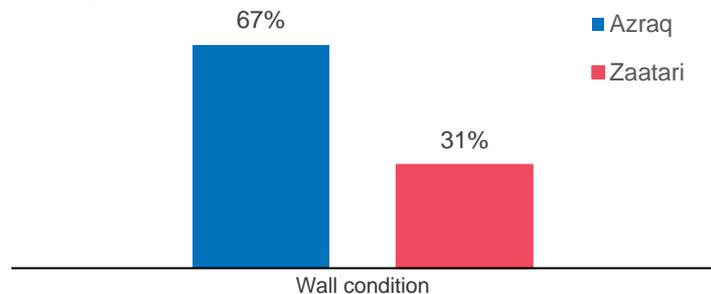
Families living in acceptable shelter conditions

Percentage of families (%)



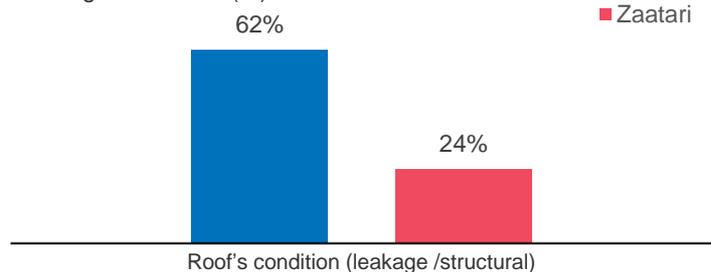
Families living in acceptable shelter conditions

Percentage of families (%)



Families living in acceptable shelter conditions

Percentage of families (%)



*Sub-standard shelter conditions refers to status of roof leakage, non-functioning windows, exposed wires/electrical installation, minimal natural light/ventilation

Water and Sanitation

WASH

WATER ACCESSIBILITY

99.6% 

of refugee households report having access to water through the camp network,

while in addition 24% of households have a private water tank.

24% and 20%



of Azraq and Zaatari families report spending at least 10% of their total household budget on WASH*

24% 

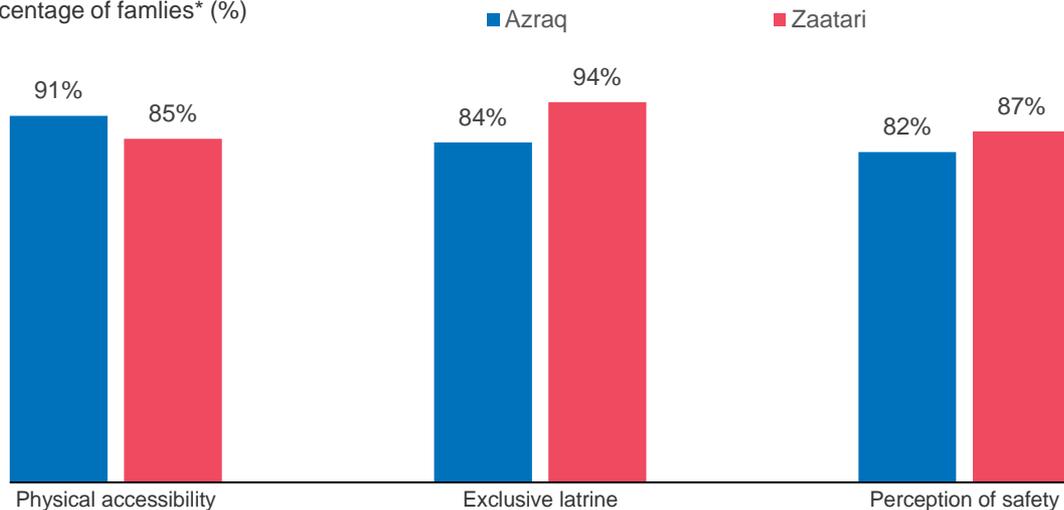
of refugee households do not consider their water storage capacity to be sufficient to cover for all family needs (hygiene, cooking, cleaning)**

*WASH expenditure includes extra water and sanitation items.

**Insufficient water storage was selected for households which run out of water more than once a month.

Accessibility to toilet

Percentage of families* (%)



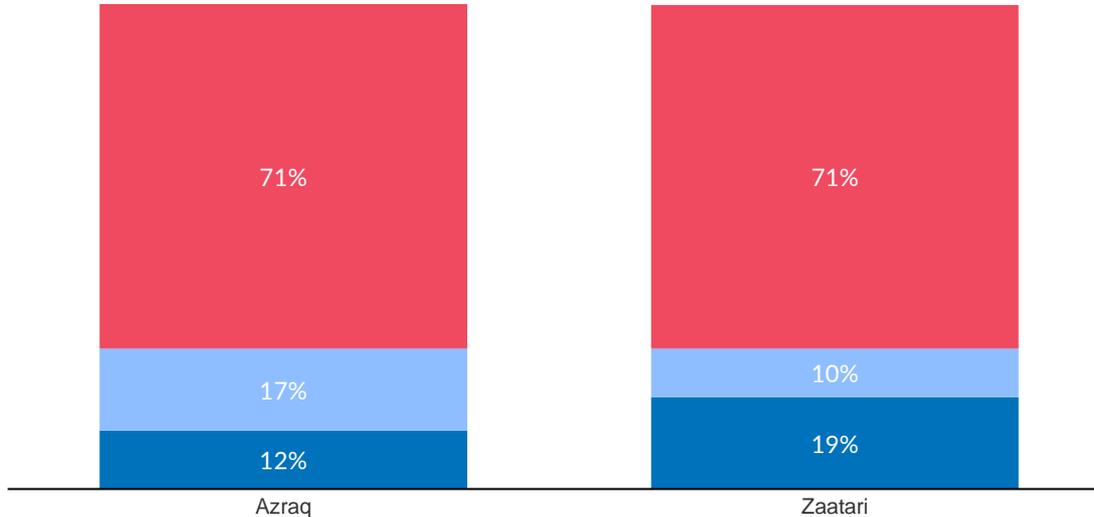
 81%

of families with disabilities have access to safe latrines (vs. 86% of those without disabilities)

Frequency of solid waste related vector diseases | 2021

Percentage of families (%)

■ Never ■ 1-2 times per year ■ > 2 times per year



Solid waste related vector diseases remain the biggest issue in sanitation systems.

Health

HEALTH

VULNERABILITY



18% and **14%**
of **Azraq** and **Zaatari** families
report having at least one
household member with
a disability that affects their
daily life.



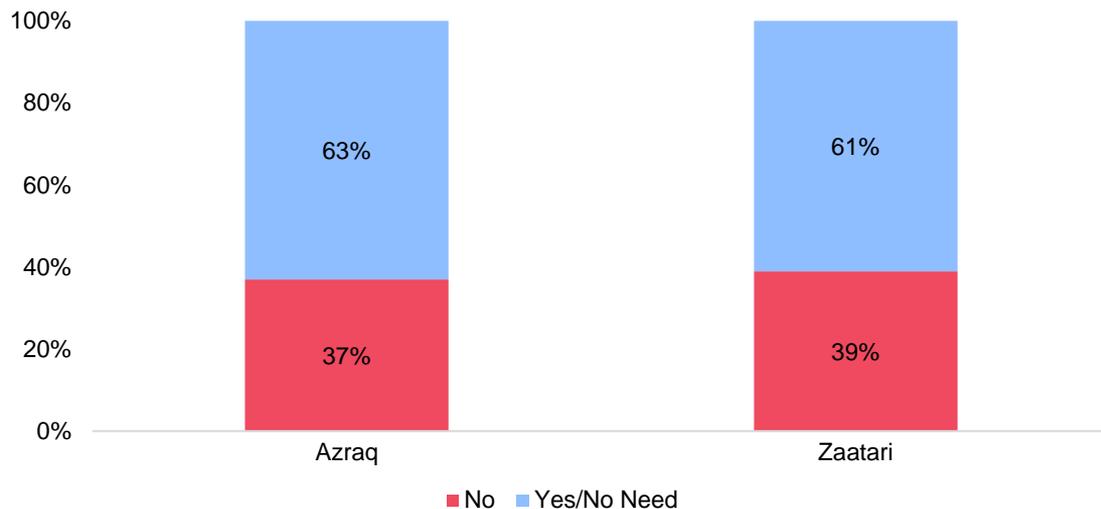
38% and **36%**
of **Azraq** and **Zaatari** families
report having at least one family
member with a chronic illness
that affects their daily life.

HEALTH

MEDICAL ACCESS

Families access to medical care | 2021

Percentage of families (%)



*Medical access refers to a need of medical service in the 6 months prior to the interview. Yes/No Need category includes individuals who reported that they didn't need medical service during this period and individuals who needed medical service and successfully obtained it.

HEALTH

HEALTH EXPENDITURE

Health expenditure, share of total expenditure | 2021

Percentage of families (%)

■ <5% ■ 5-10% ■ 10-25% ■ >25%



65% and 68%
of Azraq and Zaatari families
with low health expenditure
share

*Medical masks for coronavirus was added to 2021 health expenditure

COVID-19

COVID-19

KNOWLEDGE



82% and **89%**
of **Azraq** and **Zaatari**
households, know of at least
three symptoms of COVID-19



22% and **25%**
of **Azraq** and **Zaatari**
households, know how the
virus is transmitted



99.5% and **99.8%**
of **Azraq** and **Zaatari**
households, know where to get
a vaccine

* Households who selected all three categories: through air, surfaces and handshaking, and did not select through food

COVID-19

ATTITUDES



89% and 93%

of Azraq and Zaatari households think that COVID-19 is a serious health concern.



73% and 79%

of Azraq and Zaatari households think that refugees and local populations have the same likelihood of contracting COVID-19.

COVID-19

PRACTICES



15% and 14%

of Azraq and Zaatari

households self-isolated, sought medical treatment, or both, when they suspected they had COVID-19.



85% and 79%

of Azraq and Zaatari

households have been tested for COVID-19.

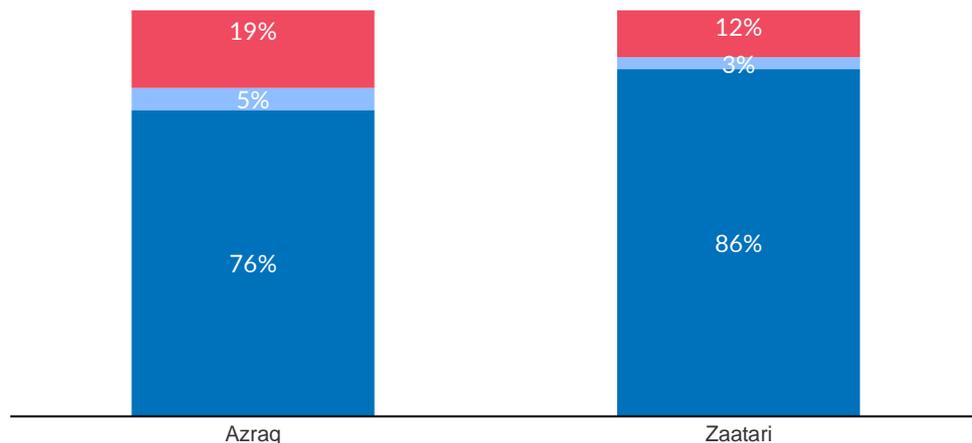
COVID-19

VACCINES*

Household COVID-19 vaccination status

Percentage of households (%)

■ Two Doses ■ First Dose ■ Not Vaccinated



42% and 41%
Of **Azraq** and **Zaatari**
households who did not plan to
receive the COVID-19 vaccine
reported that they were worried
about the side effects.

*These questions were most usually answered by the head of the household and might not reflect the vaccination status of every member of the household.

Education

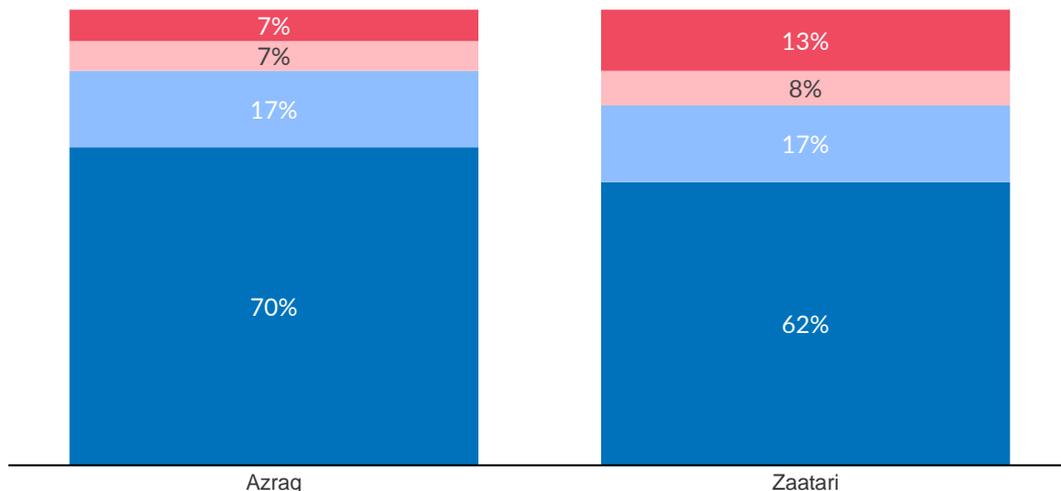
EDUCATION

FORMAL EDUCATION

Education attendance | 2021

Percentage of families (%)

■ All school-aged children ■ The majority (>50%) ■ Half or less (<50%) ■ No children



85% of school aged children attend school

13%
of **Azraq** and **Zaatari**
families have children with prolonged
absence (3+ consecutive years missed
from school)

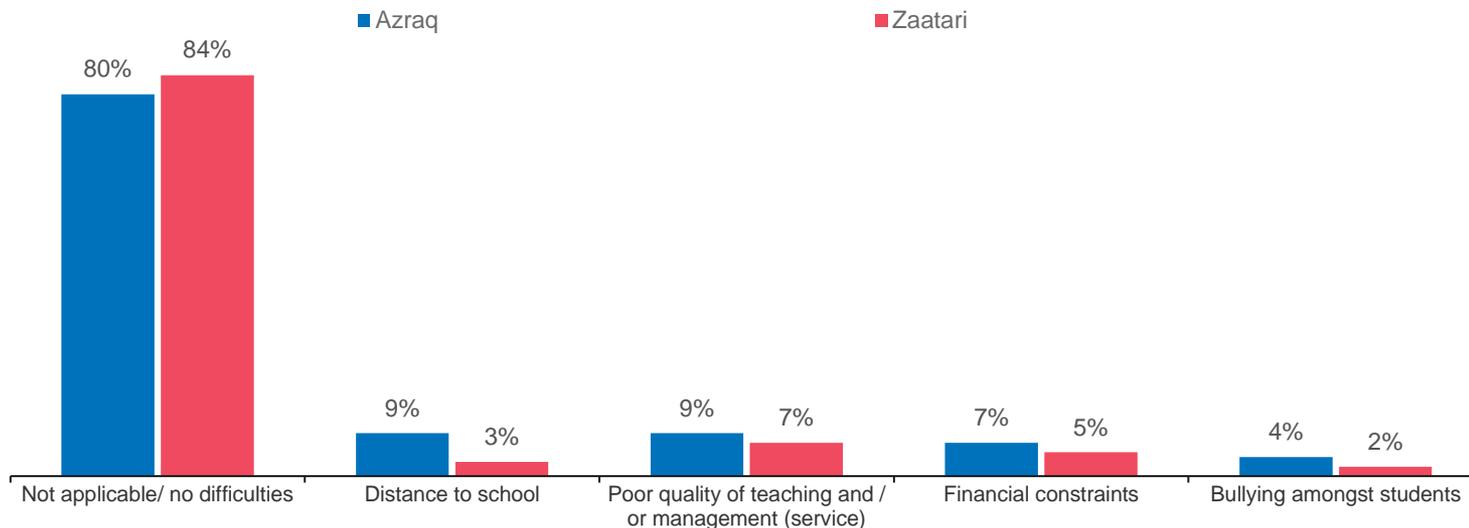
*Calculated for families (n=1,437) with individuals between the ages of 5 and 18 (n= 4,065)

EDUCATION

RISK OF NON-COMPLETION

Main challenges faced by those in school | 2021

Percentage of individuals of school age * (%)



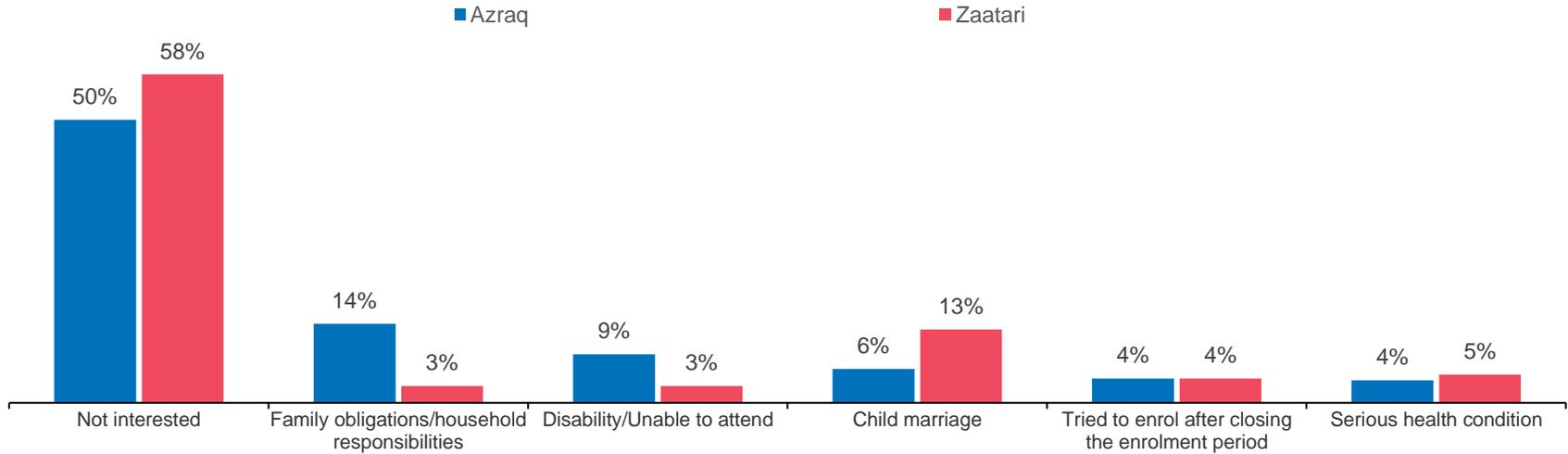
*Calculated from all individuals between the ages of 5 and 18 who responded that they attend school (n = 3443, 85% of all individuals of school age)

EDUCATION

NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL

Main reasons for not attending school | 2021

Percentage of individuals of school age* (%)



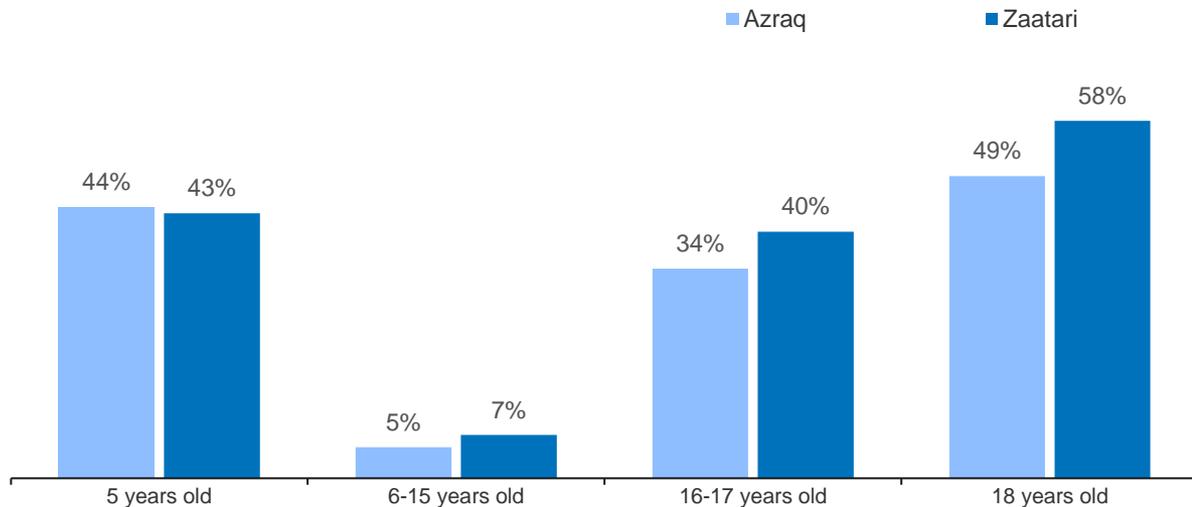
*Children who selected 'not school age' for main reason, and thus were not included in this analysis (n = 454, 11% of all school-aged children)

EDUCATION

NOT ENROLLED

Percentage of school-age children not enrolled by age group and nationality | 2021

Percentage of individuals (%)



15% of total school-aged children (5-18) are not enrolled in school

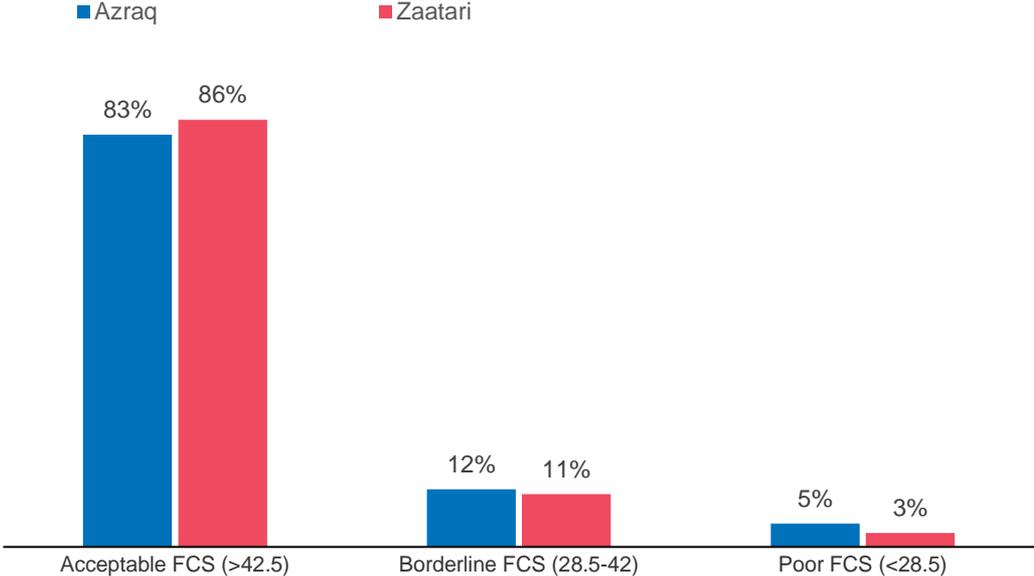
Food Security

FOOD SECURITY

FOOD CONSUMPTION

Food consumption (FCS score) | 2021

Percentage of families (%)



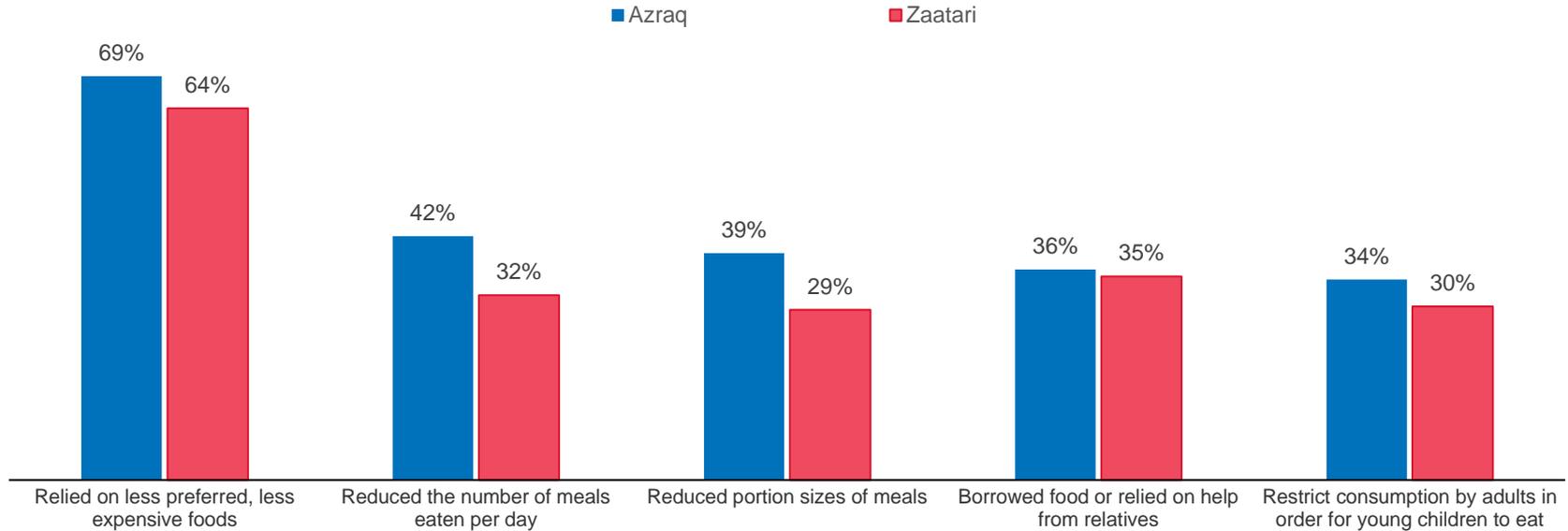
*FCS of a household based on dietary diversity, food frequency and relative nutritional importance of different food groups, over a 7-day recall period

FOOD SECURITY

FOOD-BASED COPING STRATEGIES

Food-based coping strategies

Percentage of families* who relied on coping mechanism at least once in the past week (%)



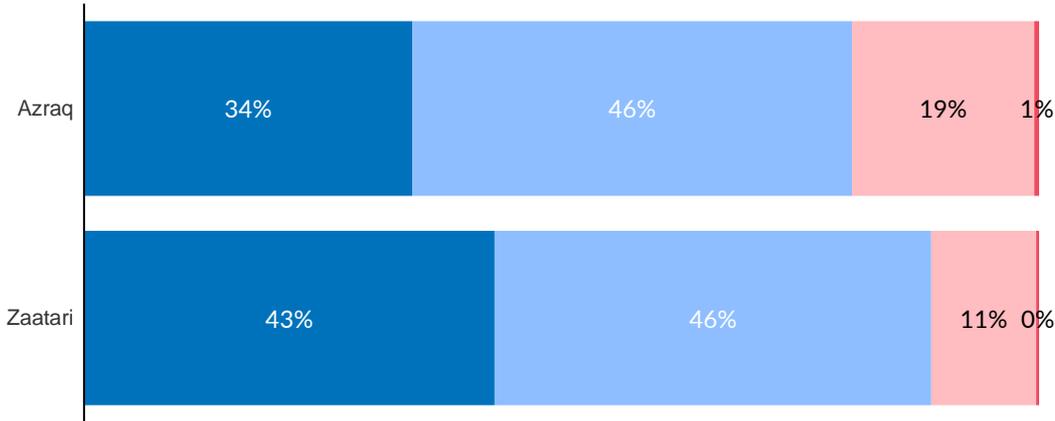
FOOD SECURITY

Reduced Coping Strategies Index (rCSI)

IPC Food Insecurity Classification of rCSI scores

Percentage of families (%)

■ Minimal ■ Stressed ■ Crisis ■ Emergency



Minimal: $rCSI \leq 3$

Stressed: $3 > rCSI \leq 18$

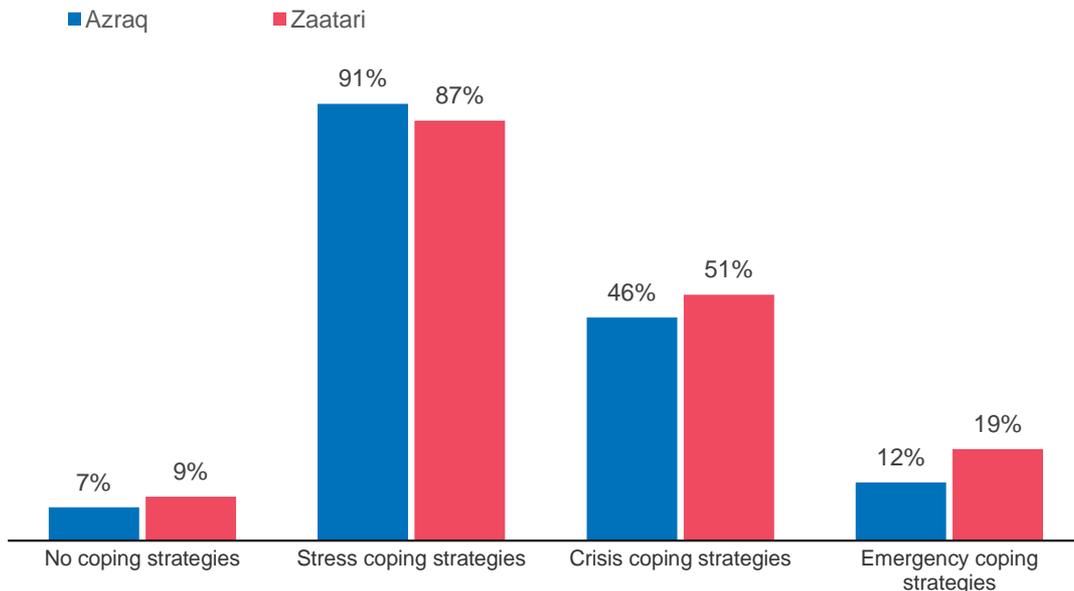
Crisis: $18 > rCSI \leq 42$

Emergency: $rCSI > 42$

Livelihood Coping Strategy Index

LCSI levels

Percentage of families* (%)



Stress CS: Spent Savings, Took loan for non-food essentials, Bought food on credit, Sold household goods/assets, Changed accommodation to reduce rental expenses.

Crisis CS: Sold productive assets, Reduced non-food expenses, Withdrew children from school.

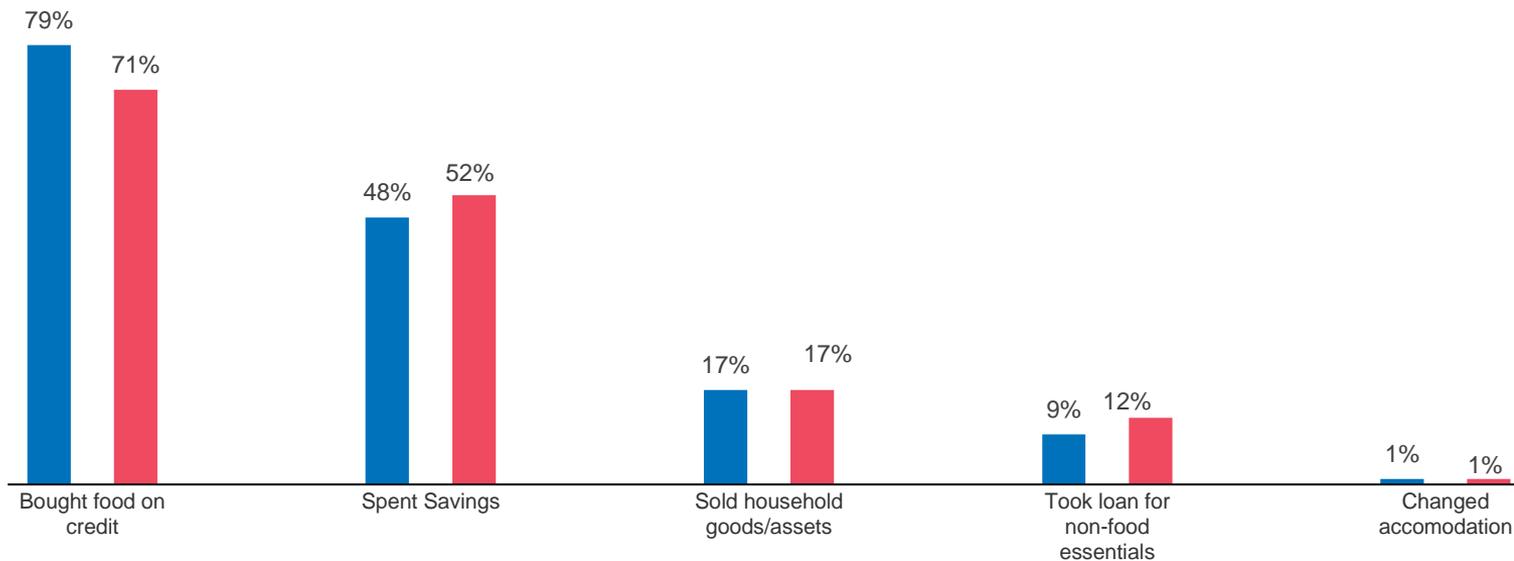
Emergency CS: Accepted high-risk job, Adult begging, Child begging, Child working, Child marriage.

* This is calculated based on the number of families that used the following coping strategies at least once during the last 7 days.

Stress level coping mechanisms | 2021

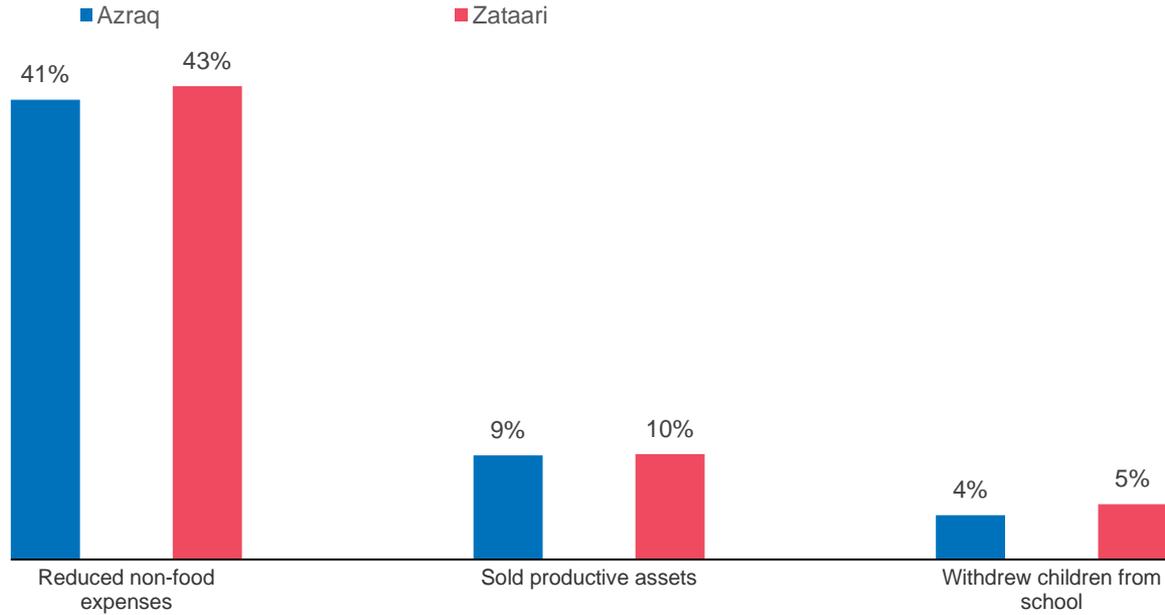
Percentage of families (%)

■ Azraq ■ Zaatari



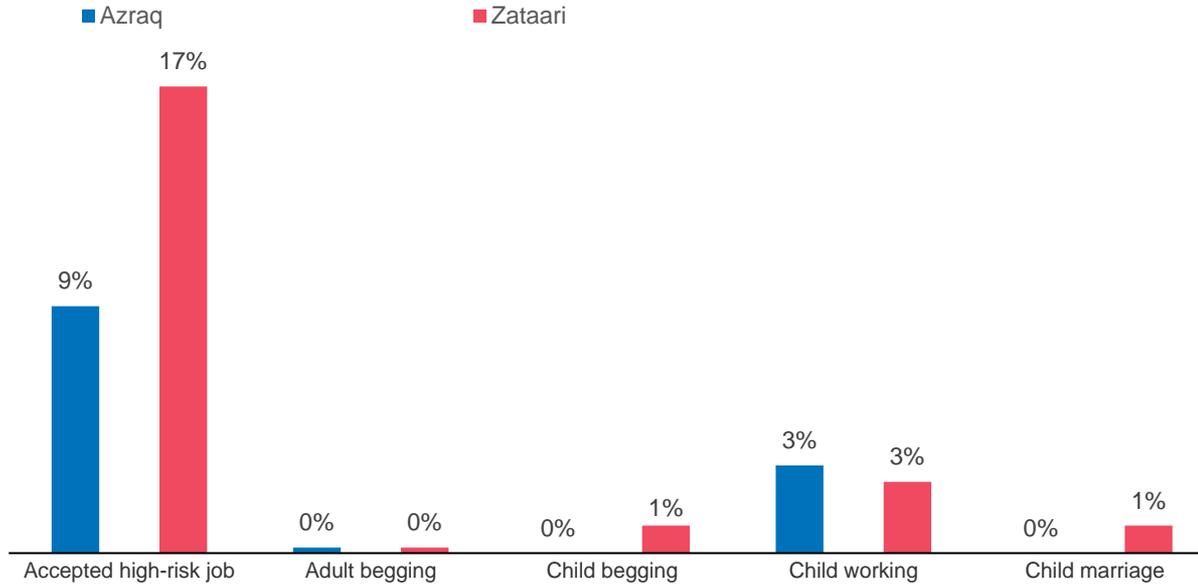
Crisis level coping mechanisms | 2021

Percentage of families (%)



Emergency level coping mechanisms | 2021

Percentage of families (%)

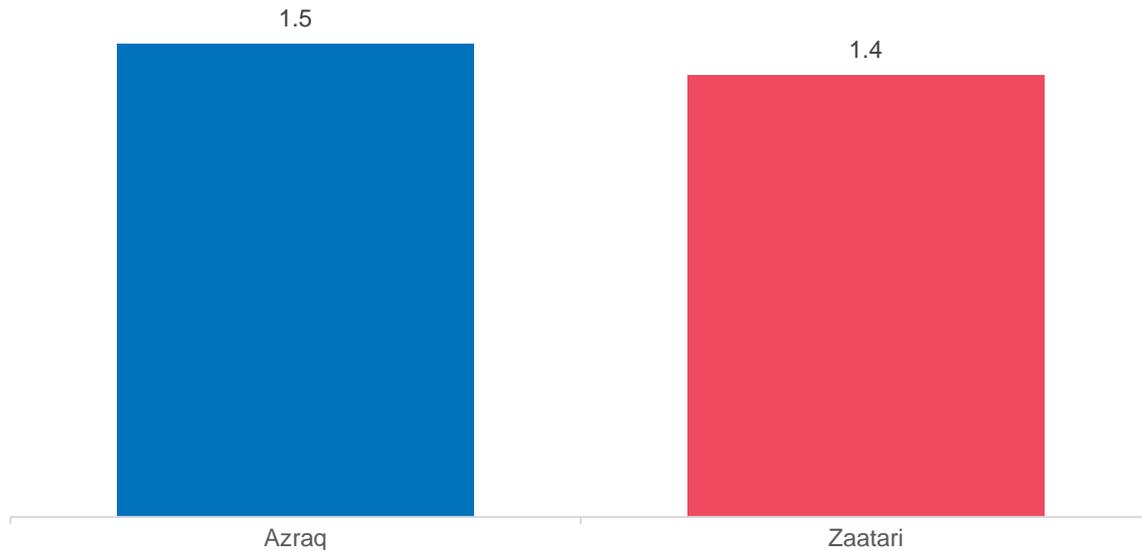


Dependency Ratio

DEPENDENCY RATIO

AUTONOMOUS ADULTS

Average number of autonomous adults per family | 2021

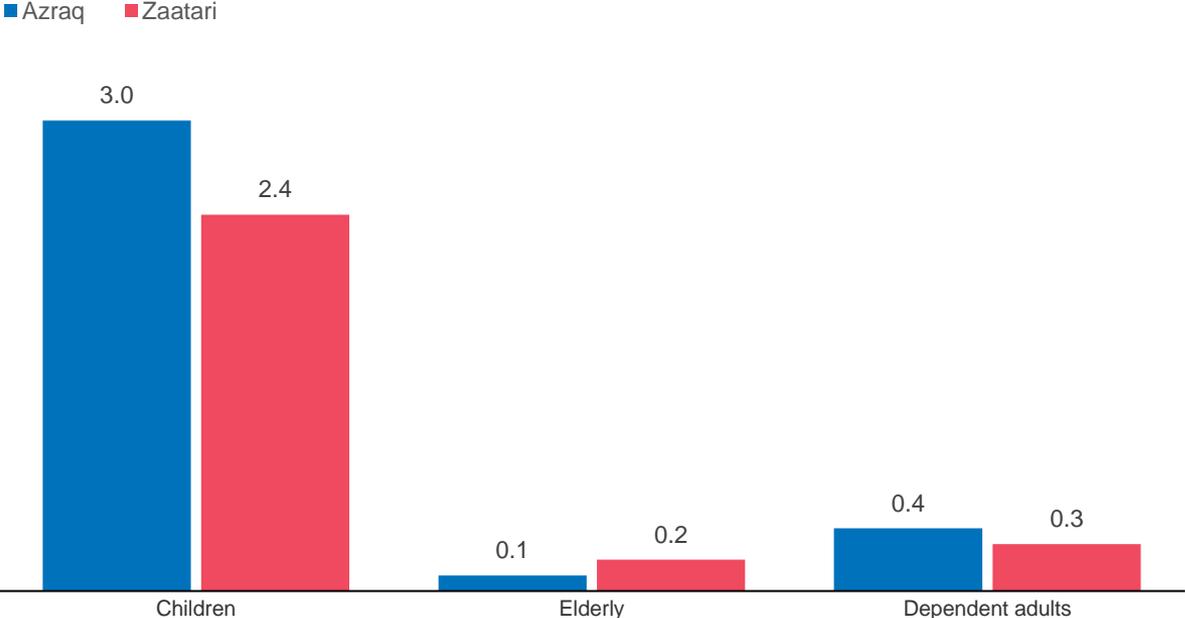


*Autonomous adults refers to individuals aged 18-59 with no serious medical condition or disability

DEPENDENCY RATIO

DEPENDENTS PER FAMILY

Average number of dependents per family | 2021



DEPENDENCY RATIO

DEPENDENTS



9% and 8%

of Azraq and Zaatari families* report having at least one family member with a disability that affects their *working* ability.



29% and 28%

of Azraq and Zaatari families* report having at least one family member with a chronic illness that affects their *working* ability.

* This is calculated based on the number of families (not the number of cases).

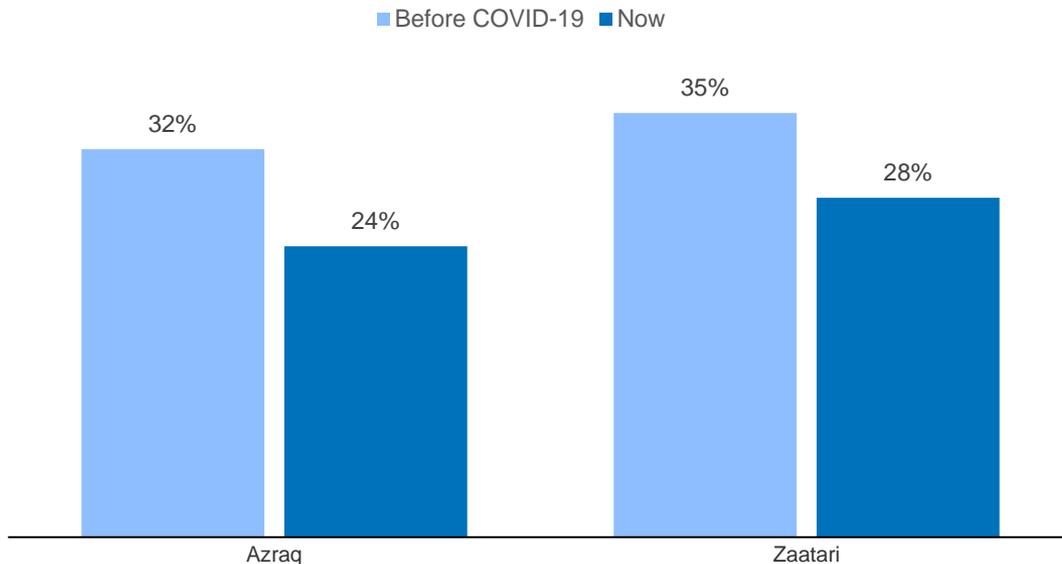
Income and Livelihoods

INCOME AND LIVELIHOODS

COVID-19 AND EMPLOYMENT

Employment before COVID-19 and now

Percentage of individuals aged 18 through 60 (%)



8% and 7%

point drop in employment for Azraq and Zaatari individuals of working age, before and after COVID-19.

3% drop for both (Azraq and Zaatari) in employment individuals aged between 18 and 25, before and after COVID-19.



11% of disabled individuals are currently employed.

*Before COVID-19 refers to the period before April 2020 and the initial government lockdown.

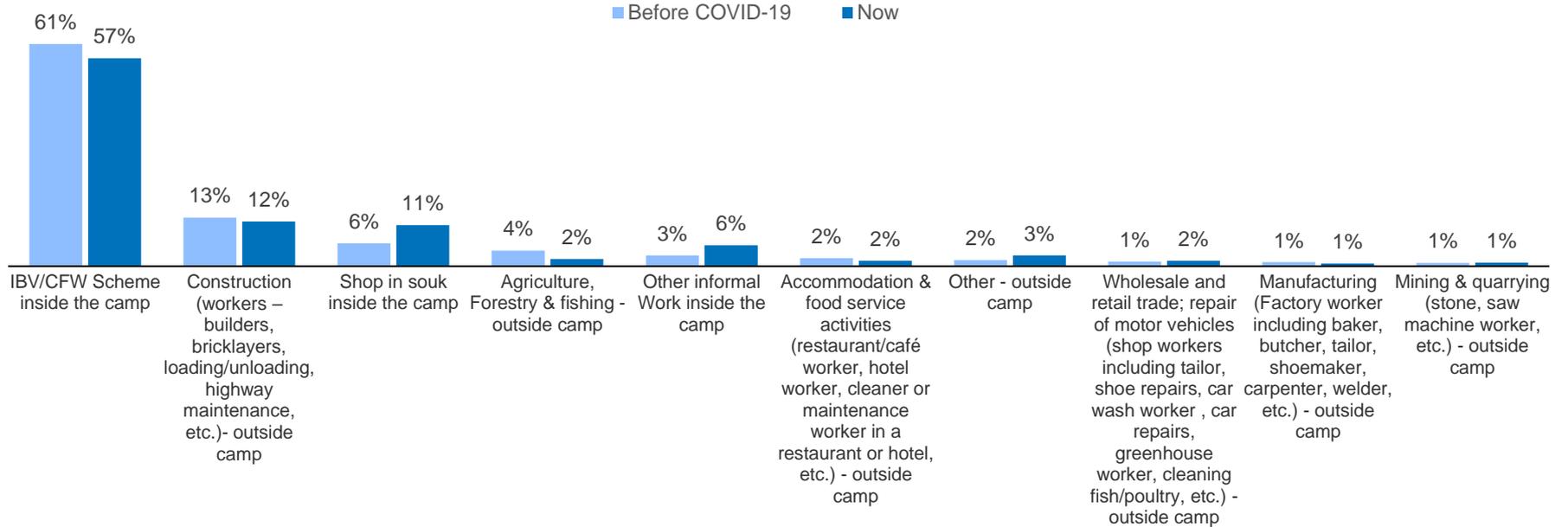
** Employment status of 18-60

INCOME AND LIVELIHOODS

SECTORS OF EMPLOYMENT

Sector of work before COVID-19 and now for Azraq camp

Percentage of individuals (%)



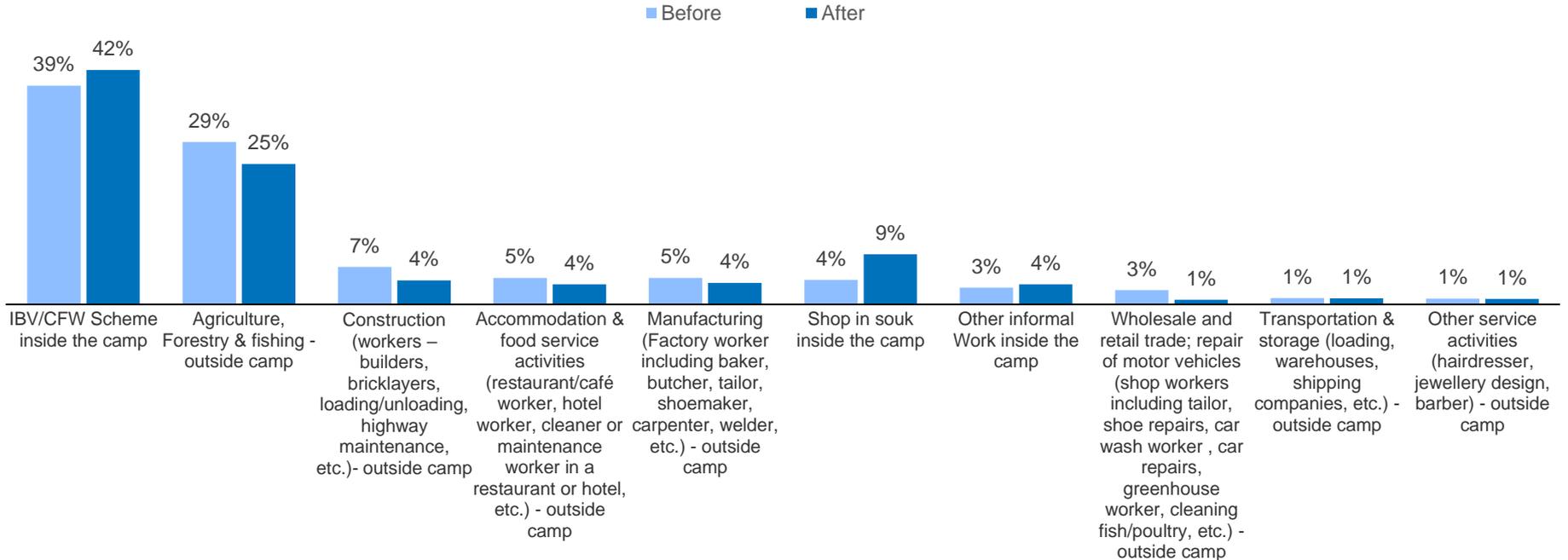
*Before COVID-19 refers to the period before April 2020 and the initial government lockdown

INCOME AND LIVELIHOODS

SECTORS OF EMPLOYMENT

Sector of work before COVID-19 and now for Zaatari camp

Percentage of individuals (%)



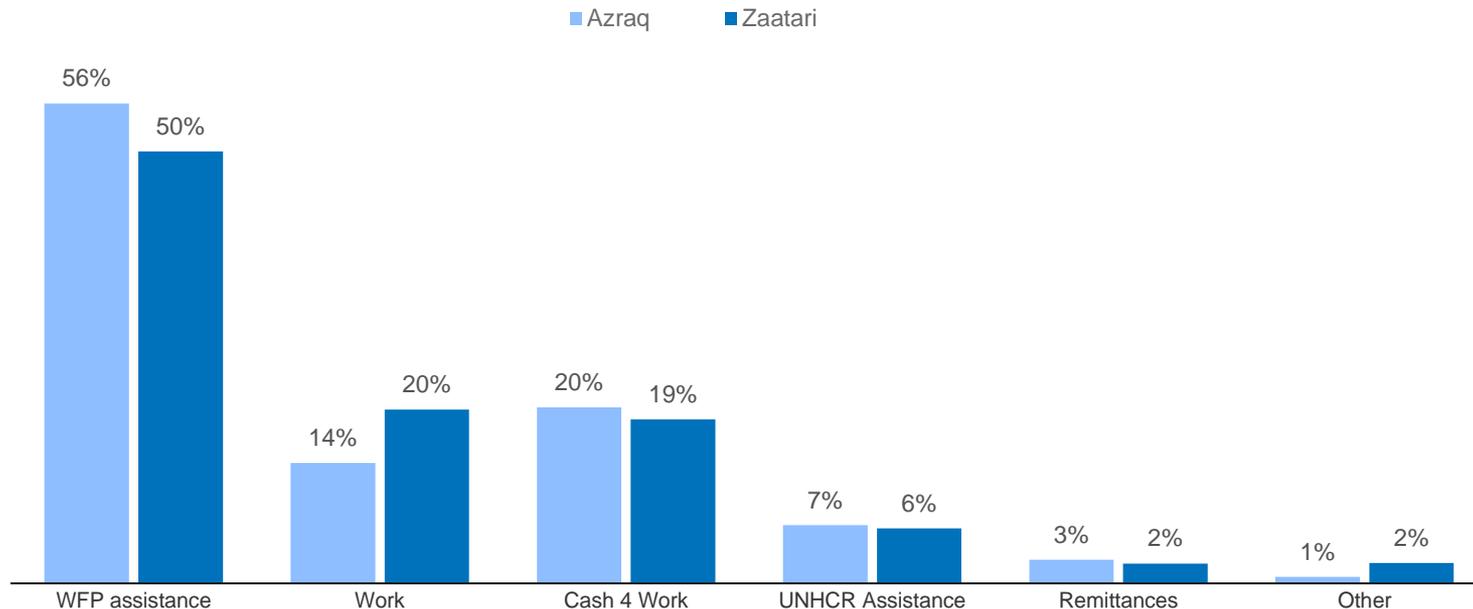
*Before COVID-19 refers to the period before April 2020 and the initial government lockdown

INCOME AND LIVELIHOODS

MAIN INCOME SOURCES

Main sources of income | 2021

Percentage of family income (%)



*'Other' includes other types of assistance, borrowing or pension

* Remittances includes those sent within Jordan/outside camp and those sent from outside Jordan

* UNHCR Winterization assistance not counted

INCOME AND LIVELIHOODS

AVERAGE MONTHLY INCOME FROM WORK



Azraq families*
144 JOD

Zaatari families*
129 JOD

*Figure only for families which report work income; does not include Cash for Work

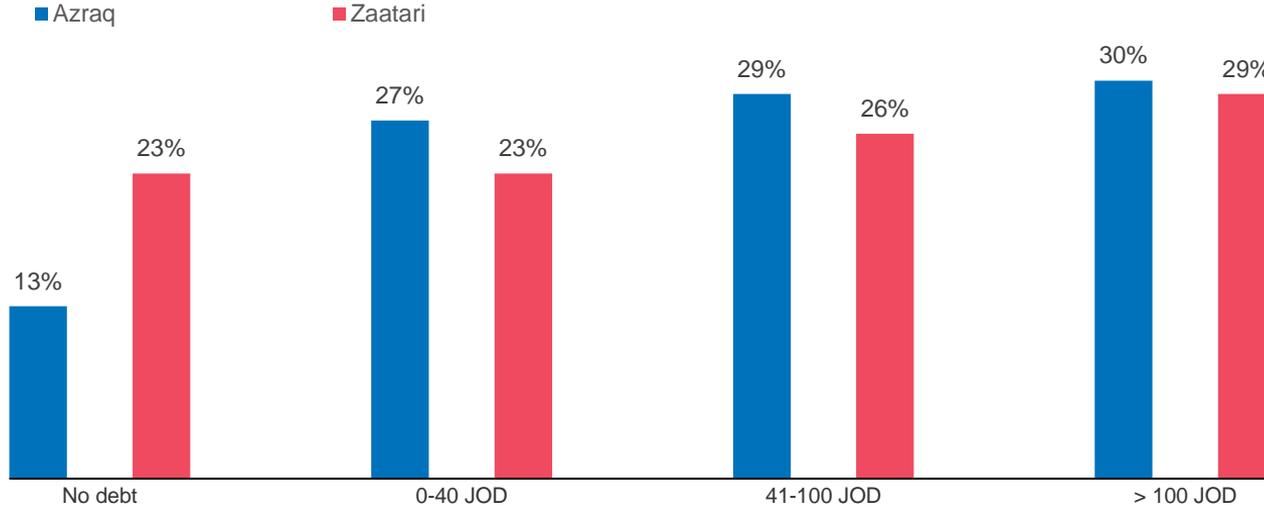
Basic Needs

BASIC NEEDS

DEBT

Debt levels per capita | 2021

Percentage of families by debt per capita level (%)



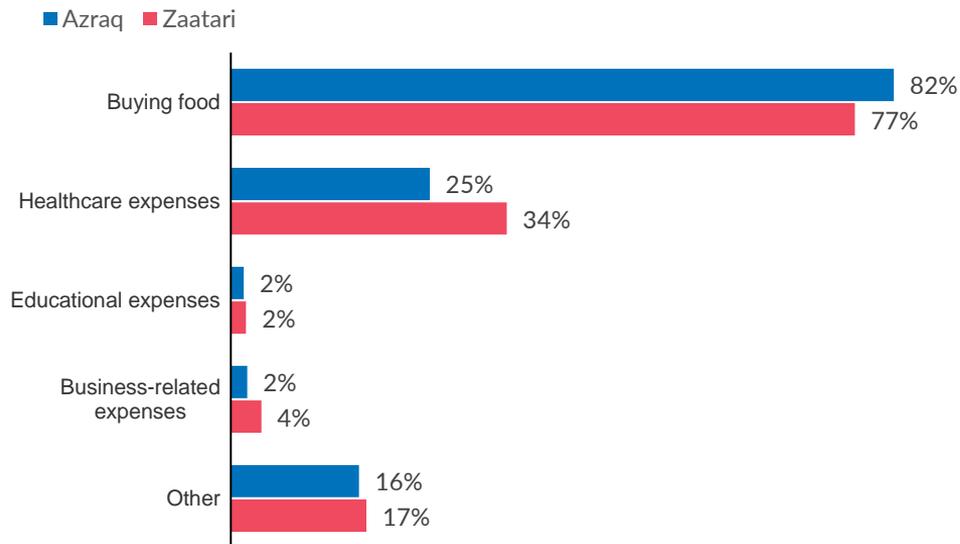
There are **more Azraq families holding debt** compared to **Zaatari**.

* This is calculated based on the case level.

BASIC NEEDS

DEBT

Reasons for borrowing money | 2021

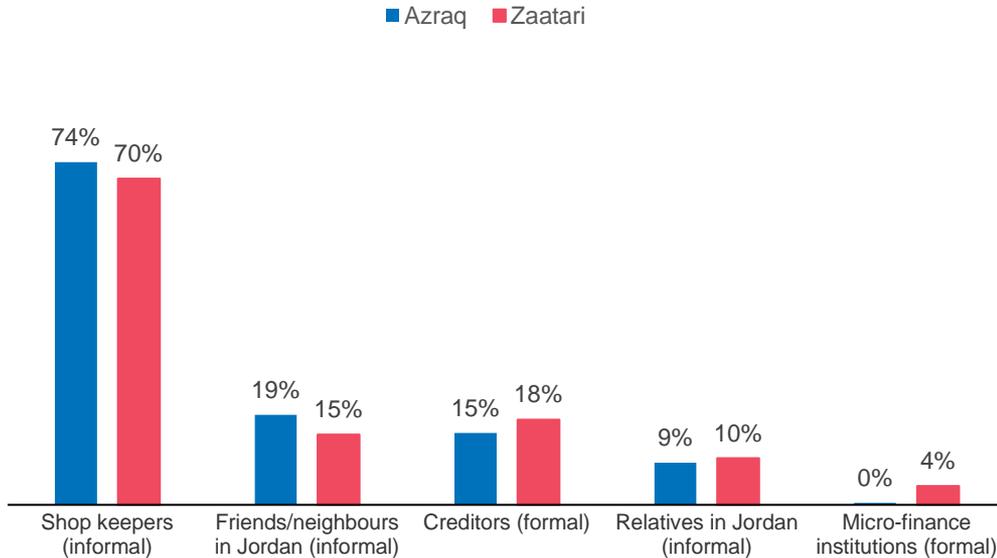


*The most selected 'Other' responses being personal expenses (buying clothes, marriage, funeral, divorce, and alimony) and household expenses (maintenance, buying furniture, caravan adjustments, adding rooms).

BASIC NEEDS

DEBT

Sources of borrowed money | 2021



The majority of borrowed money comes from **informal sources**.

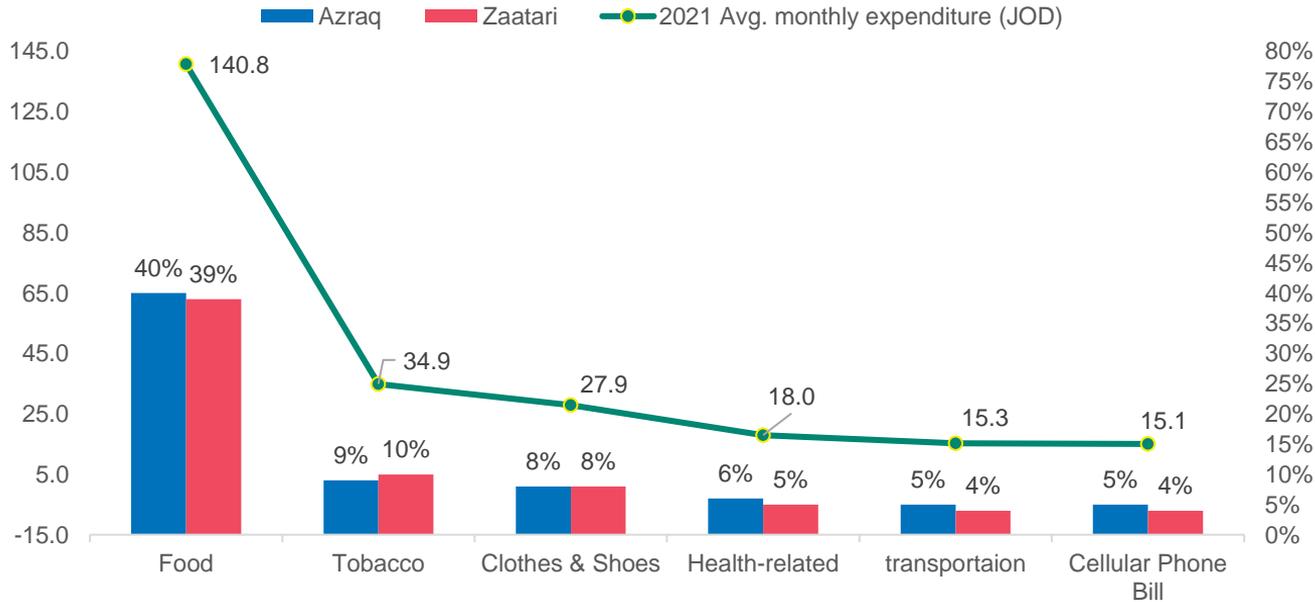
Both **Azraq** and **Zaatari** refugees tend to borrow from similar sources.

BASIC NEEDS

EXPENDITURE

Top average monthly expenditures | 2021

Share of total average monthly expenditure (%)



TOTAL AVERAGE
MONTHLY EXPENDITURE

Azraq households
313 JOD

Zaatari households
394 JOD

* Health-related includes hospital costs and medications from pharmacy

Child Labour

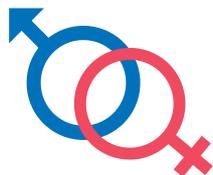
CHILD LABOUR

WORKING CHILDREN



7% & 3%
(105 children) (62 children)
of Azraq and Zaatari children
between the ages of 6 and 17
are currently engaged in work
activities

81% & 84%
(85 children) (52 children)
of Azraq and Zaatari working
children are involved in child
labour



83% and 80%
(105 boys, 32 girls)
of working boys and girls between
the ages of 6 and 17 are currently
involved in child labour



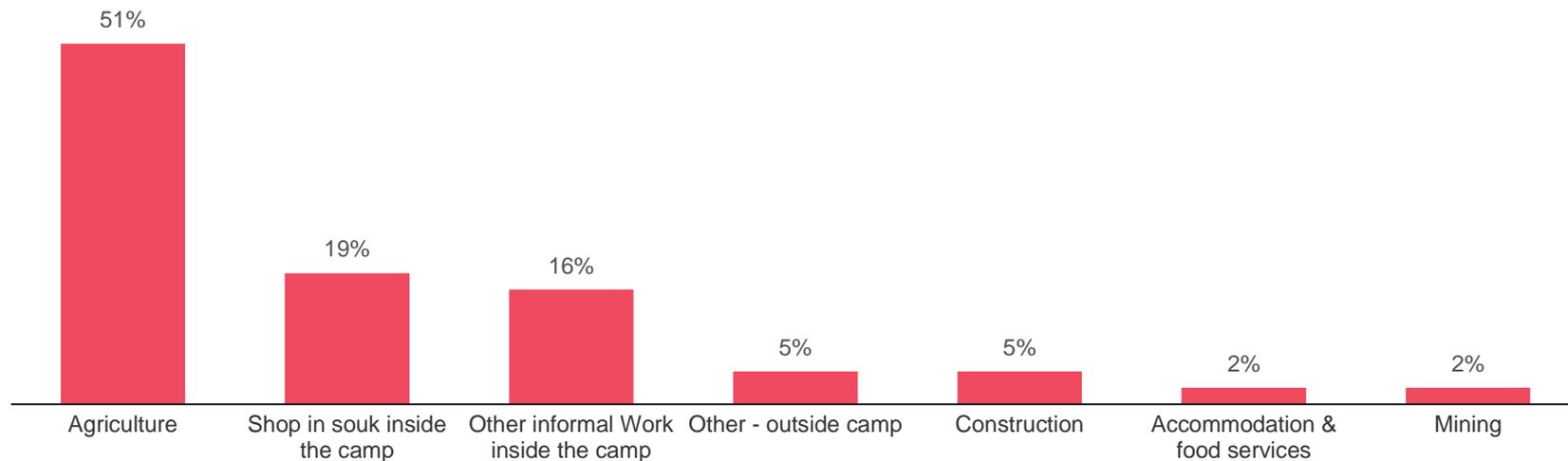
9% & 50%
(9 children) (31 children)
of Azraq and
Zaatari working children are
exposed to hazardous work
environments

CHILD LABOUR

WORK SECTORS

Sector of work for working children | 2021

Percentage of children involved in work (%)



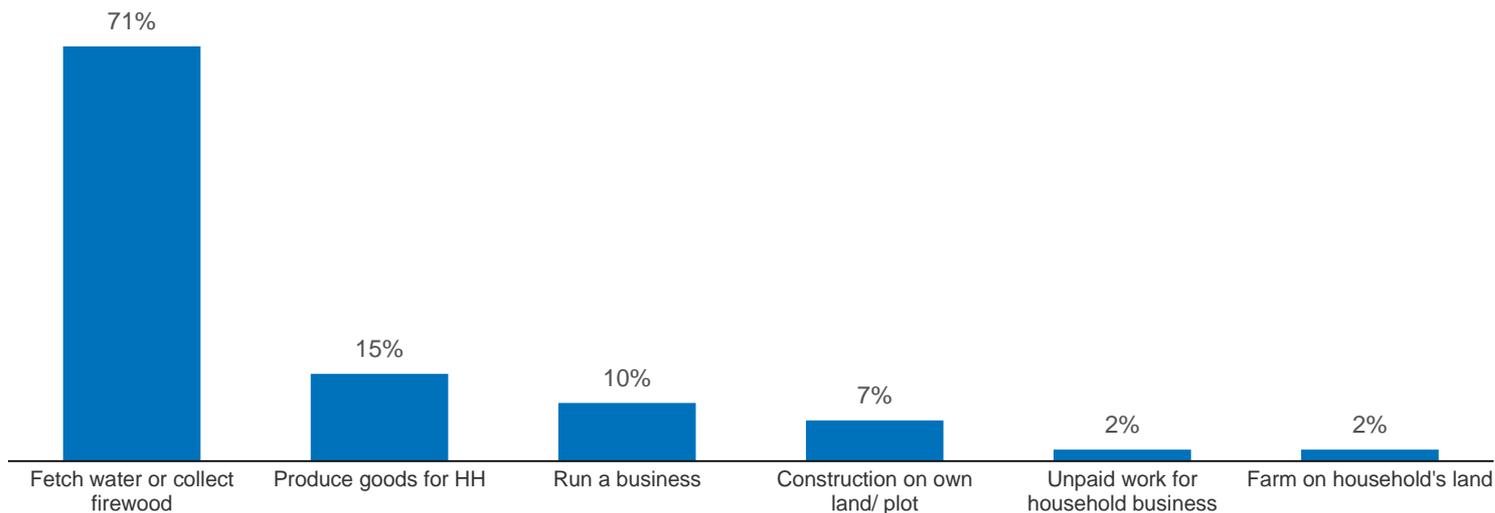
*The total sample of working children is N=167.

CHILD LABOUR

WORK ACTIVITIES

Work activities for working children (at least one hour spent on the activity in the last month) | 2021

Percentage of children (%)



*The total sample of working children is N=167.

Gender Analysis

GENDER ANALYSIS

WATER AND SANITATION



Female Headed Households (FHH) are slightly more likely to not have physical access to latrine to all household members than Male Headed Households (MHH) (85% vs. 88%).

DEBT AND EXPENDITURE



FHH are slightly less likely than MHH to have debt (79% vs. 82%) but their debt levels tend to be slightly higher.



FHH have lower total monthly expenditure than MHH (323 JOD vs. 372 JOD)



MHH spend more on cigarettes (10% vs. 8%) than FHH. However, FHH spend more on medical prescriptions (6% vs. 4%) than MHH.

COPING MECHANISMS



FHH are less likely to engage in emergency coping mechanisms than MHH (11% vs. 16%):

- FHH are less likely to have accepted high risk jobs (11% vs. 12%)



FHH are more likely to have relied on less preferred foods than MHH (69% vs. 67%)

HEALTH AND EDUCATION



MHH and FHH have slightly different levels of health expenditure (36.6 JOD vs. 39.2 JOD)



Families within FHH are less likely to have all-school aged children in school than MHH (63% vs. 66%)

LIVELIHOODS



Women of working age (between 18 and 60) are less likely than men to be engaged in the workforce both now (9% vs. 45%) and before COVID-19 (15% vs. 55%)

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Jordan

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<https://www.unhcr.org/jo/>

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