VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK FOR REFUGEES IN JORDAN

2021/2022: VAF PRELIMINARY RESULTS

Camp Population

March 2022
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

10141 Individuals

Household visits per team
- 10 to 13 per day

Teams
- 7

Enumerators
- 29 (3 to 4 per team)

Supervisors
- 7

Field Data Collection
- 10 Weeks
  - 7 October / 19 December
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*
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.

- **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%

**Average household and family size**

- **Zaatari**
  - Household size: 5.8
  - Family size: 4.4

- **Azraq**
  - Household size: 6.6
  - Family size: 5

- Family size is calculated using case level data.
- Disability levels were estimated using the Washington Group Questions (WGQ).
Shelter
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 (%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Conditions</th>
<th>Azraq</th>
<th>Zaatari</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shelter Accessibility</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural light and ventilation</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td>79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electrical installation condition</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Openings condition</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Families living in acceptable shelter conditions
Percentage of families (%)

- **Shelter Accessibility**: 92% at Azraq, 86% at Zaatari
- **Natural light and ventilation**: 87% at Azraq, 79% at Zaatari
- **Electrical installation condition**: 92% at Azraq, 82% at Zaatari
- **Openings condition**: 81% at Azraq, 61% at Zaatari
*Sub-standard shelter conditions refers to status of roof leakage, non-functioning windows, exposed wires/electrical installation, minimal natural light/ventilation*
Water and Sanitation
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.
81% of families with disabilities have access to safe latrines (vs. 86% of those without disabilities)
Solid waste related vector diseases remain the biggest issue in sanitation systems.
Health
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.
Families access to medical care | 2021
Percentage of families (%)

Azraq
- Yes/No Need: 37%
- No: 63%

Zaatari
- Yes/No Need: 39%
- No: 61%

*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 expenditure, share of total expenditure | 2021

Percentage of families (%)

- <5%
- 5-10%
- 10-25%
- >25%

Azraq:
- 43%
- 22%
- 23%
- 12%

Zaatari:
- 40%
- 28%
- 26%
- 6%

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
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.
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.
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
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)
Main challenges faced by those in school | 2021
Percentage of individuals of school age * (%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Challenge</th>
<th>Azraq</th>
<th>Zaatar</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not applicable/ no difficulties</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distance to school</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor quality of teaching and / or management (service)</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial constraints</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bullying amongst students</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*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)
Main reasons for not attending school | 2021
Percentage of individuals of school age * (%)
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
*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-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 (%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Minimal</th>
<th>Stressed</th>
<th>Crisis</th>
<th>Emergency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Azraq</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zaatari</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Minimal:** $rCSI \leq 3$
- **Stressed:** $3 > rCSI \leq 18$
- **Crisis:** $18 > rCSI \leq 42$
- **Emergency:** $42 > rCSI$
Livelihood Coping Strategy Index
LCSI
LIVELIHOOD-BASED COPING STRATEGIES

LCSI levels
Percentage of families* (%)  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Azraq</th>
<th>Zaatar</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No coping strategies</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stress coping strategies</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crisis coping strategies</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency coping strategies</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**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.
Stress level coping mechanisms | 2021
Percentage of families (%)

- **Azraq**
- **Zaatari**

- Bought food on credit: 79% (Azraq), 71% (Zaatari)
- Spent Savings: 48% (Azraq), 52% (Zaatari)
- Sold household goods/assets: 17% (Azraq), 17% (Zaatari)
- Took loan for non-food essentials: 9% (Azraq), 12% (Zaatari)
- Changed accommodation: 1% (Azraq), 1% (Zaatari)
Crisis level coping mechanisms | 2021
Percentage of families (%)

- **Azraq**
  - Reduced non-food expenses: 41%
  - Sold productive assets: 9%
  - Withdrew children from school: 4%

- **Zataari**
  - Reduced non-food expenses: 43%
  - Sold productive assets: 10%
  - Withdrew children from school: 5%

Crisis level coping mechanisms with a focus on non-food expenses, productive asset sales, and children's education withdrawal.
Emergency level coping mechanisms | 2021
Percentage of families (%)

- **Azraq**
  - Accepted high-risk job: 9%
  - Adult begging: 0%
  - Child begging: 1%
  - Child working: 3%
  - Child marriage: 0%

- **Zataari**
  - Accepted high-risk job: 17%
  - Adult begging: 0%
  - Child begging: 3%
  - Child working: 3%
  - Child marriage: 1%
Dependency Ratio
Dependancy Ratio

Autonomous Adults

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

Average number of autonomous adults per family | 2021

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Average Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Azraq</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zaatari</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency
**DEPENDENCY RATIO**

**DEPENDENTS PER FAMILY**

Average number of dependents per family | 2021

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dependent Type</th>
<th>Azraq</th>
<th>Zaatari</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Children</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elderly</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dependent adults</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Azraq | Zaatari | Average number of dependents per family | 2021
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
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 (%)

- IBV/CFW Scheme inside the camp
- Construction (workers – builders, bricklayers, loading/unloading, highway maintenance, etc.) - outside camp
- Shop in souk inside the camp
- Agriculture, Forestry & fishing - outside camp
- Other informal Work inside the camp
- Accommodation & food service activities (restaurant/café worker, hotel worker, cleaner or maintenance worker in a restaurant or hotel, etc.) - outside camp
- Other - outside camp
- Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles (shop workers including tailor, shoe repairs, car wash worker, car repairs, greenhouse worker, cleaning fish/poultry, etc.) - outside camp
- Manufacturing (Factory worker including baker, butcher, tailor, shoemaker, carpenter, welder, etc.) - outside camp
- Mining & quarrying (stone, saw machine worker, etc.) - outside camp

*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 (%)

- **IBV/CFW Scheme inside the camp**: Before 39%, After 42%
- **Agriculture, Forestry & fishing - outside camp**: Before 29%, After 25%
- **Construction (workers – builders, bricklayers, loading/unloading, highway maintenance, etc.) - outside camp**: Before 7%, After 4%
- **Accommodation & food service activities (restaurant/café worker, hotel worker, cleaner or maintenance worker in a restaurant or hotel, etc.) - outside camp**: Before 5%, After 4%
- **Manufacturing (Factory worker including baker, butcher, tailor, shoemaker, carpenter, welder, etc.) - outside camp**: Before 4%, After 9%
- **Shop in souk inside the camp**: Before 3%, After 4%
- **Other informal Work inside the camp**: Before 3%, After 4%
- **Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles (shop workers including tailor, shoe repairs, car wash worker, car repairs, greenhouse worker, cleaning fish/poultry, etc.) - outside camp**: Before 3%, After 1%
- **Transportation & storage (loading, warehouses, shipping companies, etc.) - outside camp**: Before 1%, After 1%
- **Other service activities (hairdresser, jewellery design, barber) - outside camp**: Before 1%, After 1%

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

**Main Income Sources**

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

*UNHCR Winterization assistance not counted*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Azraq</th>
<th>Zaatari</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WFP assistance</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash 4 Work</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNHCR Assistance</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remittances</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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
There are more Azraq families holding debt compared to Zaatari.

* This is calculated based on the case level.
*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).
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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Azraq (2021 Avg. monthly expenditure)</th>
<th>Zaatari (2021 Avg. monthly expenditure)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td>140.8 JOD (40% of total)</td>
<td>394 JOD (39% of total)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco</td>
<td>34.9 JOD (10% of total)</td>
<td>2021 Avg. monthly expenditure (JOD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothes &amp; Shoes</td>
<td>27.9 JOD (8% of total)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health-related</td>
<td>18.0 JOD (6% of total)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport</td>
<td>15.3 JOD (5% of total)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cellular Phone Bill</td>
<td>15.1 JOD (4% of total)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* 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
The total sample of working children is N=167.
Work activities for working children (at least one hour spent on the activity in the last month) | 2021

Percentage of children (%)

- Fetch water or collect firewood: 71%
- Produce goods for HH: 15%
- Run a business: 10%
- Construction on own land/plot: 7%
- Unpaid work for household business: 2%
- Farm on household’s land: 2%

*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.

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%)

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%)
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