

# VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK FOR REFUGEES IN JORDAN

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## 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

**10141**

Individuals



Household visits per team

**10 to 13**

per day



Teams

**7**



Enumerators

**29**

( 3 to 4 per team)



Supervisors

**7**



Duration

**10 Weeks**

7 October / 19 December



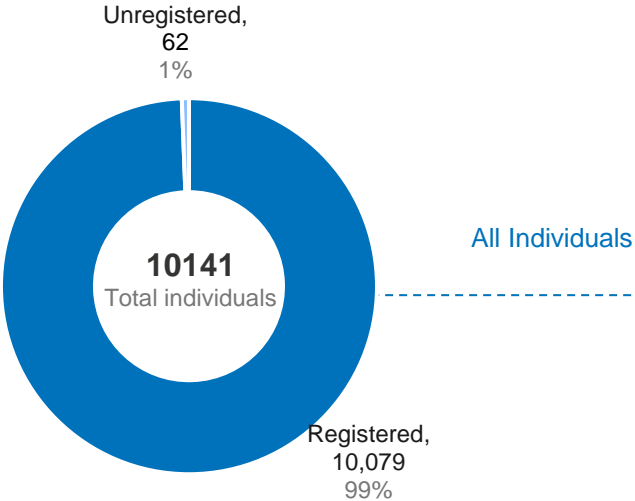
Field Data Collection




**mindset**

# Demographics

# DEMOGRAPHICS

## SAMPLE SIZE



		
HOUSEHOLDS	FAMILIES	INDIVIDUALS
1,620 TOTAL	2,208 TOTAL	10,141 TOTAL
885 Zaatari	1,344 Zaatari	5,850 Zaatari
735 Azraq	864 Azraq	4,291 Azraq

\*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

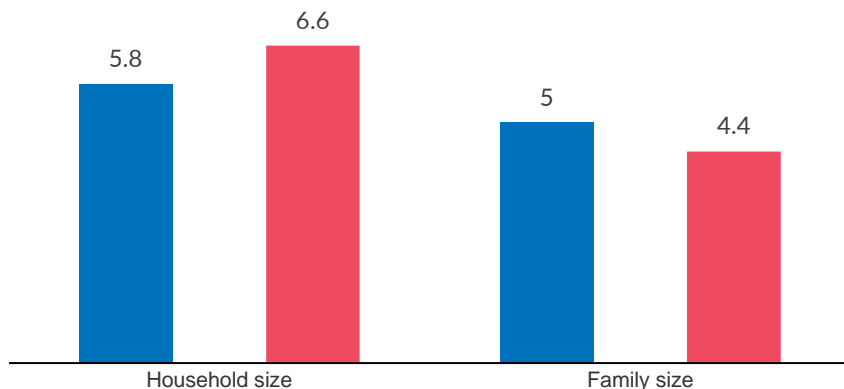
# DEMOGRAPHICS

## HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITON

### Average household and family size

Average number of individuals\*

■ Azraq ■ Zaatari

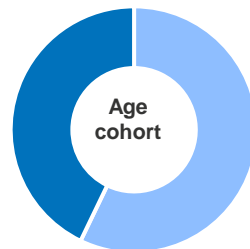


**99%** of households are composed of one single sharing group (multiple families pooling resources).



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

18 or above  
43%



Below 18 Zaatari

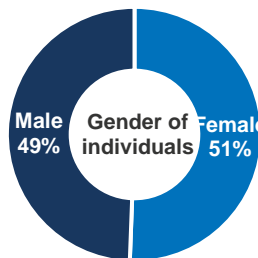
18 or above: 45%

Below 18: 55%

Azraq

18 or above: 60%

Below 18: 40%



Zaatari

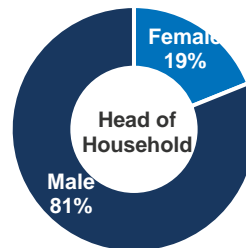
Male: 51%

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

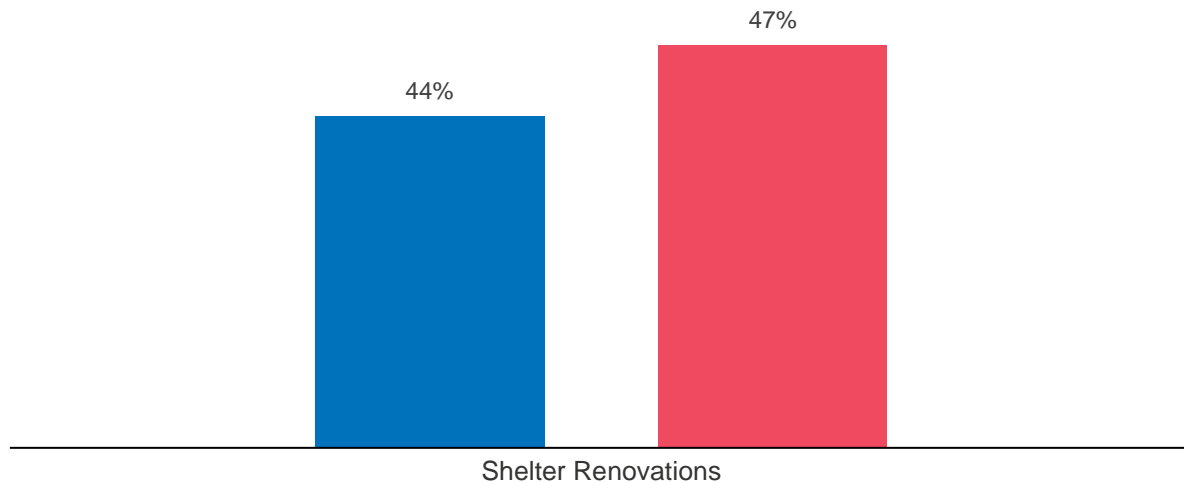
## TYPE OF SHELTER

### Families which renovated shelters

Percentage of families (%)

■ Azraq

■ Zaatari



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

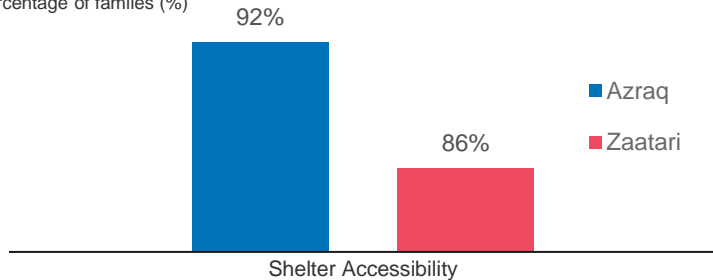
\*Shelter renovations refer to alterations *outside* the caravan (adding external rooms, utilities, ventilation, adding a fence, fixing the floor, repairing the roof etc.) or repairs *inside* the caravan (repairing, adding utilities, fixing the floor, thermal insulation, painting etc.)

# SHELTER

## SHELTER CONDITONS

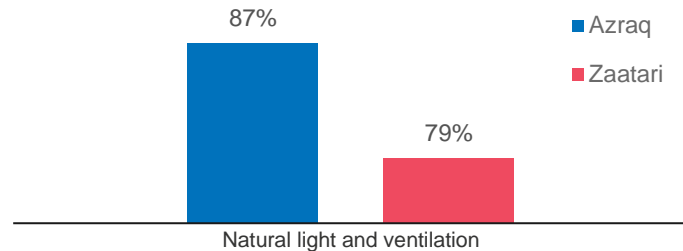
### Families living in acceptable shelter conditions

Percentage of families (%)



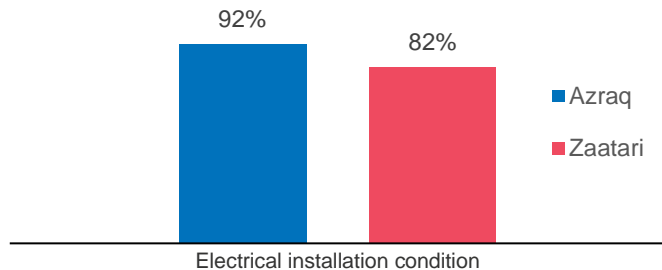
### Families living in acceptable shelter conditions

Percentage of families (%)



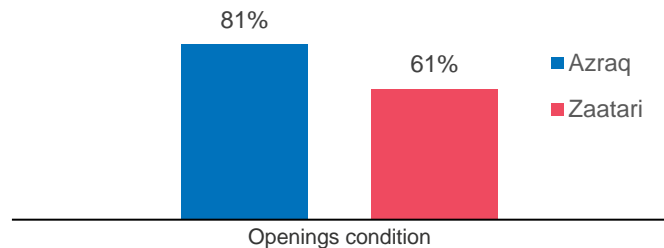
### Families living in acceptable shelter conditions

Percentage of families (%)



### Families living in acceptable shelter conditions

Percentage of families (%)



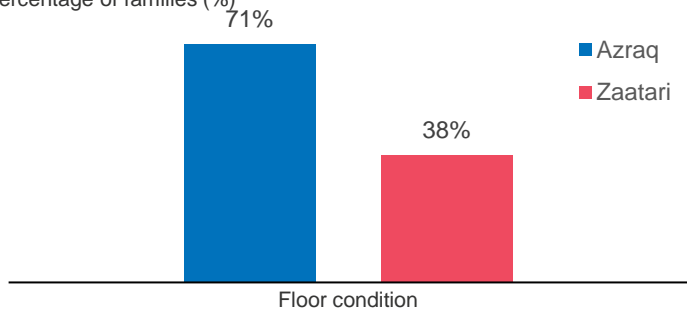
\*Sub-standard shelter conditions refer to roof leakage, non-functioning windows, exposed wires/electrical installation, and/or minimal natural light/ventilation

# SHELTER

## SHELTER CONDITONS

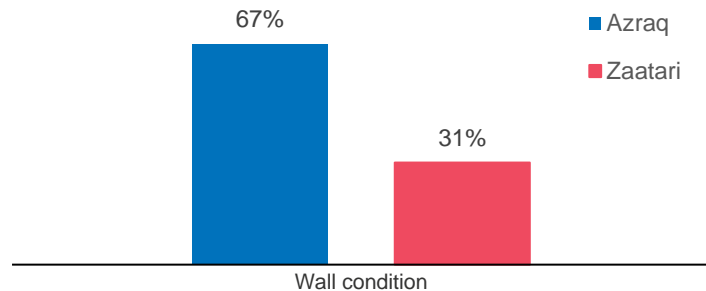
### Families living in acceptable shelter conditions

Percentage of families (%)



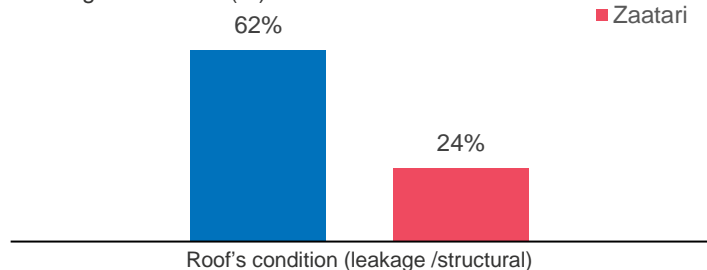
### Families living in acceptable shelter conditions

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% 

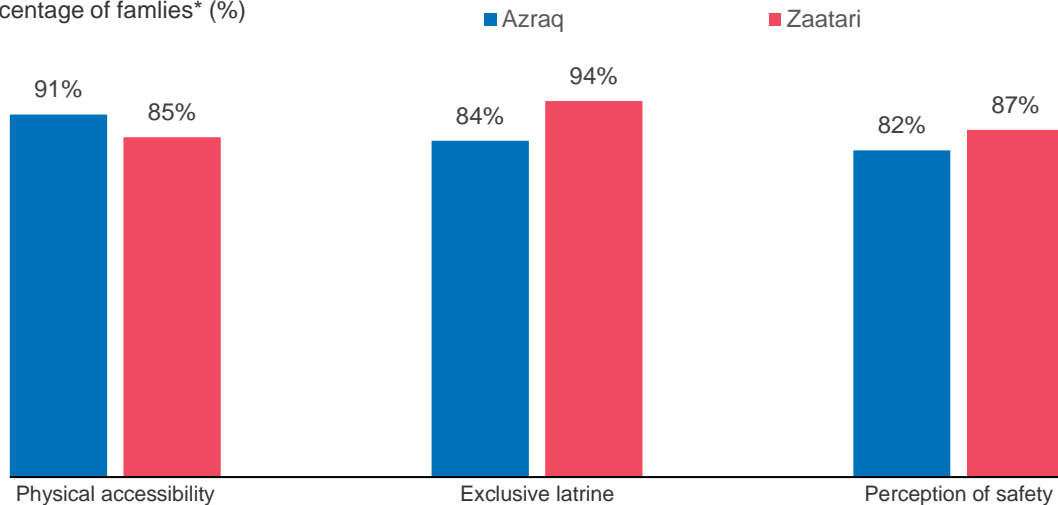
of refugee households do not consider their water storage capacity to be sufficient to cover for all family needs (hygiene, cooking, cleaning)\*\*

\*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\* (%)



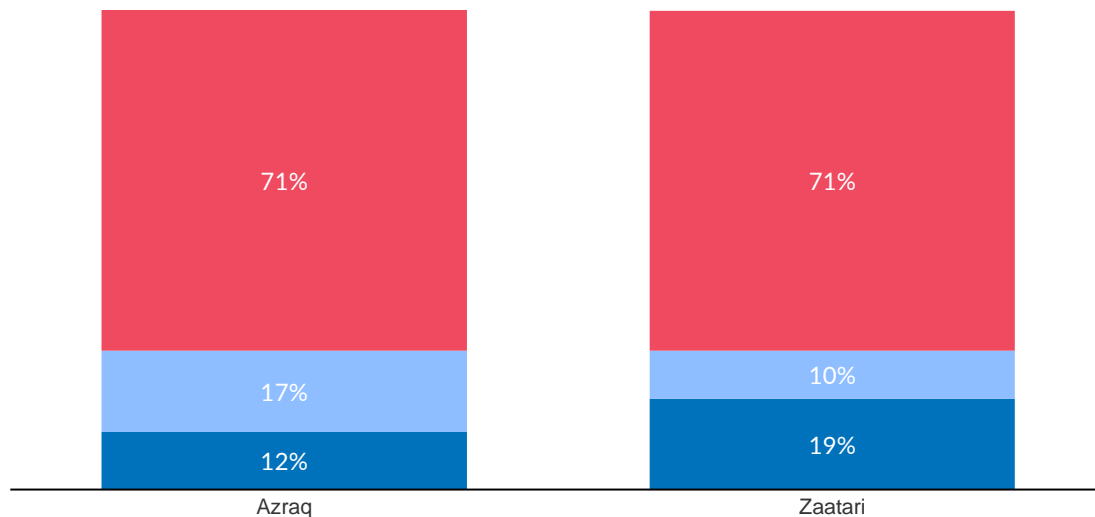
 81%

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%

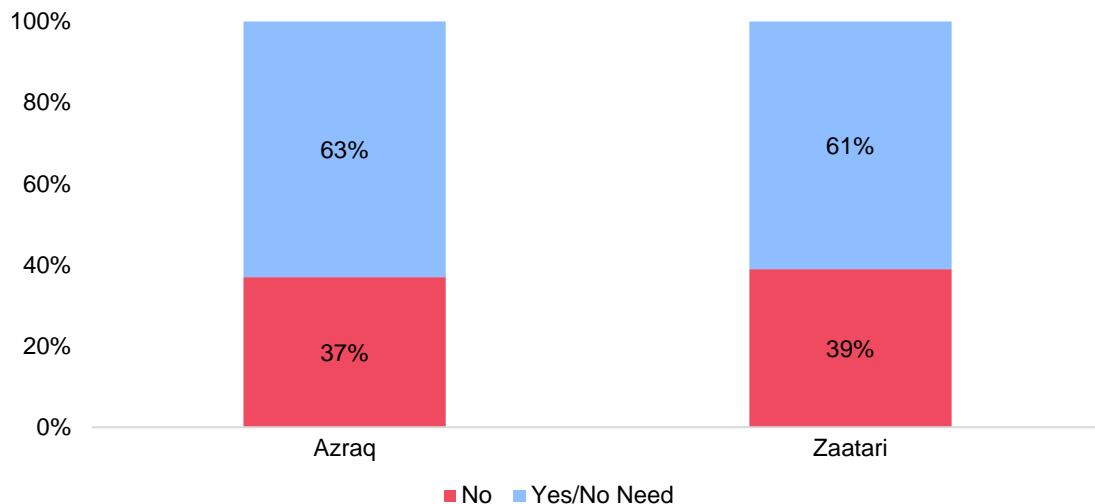
of Azraq and Zaatari families report having at least one family member with a chronic illness that affects their daily life.

# 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.

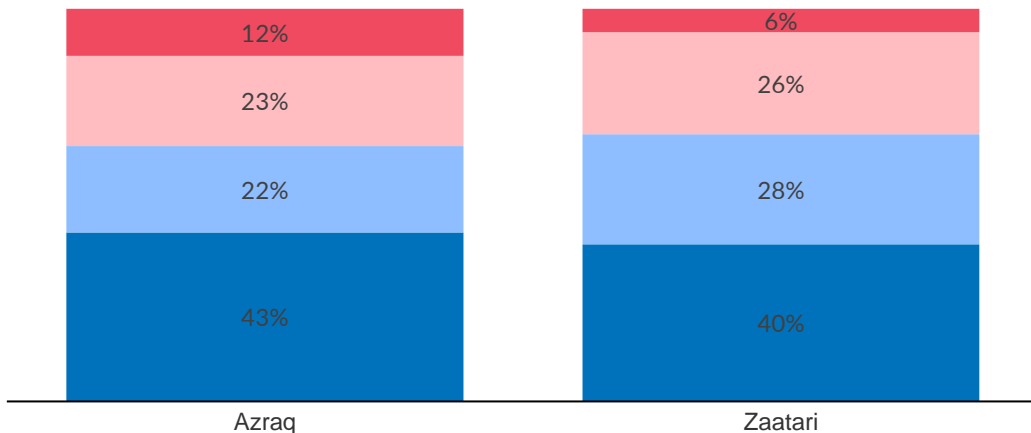
# HEALTH

## 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.

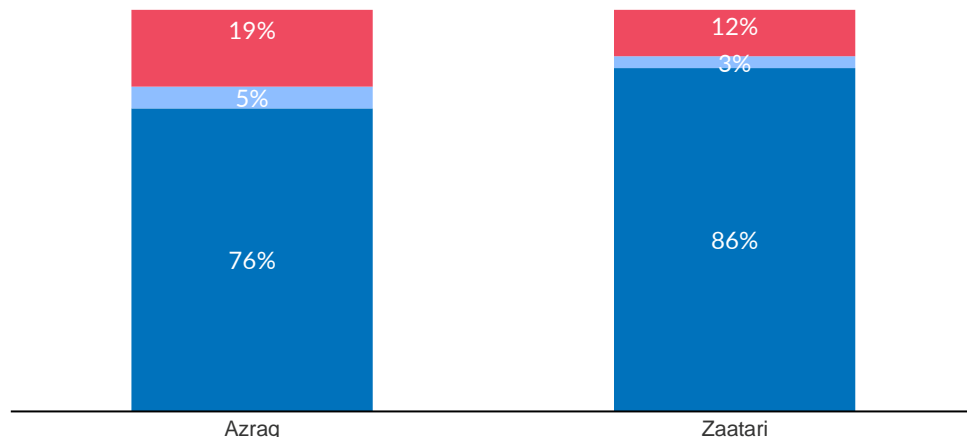
# COVID-19

## 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

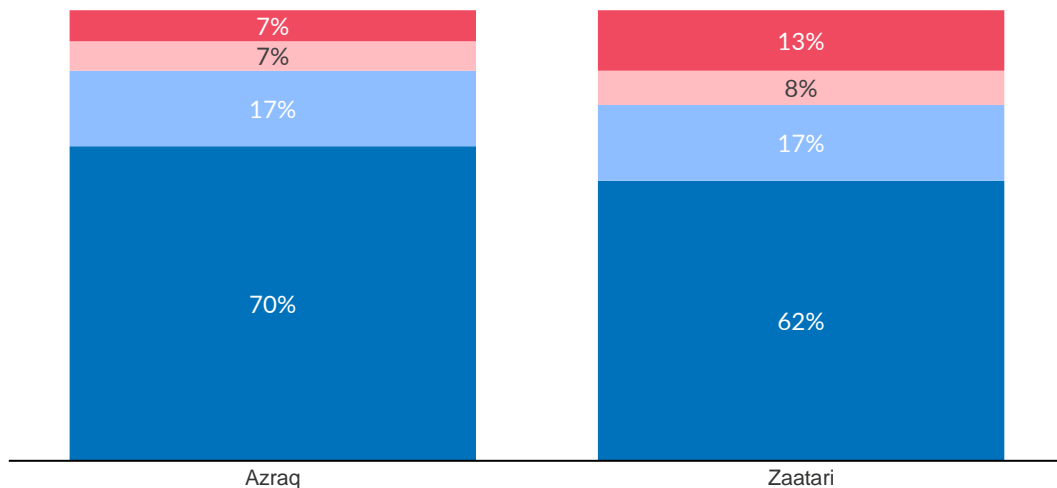
# EDUCATION

## 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)

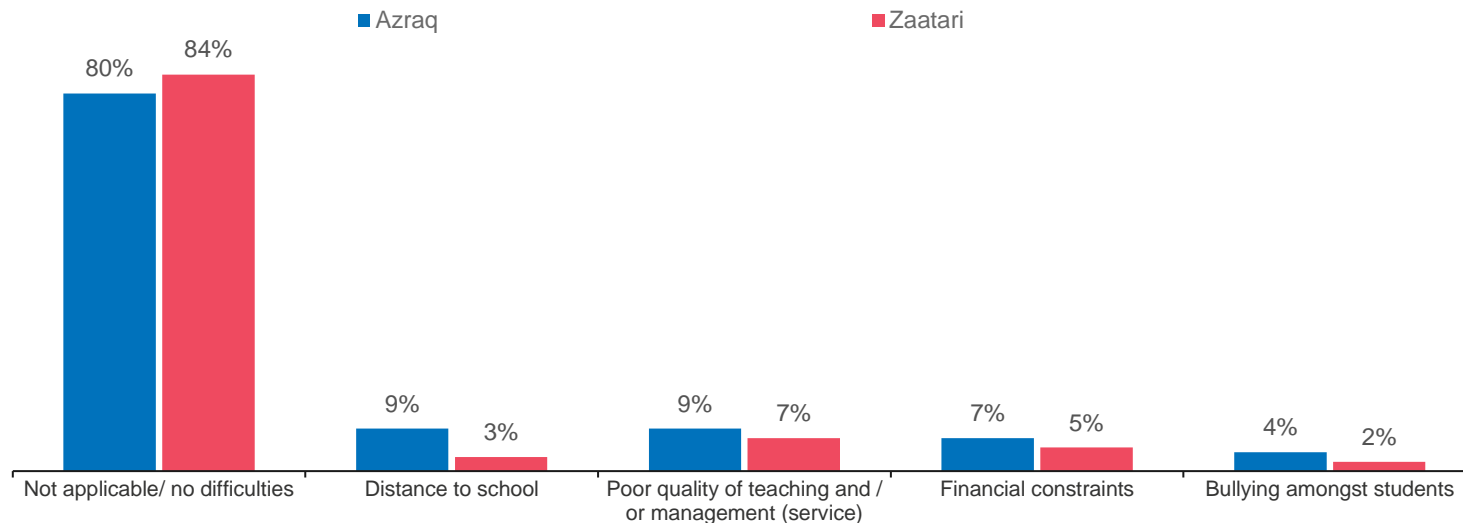
\*Calculated for families (n=1,437) with individuals between the ages of 5 and 18 (n= 4,065)

# EDUCATION

## RISK OF NON-COMPLETION

### Main challenges faced by those in school | 2021

Percentage of individuals of school age \* (%)



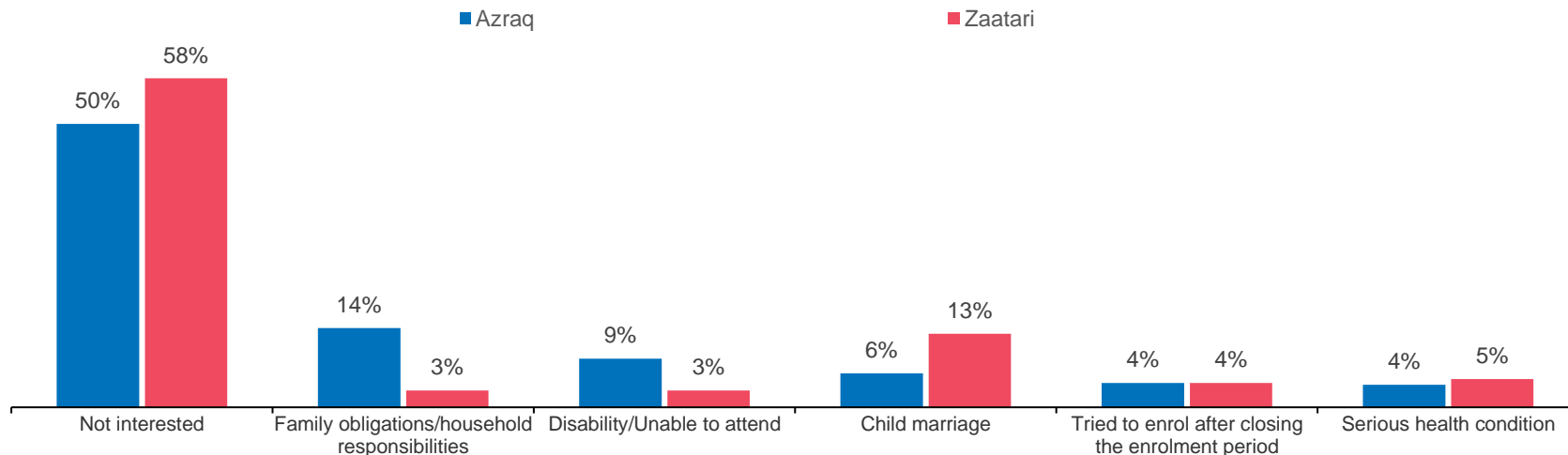
\*Calculated from all individuals between the ages of 5 and 18 who responded that they attend school (n = 3443, 85% of all individuals of school age)

# EDUCATION

## NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL

### Main reasons for not attending school | 2021

Percentage of individuals of school age\* (%)



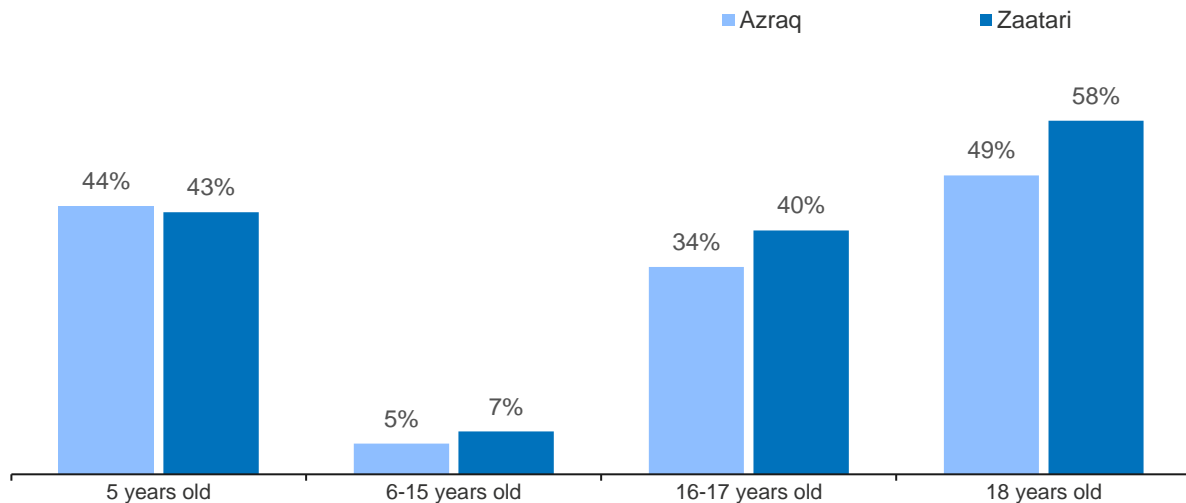
\*Children who selected 'not school age' for main reason, and thus were not included in this analysis (n = 454, 11% of all school-aged children)

# 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

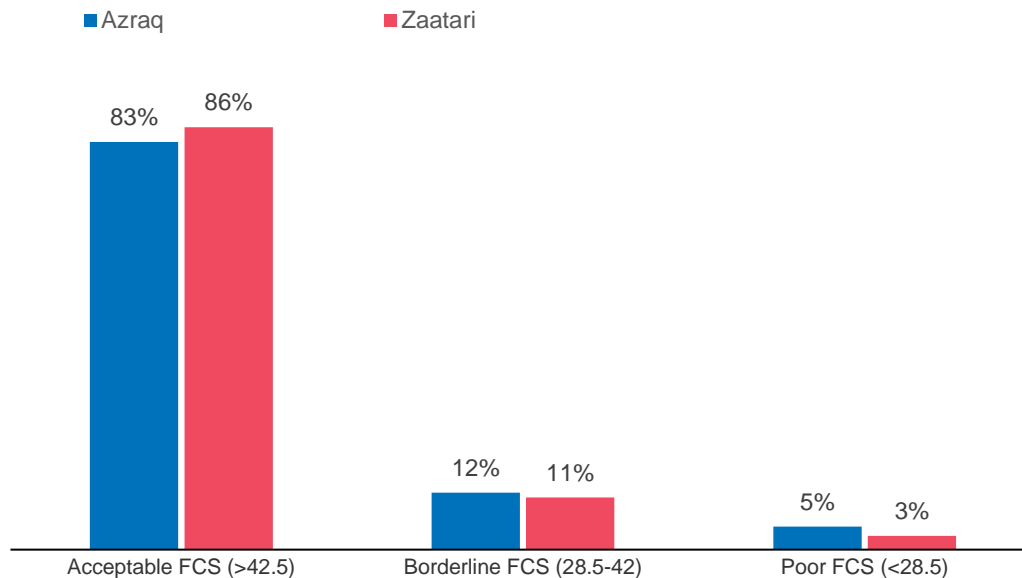
# Food Security

# FOOD SECURITY

## FOOD CONSUMPTION

### Food consumption (FCS score) | 2021

Percentage of families (%)



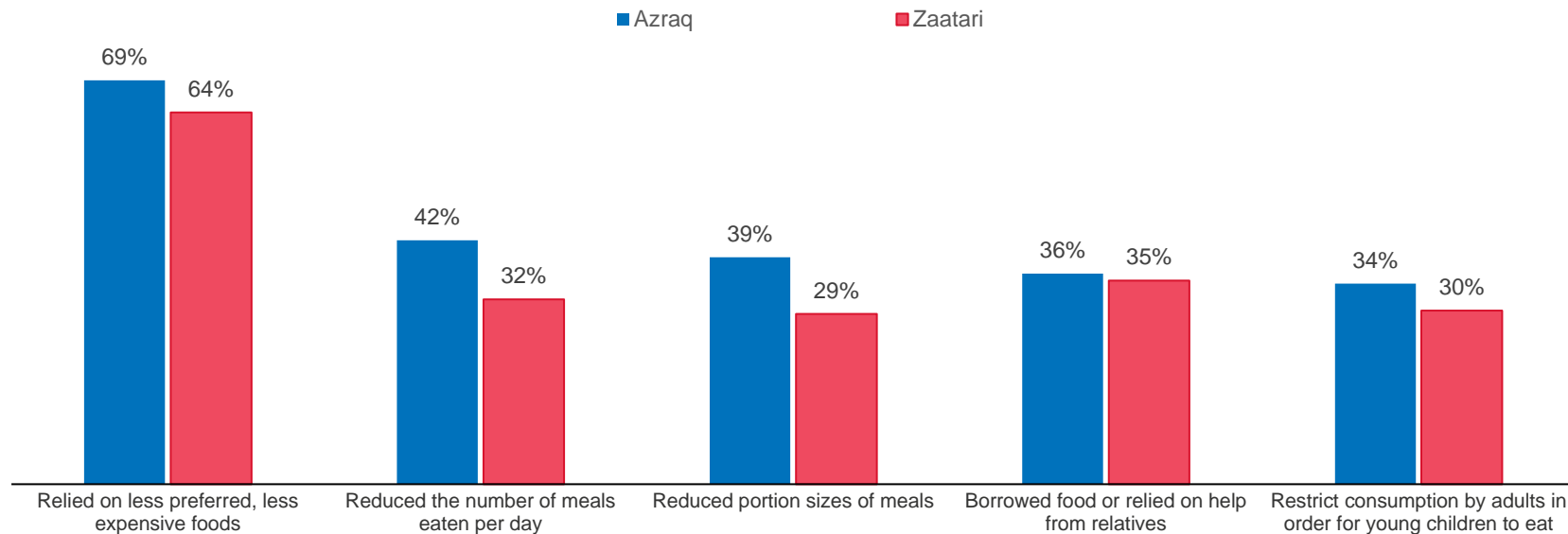
\*FCS of a household based on dietary diversity, food frequency and relative nutritional importance of different food groups, over a 7-day recall period

# 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 (%)





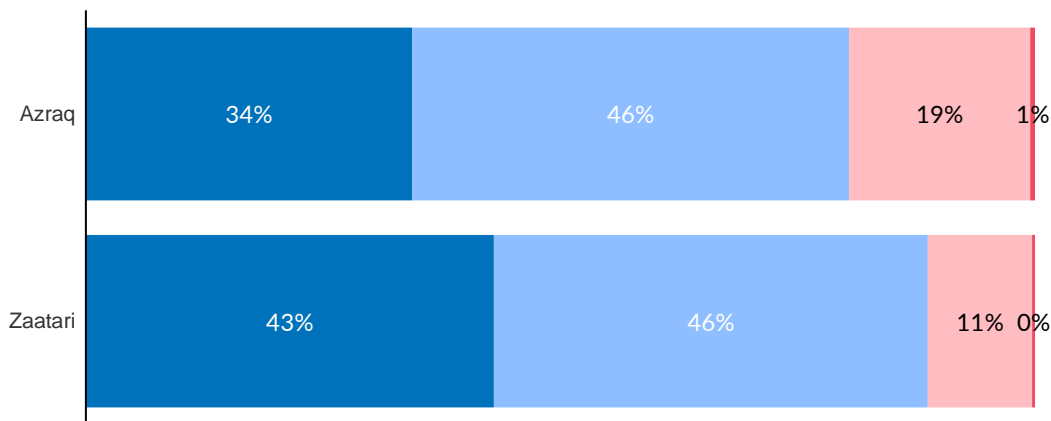
# FOOD SECURITY

## Reduced Coping Strategies Index (rCSI)

### IPC Food Insecurity Classification of rCSI scores

Percentage of families (%)

■ Minimal ■ Stressed ■ Crisis ■ Emergency



Minimal:  $rCSI \leq 3$

Stressed:  $3 > rCSI \leq 18$

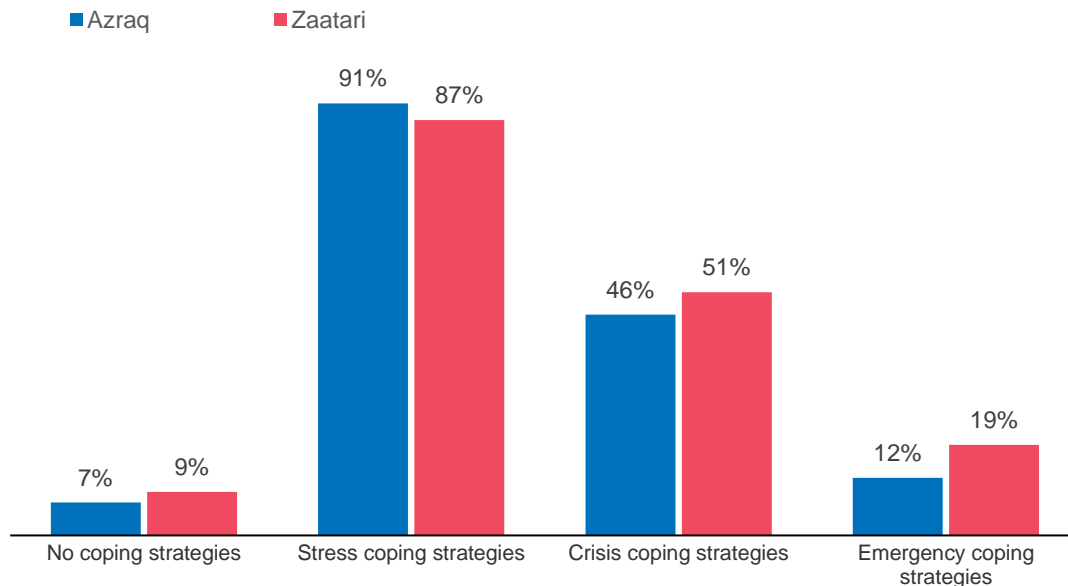
Crisis:  $18 > rCSI \leq 42$

Emergency:  $42 > rCSI$

# 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.

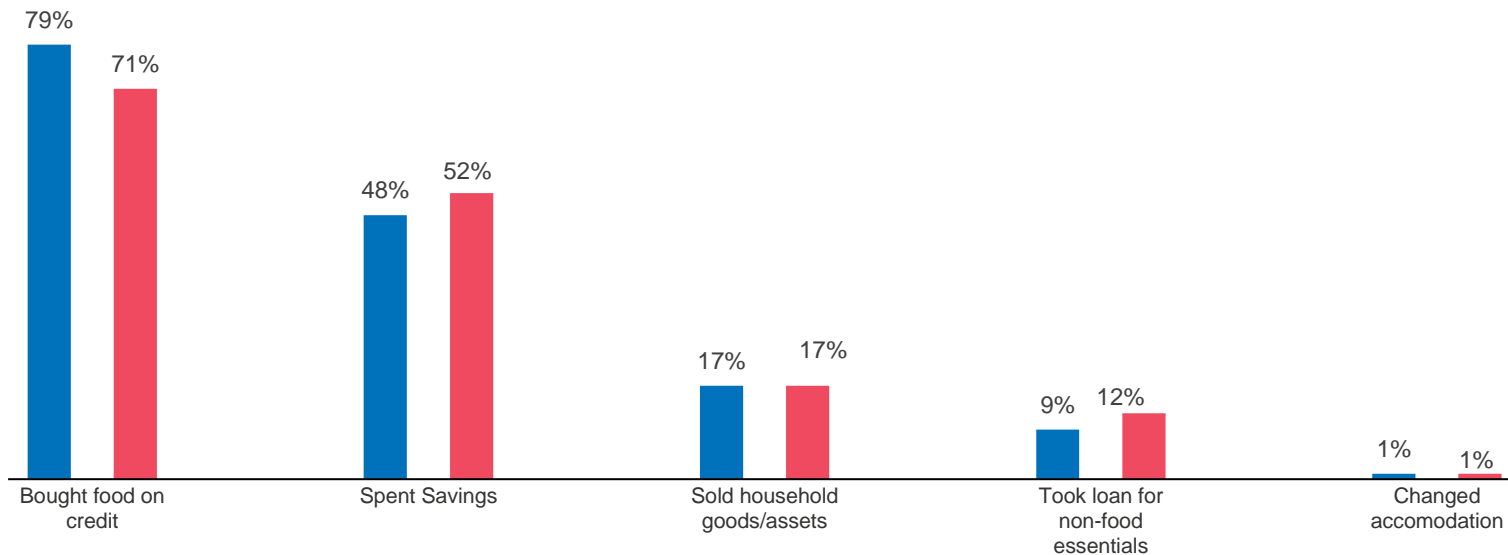
**Emergency CS:** Accepted high-risk job, Adult begging, Child begging, Child working, Child marriage.

\* 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

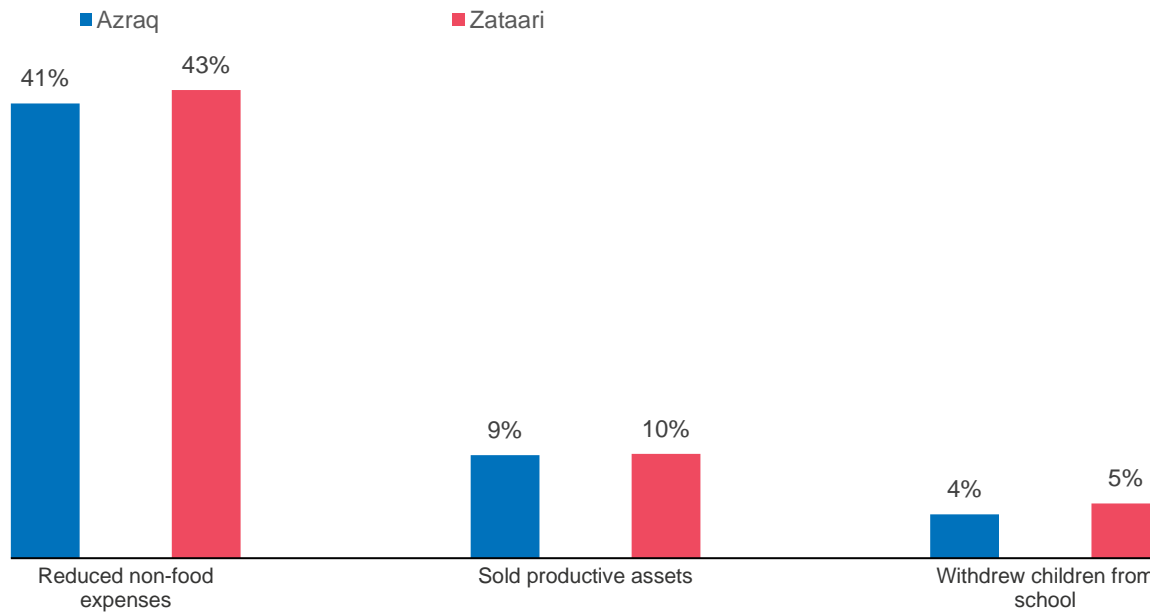
Percentage of families (%)

■ Azraq ■ Zaatari



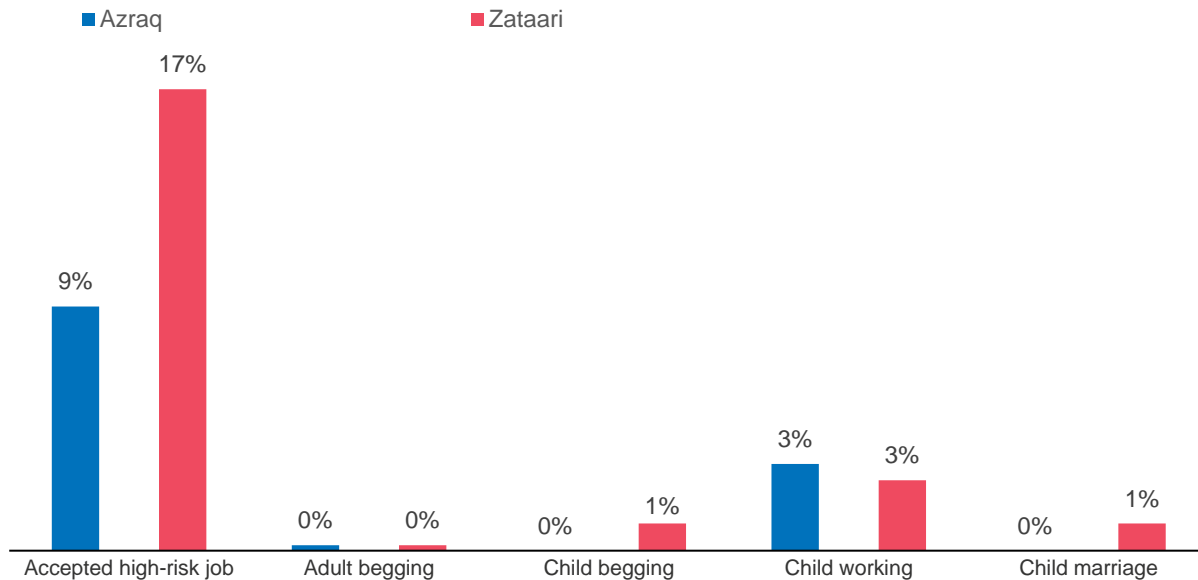
**Crisis level coping mechanisms | 2021**

Percentage of families (%)



### Emergency level coping mechanisms | 2021

Percentage of families (%)

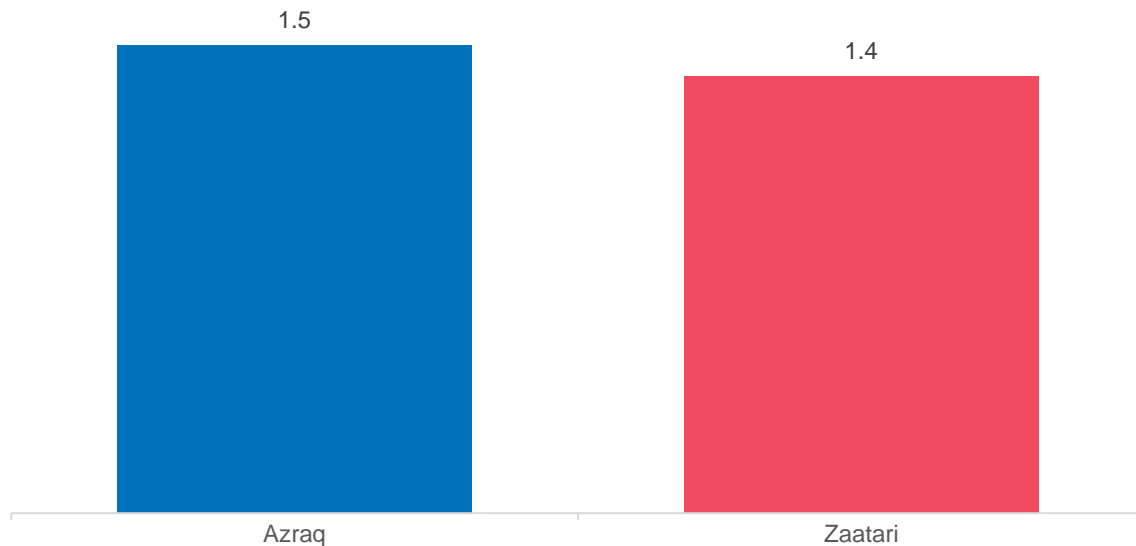


# Dependency Ratio

# 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

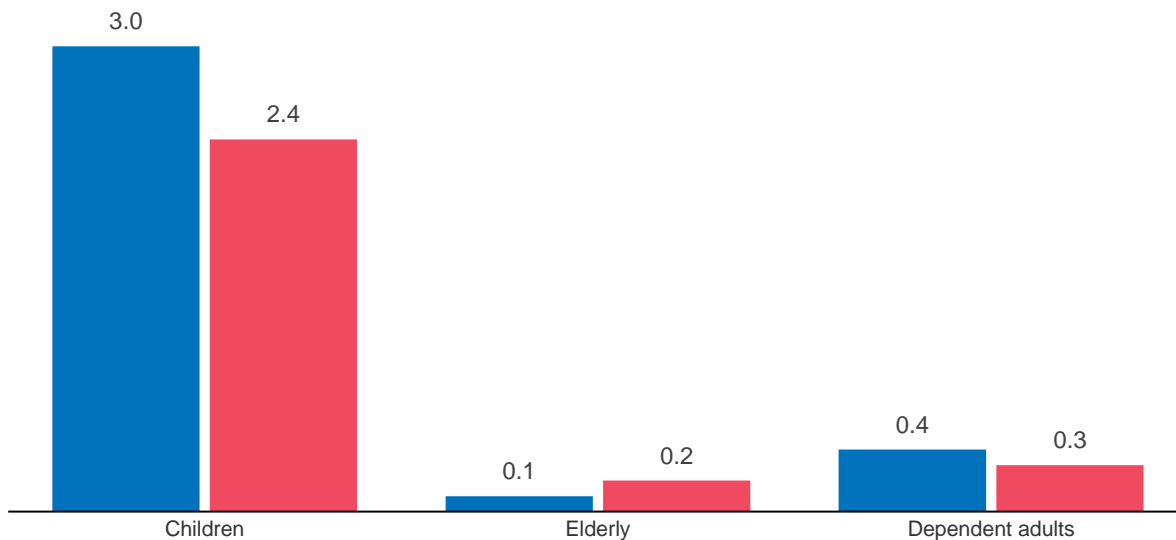


# DEPENDENCY RATIO

## DEPENDENTS PER FAMILY

Average number of dependents per family | 2021

■ Azraq ■ Zaatari



# 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

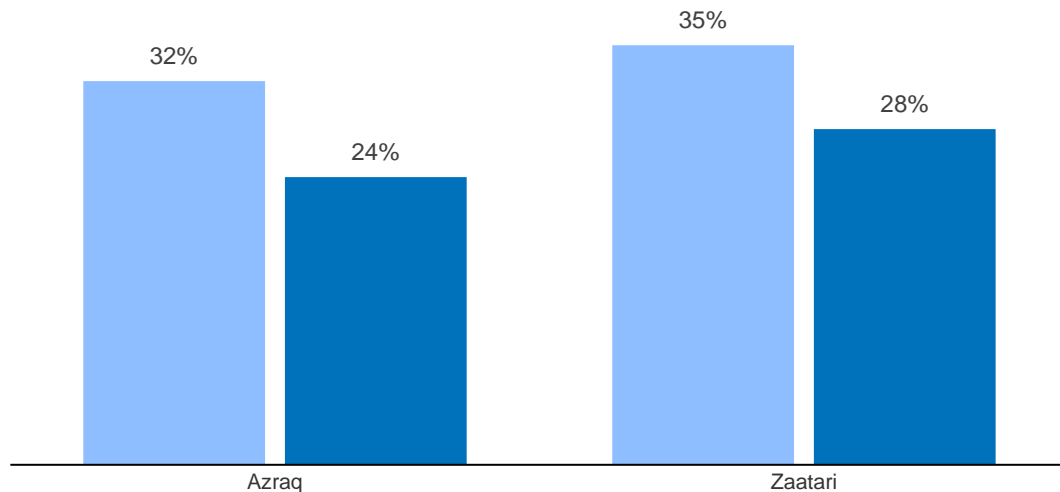
# INCOME AND LIVELIHOODS

## COVID-19 AND EMPLOYMENT

### Employment before COVID-19 and now

Percentage of individuals aged 18 through 60 (%)

■ Before COVID-19 ■ Now



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.

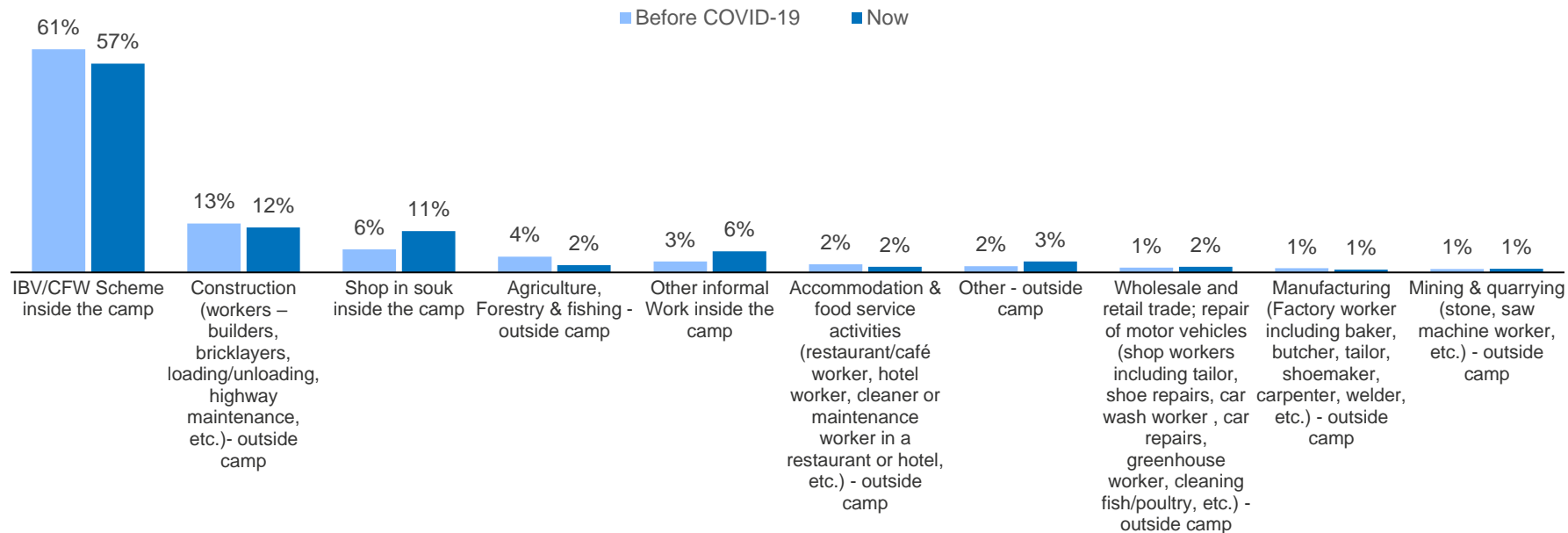
\*\* Employment status of 18-60

# INCOME AND LIVELIHOODS

## SECTORS OF EMPLOYMENT

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

Percentage of individuals (%)



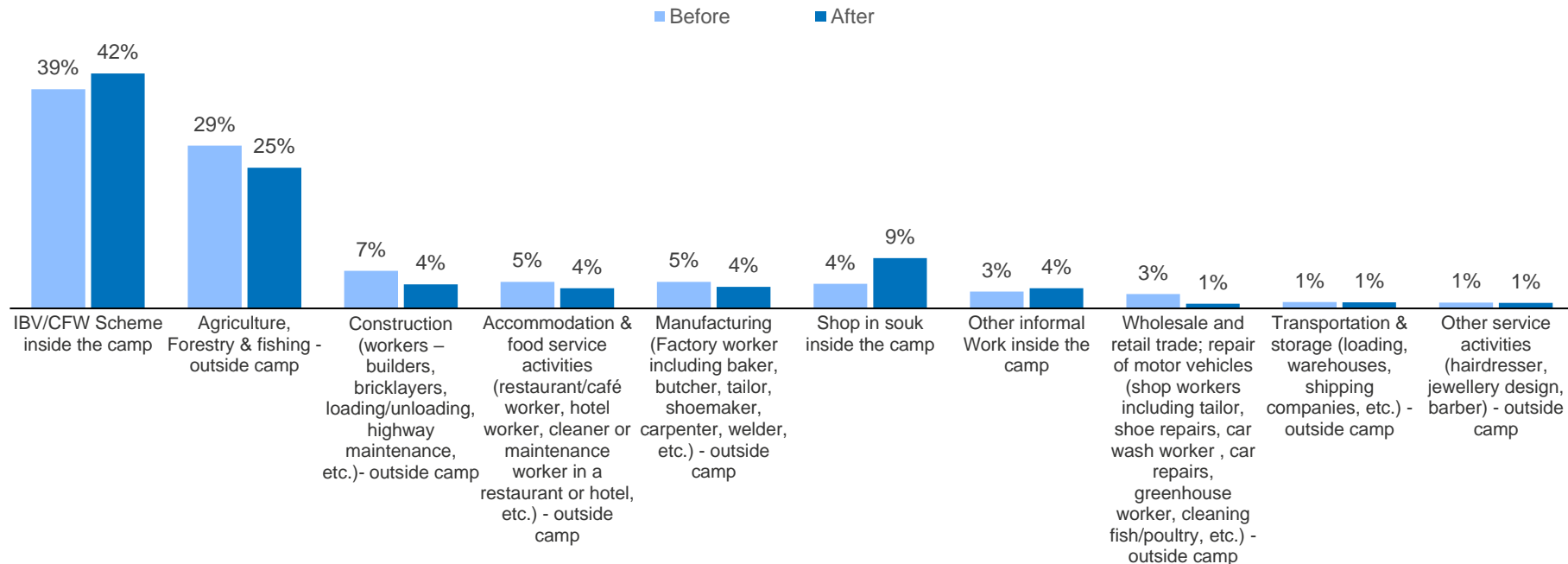
\*Before COVID-19 refers to the period before April 2020 and the initial government lockdown

# INCOME AND LIVELIHOODS

## SECTORS OF EMPLOYMENT

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

Percentage of individuals (%)



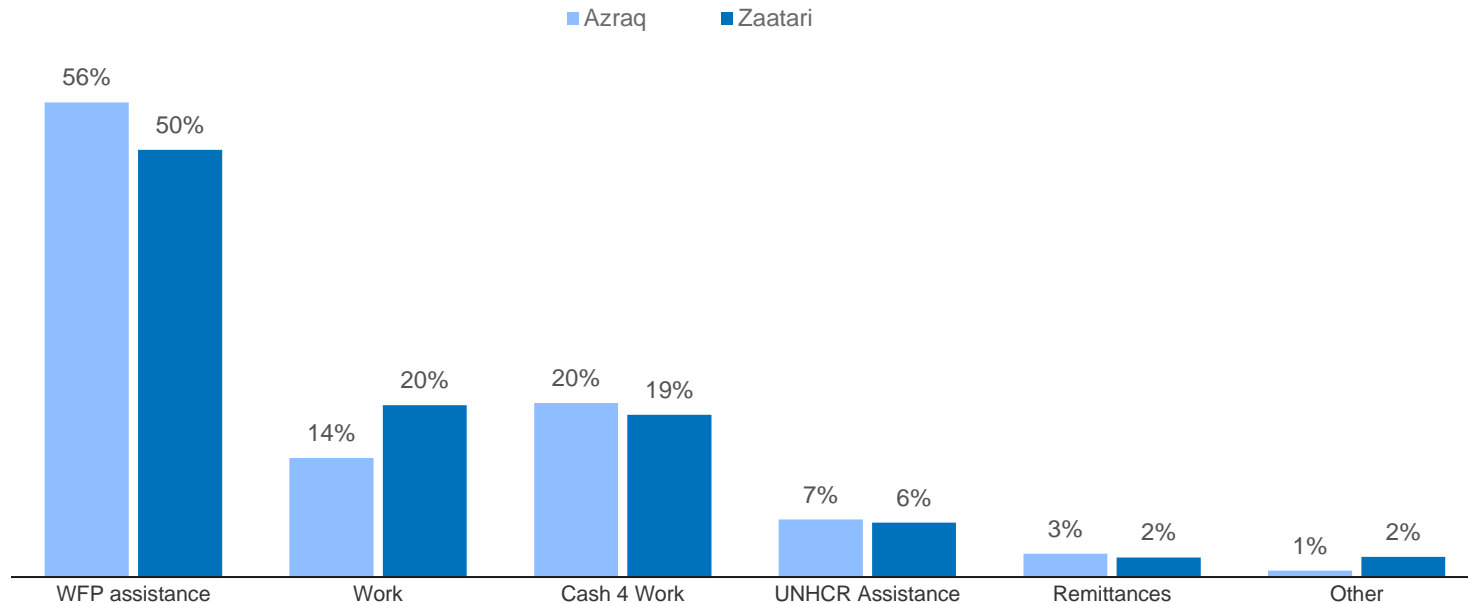
\*Before COVID-19 refers to the period before April 2020 and the initial government lockdown

# INCOME AND LIVELIHOODS

## MAIN INCOME SOURCES

### Main sources of income | 2021

Percentage of family income (%)



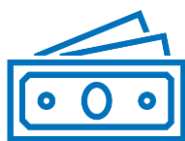
\*'Other' includes other types of assistance, borrowing or pension

\* 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



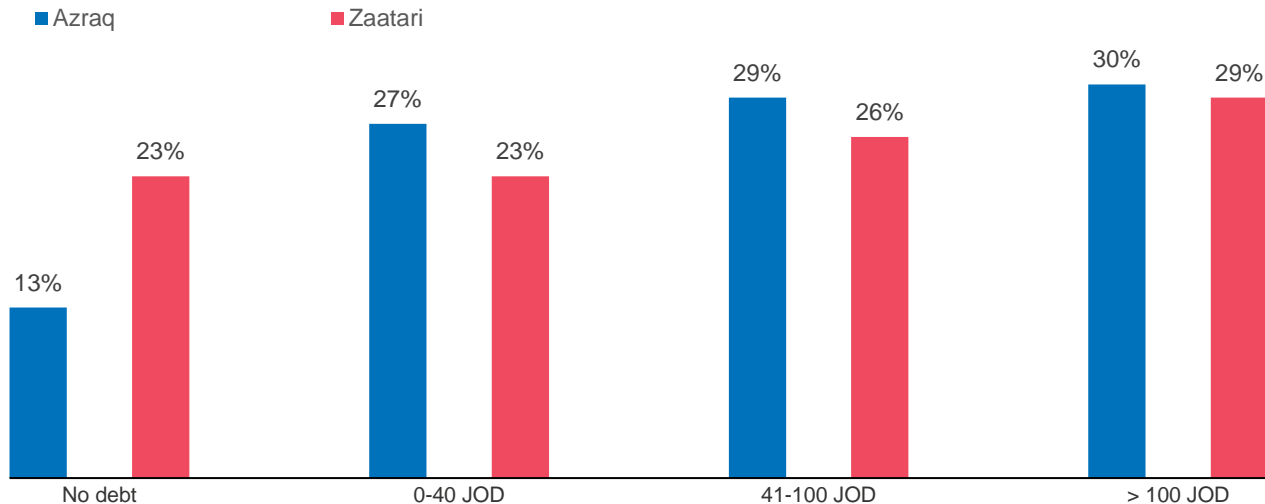
# Basic Needs

# BASIC NEEDS

## DEBT

### Debt levels per capita | 2021

Percentage of families by debt per capita level (%)



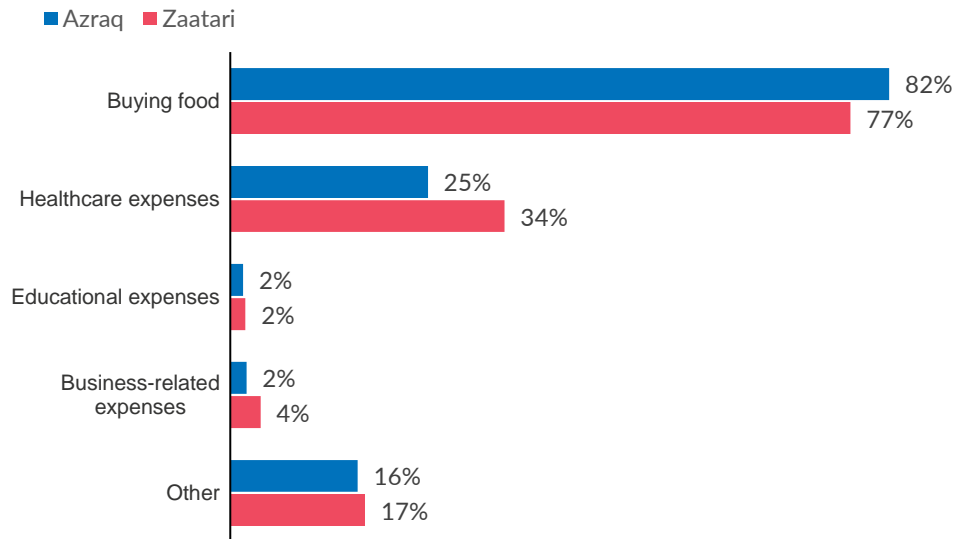
There are **more**  
**Azraq families holding**  
**debt** compared to  
**Zaatari.**

\* This is calculated based on the case level.

# BASIC NEEDS

## DEBT

### Reasons for borrowing money | 2021

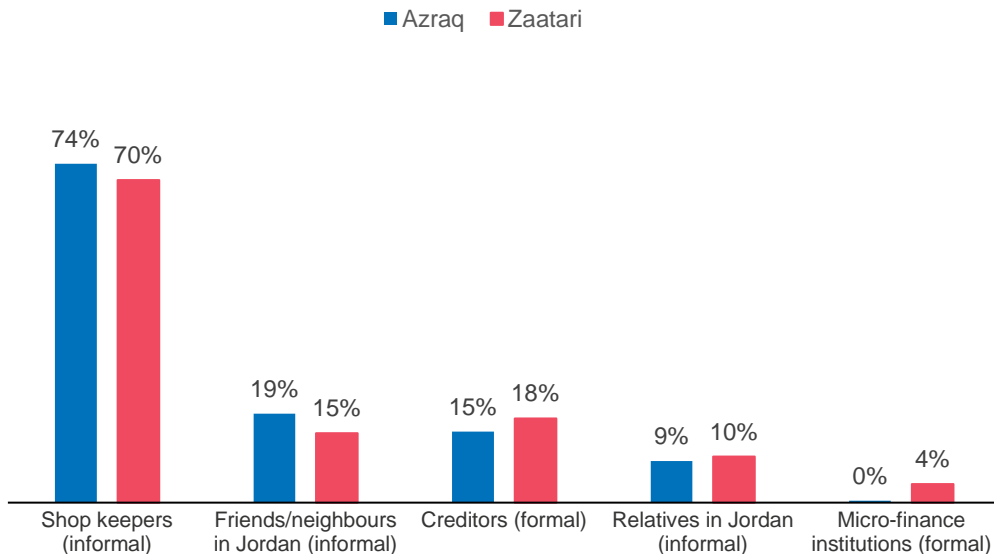


\*The most selected 'Other' responses being personal expenses (buying clothes, marriage, funeral, divorce, and alimony) and household expenses (maintenance, buying furniture, caravan adjustments, adding rooms).

# BASIC NEEDS

## DEBT

### Sources of borrowed money | 2021



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

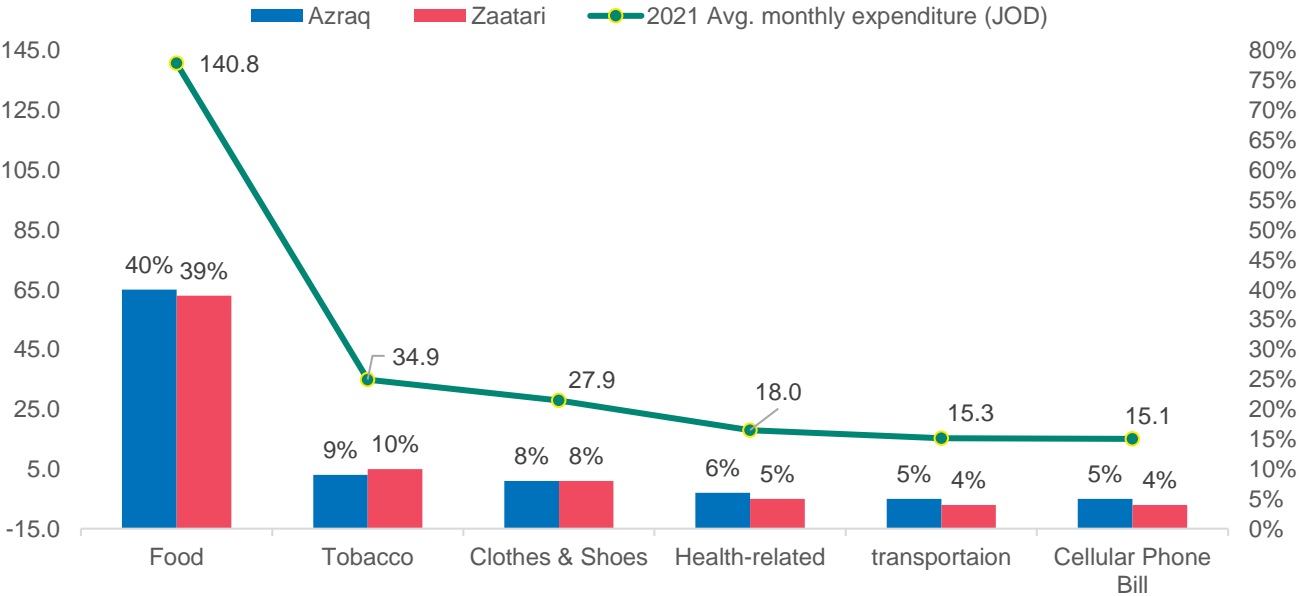
Both **Azraq** and **Zaatari** refugees tend to borrow from similar sources.

# BASIC NEEDS

## EXPENDITURE

### Top average monthly expenditures | 2021

Share of total average monthly expenditure (%)



TOTAL AVERAGE  
MONTHLY EXPENDITURE

Azraq households  
313 JOD

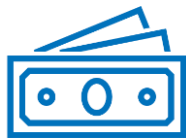
Zaatari households  
394 JOD

\* Health-related includes hospital costs and medications from pharmacy

# Child Labour

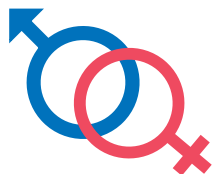
# CHILD LABOUR

## 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



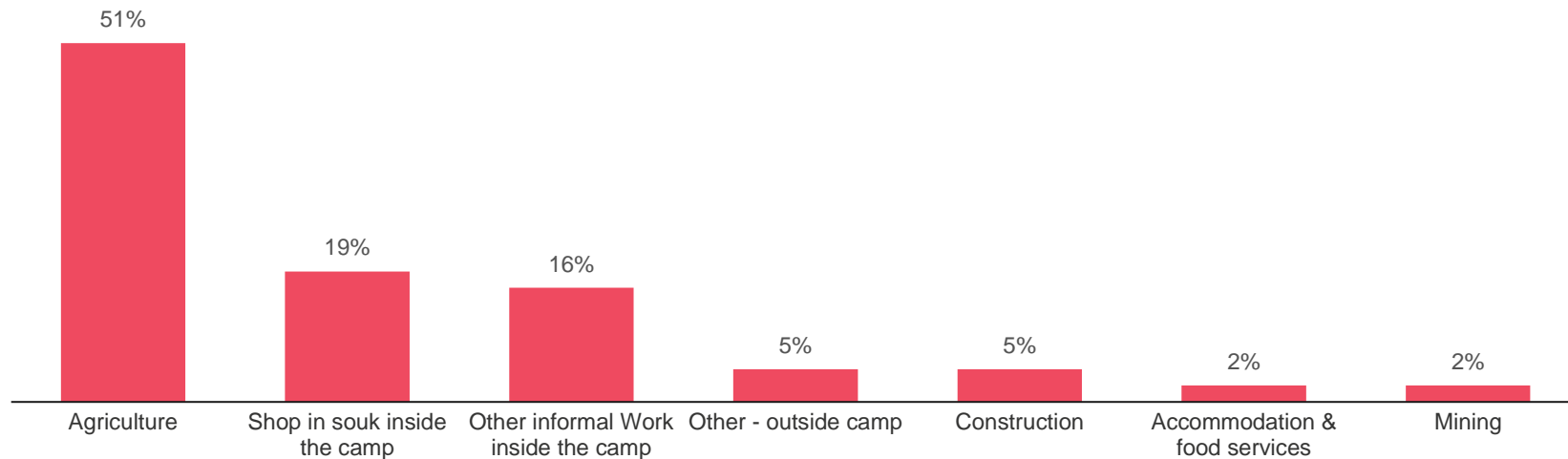
9% & 50%  
(9 children) (31 children)  
of Azraq and  
Zaatari working children are  
exposed to hazardous work  
environments

# 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.

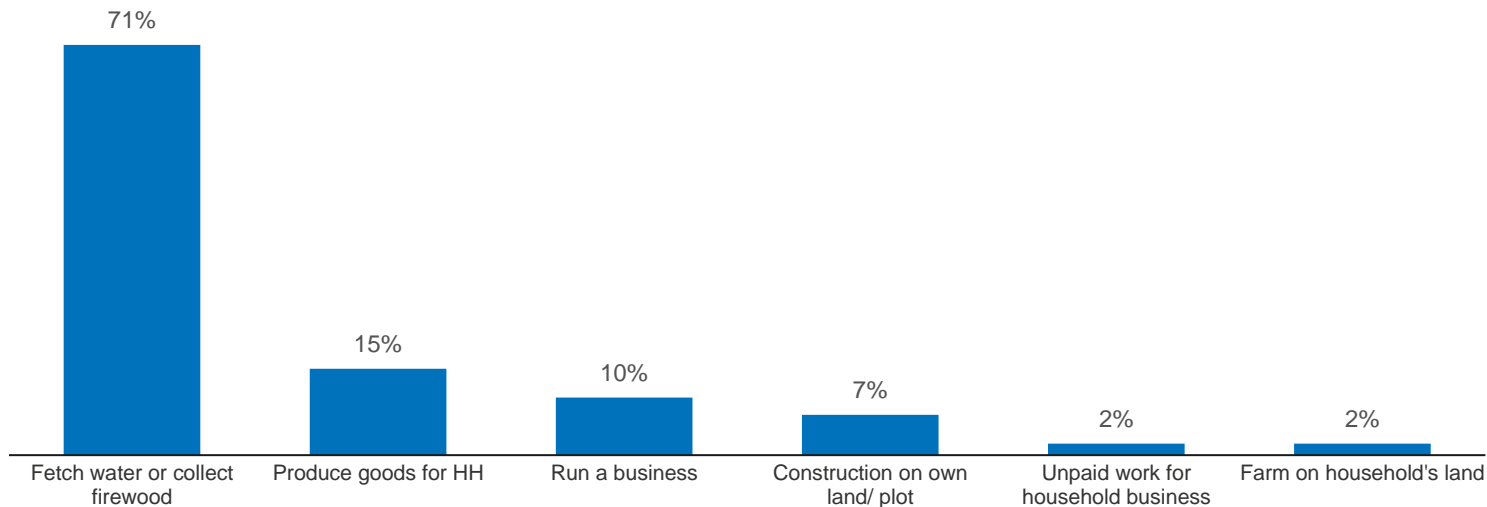


# CHILD LABOUR

## 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%)

**UNHCR Jordan**

319 Wasfi Al-Tal Street

Khalda, Amman

Jordan

Phone: +962 6 530 20 00

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

For more information please contact:

Maria Lagourou

VAF Coordinator

[Lagourou@unhcr.org](mailto:Lagourou@unhcr.org)