

2nd Quarter - Syrian Refugees on the Waiting List

14,157

Syrian families are on the waiting list

81%

Families with children

32%

Families with persons living with disability

PDM SAMPLE

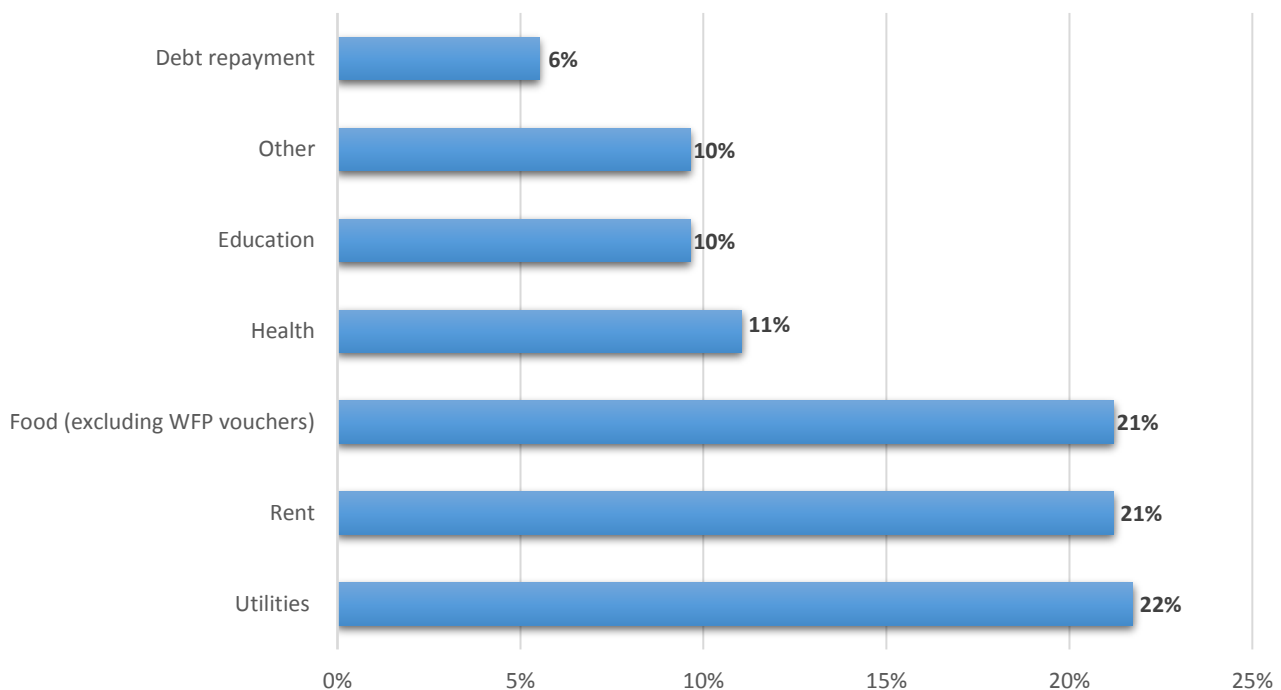
A random sample of 286 families on the waiting list to receive cash assistance, with an average family size of 4.5 people, were interviewed for the report. Surveys were conducted through home visits (79) and phone calls (207). The interviews were conducted by Mindset, a Jordanian research organization.

FINDINGS

Monthly Expenses

Syrian refugees on the waiting list report utilities, rent, and food as their most common monthly expense. Rent is the most expensive, costing an average of 135 JOD per month, followed by food (98 JOD per month), debt repayment (44 JOD per month), health expenses (35 JOD per month), and utilities (32 JOD per month).

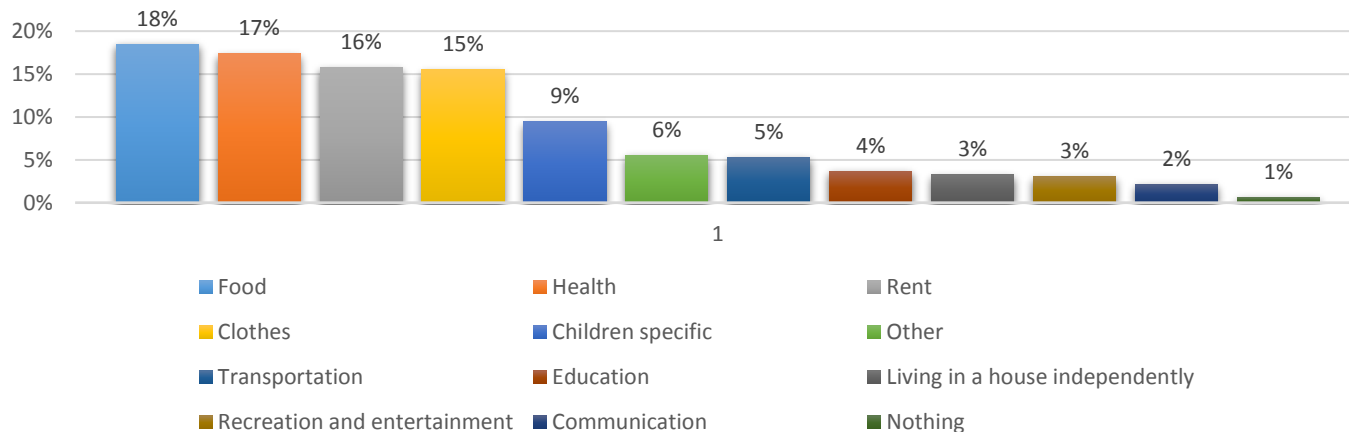
Figure 1: Monthly Expenses



Unmet Needs

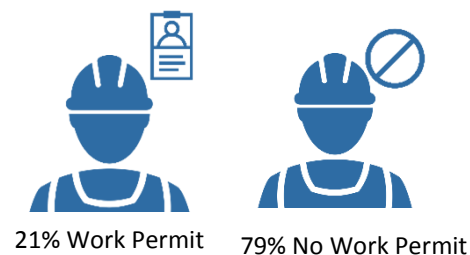
Food was identified by eighteen percent of respondents as an unmet need, followed by health (17%), rent (16%), and clothes (15%).

Figure 2: Unmet Needs



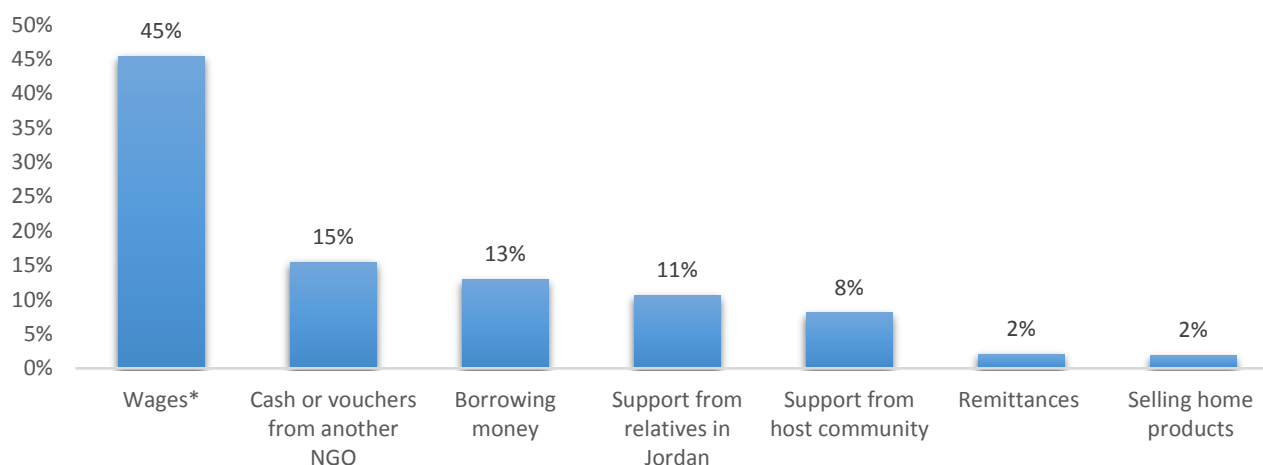
Income

Forty-five percent of respondents report income from wages, with twenty-one percent reporting to have work permits. Waiting list families are more likely to report wage income, then both Syrian beneficiaries (25%) and Non-Syrian beneficiaries (22%). However, they are less likely to have a work permit (79%), than their Syrian counterparts (71%), which may indicate they are working mostly on the informal economy.



Cash or vouchers from another NGO was the second highest source of income (15%), followed by borrowing money (13%), support from relatives in Jordan (11%), and support from the host community (8%).

Figure 3: Sources of monthly income



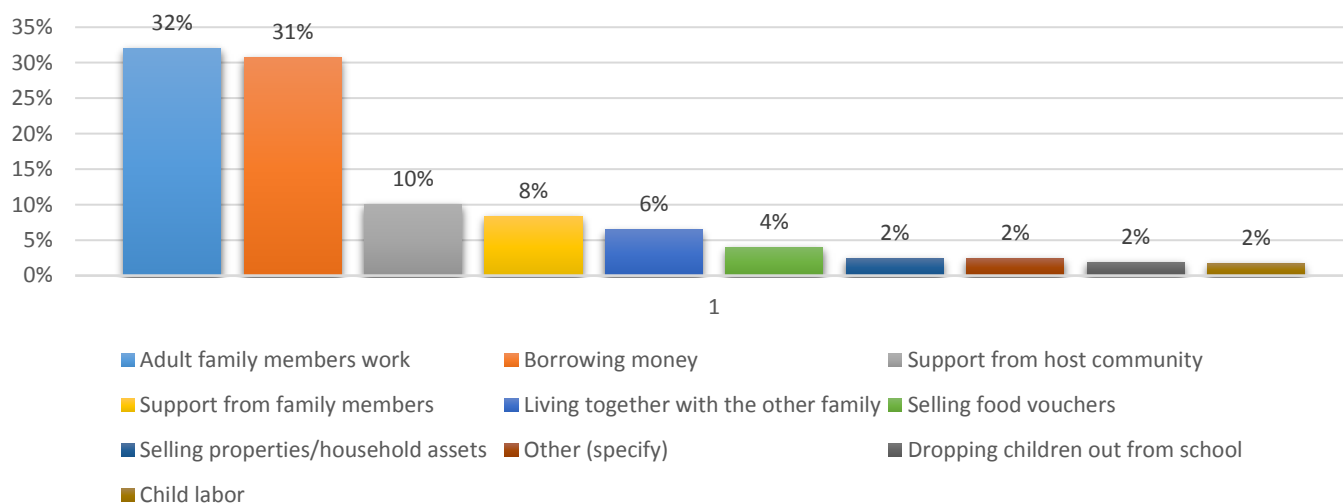
* Wages refers to both formal and informal work

Remittances account for a small percentage of income with only two percent of beneficiaries receiving remittances from a relative.

Coping Strategies

Adult family members working is the most common coping strategy, along with borrowing money. This corresponds to the income section, which found wages and borrowed money as significant sources of income. Support from the host community is the third most common coping strategy. Only two percent of respondents indicated that they had to drop children out of school and/or engage in child labor.

Figure 4: Coping Strategies

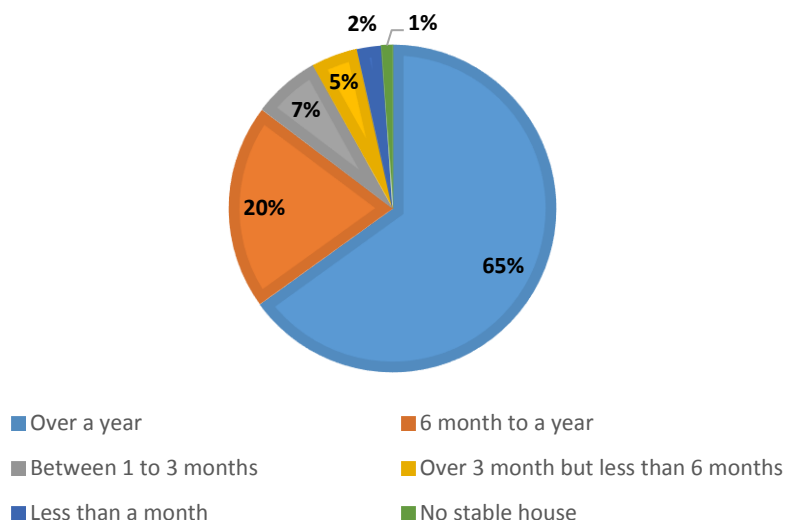


Housing

Refugees on the waiting list appear to have stability in terms of shelter with a majority (65%) living in the same place for over a year and only one percent having no stable housing.

However, forty-three percent indicated they would move to another house if they started receiving UNHCR cash assistance. In addition, seventy-nine percent reported an increase in rent over the past six months.

Figure 5: Duration of stay in place of residence



Quality of Service

Over half of respondents (55%) stated that they are aware of how to contact UNHCR, but only twenty-one percent had ever tried to contact UNHCR. Of those who contacted UNHCR, only six percent received an answer to their question.

For more details on UNHCR's Cash-Based Interventions in Jordan, please contact: JORAMDAT@unhcr.org