



SYRIAN REFUGEES LIVING OUTSIDE CAMPS IN JORDAN

HOME VISIT DATA FINDINGS, 2013



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The home visit project is made possible with the generous donations of the supporters of UNHCR's Cash Assistance Project in Jordan. Special mention should go to IRD, especially its outreach and assessment teams as well as the vast team of enumerators without whom this project would not be possible in the first place.

Special thanks should equally go to the UNHCR Data Analysis Group and Field Unit, as well as Koen Van Rossum and Shannon Mich in particular, who have dedicated months to processing and mining the information presented in this report.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Launched in 2012 as part of UNHCR's cash assessment program, the Home Visit project aims to evaluate the effectiveness of the assistance given to Syrian refugees living outside the UNHCR camps. That remarkable endeavour will provide a detailed picture of the needs, vulnerabilities and capacities of the Syrian refugees living in urban and rural settings. Between March 2012 and October 2013, 61823 home visits were conducted by a team of 250 Jordanian enumerators trained by International Relief and Development (IRD) and UNHCR. The data collected is of outstanding value and will help the international humanitarian community and the Government of Jordan to better adapt their policies.

As of 31 December 2013, 449,192 Syrian refugees were registered in Jordan outside the UNHCR camps. Nearly one third of them live in Amman Governorate (32%), over one quarter in Irbid Governorate (29%), 14% in Mafrqa Governorate and 10% in Zarqa Governorate. 45% of all registered non-camp Syrian refugees are from the Dara'a Governorate in Syria. Homs, Rural Damascus and Damascus city are the next most represented governorates of origin (18%, 10% and 9%, respectively).

The average case size is 3.8. The refugee population is young. The sex ratio indicates that a slight majority of Syrian refugees (52%) in Jordan are women, as young male relatives have stayed in Syria to fight. One-third of families with at least one child under 18 years old are headed by women. One-quarter of respondents surveyed in January–October 2013 classified their families as separated. The vast majority of Syrian refugees living outside camps live in apartments, half of which are perceived as substandard. The vast majority of refugees (91%) rent their homes (Figure 27), while 7% reported free access to shelter. Rent consumes 58% of the expenditures according to the Home Visit data (Figure 36).

Therefore cash for rent is one of the primary needs among refugee families.

84% of visited refugee families found their water quality to be adequate (Figure 29). 87% of visited refugees were found to have adequate sanitation conditions (Figure 31). Nearly 94% of refugees reported irregular provision of non-food items (mattresses, blankets, clothes, kitchen sets, jerry cans and hygiene kits) (Figure 34).

According to the Home Visit data, 52% of Syrian refugee income comes from humanitarian assistance and charity, 27% from work, 13% from family and friends and 8% from remittances (Figure 52). The percentage of cases reporting receiving income from work increased between 2012 and 2013 from 28% to 36%, while the percentage of cases reporting receiving income from humanitarian assistance and charity decreased from 63% to 49% during this period (Figure 54).

Medical care provided to UNHCR-registered refugees by the Government of Jordan is free. Less than 3% of the refugees reported any expenditure on medical care. Of visited Syrian refugees who reported accessing health services in Jordan, 72% used public health services, 20% used services provided by NGOs and 8% used private health care.

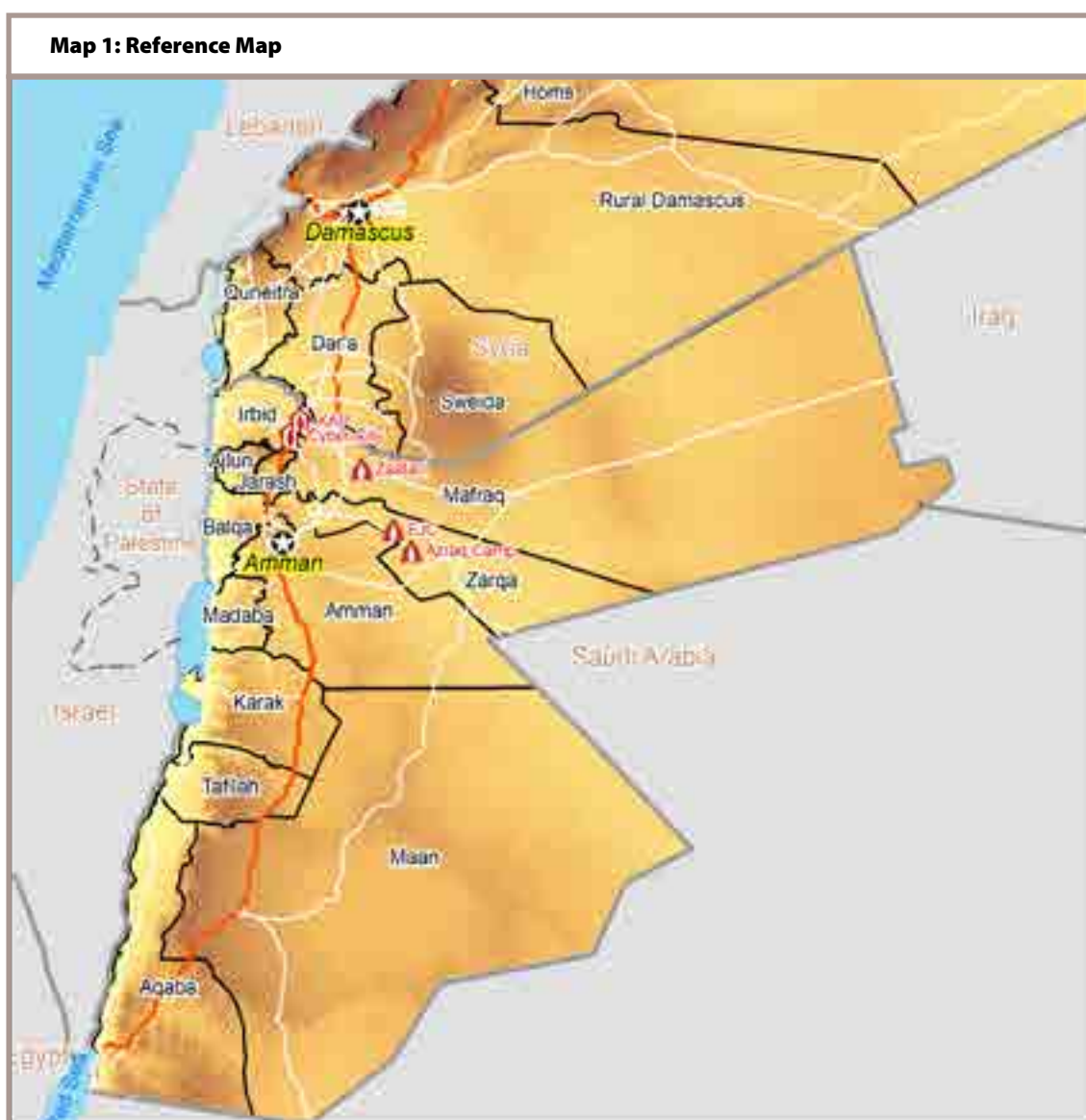
61% of school aged children are not attending school, which is of great concern for the future of Syria.

UNHCR Jordan has been conducting home visits in cooperation with IRD since 2009, mainly for Iraqi refugees. Initially, these visits were conducted for the purpose of cash assessments, i.e. the determination if a vulnerable refugee family should benefit from UNHCR’s monthly cash assistance programme.

In 2012, in the context of the Syrian refugee crisis, this project was expanded to capture an enhanced data set about the situation and profile of Syrian refugees outside the camps in Jordan in order to inform other sectors of UNHCR’s response.

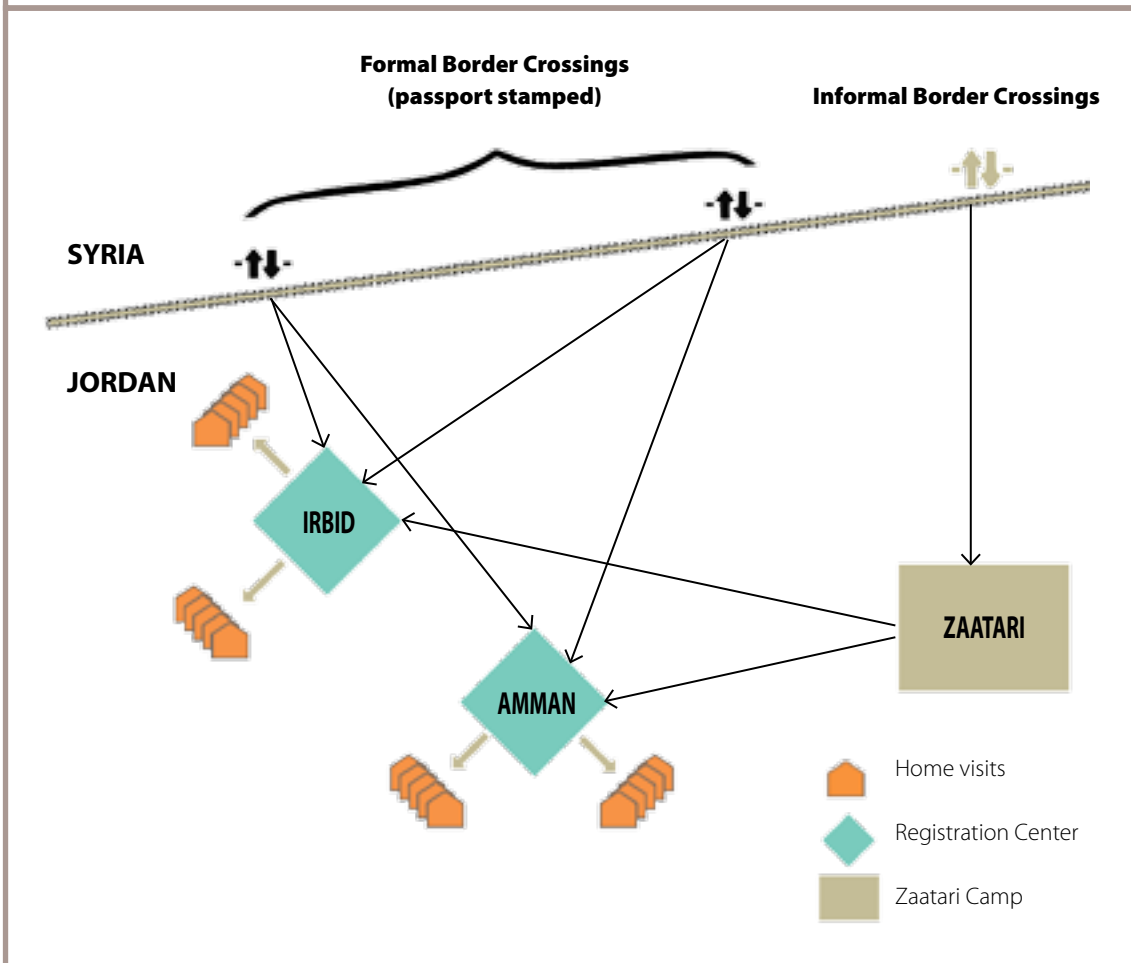
Recognizing the richness of this information, UNHCR has started making available smaller sets of information to coordination groups and referred groups of cases to partners. At the same time, UNHCR places importance on making more detailed information available to a larger public. This report is a first reference as part of a series of publications to be released in 2014 presenting and analysing the findings of the home visit.

In order to enable a good understanding of the opportunities and the limitations in terms of what this data can explain, we encourage the reader to draw on the subsequent sections on methodology and visualization.



The boundaries and names shown and the designation used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Drawing 1: Border crossing and registration in 2013



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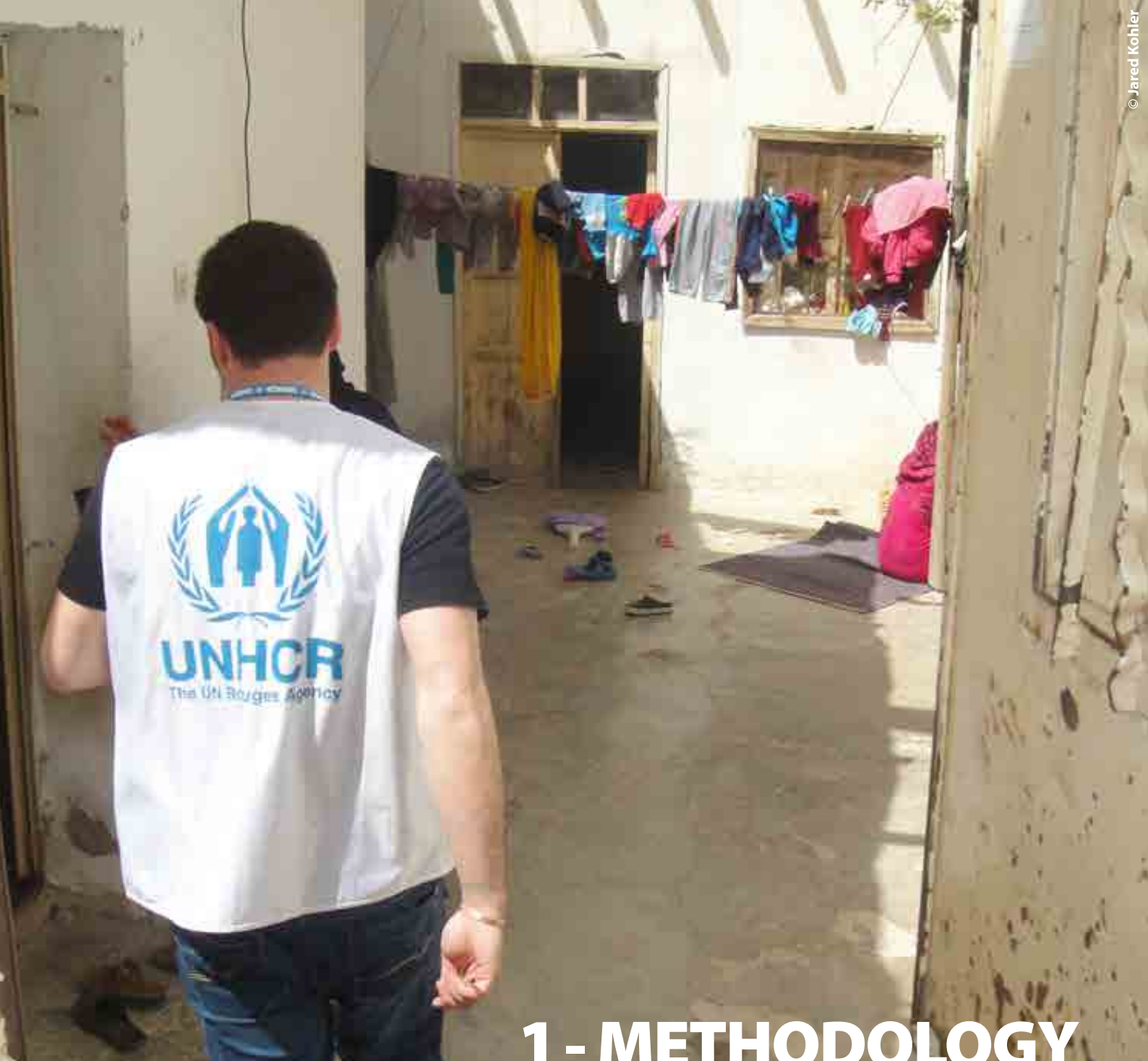
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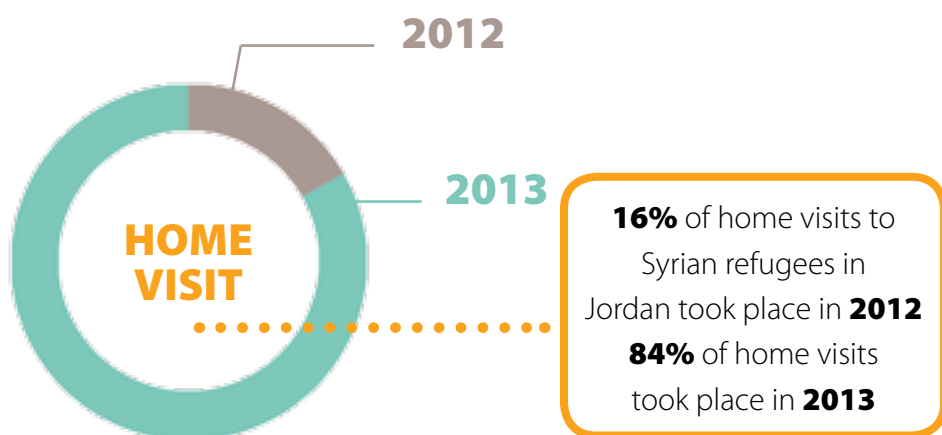
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1 - METHODOLOGY





METHODOLOGY

Since 2012, UNHCR Jordan has systematically visited Syrian refugees at their places of residence in Jordan. By the end of 2013, UNHCR and its partner IRD reached a monthly average of 10,000 home visits using a team of 250 Jordanian enumerators. The data collected provides a detailed picture of the needs, the vulnerabilities and the capacities of the Syrian refugees in urban and rural areas of Jordan.

1.1 Data collection

The home visit data is collected by a Jordanian team of 250 enumerators trained by IRD and UNHCR. Standards and definitions are applied for each section and documented in the narrative accompanying each theme of this report (see questionnaire in annex).

The home visits follow UNHCR registration and are not conducted based on random sampling. UNHCR conducts home visits to refugees of all nationalities, but this report focuses only on Syrians living outside the camps. When Syrians in Jordan register with UNHCR, their potential vulnerability is recorded. In the past, only those who were potentially vulnerable were then visited at their homes. Accordingly, in 2012 the home visits covered about 75% of the registered population. In 2013, it was decided to expand the home visit project to 100% of the registered population in order to arrive at better data profiles of the Syrian population in Jordan. The data in this report focuses on the information collected in 2013 and uses 2012 data only to draw historic comparisons where relevant.

The report covers the period from January to October 2013. The reason for limiting the data mining to nine months is that the home visit process was revamped in October 2013 and data collected since then has to be processed separately and will be presented in subsequent reports.

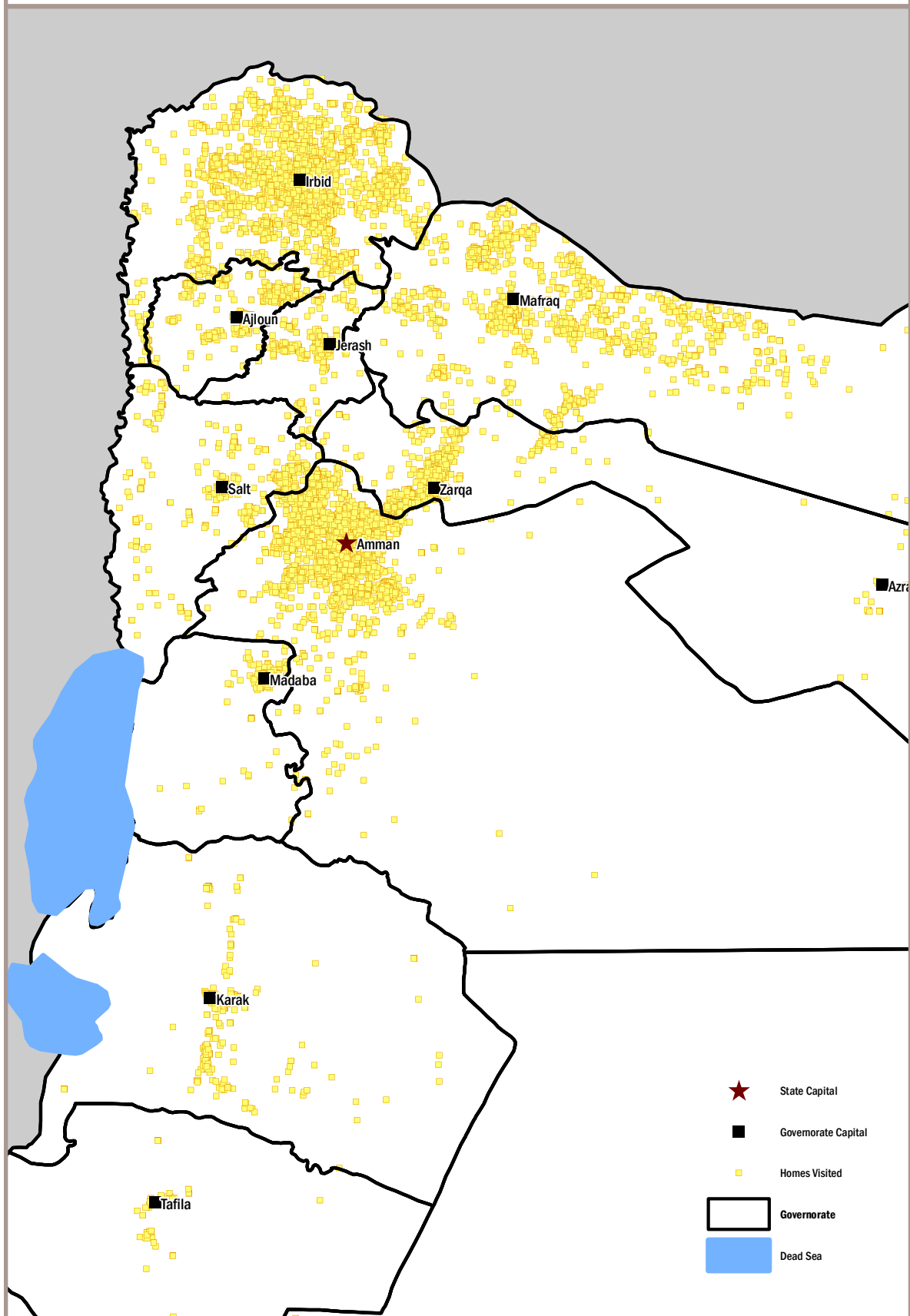
It is also worth noting that home visits are organized around the legal framework of the case. A case is the basic unit of registration applied in Jordan as agreed upon by the Government of Jordan and UNHCR. The average case size is 3.8. Over 15% of Syrian refugee cases had been re-visited as of October 2013. The home visit project ultimately aims to revisit every refugee household on a regular basis in order to ascertain whether service provision and conditions have improved and to evaluate the effectiveness of assistance targeting over time.

An annex with the baseline data of all the figures in this document can be found on: <http://data.unhcr.org/jordan/homevisits>



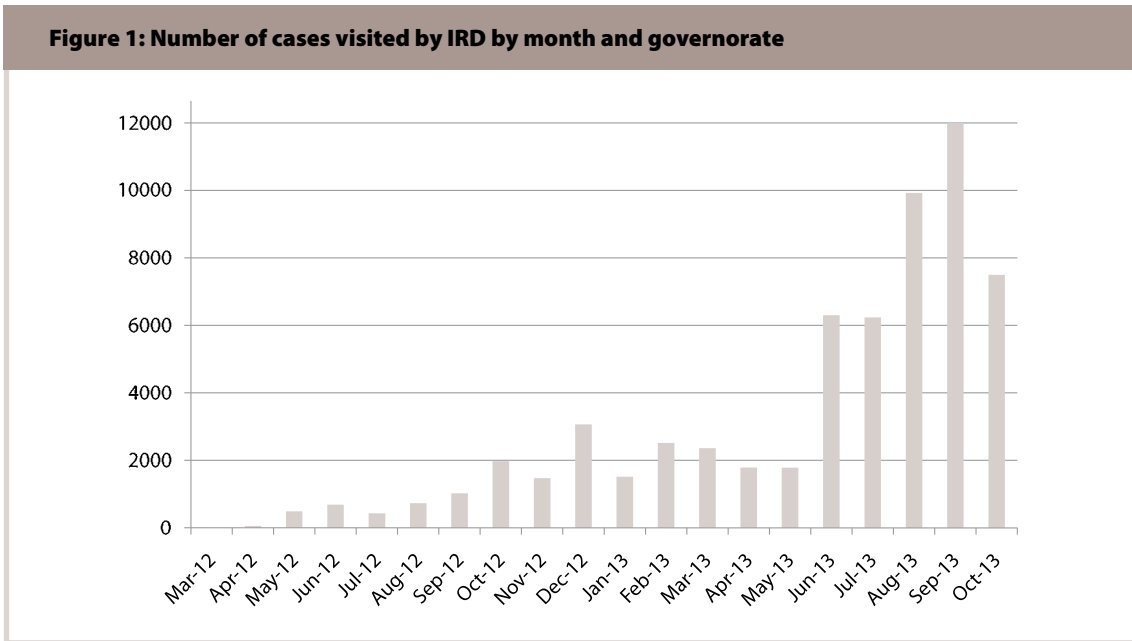
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Map 2: Syrian refugee households visited by UNHCR and IRD, March 2012-October 2013



1.2 Cases processed by month and governorate

Between March 2012 and October 2013, UNHCR and IRD visited 61,823 Syrian refugee cases living outside of camps in all of the governorates in Jordan in order to gather information about their vulnerability, living conditions and needs. The scale of home visits conducted increased dramatically in the second half of 2013, with an average of over 8,000 visits per month undertaken from June to October 2013, compared to just under 2,000 per month on average for the first five months of the same year.



Source: UNHCR /IRD Home Visits 2012- 2013

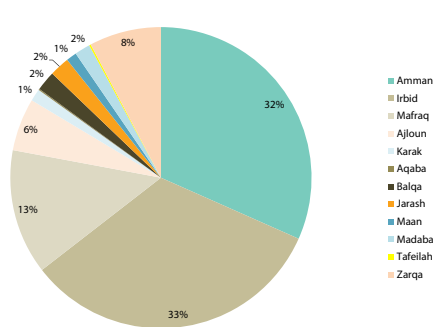


Figure 2: Total non-camp Syrian refugees by governorate as per home visit (2013)

Source: UNHCR /IRD Home Visits 2013

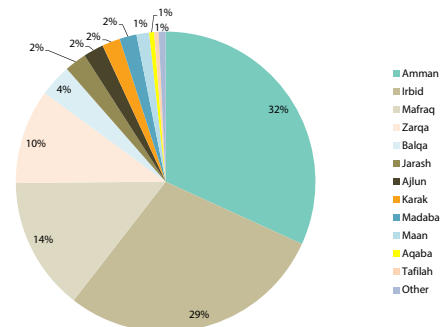


Figure 3: Total non-camp Syrian refugees by governorate as per registration (2013)

Source: UNHCR Refugee Registration database



VISUALIZATION

The results of 61,823 home visits were integrated into a Geographic Information System in order to create a mapping of the refugee spatial distribution and vulnerabilities. 98% of locations were geo-referenced. A 25 km² grid was built in order to represent indicators variation at a sub-governorate level.

With the exception of Figures 1–3 and Maps 2–4, which represent all home visits undertaken between March 2012 and October 2013, and Figures 4–8 and Maps 5–9, which represent the total UNHCR-registered Syrian refugee population living in non-camp settings in Jordan, all other visualizations reflect data from the most recent home visit of individual families in 2013, and do not contain duplicate visits of the same family.

Overall, 16% of the home visit took place in 2012 and 84 % in 2013 and only the 2013 data is used in this report unless otherwise indicated. Syrian refugees visited through the home visit project in the first nine months of 2013 represent over 40% of all registered Syrian refugees outside the camps in Jordan.

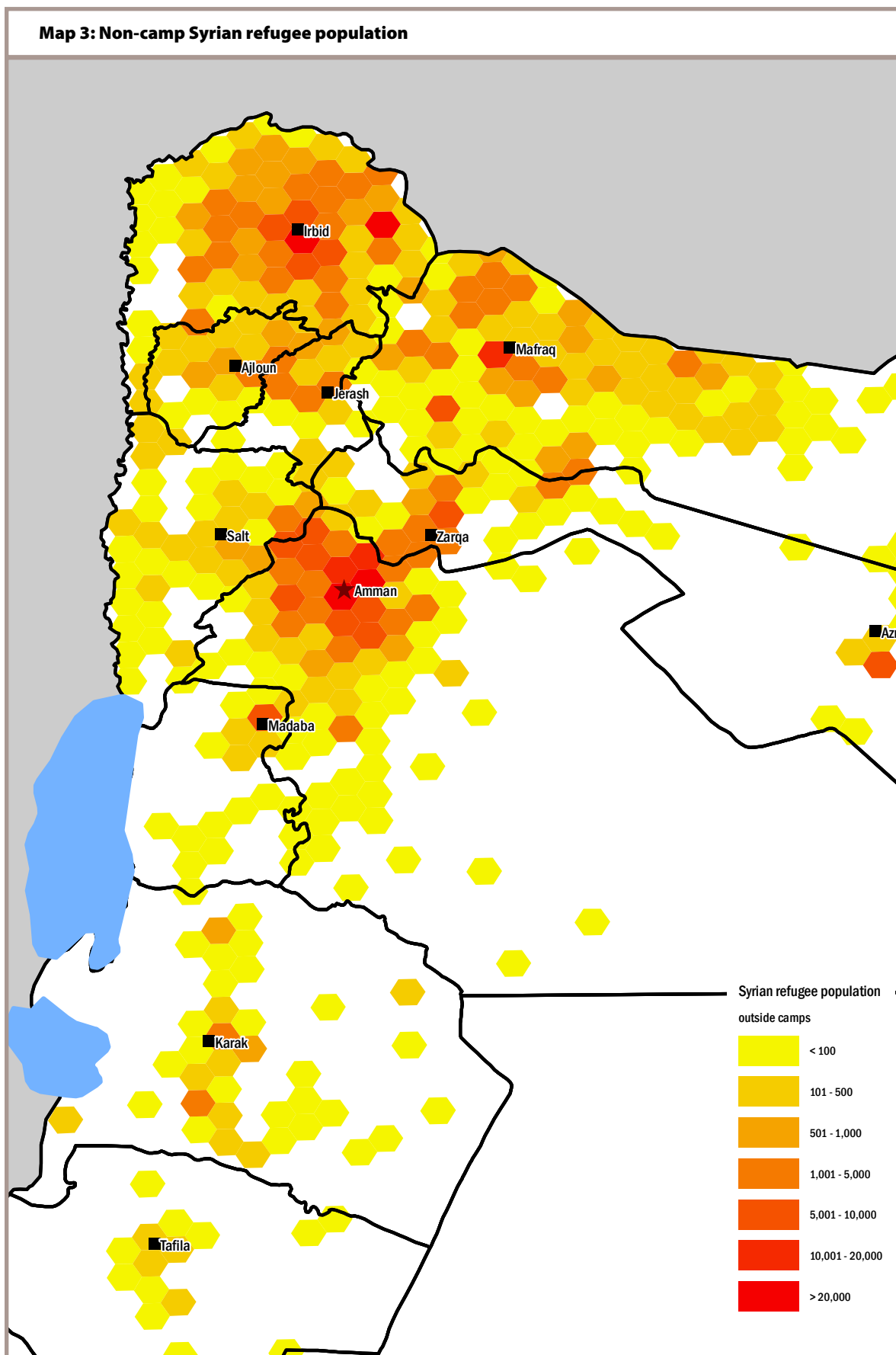
For homes that were revisited within this period (15%), only data from the last visit is represented in the maps. Furthermore, 2 % of the cases visited were not linked to sub-district level or geo-locations, so only 98 % of the visits considered in the graphs are represented in the maps. Of the 98 % of locations that have been geo-referenced, 56% have unique coordinates collected during the home visit. For the remaining 46%, the geo-location is based on the settlement or population centre which was assigned through the questionnaire. The graphs consolidate this information by governorate, and governorates are grouped by the three regions of Jordan (North, Centre and South). The geographical visualizations of the home visit data, which form a core component of this report, use different strategies of graphical representation in order to effectively convey the nuances of the data.

Some maps, such as the distribution of female-headed households; rent, food and medical expenditures; and the maps related to food, water, sanitation, shelter and NFIs, show the exact locations of Syrian refugee home visits. Given the density of the dots, it is inevitable that many references are superimposed on one another and nuances are lost. The overlaying of data points may affect the interpretation of the data, which is the reason why in some cases, like in the shelter type map, super-imposed layers have been made semi-transparent.

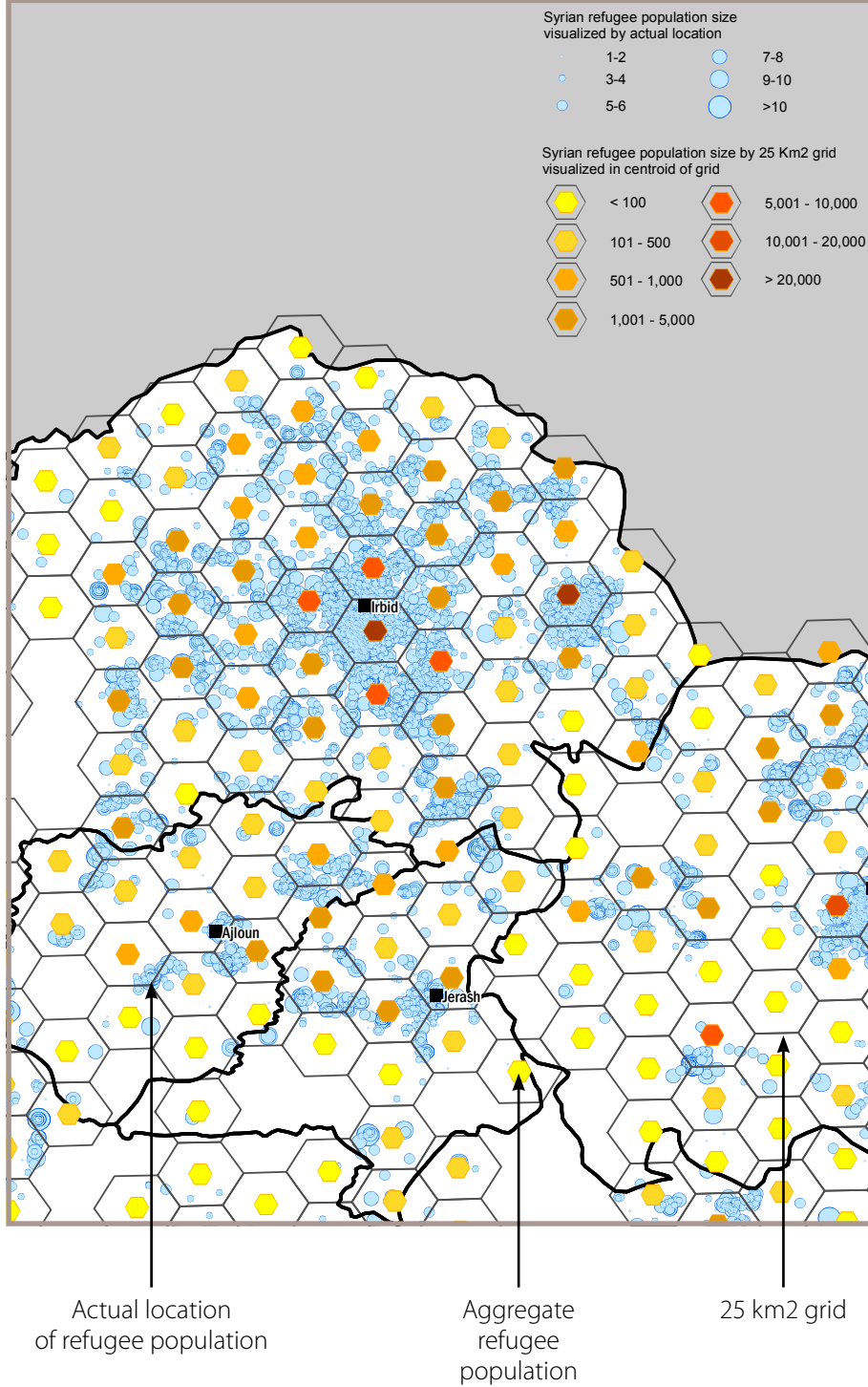
Other maps feature 25 km² equal size hexagonal polygons (also called grids), aggregating all the data falling within this area. This strategy helps to uncover superimposed data and also allows for better comparison of characteristics at the level below the sub-district, presenting nuances of the refugee population which would not have been possible at the governorate level. All maps representing data in pie charts are based on these 25 km² equal size hexagon polygons whereby the pie is placed in the centre of the hexagon polygon (or grid), representing all the cases within this area. Given that the urban centers of Amman and Irbid host such a high proportion of the refugees, we opted in most of the pie chart maps to focus on regional variation rather than normalizing the pies according to the population size. Consequently, the pie charts represent neither the population size nor the exact location of the settlement, but instead reflect variation at the sub-governorate level. See Map 4 for a comparison of the two types of data visualization used in this report.

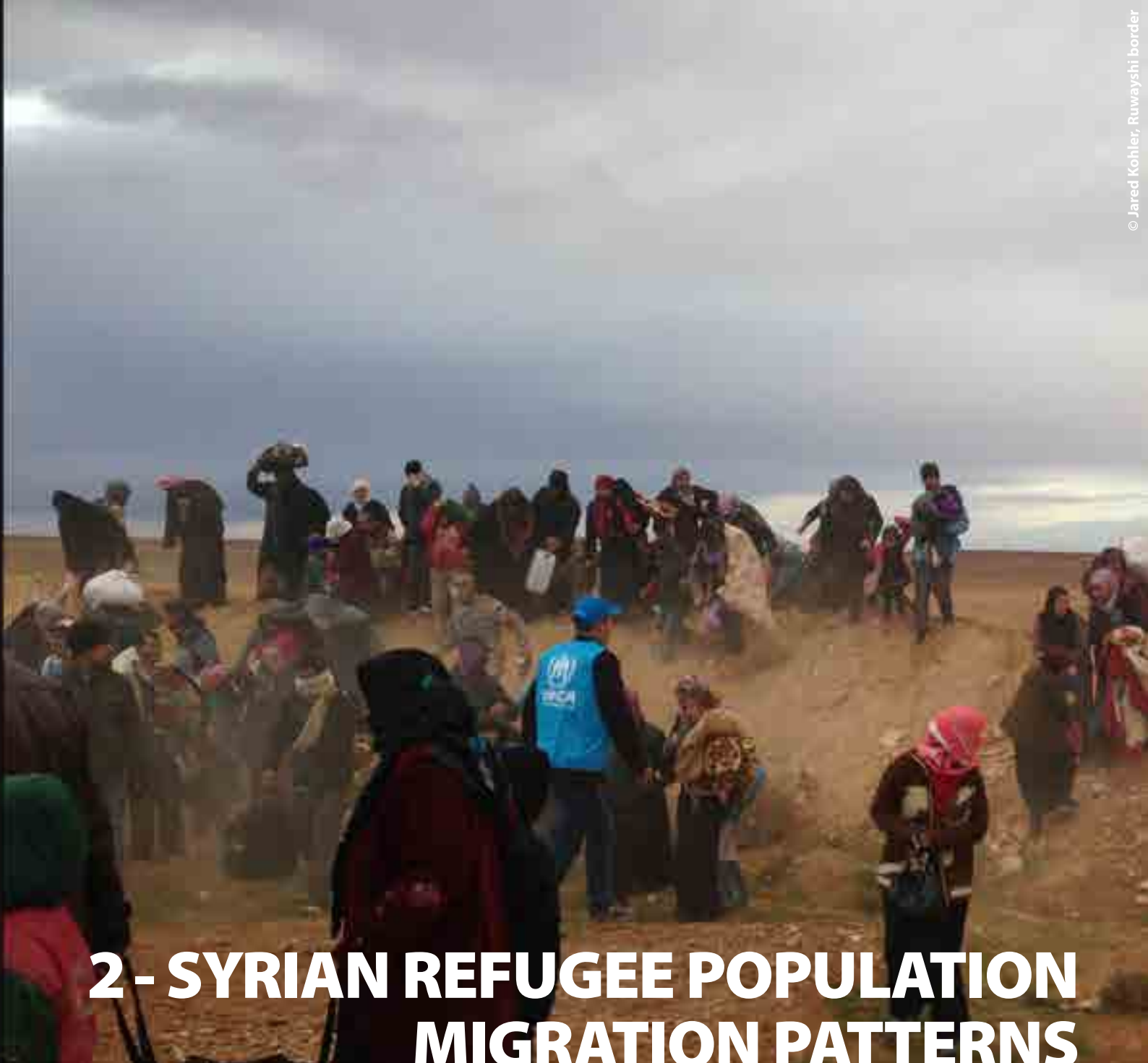
The maps in this document are designed for statistical visualization and do not include some elements that would be expected from topographic document or conventional atlas. The maps are focused on the centre and the north of Jordan. Detailed maps of the data covering Ma'an and other parts of the South are available upon request.

Note that the boundaries and names shown and the designations used on the Maps do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

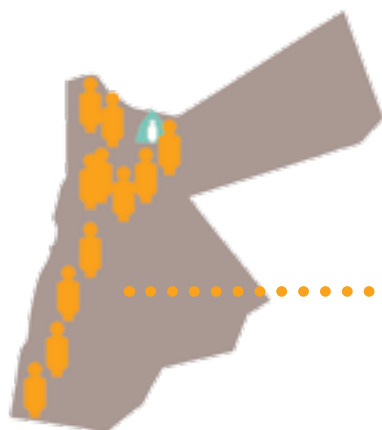


Map 4: Syrian refugees visited by UNHCR and IRD, March 2012–October 2013





2- SYRIAN REFUGEE POPULATION MIGRATION PATTERNS



449,192 Syrian refugees
in non-camp
settings in **JORDAN**
as of 31 December 2013

1

SYRIAN REFUGEES - DISPLACEMENT PROFILE

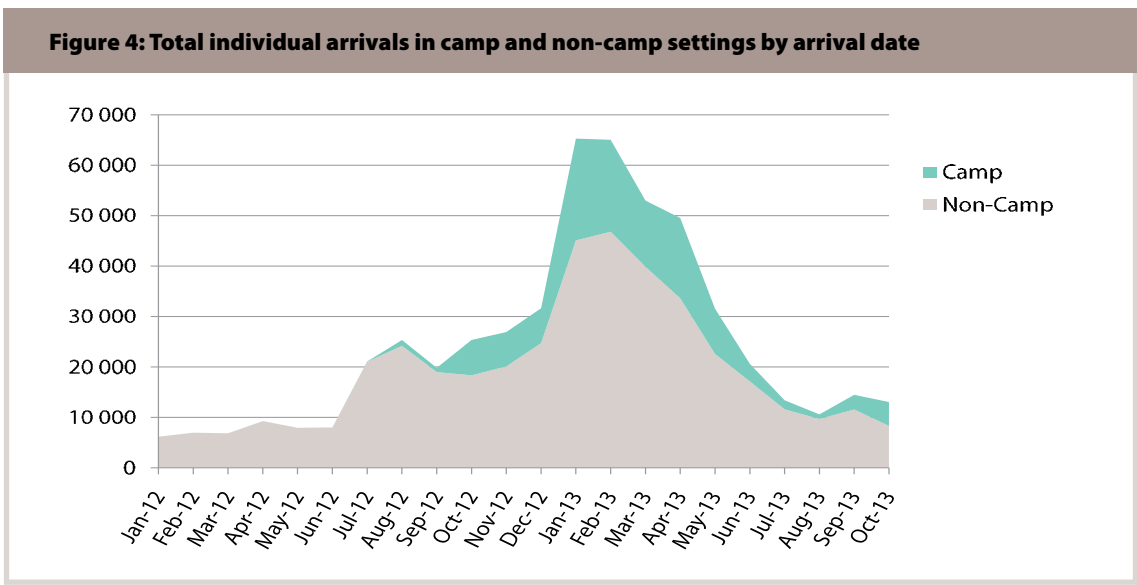
As of 31 December 2013, 449,192 Syrians were registered outside the camp, mostly in the governorates of Amman (32%), Irbid (29%), Mafraq (14%) and Zarqa (10%).

1.1 Syrian refugees: destination and arrival date

Figure 4 shows the number of Syrian refugees who registered in Zaatari Camp and in non-camp settings, respectively, during the period of January 2012 to October 2013. Before the opening of Zaatari Camp on 28 July 2012, all of the UNHCR-registered Syrian refugees were living in urban settings. A small proportion of refugees registered in UNHCR transit sites in Ramtha prior to the opening of Zaatari.

The proportion of new arrivals who entered Zaatari increased in 2012 and early 2013. The months with the highest proportion of new arrivals entering Zaatari was January 2013 (31%).

August 2013 only accounts for 9% of all new arrivals registered in Zaatari.



Source: UNHCR Refugee Registration database

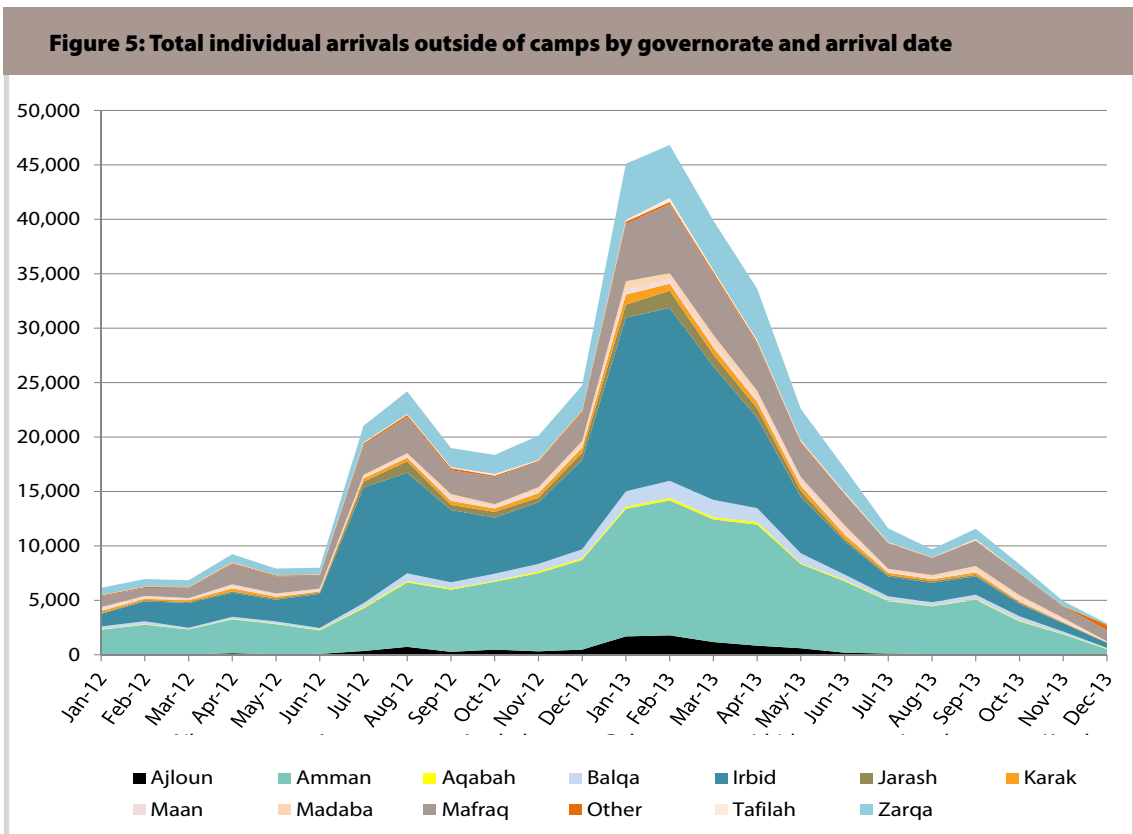
Figure 5 shows the number of non-camp refugees (represented by the beige zone in Figure 4) who registered in each governorate by month of arrival. Syrian refugees have predominantly settled in the governorates of Amman and Irbid, followed by Mafraq. With a third of the total population of Jordan (2.1 million in 2013), Amman Governorate attracts 80% of foreign direct investment and hosts 70% of Jordanian businesses (DOS 2013). The work opportunities in the legal and informal markets are high in this governorate.

The largest proportion of refugees who registered in Irbid in a single month did so in July 2012 (50% of all new non-camp arrivals). Irbid is Jordan's third-largest town after Amman and Zarqa, and the second-largest urban area, with nearly 600,000 inhabitants in 2012.

Mainly devoted to services, one-quarter of Jordanian businesses are located in Irbid (DOS 2013). The proportion of refugees who registered in Irbid fell during first seven months of 2013, from 35% in January to 16% in July, and then remained below 18% through October. During the same time period, Mafraq saw an increase in the proportion of new arrivals registering there, from 12% in January 2013 to 24% in October 2013.



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Source: UNHCR Refugee Registration database



© Jared Kohler, Syrian border



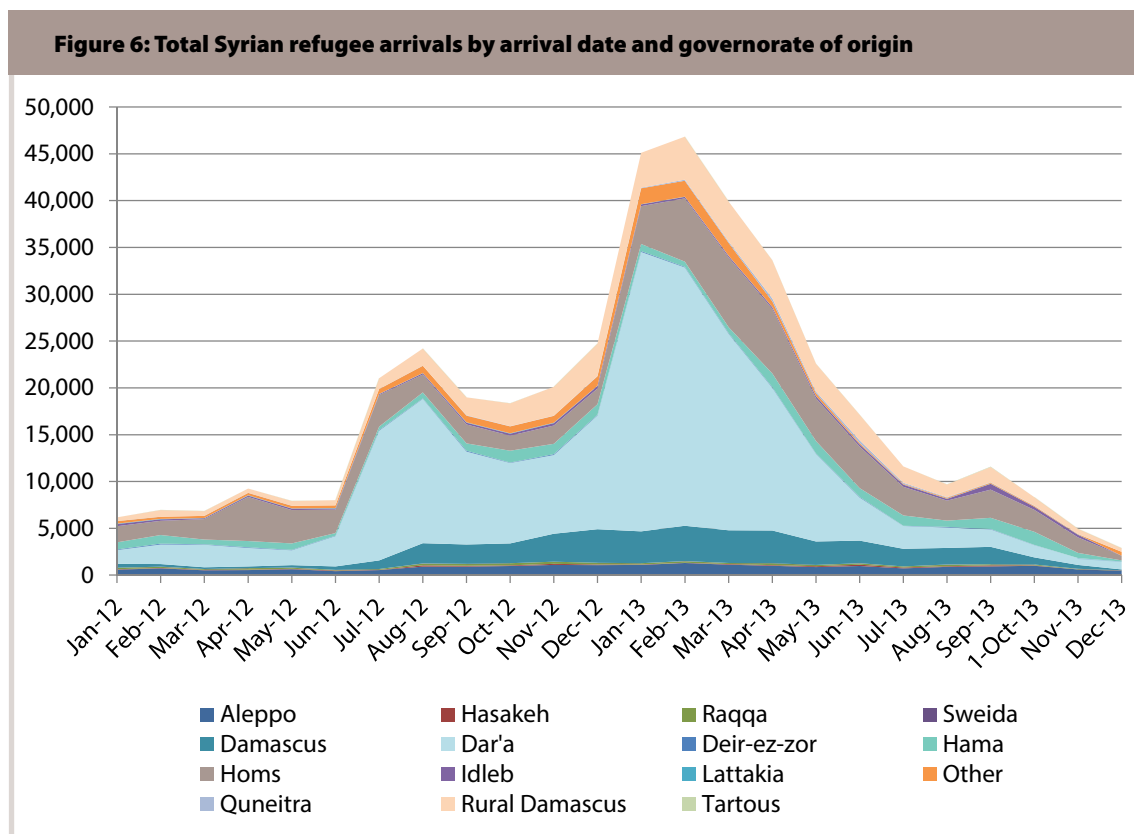
SYRIAN REFUGEES - ORIGIN AND ARRIVAL PROFILE

44% of all non-camp Syrian refugees registered by the end of October 2013 are from the governorate of Dara'a. Refugees from Homs, Rural Damascus and Damascus are the next most represented governorates (18%, 10% and 9%, respectively).

2.1 Syrian refugee arrivals by date and governorate of origin

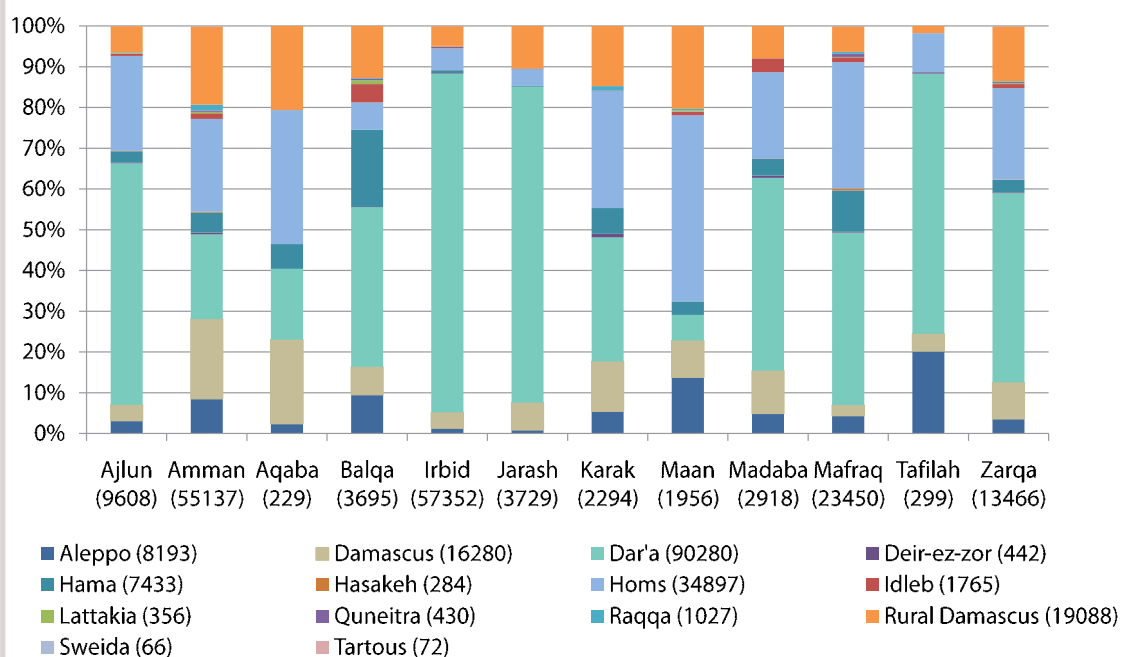
Figure 6 visualizes data about the governorate of origin of all Syrian refugees in non-camp settings registered by UNHCR in Jordan. 44% of all non-camp Syrian refugees registered by the end of October 2013 are from the governorate of Dara'a. Refugees from Homs, Rural Damascus and Damascus are the next most represented governorate (18%, 10% and 9%, respectively). Refugees from Aleppo and the Jazira region (Raqqa, Deir-ez-zor and Hasakeh) went largely to Turkey (hosting one million Syrian refugees in December 2013) and Iraq (350,000 Syrian refugees in December 2013).

For Jordan, in the early months of 2012, refugees from Homs outnumbered refugees from Dara'a. However, starting in June 2012, refugees from Dara'a started to arrive in greater numbers, outnumbering those from Homs and other governorates. Dara'a residents remained the largest group among refugee arrivals for approximately 12 months, making up 62% of the non-camp refugees who arrived during the biggest peak in arrivals, January-February 2013. With 970,000 inhabitants in 2010, the governorate of Dara'a has a large percentage of the country's rural inhabitants (54% of the population in 2010, Syrian Central Bureau of Statistics), whose population works mainly in agriculture, trade and transportation. Dara'a inhabitants also have long-standing family ties with the population in Ramtha in particular and they were welcomed by their relatives in the beginning of the crisis. One-fifth of all refugees who arrived between January 2012 and October 2013 arrived during those two months. February 2013 was also the peak in arrivals from Aleppo, Damascus and Rural Damascus. Arrivals from Homs peaked in the following month, March 2013.



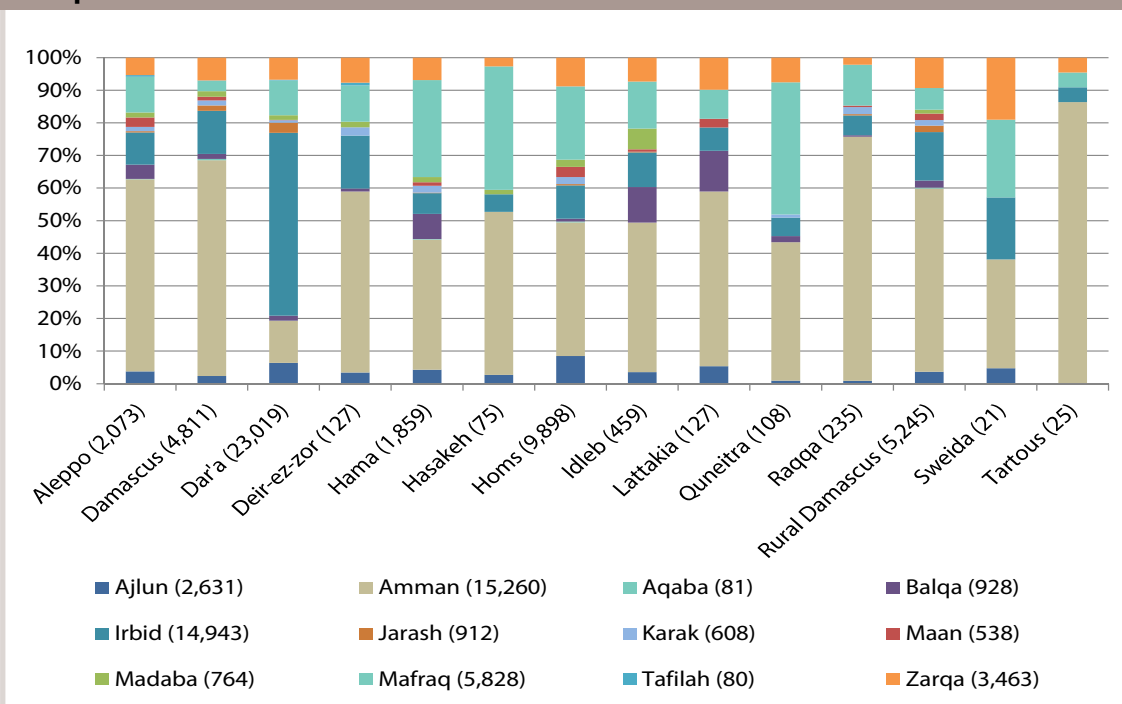
Source: UNHCR Refugee Registration database

Figure 7: Origin of visited Syrian refugees by governorate as per registration



Source: UNHCR Refugee Registration database

Figure 8: Syrian refugee cases by governorate of origin in Syria and destination in Jordan as per home visit data



Source: UNHCR /IRD Home Visits 2012- 2013



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2.2 Syrian refugees and their destinations in Jordan

Figures 7 and 8 illustrate that refugees from the various governorates in Syria are not equally dispersed across the governorates of Jordan. Instead, variations can be seen among refugees from different governorates in terms of their destinations in Jordan. Figure 7 shows the breakdown of Syrians by governorate of origin in each governorate in Jordan. Figure 8 inverts the axes of Figure 7 in order to show the destinations of Syrians from each governorate in Syria.

Over 80% of refugees visited in Irbid are from Dara'a, which is a significantly larger than the proportion of refugees from Dara'a in the overall non-camp refugee population as of 31 December 2013 (45%). People from Dara'a also make up the majority of refugees in Jarash (76%), Tafilah (64%) and Ajlun (59%), and over 40% of all Syrian refugees visited in Madaba, Mafraq and Zarqa are from Dara'a. There are fewer people from Dara'a living in Maan (6%), Aqaba (16%) and Amman (20%).

In contrast, the majority of refugees from the urban centers of Aleppo, Damascus and Tartous who were visited by UNHCR and IRD live in Amman.

Refugees from Homs make up large proportions of the refugee populations in Maan (46%), Aqaba (33%) and Mafraq (31%), while under 6% of refugees in Balqa, Irbid and Jarash are from Homs.

There is a high proportion of Syrian refugees from Hama in Balqa governorate. Although refugees from Hama make up just 5.5% of the overall non-camp refugee population, they constitute 19% of the refugee population in Balqa.

3

SYRIAN REFUGEES - MOVEMENT WITHIN JORDAN

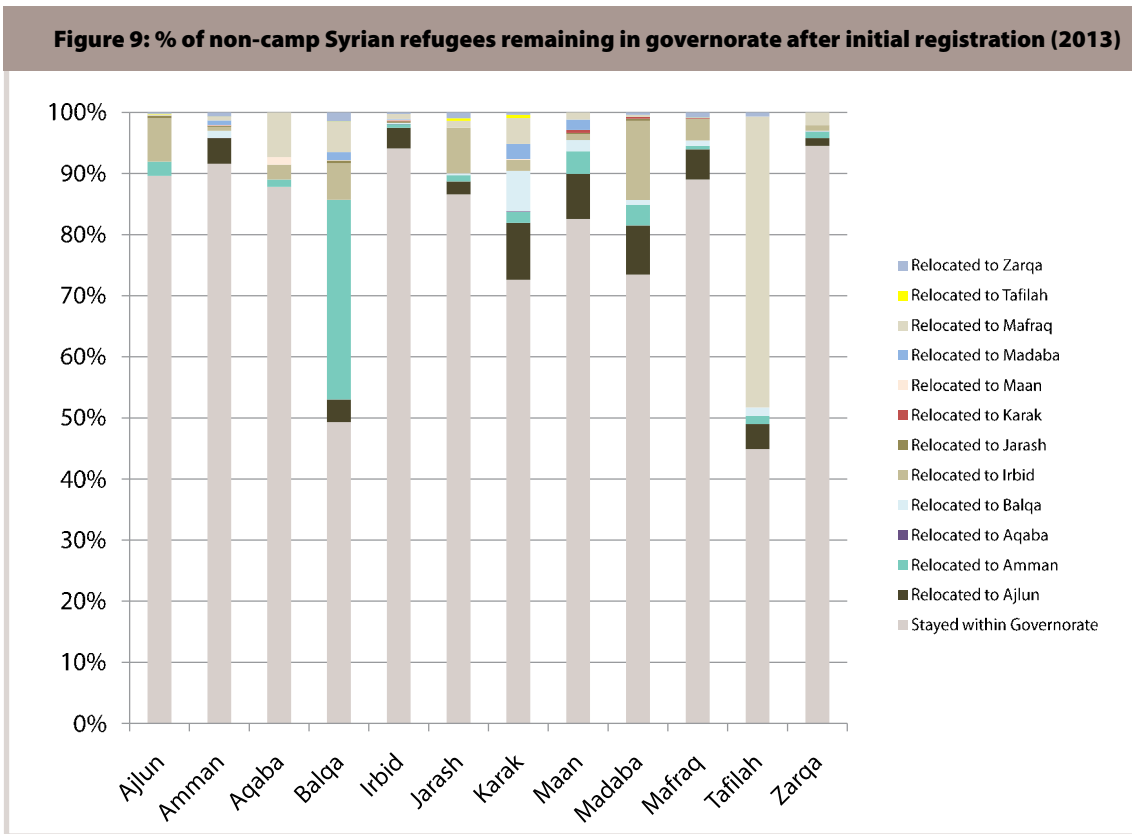
By gathering information about visited refugees' current place of residence at the time that they were visited, Home Visit data allows us to learn not only about the current distribution of the refugee population, but also about their movement within the country over time.

3.1 Movement within Jordan

Comparing the original governorate of registration (via UNHCR's global refugee registration database, proGres) with the current place of residence at the time of the home visit reveals trends in refugee mobility and migration within Jordan.

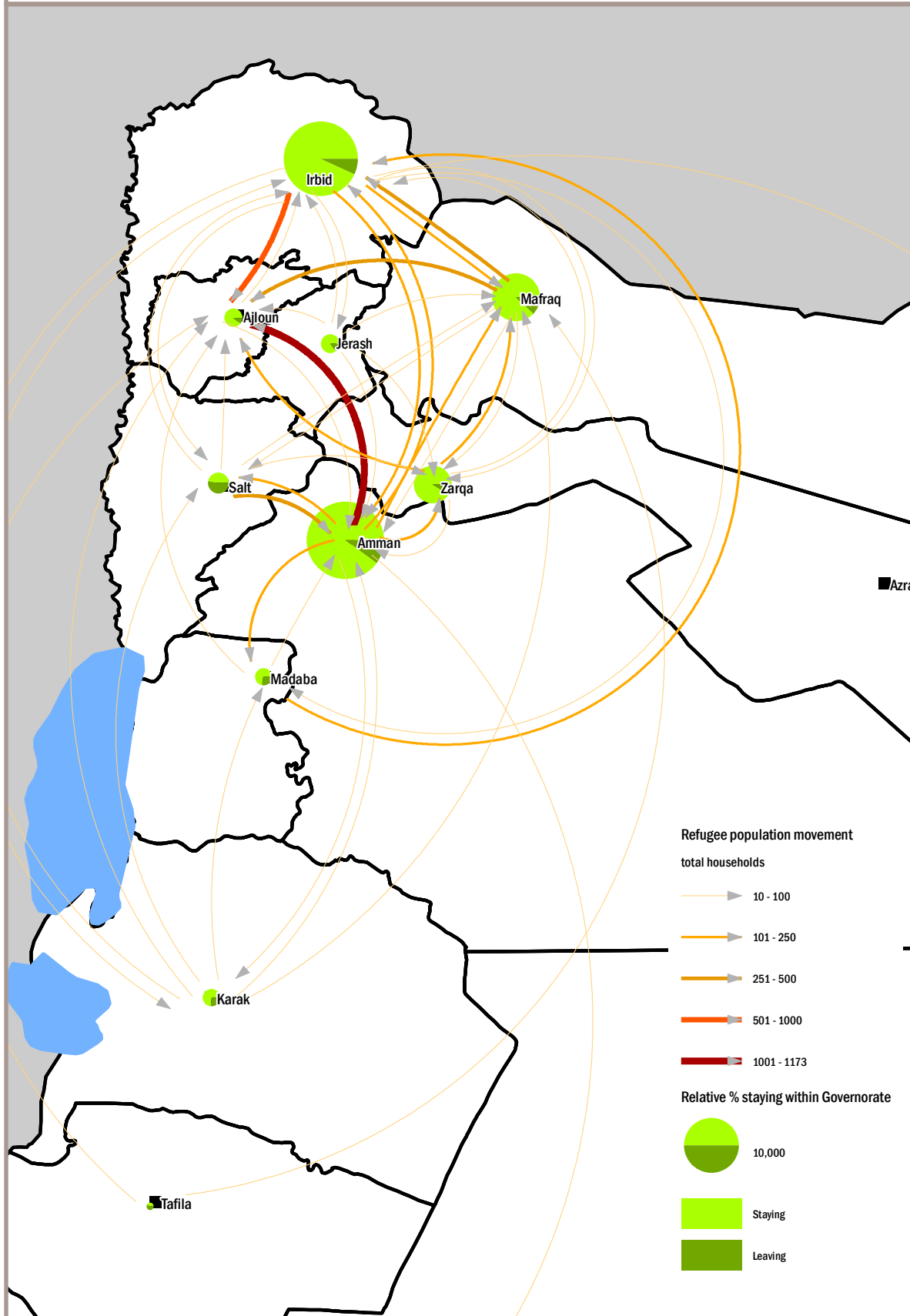
Figure 9 indicates significant mobility among Syrian refugees between certain governorates. In particular, Balqa shows a high rate of departure, with only 49% of refugees who initially registered there having remained within the governorate at the time that they were visited.

The reasons for these movements require further study, but known factors contributing to movement within Jordan are the search for job opportunities, particularly in agriculture, but also in the construction and service sectors. Family and charity networks also motivate refugee movement within the country.

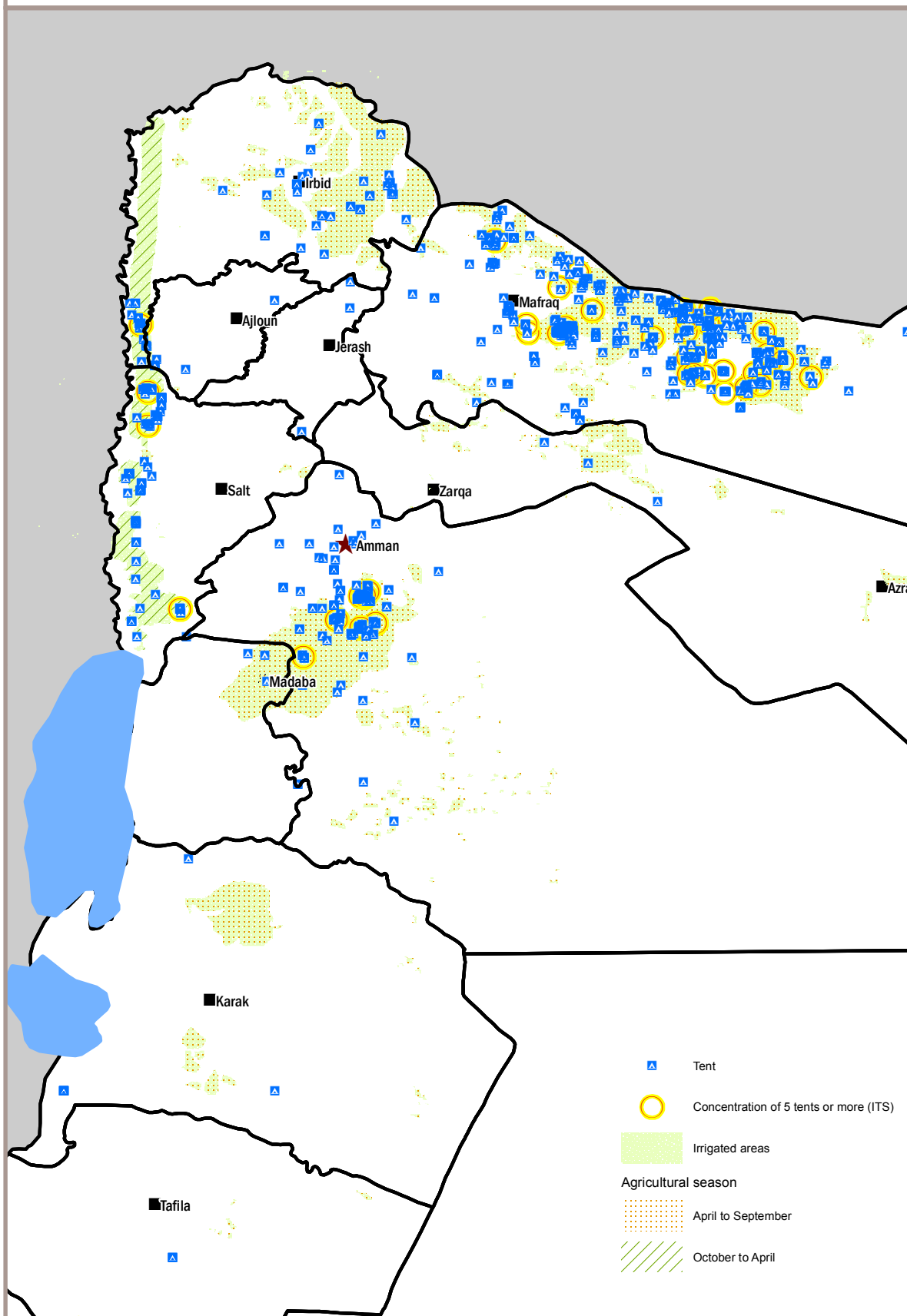


Source: UNHCR /IRD Home Visits 2013, UNHCR Refugee Registration database

Map 5: Movement of Syrian refugee households assessed between January - mid October 2013 compared to their original place of registration, by governorate



Map 6: Refugees living in tents and informal tented settlements in relation to irrigation zones



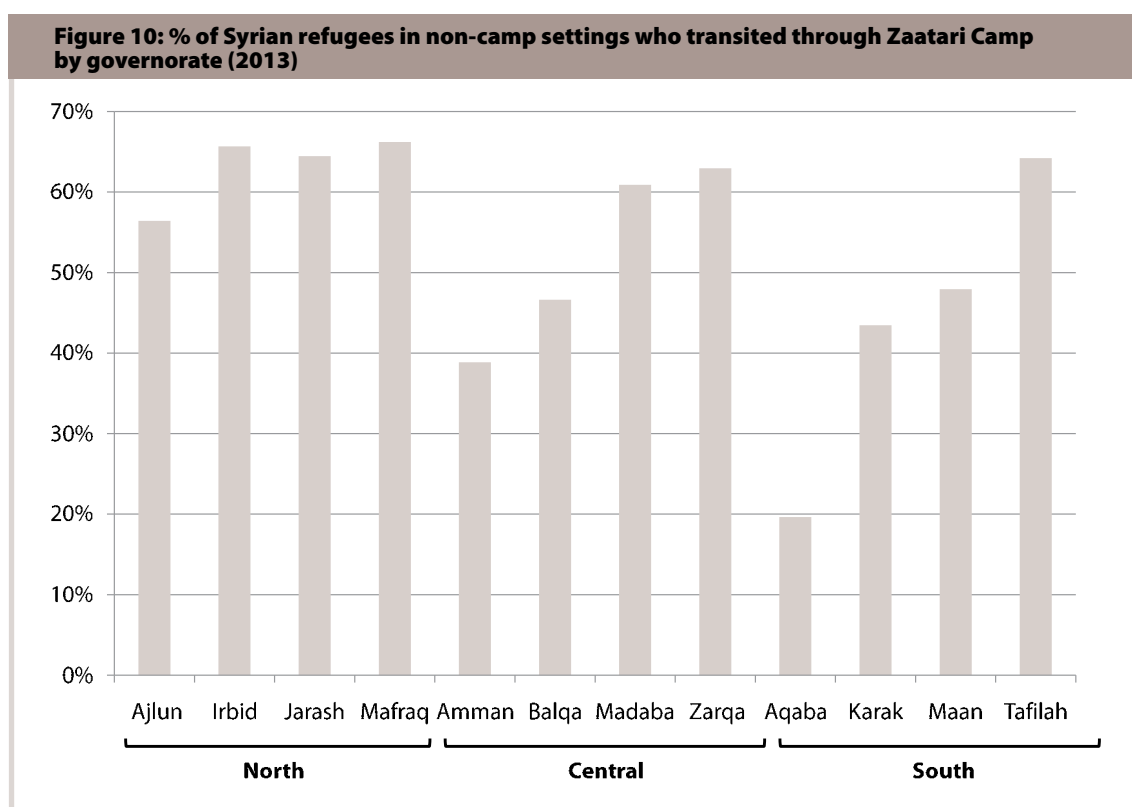
It is worth noting that one reason for a high rate of mobility is seasonal migration for agricultural work. Migrant workers have traditionally been more active in Jordan's agricultural sector than Jordanians. In 2009, Egyptian unskilled and semi-skilled workers made up 71% of the total number of migrant workers. Since the beginning of the war in Syria, Syrian refugees are engaged in the agricultural sector as well. This phenomenon partly explains the continuous movement between areas of agricultural activity such as the Jordan Valley, as there is a high demand for Syrian labor forces in this sector (Map 6). However, given that Home Visit data for 2013 only covers January–October, not all agricultural activities and potential associated migration are reflected, which could affect the analysis.

Other motivations for refugee movement include family reunification, social ties predating the crisis through marriage and tribal networks, and pursuit of non-agricultural labour.

3.2 Coming through Zaatari Camp

More than 350,000 Syrians have registered in Zaatari Camp since its opening in July 2012. A large number of refugees have subsequently left Zaatari for urban and rural areas in Jordan. Figure 10 shows the proportion of visited Syrian refugees in each governorate who initially registered in Zaatari Camp. Over 55% of refugees currently living outside of camps in Jordan transited through Zaatari (see drawing 1: Border crossing and registration in 2013). The proportion of refugees who came through Zaatari is significantly smaller in Amman (less than 40%) and Aqaba (less than 20%).

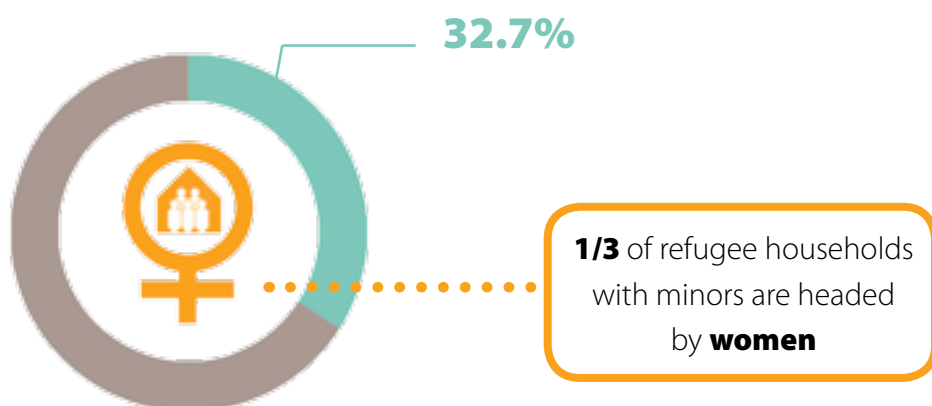
Four of the governorates with the highest proportions of refugees who came through Zaatari include Mafraq (the governorate in which Zaatari is located) and three of its bordering governorates, Irbid, Jarash and Zarqa. Nearly 65% of visited refugees living in these four governorates came through Zaatari. The refugees who came through Zaatari have specific vulnerabilities related to the bailout and re-registration processes, which cause them initially to be excluded from the established humanitarian assistance systems.



Source: UNHCR /IRD Home Visits 2013, UNHCR Refugee Registration database



3 - POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS



1

POPULATION PROFILE

The population of Syrian refugees in Jordan does not show the same characteristics of distribution as the population in Syria before the crisis. Key differences include the facts that the population is significantly younger and is not balanced between men and women.

1.1 A young population

Figures 11 and 12 show the age and gender distribution of Syrian refugees in both camp and non-camp settings in Jordan. The short and wide base of the population pyramids visualize the large proportion of young children within the refugee population. There is a larger proportion of children under 20 years old within the Syrian refugee population in Jordan (56%) than there was in Syria in 2010, when 46% of the population was under 20 years old. Zaatari has an even higher proportion of children under 20 (59%).

The population pyramid also graphically represent the imbalance between men and women. Female refugees outnumber male refugees in host communities (51% versus 49%) and even more so in Zaatari (54% versus 46%). This demographic distribution differs from the gender ratio in pre-crisis Syria, where males were the slight majority in 2010.

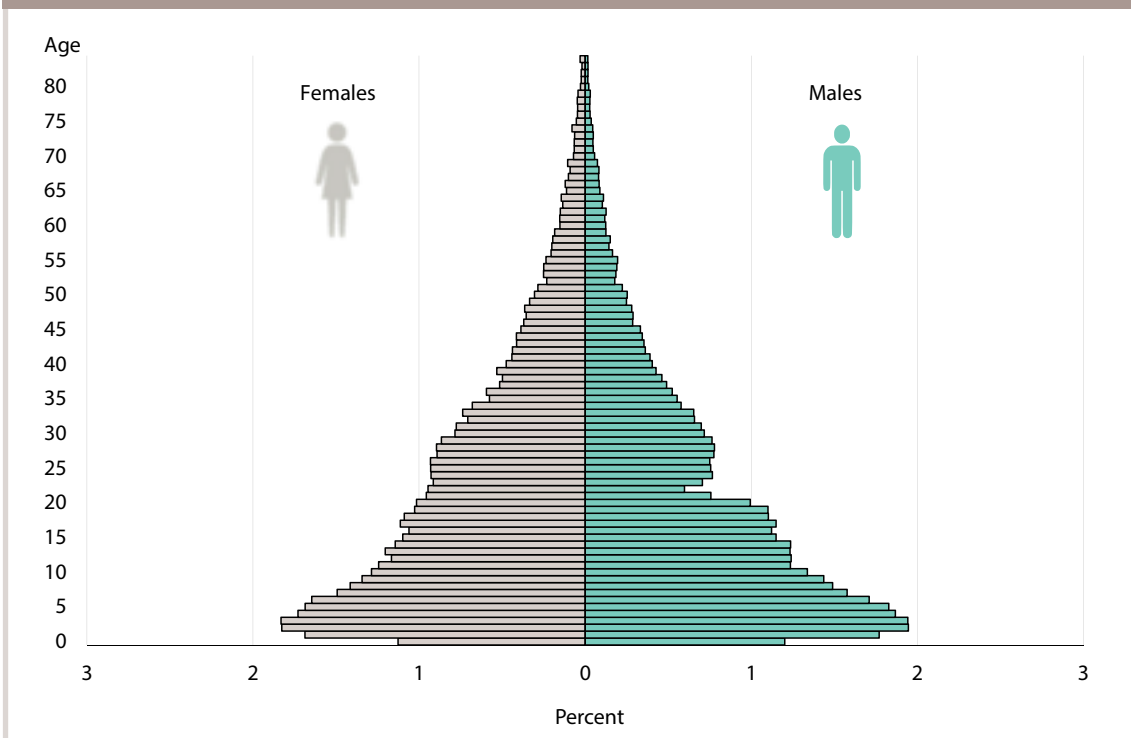
The areas on the male half of the pyramid where the perimeter of the period dips toward the vertical axis, particularly within the age range of 21-23 years, show that men in this age group are underrepresented within the camp and non-camp refugee populations. Before their early 20s, males slightly outnumber their female counterparts. However, starting around age 21-23, the demographic distribution is reversed, with females outnumbering males by nearly 4,000 people in non-camp settings. This may be due to more young men in their early 20s looking for work elsewhere or staying behind in Syria.

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, *World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision*, <http://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/index.htm>



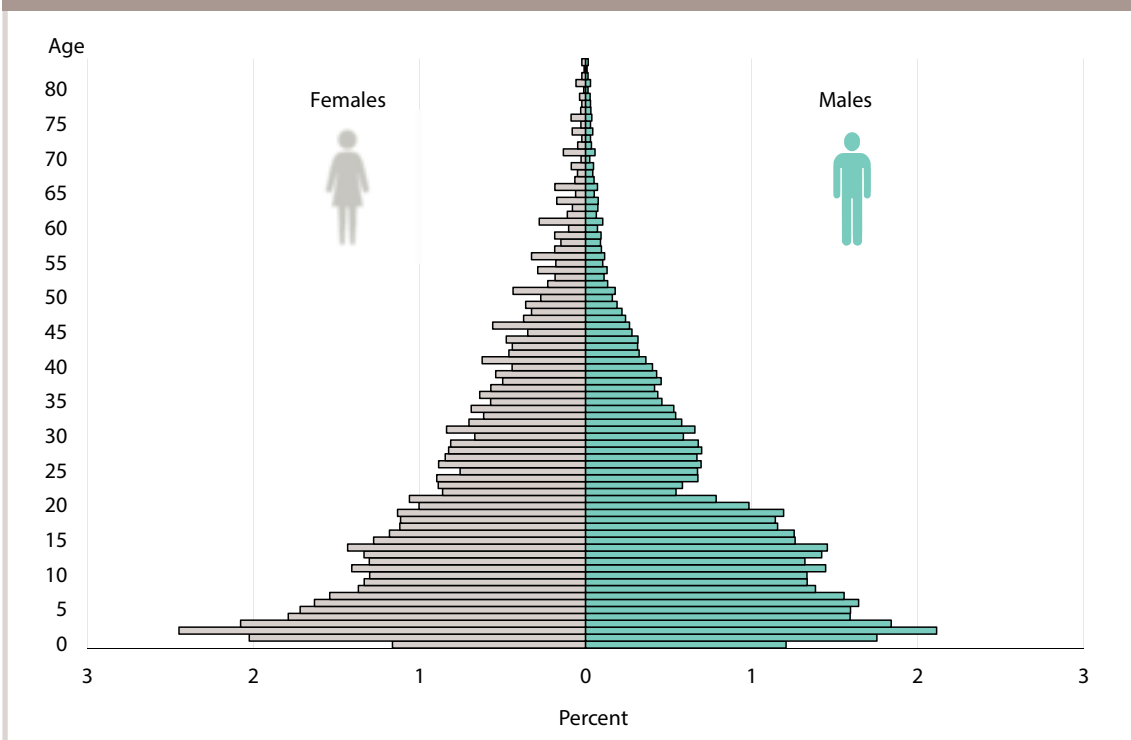
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Figure 11: Syrian refugees residing outside of camps in Jordan by age and sex (Dec 2013)

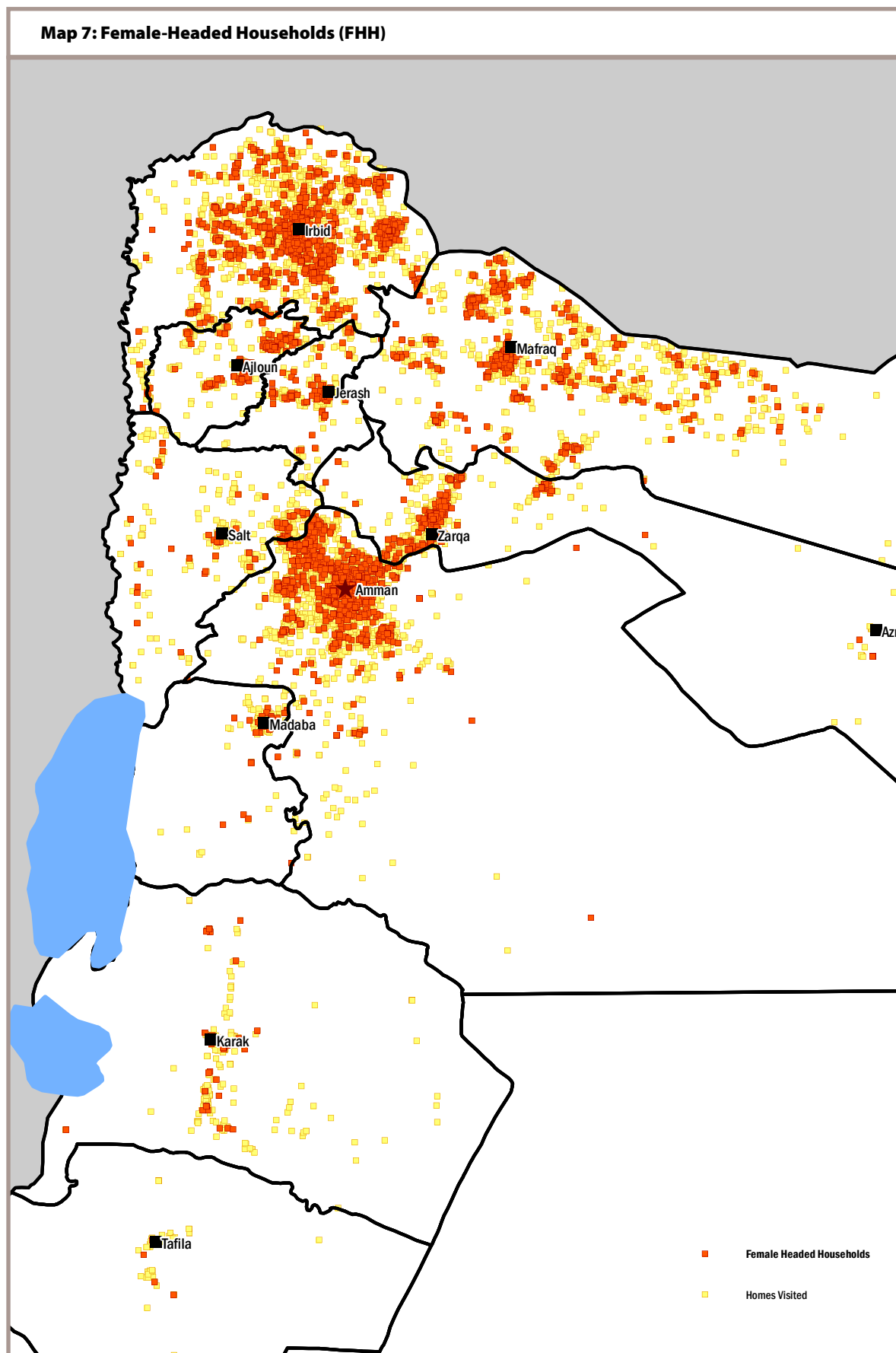


Source: UNHCR Refugee Registration database

Figure 12: Syrian refugees residing in Zaatari Camp by age and sex (Dec 2013)



Source: UNHCR Refugee Registration database





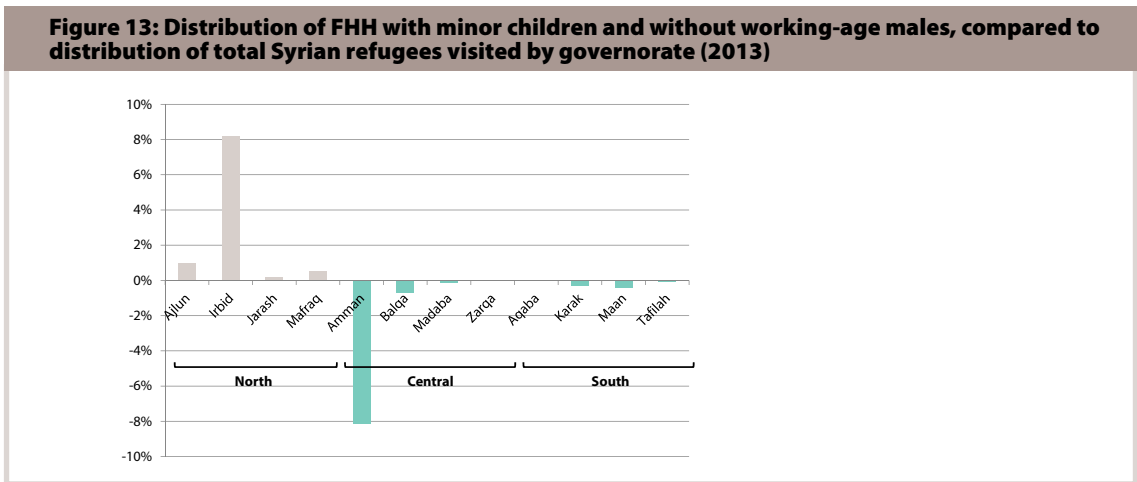
FAMILY COMPOSITION

One-third of families with at least one child under 18 years old are headed by women. One-quarter of respondents surveyed in January–October 2013 classified their families as separated.

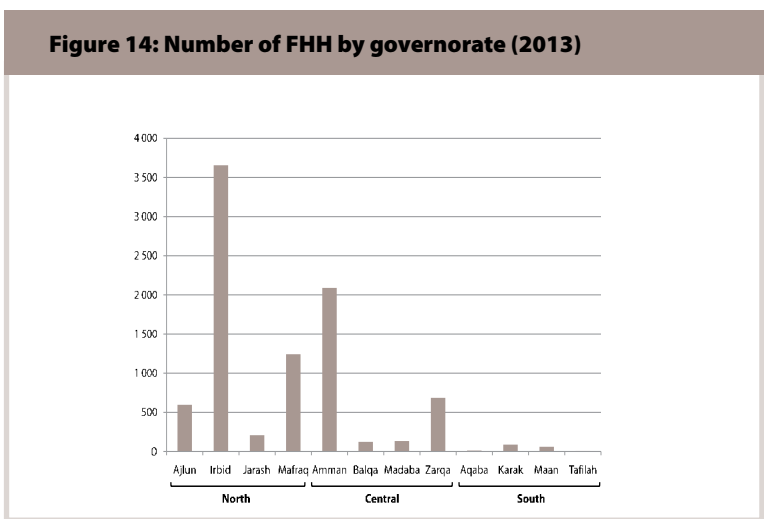
2.1 Prevalence of Female-Headed Households

Nearly one-third of families with at least one child under 18 years old are headed by women. As shown in Figure 13, Irbid has a higher proportion of female-headed households (FHH) with at least one child under 18 years of age than would be expected based on the distribution of the visited refugee population countrywide. Amman has fewer FHH than the average.

Further study is required in order to understand the reasons or circumstances that motivate FHH to move to or remain in Irbid. An interesting cross-reference is the disproportionately high level of remittances reported by refugee families in Irbid. In Irbid, the proportion of families receiving remittances that are headed by women is higher than the country-wide average (66% versus 62%). Syrians in Irbid Governorate have a high marriage rate and consequently, some women in Irbid have a larger network of relatives who can provide financial support. Figures 57-58 and Map 19 provide more detailed information about transfers and remittances.

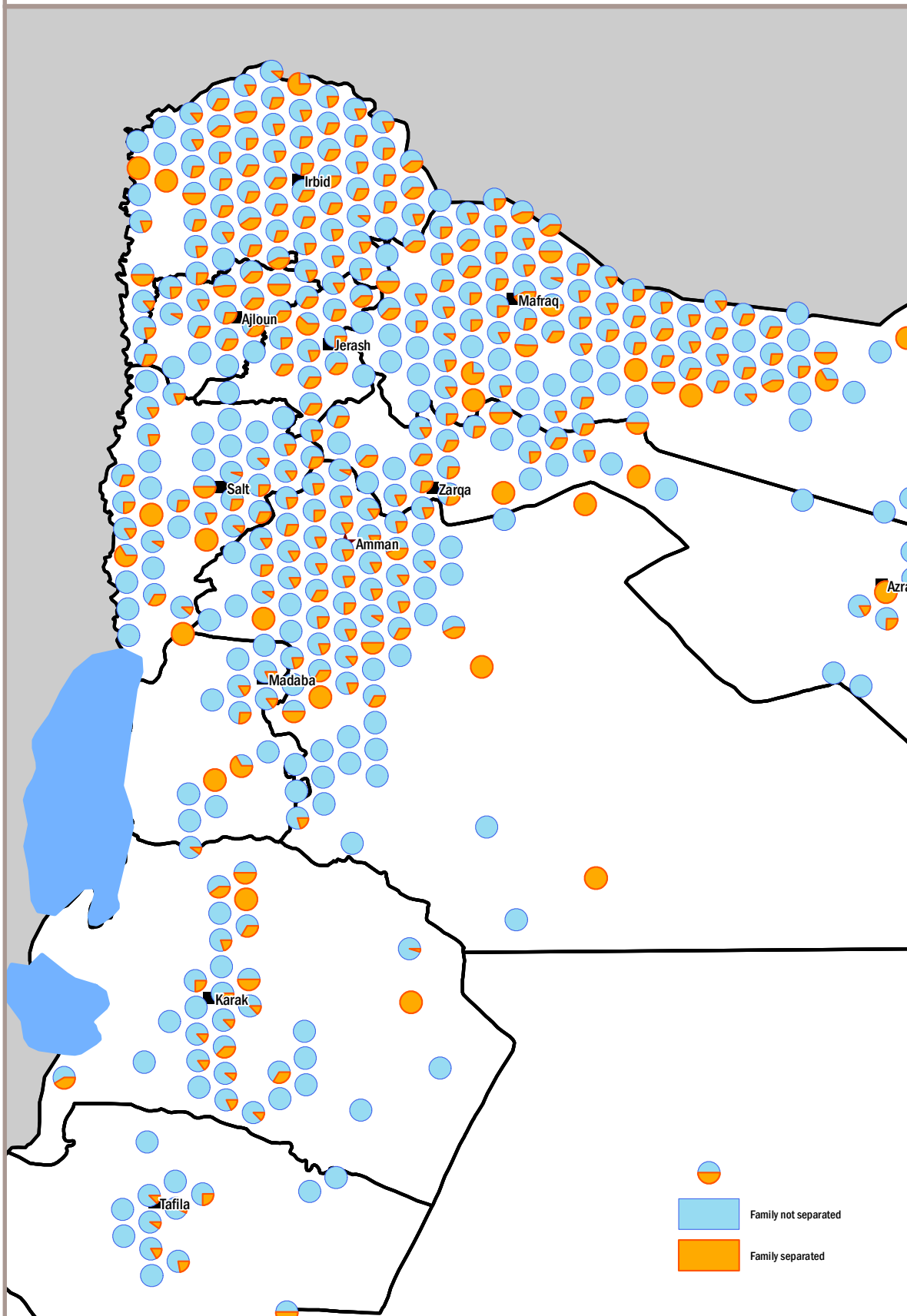


Source: UNHCR /IRD Home Visits 2013, UNHCR Refugee Registration database



Source: UNHCR /IRD Home Visits 2013

Map 8: Separated families (as reported by refugees)

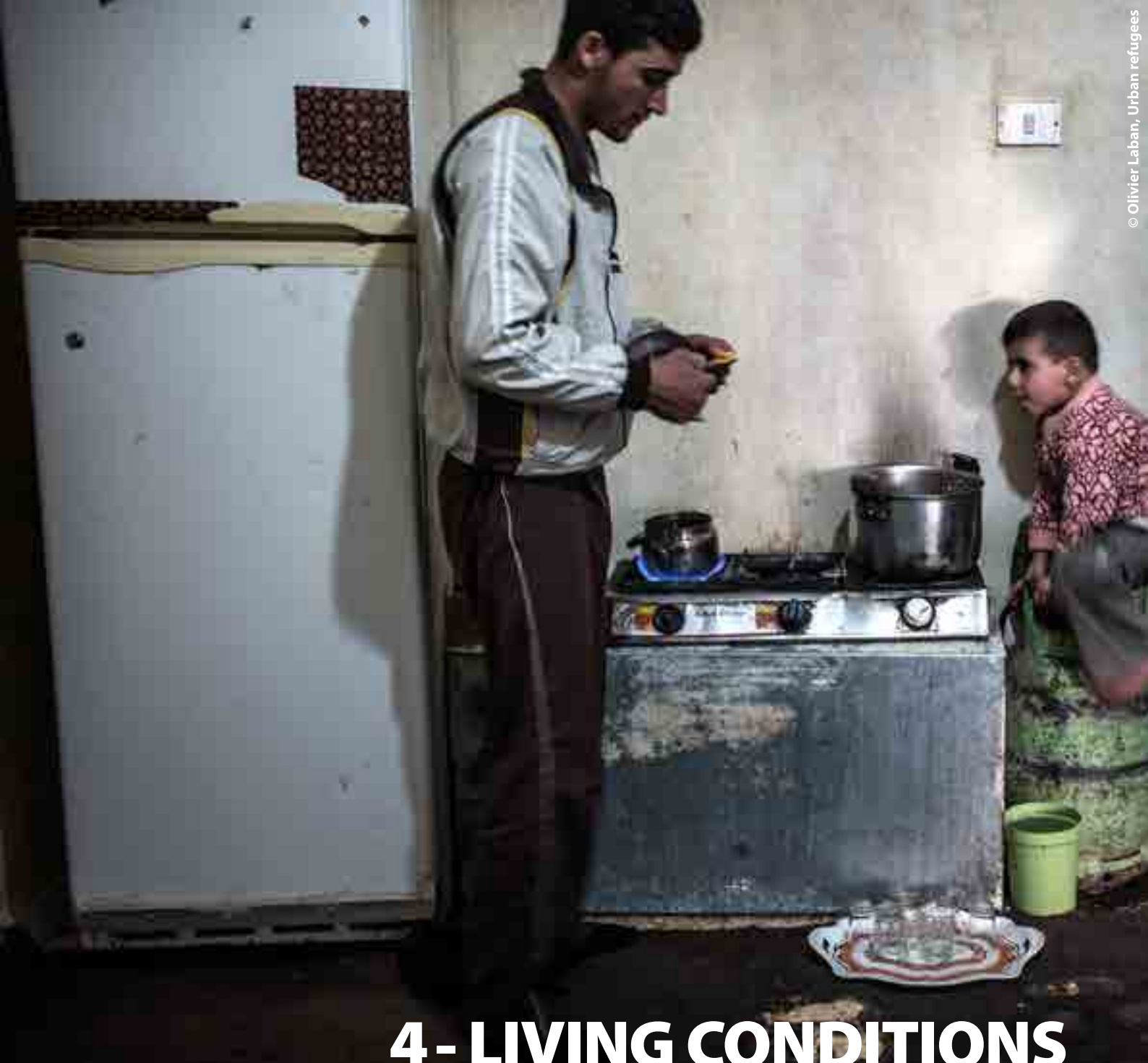


2.2 Separated families

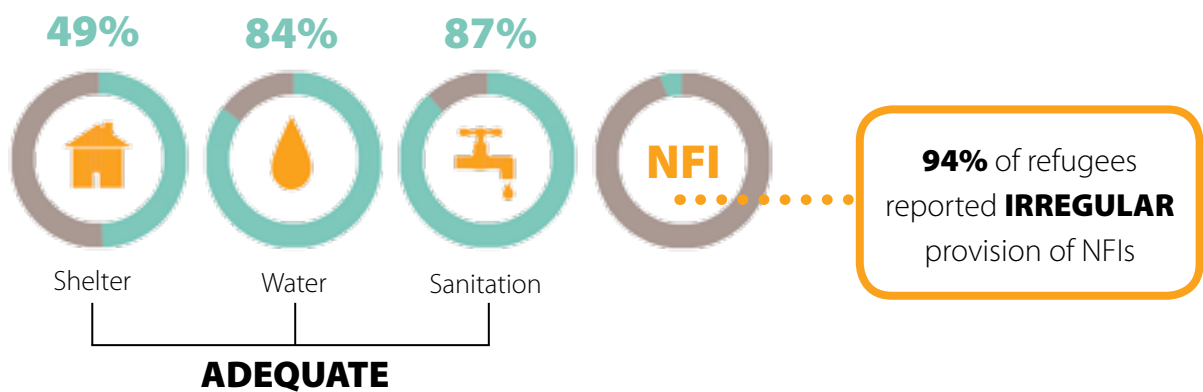
One-quarter of respondents surveyed in January-October 2013 classified their families as separated. The classification of a refugee household as “separated” is self-defined. Separation is not based on the specific UNHCR definition, but instead aims to reflect individual respondents’ assessments of the integrity of their families. The starting point for family separation for enumerators and respondents is the daftar al-’a’ila (family book), which includes members of the nuclear family, but perceptions of separation also reflect separation from extended family members in some cases. Separation can also reflect temporary separation with the intent of reuniting either in Jordan or in Syria. This data serves as an indicator about perceptions of separation and needs to be triangulated with information about child protection and family reunification.



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4- LIVING CONDITIONS



1

SHELTER FOR SYRIAN REFUGEES

93% of Syrian refugees outside the camps live in apartments and 3% in tents or tent-based informal shelter.

1.1

General trend

The vast majority of Syrian refugees in Jordan (93%) surveyed in 2013 live in apartments (Figure 15). The remaining 7% live in basements, self-made shelters, mud-houses, prefabs or tents.

Map 11 shows that some households who reported free access to shelter were located in informal tented settlements (ITS). Home ownership is rare among registered Syrian refugees in Jordan, with less than 1% reporting that they owned their homes (Figure 27), mostly in Mafraq governorate. 45% of the units reported as owned are tents and 52% are apartments (Figure 28).

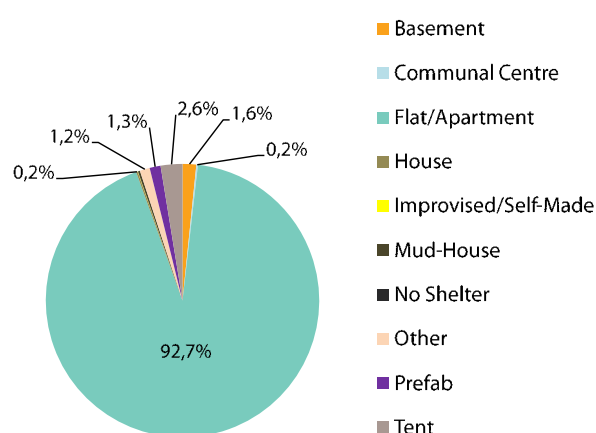


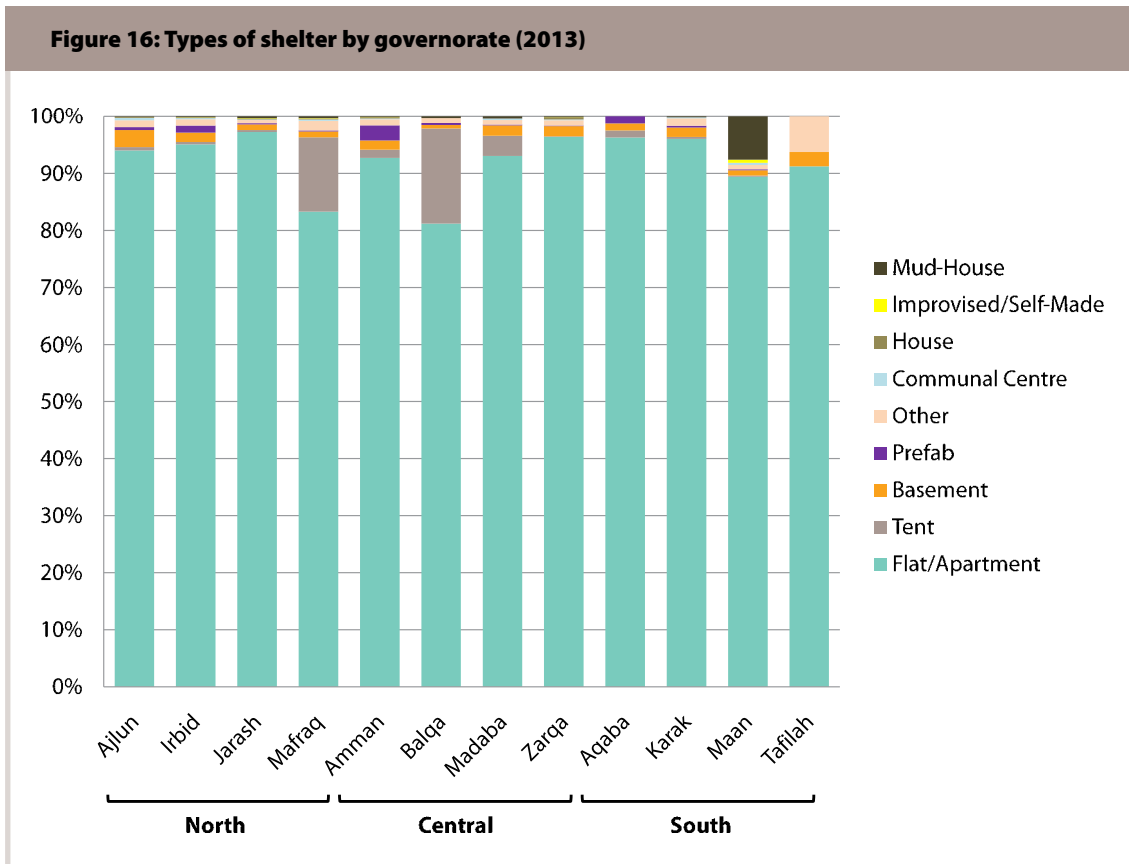
Figure 15: Types of shelter (2013)

Source: UNHCR /IRD Home Visits 2013



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1.2 Shelter type in Jordan and governorate of origin



Source: UNHCR/IRD Home Visits 2013

By comparing shelter types in Jordan with the governorate of origin of refugee families, patterns emerge about the ways that preferences and livelihoods vary depending on the governorate of origin. While 33% of refugees live in apartments, approximately 41% of refugees from Hama and nearly one-quarter of refugees from Idleb and Hasakeh live in tents (Figure 18). These figures are particularly striking in comparison to the proportion of the total visited refugee population living in tents (3%).

Half of the population of the governorate of Homs and Hama are rural, consisting of former semi-nomadic and Bedouin tribes that settled in the 1950s and continued agricultural activities in Syria. These tribes are the Hadidiyin near Idleb, the Beni Khaled near Homs (moving to Dara'a and Ramtha in Jordan), the Mawalis near Homs and Hama. They tend to be poorer than the urban Syrian population that has migrated and therefore they cannot afford rental cost.

1.3 Informal shelters: prefabs & tents

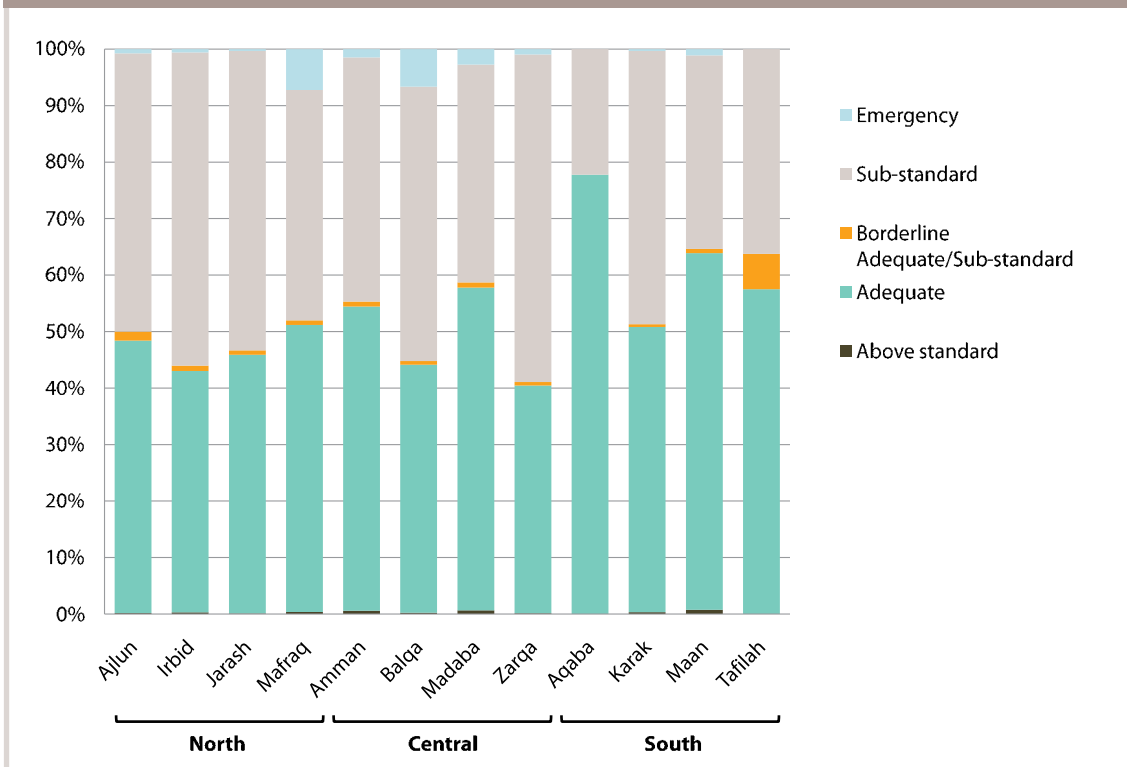
Map 9 focuses on informal shelters, which make up 7% of all cases. The concentration of prefabs around Amman is interesting. It could be explained by the renting of building prefabs usually inhabited by Egyptians and Asian workers in west and north Amman. The concentration of tents in Mafraq and Balqa is clear from Figure 16 and Map 9. 17% of refugees in Balqa and 13% in Mafraq were living in tents in January–October 2013. In the Jordan Valley in Balqa, tents are associated with seasonal agricultural labor. Living in a tent may be a choice made in order to save as much money as possible while working in the agricultural sector.



© Olivier Laban, Mafraq

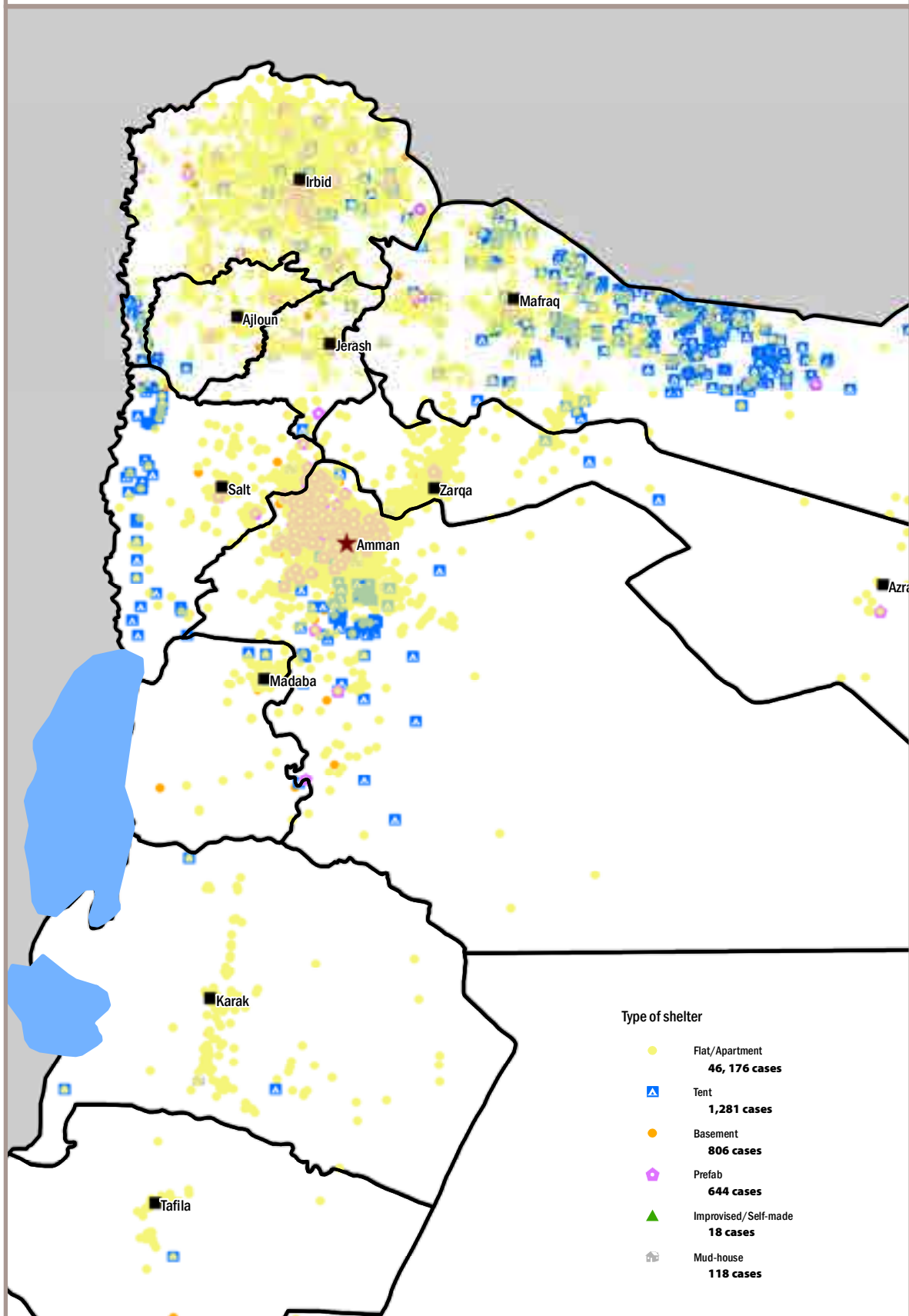
The majority of tents are located in Amman, Mafraq and Balqa (see Figures 19-26). Map 6 shows the ITS identified from the home visits. Mafraq Governorate has more tents than all of the other governorate combined. Many of these tents are located on the periphery of Zaatari or in agricultural areas.

Figure 17: Quality of shelter by governorate (2013)

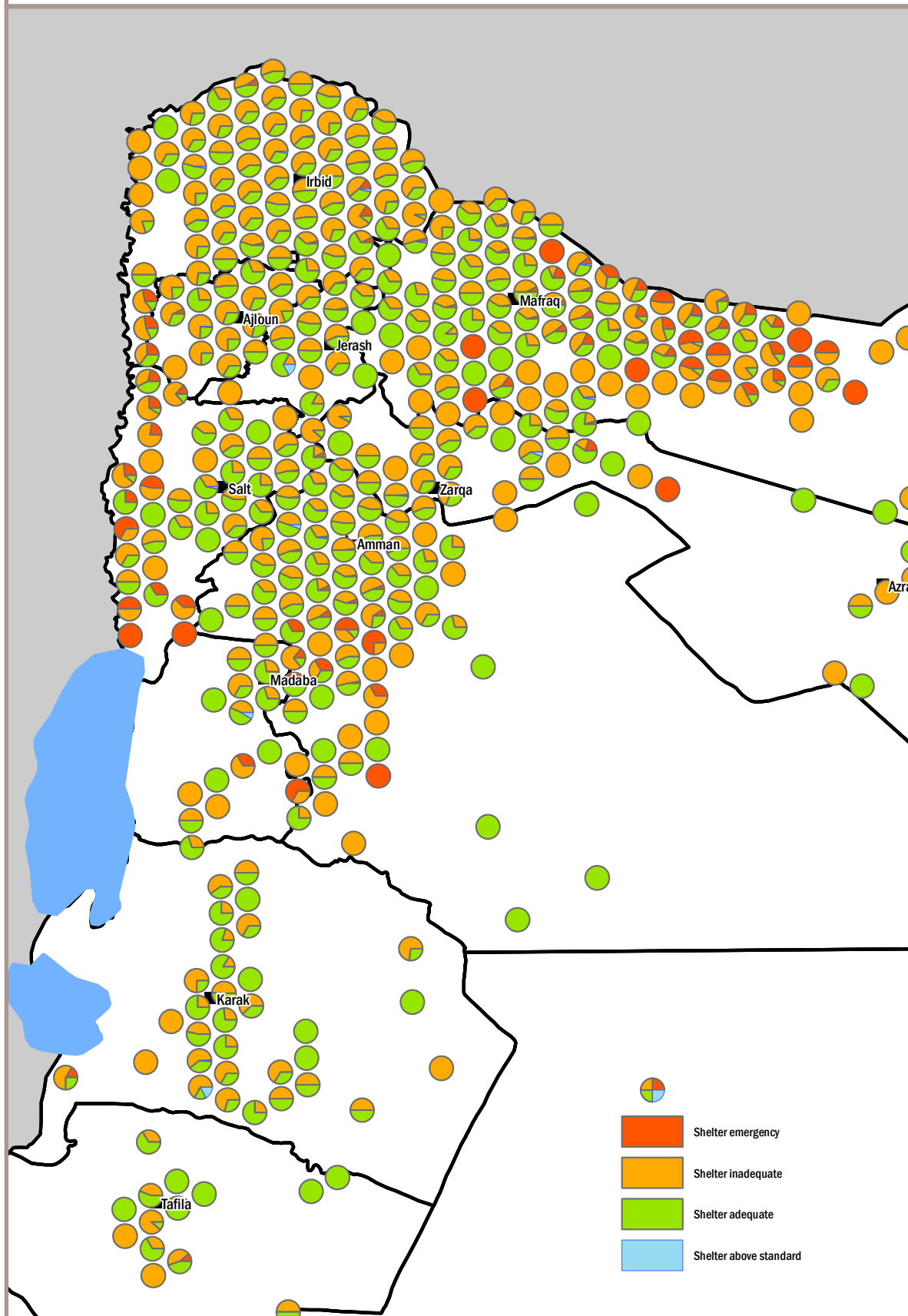


Source: UNHCR /IRD Home Visits 2013

Map 9: Types of shelter (with emphasis on non-permanent shelters)



Map 10: Shelter conditions (as observed by enumerators)



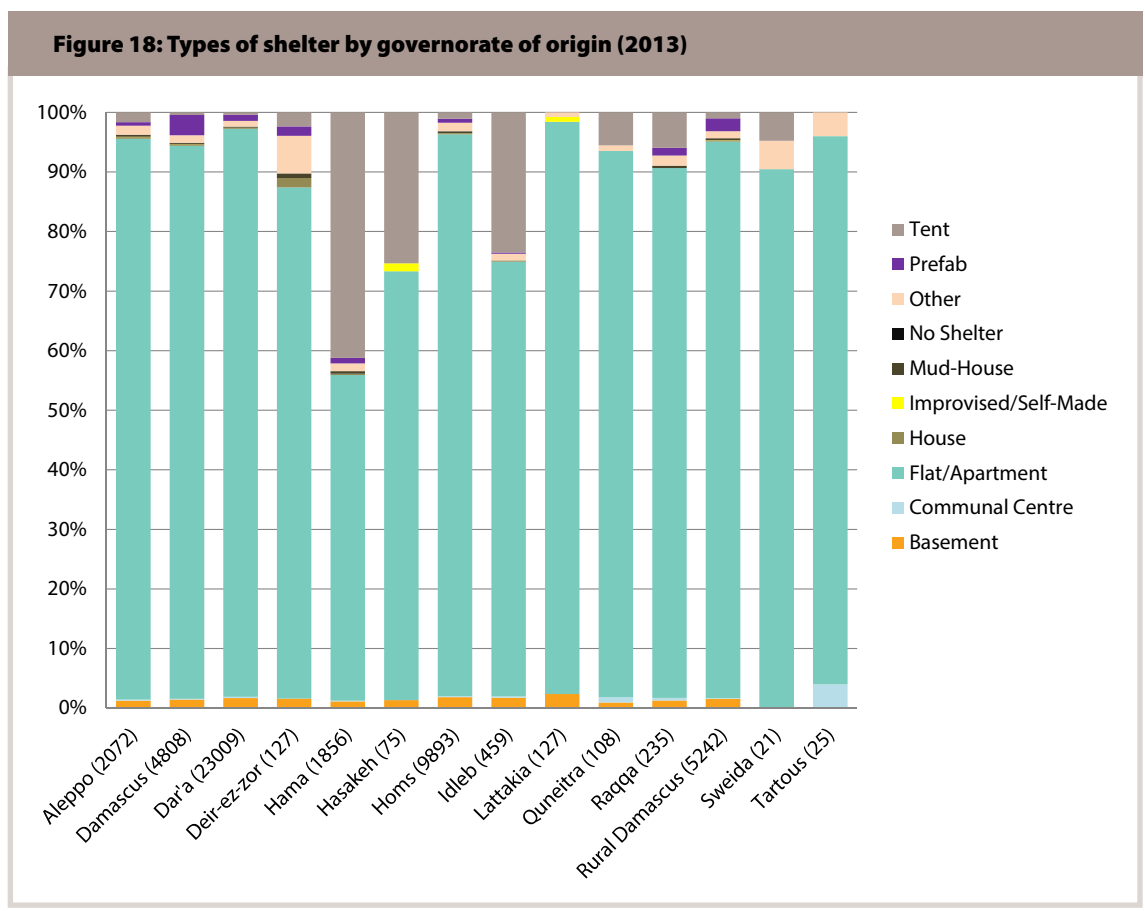
1.4 Shelter conditions

Shelter conditions were classified by IRD enumerators based on self-reported shelter conditions. This gives a special value to the data as it is based on self-representation, but it also has a bias as poor refugees might not be able to assess the relative quality of their shelter. The following criteria were adopted:

- **Above Standard:** Stone dwelling, good entrance (marble or granite), elevator with a guard present, large and well-ventilated rooms, more than one bathroom, home is above street level, tiled kitchen with cupboards, stone or tiled flooring and central heating.
- **Adequate:** Reinforced concrete or stone dwelling, basic entrance with standard flooring, no elevator, first floor or above, medium-sized and well-ventilated rooms (no humidity), one or more bathrooms, tiled kitchen without cabinets, standard stone flooring, no central heating and sufficient lighting.
- **Sub-Standard:** Reinforced concrete building, earthen entryway, narrow rooms, limited ventilation with noticeable dampness and mold, basic stone flooring, the bathroom may be outside.
- **Emergency:** Dwelling in severe state of disrepair or posing a danger to the inhabitants.

Perceptions of shelter conditions were almost evenly split between adequate (49%) and sub-standard (48%). Differentiating adequate shelter from sub-standard shelter was not always as easy, as the “borderline” category shows (Figure 17). Only 2% of the refugees reported emergency shelter conditions and 0.4% reporting above-standard conditions.

Refugees living in Mafraq (near the border) and Balqa (in the Jordan Valley) reported emergency shelter conditions more frequently than refugees in other governorates, with approximately 7% of refugees in both governorates reporting living in emergency conditions (Figure 17).



Source: UNHCR /IRD Home Visits 2013

Figures 19-26 disaggregate shelter quality responses by governorate and shelter type. The total number of homes of each shelter type in each governorate is noted in parentheses along the horizontal axis.

In all governorates, refugees living in tents were the most likely to have emergency shelter conditions. This data allows for more effective targeting of shelter assistance.



Figure 19-26: Quality of shelter by type (2013)

■ Emergency ■ Sub-standard ■ Borderline Adequate/Sub-standard ■ Adequate ■ Above standard

Figure 19: AJLUN

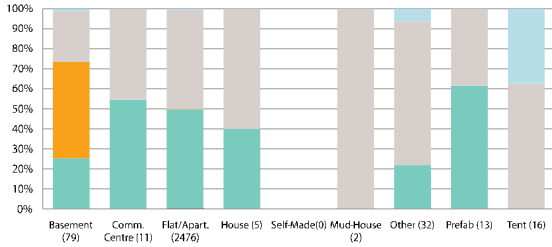


Figure 20: IRBID

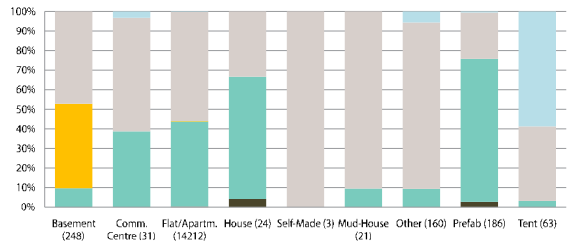


Figure 21: JARASH

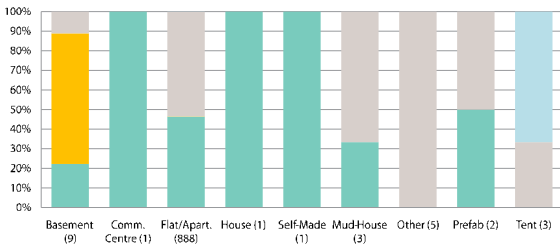


Figure 22: MAFRAQ

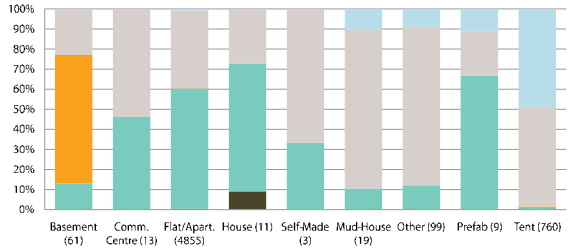


Figure 23: AMMAN

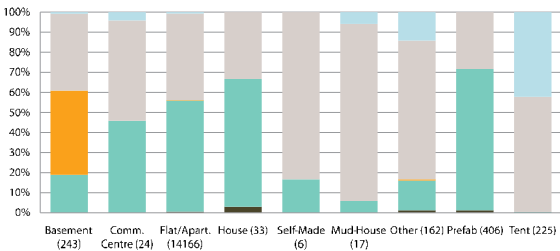


Figure 24: BALQA

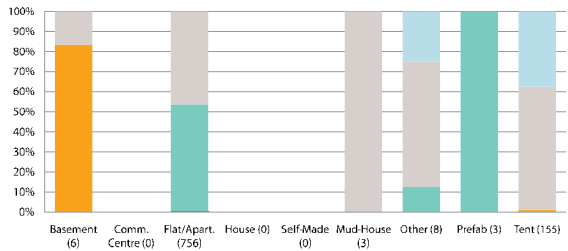


Figure 25: MADABA

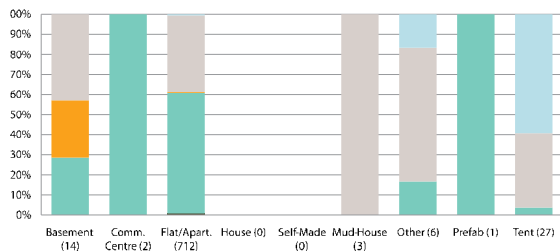
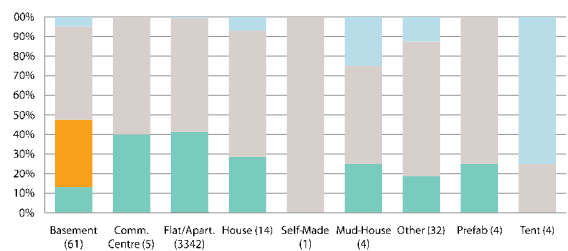
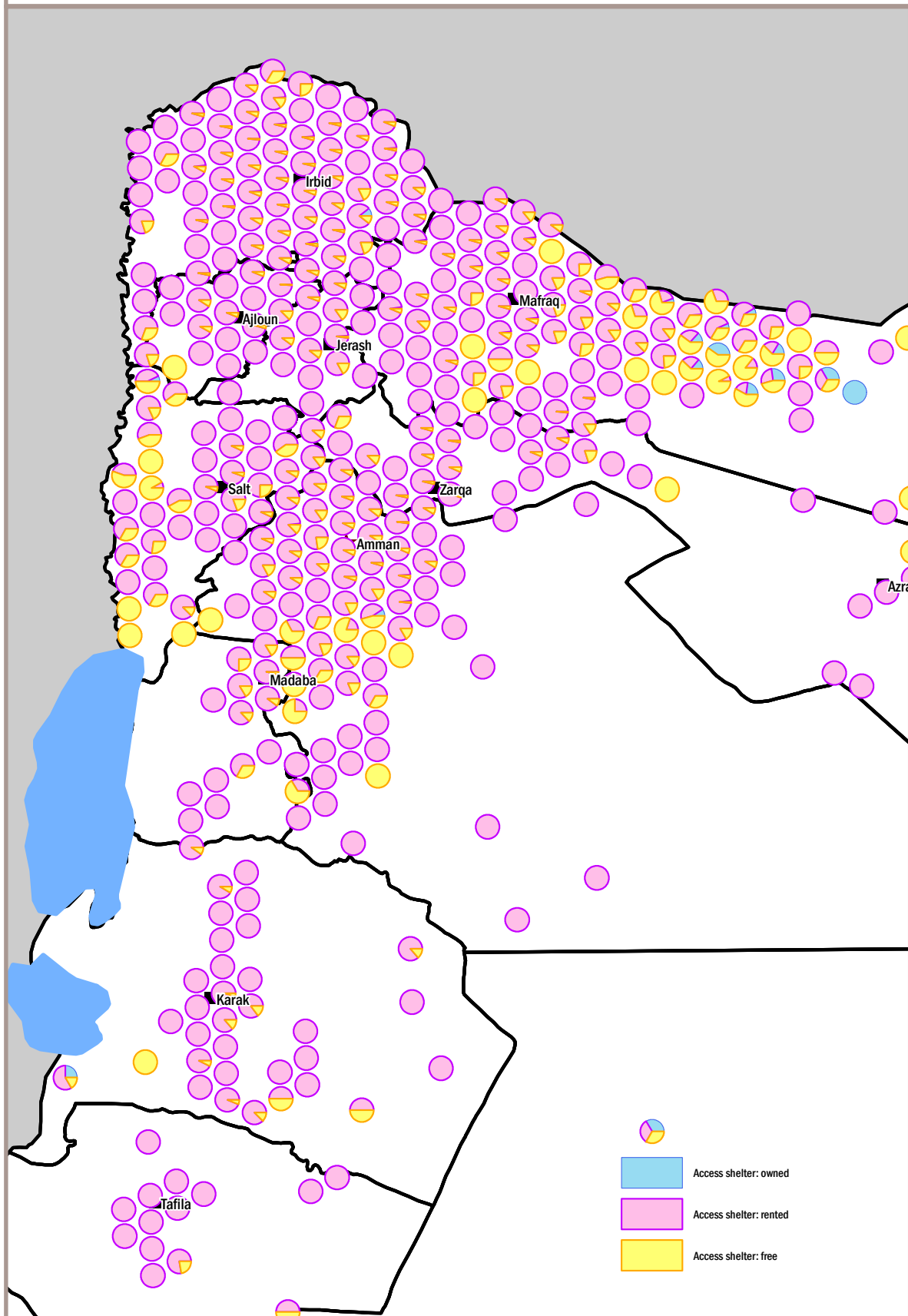


Figure 26: ZARQA



Source: UNHCR /IRD Home Visits 2013

Map 11: Types of access to shelter (as observed by enumerators)



1.5 Accessibility

The vast majority of refugees (91%) rent their homes and 7% reported free access to shelter. (Figure 27). Refugees reporting free access to shelter may live in informal shelters, stay with family or friends who do not charge rent, have access to cash assistance specifically for rent through CBOs or work in exchange for shelter. 62% of households that reported free access to shelter were living in apartments (Figure 28).

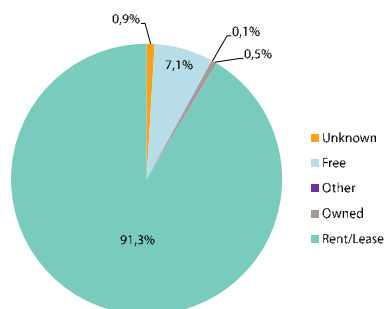
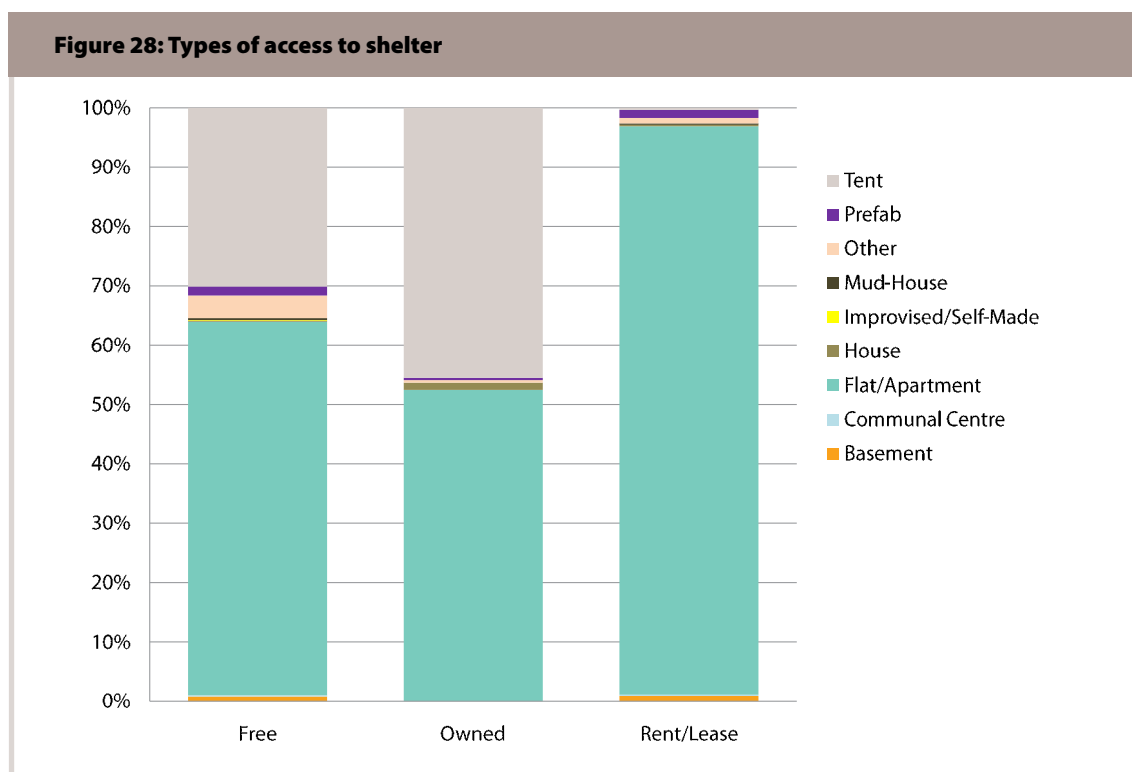


Figure 27: Access to shelter (2013)

Source: UNHCR /IRD Home Visits 2013



Source: UNHCR /IRD Home Visits 2013



WATER

84% of visited refugee families found their water availability adequate.

2.1 Water availability by governorate

As shown in Figure 29, water conditions in the majority of visited refugee homes (84%) were found to be adequate. Like food quality, water quality was classified by enumerators based on the family's perceived water quality and access.

If water does not reach the house, the family has to fill jerry cans to get water (implies walking/transport) and they cannot afford to buy water, the water condition is considered emergency. If the water does not reach the house but the family is able to buy water, the water availability is considered sub-standard. If water reaches the house on a regular basis from the municipality and the family does not have to buy water tanks, the water availability is considered adequate. If the water availability is confirmed and the family possesses a heater/geyser/solar heater, it is considered above standard.

As demonstrated by Map 12 and Figure 30, there is a significant variation on the availability of water by governorate. Karak had the largest proportion of refugees who reported sub-standard water availability (49%). 7% of refugees in Balqa and 3% of the refugees in Mafraq reported emergency water availability.

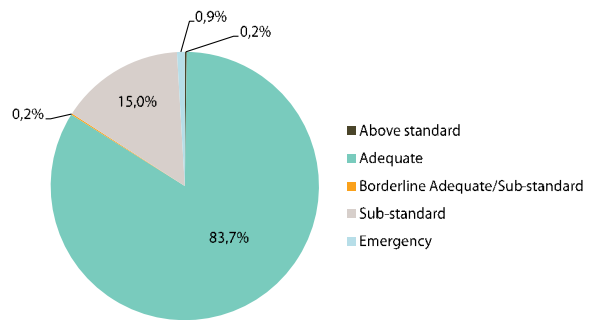
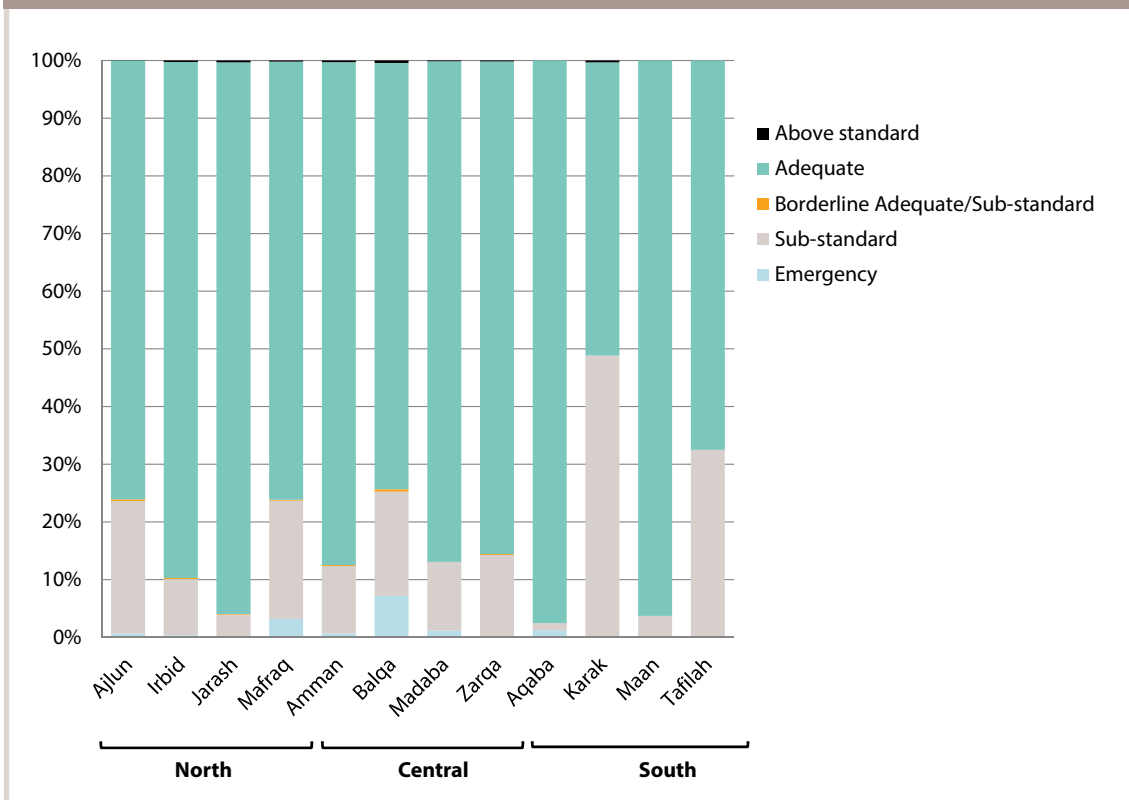


Figure 29: Water availability (2013)

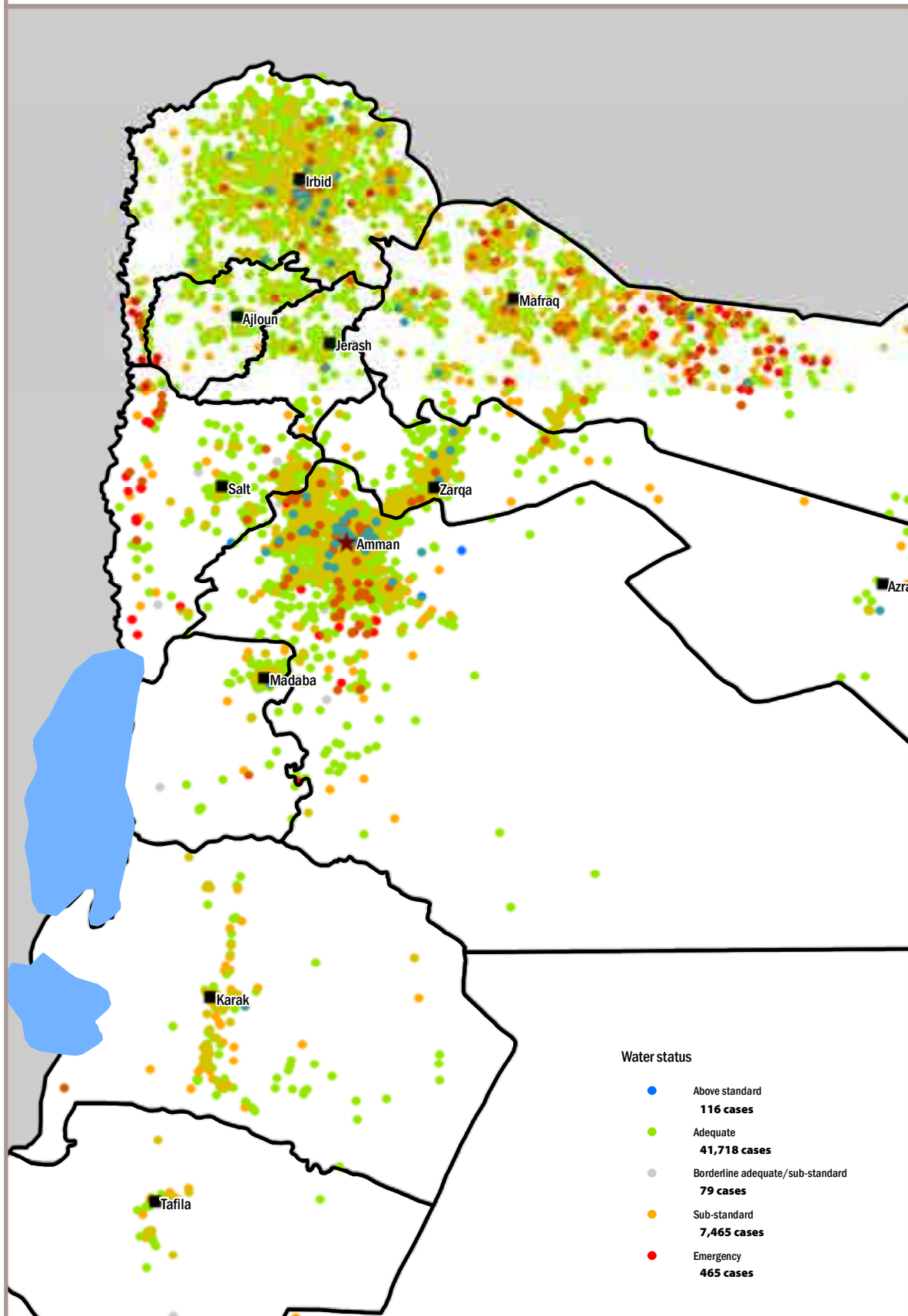
Source: UNHCR /IRD Home Visits 2013

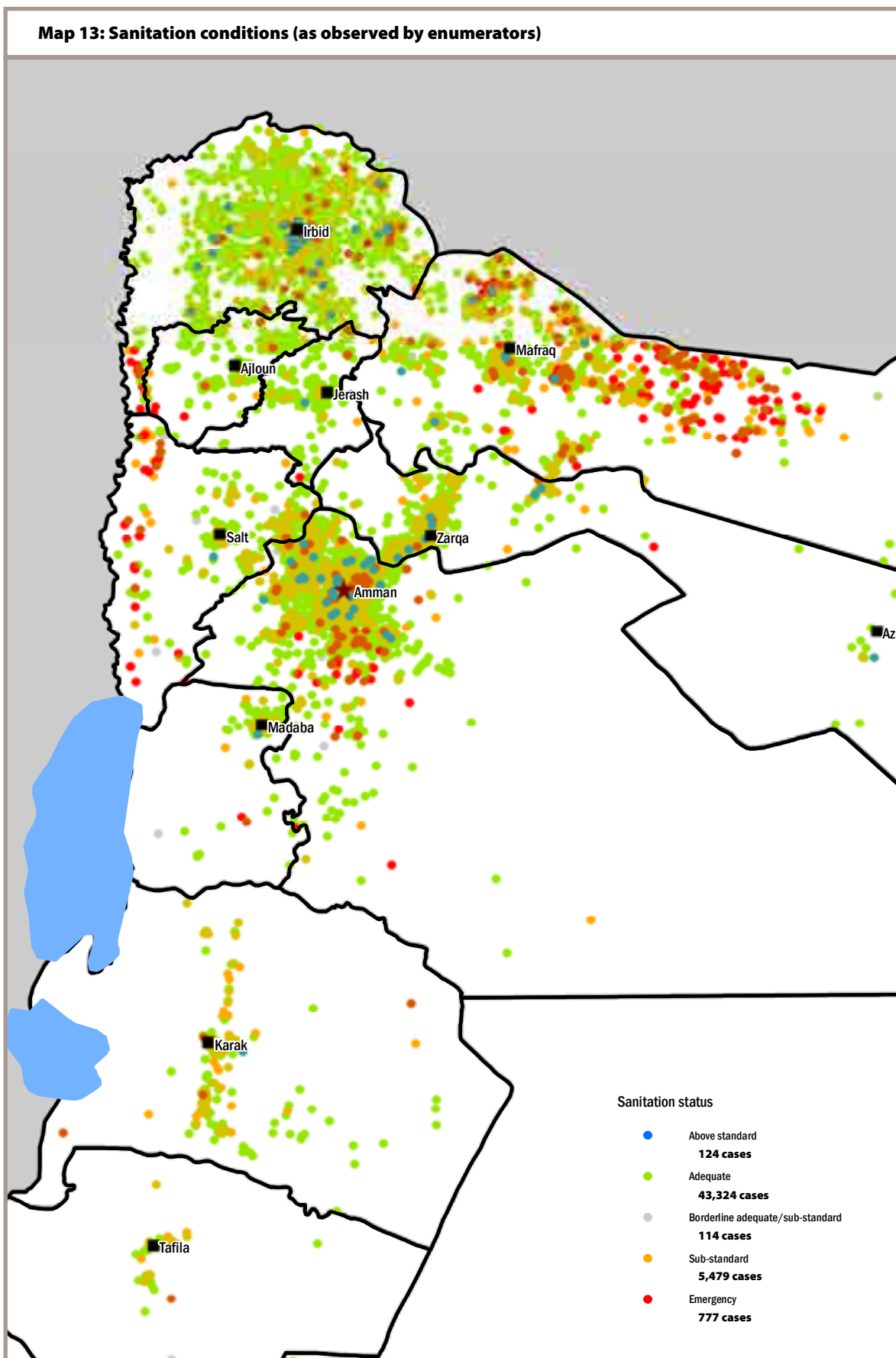
Figure 30: Water availability by governorate (2013)



Source: UNHCR /IRD Home Visits 2013

Map 12: Water availability (as reported by refugees)





3

SANITATION

87% of visited refugees were found to have adequate sanitation conditions.

3.1 Sanitation conditions

Almost 90% of visited refugees were found to have adequate sanitation conditions (Figure 31). Like the data on food security and water conditions, sanitation conditions were assessed based on observations of the dwelling along with respondents' perceptions. Their perceptions were then categorized by enumerators according to the following classifications:

- **Emergency:** no toilet in the house and no connection to public sewage system
- **Sub-standard:** no sewage system
- **Adequate:** connected to sewage system
- **Above standard:** full connection to sewage system; functioning piping in the house

Figure 32 indicates that emergency sanitation conditions, like emergency water conditions, were more frequently reported in Balqa (8%) and Mafrq (7%) than country-wide (1.6%). Map 13 shows that emergency sanitation conditions frequently overlap with the locations of tents in southern Amman, Mafrq and the Jordan Valley (see Map 9).

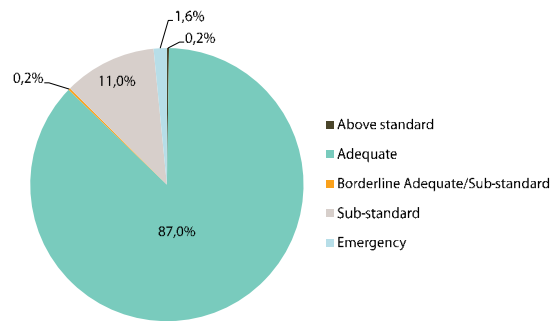
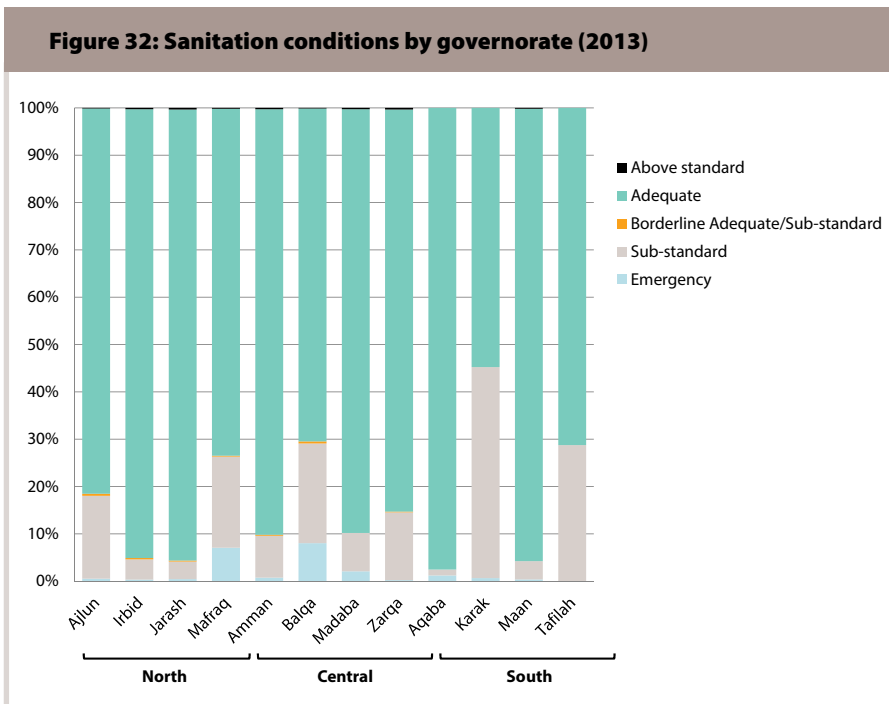


Figure 31: Sanitation conditions (2013)

Source: UNHCR /IRD Home Visits 2013



Source: UNHCR /IRD Home Visits 2013



NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

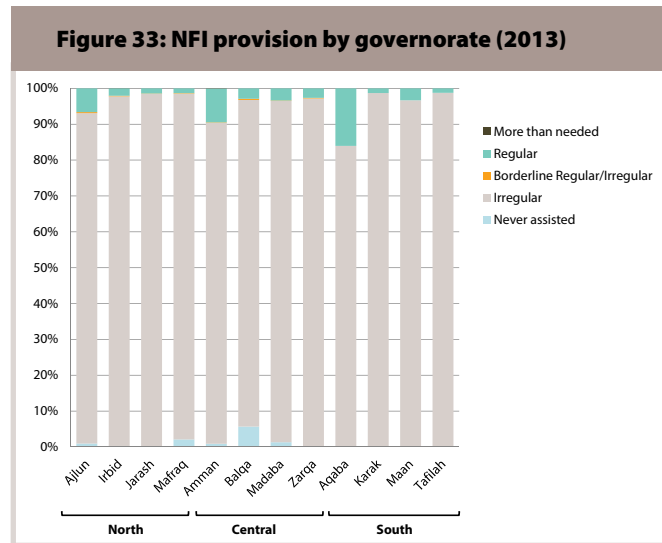
Nearly 94% of refugees reported irregular provision of non-food items (mattresses, blankets, clothes, kitchen sets, jerry cans and hygiene kits).

4.1 NFI conditions by governorate

Refugees were asked by enumerators about NFI provision in 2013. Nearly 94% of refugees reported irregular provision of NFIs (Figure 34). Again, while emergency NFI conditions only made up a small percentage of reported cases (1%), the occurrence of emergency conditions in Balqa (6%) and Mafraq (2%) was higher than the average (Figure 33). Aqaba had the highest percentage of refugees who reported regular NFI provision (16%, compared to 5% country-wide).

This data should not be misconstrued as a needs-gaps analysis. As the data only reflects perceptions about regularity and frequency of provision, it does not reflect absolute need. This data also does not allow for conclusions to be drawn about the quality of the NFIs provided. It is nonetheless useful as an indicator of the effectiveness of NFI targeting and delivery. Recalling that this data is available at a very localized level (Map 14), it is a useful indicator of where breaks in the NFI pipeline occur more frequently:

- If refugees reported never having received NFIs, their NFI conditions were classified as “never assisted”;
- if they reported receiving NFIs (once or irregularly), their NFI conditions were classified as “irregular”;
- if they reported regular provision of NFIs, their NFI conditions were considered “regular”;
- if they reported receiving more NFIs than needed, their NFI conditions were considered “more than needed.”



Source: UNHCR /IRD Home Visits 2013

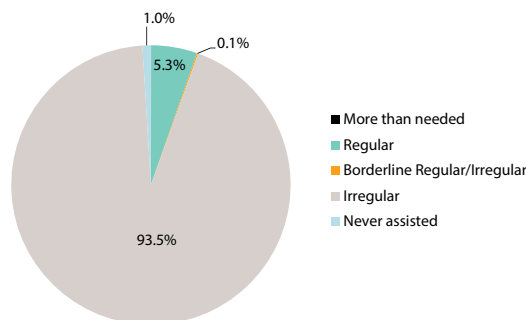
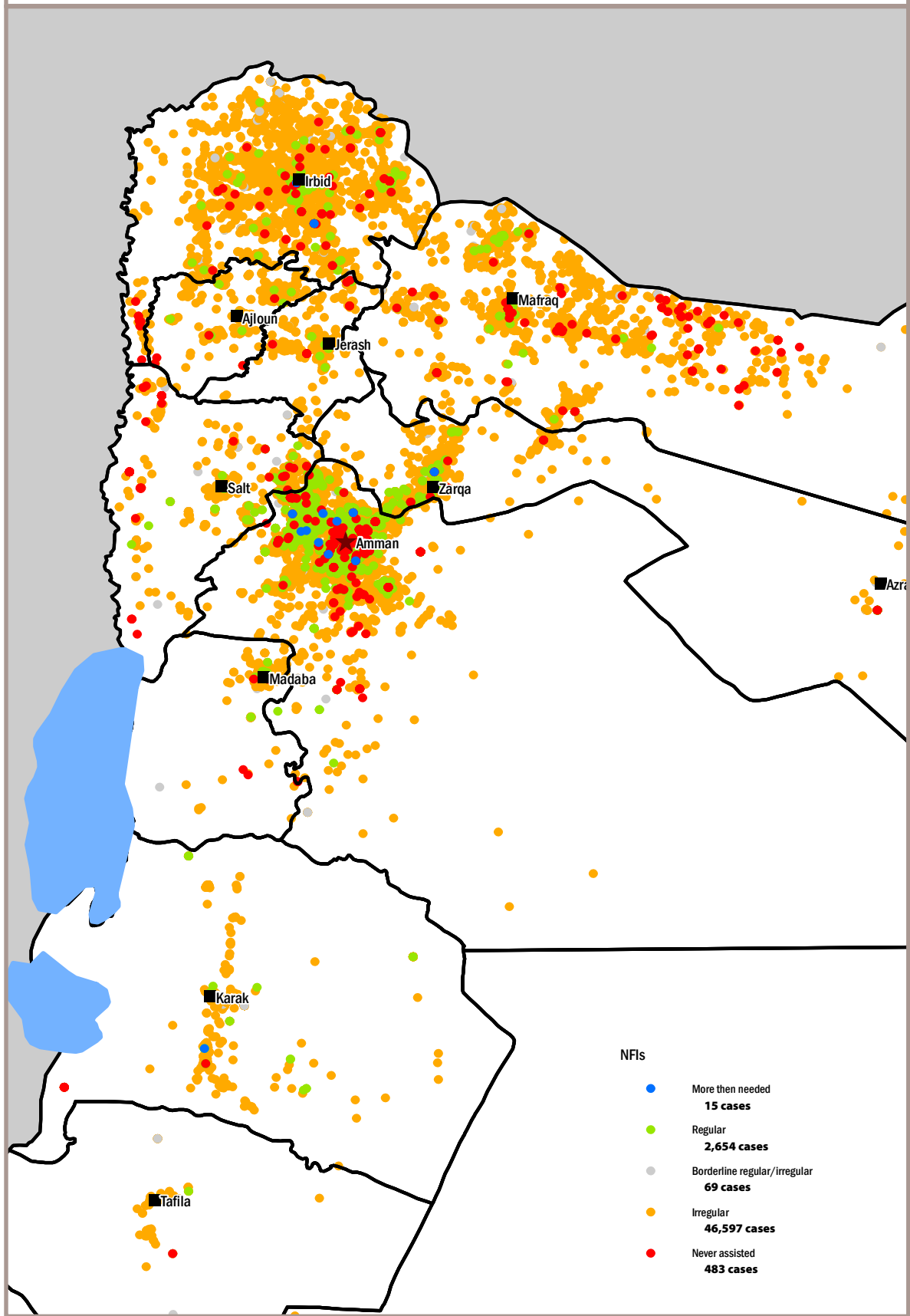


Figure 34: NFI provision (2013)

Source: UNHCR /IRD Home Visits 2013

Map 14: Provision of NFIs (as reported by refugees)





5 - REFUGEES BUDGET ANALYSIS



More than 50%
of expenditures
is on **RENT**



TYPE OF EXPENDITURES

Rent consumes 58% of the expenditures according to the Home Visits survey. Therefore cash for rent is one of the primary needs among refugee families.

1.1 Type of expenditure by governorate

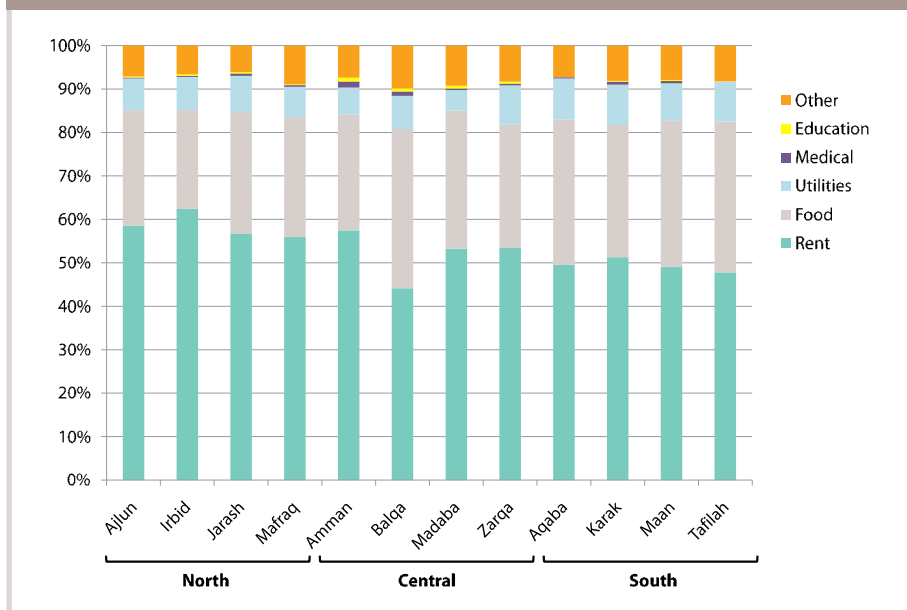
Figure 36 shows the distribution of aggregate Syrian refugee expenditures in 2013 by type of expenditure (rent, food, utilities, medical, education and other). Rent consumed the largest share of refugee expenditures in 2013, nearly 60% of aggregate expenditures.

This data confirms previous assessments that found rent to be a major expense among refugees. Furthermore, these findings affirm that cash for rent is one of the primary needs among refugee families.

The second largest expenditure was on food (26%), though the expenditure on food decreased between 2012 and 2013 (Figure 42).

Expenditure on education and medical services were minor, partly because education and medical care are provided by the Government of Jordan to registered refugees. "Other" expenditures include transportation, gas, milk and diapers. Cigarettes and credit were not included in this category.

Figure 35: Breakdown between types of expenditure by governorate (2013)



Source: UNHCR /IRD Home Visits 2013

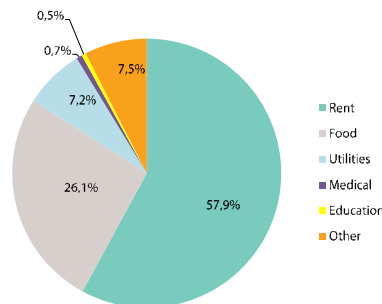
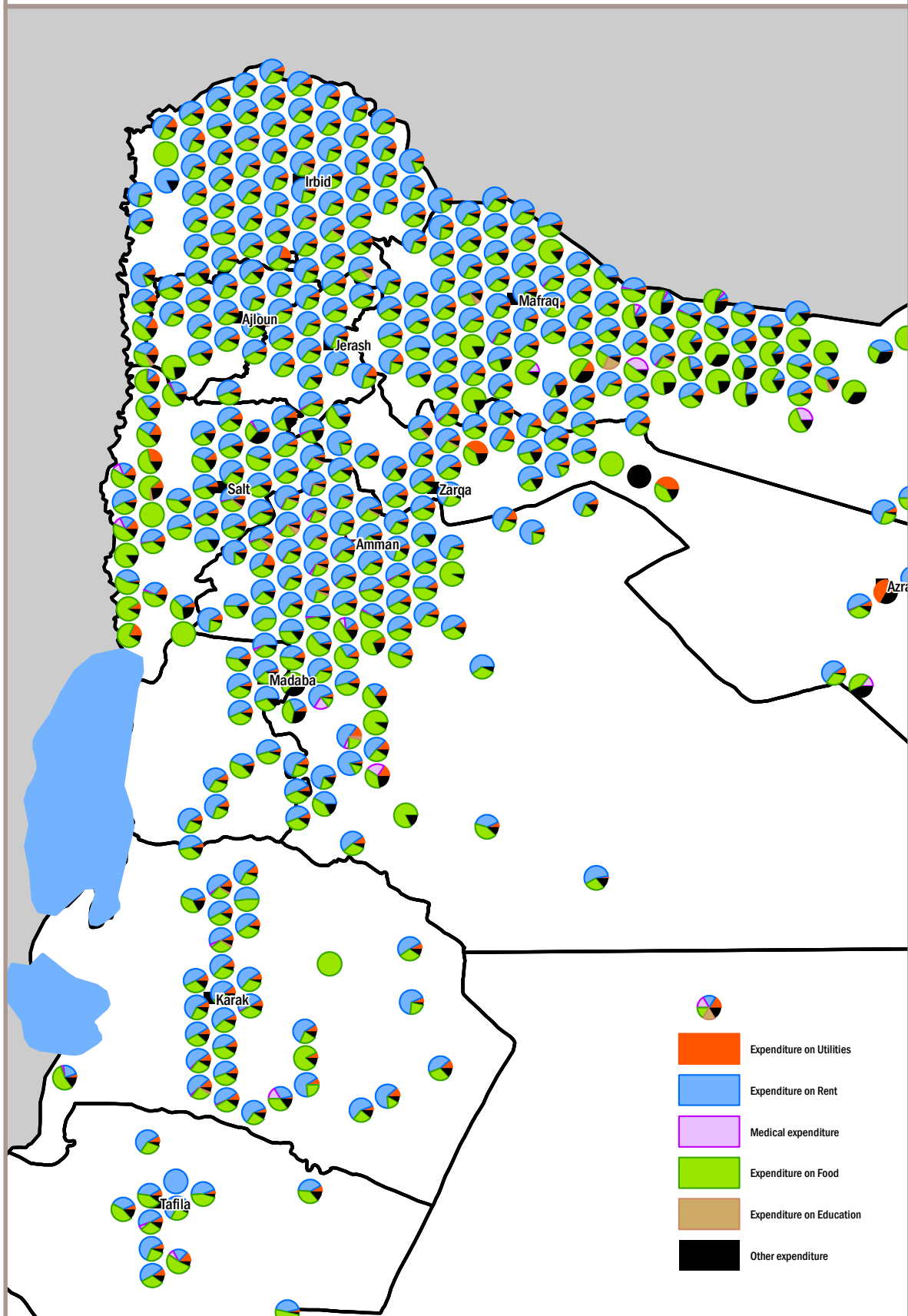


Figure 36: Distribution of total reported expenditure in 2013

Source: UNHCR /IRD Home Visits 2013

Map 15: Types of expenditures



1.2 Expenditure on rent

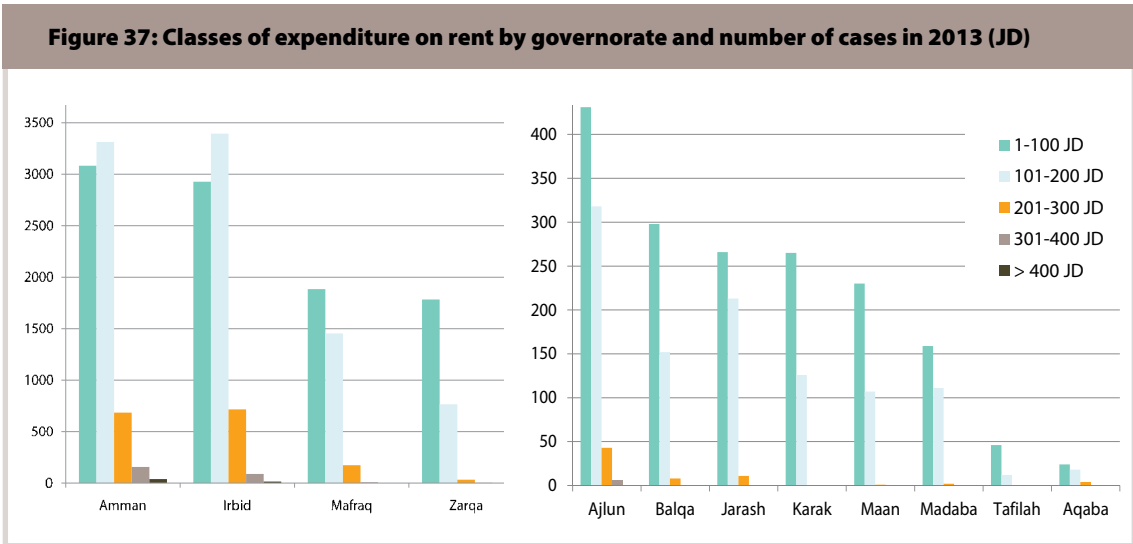
Figures 37, 38 and 39 depict average monthly expenditure on rent in 2013 among refugee families who reported paying rent. In other words, these averages do not include those families who reported either owning their homes or having free access to shelter, whether by living in informal dwellings or by living with friends and family. Enumerators confirmed reported rental prices by consulting rental contracts whenever possible. Note that “classes” here refers to statistical ranges of expenditure and not to socioeconomic categories.

As shown in Figure 38, rental prices in 2013 were highest in Irbid and Amman, averaging at JD 137 and JD 135 per month respectively. Households in Balqa, Maan, Tafilah and Zarqa that reported spending money on rent paid between JD 91-95 per month on average.

The trend of increasing rental prices across all governorates with substantial refugee populations is evident when the average reported rental prices from 2012 and 2013 are compared (Figure 39). Balqa is the only governorate in the north of Jordan where the average reported rental price increased by less than 10%. In Salt, the capital of Balqa, the average reported rental price decreased. Balqa is also the governorate with the highest percentage of refugees living in tents (Map 9).

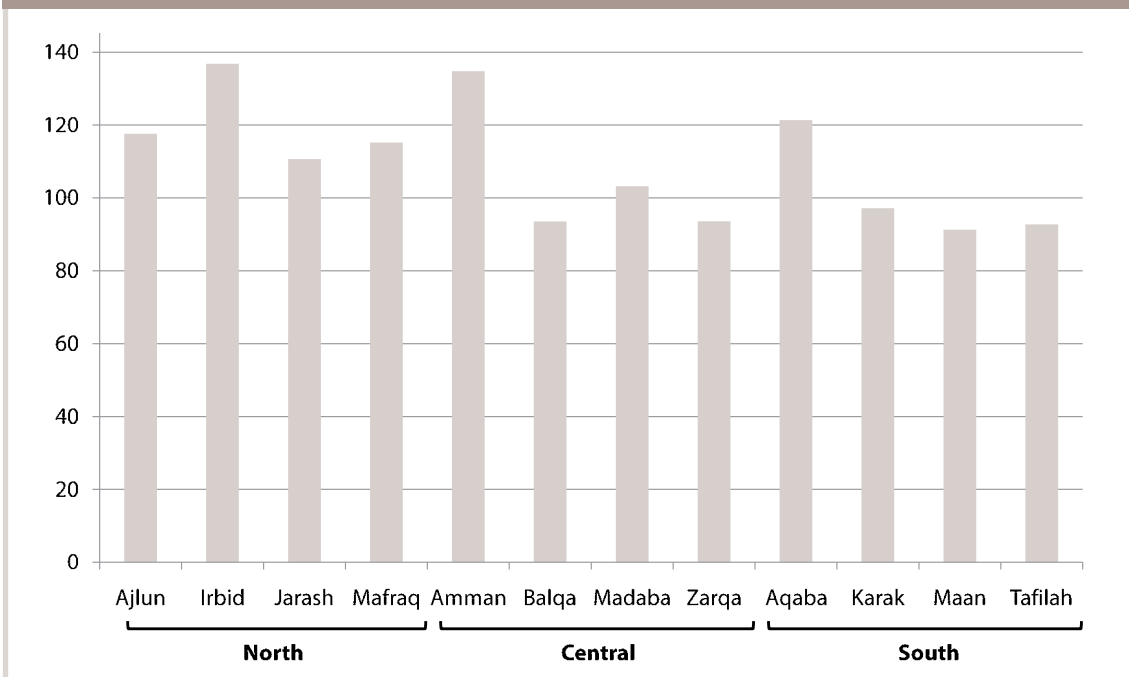


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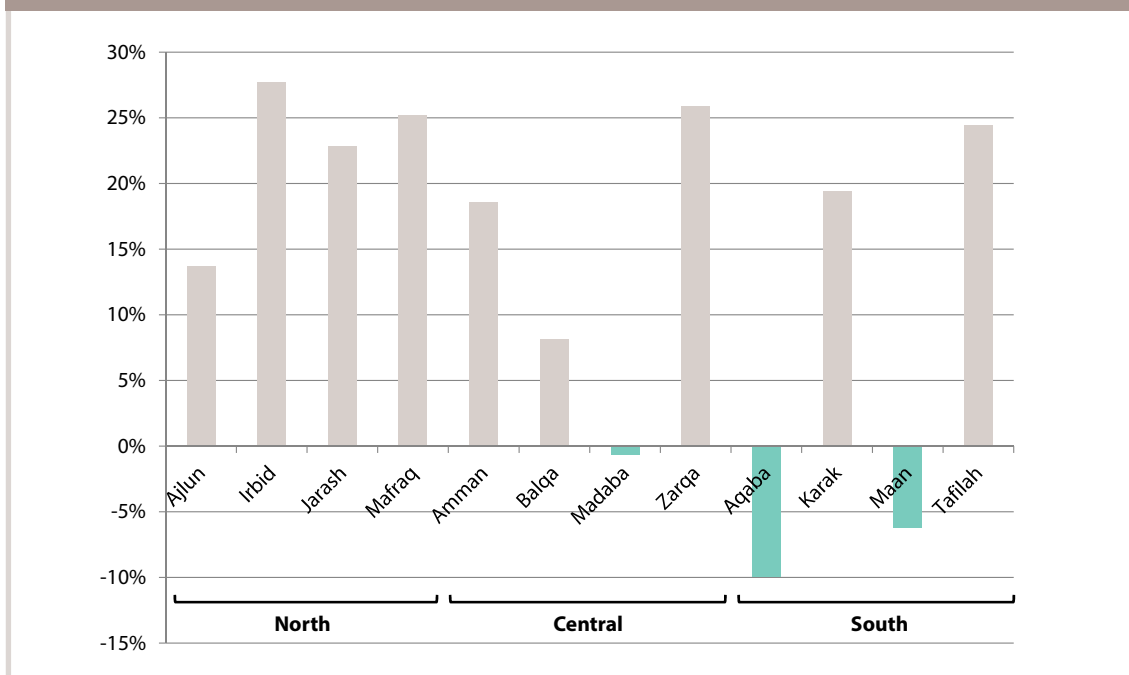
Source: UNHCR /IRD Home Visits 2013

Figure 38: Payers' average monthly expenditure on rent in 2013 (JD)

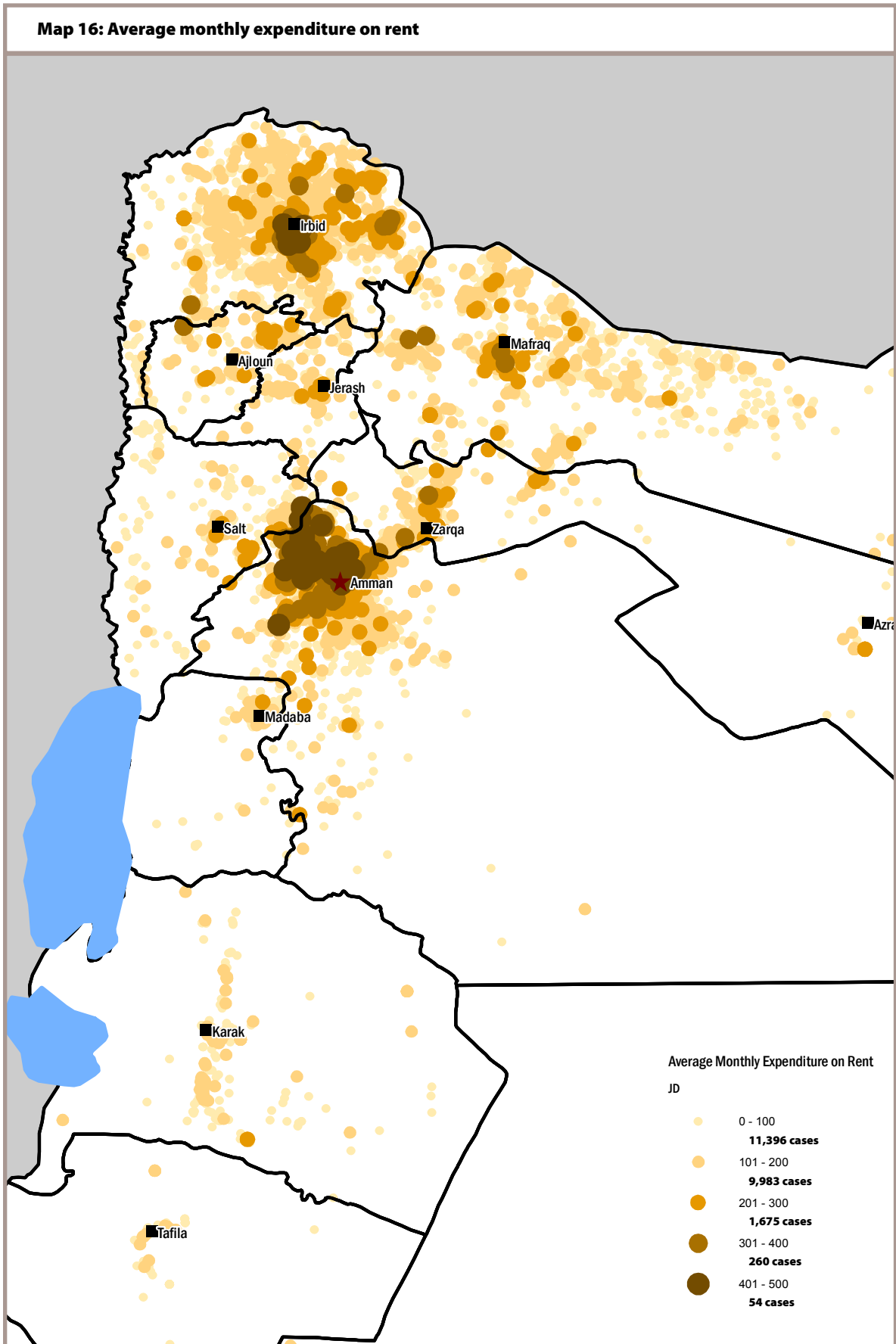


Source: UNHCR /IRD Home Visits 2013

Figure 39: % Change in rental prices paid by refugees between 2012 and 2013 and by governorate



Source: UNHCR /IRD Home Visits 2012-2013



Map 16 visualizes the distribution of expenditure on rent among Syrian refugees and in doing so shows the socio-economic stratification of refugee families in Jordan.

The areas with the highest rental costs, such as West Amman, are most prominent on the map, but only a tiny percentage of Syrian refugees in Jordan spend over JD 300 per month on rent. It is important to note here that the classes of higher expenditure on rent (with smaller number of cases) are superimposed on the classes with lower reported expenditures, which are the majority of cases.

Over 90% spend less than JD 200, of whom half spend less than JD 100.

1.3

Expenditure on food

The second-largest reported expenditure among visited refugee cases was food, which consumed 26% of total reported expenditures (Figure 36). 56% of refugees visited in January-October 2013 reported spending money on food. These reported expenditures do not include food purchased through vouchers provided by WFP.

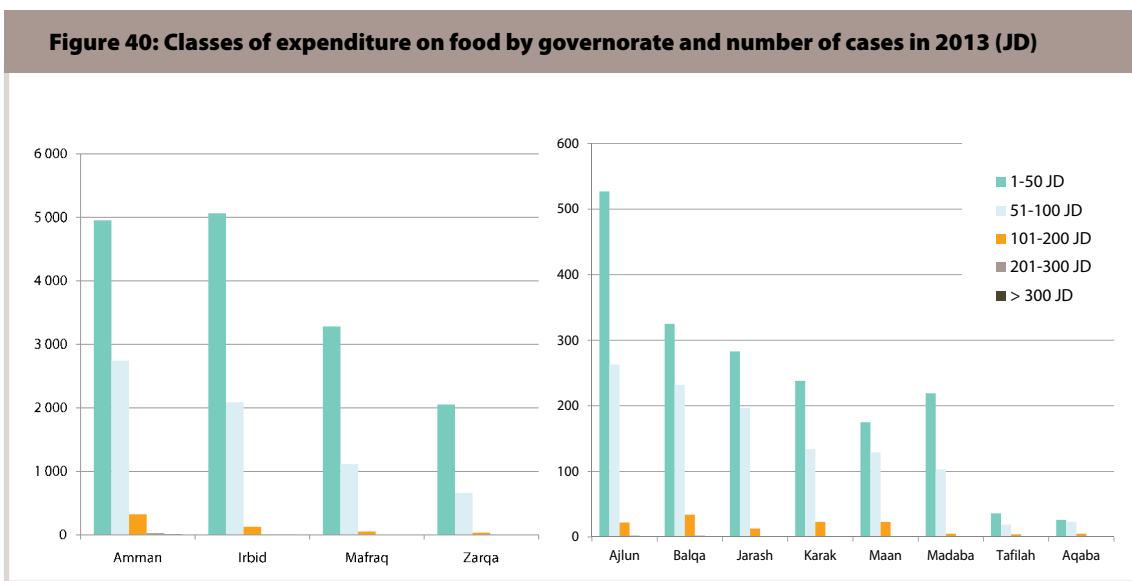
Figures 40, 41 and 42 provide information about refugee expenditures on food in each governorate.

The governorates with the largest proportion of refugees spending money on food were Zarqa, Mafraq and Tafilah, where nearly three-fourths of refugees reported expenditures on food. Refugees in Ajlun, Madaba and Irbid had the lowest proportions of visited refugees who reported expenditures on food.

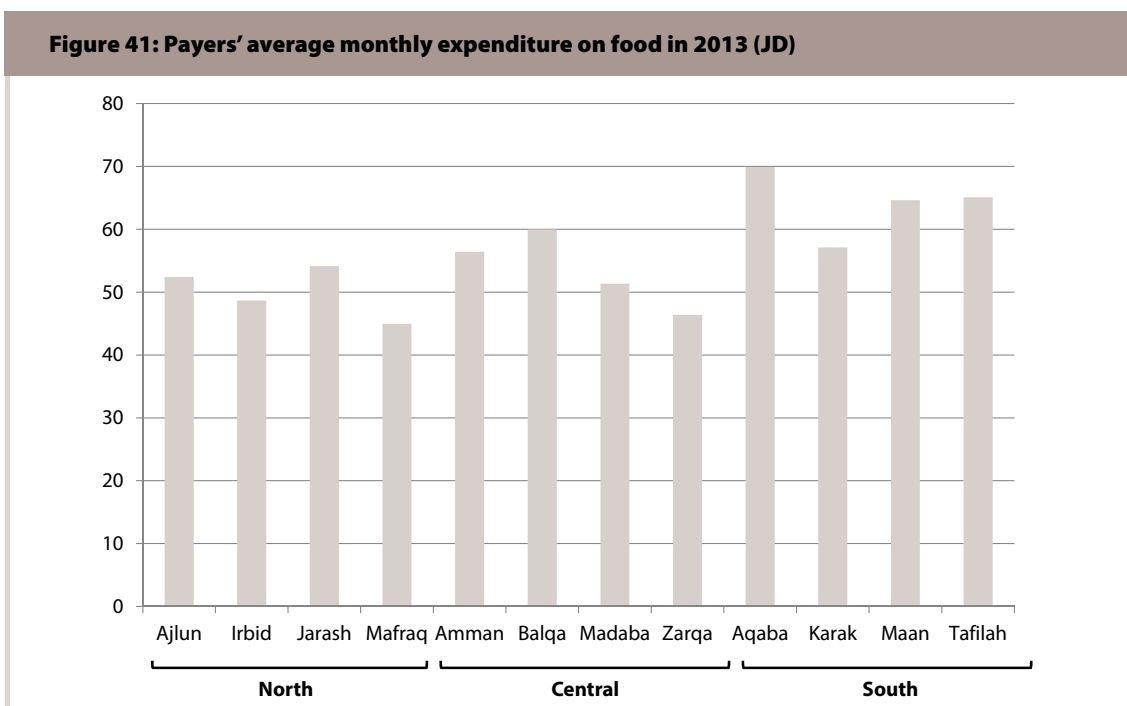
Figure 40 and Map 17 indicate that 67% of refugee cases reporting having expenditures on food, pay less than 50 JD a month, while 30% pay between 50 and 100 JD a month. Payers' overall average monthly expenditure on food is 51 JD although it varies by governorate as figure 41 shows

Figure 42 shows a statistically significant decrease in expenditures on food between 2012 and 2013, except for in Amman, where food expenditures have increased by 1%, and Tafilah.

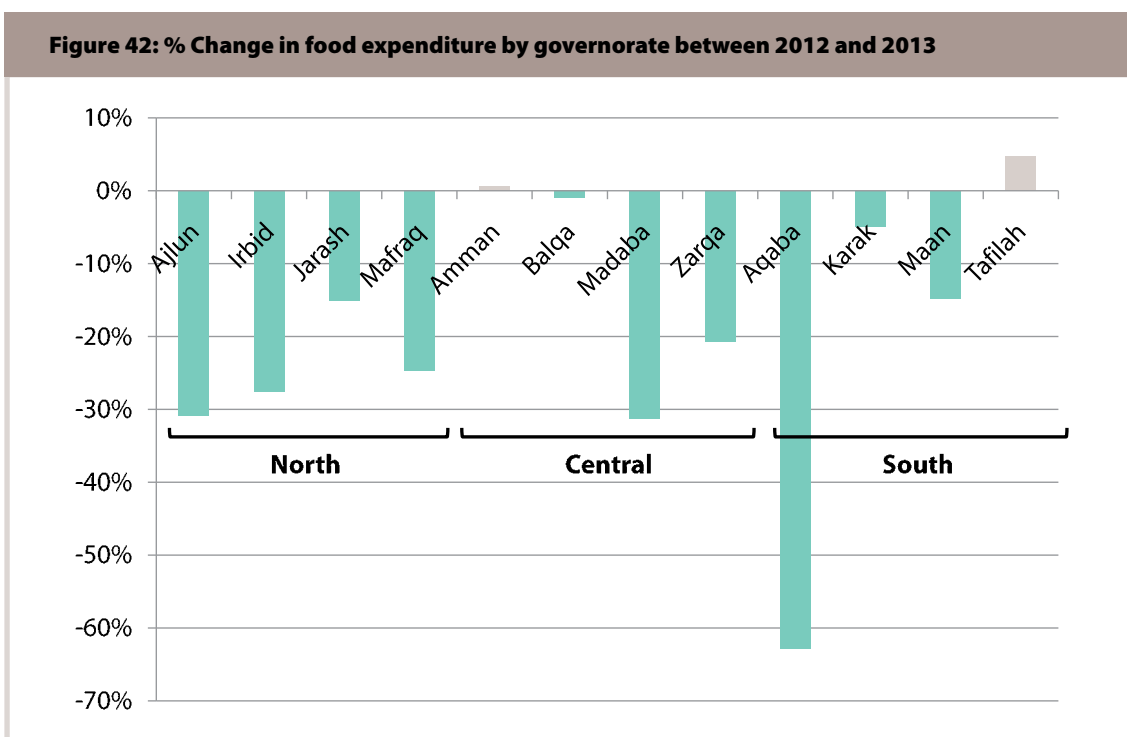
This decrease in food expenditures, especially in light of the fact that the food Consumer Price Index (CPI) has been increasing annually since 2010, coincides with the massive expansion of the WFP food voucher program, which began in August 2012. The WFP food voucher program provides monthly food vouchers of JD 24 per person to 98% of all non-camp refugees.



Source: UNHCR /IRD Home Visits 2013



Source: UNHCR /IRD Home Visits 2013

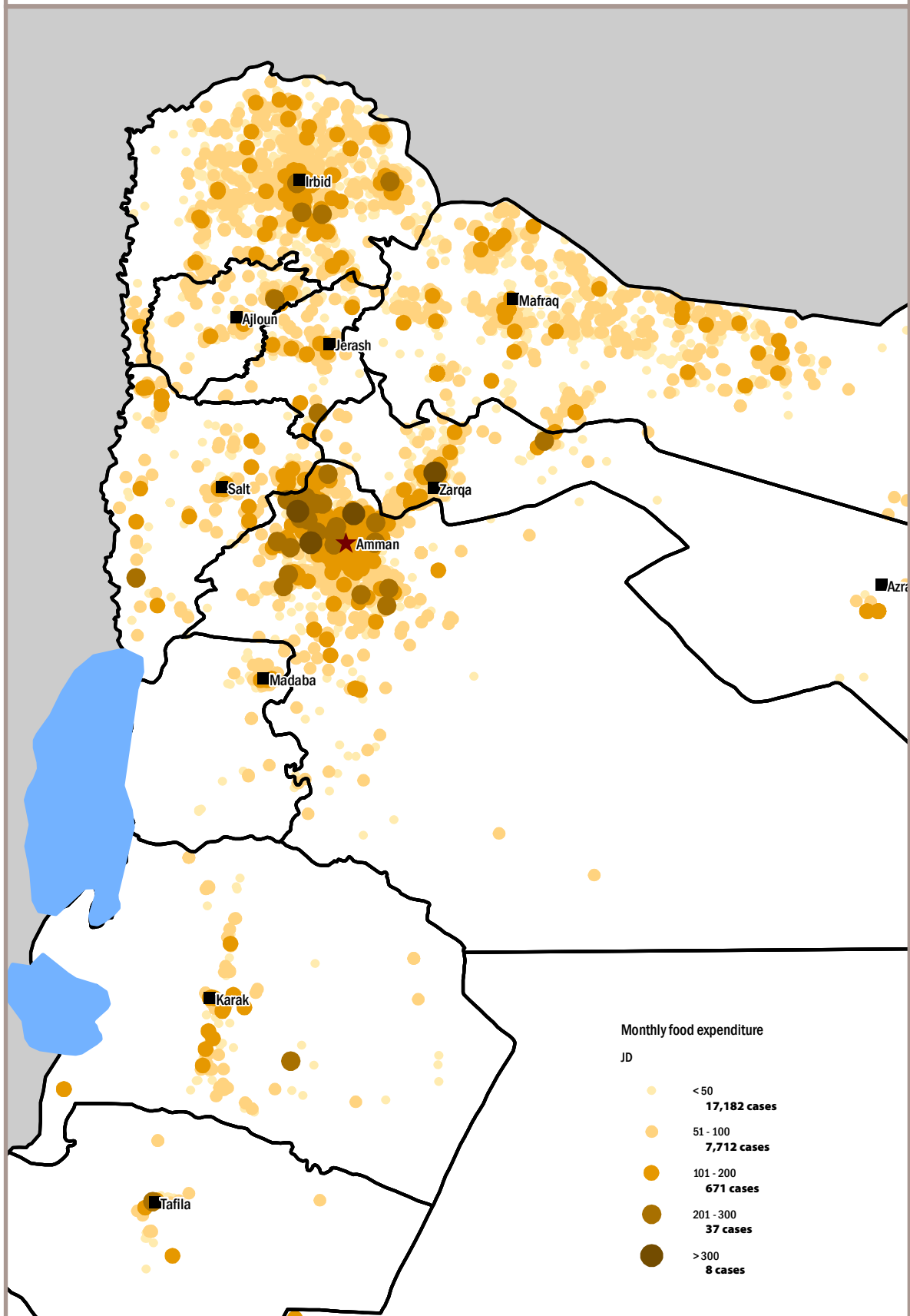


Source: UNHCR /IRD Home Visits 2012-2013

Map 17, which shows food expenditures by visited Syrian refugees in Jordan, also reveals socio-economic strata, with many of the more expensive neighborhoods in Jordan, such as West Amman, the Hossen neighborhood in Irbid and northern Zarqa showing higher expenditures on food.

This data about food expenditure provides a solid foundation for further assessment and monitoring of food security and usage among Syrian refugees in Jordan.

Map 17: Average monthly expenditure on food



1.4 Expenditure on utilities

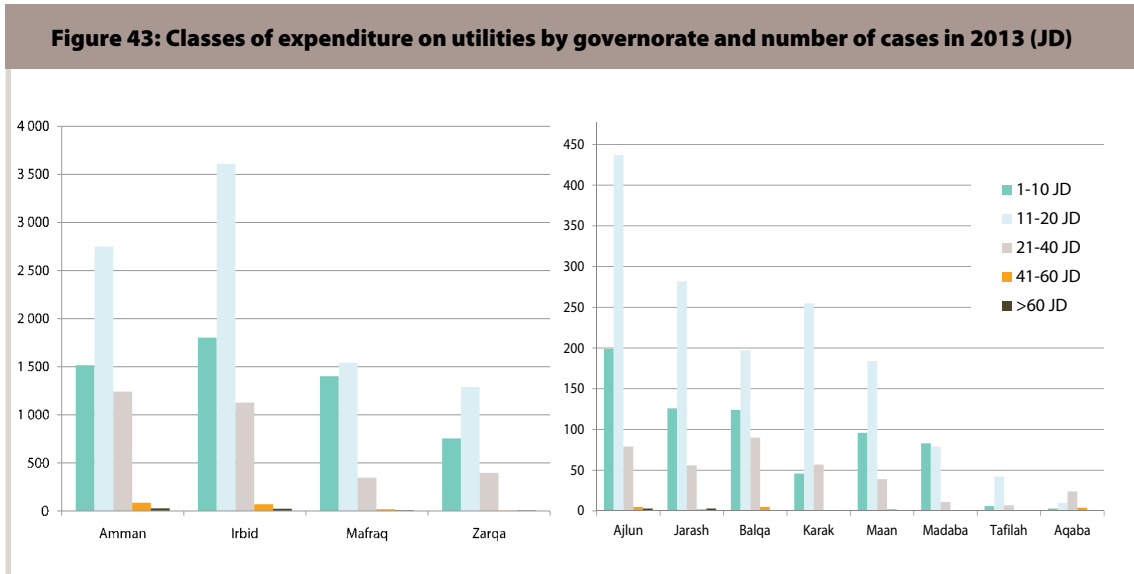
7.2% of household expenditure is on utilities (Figure 36). Figure 43 indicates that 30% of the households that report expenditures on utilities, pay less than 10 JD a month, 52% pay between 11 and 20 JD, and 17% pay between 21 and 40 JD. The average is 17.6 JD with some variations between the governorates (Figure 44).

As shown in Figure 45, a higher proportion of expenditures was consumed by utilities in 2013 than in the previous year. The proportion of expenditures consumed by utilities increased in most governorate, with the notable exceptions of Irbid, Madaba and Tafilah.

This country-wide trend is not surprising in light of the fact that the Government of Jordan eliminated the fuel subsidy in November 2012 and replaced it with targeted cash transfers in some cases. Additionally, in mid-August 2013, the National Electric Power Company (NEPCO) raised electricity tariffs by 15%. The decrease in expenditures on utilities in three governorates, particularly Irbid, warrants further study.

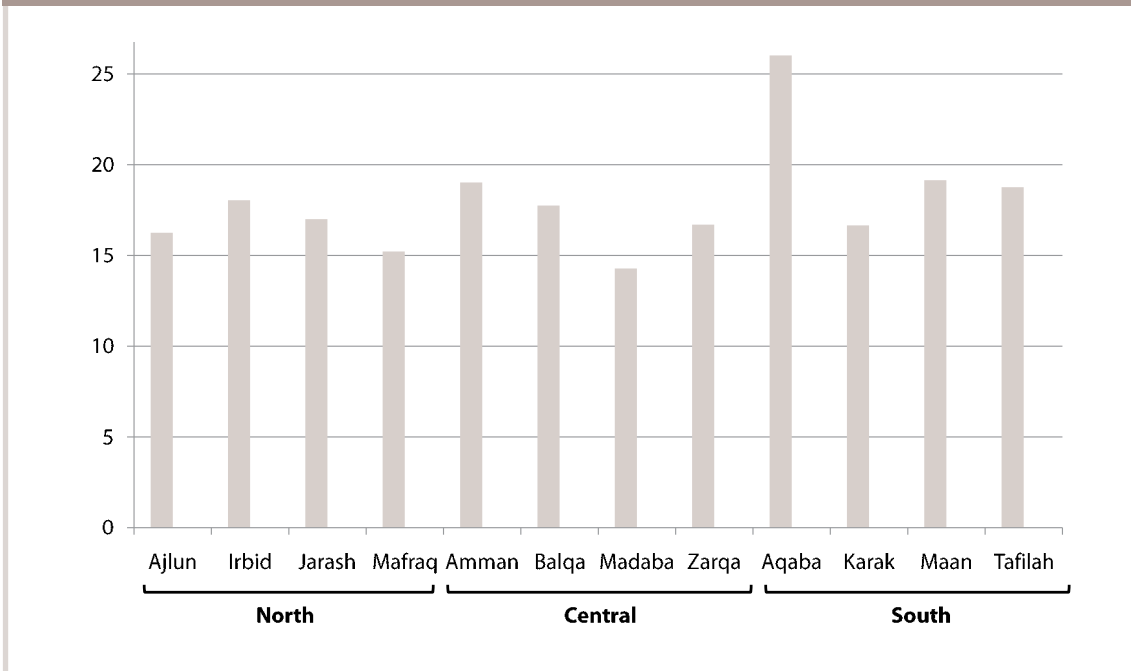


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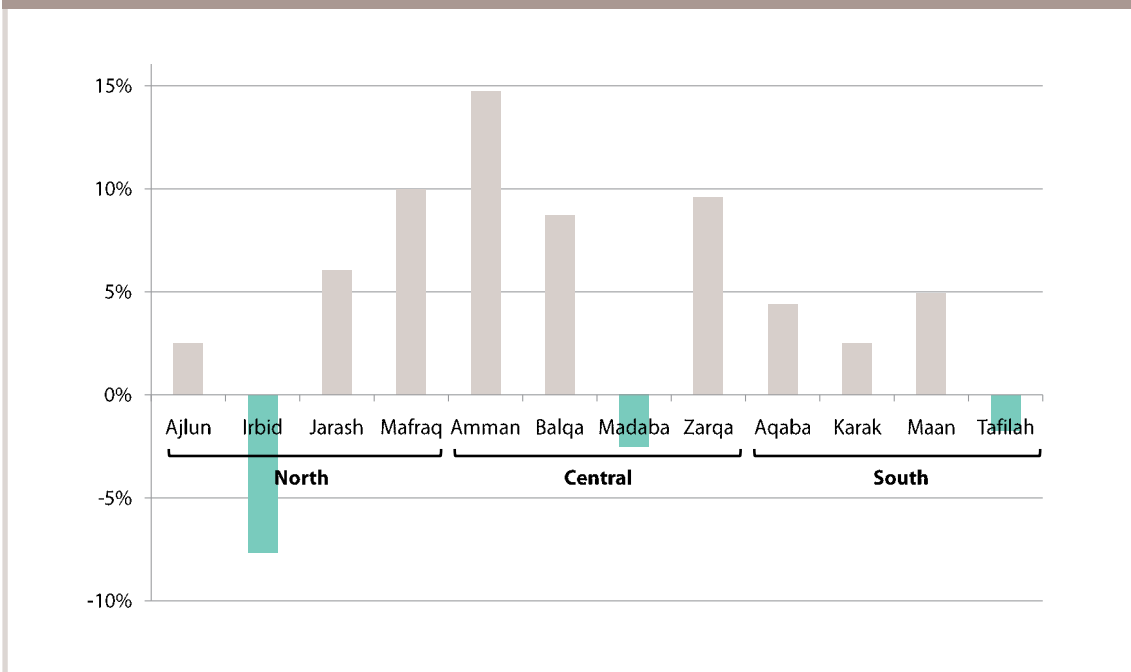
Source: UNHCR /IRD Home Visits 2013

Figure 44: Payers' average monthly expenditure on utilities in 2013 (JD)



Source: UNHCR /IRD Home Visits 2013

Figure 45: % Change in expenditure on utilities (2012-2013)



Source: UNHCR /IRD Home Visits 2012-2013

1.5 Other expenditures

Medical expenditures

Less than 3% of refugees country-wide reported any expenditure on medical care. As per a May 2012 Government of Jordan cabinet decree, Syrian refugees with valid registration receive free primary, secondary and some tertiary health care services at MoH facilities. Refugees who live far from MoH facilities are served by UNHCR-funded Jordan Health Aid Society (JHAS) clinics, Mobile Medical Units (MMUs) and other NGOs.

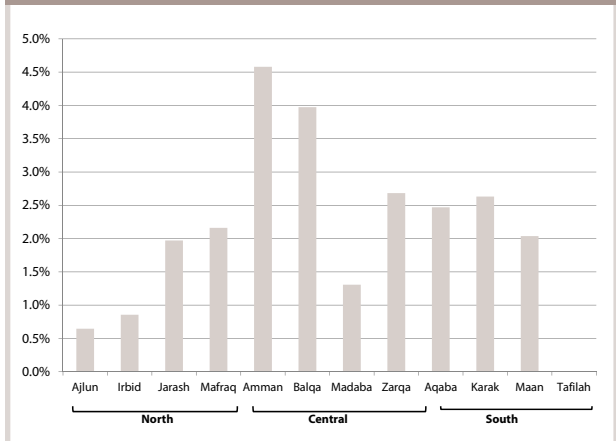
Figure 46 shows the percentage of refugees in each governorate who reported medical expenditures in January–October 2013. A larger proportion of refugees in Amman (around 5%) reported spending money on medical care, about JD 33 per month on average. Refugees in Karak reported a similar average expenditure, though fewer refugees reported spending on medical care there.

Amman and Karak have the highest average amount paid for medical care in any governorate, closely followed by refugees in Irbid, Maan and Jarash, while refugees in Ajlun and Zarqa paid around JD 20 on average (Figure 47).

The higher average expenditure and greater proportion of refugees spending money on medical care in Amman is related in part to the greater use of private healthcare among the refugee population there (Figure 63).

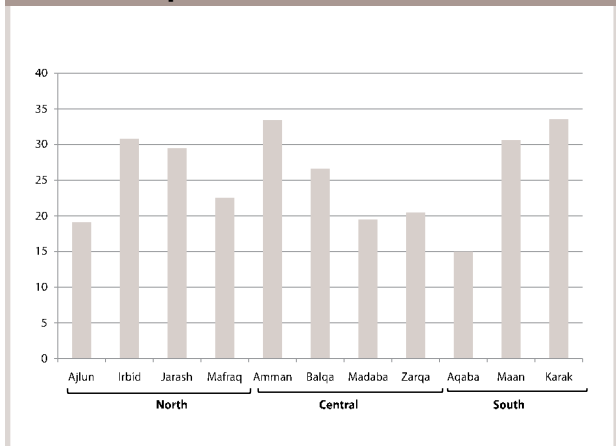
The higher average expenditure in Karak, however, can not be explained by greater use of private healthcare. Similarly, although 13% of refugees in Zarqa reported accessing private health care in 2013, the proportion of refugees that reported spending money on health care there and the average amount that they spent was lower than in other governorates.

Figure 46: % of cases visited reporting medical expenditures (2013)



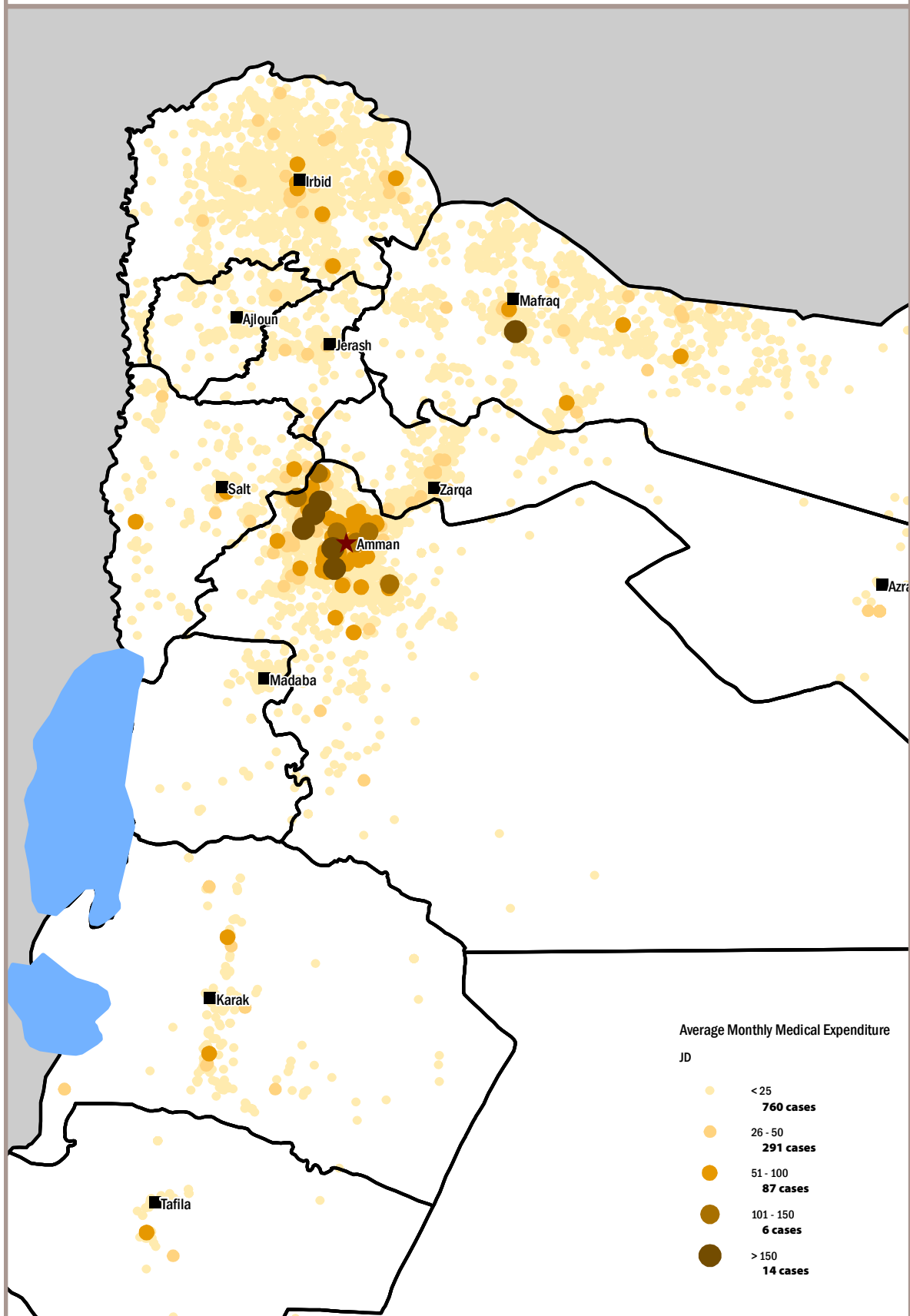
Source: UNHCR /IRD Home Visits 2013

Figure 47: Payers' average monthly medical expenditures in 2013 (JD)



Source: UNHCR /IRD Home Visits 2013

Map 18: Average monthly medical expenditure

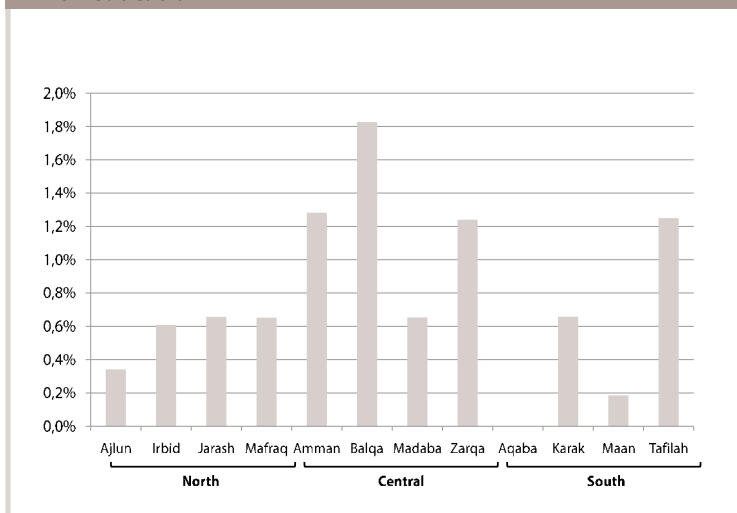


Education expenditures

As previously mentioned, average education expenditures are generally found to be low. Access to public education is provided by the Government of Jordan to registered refugees.

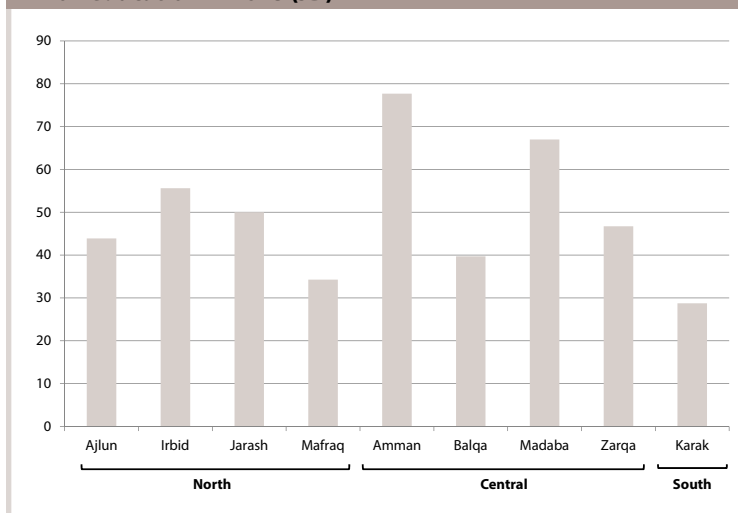
It must be noted that the average expenditures on education were calculated only among refugee families who reported expenditure on education. In other words, those families who did not spend money on education were not included in the average. Furthermore, only a small fraction of visited refugee families (less than 2% in each governorate) reported any expenditure on education. For those who did report education expenditures, the average amount ranged from JD 29 in Karak to nearly JD 80 in Amman. (Figures 48 and 49).

Figure 48: % of cases visited in 2013 reporting expenditures on education



Source: UNHCR /IRD Home Visits 2013

Figure 49: Payers' average monthly expenditures on education in 2013 (JD)



Source: UNHCR /IRD Home Visits 2013

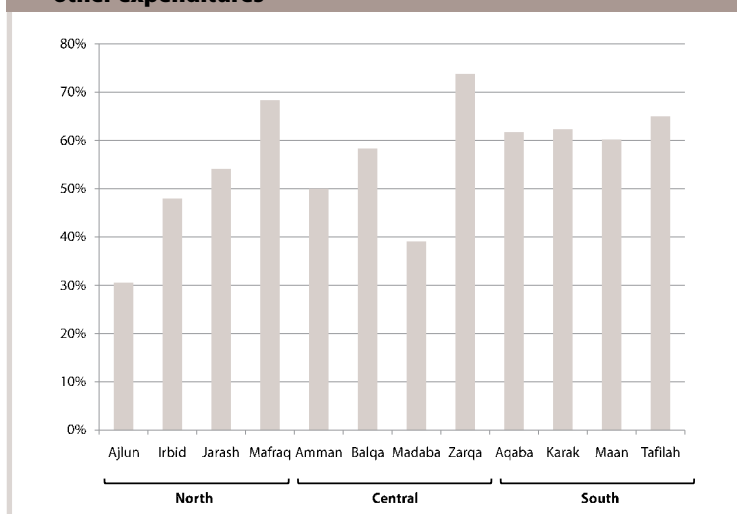


© Olivier Laban, Mafraq

Other expenditures

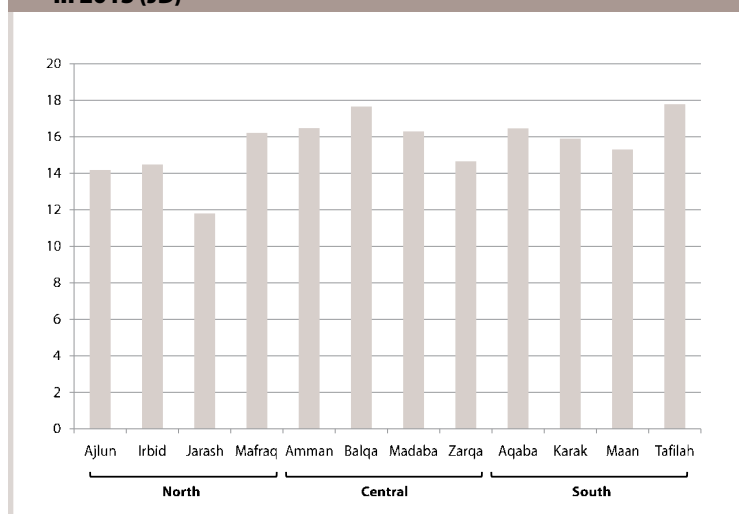
7.5% of expenditures were consumed by items that did not fall within the primary categories of rent, food, utilities, education and medical care (Figure 36), such as transportation, gas, milk, cleaning supplies, communication and diapers. The proportion of visited Syrian refugees who reported other expenditures varied significantly by governorate, from 31% in Ajlun, 48% in Irbid and 50% in Amman, to 68% in Mafrāq and 74% in Zarqa (Figure 50). The average reported expenditures on other expenses ranged from just under JD 12 in Jarash to nearly 18 JD in Balqa and Tafilah (Figure 51).

Figure 50: % of cases visited in 2013 reporting other expenditures

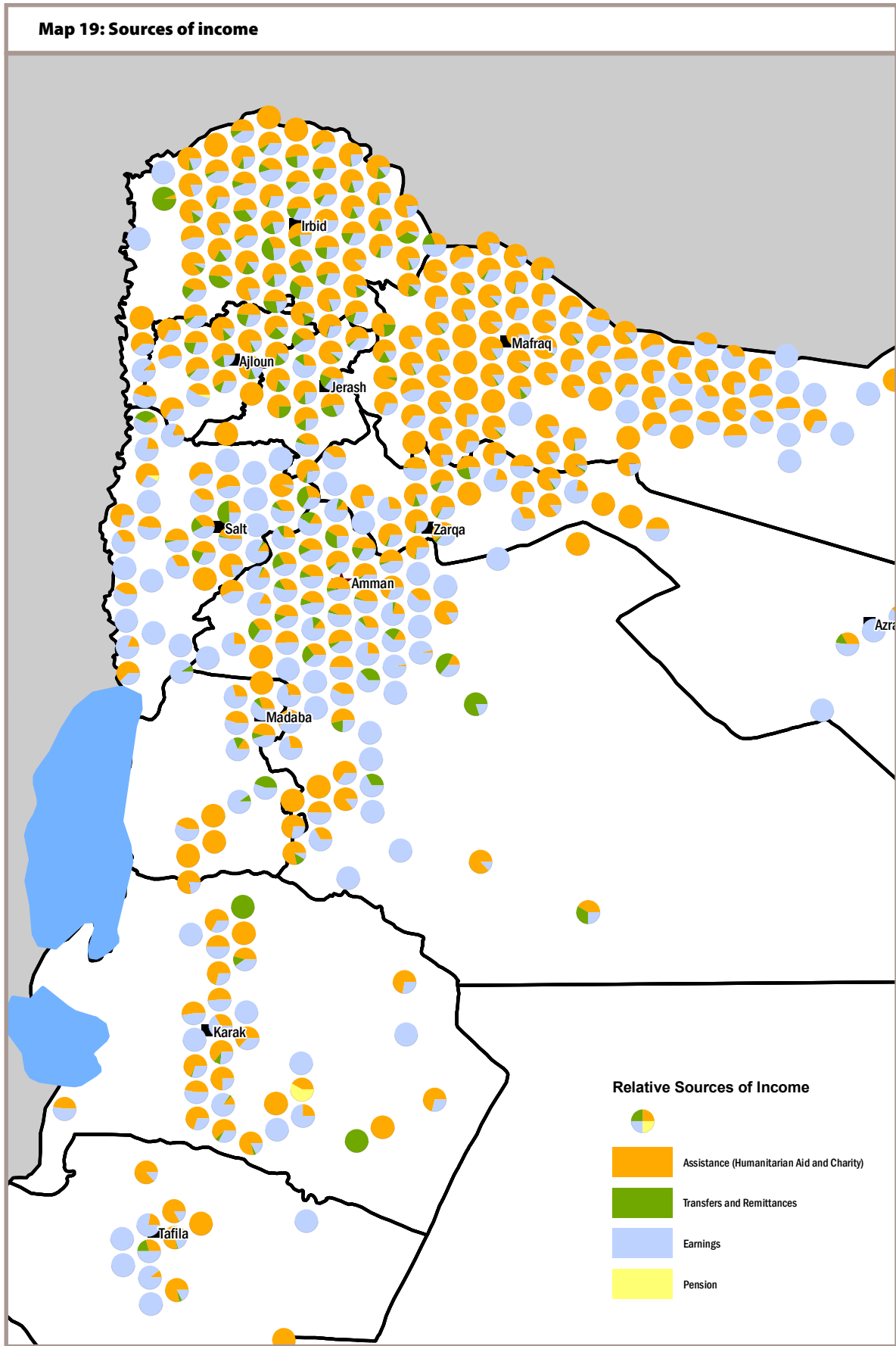


Source: UNHCR /IRD Home Visits 2013

Figure 51: Payers' average monthly other expenditures in 2013 (JD)



Source: UNHCR /IRD Home Visits 2013





SOURCES OF INCOME

52% of Syrian refugee reported income is from humanitarian assistance and charity, 27% from work, 13% from family and friends and 8% from remittances.

2.1 Sources of income by governorate

Figures 52 and 53 show the distribution of aggregate reported refugee income country-wide and by governorate by source (humanitarian assistance and charity, earnings, transfers and remittances, pension and other). It reveals significant use among refugee families of humanitarian assistance and charity, with over half of all reported income coming from this source.

The percentage of cases reporting receiving income from work increased between 2012 and 2013 from 28% to 36%, while the percentage of cases reporting income from humanitarian assistance and charity decreased from 63% to 49%. The percentage of cases reporting receiving income from transfers and remittances and other sources also increased (Figure 54).

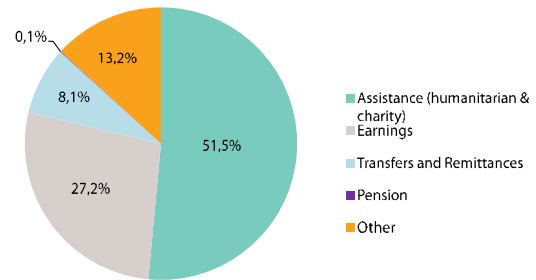
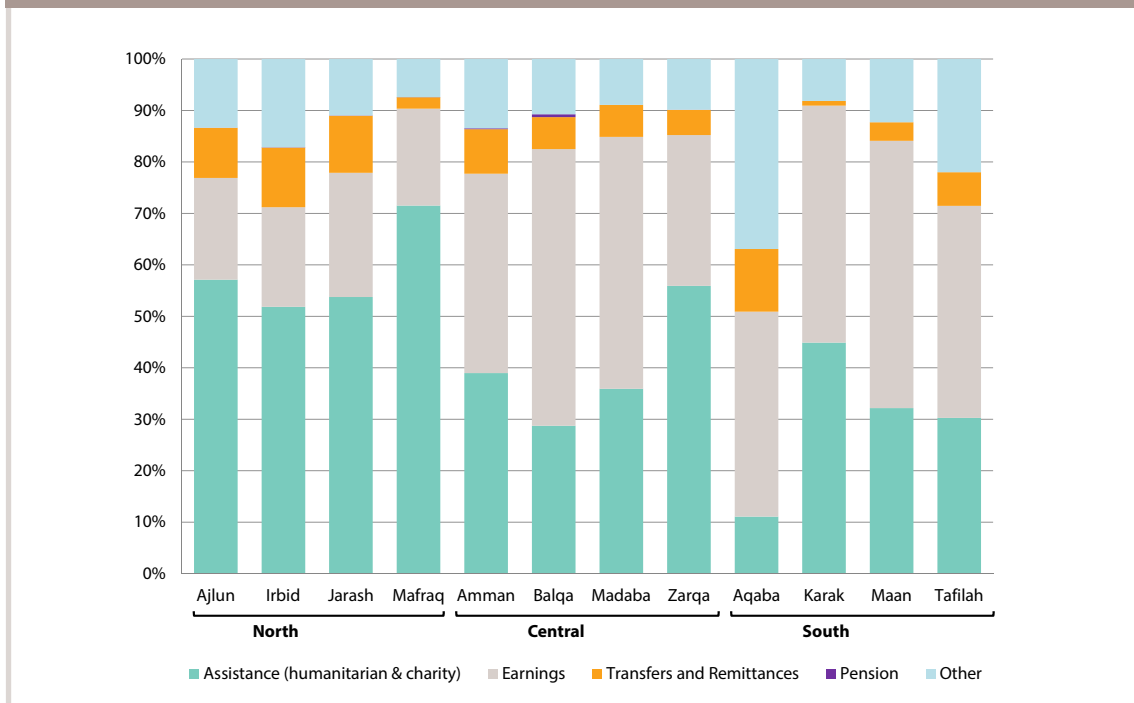


Figure 52: Distribution of total reported income (2013)

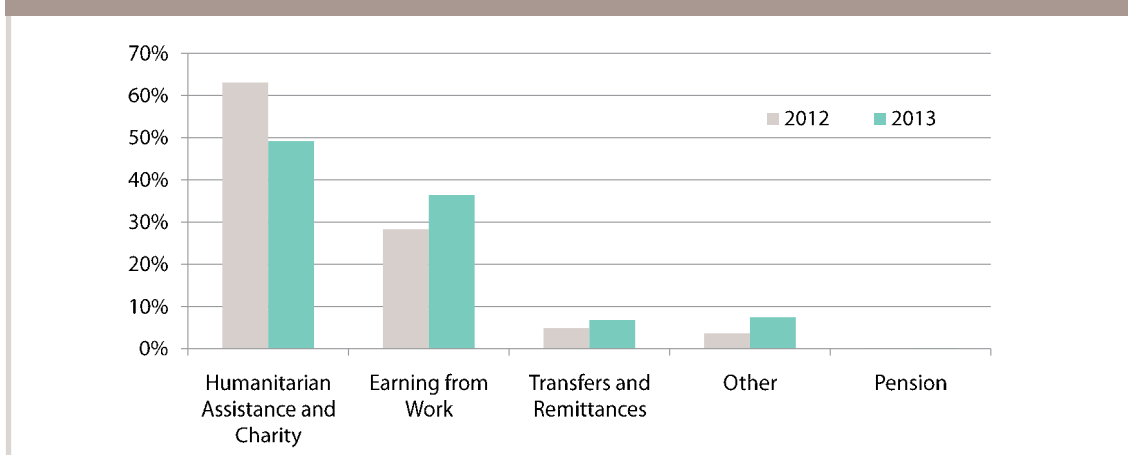
Source: UNHCR /IRD Home Visits 2013

Figure 53: Relative sources of income by governorate (2013)



Source: UNHCR /IRD Home Visits 2013

Figure 54: % of the cases reporting receiving income by type of income source (2012-2013)



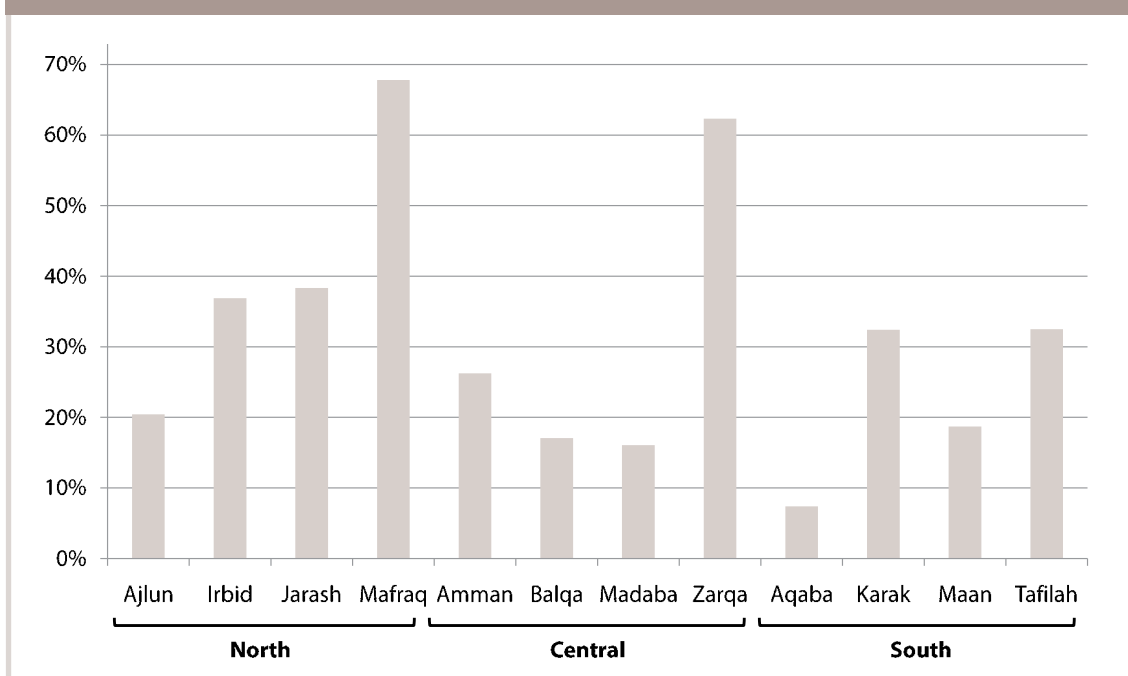
Source: UNHCR/IRD Home Visits 2012-2013

2.2

Income from humanitarian assistance and charity

Figure 55 shows that over 60% of Syrian refugee cases in Mafraq and Zarqa reported receiving assistance from humanitarian organizations or charities while only 26% of refugees in Amman and 20% in Ajlun reported receiving this type of assistance. In Irbid, Jerash, Karak and Tafilah the percentage is slightly above 30%. Balqa, Madaba, Maan and Aqaba are the only governorates where less than 20% reported receiving this type of assistance.

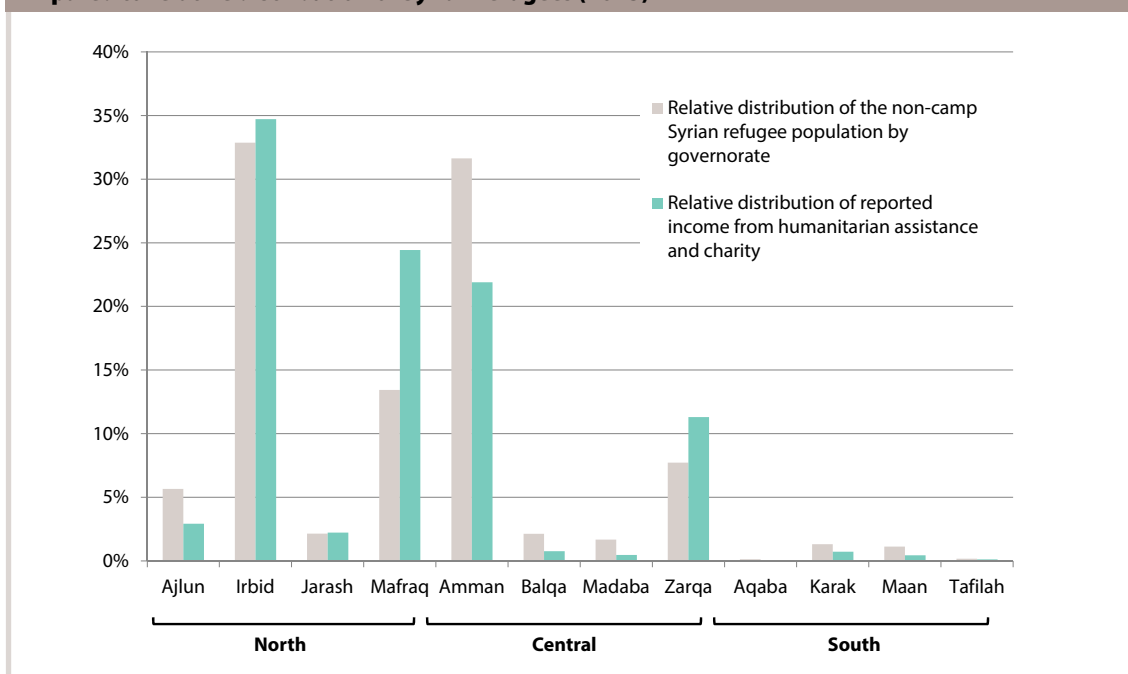
Figure 55: % of cases visited reporting income from humanitarian assistance and charity (2013)



Source: UNHCR/IRD Home Visits 2013

Compared to the relative distribution of Syrian refugee cases by governorate (Figure 3), home visit findings suggest that Syrian refugees in Mafraq (+11%), Zarqa (+4%) and Irbid (+2%) receive a greater amount of assistance per person on average, while Amman receives much less (-10%).

Figure 56: Relative distribution of reported income from humanitarian assistance and charity compared to relative distribution of Syrian refugees (2013)



Source: UNHCR/IRD Home Visits 2013

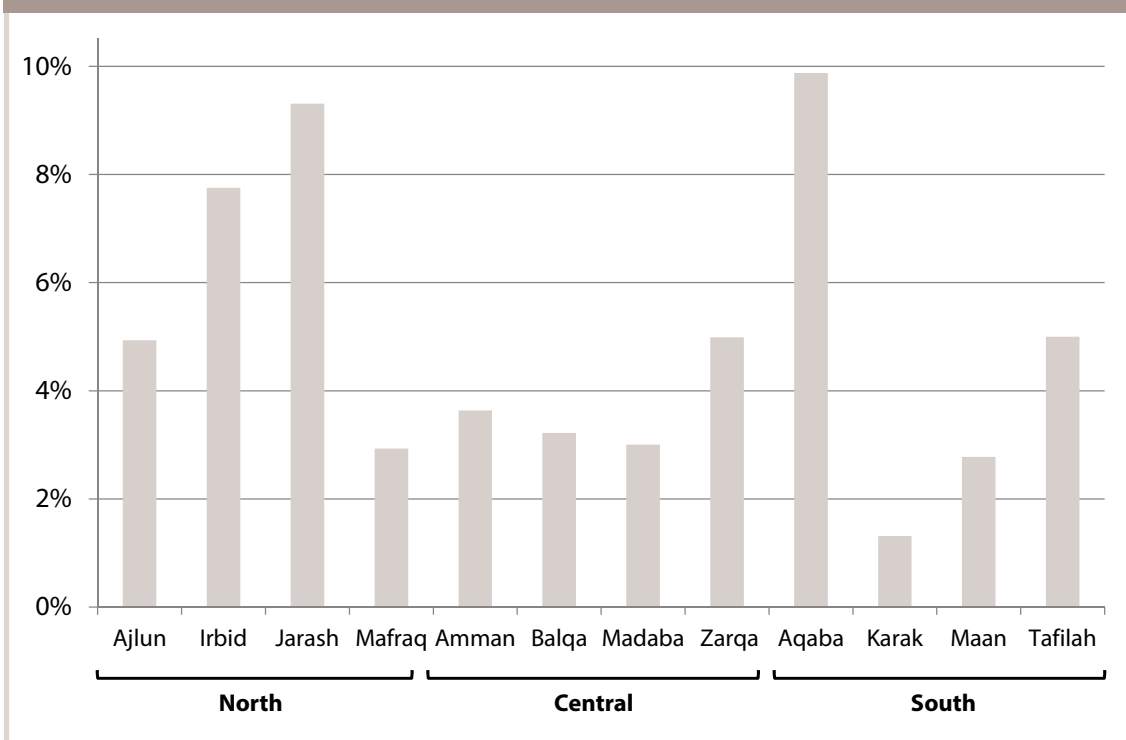
2.3 Income from transfers and remittances

Figure 57 shows the percentage of cases that reported receiving income from financial transfers and remittances in January-October 2013 in each governorate. Jarash and Aqaba (more than 9%) have the highest percentage of cases reporting receiving income from transfers and remittances, followed by Irbid (8%). In the other governorates 5% or less reported receiving this type of income. Irbid received the largest share of aggregate transfers and remittances to Syrian refugees in Jordan.

Figure 58 compares the distribution of the Syrian refugee population with the distribution of reported income from remittances and financial transfers by governorate in order to ascertain which areas received greater or more frequent amounts of remittances and transfers. In 2013, refugees in Irbid Governorate received a greater proportion of the aggregated remittances and transfers (+16.5%) than would be expected based on the number of refugees living there, while Mafraq (non camp) saw a lower amount of remittances and transfers received (-8.6%) than would be expected.

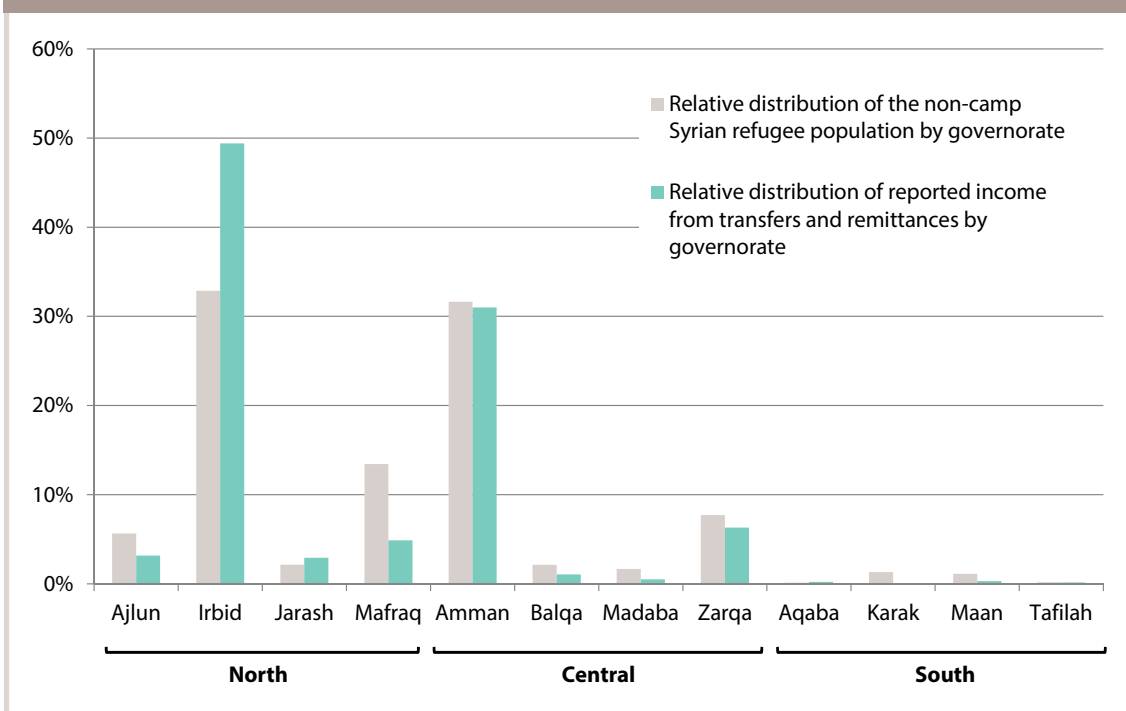
As previously mentioned in relation to Figures 13 and 14, more female-headed households than male-headed households reported receiving income from transfers and remittances in January-October 2013. 62% of all visited cases who reported receiving transfers and remittances during this period were female-headed households. In Irbid, the proportion of female-headed households among cases who reported receiving income from transfers and remittances during this period was even higher (66%).

Figure 57: % of visited cases reporting income from transfers and remittances (2013)



Source: UNHCR /IRD Home Visits 2013

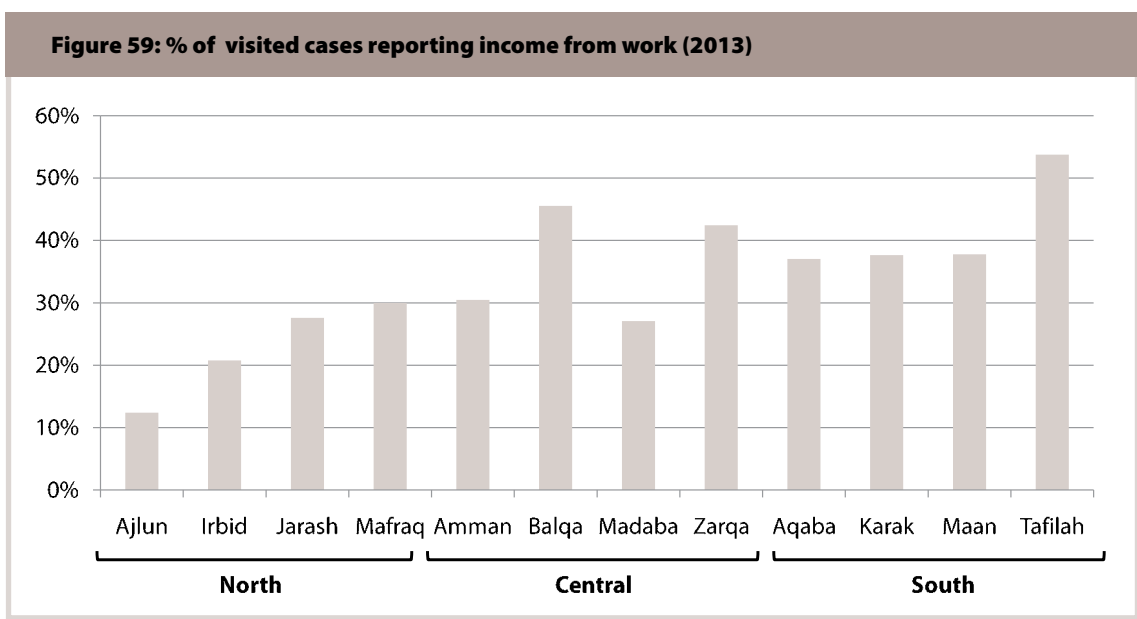
Figure 58: Relative distribution of reported income from transfers and remittances (2013)



Source: UNHCR /IRD Home Visits 2013

2.4 Income from work

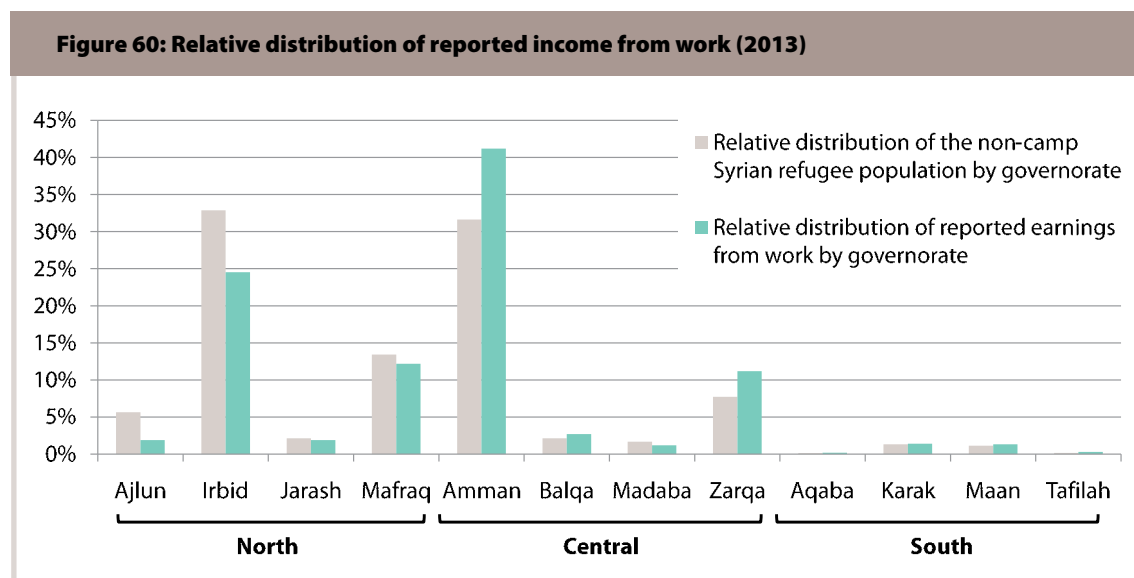
As shown by Figure 52, over one quarter of aggregate refugee income in January- October 2013 came from earnings. As seen in Figure 59, which shows the percentage of visited refugee cases in each governorate that reported income from work during this period, Tafilah (54%), Balqa (46%) and Zarqa (42%) had the greatest proportion of refugee households reporting income from work, while Ajlun had the lowest proportion of refugees reporting income from work (12%). It is important to note that the 2013 Home Visit data only covers January-October 2013, and thus does not reflect income earned from seasonal agricultural work in November and December 2013. Furthermore, this data does not mean that refugees had a continuous monthly income in 2013. It rather reflects that in 2013 they generated income for certain unspecified periods of time.



Source: UNHCR/IRD Home Visits 2013



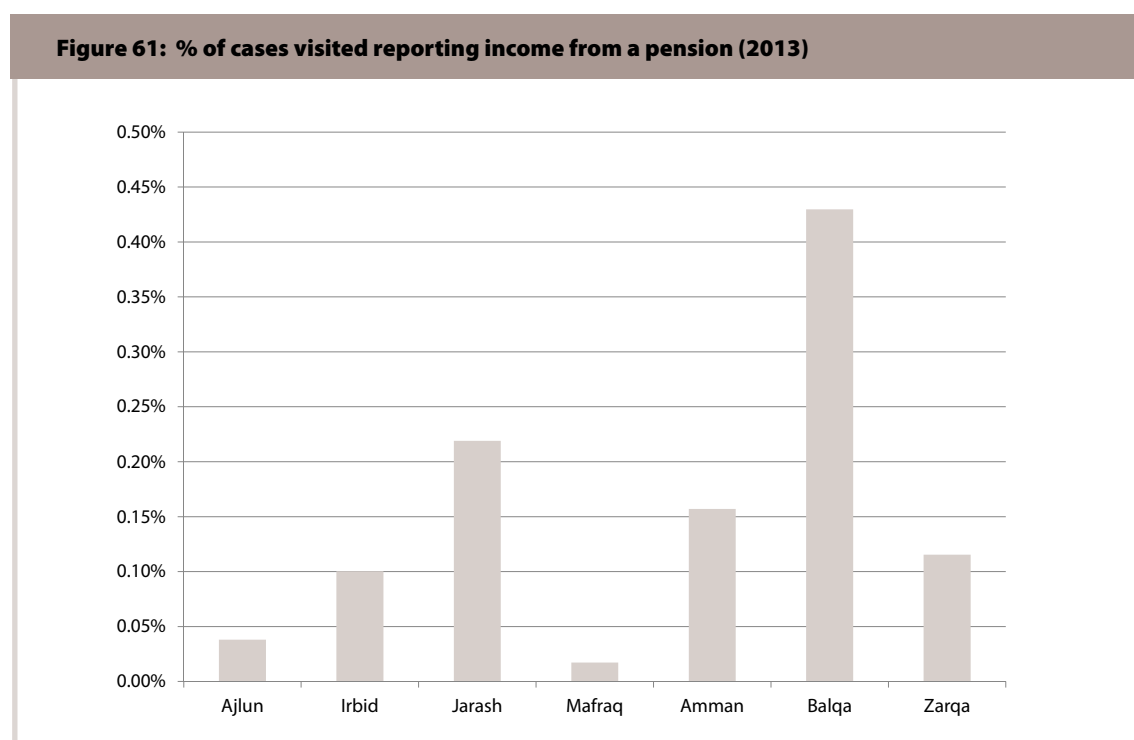
Amman had a higher relative distribution of aggregate income earned through work (+10%) than would be expected based on the number of refugees living there, while the relative distribution of aggregate income in Irbid was much lower (-8%) relative to the total refugee population (Figure 59). This is partly due to the fact that a larger proportion of refugee households in Amman reported earning money from work (31%) compared to households in Irbid (21%). Higher salaries in Amman could also contribute to greater aggregate income.



Source: UNHCR /IRD Home Visits 2013

2.5 Income from pension

0.1% of all visited refugee cases reported income from a pension (Figure 61).

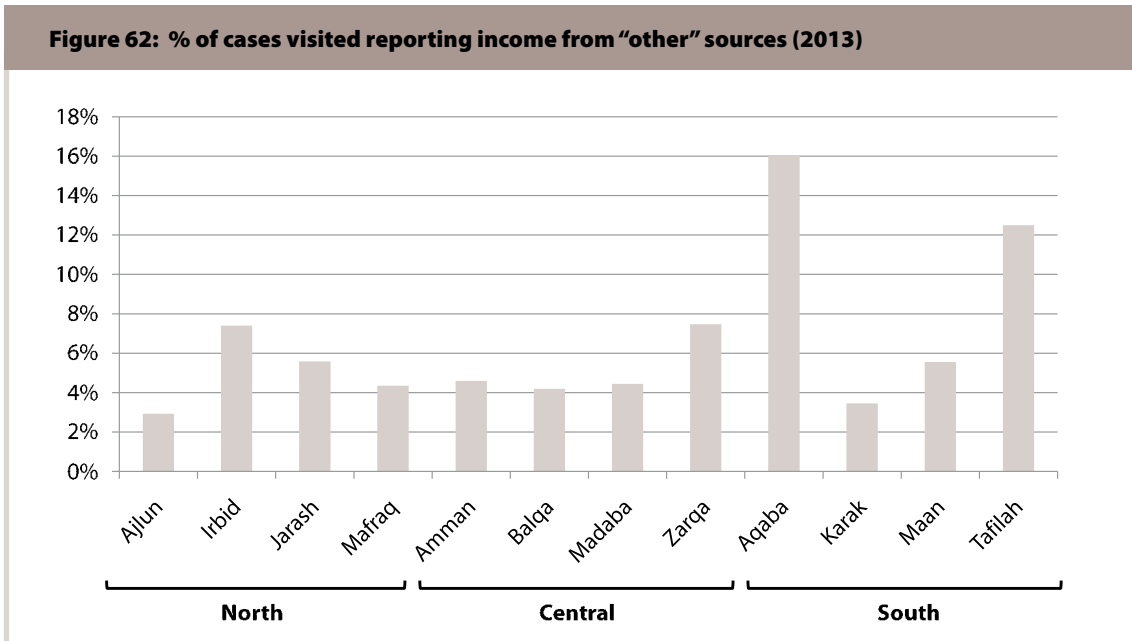


Source: UNHCR /IRD Home Visits 2013

2.6

Income from other sources

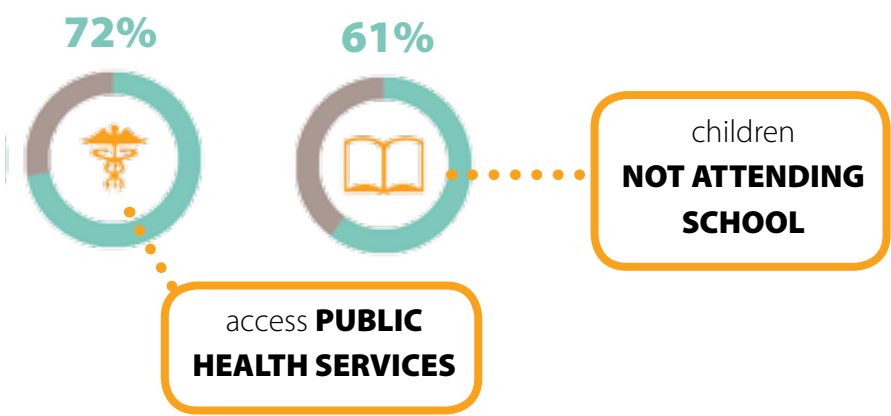
Figure 52 shows that 13% of the total reported income comes from other sources. Other sources of income are defined as money from family and friends in Jordan. The percentage of cases visited reporting income from “other” sources lies in between 4% and 6% in half of the governorates. Exceptions are Ajlun and Karak (less than 4%), Zarqa and Irbid (more than 7%) and Aqaba and Tafilah (more than 10%) (Figure 62). This could be linked to generosity of tribal leaders of the Huwaytat tribal confederation.



Source: UNHCR/IRD Home Visits 2013



6- HEALTH & EDUCATION





HEALTH CARE

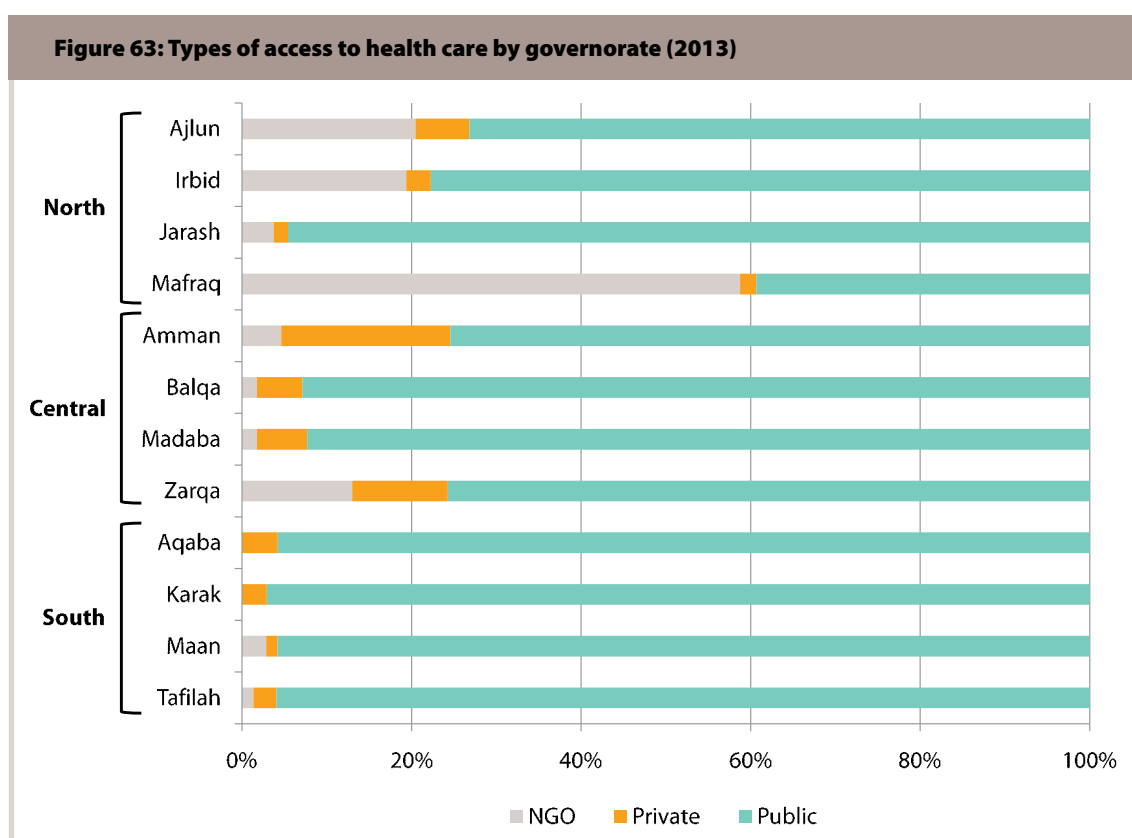
Medical care is provided for free by the Government of Jordan to UNHCR registered refugees. Less than 3% of visited refugees reported any expenditure on medical care. 72% of refugees reported accessing public health services, 20% accessed NGO services and 8% accessed private health care.

1.1 Health care types

Figure 63 shows the types of health care used by visited Syrian refugees in each governorate. The vast majority (72%) of visited Syrian refugees reported accessing health care through public facilities. As previously mentioned, a Government of Jordan Cabinet decree in May 2012 provided for free health care services for all Syrian refugees.

Mafrq is an anomaly in this regard, with only 39% of non-camp Syrian refugees reporting that they accessed public health care in 2013. As Figure 63 and Map 20 demonstrate, refugees in Mafrq rely heavily on health care provided by NGOs.

Although the average is only 8%, 20% of Syrian refugees in Amman and 11% in Zarqa governorates reported accessing health care through private facilities (Figure 63). Map 20 shows that most of the refugees in Zarqa who accessed private health care live in Zarqa City.



Source: UNHCR /IRD Home Visits 2013

Map 20: Types of access to health care (as reported by refugees)

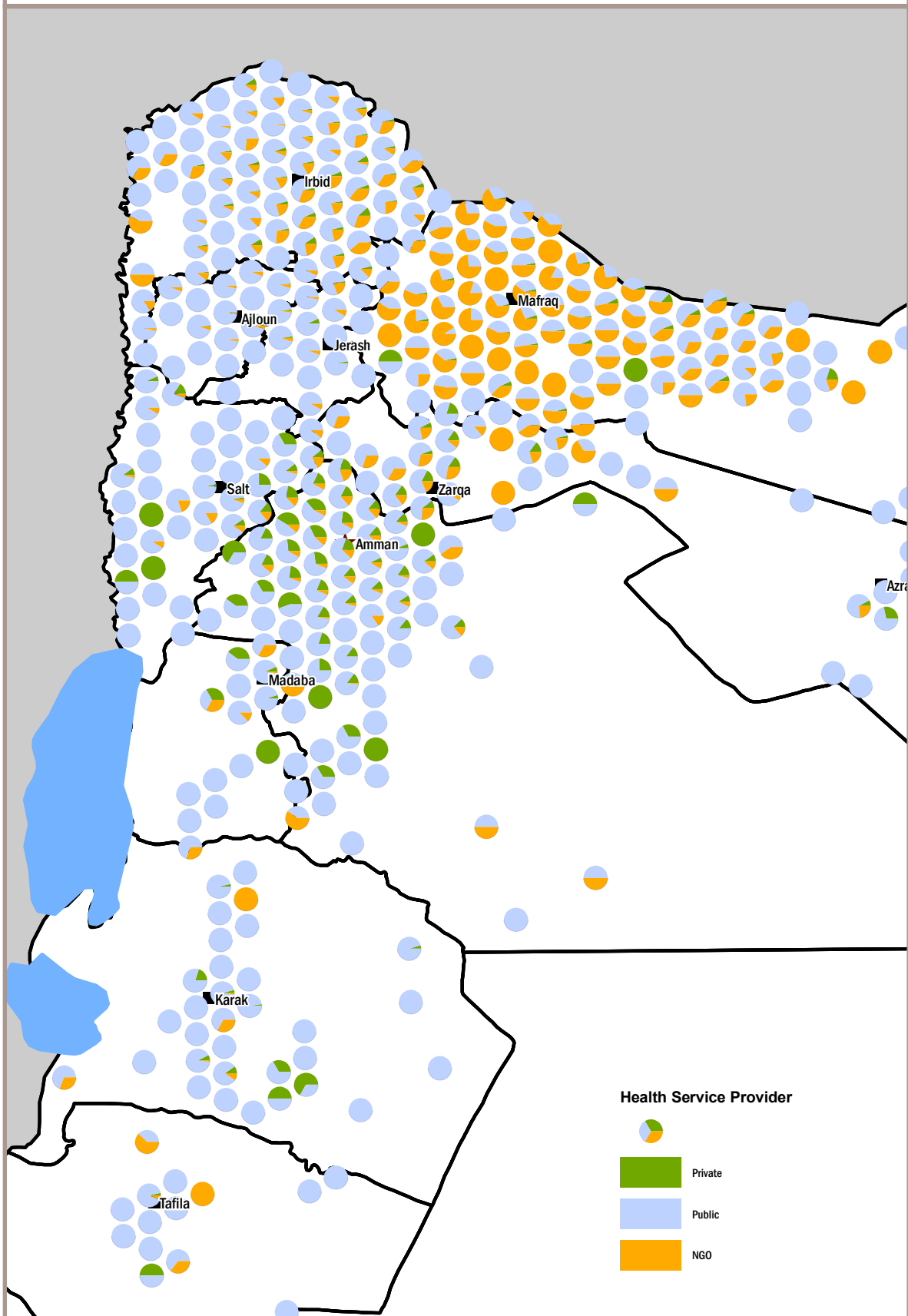
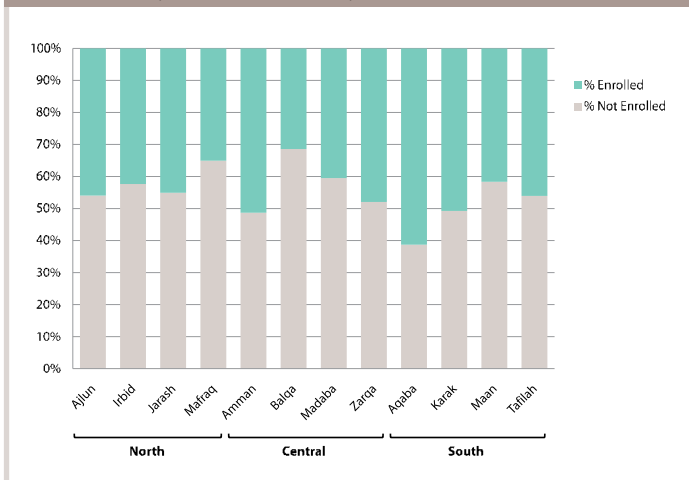


Figure 64: Enrolment of school-age children during academic year 2012-2013 by governorate



Source: UNHCR /IRD Home Visits 2012-2013



EDUCATION

61% of children are not attending school which is of great concern for the future of Syria.

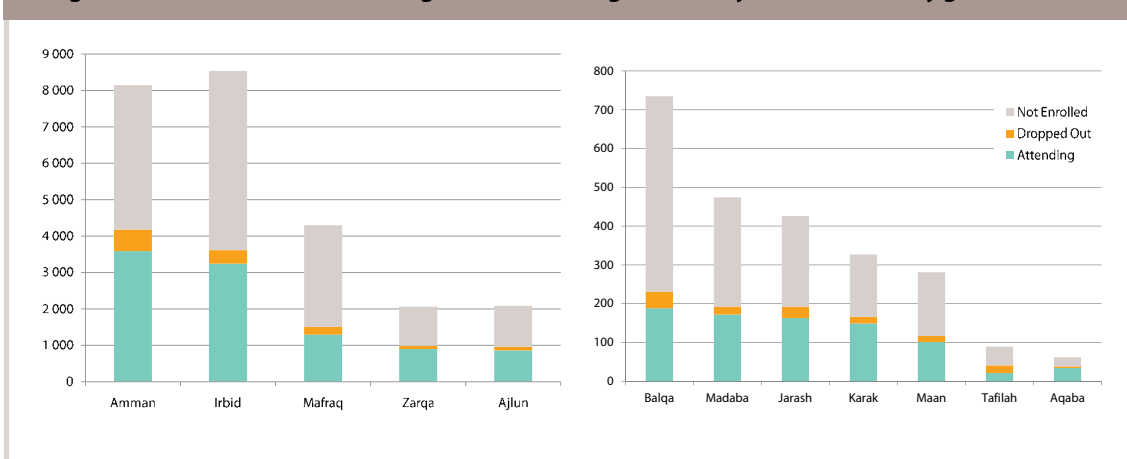
2.1

Attendance of school aged children during academic year 2012–2013

Home visit surveys conducted during the 2012-2013 academic year (September-June) indicated that over half of Syrian school-age children in Jordan were not attending school (Figure 64). Up to 5% of children reported having dropped out (Figure 65). It is important to note that it was not possible to establish whether those children had dropped out in Syria or in Jordan, or the point in time that the child left school. This data must be taken as an indicator to drive further investigation.

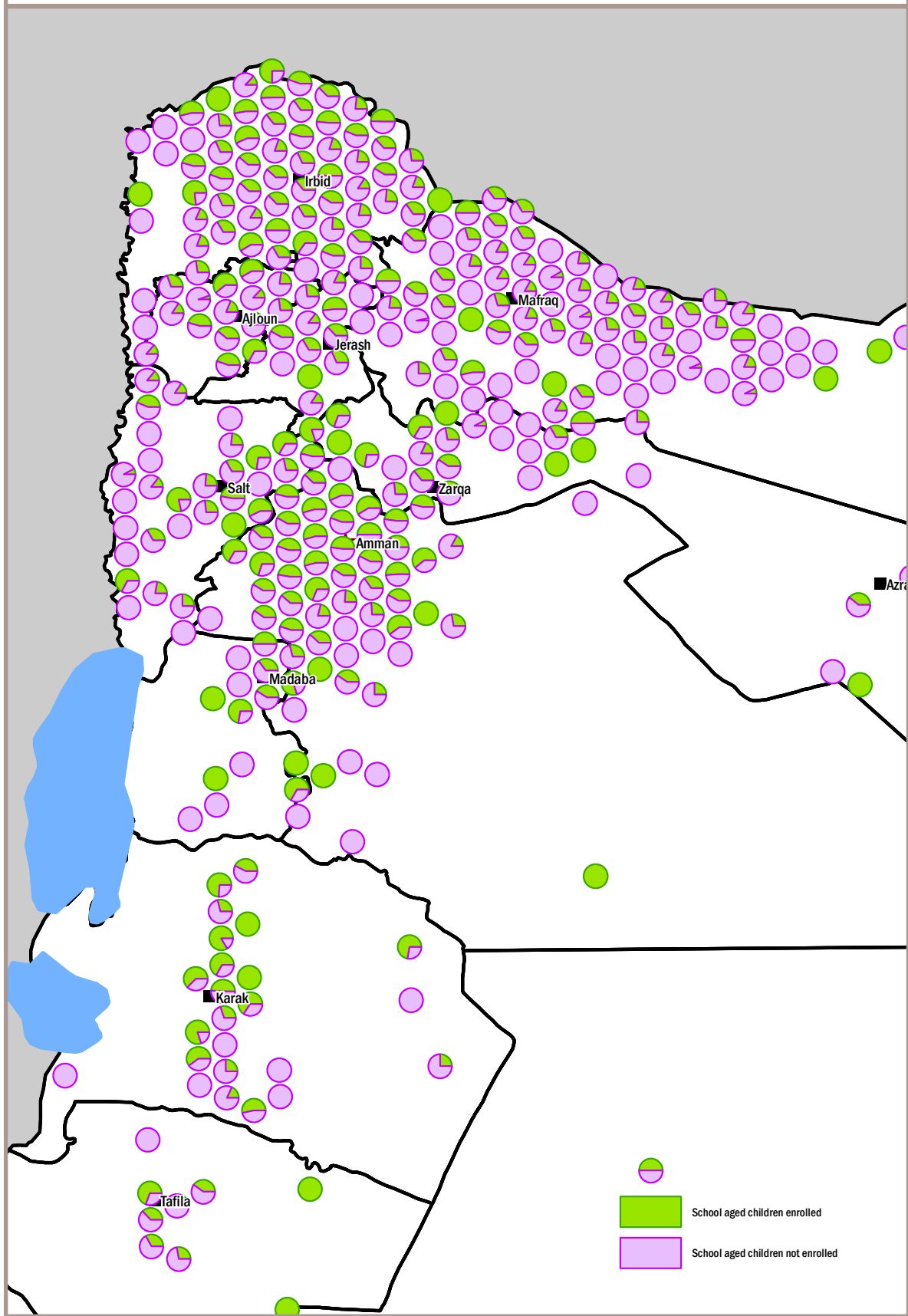
Balqa and Mafraq had the lowest enrolment rates (31% and 35%, respectively), while Amman, Karak and Aqaba had the highest enrolment rates (51%, 51% and 61%, respectively). Reasons for dropping out of school may include violence and intimidation at school, challenges in adjusting to the Jordanian curriculum, inability to catch up after missing months or even years of schooling and working in order to earn money for their families.

Figure 65: Attendance of school-age children during academic year 2012-2013 by governorate



Source: UNHCR /IRD Home Visits 2012-2013

Map 21: School enrollment among school-age children



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An annex with the baseline data of all the figures can be found on <http://data.unhcr.org/jordan/homevisits>



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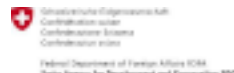
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