

INTEROS Mission in Jordan

Summary of Beneficiary Selection conducted in the framework of INTEROS Inter-Sectorial Emergency Project in Irbid Governorate

March 2014

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1. Project Summary

<p>Objective: To provide vital relief assistance through improvement of overall living conditions</p> <p>Expected result: Improved living conditions for Syrian crisis affected population in Jordan through shelter rehabilitation, protection monitoring and hygiene kits distribution</p> <p>Sectors: Protection and Shelter</p> <p>Grant: ECHO funded</p> <p>Dates: August 2013 – May 2014</p> <p>Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Rehabilitation of shelters of 200 Syrian and vulnerable Jordanian households, with focus on WASH facilities and security of the shelter¹.b. Distribution of four rounds of hygiene kits to 460 households, including those selected for shelterc. Continuous protection monitoring and referral, of original case load and new cases identified through outreach <p>Location: Three districts in the governorate of Irbid, across 14 villages.</p>

¹ Physical security such as locks and secure windows, and perceptions on safety and security of members in the HH

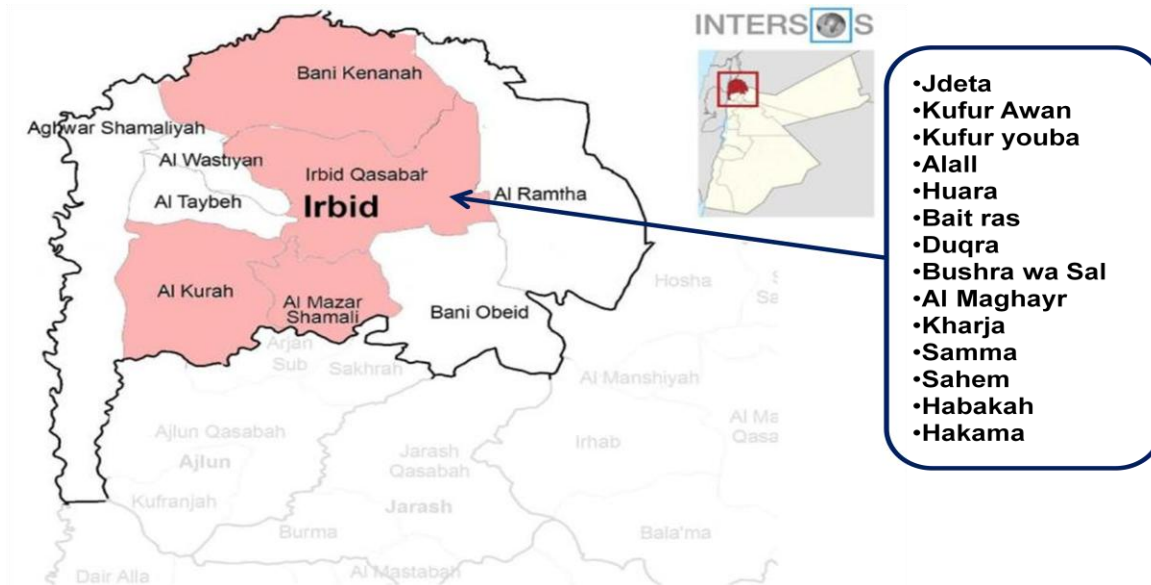


Figure 1: project locations

2. Beneficiary Selection Needs Assessment Methodology

Rapid Screening August 2013

An initial rapid screening of households in Irbid Governorate was conducted in August 2013, using CBO Al Nama' Al Thaqafiva database of Syrian families. INTERSOS then designed a *Vulnerability Matrix*, composed of 6 macro vulnerabilities: demographics of household, health, security, women specific concerns, child specific concerns and HH economy. Families identified as vulnerable across one or more categories, as well as families presenting special protection concerns, were flagged for further household visits.

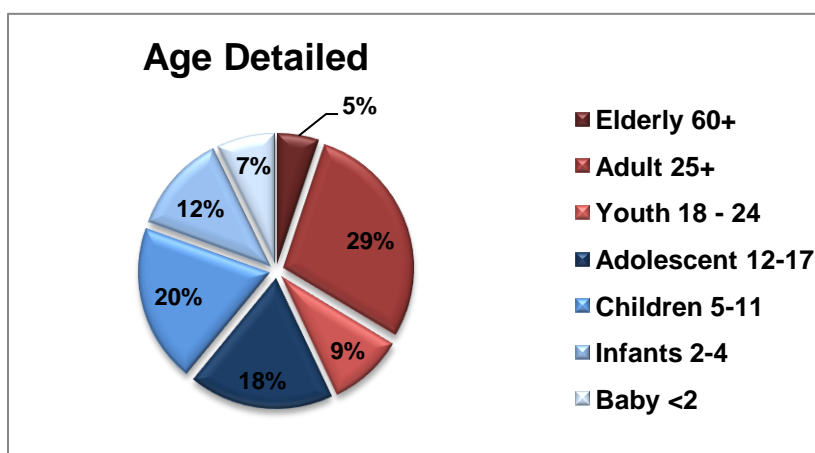
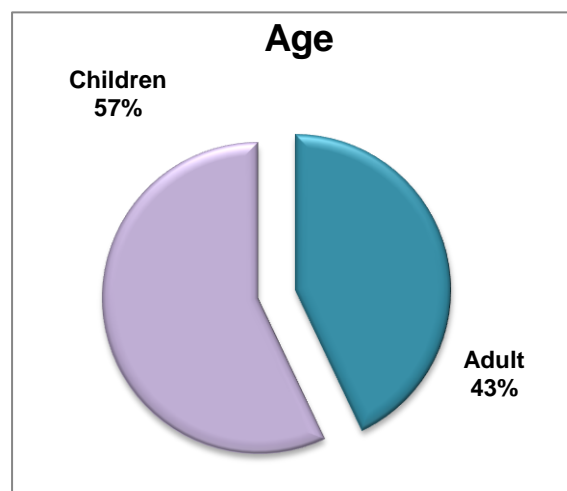
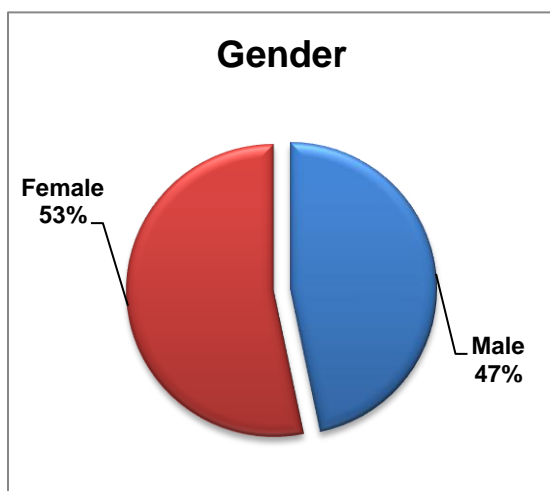
House to House Assessment Dec 2013 - Feb 2014

INTER SOS assessed 502 households in total, using a detailed *Household Vulnerability Form* broken down into the same six macro vulnerabilities (demographics of household, health, security, women specific concerns, child specific concerns and HH economy) and a *Shelter Technical Assessment Form for the technical aspects* (i.e: Water Leaking, sealing and wall Plastering & paint etc). Field teams split among different villages, working with local CBOs to locate addresses and contact families. Simultaneously, the teams conducted outreach in order to identify newly arrived refugees and Jordanian families not already included in the initial screening.

3. Beneficiary Selection Needs Assessment Results

HOUSEHOLD DEMOGRAPHICS

- **502 households** - approximately **3385 individuals** were assessed, of which **35% were Jordanians**.
- **Number of people sleeping in each room:** highs of 17, lows of 1, **average of 3**
- **Number of members per household:** highs of 32, lows of 1, **average of 7**
- **Number of families per household:** highs of 6, lows of 1, **average of 2**
- Across the population surveyed, **48% were male and 52% female, 43% were adults and 57% children.**
- Amongst adults, the gender divide was 57% female, 43% male. Among children, 51% female, 49% male.
- **The elderly (60+) made up 5% of the surveyed population.**

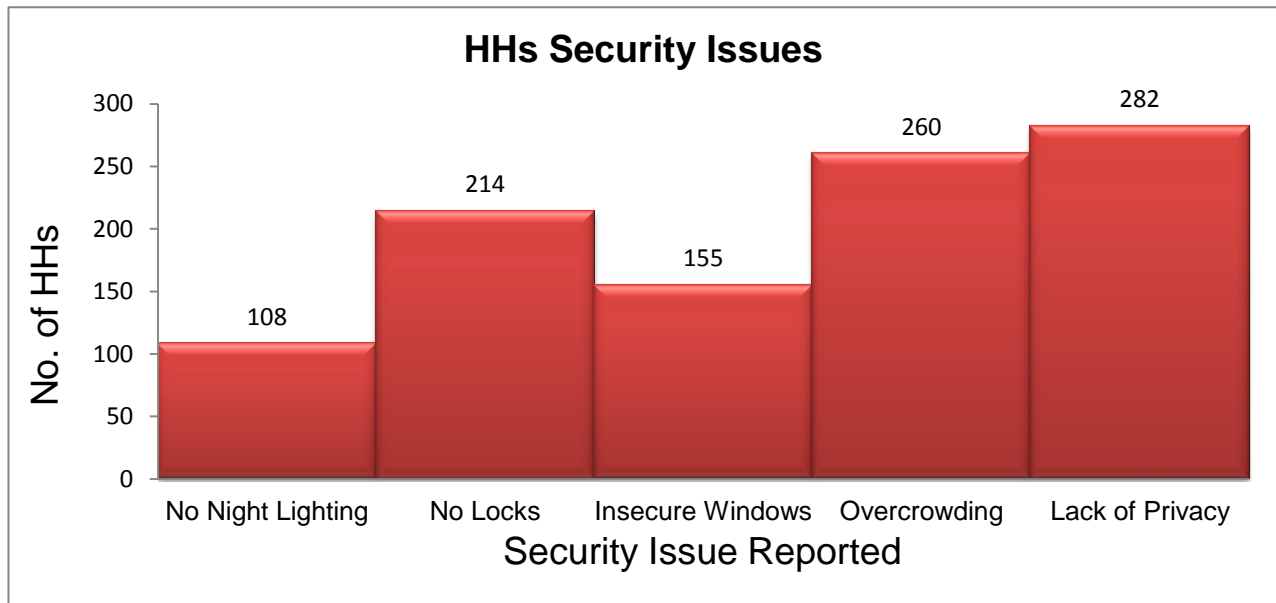


HEALTH

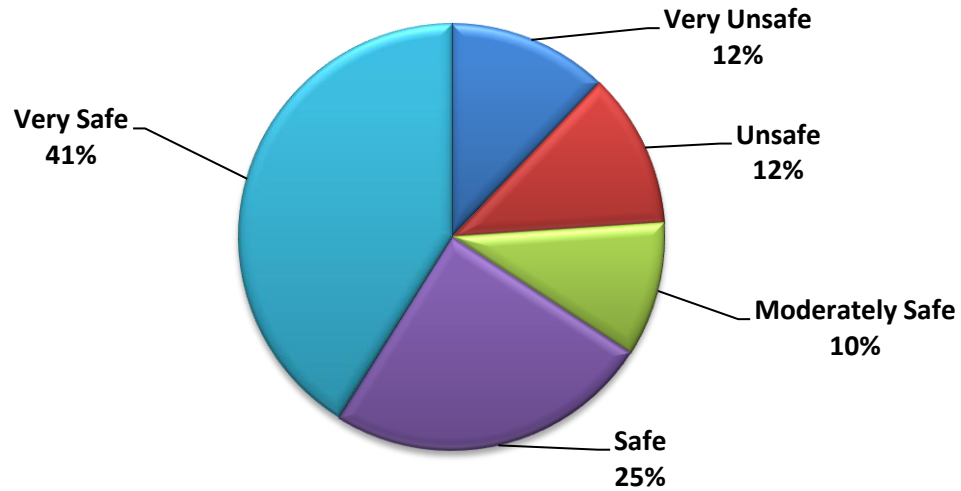
- **26.9%** of HHS reported at least one or more **member with disabilities**. **57.4%** reported a member with health **issues**, while **18.3%** reported a member with **psychosocial issues**.

SECURITY

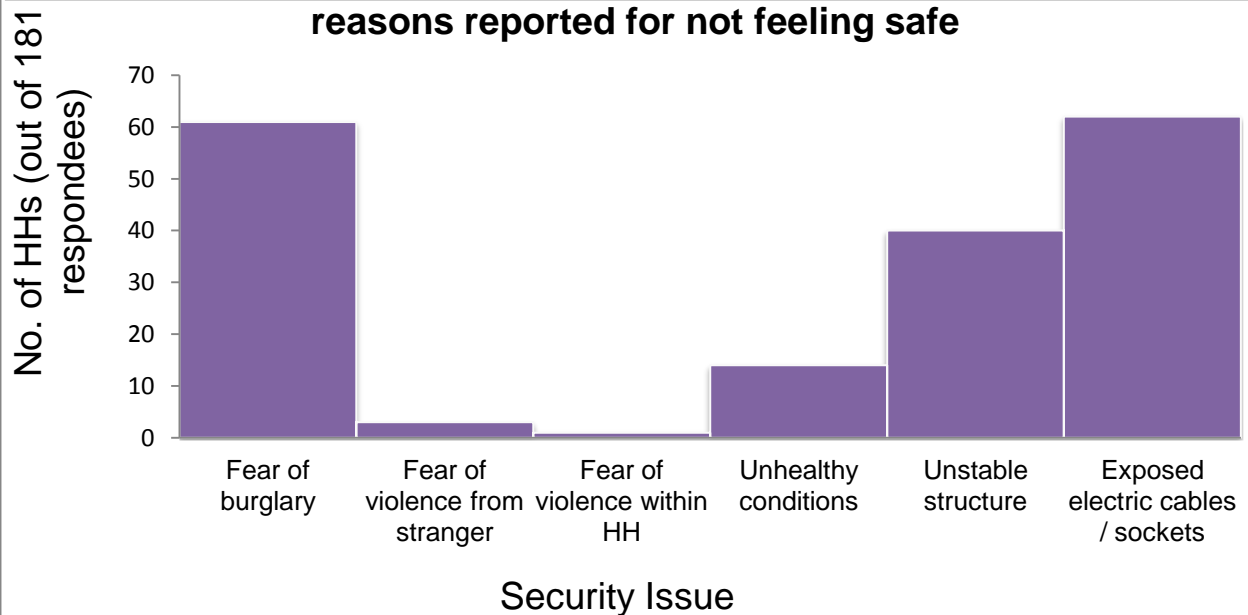
- Out of 502 households, over **half cited overcrowding (51.8%)** and **lack of privacy (56.2%)**, while **42.6% reported unsafe or absent locks on doors**, and **30% reported unsafe windows**. **21.5% had no night lighting**.



Perception on Safety and Security in HH - 1



reasons reported for not feeling safe

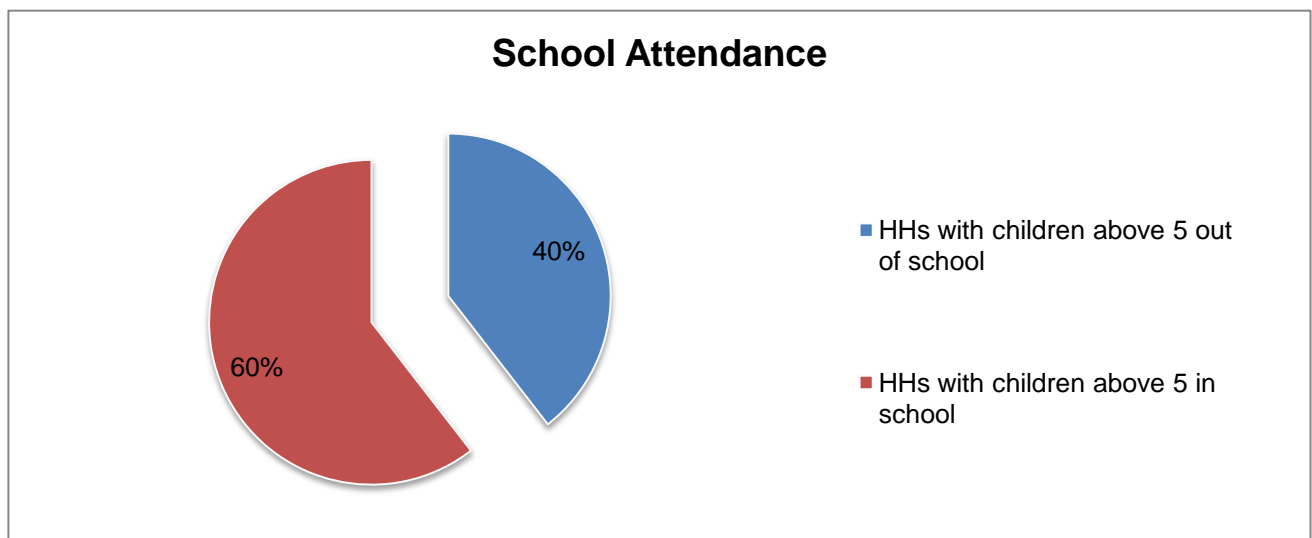


WOMEN SPECIFIC CONCERNS

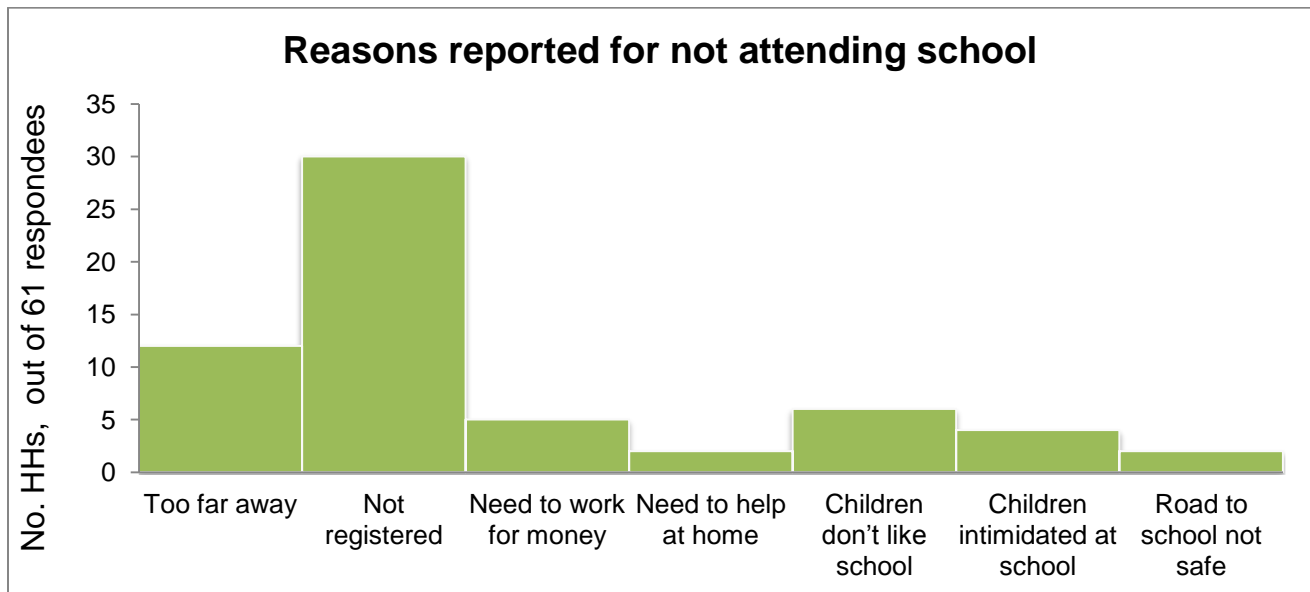
- Of the 502 HHs surveyed, **32% were female headed**, or contain female headed families.

- **55% of HHs surveyed reported high or medium vulnerability within the women specific concerns category**, which took into account female headed households or families, single mothers, presence of breastfeeding women and HH perceptions on women’s security.
- **23% of HHs reported that they felt very insecure or insecure regarding the safety of female family members**. Crucially, out of that 23%, **73% cited “lack of safe space for women”** as the first cause for concern.
- Syrian refugee women underlined **feelings of increased isolation**, due to travel costs incurred by venturing out of the house, and to a lack of community ties, knowledge of the area, contacts and trust levels within their neighbourhood.

CHILD SPECIFIC CONCERNS



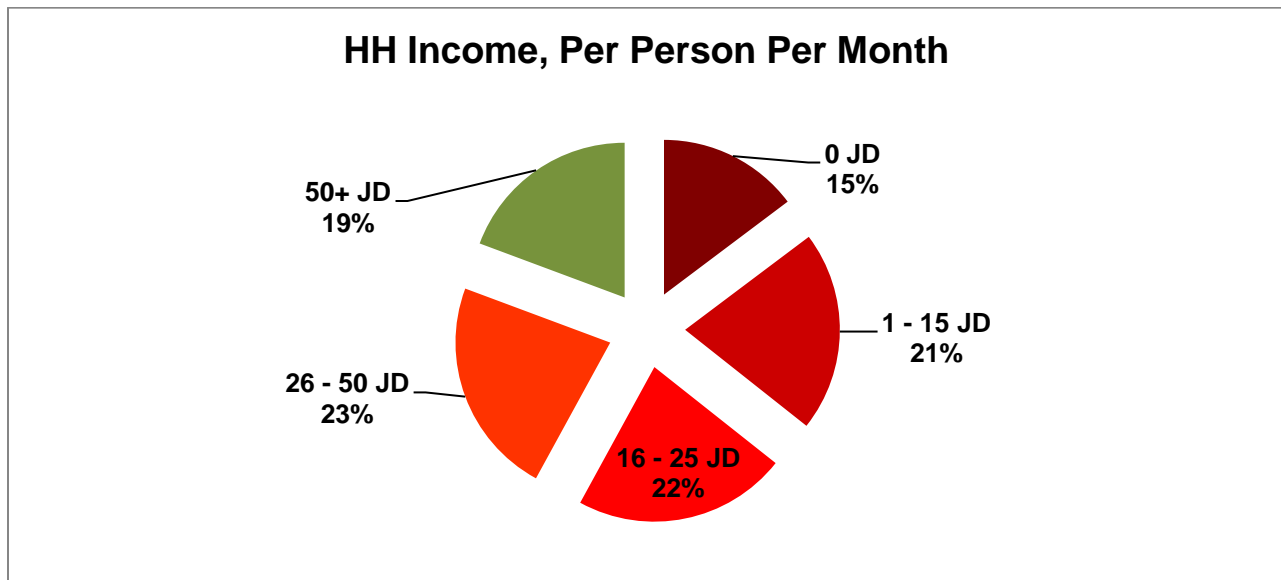
- **8.6%** of households reported **at least one child working**.
- **40%** of children above 5 have been reported as **out of school**.



Economy

- **82.9% of 502 HHs were found to have high economic vulnerability**, which takes into account income per person per month, assistance received and HH debt. To be flagged as having high economic vulnerability, a household has to report a minimum of two of the following: ≤ 50JD income per person per month; no assistance from UNHCR; debt over 300 JD; one or no sources of income.
- **80.7% of those surveyed reported an income of less than 50JD per person per month².**
- Of that 80.7%, **72% had an income of less than 25JD per person per month.**
- The majority of HHs, 59%, reported to have only one source of income, with **14.9% with no source of income at all.**
- **74.3% reported debt**, with half reporting debts of over 300JD.
- **30% of households reported to receive cash assistance** from UNHCR or other NGOs

² This corresponds to the poverty line for the Jordanian context as noted by the IA Vulnerability Analysis Framework Concept Note



END