

Findings of the Household Assessment of Syrian Households in Host Communities

Jarash Governorate

7th March 2013

BACKGROUND

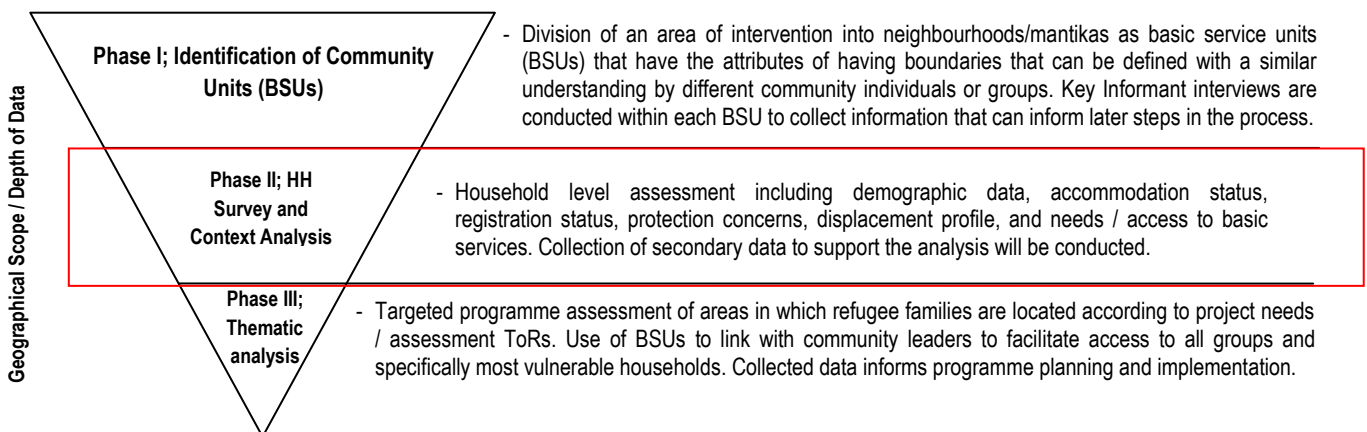
The continued crisis in Syria has caused a large influx of Syrians into Jordan, amounting to more than 271,855 refugees (UNHCR, 06.03.2013). According to UNHCR registration data, more than 90% have settled in the north of Jordan, as well as the urban and peri-urban centres of Amman and Zarqa, with the large majority of refugees settling within host communities.

Information management systems available to humanitarian actors have struggled to keep pace with the rapidly changing refugee context. With this in mind, REACH was deployed to Jordan in October 2012 in order to complement information management efforts undertaken by other humanitarian actors, notably by UN agencies, and to contribute towards addressing information gaps on Syrian refugees located in camps and host communities. By establishing a baseline dataset, which includes key information on the geographical distribution, conditions and priority needs of Syrian refugees, REACH aims to ensure better planning, coordination and traceability of humanitarian aid.

The data presented in this factsheet represents the findings of household level interviews that were conducted in the host communities of Jarash Governorate in February 2013. During this phase of the project, 1,111 displaced Syrian households, representing 4,611 individuals, were assessed. The household assessments focused on collecting five key sets of information from each households: 1. Household demographic data; 2. Registration card numbers; 3. Displacement profile; 4. Accommodation context; 5. Services and Needs. Additionally, assessment team leaders collected GPS data for each building housing Syrian households to allow the production of maps showing key data trends discovered through the analysis of collected data.

Assessment Methodology

REACH's assessment methodology is based on a three step approach to data collection that gradually sharpens the understanding of the context both in terms of geographical focus as well as depth of data, as shown in the figure below. The objective of this process is to provide humanitarian actors with information that allows for more informed decision-making with regards to their targeting of specific geographic locations or beneficiary group based on their programme planning needs; thus enabling better planning, coordination and traceability of aid. As such, the REACH methodology (outlined in the figure below) focuses primarily on the geographic identification of refugees living in host communities and collects a core baseline of household specific information that enables the preparation of situational analyses.



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Key findings

A total of **1,111** households were identified through the assessment, representing **4,611** individuals. Of these, **566** households (**2,250** individuals) were settled in Jarash City and **545** households (**2,361** individuals) in rural areas.

Household Profile

The average size of households identified through the assessment was **4.2**, with an almost-even split between males and females: **2.0** and **2.2** on average per household respectively.

Of the majority of Syrian individuals identified through the assessment, **54%** were reported to be less than 18 years old, of which **18%** were identified as being less than 5 years old. Only **30%** reported direct family members between 25 and 59 years old, indicating a high dependency ratio.

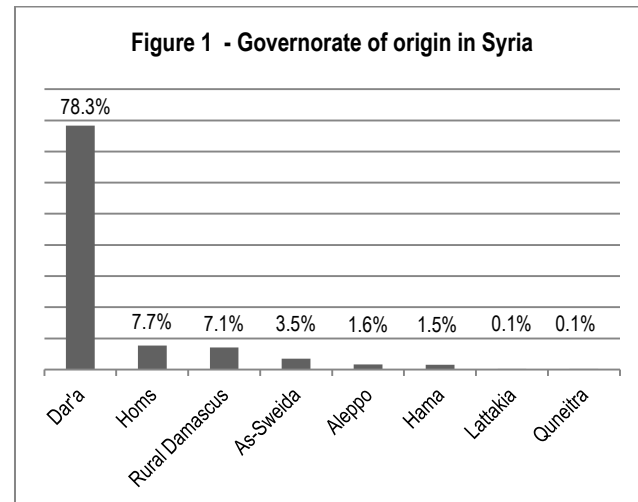
Table 1 – Age breakdown of Syrian households¹

Age	Males	Females	Total %
Under 5	406	419	18%
5 to 11	458	455	20%
12 to 17	366	366	16%
18 to 24	241	329	12%
25 to 59	651	747	30%
over 60	71	80	4%
Total	2193	2396	100%

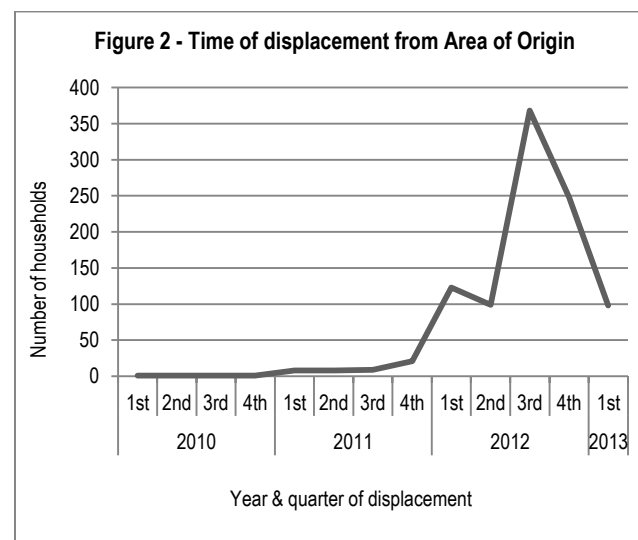
12 households reported that they were hosting children who, while not directly related to them, are part of their extended family. Additionally, **2** households reported hosting children who are not part of their nuclear or extended family.

6% of households (**73**) identified through the assessments reported that they had one or more disabled family member. A higher proportion, **7%**, of households were unwilling to provide an answer to the question.

Displacement Profile



83% of Syrian households identified in Jarash Governorate were displaced from their area of origin during 2012, with the highest level of displacement occurring in the 3rd quarter of 2012, representing **36%** of the total number of households.

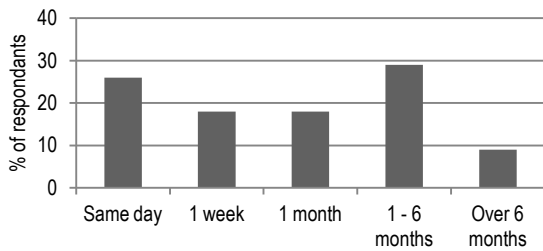


25% of households reported having stayed in a different location in Syria for more than one week after their initial displacement from their place of origin, implying that the majority left the country immediately upon displacement.

26% of interviewed households reported that they settled directly in Jarash Governorate upon arrival in Jordan. However, a significant proportion of respondents reported having been displaced within Jordan before settling in Jarash Governorate: **29%** of households reported having spent between 1-6 months in other areas of Jordan, and **9%** over 6 months before settling in their current location.

¹ Note: age breakdown of household was not answered by all respondents

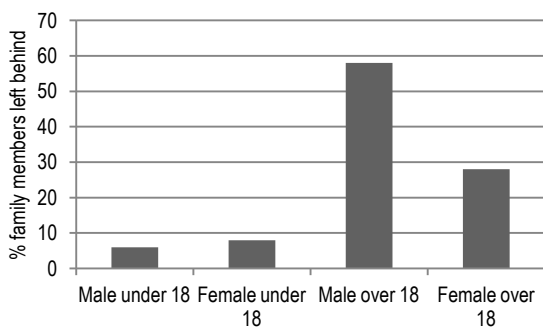
Figure 3 - Time spent in Jordan before settling in Jarash Governorate



The majority of Syrian households, **68%**, reported that they travelled to Jordan with all the members of their direct family. Despite this, a considerable proportion, **26%**, reported direct family members who had been left behind in Syria upon displacement².

The most commonly reported direct family members to have been left behind in Syria were males over 18: **58%**. Only a small proportion of males or females under 18 years old were reported to have been left behind, **6%** and **8%** respectively. When asked if the family members left behind would be joining the household in Jordan, the most common response was 'no', accounting for **37%** of households with family members left behind. Additionally, a considerable proportion, **34%**, of households with direct family members left behind were unsure at the time of assessment if the family members would eventually be joining them in Jordan. The remaining **29%** of households reported that the family member left behind would be joining them in Jordan within the next 2 months.

Figure 4 - Family members left behind



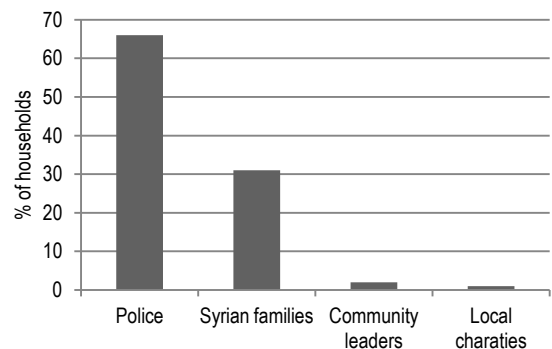
It should also be stressed that **7%** of households identified through the assessment reported that they had family members living outside Jordan or Syria.

A large majority of households, **77%**, reported finding out about services and support available to them upon arrival in Jordan from other Syrian families. Additionally, a considerable

proportion, **20%**, reported receiving information from Jordanian families. Only a very small proportion of households reported that they received information from community leaders, local charities, or border authorities, representing **3%** of the total.

Of the households which were asked to consider who they would contact in the event of facing serious problems or threats, **66%** reported that they would seek assistance from the Jordanian police. **31%** of other Syrian families were also reported by a large proportion of households to be a source of support if problems were faced. The remaining households, representing **3%** of the total, reported that they would seek assistance from community leaders or local charities in the event of any serious problems.

Figure 5 - Point of contact if problems / threats were faced by households



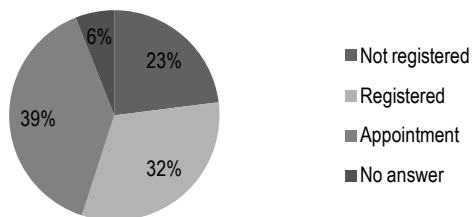
Context analysis within Jordan

Registration status

Of the 1,111 households identified, **32%** reported being registered with UNHCR at the time of assessment. Of the households that reported not being registered, **39%** had a registration interview date scheduled with UNHCR. The average reported time until scheduled interview dates was reported to be the end of March 2013. Only **23** households reported that they possessed a UNHCR ration card, suggesting they had been previously resident in one of the UNHCR administered camps or transit centres.

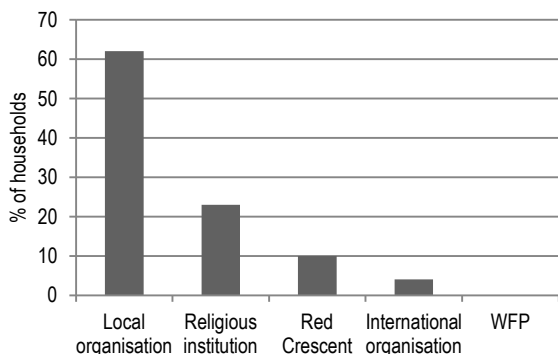
² 6% of households did not provide a response to the question.

Figure 6 - UNHCR registration status



A slightly higher proportion of households, **55%**, reported registration with an institution other than UNHCR. Of this proportion the majority (**31%**) of households reported registration with local organisations. Of the households who provided a reason for not being registered either with UNHCR or another organisation, the most commonly given were related to a lack of knowledge of the registration process and to being relatively recent arrivals in Jordan: **35%** and **32%** respectively.

Figure 7 - Registration with other organisations

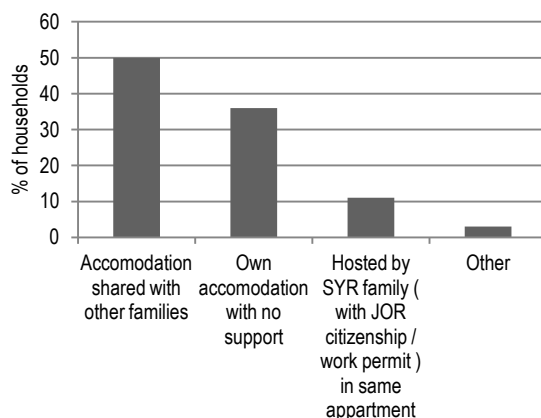


Shelter context

The overwhelming majority of households, **99%**, reported residency in apartments / houses at the time of assessment. **75%** of households reported paying rent for their accommodation, with an average monthly price of **94 JOD**. Rental prices were reported to be slightly more expensive in urban than rural areas: **98 JOD** and **84 JOD** respectively.

A large proportion of households reported that they were living in their own accommodation with no support, **32%**. Moreover, **50%** of the households identified reported that they were sharing their accommodation with other Syrian families at the time of the assessment.

Figure 8 - Accommodation context

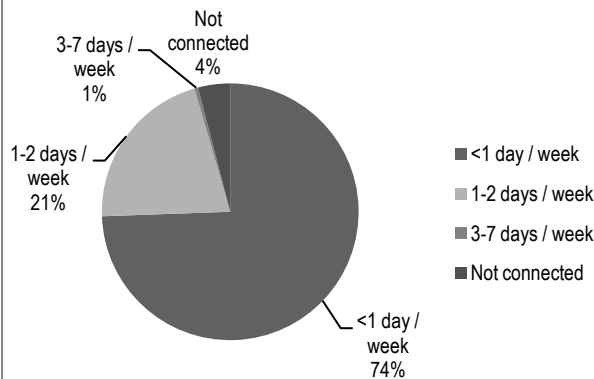


The overwhelming majority of households, **98%**, reported that they had access to a latrine inside their homes. Only **2** households reported that they didn't have access to a latrine either inside or outside their home. Regarding functionality of latrines, **96%** of households reported that their latrine was working properly.

The majority of households, **74%**, reported that they were able to access water only less than once per week. Additionally, **21%** reported receiving water 1–2 days per week. A limited number of respondent households, **45** in total, reported that they were not connected to the public water supply network.

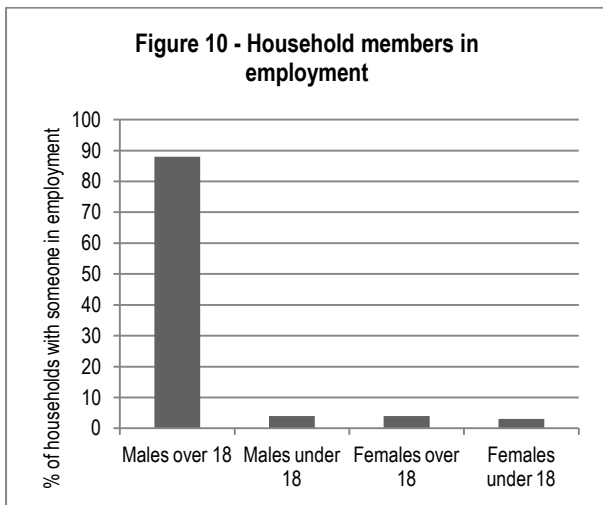
When facing a water shortage the majority of households, **55%**, reported that they purchase water directly from shops. **39%** of households reported the ability to arrange additional water trucking to their shelter in order to meet their water needs. **43** households reported that they had access to a private well, and **18** indicated that they were currently being supported by charities to meet their water needs.

Figure 9 - Frequency of water delivery



Employment

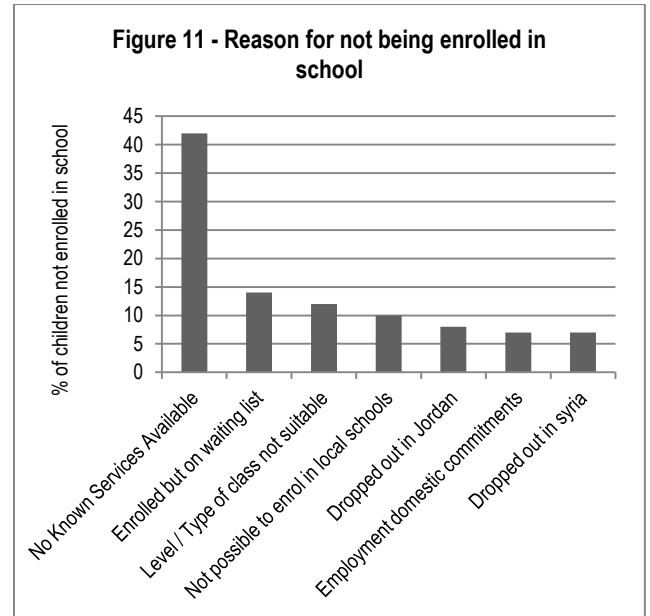
Only **14%** of households identified through the assessment reported that they had one or more family member in employment. Of this proportion, the vast majority, **88%**, reported that males over the age of 18 were employed at the time of the assessment. Only a very small proportion of households, **4%**, reported females over 18 in employment. Child employment was also reported by households resident in Jarash Governorate, representing **8%** of the total households reporting to have one or more family member in employment.



Education

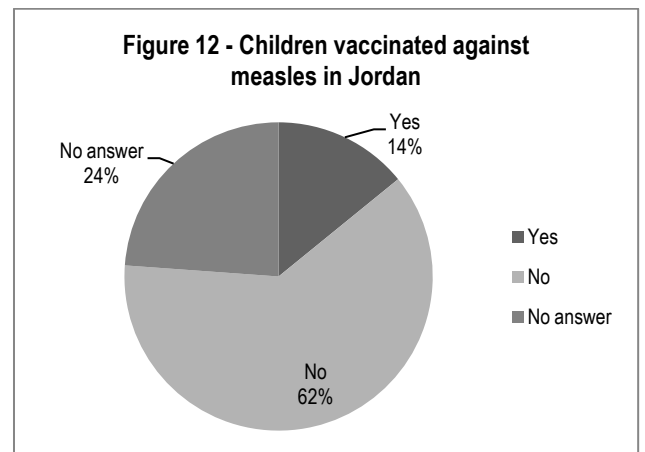
A total of **825** children between the ages of 6 and 17, with a roughly 50/50 gender split, were reported as not being enrolled in schools at the time of the assessment. Given a total of **1,645** children between the ages of 5 and 17 were reported to be resident in the Governorate, this represents approximately half of all school-aged Syrians currently out of school.

When asked to provide a reason for children not being enrolled in school, the most commonly given was that the household did not know about the educational services available to them: **42%**.



Health

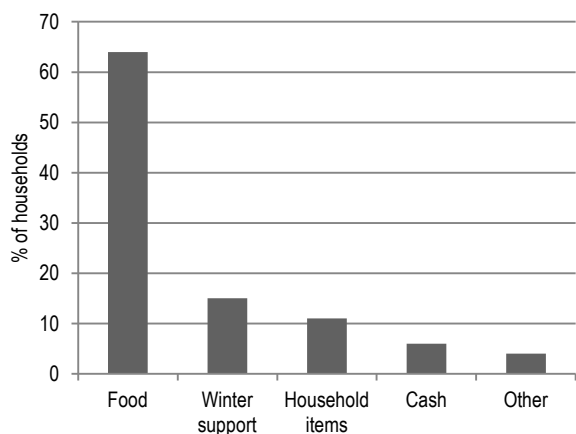
The large majority of households, **68%**, reported that their children aged between 6 and 59 months had not been vaccinated against measles since they arrived in Jordan.



Assistance received and reported needs

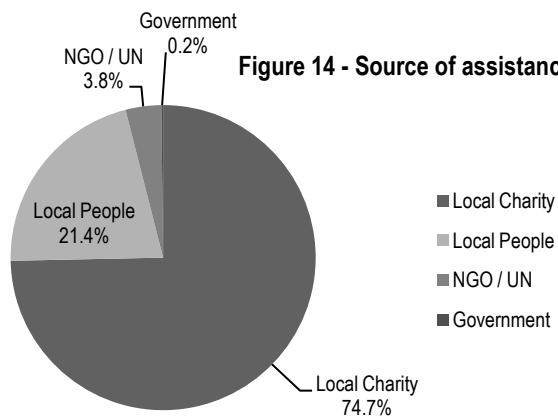
47% of households reported having received some form of assistance prior to the assessment. By far the most common form of assistance received by Syrian households was reported to have been food aid: **64%**. In addition a considerable number of households reported to be a recipient of winter support, household items, and cash: **15%**, **11%**, **6%** respectively.

Figure 13 - Assistance received



With regards to the source of assistance received by households resident in Jarash Governorate, the majority was perceived to have been from local sources (local charities, 75%, and local people, 21%). Only a very small proportion of households had perceived their assistance to have been provided by NGOs / the United Nations: 4%. Only 1 household reported having received assistance from the Jordanian Government.

Figure 14 - Source of assistance



Cash was ranked as the top priority need by the large majority of households identified: 69%. Winter support and health assistance were ranked highly by a large proportion of households as secondary and tertiary needs respectively, as shown in the table below:

Table 2 – Ranking of top three priority needs

	Priority 1	Priority 2	Priority 3
Water	1%	2%	1%
Shelter	3%	3%	4%
Sanitation	1%	1%	1%
Cash for rent	69%	17%	7%
Household items	4%	19%	21%
Cfw / Job Placement	8%	13%	10%
Health assistance	4%	12%	27%
Winter support	11%	33%	25%
Other	0%	0%	2%

REACH

REACH was formed in 2010 as a joint initiative of two INGOs (ACTED and IMPACT Initiatives) and a UN program (UNOSAT). The purpose of REACH is to promote and facilitate the development of information products that enhance the humanitarian community's capacity to make decisions and plan in emergency, reconstruction and development contexts.

At country level, REACH teams are deployed to countries experiencing emergencies or at-risk-of-crisis in order to facilitate interagency collection, organisation and dissemination of key humanitarian related information. Country-level deployments are conducted within the framework of partnerships with individual actors as well as aid coordination bodies, including UN agencies, clusters, inter-cluster initiatives, and other interagency initiatives.

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