



Socio-economic situation of refugees In Jordan Q2 2023

Introduction

Since 2022, UNHCR Jordan has been conducting an assessment of the socio-economic conditions of refugees in Jordan on a quarterly basis. The primary objective is to monitor changes in vulnerability levels within refugee communities over time. By utilizing the Vulnerability Assessment Framework (VAF) 2021 data as a baseline and building on the quarterly assessments throughout 2022, this series of analyses gathers information from the same refugee families* on a quarterly basis, to assess variations at the household level across several sectors, including economic situation, food security, shelter, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), and health.

This report is based on the analysis of self-reported data and presents a summary of the key findings concerning refugees in host communities during the second quarter (Q2) of 2023. Additionally, it compares these findings with the quarterly results of 2022 as well as the first quarter (Q1) 2023.

Furthermore, this report provides an overview of the main findings for Syrian refugees residing in Zaatari and Azraq camps.

Vulnerability Assessment Framework 2021

The Vulnerability Assessment Framework (VAF) is a bi-annual survey assessing the vulnerability of refugees registered in Jordan across multiple sectors. The most recent VAF population studies in host communities and in camps were published in June 2022, while the data collection took place during July-October 2021 for population in host communities (referred to as 'Q3 2021') and October-December 2021 for population in camps (referred to as 'Q4 2021'). Both studies explored different types of vulnerability across multiple sectors from a representative sample of registered refugees residing outside of camp settings across Jordan, while for the first time non-Syrian refugees were also included in the analysis.

For this series of quarterly analyses, we compare the results of each quarter with the VAF studies. It should be noted that the VAF 2021 was conducted via face-to-face visits, while the 2022 and 2023 quarterly studies are conducted via phone calls.

Methodology

A random sampling approach was used to analyse the situation facing refugees who are registered with UNHCR across Jordan. The Q2 2023 respondents in host communities and camps included the same households as in the previous quarter. The sample size was drawn from the UNHCR proGres registration database. For host communities, to determine the sample size, three strata were used according to cash eligibility status: households receiving UNHCR basic needs cash assistance, households phased out of it, and other households (neither receiving nor phased out).

*The 2023 sample cohort is a different set of families than the 2022 exercise.

Host Communities

Key findings



Syrian refugee households reported an average income of JOD 278 in Q2 2023, while non-Syrian refugee households reported JOD 244. Despite this, non-Syrian refugees still have a higher individual monthly income, earning JOD 73 per capita compared to JOD 49 for Syrian refugees because Syrian households tend to have more members.



Syrian households spent an average of JOD 321 per month, while non-Syrian households spent JOD 293. When compared to the previous quarter, Syrian household spending rose by 23 per cent, whereas non-Syrian household spending dropped by 11 per cent.



Nine out of 10 households remained in debt in Q2 2023, with most households borrowing money from friends and neighbours to cover basic needs. Although Syrian refugee households spent JOD 28 more on average compared to non-Syrian households, the per capita expenditure for non-Syrian refugees was JOD 33 higher.



Analysis of economic activity showed variations in employed individuals within the economically active group. Unemployment rates were 28 per cent for Syrian refugees, 36 per cent for non-Syrian refugees, and 22 per cent for Jordanians.



90 per cent of refugee households employed livelihood-based coping strategies. Among Syrian refugees, stress coping strategies rose while crisis coping strategies dropped in Q2 2023. Non-Syrian refugees saw an overall increase in various levels of negative coping strategies.



The number of households facing difficulties in affording food and adopting negative food-based coping strategies increased in Q2 2023. Most refugee households relied on less preferred or less expensive food.



For households that pay utility bills, a monthly average expenditure was JOD 28 for electricity, and JOD 9 for water.



82 per cent of refugees were able to access health services in Q2 2023. The rest could not access health services mostly due to inability to afford fees. Additionally, 30 per cent of respondents indicated an increase in health costs.

Sample Size

2,670 Households	Average household size:
3,144 Families	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Syrian: 5.8 Non-Syrian: 4.0
13,995 Individuals	Average family size:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Syrian: 5.1 Non-Syrian: 3.5

For definitions on household vs family units, please refer to the VAF, pg. 33

In Amman

Cash eligibility status

	Syrian	Non-Syrian
Receiving	254	245
Phased out	237	82
Other	230	237

Outside Amman

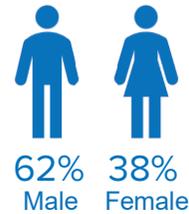
Cash eligibility status

	Syrian	Non-Syrian
Receiving	267	189
Phased out	450	27
Other	253	199

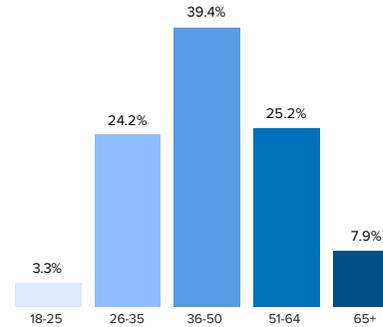
Demographics

Based on head of household characteristics

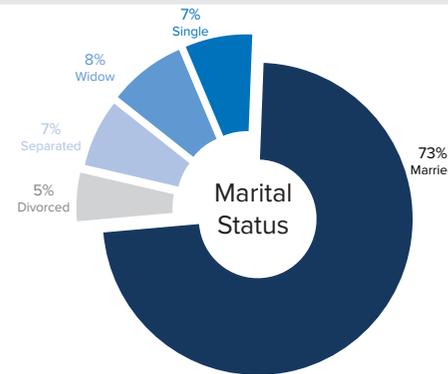
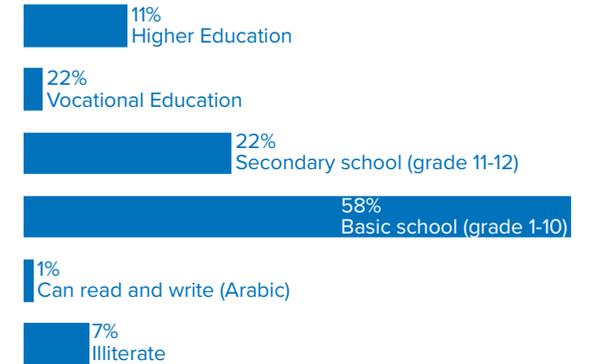
Gender breakdown



Age-group breakdown



Educational Attainment and Literacy



Working Status

30% of refugee households* had a working head of household

10% of female-headed refugee households* had a working head of household

*Excluding families headed by non-registered individuals

Disability Status*



18% of head of refugee households had a disability or chronic illness that impacts daily life

*Disability is measured using an adapted version of the Washington Group (WG). For more information, refer to the VAF, pg. 37.





Economic Situation

Income

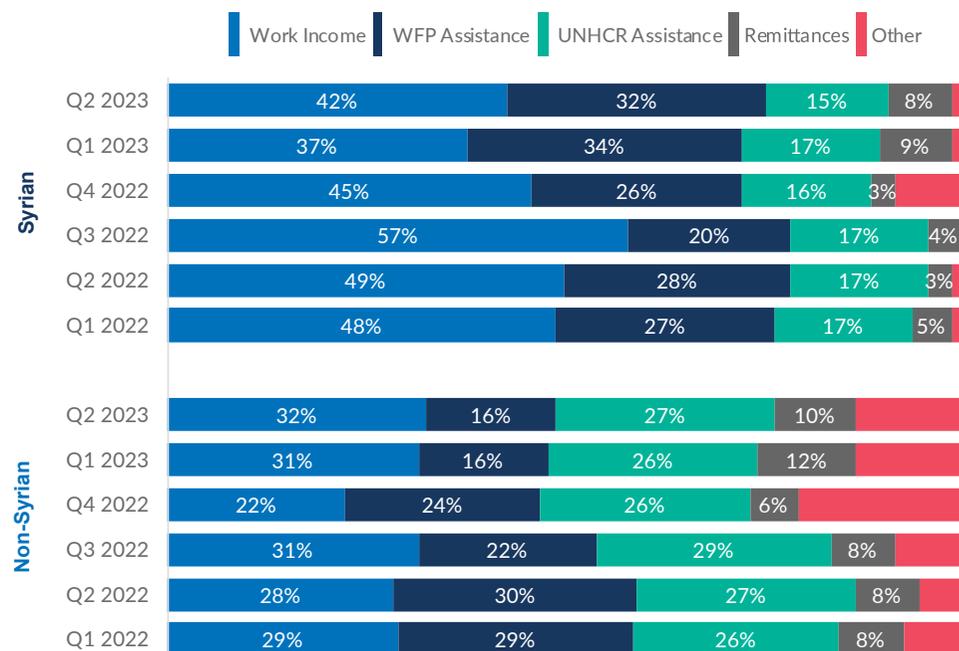
- Humanitarian assistance remained the main source of income for refugees. The proportion of income coming from work increased for Syrian refugees from 37 per cent in Q1 to 42 per cent in Q2 2023.
- In spite of Syrian refugees having a higher average monthly household income, non-Syrian refugees exhibit a greater monthly income per person. On a monthly average, non-Syrian refugees earn JOD 73 per capita, whereas Syrian refugees earn JOD 49 per capita.
- The average monthly work income* for Syrian households increased from JOD 220 in Q1 2023 to JOD 225 in Q2 2023. For non-Syrian households, work income decreased from JOD 205 in Q1 2023 to JOD 192 in Q2.

Total average monthly income per refugee household (JOD)

Quarter	Syrian	Non-Syrian
Q2 2023	278 (+8%)	244 (-12%)
Q1 2023	257 (-12%)	277 (+3%)
Q4 2022	293 (+17%)	270 (+23%)
Q3 2022	252 (-9%)	220 (-4%)
Q2 2022	276 (+10%)	229 (+2%)
Q1 2022	250 (-12%)	225 (-7%)
Q3 2021	283	241

Main source of income

% of refugee households overall income



*Average work income only includes those who report work income (not including those who report zero).



Expenditure

- On average, the monthly expenditure was JOD 321 for Syrian and JOD 293 for non-Syrian households in Q2 2023. When compared with the previous quarter, an average household spending increased by 23 per cent for Syrian households and decreased by 11 per cent for non-Syrian households. Spending on food and electricity increased.
- Despite a Syrian refugee household spending JOD 28 more on expenditure than non-Syrian refugee household, the expenditure per capita was JOD 33 higher for non-Syrian refugees.
- Syrian and non-Syrian refugees showed the similar spending patterns over the previous quarters where the top three categories remain food, rent, and health.
- In Q2 2023, Syrian households reported to have spent on average JOD 302 (or 94 per cent of their total expenditure compared to 75 per cent in Q1 2023) on Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket* items per month. For non-Syrian households, the amount was on average JOD 261 (or 89 per cent of their total expenditure compared to 50 per cent in Q1).

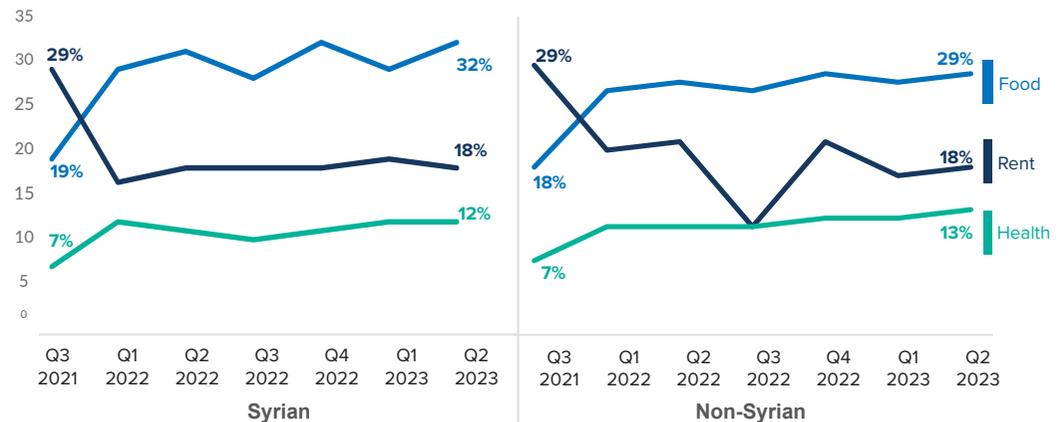
* Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB) refers to the monthly average cost for rent, electricity, water bills, and food costs. For this analysis, households who don't pay rent or have zero SMEB item expenditure are removed.

Total average monthly expenditure per refugee household (JOD)

Quarter	Syrian	Non-Syrians
Q3 2021	398	351
Q1 2022	326 (-18%)	307 (-13%)
Q2 2022	323 (-1%)	287 (-7%)
Q3 2022	330 (+2%)	280 (-2%)
Q4 2022	295 (-11%)	279 (-0.2%)
Q1 2023	261 (-12%)	328 (+18%)
Q2 2023	321 (+23%)	293 (-11%)

Refugee households expenditure : top three categories

% of households overall expenditure



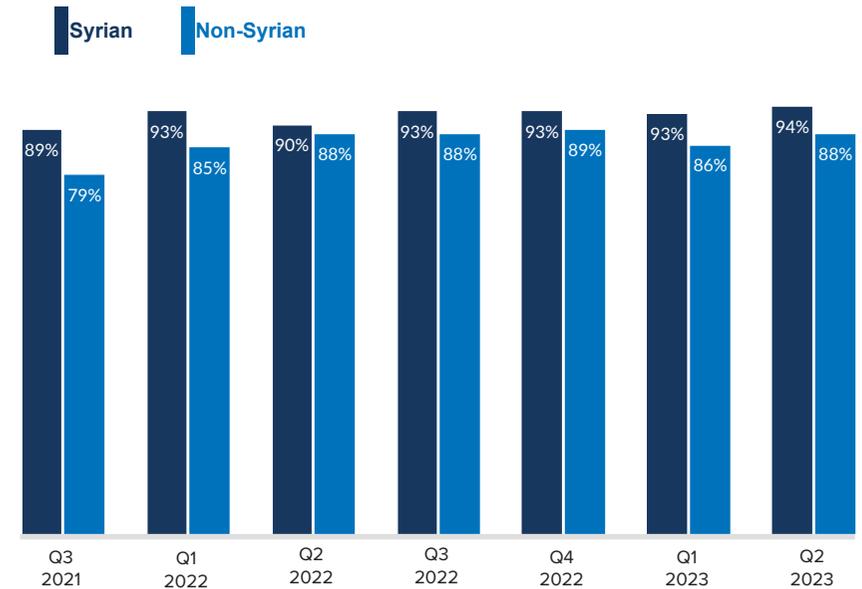
Other categories are transportation, education, tobacco, electricity, telecommunication, baby essentials, basic hygiene items, bottled water for drinking, gas, clothes and shoes, water and basic household items.



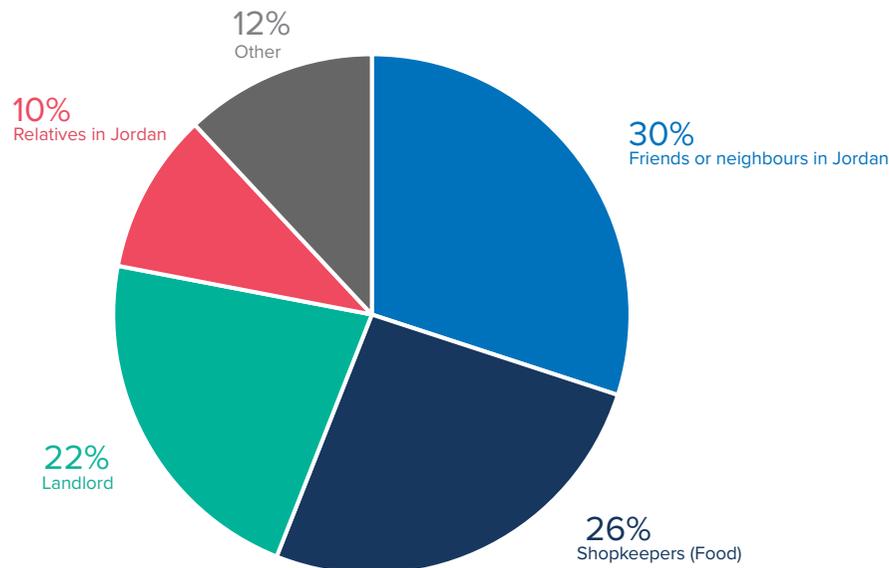
Debt

- The proportion of households with debt remained high at 93 per cent for Syrian, and 88 per cent for non-Syrian households. Total average debt per household was reported at JOD 1,261.
- 12 per cent of the households holding debt included debt payments in their monthly expenditures with an average of JOD 82 per month.
- The main sources of borrowed money continued to be informal. Both Syrian and non-Syrian households mostly borrowed from friends and neighbours in Jordan, or borrowed food items from shopkeepers.

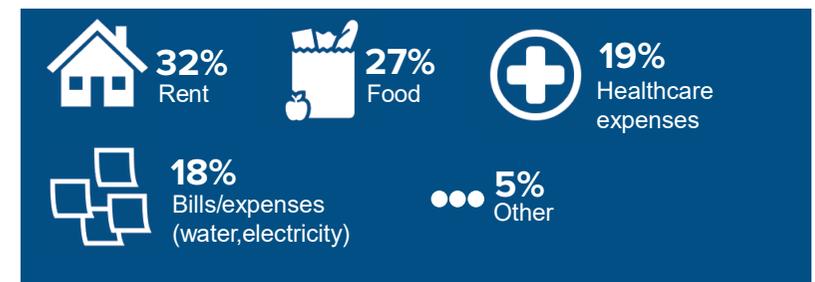
Refugee households reporting debt
% households



Sources of borrowed money | Q2 2023
% of total responses of refugee households with debt



Reasons for borrowing money | Q2 2023
% of total responses of refugee households with debt



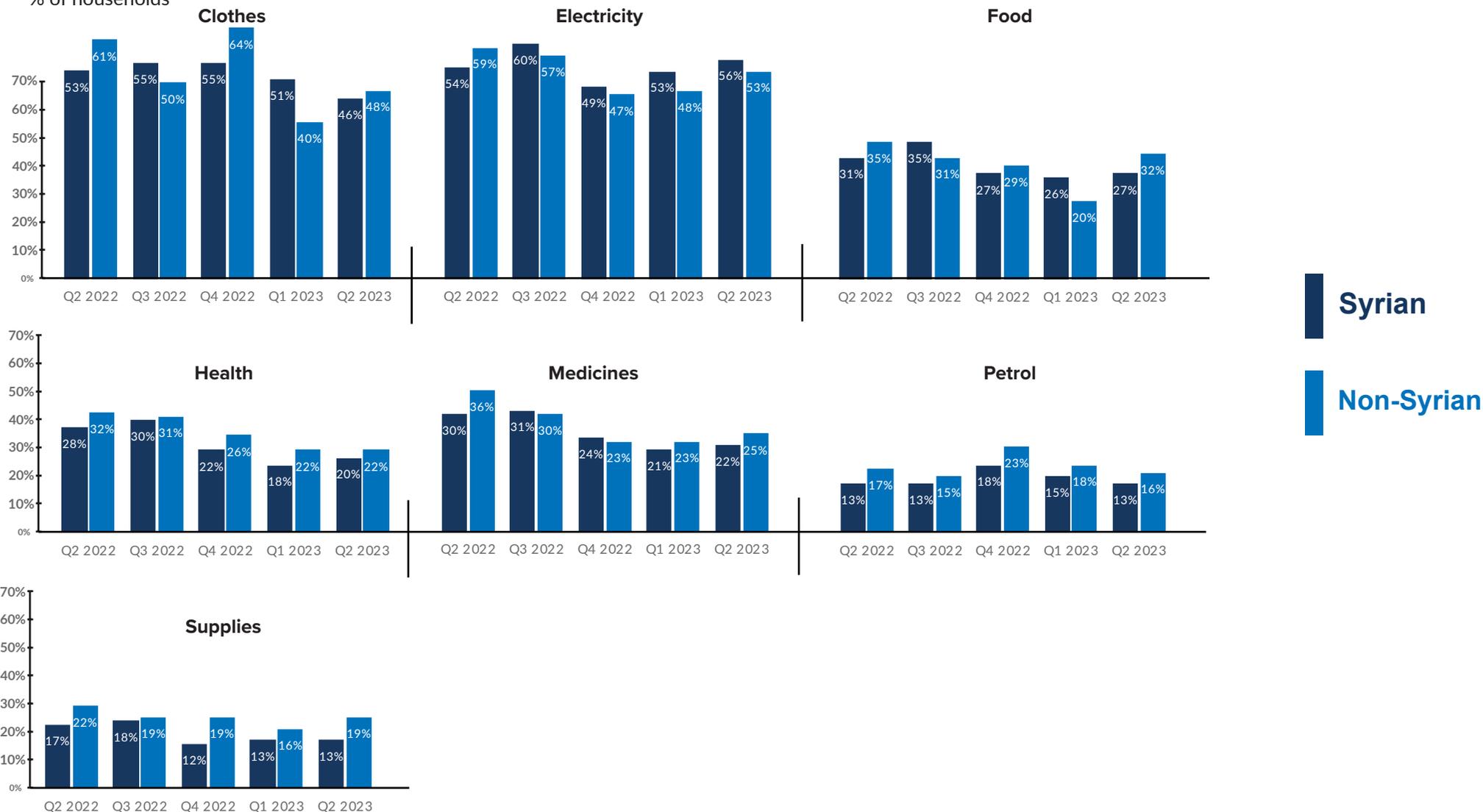


Affordability of Essential Goods and Services

- In Q2 2023, more households reported having difficulties in paying for essential goods and services when compared with Q1, with most notable increase in non-Syrian refugees reporting difficulties paying for food. The most common reason was lack of money followed by increase in prices.

In the last three months, refugee households had difficulty paying for...

% of households





Livelihoods

- In Q2 2023, the overall employment increased for both Syrian and non-Syrian refugees, after it had dropped significantly for Syrian refugees in Q1.
- With an average of 34 working hours per week, the majority of working refugees seemed to be employed as temporary workers; 52 per cent of working respondents indicated working four weeks a month. Overall, 19 per cent of Syrian male workers reported having work permits while only 5 per cent of female Syrian workers reported having a work permit.
- Among the female respondents who are not working, 47 per cent cited household duties as the reason for their non-employment, followed by 21 per cent indicating a chronic illness or disability. 45 per cent of males who are not working cited chronic illness or disability as their reason for not working, followed by 30 per cent indicating lack of job opportunities.

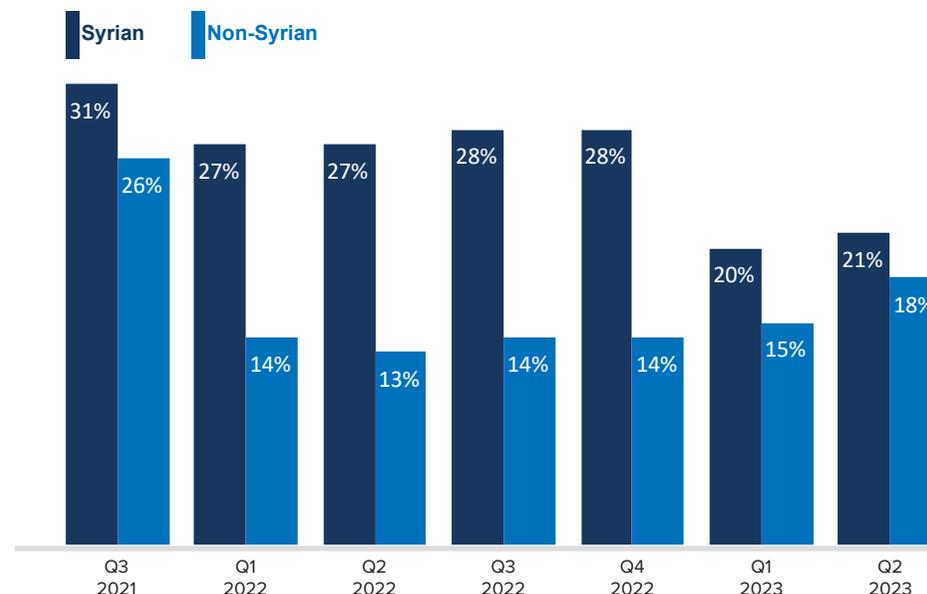
Refugees Working Sectors | Q2 2023

% of registered individuals aged +18

Top Selected Sectors			
Overall			
1	Manufacturing	18%	5
2	Construction	16%	6
3	Food and Beverage	14%	7
4	Agriculture/Livestock	12%	Other
			11%
			10%
			8%
			10%

Registered Refugees Working*

% of registered refugees aged 18+ who are working



*Working status does not account for individual's willingness to work nor it is bounded by an age limit. Employment with respect to economic activity status is discussed in pg. 12.

Top Four Sectors Disaggregated by Nationality			
Syrians		Non-Syrians	
1	Manufacturing	19%	1
2	Construction	17%	2
3	Food and Beverage	14%	3
4	Agriculture/Livestock	13%	4
			17%
			16%
			15%
			11%

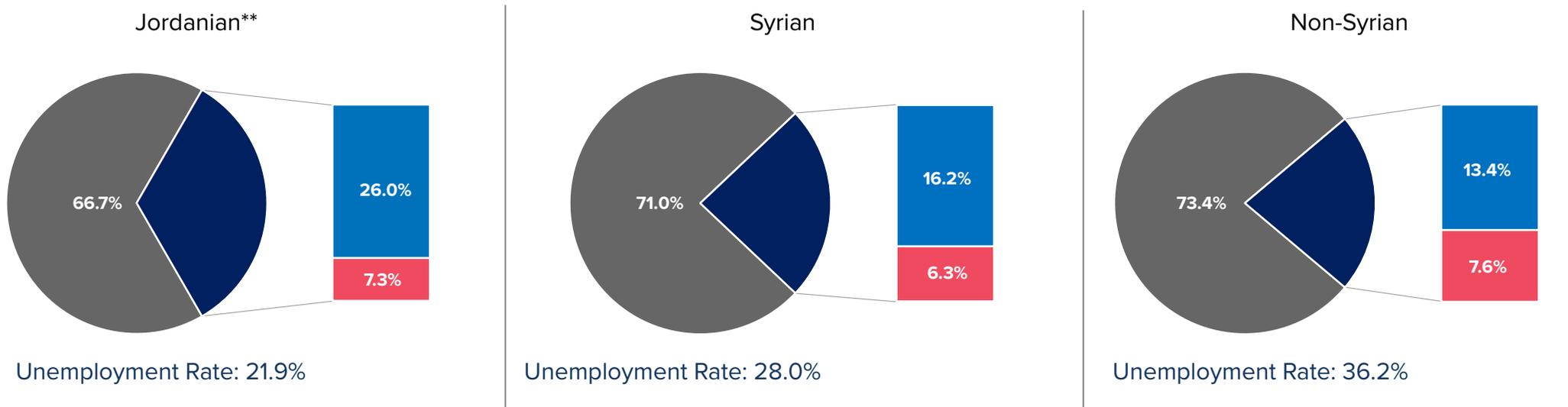


Labor Force Participation

- In terms of the economic activity status, the percentage of employed individuals within the economically active group is different for Jordanians and refugees. It is worth noting that the proportions of individuals actively seeking employment are similar between refugees (6.8 per cent) and Jordanians (7.3 per cent).

Economic Activity Status

% of individuals 15 and above



Economically Inactive

“Economically inactive” are individuals aged more than 15 who are neither working nor looking for opportunities of employment.

Economically Active

“Economically active,” also referred to as workforce, is the sum of individuals aged more than 15 who are either working or actively looking for employment.

Working

“Working” are the individuals aged more than 15, who have worked or are working either formally or informally in the past 30 days preceding the day of the interview.

Non-working

“Non-working” are the individuals aged more than 15, who have not worked either formally or informally in the past 30 days preceding the day of the interview and are actively looking for employment.

*Unemployment rate is calculated by dividing the number of non-working individuals by sum of the economically active individuals.

**Jordanian data is according to Department of Statistics (DoS) published data Q1 2023. Q2 Data is not published yet.

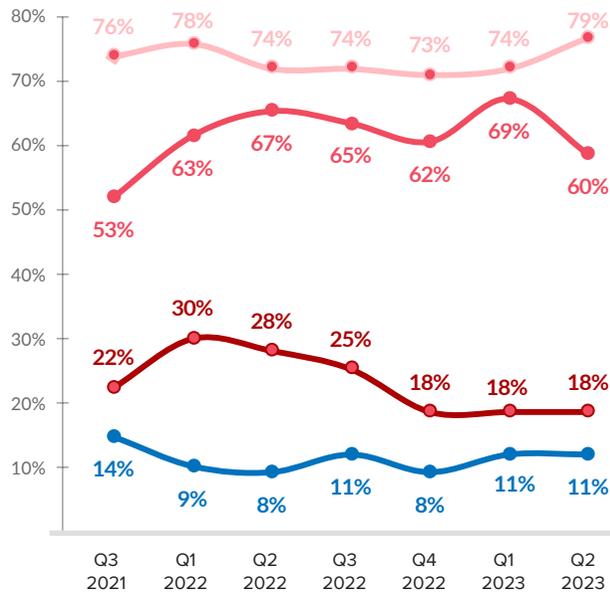


Coping Strategies

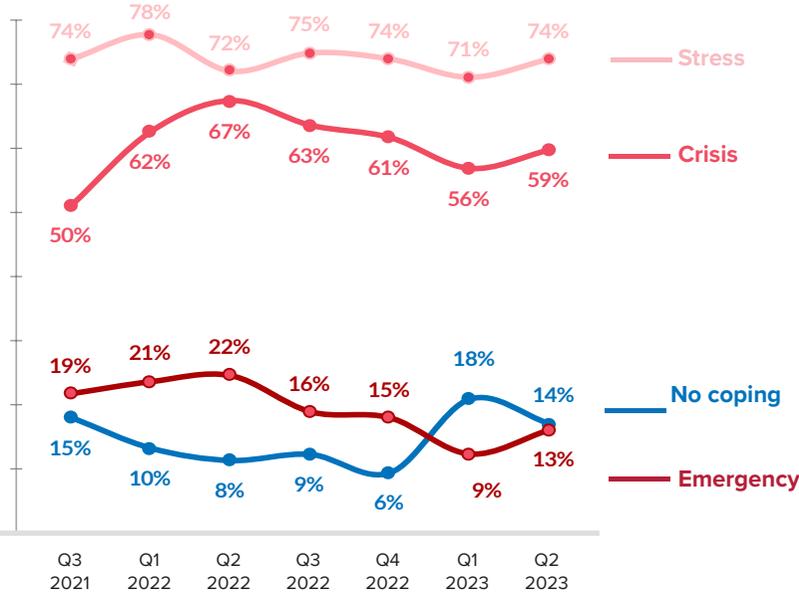
- 90 per cent of refugee households used at least one livelihood-based coping strategy to make ends meet.
- Among Syrian refugees, the proportion of households employing stress coping strategies increased in Q2 2023, while it decreased in crisis coping strategies. The percentage of those not using any coping strategies or relying on emergency measures remained consistent with previous quarters.
- For non-Syrian refugees, there was an overall increase in households resorting to negative coping strategies of all levels.

Households resorting to negative coping strategies at least once in the past three months
% of households

Syrian



Non-Syrian



The Livelihood Coping Strategy Index (LCSI) is a global indicator that assesses the extent to which households use negative coping strategies to deal with economic stress. To identify the most frequent coping strategies, households are asked how often they had used certain coping strategies within the past 30 days to meet their basic needs. In LCSI, coping strategies fall into three categories:

- Stress: spent savings, took loans for non-food essentials, bought food on credit, sold household goods/assets.
- Crisis: sold productive assets, reduced non-food expenses, withdrew children from school.
- Emergency: accepted high-risk job, adult begging, child begging, child working, child marriage.

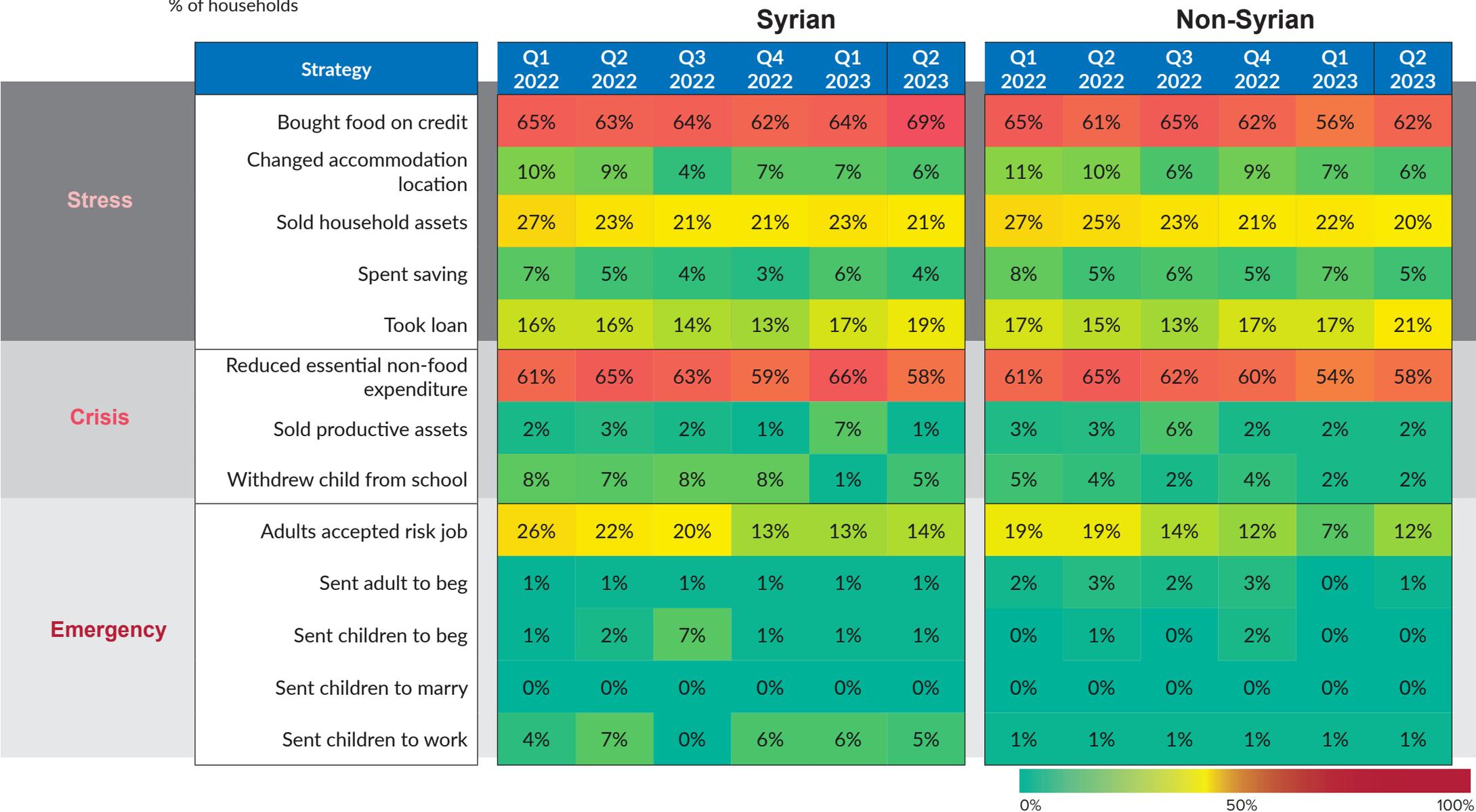


Coping Strategies

- This heatmap matrix illustrates various coping strategies across different levels (Stress, Crisis, and Emergency), displaying how the percentage of households employing each strategy evolves through time.

Refugee households resorting to negative coping strategies at least once in the past three months

% of households

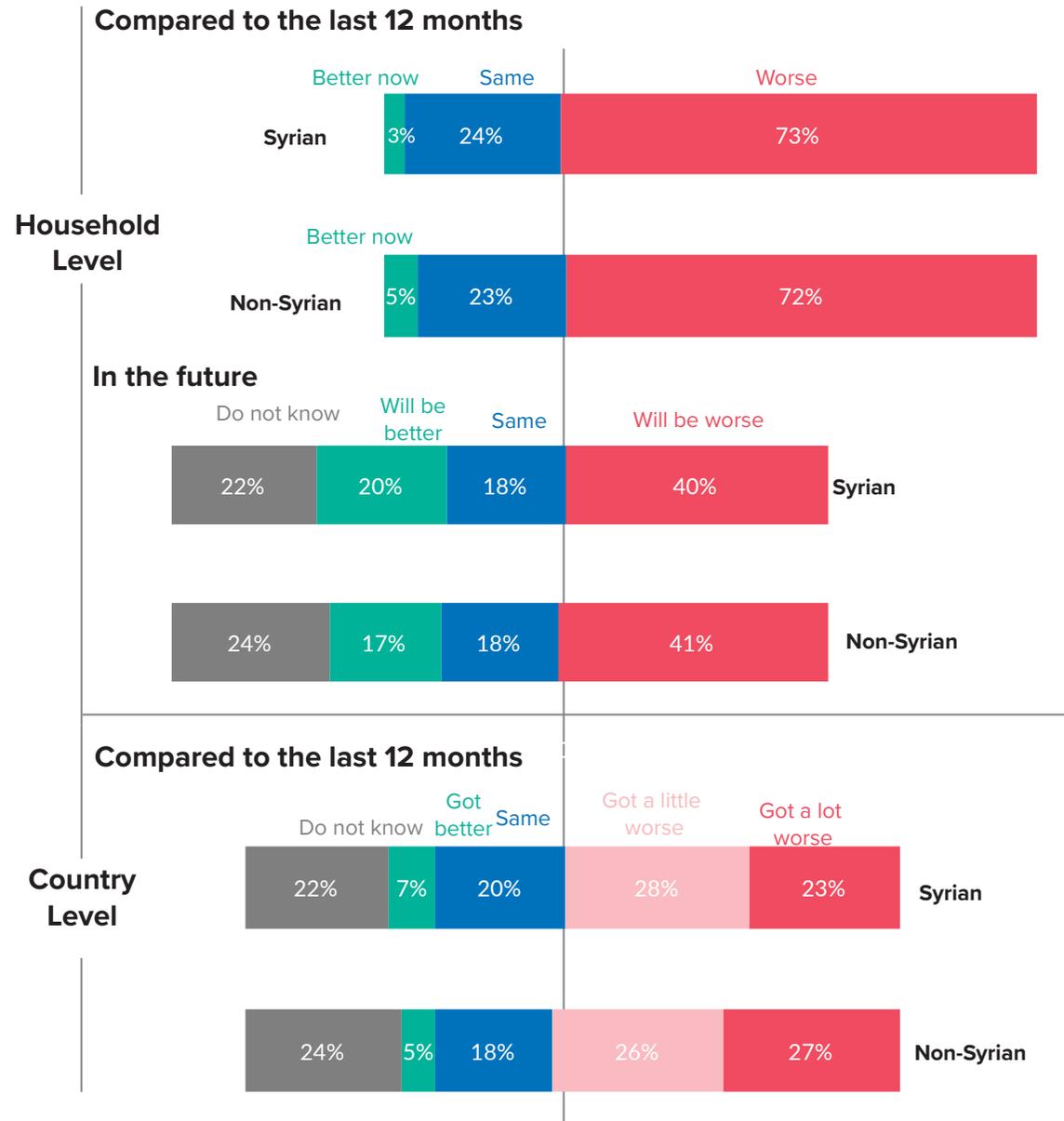




Perception of Financial Situation

- Refugees were asked how the financial situation of their households changed compared to 12 months ago and how they think it is going to change in the next 12 months. Syrian and non-Syrian refugees showed with no significant difference in their responses.
- Two thirds of the respondents described their household financial situation as worse off compared to 12 months ago, while more than one third indicated that it will also get worse in the future.
- Refugees perception of Jordan's overall economy remained in line with previous quarters, with more than 50 per cent of refugees indicating that the situation got worse compared to the last 12 months.

Refugee households' perception of financial situation
% of households





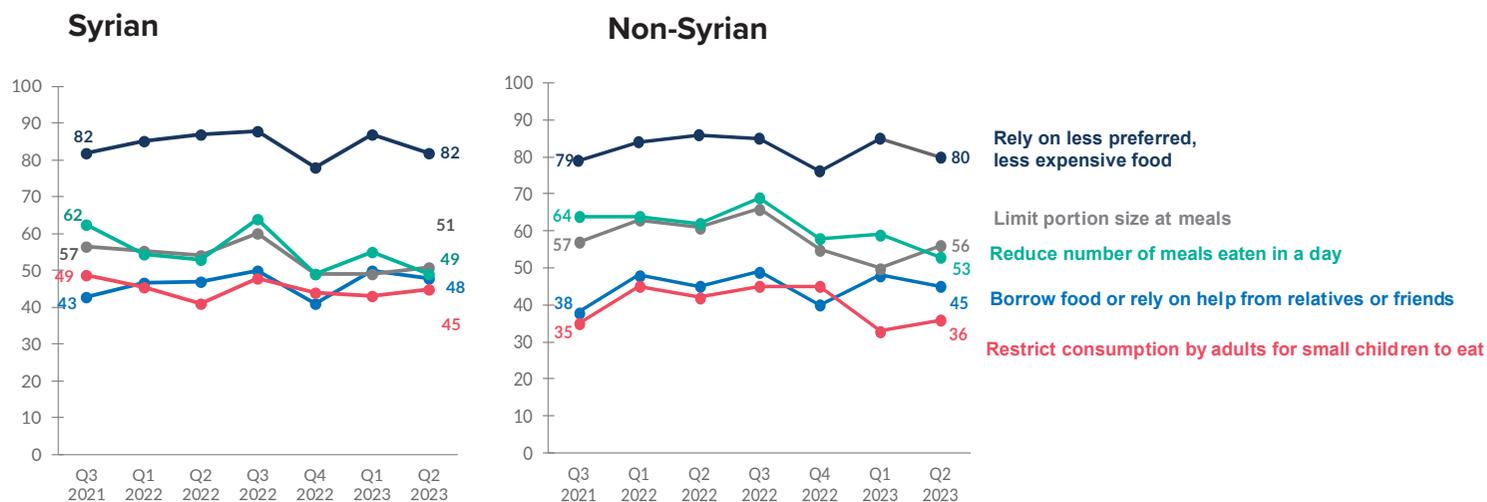


Food Security

The reduced Coping Strategies Index (rCSI) is a consumption-based coping strategy index that measures the adoption of consumption-based coping strategies frequently employed by households exposed to food shortages over a 7-day recall period. The rCSI assesses an individual's food security according to how many times an individual's family had to enact certain food coping strategies in the past week.

- Compared to the previous quarter, there was a decline in refugee households adopting negative food-based coping strategies in Q2 2023. Notably, proportion of households relying on less preferred/cheaper food and consuming fewer meals per day decreased.

Refugee households resorting to food-based coping strategies at least once during the last seven days prior to the interview
% of households



- There was a decrease in households borrowing food or relying on help from relatives and friends, and this decrease was paired with an increase on refugee households restricting consumption by adults and limiting portion size at meals.



Shelter

- The percentage of refugee households living in formal accommodation remained the same as previous quarters with 82 per cent living in apartments. 95 per cent of refugees living in formal accommodation were rented. The most common type of informal accommodation remained tents.
- Overall, the proportion of households not being able to pay rent in the three months preceding the data collection decreased from 44 per cent in Q1 to 41 per cent in Q2 2023.
- Common income sources used for paying rent were savings, remittances, and humanitarian assistance.



Electricity and Water Resource Usage

- In Q2 2023, more than 70 per cent of refugee households reported not using any measure to limit electricity or using any measure to limit water consumption.
- Refugee households that paid utility bills had an average monthly expenditure of JOD 28 for electricity and JOD 9 for water.
- 75 per cent of refugee households who did not include electricity bills in their monthly expenditure indicated not being able to pay electricity bills in the past three months.



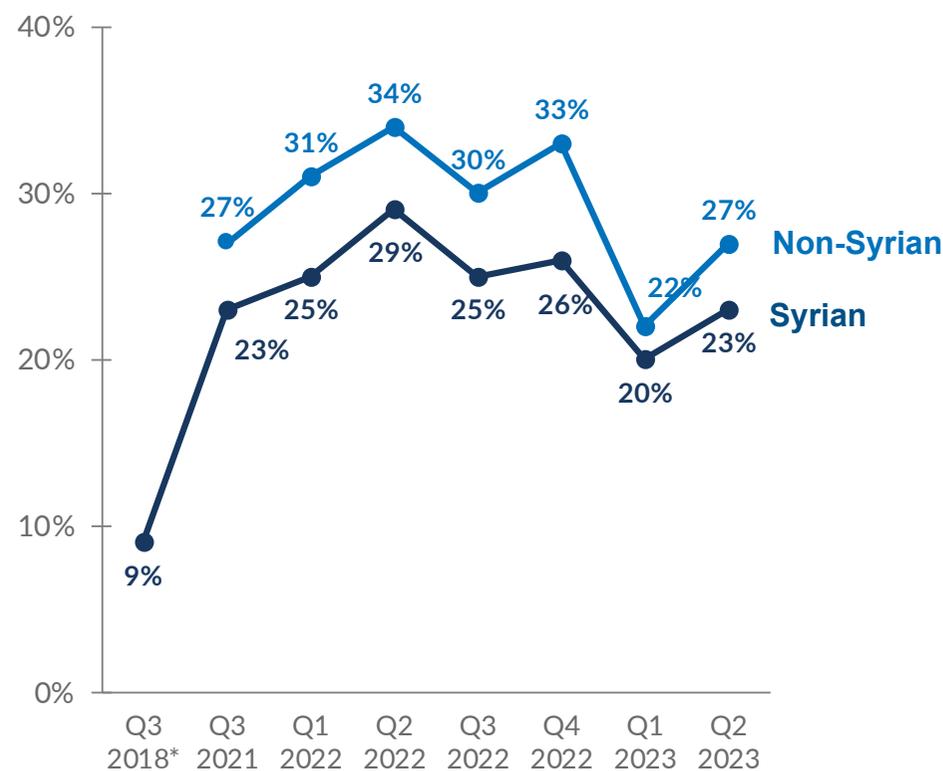
Eviction

- In Q2 2023, refugee households receiving a threat of eviction increased by 3 per cent for Syrian refugees and by 5 per cent for non-Syrian refugees.
- 88 per cent of respondents who had not paid rent agreed with landlords to pay later.
- About 4 per cent of the interviewed household were evicted in the last quarter.

Analysis of cash assistance eligibility level

- In Q2 2023, of of households who had been phased out from UNHCR basic needs cash assistance 48 per cent were not able to pay rent and 53 per cent of them received an eviction threat.
- 45 per cent of households who were able to pay rent used assistance from UNHCR or WFP as the main source for rent payment.
- 35 per cent of respondents who did not receive an eviction threat, nevertheless, they were unable to pay rent during Q2 2023.

Refugee households having received a threat of eviction
% of households renting accommodation



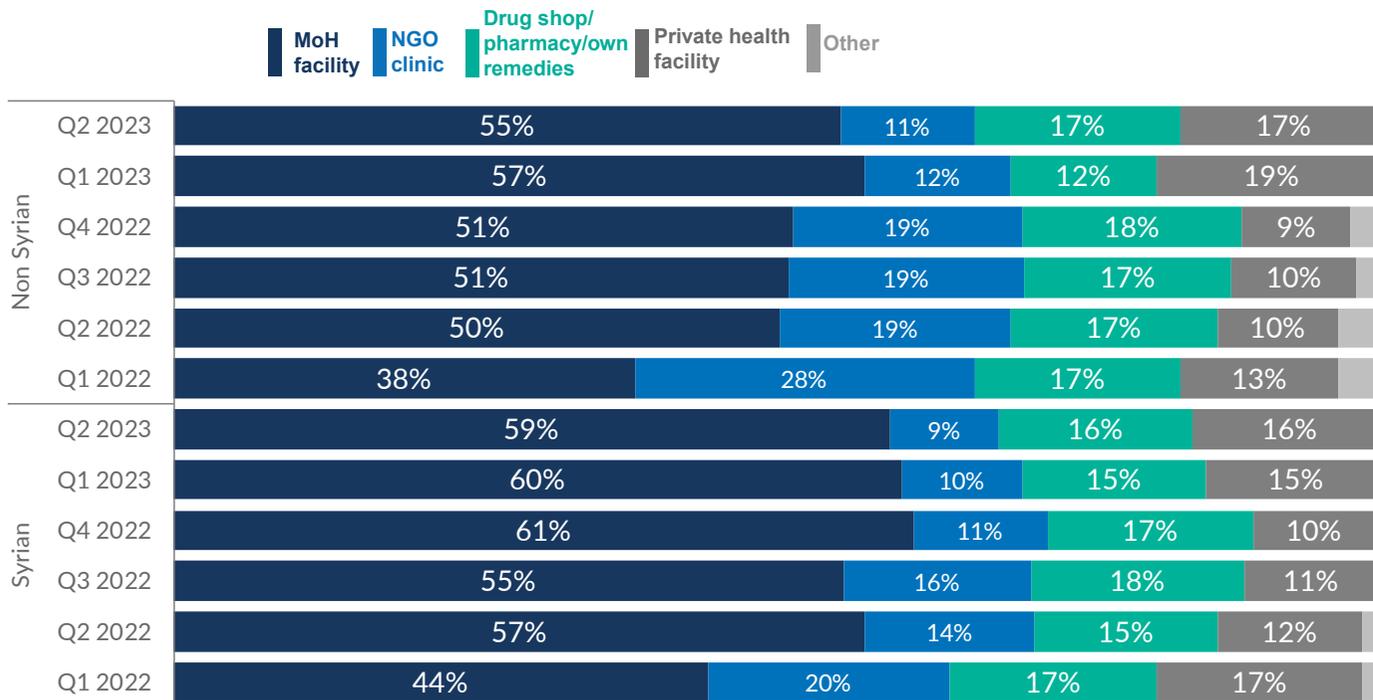
*Data for non-Syrian refugees is not available



Health

- 82 per cent of respondents indicated the need to access a healthcare facility for at least one household member in Q2 2023. 90 per cent of them were able to access the needed healthcare services.
- Inability to afford fees or unavailability of the needed services were mostly commonly cited barriers to accessing healthcare services. Long distance, lack of proper documentation, or healthcare facility refusal due to limited capacity were cited as barriers to a lesser extent.
- 83 per cent of households were aware of governmental subsidies for healthcare services at primary healthcare centres and hospitals. Most refugees reported using the Ministry of Health (MoH) facilities as the main healthcare facility type.

Access to healthcare by type of clinic, Q2 2023
% of households



Perception of Health Cost

- In Q2 2023, 30 per cent of respondents indicated an increase of health costs.
- As an impact of this increase of health costs; respondents reported being unable to afford medication and medical procedure (e.g. investigation, devices, consumables).

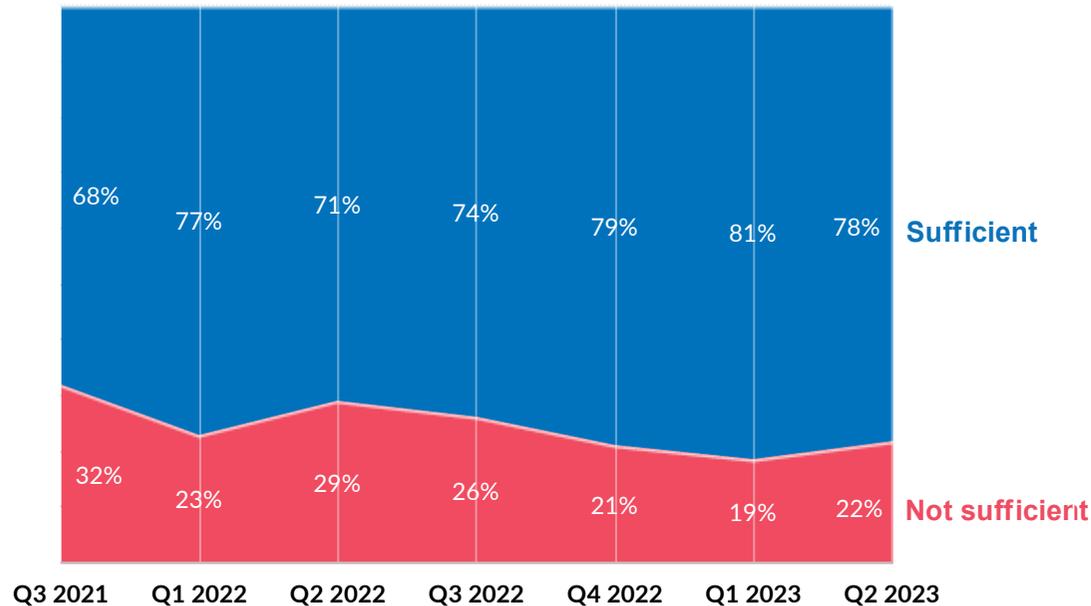


Water, Sanitation, & Hygiene

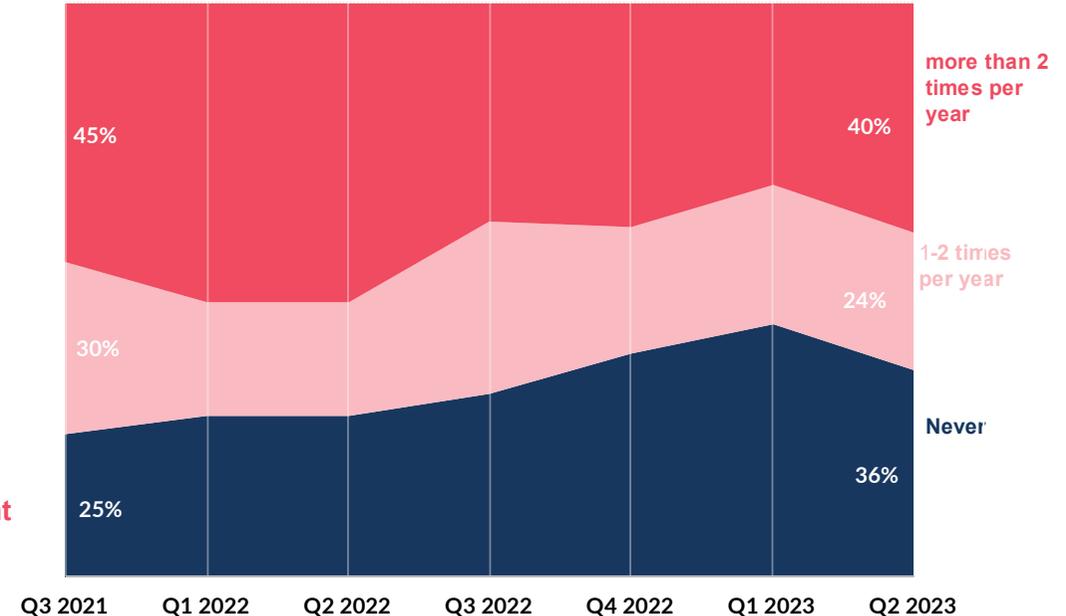
- The proportion of refugee households with insufficient water storage to cover all family needs increased from 19 per cent in Q1 to 22 per cent in Q2 2023.
- The proportion of refugee households reporting solid waste-related vector evidence more than twice a year increased from 32 per cent in Q1 to 40 per cent in Q2 2023.

The indicator of 'solid waste-related vector evidence' assesses how frequently households have seen evidence of parasites, rats, rodents, or insects in the households' water supply, drainage, or solid waste system.

Refugee households water storage capacity to cover all family needs
% of households



Frequency of solid waste-related to vector evidence
% of households



Camps

Key findings



In Q2 2023, refugees in camps reported quite similar monthly income of JOD 286 in Azraq and JOD 287 in Zaatari. WFP assistance represented the main source of income for households, accounting for 50 per cent for refugees in Azraq and 47 per cent for refugees in Zaatari.



On average, the monthly expenditure decreased in Q2 2023 for households in both camps. The expenditure per capita was about JOD 66 for Azraq and JOD 69 for Zaatari. Similar expenditure patterns were noted in both camps with 35 per cent of expenditure were on food for both camps.



Nine out of 10 households held debt in Q2 2023 in both camps, mostly similar to the previous quarter. On average, a refugee household in camps had an estimated JOD 760 in debt.



Most employed refugees held temporary positions, with an average of 32 weekly working hours and 3.3 weeks worked per month. Around 80 per cent of non-working adult refugees in camps indicated that they were actively seeking jobs.



In Q2 2023, crisis-level coping strategies decreased in both camps, but stress and emergency-level strategies increased. Notably, an increase in the refugee households taking loans in Azraq camp, and increase in refugee households accepting high-risk jobs in Zaatari.



In Q2 2023, more households adopted negative food-based coping strategies compared to Q1 2023. The most common strategy remained consuming less preferred, cheaper foods (81 per cent in Zaatari, 77 per cent in Azraq), followed by borrowing food or seeking help from relatives and friends.



In Azraq, the majority of households (62 per cent) lived in one T-Shelter per household. In Zaatari, the majority (73 per cent) lived in two or more caravans.



Mainly, refugees relied on NGO clinics in the camps for healthcare services. When such services were not accessible, most opted for private facilities. Importantly, no respondents reported being denied services from MoH facilities outside the camp.

Sample Size

984 Households	Average household size: • Azraq: 6.0 • Zaatari: 5.3
1,055 Families	Average family size: • Azraq: 5.7 • Zaatari: 4.8
6,096 Individuals	

For definitions on household vs family units, please refer to the VAF, pg. 33

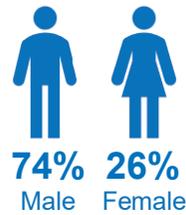
Camp	Number of households
Azraq	466
Zaatari	482



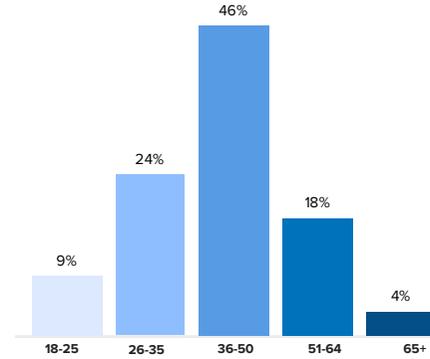
Demographics

Based on head of household characteristics

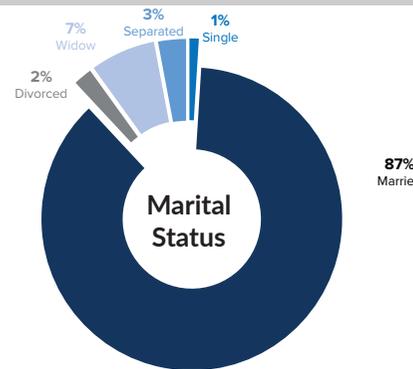
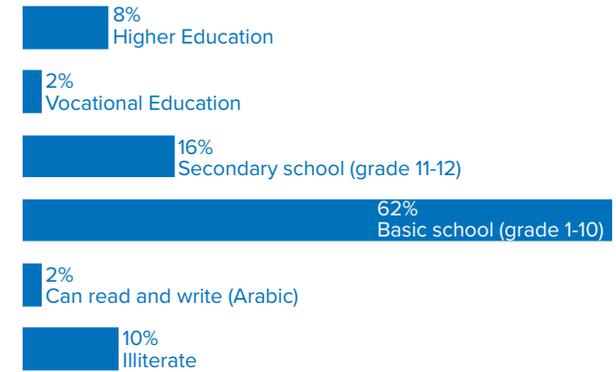
Gender breakdown



Age-group breakdown



Educational Attainment and Literacy



Working Status

35% of households had a working head of household

17% of the female-headed households had a working head of household

Disability Status*



24% of head of households had a disability or chronic illness that impacts daily life

*Disability is measured using an adapted version of the Washington Group (WG). For more information, refer to the VAF, pg. 37.





Economic Situation

Income

- In Q2 2023, refugees in camps reported almost similar monthly income of JOD 286 in Azraq and JOD 287 in Zaatari.
- The average monthly income for households increased by 5 per cent in Azraq and 4 per cent in Zaatari camp compared to Q1 2023.
- WFP assistance represented the main source of income for households, accounting for 50 per cent for refugees in Azraq and 47 per cent for refugees in Zaatari. Work was the second source of income for households, with an average monthly income from work* of JOD 193 in Azraq (5 per cent increase compared to Q1 2023), and JOD 171 in Zaatari, (recording a less than 1 per cent decrease compared to Q1 2023.)

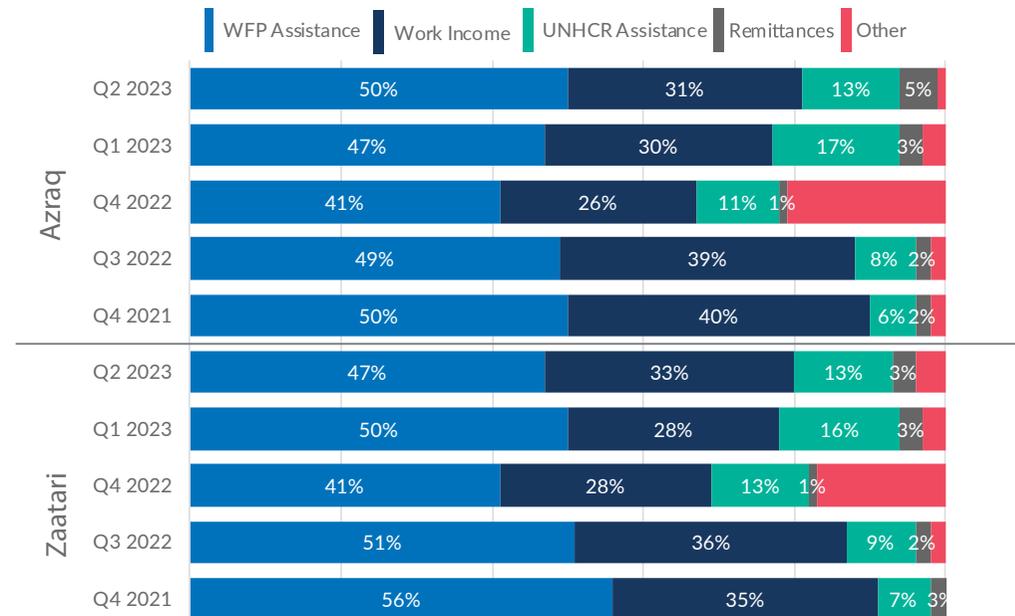
Total average monthly income per household (JOD)

Quarter	Azraq	Zaatari
Q4 2021	216	219
Q3 2022	228 (+6%)	249 (+14%)
Q4 2022	280 (+23%)	300 (+20%)
Q1 2023	273 (-8%)	277 (-3%)
Q2 2023	286 (+5%)	287 (+4%)

*Average work income only includes those who report work income (not including those who report zero).

Main source of income

% of households overall income



*Income for work includes also cash for work.

**UNHCR assistance includes basic needs and new arrivals.



Expenditure

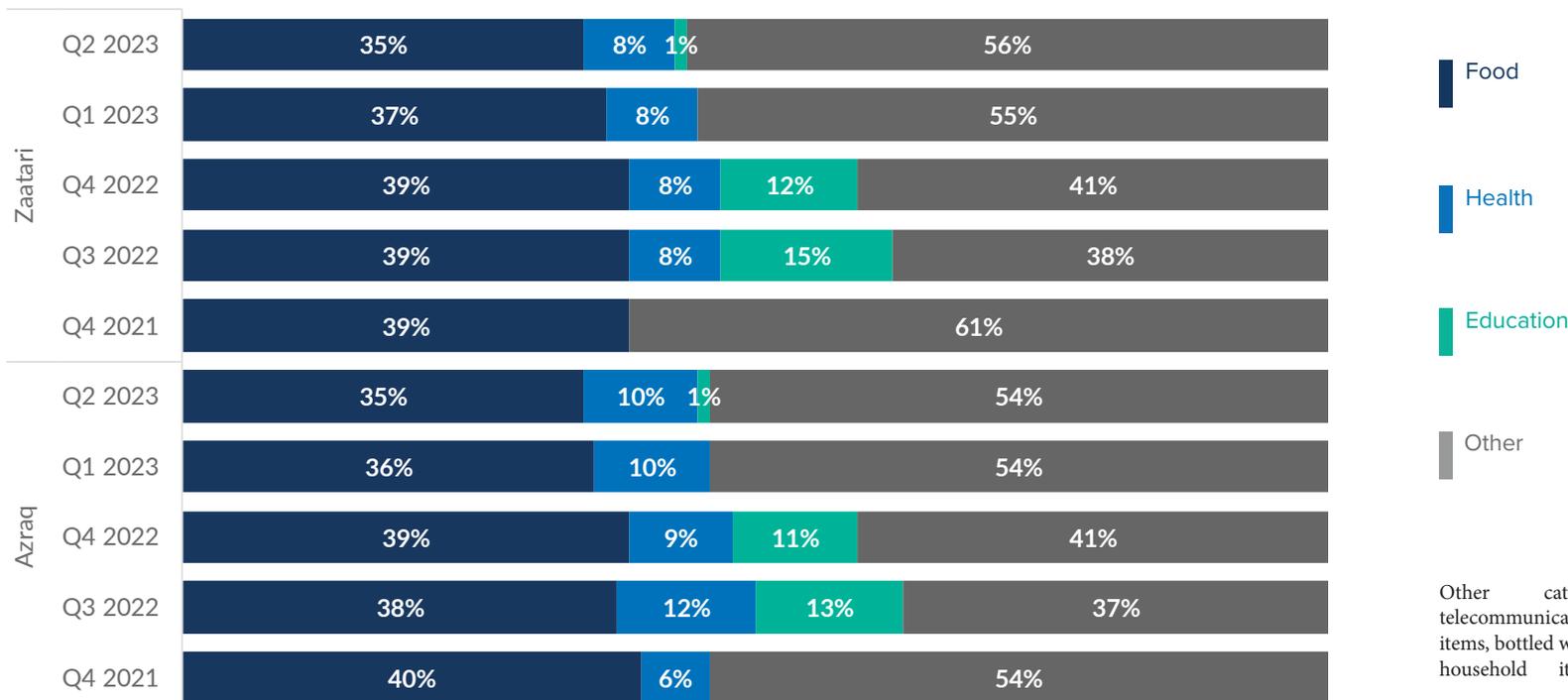
- On average, the monthly expenditure decreased in Q2 2023 for households in both camps. The expenditure per capita was about JOD 66 for Azraq and JOD 69 for Zaatari.
- Similar expenditure patterns are noted in both camps where 35 per cent of expenditure was on food.
- A notable finding from both camps was a relatively high spending rate for tobacco. On average, tobacco expenditure tended to be higher than clothing, and also higher than health costs in Zaatari.

Total average monthly expenditure per household (JOD)

Quarter	Azraq	Zaatari
Q4 2021	345	463
Q3 2022	343 (-0.5%)	360 (-22%)
Q4 2022	357 (+4%)	374 (+4%)
Q1 2023	411 (+15%)	391 (+5%)
Q2 2023	378 (-8%)	376 (-4%)

Refugee households expenditure

% of refugee households overall expenditure



Other categories are transportation, telecommunication, baby essentials, basic hygiene items, bottled water for drinking, gas, water and basic household items.



Debt

- Nine out of 10 households held debt in Q2 2023 in both camps, in line with the previous quarter.
- On average, a refugee household in camps had an estimated JOD 760 in debt.
- The main sources for borrowing money remained informal. Households mostly borrowed from shop keepers and friends or neighbours. Common reasons for borrowing money was buying food and pay for healthcare expenses.

Reasons for borrowing money | Q2 2023

% of total responses of refugee households with debt

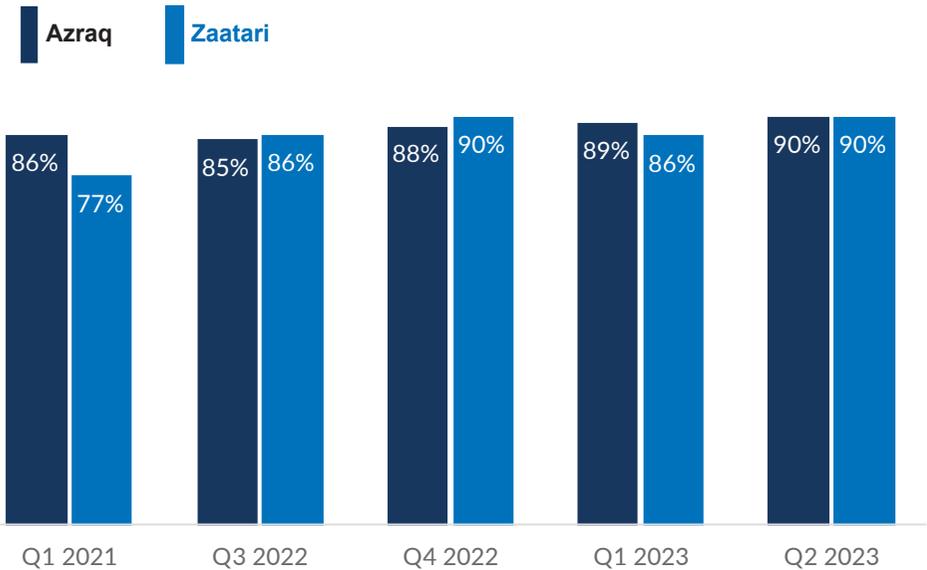
Azraq



Zaatari

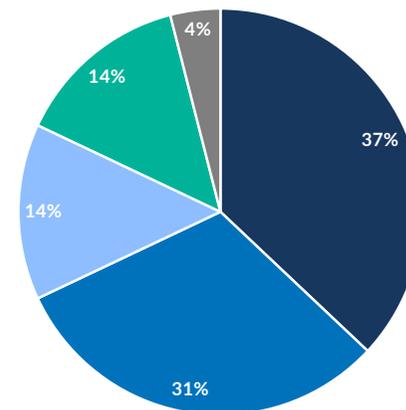


Refugee households reporting debt % refugee households

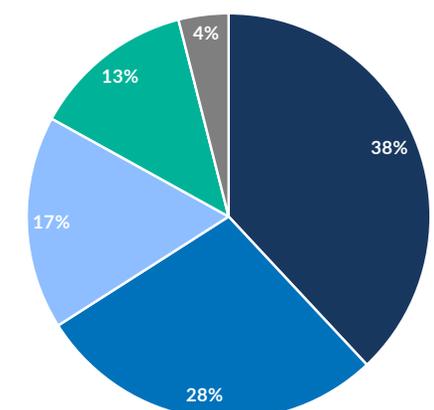


Sources of borrowed money | Q1 2022

% of total responses of refugee households with debt



Zaatari



Azraq

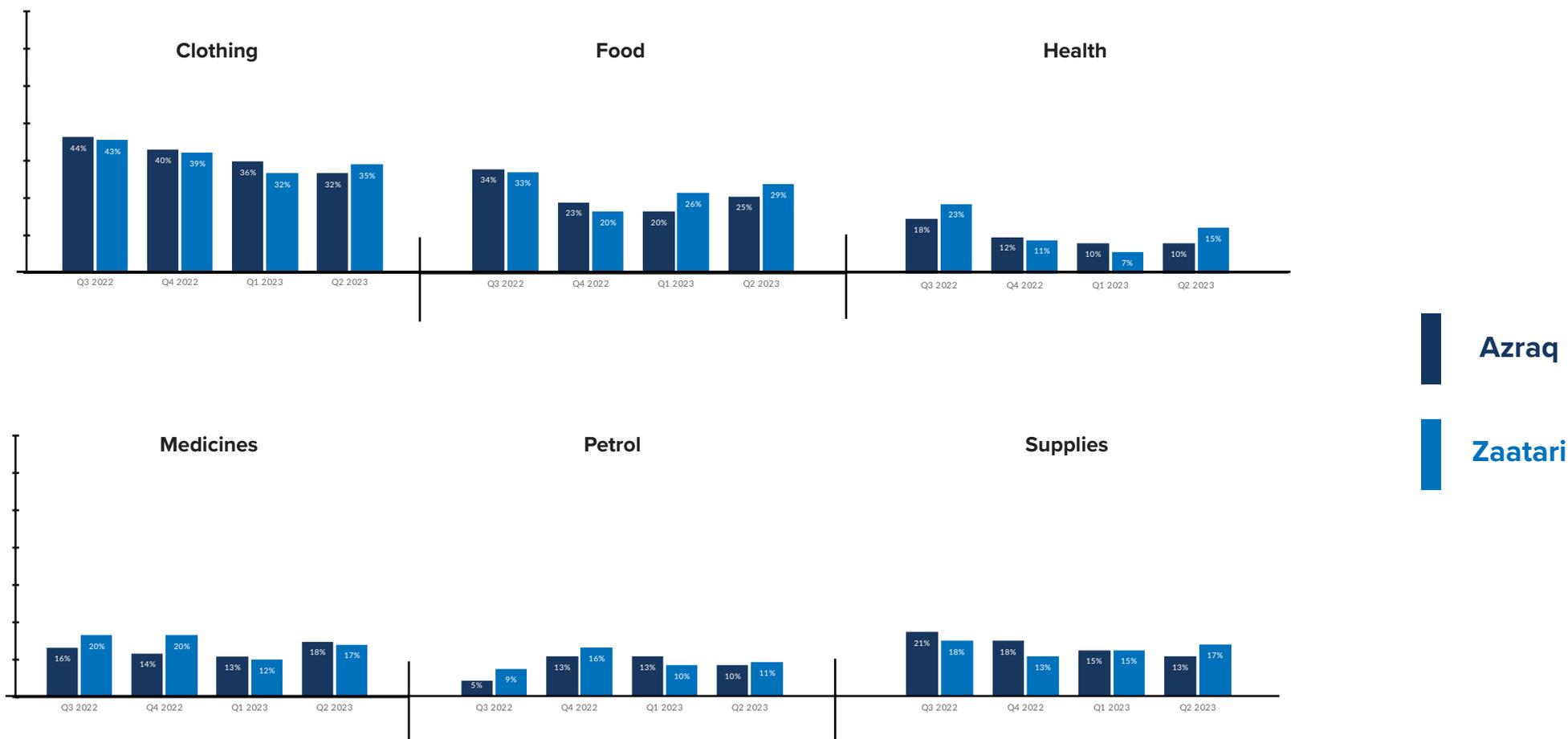


Affordability of Essential Goods and Services

- In Q2 2023, refugee households in camps struggled the most with affording food and clothing, with an ongoing trend of increased difficulty in purchasing food. Lack of resources was cited as the primary reason for challenges in paying for these items.

In the last three months, households had difficulty paying for... | Q2 2023

% of households

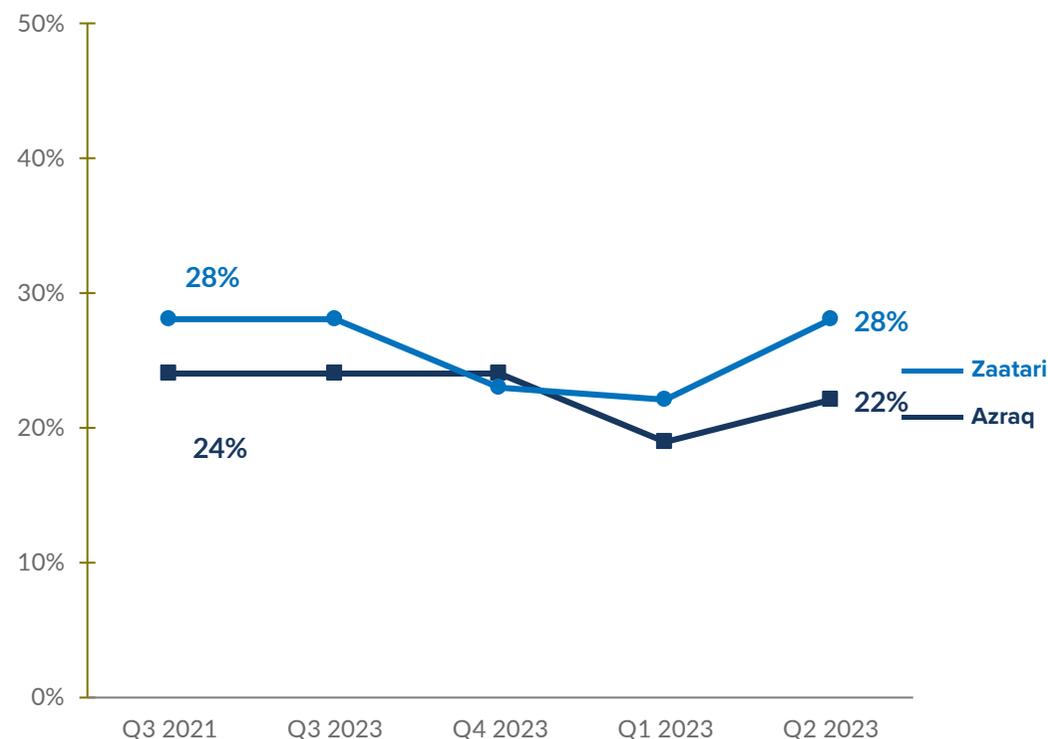




Livelihoods

- In Q2 2023, the employment rate among adult refugees increased by 6 per cent in Zaatari, and by 2 per cent in Azraq camp.
- Most working refugees had temporary jobs, working around 32 hours per week and about 3.3 weeks per month on average.
- Around 80 per cent of non-working adult refugees in camps indicated that they were actively looking for jobs.

Registered refugees working
% of registered refugees aged 18+



Refugees working by type of work, camp and top sectors | Q2 2023
% of registered refugees aged +18

Top Selected Sectors			
Overall			
1	IBV*	31%	5
2	Recycling Facilities	12%	6
3	Construction	11%	7
4	Education	10%	8
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Top Four Sectors Disaggregated by Camp			
Azraq		Zaatari	
1	IBV	37%	1
2	Construction	15%	2
3	Recycling Facilities	9%	3
4	Education	9%	4
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*Incentive-Based Volunteering (IBV)

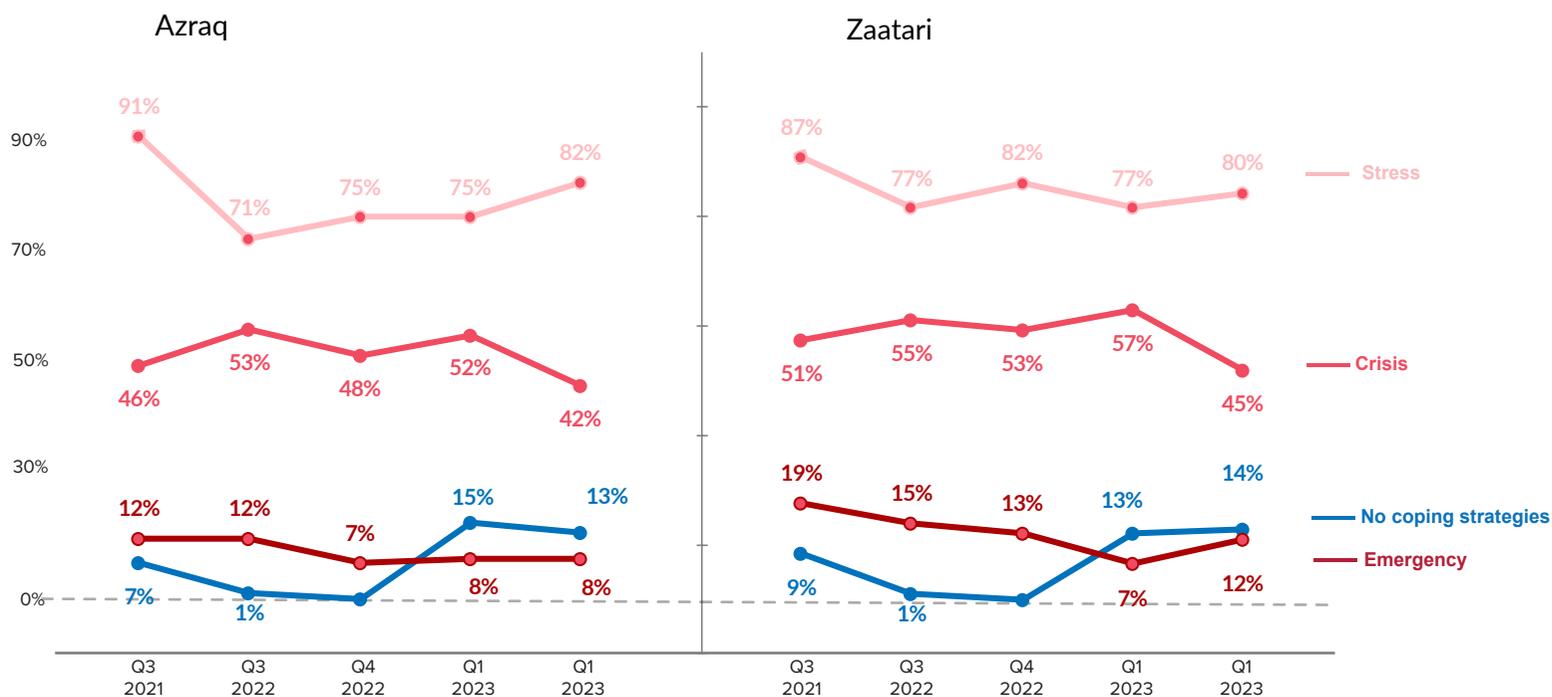


Coping Strategies

- During Q2 2023, fewer refugee households in both camps resorted to crisis-level coping strategies. However, this decrease was accompanied by a rise in stress and emergency-level negative coping strategies.
- Proportion of refugee households reducing essential non-food expenditure significantly dropped. This may be due to households resorting to loans as the proportion of households tacking loans or accepting high risk jobs increased.

Households resorting to negative coping strategies at least once in the past three months

% of households



The Livelihood Coping Strategy Index (LCSI) is a global indicator that assesses the extent to which households use negative coping strategies to deal with economic stress. To identify the most frequent coping strategies, households are asked how often they had used certain coping strategies within the past 30 days to meet their basic needs. In LCSI, coping strategies fall into three categories:

- Stress: spent savings, took loans for non-food essentials, bought food on credit, sold household goods/assets.
- Crisis: sold productive assets, reduced non-food expenses, withdrew children from school.
- Emergency: accepted high-risk job, adult begging, child begging, child working, child marriage.



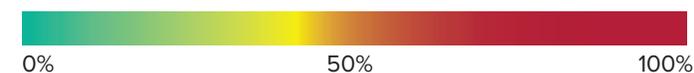
Refugee households resorting to negative coping strategies at least once in the past three months

% of households

Azraq

Zaatari

	Strategy	Azraq					Zaatari				
		Q3 2021	Q3 2022	Q4 2022	Q1 2023	Q2 2023	Q3 2021	Q3 2022	Q4 2022	Q1 2023	Q2 2023
Stress	Bought food on credit	79%	63%	67%	67%	72%	71%	69%	74%	67%	71%
	Moved from outside the camp to inside the camp	1%	3%	2%	2%	2%	1%	1%	0%	0%	2%
	Sold household assets	17%	20%	21%	67%	17%	17%	24%	20%	19%	18%
	Spent Saving	48%	10%	7%	13%	12%	52%	9%	8%	9%	9%
	Took loan	9%	8%	17%	16%	22%	12%	13%	23%	19%	17%
Crisis	Reduced essential non-food expenditure	41%	50%	46%	47%	37%	43%	52%	51%	53%	41%
	Sold productive assets	9%	5%	3%	3%	5%	10%	3%	2%	6%	4%
	Withdrew child from school	4%	3%	3%	7%	4%	5%	5%	4%	4%	3%
Emergency	Adults accepted risk job	9%	9%	6%	5%	4%	17%	11%	11%	5%	10%
	Sent adult to beg	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%
	Sent children to marry	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Sent children to work	0%	3%	2%	2%	4%	1%	4%	2%	2%	1%



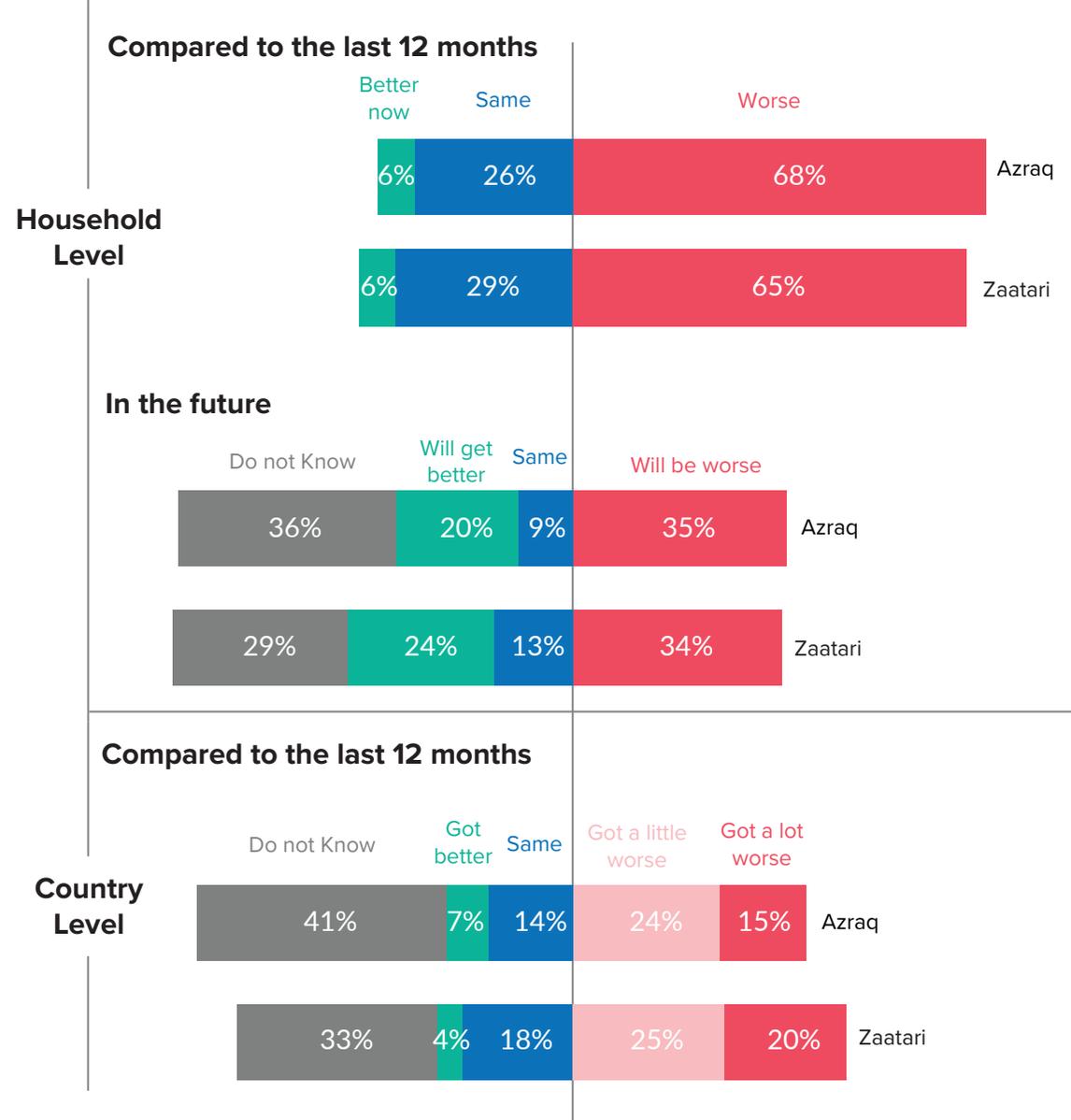


Perception of Financial Situation

- Two-thirds of the refugee households described their financial situation as worse off compared to 12 months ago, while more than one third said it will be worse in the future.
- Regarding the economic situation of the country, most of the respondents indicated that it got a lot or a little worse compared to 12 months ago.



Refugee households' perception of financial situation
% of households



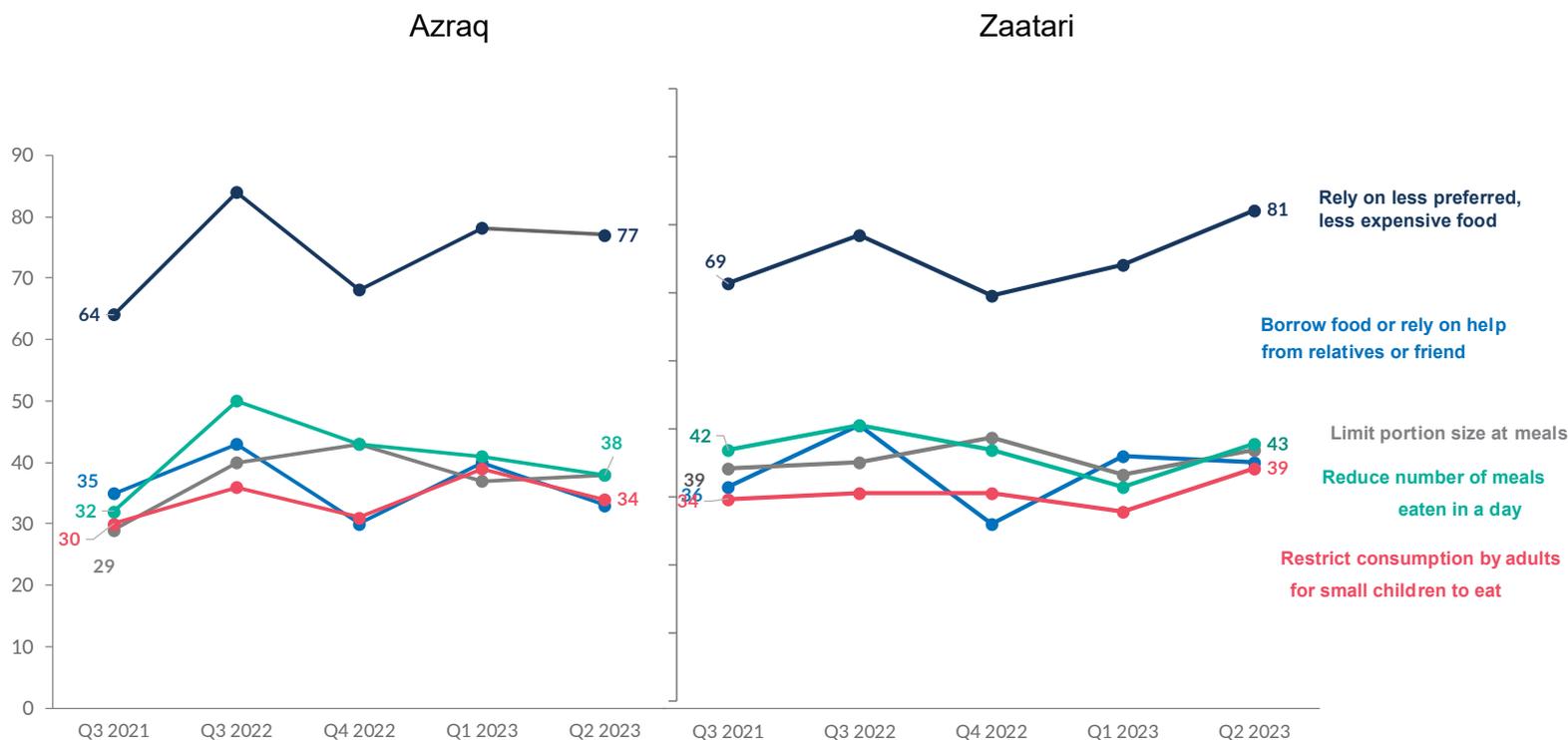


Food Security

- When compared with Q1 2023, more households adopted negative food-based coping strategies in Q2 2023. The most frequently adopted strategy remains relying on less preferred, less expensive foods (81 per cent in Zaatari and 77 per cent in Azraq), followed by borrowing food or relying on help from relative or friends.

Refugee households resorting to food-based coping strategies at least once during the last seven days prior to the interview
% of households

The reduced Coping Strategies Index (rCSI) is a consumption-based coping strategy index that measures the adoption of consumption-based coping strategies frequently employed by households exposed to food shortages over a 7-day recall period. The rCSI assesses an individual's food security according to how many times an individual's family had to enact certain food coping strategies in the past week.





UNHCR





- Most refugee households (62 per cent) in Azraq resided in one T-Shelter* with an average of 1.4 caravans per household.
- In Zaatari, most households (73 per cent) resided in two or more caravans with an average of 1.9 caravans per household.
- 45 per cent of households in Azraq and 61 per cent in Zaatari reported having added a makeshift extension to their T-Shelters/caravans to create covered courtyards and shaded spaces.
- 33 per cent of households reported shelters being repaired during Q2 2023 in both camps. 84 per cent of reported renovations and repairs were done by refugees themselves.

A T-Shelter, is a transitional housing solution designed by UNHCR, providing temporary, weather-resistant shelter for displaced individuals and families. These shelters, resembling a T-shape structure, offer basic privacy, security, and protection.





Health

- Consistent with previous quarters, in Q2 2023, 99 per cent of households in Azraq and Zaatari reported either that they could access health care in camps when needed or that they did not need to access healthcare.
- Most refugees reported using the NGO clinics within the camps, 90 per cent in Azraq and 82 per cent in Zaatari.
- When health care is needed outside of the camp, most refugees would seek a private healthcare facility.
- None of the respondents indicated being refused of services by MoH facilities when accessed outside of camp.

Access to health by type of clinic outside the camp | Q2 2023

Azraq

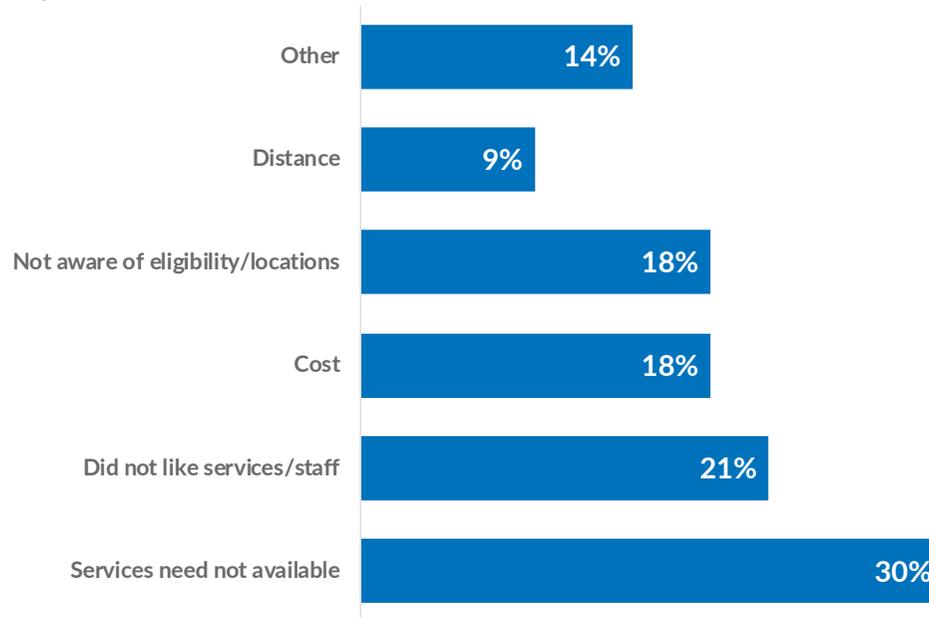


Zaatari



Reasons why in-camp refugees did not seek medical services at MoH facilities when needed outside of camp

% of households



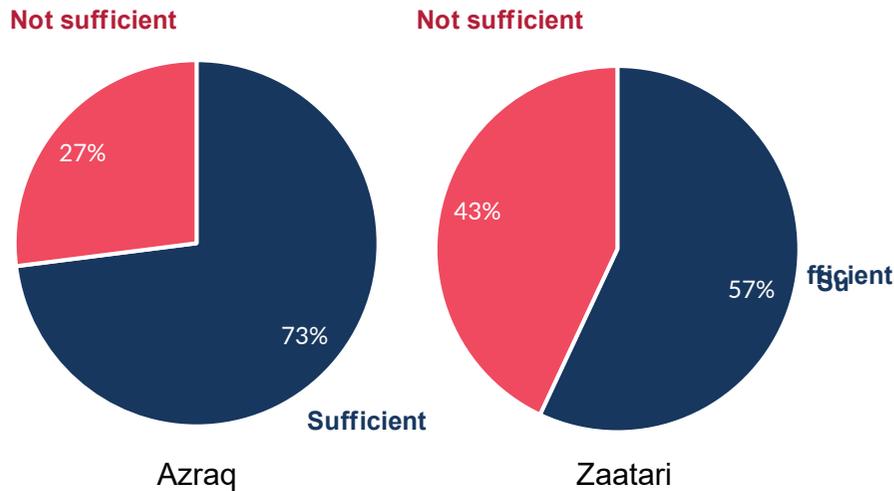


Water, Sanitation, & Hygiene

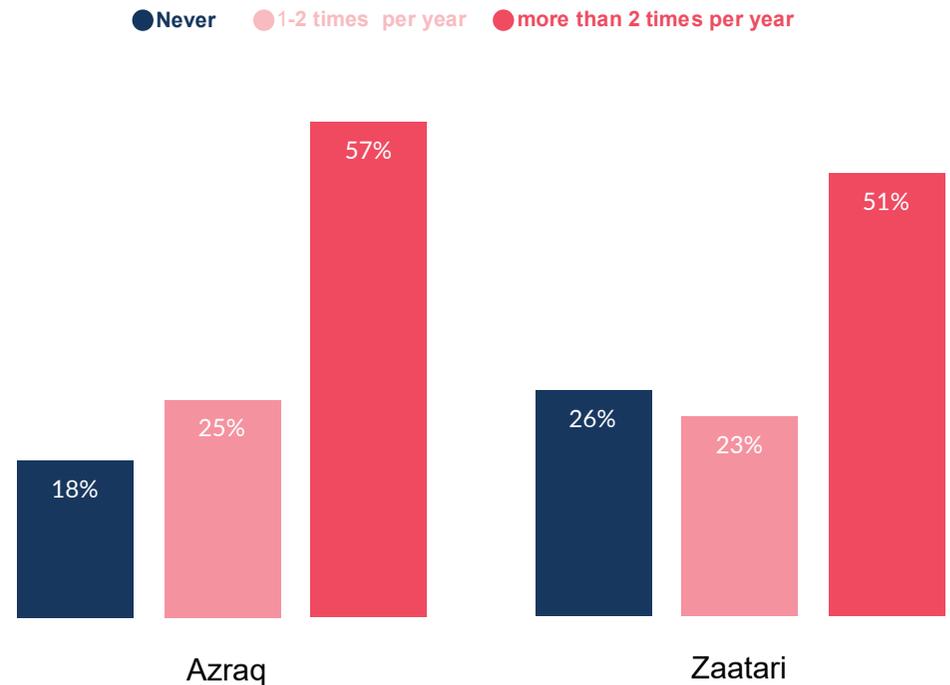
- In Azraq, the proportion of refugee households with sufficient water storage to cover all family needs remained similar to Q1 at 73 per cent. However, a decrease in water storage sufficiency was reported in Zaatari, which decreased from 87 per cent in Q1 2023 to 57 per cent in Q2 2023.
- The proportion of refugee households reporting solid waste-related vector evidence increased from 46 to 57 per cent in Azraq and from 39 to 51 per cent in Zaatari.

The indicator of 'Solid waste-related vector evidence' assesses how frequently households have seen evidence of parasites, rats, rodents, or insects in the households' water supply, drainage, or solid waste system.

Refugee households water storage sufficient to cover all family needs
% of households



Frequency of solid waste-related to vector evidence
% of households



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UNHCR, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (or the UN Refugee Agency), is a global organization dedicated to saving lives, protecting rights and building a better future for refugees, forcibly displaced communities and stateless people.

We work to ensure that everybody has the right to seek asylum and find safe refuge, having fled violence, persecution, war or disaster at home.

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