

Socio-economic situation of refugees in Jordan

Q3 2022



Introduction

In 2022, UNHCR Jordan initiated a quarterly analysis of the socio-economic situation of refugees in Jordan, with the main purpose of monitoring changes in vulnerability levels among refugee communities over time. Using the Vulnerability Assessment Framework (VAF) 2021 data as a baseline, this series of analyses collects information from the same refugee families on a quarterly basis, to examine variations at the household level for the following sectors: economic situation, food security, shelter, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), and health.

This report provides a summary of the main findings for refugees in host communities for the third quarter of 2022 (Q3), while it compares them to results of Q1 and Q2 2022 and Q3 2021. This report also presents a summary of the main findings for refugees in Zaatari and Azraq camps, for which the survey was administered for the first time in Q3 2022.

Vulnerability Assessment Framework (VAF) 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 during 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 those the VAF studies. It should be noted that the VAF 2021 was conducted via face-to-face visits, while the 2022 quarterly studies are conducted via phone calls.

Methodology

A random sampling approach was used to analyze the situation facing refugees who are registered with UNHCR across Jordan. The Q3 2022 respondents in host communities were the same households (2,791) as in Q1 and Q2. In addition, 1,542 Syrian households in camps were added in the analysis. 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 from UNHCR Basic Needs Cash Assistance and other households (neither receiving UNHCR Basic Needs Cash Assistance nor phased out).

Host communities

Key findings



Average refugee household income decreased to JOD 240 in Q3 2022, a 7 per cent decline since Q2, and it remained at lower levels than Q3 2021. Average work income for Syrian households increased by 4 per cent, while for non-Syrian households it decreased by 1 per cent.



Households spent on average JOD 69 more than they earned during Q3 2022, meaning that refugee reliance on debt increased. About half of total household expenditure was spent on food, rent and health. Household spending on education increased by 6 percentage points, on average.



Nearly nine out of 10 households were in debt in Q3 2022, with most households borrowing money from friends and neighbours in Jordan to cover basic needs (food, rent and health).



The overall employment rate of refugees remained stable at 23 per cent in Q3 2022, but did not recover to Q3 2021 levels. The employment rate among female women remained low at 6 per cent.



After a sharp increase in Q2, the proportion of households resorting to livelihood-based emergency and crisis coping strategies slightly decreased in Q3, but remained at high levels. The proportion of Syrian households sending their children to beg increased from 2 per cent in Q2 to 7 per cent in Q3.



When compared with Q2, more households adopted negative food-based coping strategies in Q3, with the largest increase (9 percentage points on average) being observed in the proportion of households reducing the number of meals eaten in a day.



In Q3, the proportion of households reported receiving a threat of eviction remains high, despite showing a slight drop since Q2; 25 per cent of Syrian households in Q3 as compared to 29 per cent in Q2 and 34 per cent of non-Syrian households in Q3 as compared to 30 per cent in Q2.



The access to health remained stable in Q3 2022 compared to Q2: less than two out of ten households were not able to access health services.

Sample Size

2,791 Households	Average household size:
2,879 Families	• Syrian: 5.0
13,018 Individuals	• Non-Syrian: 4.0
	Average family size:
	• Syrian: 3.0
	• Non-Syrian: 2.5

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

In Amman

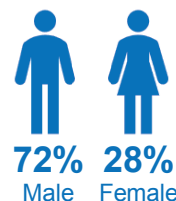
	Syrian	Non-Syrian
Receiving	268	204
Phased out	327	136
Other	225	225
Total	820	565

Outside Amman

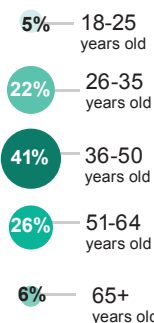
	Syrian	Non-Syrian
Receiving	299	170
Phased out	412	50
Other	279	196
Total	990	416

Demographics

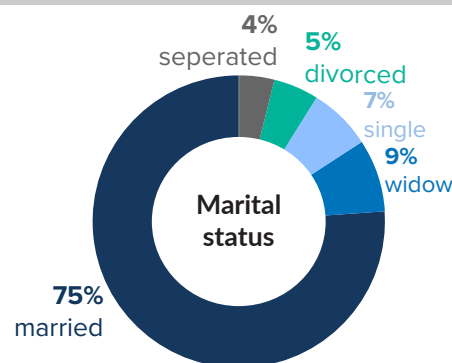
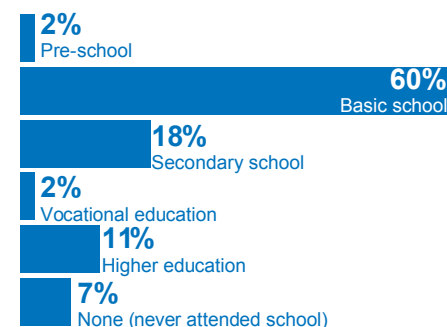
Based on head of household characteristics



Age group



Educational status

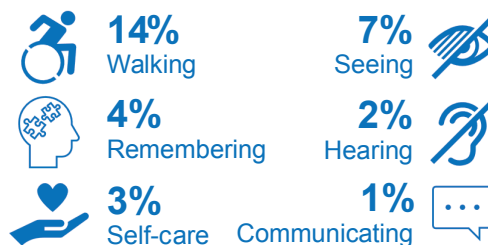


Working status

36%
of households had
a working head of
household

94%
of the working heads
of households had a
temporary job

Disability status



21% of head of households had
a disability or chronic illness that
impacts daily life





Economic situation

Income

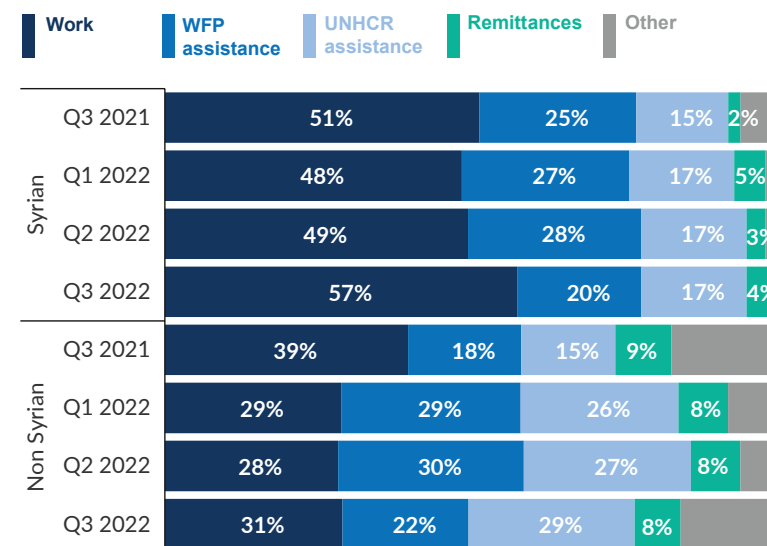
- **The average monthly income slightly decreased for both Syrian and non-Syrian households in Q3 2022.** Specifically, between Q2 and Q3, it decreased by 9 per cent for Syrian and 4 per cent for non-Syrian households.
- Work represented the main source of income for Syrian households, accounting for 57 per cent of their income, exceeding Q3 2021 levels when it accounted for 51 per cent of the total income. For non-Syrians, the main source of income was humanitarian assistance (51 per cent of their income) followed by work income.
- The average monthly income of Syrian households from work increased by 4 per cent, from JOD 204 in Q2 to JOD 213 in Q3. For non-Syrian households, income from work decreased slightly from JOD 182 in Q2 to JOD 180 in Q3.

Total average monthly income per household (JOD)

Quarter	Syrians	Non-Syrians
Q3 2021	283	241
Q1 2022	250 (-12%)	225 (-7%)
Q2 2022	276 (+10%)	229 (+2%)
Q3 2022	252 (-9%)	220 (-4%)

Main source of income

% of households income





Expenditure

- On average, the monthly expenditure was **JOD 330 for Syrian and JOD 280 for non-Syrian households in Q3**. When compared with Q2, average household spending increased by 2 per cent for Syrian households and decreased by 2 per cent for non-Syrian households.
- The largest proportion of household resources was spent on food (28 per cent for Syrians and 27 per cent for non-Syrians) followed by rent and health. Education spending significantly increased from 5 per cent in Q2 to 12 per cent in Q3 for Syrian and from 6 per cent in Q2 to 10 per cent in Q3 for non-Syrian households, likely due to the start of the academic school year.
- In Q3, Syrian households spent on average JOD 168 on Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket* items per month, 3 per cent less than Q2. For non-Syrian households, the amount was on average JOD 153, 1 per cent less than Q2.

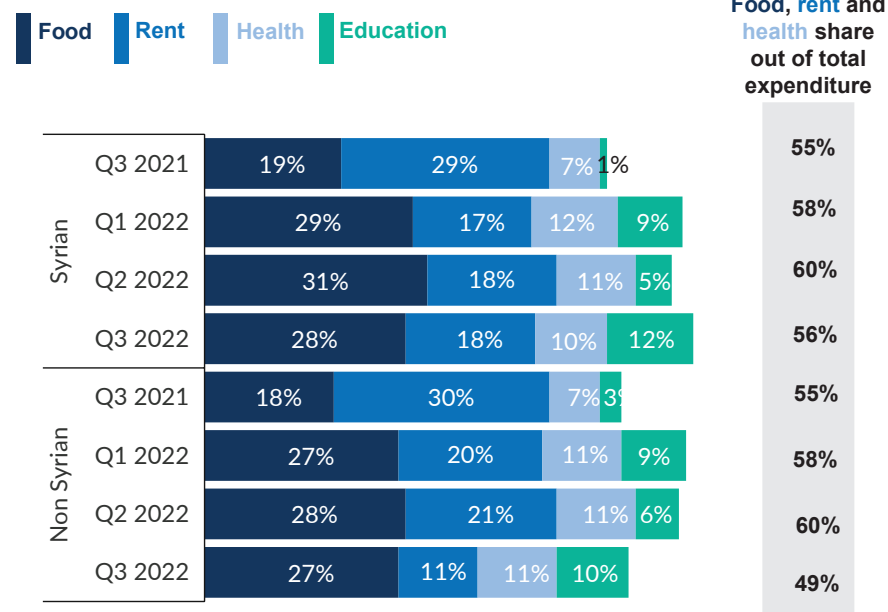
* Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB) refers to the monthly average cost for rent, electricity, water bills, and food costs. For this analysis, households who don't pay rent or have zero SMEB item expenditure are removed.

Total average monthly expenditure per household (JOD)

Quarter	Syrians	Non-Syrians
Q3 2021	398	351
Q1 2022	326 (-18%)	307 (-13%)
Q2 2022	323 (-1%)	287 (-7%)
Q3 2022	330 (+2%)	280 (-2%)

Households expenditure : top four categories in Q3 2022

% of households expenditure



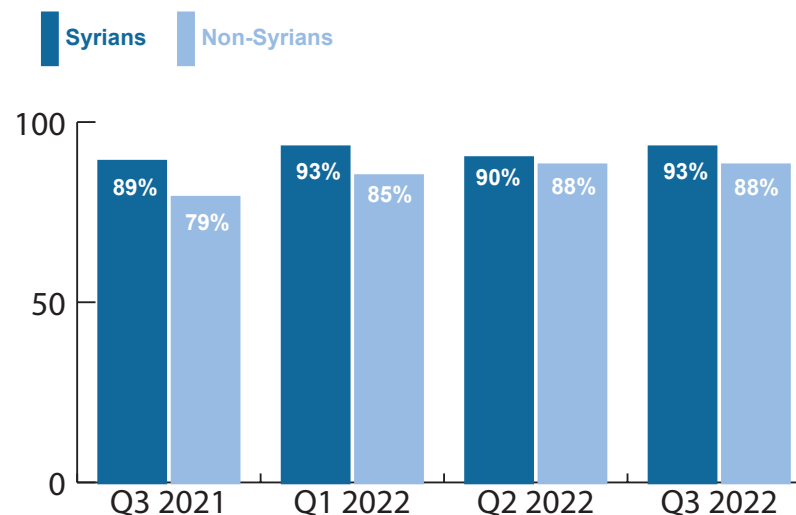
Other categories are transportation, tobacco, electricity, telecommunication, baby essentials, basic hygiene items, bottled water for drinking, gas, clothes and shoes, water and basic household items.



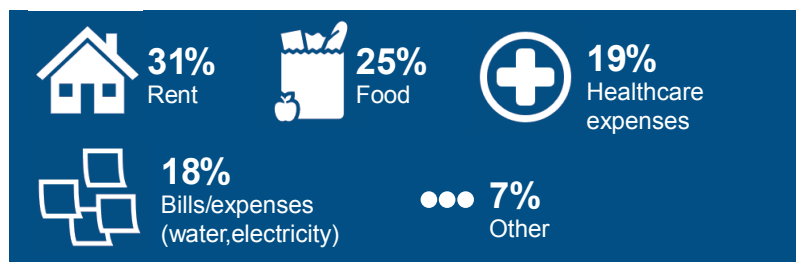
Debt

- **The proportion of households holding debt remained high in Q3**, with 93 per cent of Syrian and 88 per cent of non-Syrian households holding debt. Total average debt per household was reported at JOD 1,111, with debt per capita at JOD 271.
- **The main sources of borrowed money continued to be informal in Q3.** Both Syrian and non-Syrian households mostly borrowed from friends and neighbours in Jordan. There was a small increase from 3 per cent in Q2 to 6 per cent in Q3 in borrowing from formal sources.

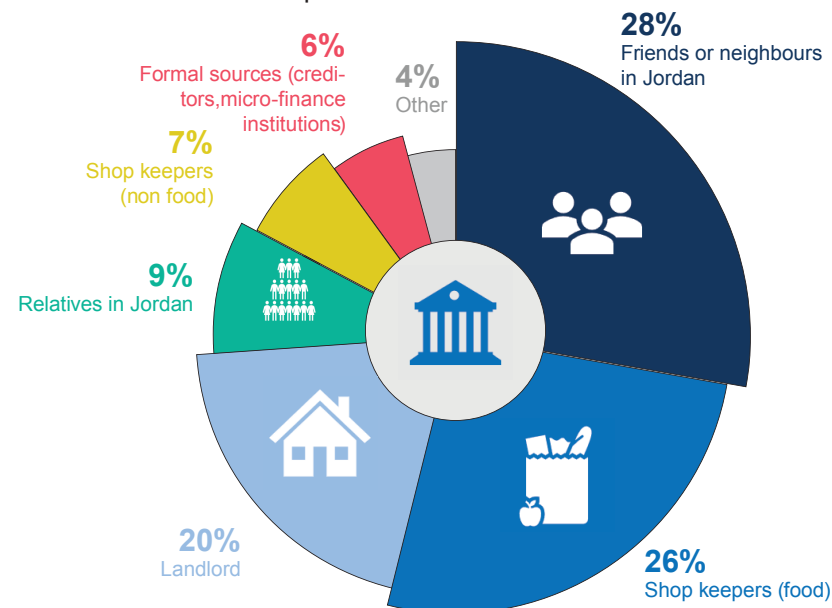
Households reporting debt
% households



Reasons for borrowing money | Q3 2022
% of total responses of households with debt



Sources of borrowed money | Q3 2022
% of total responses of households with debt

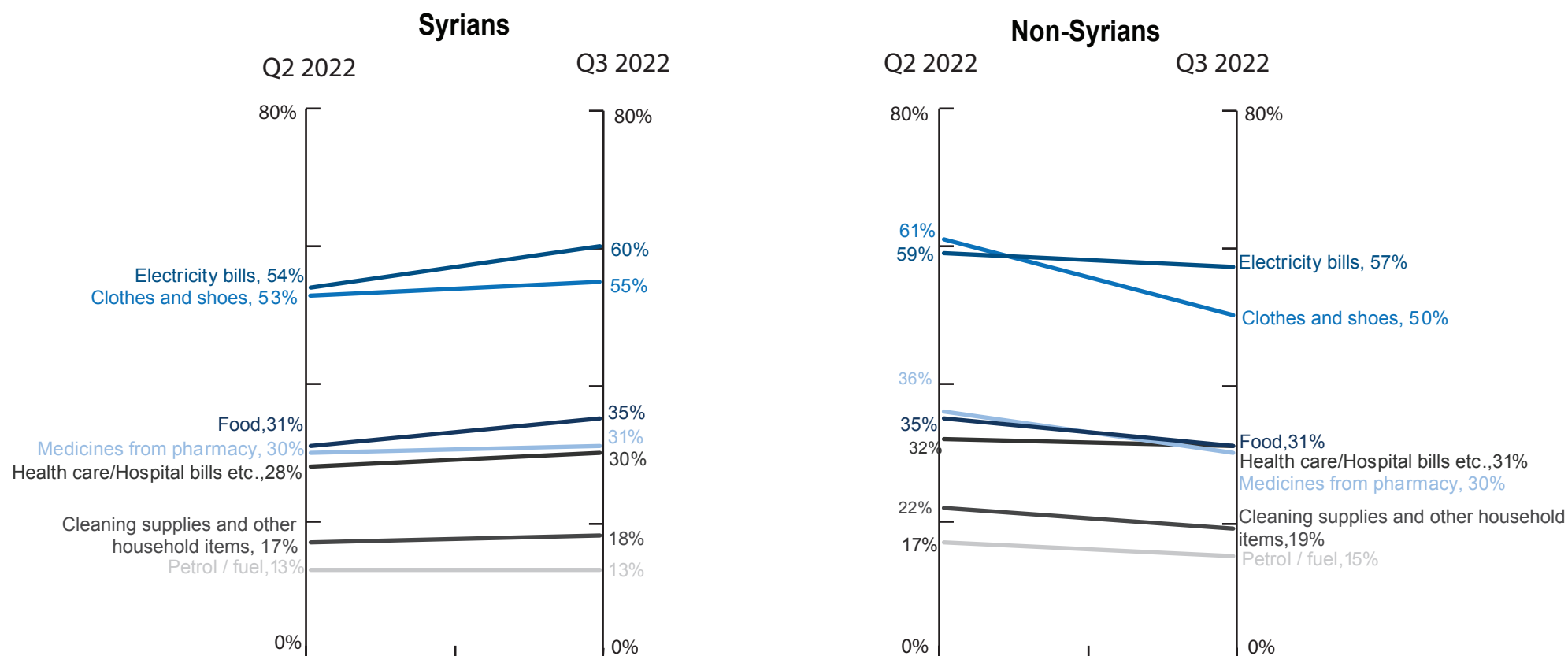




Access to essential goods and services

- In Q3, households reported that they continued to have difficulties in paying electricity bills, clothes/shoes, food and medicine/health services. The most common reasons were lack of money followed by increase in prices.

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

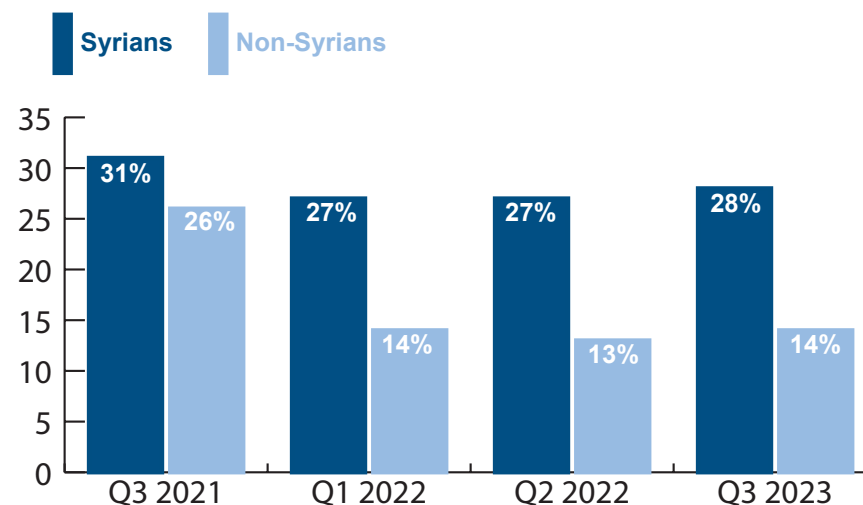




Livelihoods

- **In Q3, a minor increase was reported in the employment rate for both Syrians and non-Syrian adult refugees.** The overall employment rate of refugees remained stable at 23 per cent. By gender breakdown, male breakdown of the refugee workforce population increased from 41 per cent in Q2 to 43 per cent in Q3, while female breakdown remained stable at 6 per cent.
- **The majority of working refugees continued to be employed as temporary workers.** Overall, most individuals with permanent contracts worked in the food and beverage sector, while most individuals with temporary contacts were working in the construction and services sector (e.g., housekeeping, plumbing, other house maintenance etc.).

Registered refugees working
% of registered individuals aged 18+



Refugees working by type of contract and nationality: top sectors | Q3 2022
% of registered individuals aged +18

Permanent contracts			
Syrians		Non-Syrians	
	%		%
1 Food and beverage	23%	1 Food and beverage	40%
1 Trade/Retail/Clothing	23%	2 Services	20%
2 Manufacturing	22%		
3 Services	10%		

Temporary contracts			
Syrians		Non-Syrians	
	%		%
1 Construction	23%	1 Services	26%
2 Food and beverage	16%	2 Construction	12%
3 Services	15%	3 Agriculture	11%
3 Agriculture	15%	3 Food and beverage	11%

Coping strategies

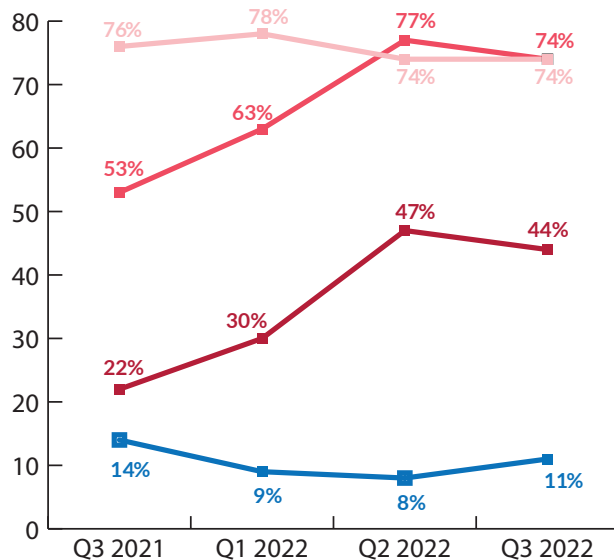
- Nine in 10 households used at least one livelihood-based coping strategy to make ends meet. **After a sharp increase in Q2, the proportion of households resorting to emergency and crisis coping strategies slightly decreased in Q3, but remained at high levels.**
- Overall, when comparing with Q2, there was a slight decrease in the proportion of households adopting crisis or emergency coping strategies. In terms of specific strategies, an increase was observed in the proportion of non-Syrian households selling productive assets and of Syrian households reporting sending their children to beg.

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

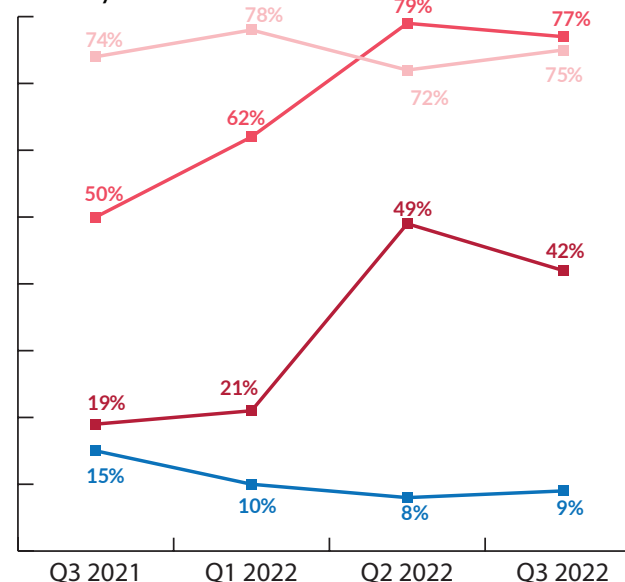
% of households

— No coping strategies — Stress — Crisis — Emergency

Syrians



Non-Syrians



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:

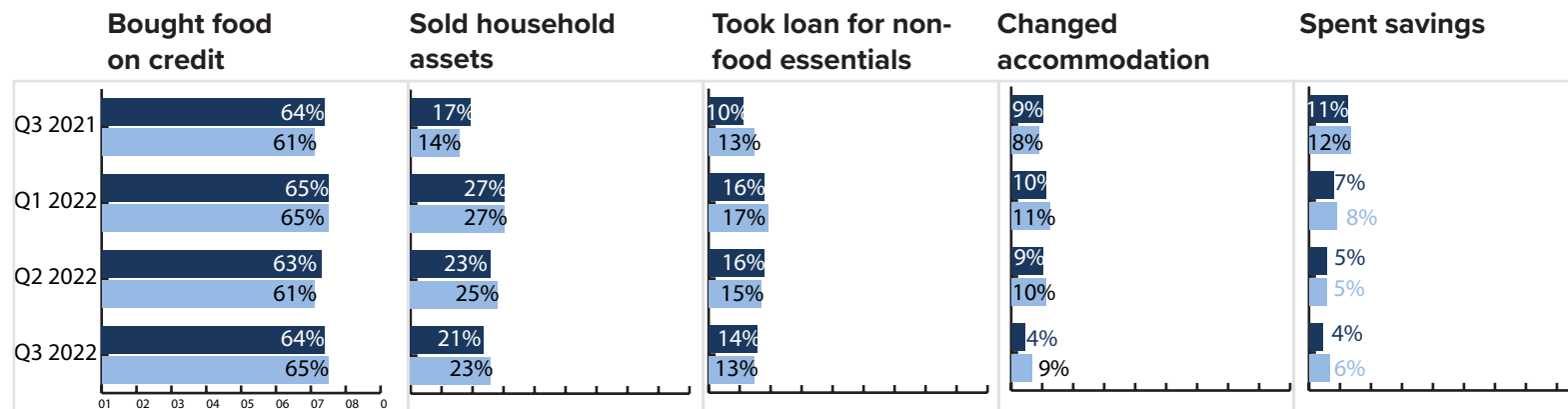
- Stress: spent savings, took loans for non-food essentials, bought food on credit, sold household goods/assets.
- Crisis: sold productive assets, reduced non-food expenses, withdrew children from school.
- Emergency: accepted high-risk job, adult begging, child begging, child working, child marriage.



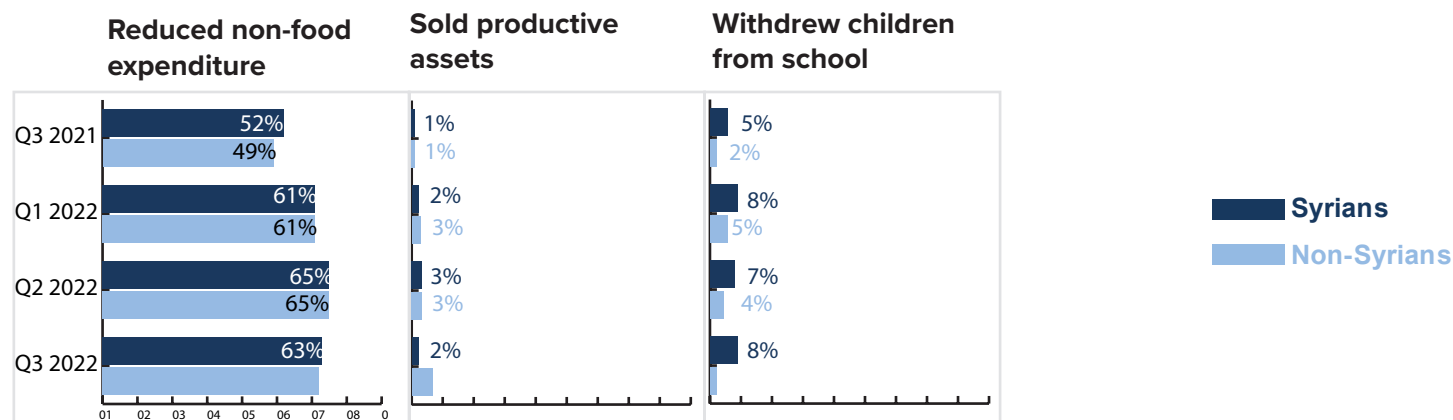
Households resorting to negative coping strategies at least once in the past three months

% of households

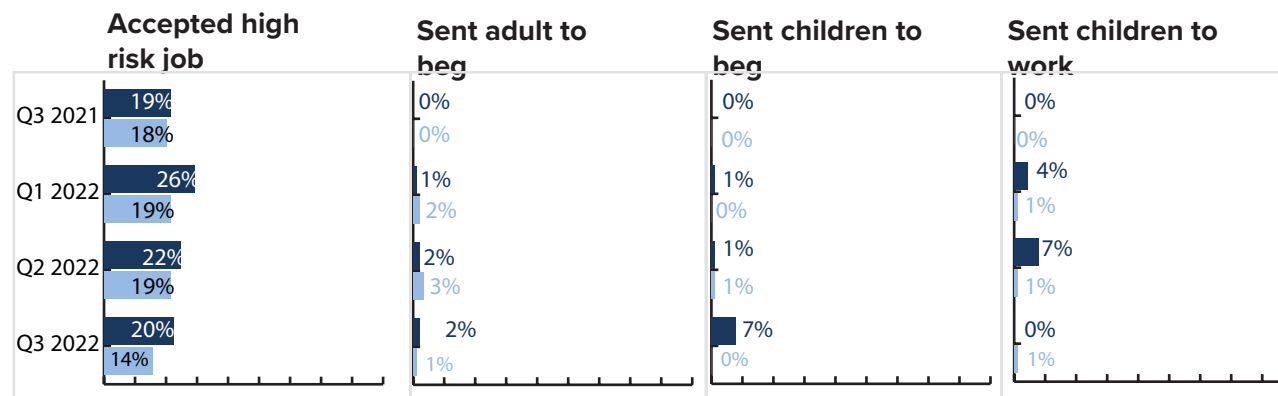
Stress



Crisis



Emergency





Perception of financial situation

- Refugees were asked how the financial situation of their household changed compared to 12 months ago and how they think it's going to change in the next 12 months. More than two-thirds of refugees described their household financial situation as worse off compared to 12 months ago, while more than one-third also said it will be worse in the future.
- Refugees were also asked how the financial situation of the overall economy has changed as compared to 12 months ago. Most of the respondents said that it got a lot or a little worse compared to 12 months ago.



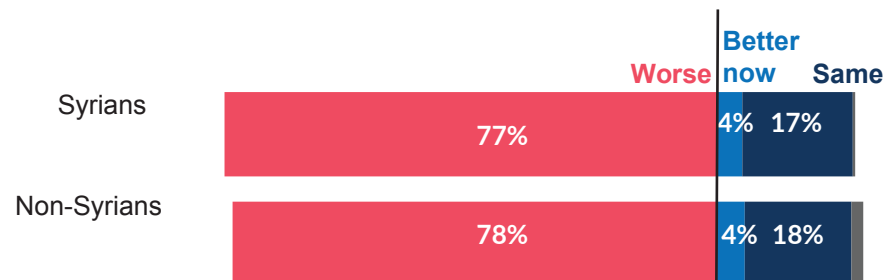
@ UNHCR/Jared Kohler

Households situation

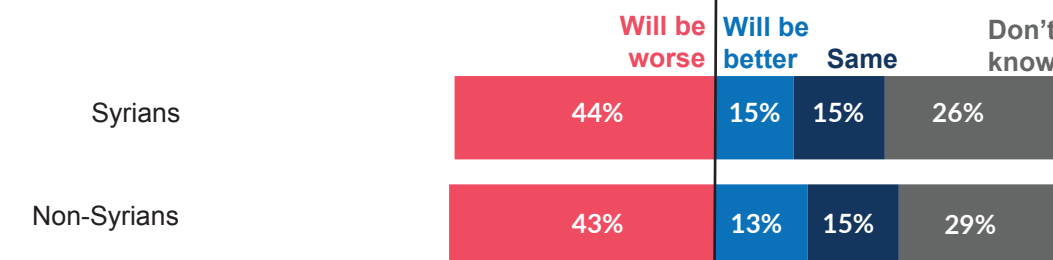
Households' perception of financial situation

% of households

Now vs. 12 months ago

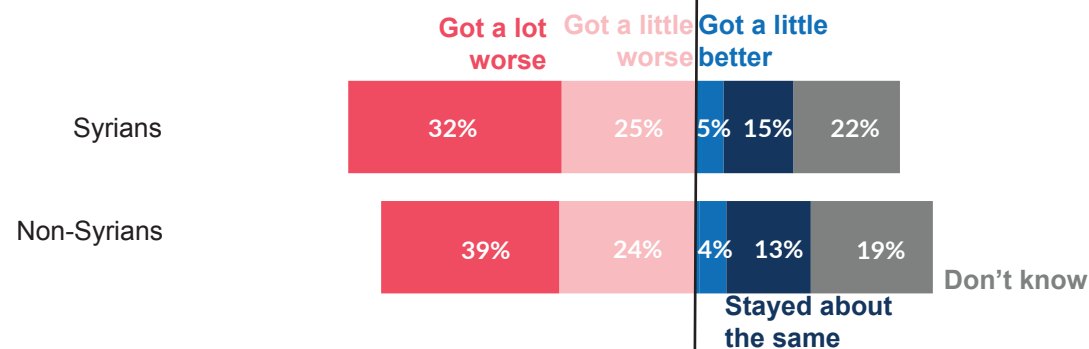


Now vs. the future



Country situation

Now vs. 12 months ago







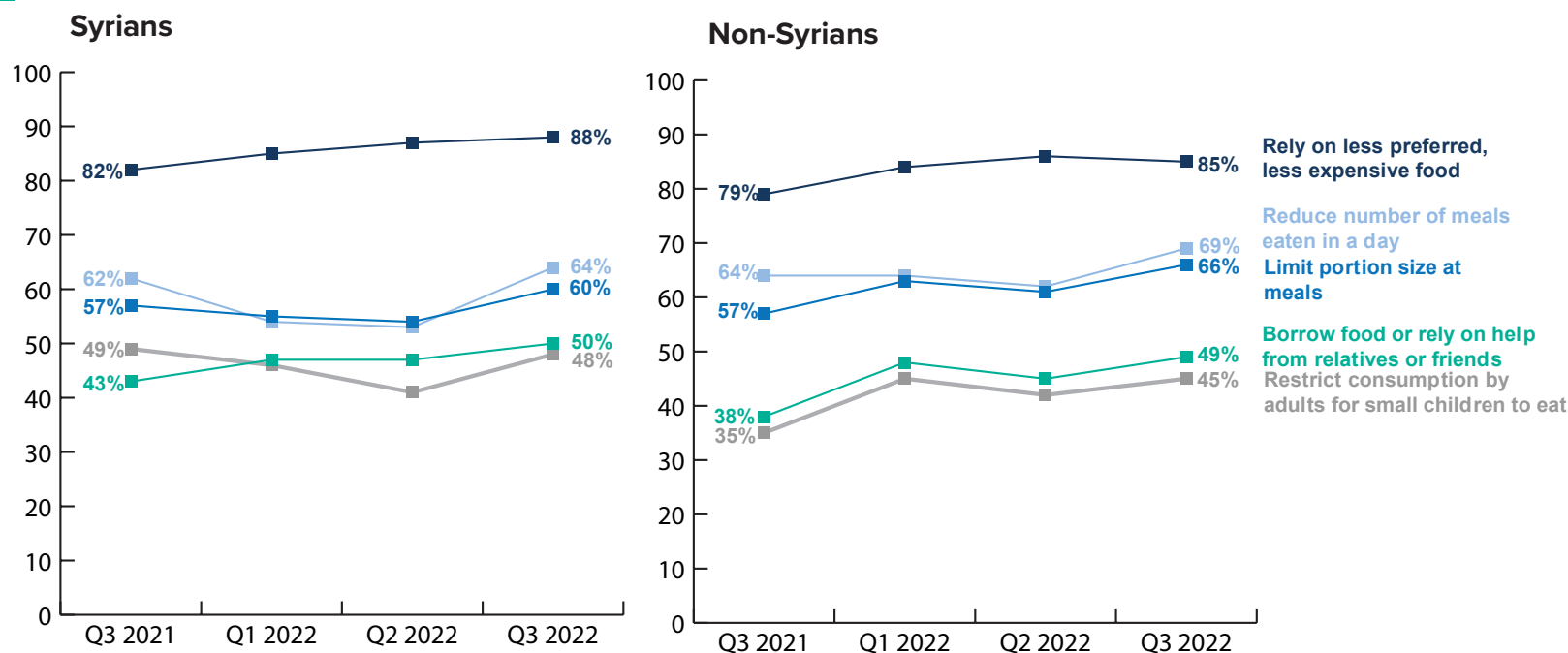
Food Security

- When compared with Q2, there was an increase in households adopting negative food-based coping strategies in Q3. The sharpest increase was observed in the proportion of households reducing the number of meals eaten in a day (+11 percentage points for Syrian and +7 percentage points for non-Syrian households).

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.





- Most Syrian and non-Syrian households lived in formal accommodation and the majority lived in apartments.
- Overall, the proportion of households not being able to pay rent in the three months preceding the data collection increased from 48 per cent in Q2 to 51 per cent in Q3. The most common reasons cited were increase in rent prices and lack of money.



Analysis at cash assistance eligibility level

- In Q3, 58 per cent of households who had been phased out from UNHCR Basic Needs Cash Assistance were not able to pay rent, up 5 percentage points since Q2.
- One-third of households had to change resident location since they were phased out UNHCR Basic Needs Cash Assistance. The most commonly reported reasons for changing accommodation were to move to a cheaper house (69 per cent of Syrian and 61 per cent of non-Syrian households), and being evicted (29 per cent of Syrian and 31 per cent of non-Syrian households).

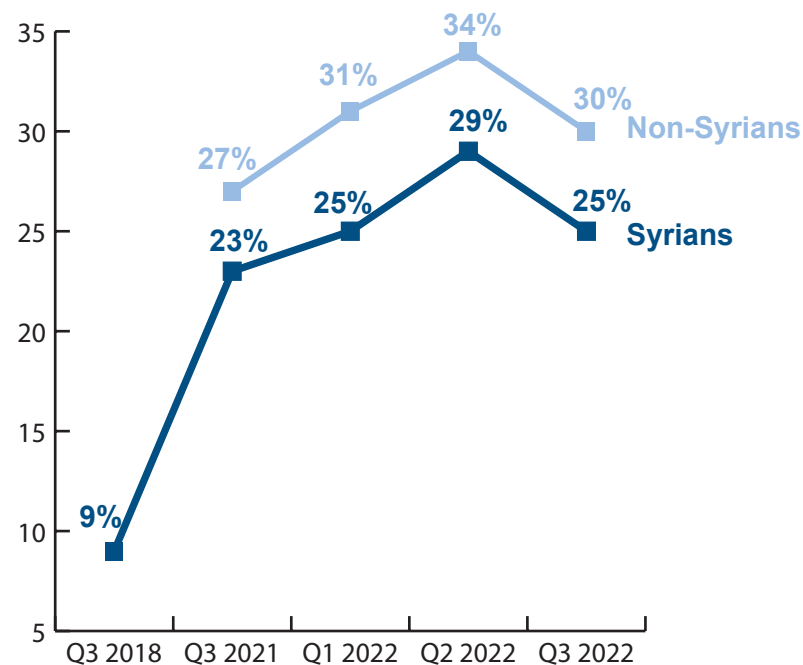


Eviction

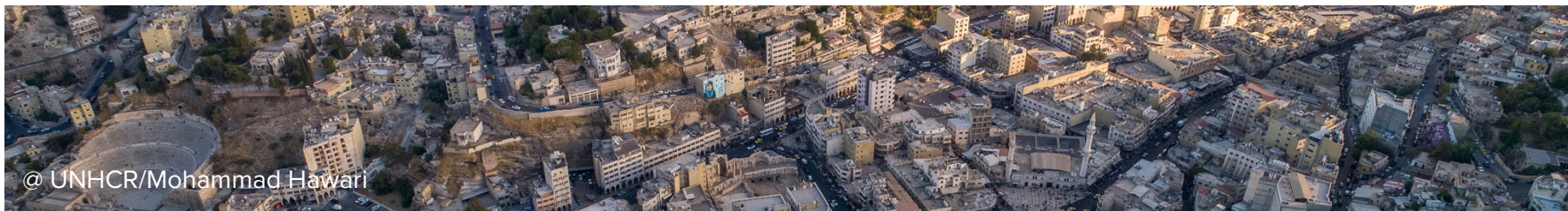
- Since Q3 2021, there has been a steady increase in Syrian and non-Syrian refugees reporting receiving a threat of eviction. In Q3 2022, the situation seems to have slightly improved, with a decrease in refugee households reporting having received threats of eviction in Q3 compared to Q2. This decrease can be explained by the fact that 3 per cent of Syrian and 4 per cent of non-Syrian households who did not receive a threat of eviction in Q3 but did in Q2, changed accommodation in Q3.
- Some 8 per cent of Syrian and 11 per cent of non-Syrian households reported changing accommodation in the last six months and noted as main reasons eviction and unaffordable rent prices. Moreover, 13 per cent of Syrian and 14 per cent of non-Syrian households reported that they plan to change accommodation the next three months for the same reasons.

Households having received a threat of eviction

% of households renting accommodation



Q3 2018*: Data for non-Syrians not available



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Health

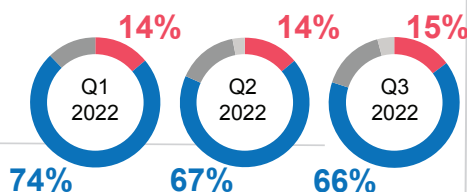
- In Q2, 85 per cent of Syrian and 81 per cent of non-Syrian households reported they could access health care when needed or they did not need to access health care. Lack of money remained the main barrier for those who were not able to access health care.
- Four out of five households were aware of governmental subsidies for health services at primary health-care centres and hospitals (83 per cent of both Syrian non-Syrian households). Most refugees reported using the Ministry of Health (MoH) facilities as the main health-care facility type.
- Two out of five households reported that they experienced an increase in health-care costs in the last quarter (41 per cent of Syrian and 42 per cent of non-Syrian households).

Access to healthcare

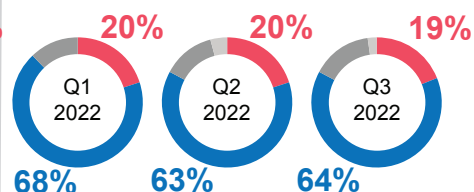
% of households

● Access ● No access ● No need to access ● Felt unnecessary

Syrians



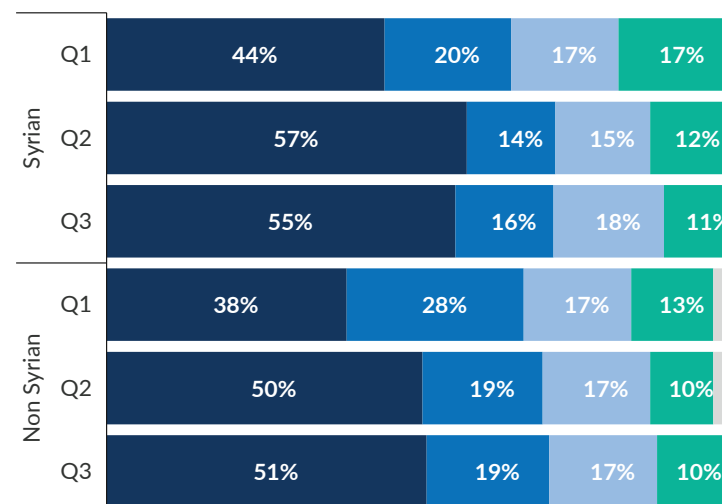
Non-Syrians



Access to health by type of clinic

% of households

■ MoH facility ■ NGO clinic ■ Drug shop/-pharmacy/own remedies ■ Private health facility ■ No treatment/medical support ■ Other





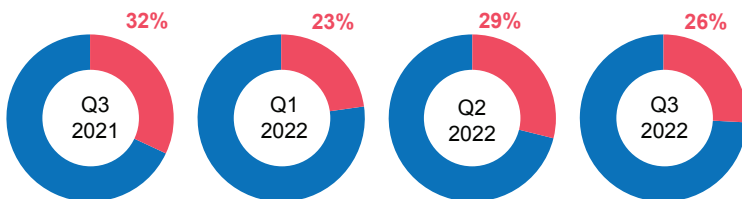
Water & Sanitation

- The proportion of households with insufficient water storage to cover all family needs (hygiene, cooking, cleaning) decreased from 29 per cent in Q2 to 26 per cent in Q3.
- The proportion of households reporting solid waste-related vector evidence more than twice a year decreased from 52 per cent in Q2 to 38 per cent in Q3.

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.

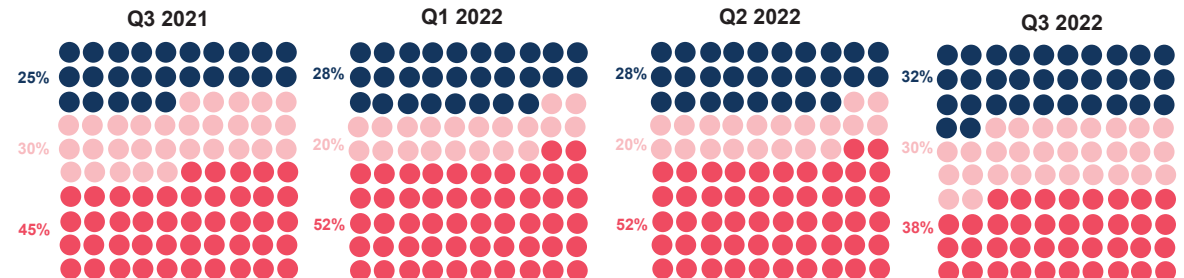
Households water storage capacity to cover all family needs
% of households

● Sufficient ● Not sufficient



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

● Never ● 1-2 times per year ● more than 2 times per year



Camps

Key findings



Since Q4 2021, average total household income for refugees in camps recorded a 6 per cent increase in Azraq and 14 per cent increase in Zaatari in Q3 2022. Average work income increased by 15 per cent for households in both camps. WFP assistance continues to represent the main source of income for households in both camps.



In Q3 2022, households spent on average JOD 98 more than they earned, meaning that refugee reliance on debt increased. More than 60 per cent of household resources were spent on food, education, and health.



Nearly eight out of 10 households in both camps were in debt in Q3 2022, with most households borrowing money from shop keepers and friends or neighbours in Jordan to meet basic needs.



The employment rate of camp-based refugees remained stable at 24 per cent in Azraq and 28 per cent in Zaatari in Q3 2022 as compared to Q4 2021, with the recent employment figures being higher than refugees residing outside of camps as well as the host community.



More households resorted to negative livelihood-based coping strategies in Q3 2022 compared to Q4 2021. Six in 10 households bought food on credit, half of the households reduced non-food essentials, while one in 10 households accepted high risks jobs.



When compared to Q4 2021, more households adopted negative food-based coping strategies in Q3 2022, with most of the households relying on less preferred and less expensive food.



Most households in Azraq were residing in one caravan (71 per cent), while most households in Zaatari were residing in two or more caravans (62 per cent).



Almost seven out of 10 households were able to access health services in Q3 2022. Most refugees reported using the NGO clinics as the main health facility type.

Sample Size

1,542 Households	Average household size:
1,802 Families	• Azraq: 5.5
8,683 Individuals	• Zaatari: 5.8
	Average family size:
	• Azraq: 3.4
	• Zaatari: 4.2

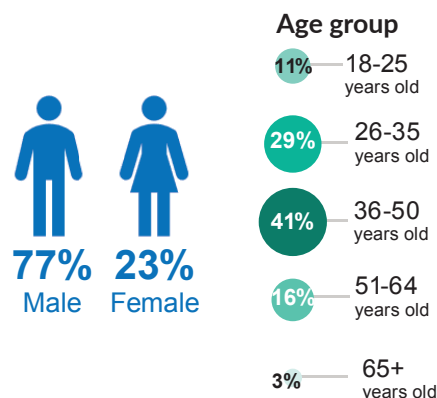
For definitions on household vs family units, please refer to the VAF, pg. 33

	Number of households
Azraq	575
Zaatari	967

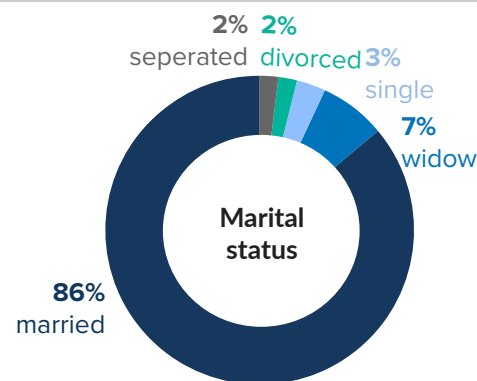
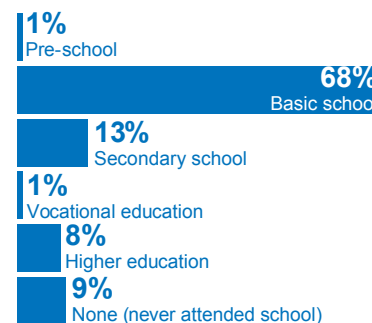


Demographics

Based on head of household characteristics



Educational status

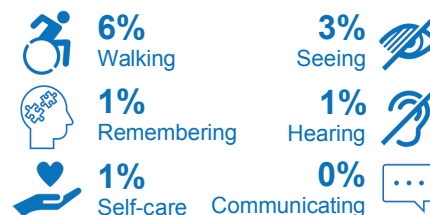


Working status

41%
of households had a working head of household

94%
of the working heads of households had a temporary job

Disability status



9%
of head of households had a disability or chronic illness that impacts daily life





Economic Situation

Income

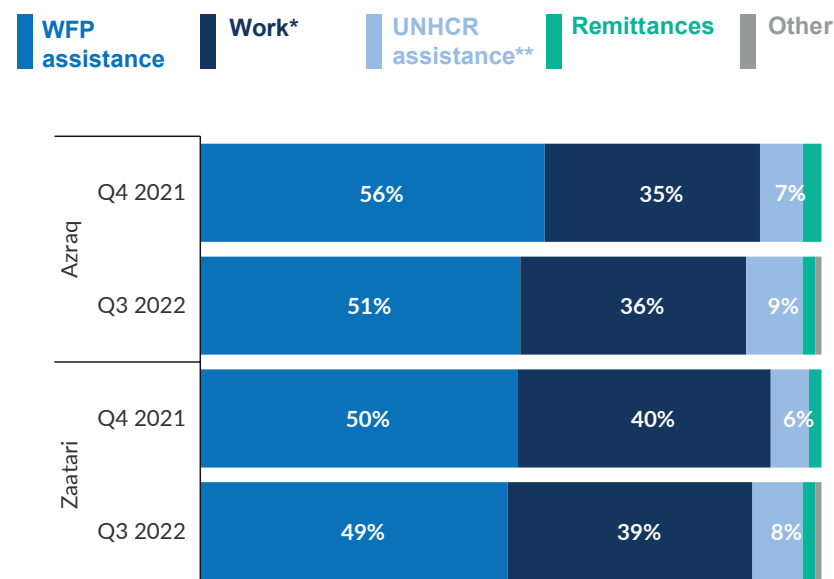
- In Q3 2022, the average monthly income for households in Azraq and Zaatari camps was JOD 228 and JOD 249 respectively. When compared with Q4 2021, households in Azraq (+6 per cent) and in Zaatari (+14 per cent) camps reported higher income.
- WFP assistance represented the main source of income for households, accounting for 51 per cent of household income in Azraq and 49 per cent in Zaatari. Work was the second source of income for households. The average monthly income of households reporting work was JOD 189 in Azraq and JOD 176 in Zaatari.

Total average monthly income per household (JOD)

Quarter	Azraq	Zaatari
Q4 2021	216	219
Q3 2022	228 (+6%)	249 (+14%)

Main source of income

% of households income



*Income for work also includes cash for work.

**UNHCR assistance includes basic needs and new arrivals.



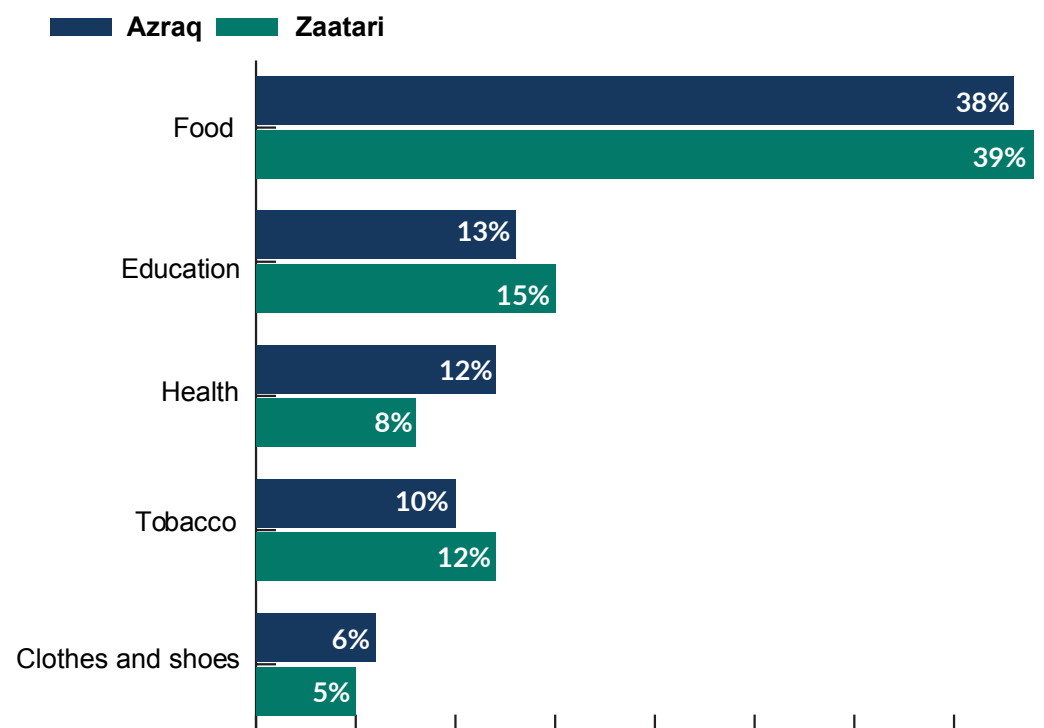
Expenditure

- On average, the monthly expenditure in Q3 2022 was JOD 343 for households in Azraq and JOD 360 in Zaatari. When compared with Q4 2021, average spending remained almost stable for households in Azraq, while households in Zaatari spent 22 per cent less.
- More than 60 per cent of household resources were spent on food, education, and health in Q3 2022. This slightly differs when compared to Q4 2021, when the three top priorities were food, tobacco and clothes/shoes.

Total average monthly expenditure per household (JOD)

Quarter	Azraq	Zaatari
Q4 2021	345	463
Q3 2022	343 (-0.5%)	360 (-22%)

Households expenditure : top five categories | Q3 2022
% of households expenditure



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



Debt

- **More than eight out of 10 households were holding debt in Q3: 85 per cent of households in Azraq and 86 per cent in Zaatari.** Overall, households had a total average debt of JOD 645 in Azraq and JOD 701 in Zaatari.
- **The main sources for borrowing money were informal in Q3.** Households mostly borrowed from shop keepers (food and non-food) and friends or neighbours. Buying food and healthcare expenses were the main reasons for borrowing money.

Reasons for borrowing money | Q3 2022
% of total responses of households with debt

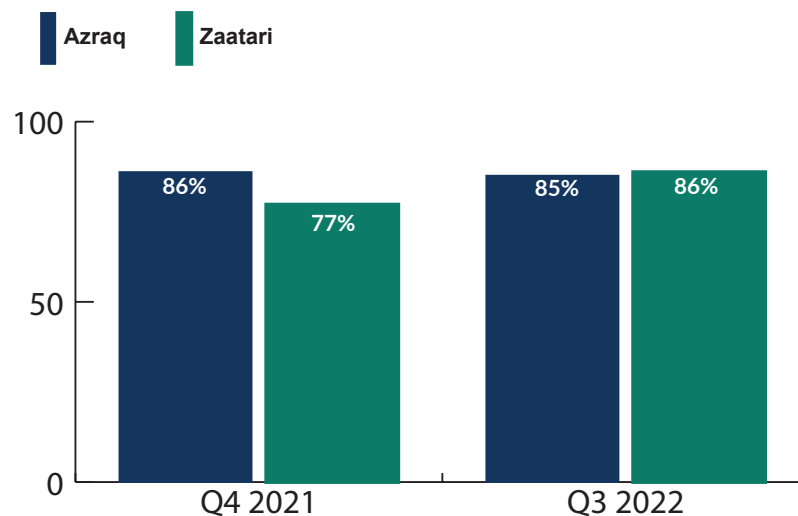
Azraq



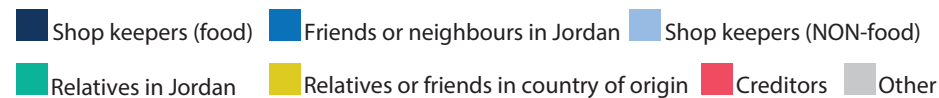
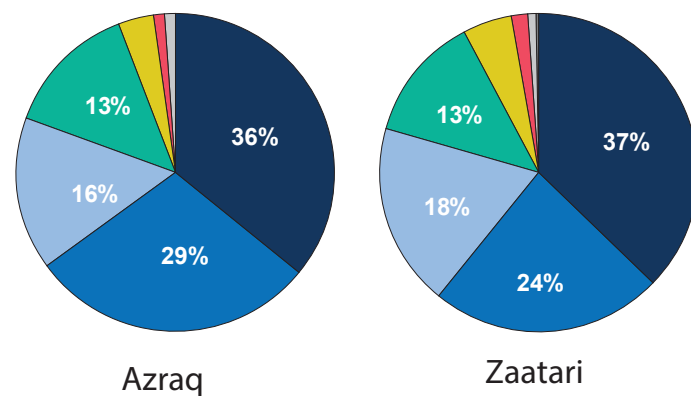
Zaatari



Households reporting debt
% households



Sources of borrowed money | Q3 2022
% of total responses of households with debt



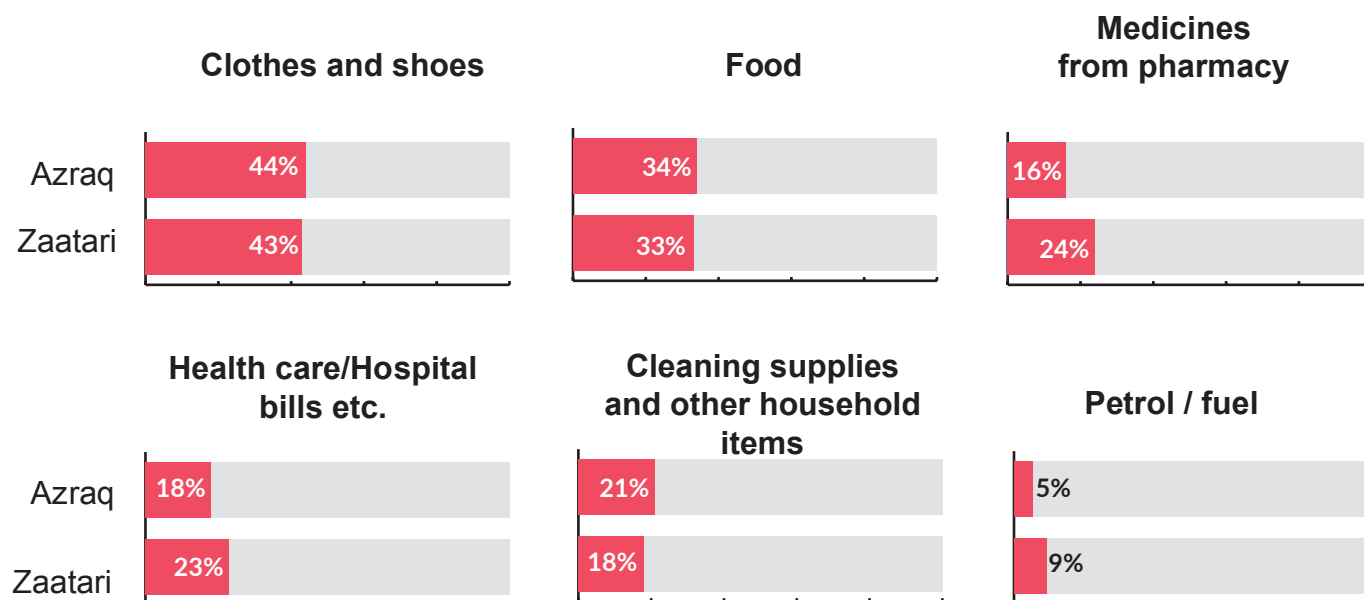


Access to essential goods and services

- In Q3, clothes/shoes and food were the top two categories households reported that they could not afford. The most common reason was lack of money, followed by increase in prices.

In the last 3 months, households had difficulty paying for... | Q3 2022

% of households

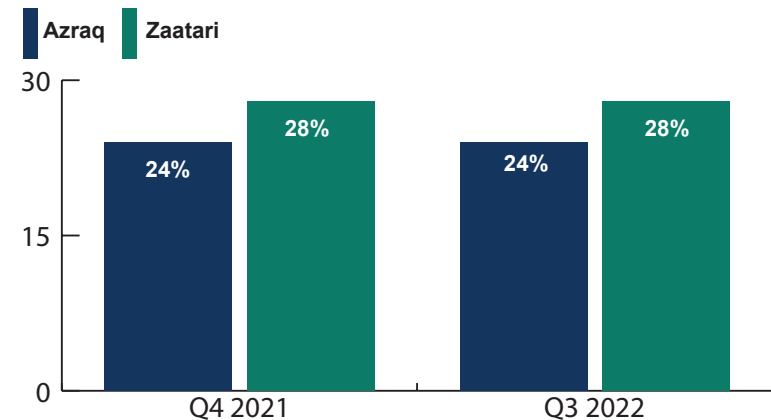




Livelihoods

- In Q3, the employment rate among adult refugees was **24 per cent in Azraq** and **28 per cent in Zaatari**. By gender breakdown, 38 per cent of male refugees in Azraq and 49 per cent in Zaatari reported to be working, compared to 11 per cent of women in Azraq and 9 per cent in Zaatari.
- The majority of working refugees were employed as temporary workers; in Azraq the most common sectors are construction (20 per cent) and as incentive-based volunteers in the camp (20 per cent), while in Zaatari it is agriculture 33 per cent, incentive-based volunteers in the camp (11 per cent) and services (11 per cent).

Registered refugees working
% of registered individuals aged 18+



Refugees working by type of contract, nationality and top sectors | Q3 2022
% of registered individuals aged +18

Permanent contracts			
Azraq		Zaatari	
	%		%
1 Education	29%	1 Trade/Retail/Clothing	29%
2 Services	14%	2 Services	18%
3 Trade/Retail/Clothing	14%	3 Education	14%

Temporary contracts			
Azraq		Zaatari	
	%		%
1 Construction	20%	1 Agriculture	33%
1 Incentive Based Volunteer scheme (IBV) inside the camp	20%	2 Services	11%
2 Services	11%	2 Incentive Based Volunteer scheme (IBV) inside the camp	11%
3 Agriculture	10%	3 Construction	9%

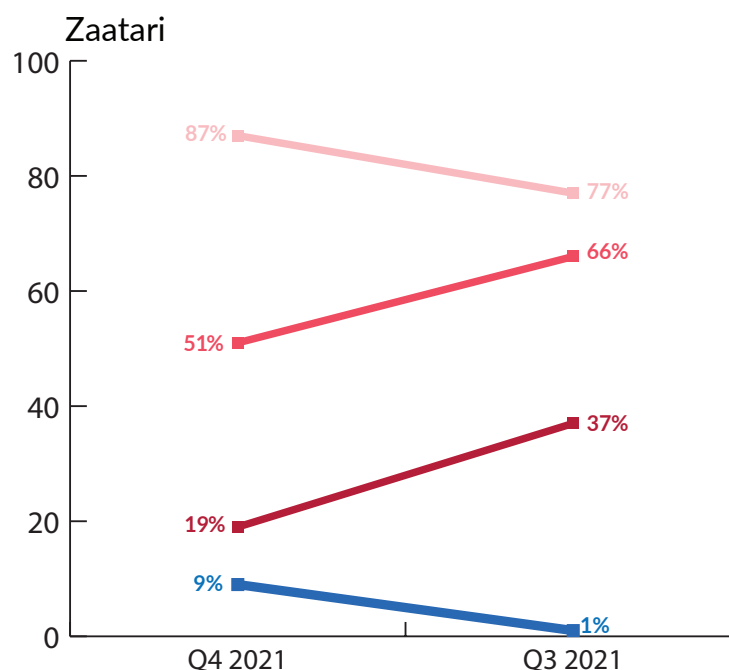
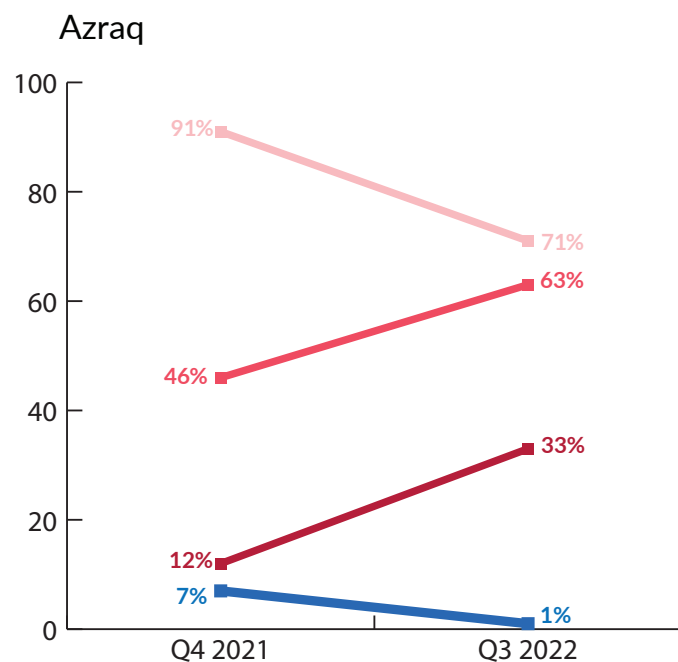
Coping strategies

- In Q3 2022, almost all households in both camps used at least one negative livelihood-based coping strategy to make ends meet, showing a deterioration in their situation when compared to Q4 2021 (6 percentage points increase in households in Azraq and 8 percentage points increase in households in Zaatari).

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

% of households

— No coping strategies — Stress — Crisis — Emergency



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.

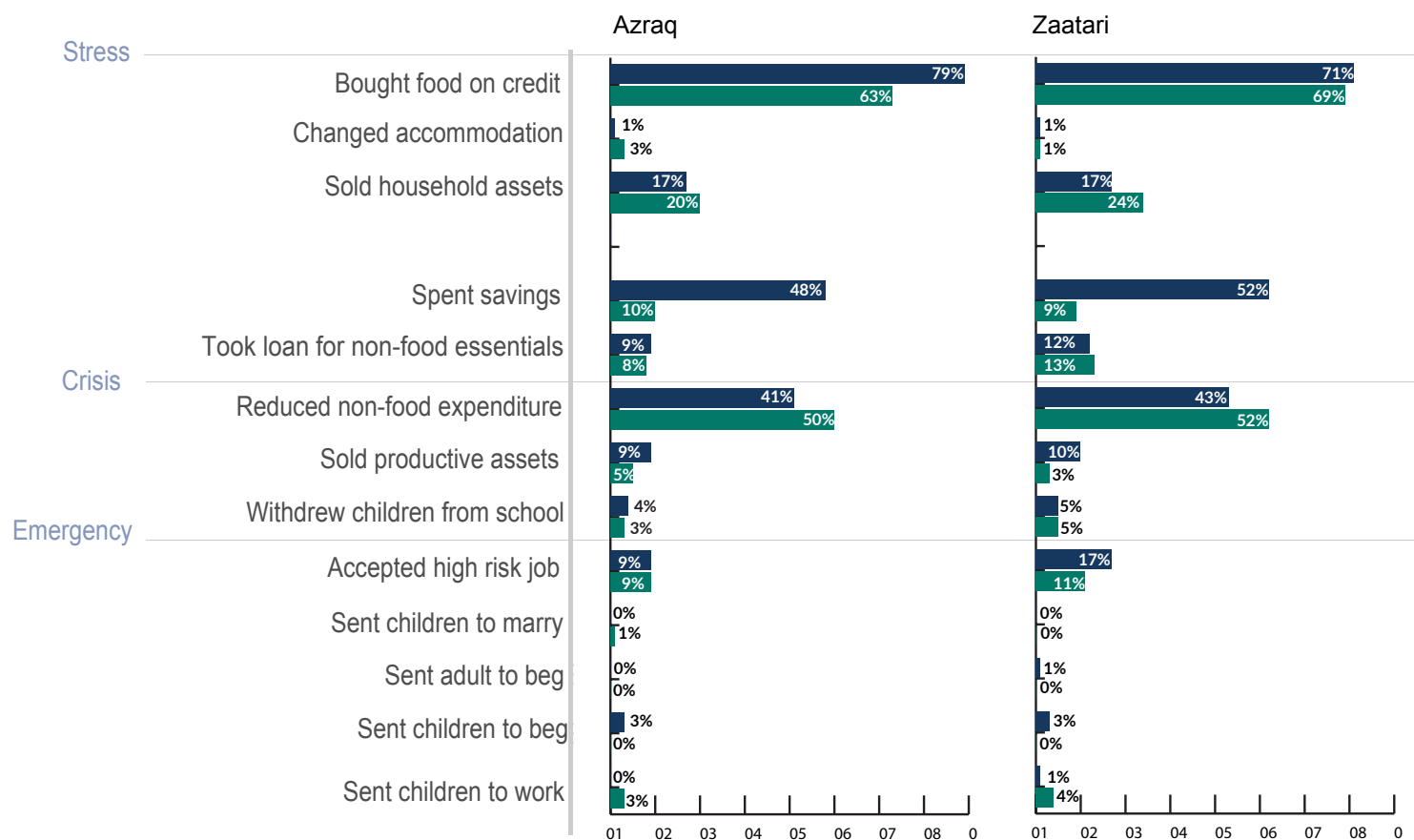


- The most common stress coping strategy was buying food on credit, adopted by 63 per cent of households in Azraq and 69 per cent of households in Zaatari; the most common crisis coping strategy was reducing essential non-food expenditure (50 per cent and 52 per cent of households in Azraq and Zaatari respectively); and the most common emergency coping strategy was acceptance of high-risk jobs (9 per cent and 11 per cent of households in Azraq and Zaatari respectively).
- When compared with Q4 2021, the largest decrease was in the proportion of households spending their savings: from 48 per cent in Q4 2021 to 10 per cent in Azraq and from 52 per cent in Q4 2021 to 9 per cent in Q3 2022 in Zaatari.**

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

% of households

● Q4 2021 ● Q3 2022



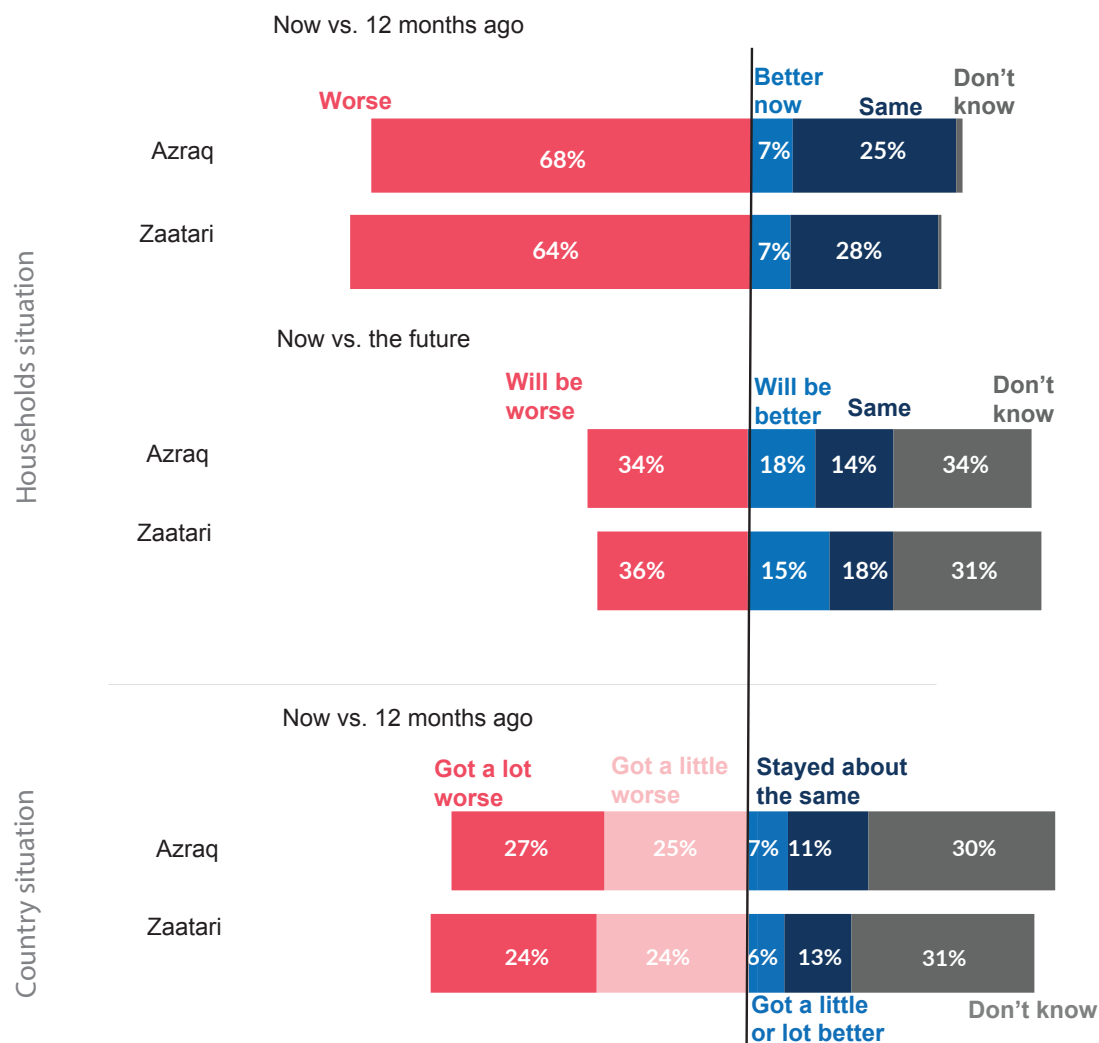


Perception of financial situation

- Two-thirds of 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 said that it got a lot or a little worse compared to 12 months ago.



Households' perception of financial situation % of households





بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



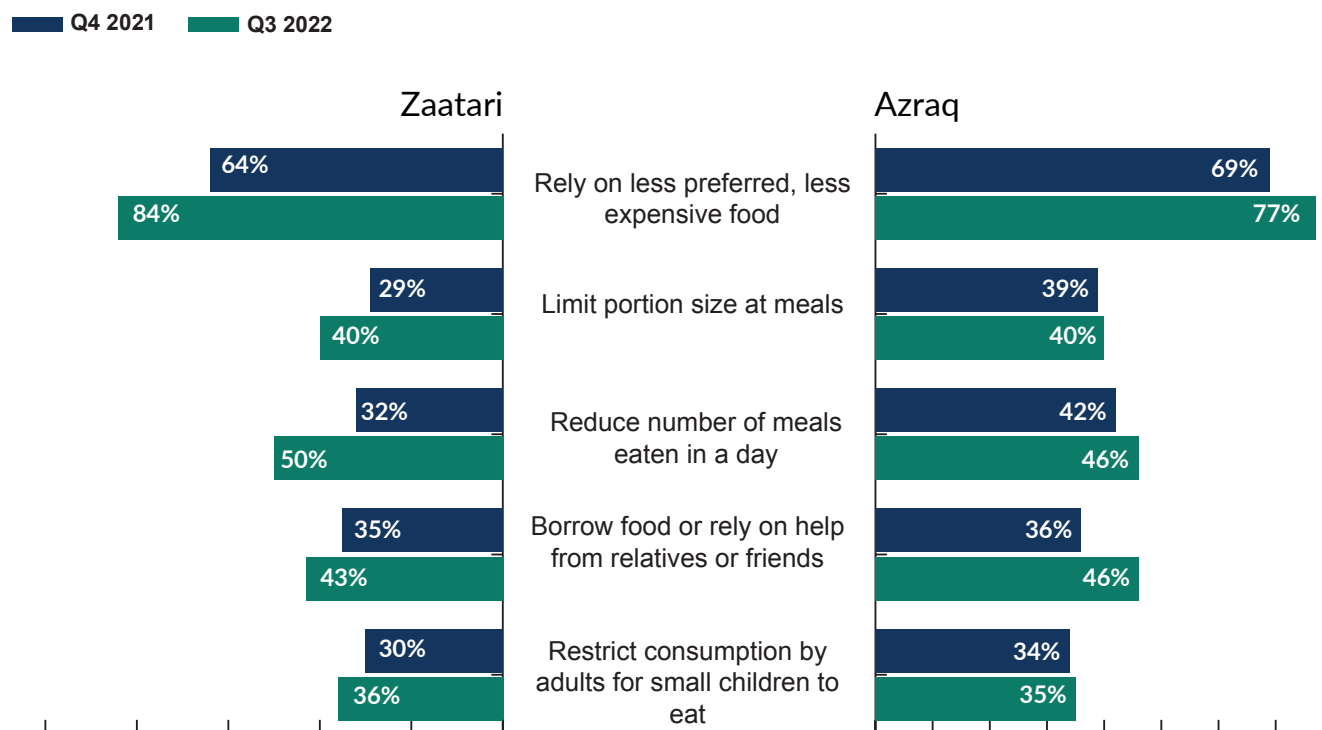
Food Security

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.

- When compared with Q4 2021, more households adopted negative food-based coping strategies in Q3 2022. The most frequently adopted food-based coping strategy was relying on less preferred, less expensive foods (84 per cent of households in Zaatari and 77 per cent in Azraq), followed by reduced the number of meals eaten per day.

Households resorting to food-based coping strategies at least once during the last seven days prior to the interview

% of households





Shelter

- Most households in Azraq were residing in one caravan (71 per cent), while most households in Zaatari were residing in two or more caravans (62 per cent). 40 per cent of households in Azraq and 57 per cent in Zaatari had a makeshift extension to caravans creating covered courtyards and shaded spaces.
- The proportion of households reported repairs increased in both camps; from 32 per cent in Q4 2021 to 44 per cent in Q3 2022 in Azraq and from 36 per cent in Q4 2021 to 47 per cent in Q3 2022. The majority of these repairs were made by the head of household or any member of household (85 per cent in Azraq and 70 per cent in Zaatari). The most frequently-reported repairs were for bathrooms and kitchens in Azraq (44 per cent), in Zaatari they were floor and ceiling (41 per cent).



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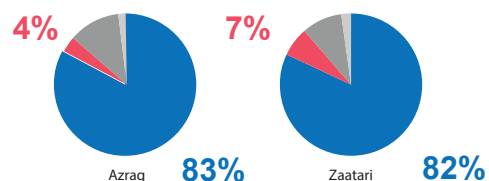
Health

- In Q3, 96 per cent of households in Azraq and 93 per cent in Zaatari reported they could access health care when needed or they did not need to access health care.
- More than two out of three households were aware of governmental subsidies for health services at primary health-care centres and hospitals (72 per cent in Azraq and 68 per cent in Zaatari). Most refugees reported using the NGO clinics as the main health facility type. The most common reason for not using MoH services was that they didn't like the health services/staff and the needed services were not available.

Households' access to healthcare | Q3 2022

% of households

● Access ● No access ● No need to access ● Felt unnecessary

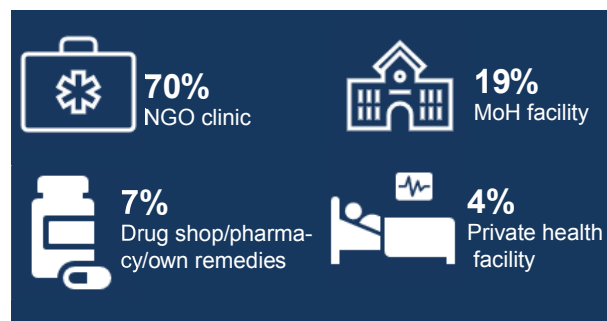


Health services in the camp

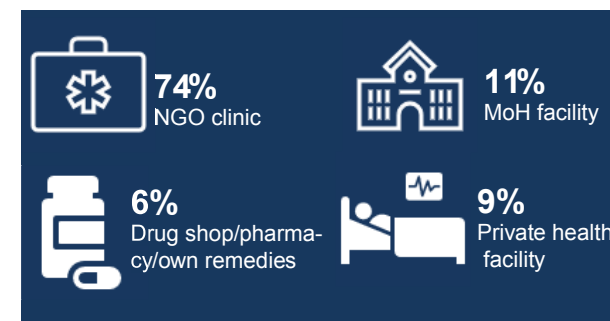
Access to health by type of clinic | Q3 2022

% of households

Azraq



Zaatari



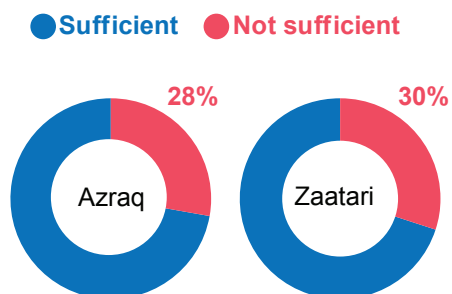


Water & Sanitation

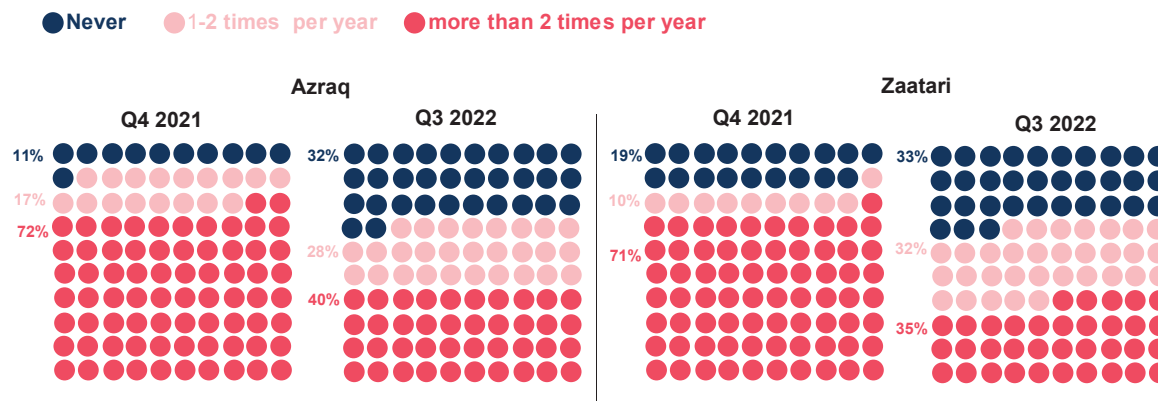
- The proportion of households with sufficient water storage to cover all family needs (hygiene, cooking, cleaning) was 72 per cent in Azraq and 70 per cent in Zaatari.
- The proportion of households reporting solid waste-related vector evidence more than twice a year decreased from 72 per cent in Q4 2021 to 40 per cent in Q3 2022 in Azraq and from 71 per cent to 35 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.

Households water storage capacity 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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