

FACTSHEET

CARE Jordan – Syrian refugee, other minority refugee, and Jordanian host households

Survey results in brief | June 2017



CARE'S CASE ASSESSMENT DATA

1,447 Syrian urban refugees, **272** other minority refugees (from Iraq, Sudan, Somalia, Egypt, Yemen, and the Russia Federation, etc.), and **465** vulnerable Jordanians were surveyed in Amman, Irbid, Mafrq, Zarqa, and Karak in Jordan



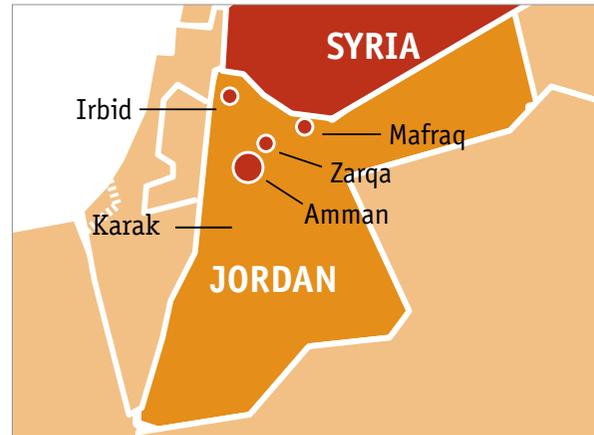
INTERVIEWS & FOCUS GROUPS

Different age/sex/nationalities



18 key informant interviews, **26** focus group discussions with refugees, other minority refugees, and vulnerable Jordanian men and women

CARE's 2017 assessment examines trends in Jordan among respondents, looking at needs, coping strategies and perceptions after six years of crisis in Syria

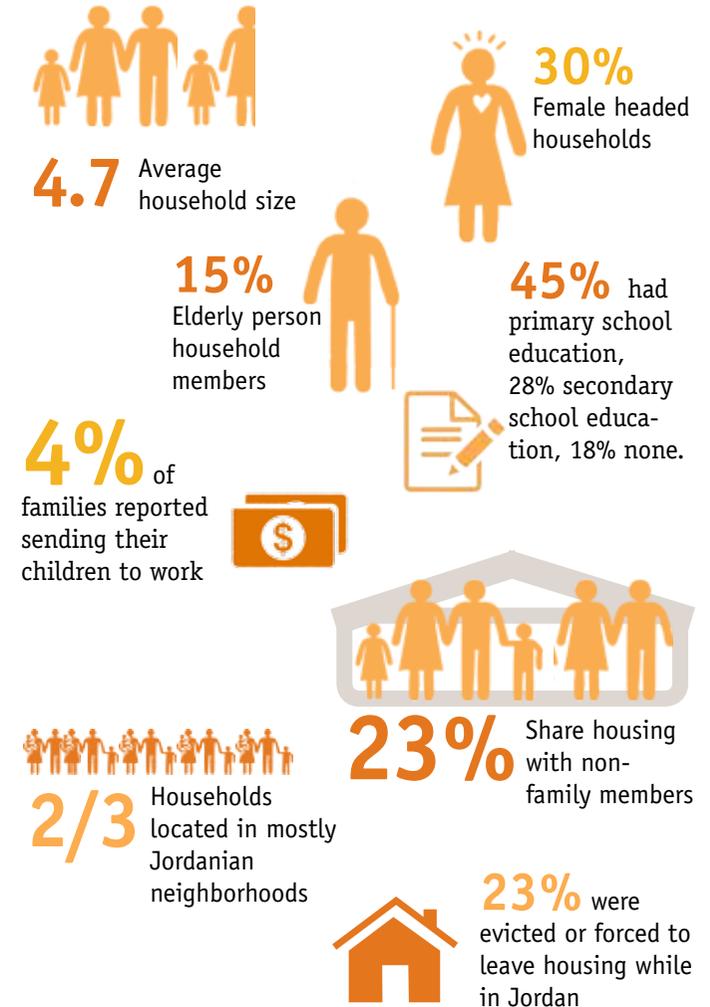


MAIN STUDY TRENDS

- Cash and cash for rent were urgent primary needs among all groups surveyed.
- Dependence on harmful coping mechanisms, is decreasing among Syrian refugees
- Access to legal work remains low, with only 1/5 of Syrian refugees of working age obtaining work permits, despite fee reductions.
- Syrian refugees, while wishing to return home, increasingly show signs of re-settling in Jordan over other countries.

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Household survey of Syrian families



Funded by European Union Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid



Canada



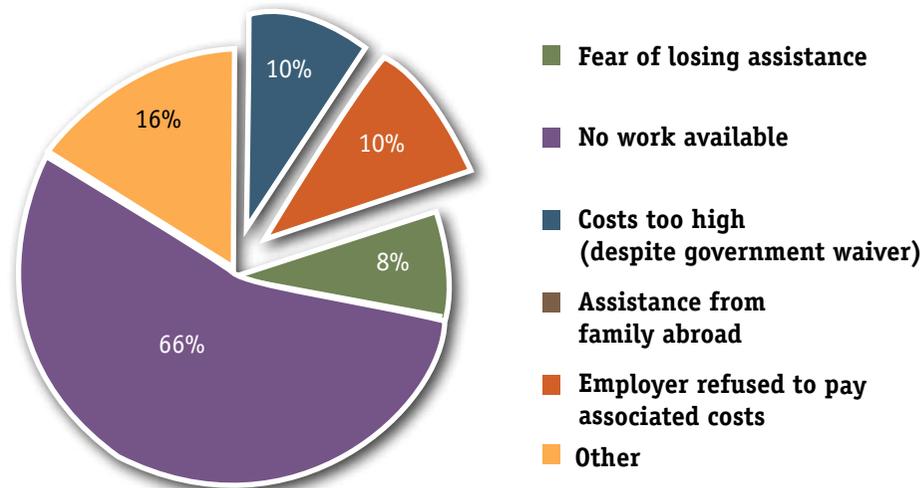
UKaid from the British people



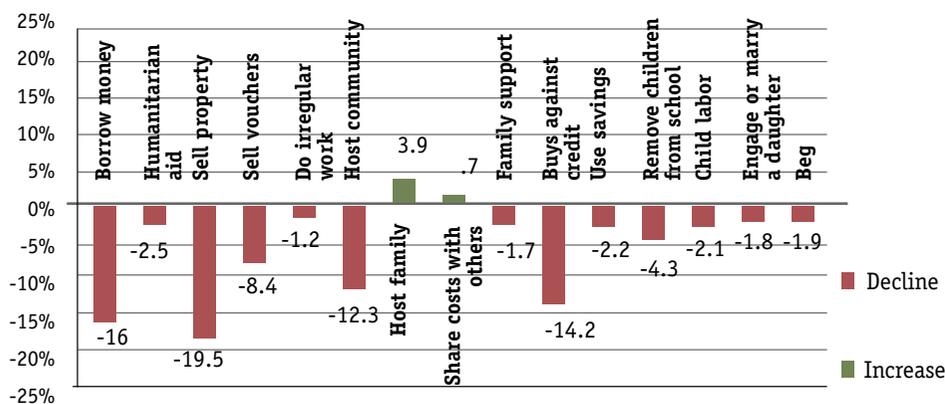
SYRIAN REFUGEE PRIORITY NEEDS BY AGE & GENDER

Need	Men	Women	Boys	Girls
Food	2.5%	3.9%	7.5%	4.1%
Improved shelter	5%	9.1%	3.6%	8.3%
Cash	30.3%	51.6%	24.6%	26.1%
Work	55.9%	7.1%	2.4%	2.8%
Medication & health services	3.7%	9.0%	2.8%	1.6%
Vocational training	1.4%	10.0%	5.2%	11.9%
Clothes	0.1%	2.9%	3.9%	4.8%
Education	0.1%	2.9%	46.1%	35.9%
Mental health & psychosocial services	0.6%	2.0%	3.7%	4.3%
Other	0.3%	1.4%	0.3%	0.3%

REASONS SYRIAN REFUGEES CITED FOR NOT OBTAINING WORK PERMIT



% INCREASE OR DECLINE IN RELIANCE ON COPING MECHANISMS BETWEEN 2016 AND 2017



REASONS SYRIAN REFUGEES RETURNED TO SYRIA IN 2016 & 2017

Reason	2016	2017
To retrieve documents	6.4%	23.2%
To get family members	24.4%	32.3%
To check on property	14.1%	4.0%
Get school examination	5.1%	5.1%
Harvest crops	14.1%	3.0%
Collect pensions	1.3%	2.0%
Visit family members/attend ceremonies, funerals, etc.	3.8%	16.2%
Other	30.8%	14.1%

LIVELIHOODS/ EXPENDITURE



KEY FINDINGS

- Income from work continues to decline among Syrian refugees, making up **36%** of household earnings (down from 2016, and a smaller proportion than humanitarian aid at **40%**).
- **78%** of Syrians reported not working, as compared with **65%** of vulnerable Jordanians - up since 2016.
- Syrians surveyed prioritized as primary needs work for men, cash for women, and education for boys and girls.
- **88.9%** of Syrian refugees, **80.9%** of Jordanian citizens, and **79.6%** of other minority families reported being in debt. Jordanian citizens primarily borrow from their families, while refugees reported more often being in debt with neighbors.
- Only **23%** of Syrian respondents of working age said they had a work permit, despite government waiving of fees.
- Misinformation among Syrian refugees, resistance from employers, and remaining requirements (a one-year contract, for example) remain significant obstacles to accessing legal work.
- Female workers face greater barriers to obtaining work permits, likely due to a tendency towards informal work, and the inaccessibility of factory jobs.
- Gender biases impact women's employment among Syrian refugees and vulnerable Jordanians. Opportunities are limited by household responsibilities, male control of resources, and cultural norms.

CONCLUSIONS



- Syrians and Jordanians continue to report the same needs - cash, cash for rent, and greater access to services
- Women, particularly heads of households, face great pressure as they move into traditionally male spheres. They were found to more often resort to harmful coping mechanisms to close the income-expenditure gap, including utilizing child labor and removing children from school. Women were also more likely to depend on aid, largely because they are excluded from formal work.
- Community tensions were found to be very low, with all respondent groups reporting few problems with their neighbors of different backgrounds.
- There are emerging needs in Karak in Southern Jordan, which is underserved, and among other minority refugees, such as Yemenis who must pay fines for illegal residence.
- Syrian refugees appear increasingly inclined to settle in Jordan rather than move on to another country in the case of hardship.

FOOD



KEY FINDINGS

- **83.9%** of Syrian refugees relied on less preferred and lower quality foods at least once in the past week, while **72.7%** had reduced the number of meals eaten during the day. Findings among vulnerable Jordanians and minority other refugees were similar.

SHELTER



KEY FINDINGS

- **98%** of urban Syrian households rent, compared with **98%** of minority refugees, and **57%** of vulnerable Jordanians surveyed.
- **4** out of **10** of Syrians said they had been evicted or forced out of accommodations while in Jordan, an increase from 2016.
- Shelter insecurity was surprisingly high for vulnerable Jordanians, with **23%** reporting they had been evicted or forced out of their homes, and especially high rates of imminent eviction and past evictions in Zarqa.



Credit: Richard Pohle/The Times

HEALTH



KEY FINDINGS

- **58%** of Syrian refugee adults suffer from a chronic disease
- Access to healthcare has declined since 2016, with **58%** of Syrian respondents reporting that they had used hospitals/clinics in the last six months, down from **77%** in 2016
- Financial constraints were the main obstacle (**80%**) cited in failures to access healthcare among urban Syrian refugees, followed by lack of information (**7%**) and lack of documentation (**5%**)
- **11.2%** of Syrian refugee households said that there were pregnant women living in their families, however less than half (**47.9%**) had access to prenatal healthcare, almost a **10%** decrease from 2016
- Other minority refugees also reported a serious gap in women's healthcare, with **91%** of the **6%** households with pregnant women having no access to prenatal care. Postnatal care was similarly inaccessible.



Credit: Richard Pohle/The Times

PSYCHOSOCIAL



KEY FINDINGS

- Serious psychosocial health issues were reported by urban Syrian refugees, with **half** of respondents reporting losing interest in things they once enjoyed, preferring to remain idle, during the past month.
- **10%** of Syrians said they feel constantly afraid and unable to calm down.
- **23%** also reported feeling so helpless that they did not want to carry on living, and **19%** felt these feelings so often that they were unable to carry out their daily life activities.
- To cope with these feelings, **69%** said that they prayed or turned to religion, **16.8%** said they talked with others, and **7.5%** said that they walked and spent time alone.
- Other minority refugees reported the same types of problems, but with less prevalence.
- Increased stress on Syrian refugees continues to negatively impact children and elderly members of the household. Violence and gender-based violence are common, and elderly people do not have their own resources to meet their separate needs.
- Vulnerable Jordanian households also face the stress of being unable to meet financial needs, with women seeking home-based income generating opportunities to fill the gap.

DURABLE SOLUTIONS



KEY FINDINGS

- Urban Syrian refugees increasingly favor internal resettlement in Jordan, and are more likely in 2017 to cite returning to Syria to retrieve documents (**23%**, up from **6%** in 2016) or to get family members (**32%** up from **24%**).
- Fewer other minority refugees report returning home but also gave more varied reasons for going back to their home countries.
- **49%** of urban Syrian refugees reported that their situation in Jordan had stayed the same since first arriving, indicating a trend towards stabilization, much like other minority refugees.
- Though **1/4** of Syrian urban refugees report that they would return to Syria, **47%** (up from **35%**) stated that if the situation were to become too difficult where they were currently living, they would find another place to live in Jordan.
- In contrast, **2/3** of other minority refugees said they would immigrate to another country or apply for resettlement if the situation became too difficult.

