



Syrian Refugees in Host Communities

District Profiles

January 2014

This project has been implemented with the support of:



REACH Informing
more effective
humanitarian action

INTRODUCTION

The protracted crisis in Syria has caused a large influx of refugees into Jordan, amounting to more than 550,000¹ as of September 2013. This figure is projected to increase to 800,000 by the end of December 2014. The arrival of extra refugees into an already resource-strained country, settling in often already economically struggling communities, has resulted in resources and services being over-stretched, increasing unemployment rates, and high inflation rates. To better understand the needs of the refugees and the host communities, with the support of the British Embassy Amman, REACH is undertaking assessments to inform the humanitarian response using an evidence-based approach to improve household and community level resilience and stabilisation.

During September and October 2013, REACH carried out a key informant assessment in the five governorates of northern Jordan. This assessment is related to refugees from Syria in Jordanian host communities and is part of a wider, ongoing project to improve understanding of community vulnerabilities, resilience and coping mechanisms. An integral part of this project is the key informant assessment that focuses on two key elements: access to services by Syrian refugees relating to thematic sectors, and their prioritised needs by sector. The following phases of this project will identify and prioritise 'hotspots' for support to hosting communities, including a better understanding of capacities and stress-points of basic services for Jordanian and Syrian refugees.

ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

This key informant interview phase has had the overall objective of gaining an in depth understanding of sector specific and municipal service related issues in each Basic Service Unit (BSU), in order to inform more effective humanitarian planning and action to support the needs of the Syrian refugees. A BSU is a community or urban neighbourhood as defined by the key informants and an area which they have local knowledge of. This phase has followed a desk based literature review and macro level data collection in order to develop contextually relevant indicators for the key informant interviews. The information collected from key informants has been grouped and analysed in relation to access to services by refugees, challenges to access and ranking of needs.

In total, 1041 key informants were interviewed representing 364 BSUs which were distributed throughout all 16 districts (and sub districts) of the five northern Governorates of Jordan (Ajloun, Balqa, Irbid, Jarash and Mafraq). Depending on the number of households in the BSU, between one and seven key informants were interviewed in each BSU. Key informants were mainly of Syrian nationality but also included Jordanians who were knowledgeable about their community.

DATA ANALYSIS AND DISTRICT PROFILES

Key informant responses have been aggregated by BSU to give one response per question per BSU². The information is aggregated to the level of a district, but is also available in a dataset at the BSU level. The key informants responded with their perception across a range of indicators for the community as a whole. The data has also been analysed by thematic sector: shelter, food security, WASH, education, health and livelihoods. The district profiles contained herein are summaries of information focusing on the refugee context, with further research and assessments to be undertaken including refugees, vulnerable populations, communities, municipalities, and stakeholders in the host communities. Accompanying the district profiles is a research report with in-depth analysis, and a powerpoint presentation summarising the key findings.

For more information, please contact reach.mena@impact-initiatives.org

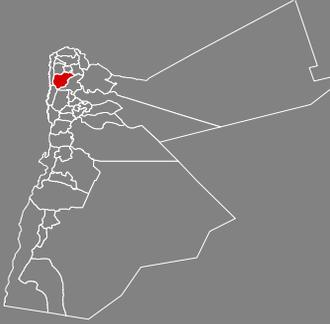
¹ UNHCR 2013 population data <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/regional.php>

² The information contained in these district profiles reflect the perceptions of the key informants speaking on behalf of their communities and not just their own households. In some instances, further analysis will be required to get a much better understanding of the reason for the responses.

JORDAN | Syrians in Host Communities | Ajloun District Profile

Ajloun District

Location:
Ajloun Governorate,
Northern Jordan
Population,
DoS 2012:
113,360



Demography

Percentage Syrian households*:12%
Average time of arrival: 10 - 12 months ago
Estimated number of refugees:9,677

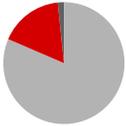
*Referring only to communities currently hosting refugees

Information based on 92 Key Informant interviews in 33 communities across Ajloun District. Refugee count from UNHCR figures.

Shelter

Predominant Shelter Type:
89% : Apartment or house

Accommodation Type:
81% : Rented accommodation
17% : Accommodation Shared with Others
2% : Other



Main Challenge to Shelter Access:
96% : Rent is too expensive

Education

Primary School Enrolment: **46%**
Secondary School Enrolment: **22%**
Main Challenges to Primary School Access:
30% : Lack of Available places
30% : Too Expensive
Main Challenges to Secondary School Access:
60% : Curriculum Different from Syria's
36% : Students are not in school because they are working

Food Security

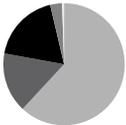
Communities without Adequate Food Access: **94%**
Main Challenges to Food Access:
70% : Shops/markets too far away
64% : Too expensive

Health

Communities without Adequate Health Access: **45%**
Perceived main Challenges to Health Access:
24% : Health services too far away
15% : Too expensive
15% : Undefined relating to registration file

WASH

Primary Water Source:
62% : Public water network piped into HH
18% : Purchased water in a shop
16% : Purchased water from a private tanker*
3% : Other
1% : Unreported
*70% HHs use tanker as second water source

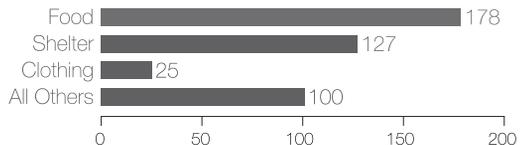


Latrine Access:
39% : Private latrine linked to a sewage syst.
59% : Private latrine linked to a septic syst.
1% : Outside latrine (for family)
1% : Unreported



Livelihoods

HHs with Unemployed Head of Household: **70%**
Average Monthly Costs (JOD)



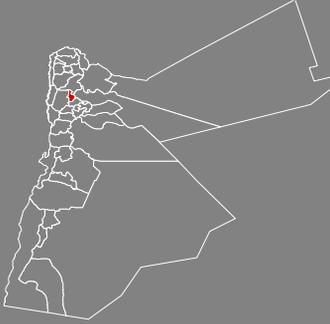
Priority Needs Based on most reported item for each priority

First Priority : Cash for rent
Second Priority : Cash for work
Third Priority : Winter items

JORDAN | Syrians in Host Communities | Ain Al-Basha District Profile

Ain Al-Basha District

Location:
Balqa Governorate,
Northern Jordan
Population,
DoS 2012:
57,440



Demography

Percentage Syrian households*: 6%

Average time of arrival: 10 - 12 months ago

Estimated number of refugees: 3,748

*Referring only to communities currently hosting refugees

Information based on 29 Key Informant interviews in 10 communities across Ain Al-Basha District. Refugee count per district adjusted from UNHCR governorate-level figures using Key Informant proportional estimates.

Shelter

Predominant Shelter Type:
90% : Apartment or house

Accommodation Type:

84% : Rented accommodation
13% : Temporary accommodation facilities
3% : Accommodation shared with others

Main Challenge to Shelter Access:
100% : Rent is too expensive

Food Security

Communities without Adequate Food Access: **40%**
Main Challenges to Food Access:
30% : Too expensive
10% : Shops/markets too far away
10% : Not included in assistance programs

WASH

Primary Water Source:

80% : Public water network piped into HH
10% : Purchased water from a private tanker*
10% : Purchased water in a shop
*42% HHs use tanker as second water source

Latrine Access:

97% : Private latrine linked to a sewage syst.
3% : Private latrine linked to a septic syst.

Education

Primary School Enrolment: **46%**
Secondary School Enrolment: 22%
Main Challenges to Primary School Access:
50% : Lack of available places
40% : Children not registered with UNHCR
Main Challenges to Secondary School Access:
50% : Students are not in school because they are working
40% : Secondary school too far away

Health

Communities without Adequate Health Access: 50%
Main Challenges to Health Access:
40% : Undefined relating to registration file

Livelihoods

HHs with Unemployed Head of Household: **48%**
Average Monthly Costs (JOD)

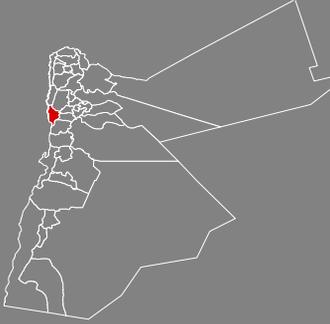
Shelter	129
Food	121
Hygiene/NFIs	23
All Others	91

Priority Needs Based on most reported item for each priority
First Priority : Cash for rent
Second Priority : Food assistance
Third Priority : Health assistance

JORDAN | Syrians in Host Communities | Al-Shoona Al-Janoobiya District Profile

Al-Shoona Al-Janoobiya District

Location:
Balqa Governorate,
Northern Jordan
Population,
DoS 2012:
333,890



Demography

Percentage Syrian households*: 4%
Average time of arrival: 10 - 12 months ago
Estimated number of refugees: 972

*Referring only to communities currently hosting refugees

Information based on 17 Key Informant interviews in 7 communities across Al-Shoona Al-Janoobiya District. Refugee count per district adjusted from UNHCR governorate-level figures using Key Informant proportional estimates.

Shelter

Predominant Shelter Type:
54% : Apartment or house

Accommodation Type:

- 41% : Rented accommodation
- 39% : Temporary accommodation facilities
- 4% : Accommodation shared with others
- 16% : Other / Unreported

Main Challenges to Shelter Access:

- 57% : Too expensive
- 57% : Lack of electricity or water in shelter

Food Security

Communities without Adequate Food Access: **43%**
Main Challenges to Food Access:
43% : Shops/markets too far away
29% : Lack of cash

WASH

Primary Water Source:

- 45% : Public water network piped into HH
- 54% : Purchased water from a private tanker*
- 1% : Purchased water in a shop

*74% HHs use tanker as second water source

Latrine Access:

- 43% : Private latrine linked to a sewage syst.
- 14% : Private latrine linked to a septic syst.
- 4% : Outside latrine in a public area
- 39% : No latrine access

Education

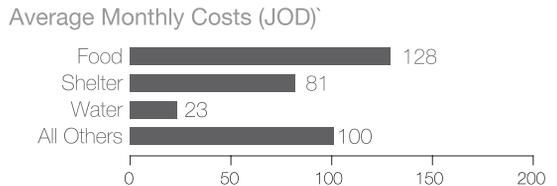
Primary School Enrolment: **28%**
Secondary School Enrolment: **11%**
Main Challenges to Primary School Access:
71% : Primary school too far away
Main Challenges to Secondary School Access:
57% : Too expensive
57% : Secondary school too far away
57% : Refugee children not allowed to enrol

Health

Communities without Adequate Health Access: **85%**
Main Challenges to Health Access:
43% : Health services too far away
43% : Undefined relating to registration file
29% : Too expensive
29% : Lack of supplies

Livelihoods

HHs with Unemployed Head of Household: **24%**



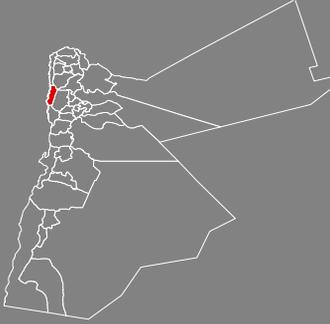
Priority Needs Based on most reported item for each priority

First Priority : Cash for rent
Second Priority : Food assistance
Third Priority : Household items

JORDAN | Syrians in Host Communities | Dair Ala

Dair Ala District

Location:
Balqa Governorate,
Northern Jordan
Population,
DoS 2012:
47,890



Demography

Percentage Syrian households*: 6%

Average time of arrival: 10 - 12 months ago

Estimated number of refugees: 3,196

*Referring only to communities currently hosting refugees

Information based on 24 Key Informant interviews in 11 communities across Dair Ala District. Refugee count per district adjusted from UNHCR governorate-level figures using Key Informant proportional estimates.

Shelter

Predominant Shelter Type:
62% : Apartment or house



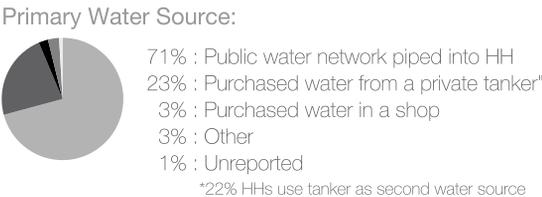
Main Challenge to Shelter Access:
100% : Rent is too expensive

Food Security

Communities without Adequate Food Access: **36%**

Main Challenges to Food Access:
36% : Too expensive
27% : Not included in assistance programs

WASH



Education

Primary School Enrolment: **20%**
Secondary School Enrolment: 5%

Main Challenges to Primary School Access:
45% : Primary school too far away
45% : Children not registered with UNHCR

Main Challenges to Secondary School Access:
73% : Students are not in school because they are working
55% : Secondary school too far away

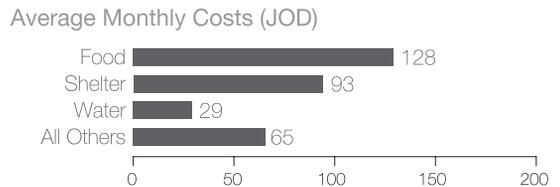
Health

Communities without Adequate Health Access: **27%**

Main Challenges to Health Access:
27% : Health services too far away
18% : Too expensive
18% : Undefined relating to registration file

Livelihoods

HHs with Unemployed Head of Household: **25%**



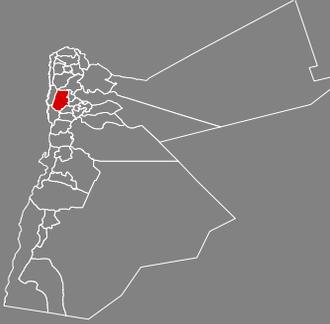
Priority Needs Based on most reported item for each priority

First Priority : Shelter
Second Priority : Cash for rent
Third Priority : Food assistance

JORDAN | Syrians in Host Communities | Al-Salt District Profile

Al-Salt District

Location:
Balqa Governorate,
Northern Jordan
Population,
DoS 2012:
135,780



Demography

Percentage Syrian households*: 5%
Average time of arrival: 7 - 9 months ago
Estimated number of refugees: 6,114

*Referring only to communities currently hosting refugees

Information based on 87 Key Informant interviews in 32 communities across Al-Salt District. Refugee count per district adjusted from UNHCR governorate-level figures using Key Informant proportional estimates.

Shelter

Predominant Shelter Type:
87% : Apartment or house

Accommodation Type:

83% : Rented accommodation
13% : Temporary accommodation
3% : Accommodation shared with others
1% : Other

Main Challenge to Shelter Access:
94% : Rent is too expensive



Food Security

Communities without Adequate Food Access: 56%

Main Challenges to Food Access:
47% : Too expensive
13% : Lack of cash



WASH

Primary Water Source:

95% : Public water network piped into HH
2% : Purchased water in a shop
3% : Unreported
25% HHs use tanker as second water source

Latrine Access:

70% : Private latrine linked to a sewage syst.
29% : Private latrine linked to a septic syst.
1% : Unreported

Education

Primary School Enrolment: **61%**
Secondary School Enrolment: 26%
Main Challenges to Primary School Access:
34% : Children not registered with UNHCR
28% : Primary school too far away
Main Challenges to Secondary School Access:
72% : Students are not in school because they are working
25% : Secondary school too far away



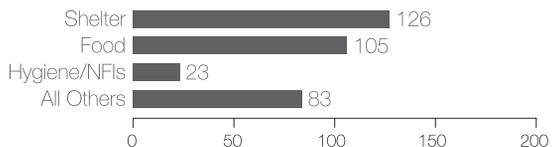
Health

Communities without Adequate Health Access: **45%**
Main Challenges to Health Access:
31% : Undefined relating to registration file
28% : Health services too far away



Livelihoods

HHs with Unemployed Head of Household: **35%**
Average Monthly Costs (JOD)



Priority Needs Based on most reported item for each priority

First Priority : Cash for rent
Second Priority : Food assistance
Third Priority : Cash for work / Job

JORDAN | Syrians in Host Communities | Al-Aghwar Al-Shimaliyah District Profile

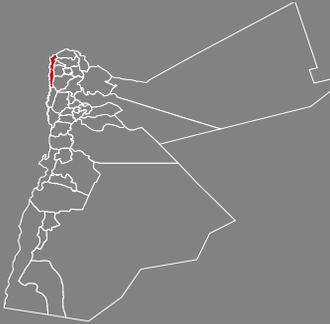
Al-Aghwar Al-Shimaliyah District

Location:

Balqa Governorate, Northern Jordan

Population, DoS 2012:

35,680



Demography

Percentage Syrian households*: 2%

Average time of arrival: 10 - 12 months ago

Estimated number of refugees: 2,593

*Referring only to communities currently hosting refugees

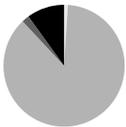
Information based on 9 Key Informant interviews in 5 communities across Al-Aghwar Al-Shimaliyah District. Refugee count per district adjusted from UNHCR governorate-level figures using Key Informant proportional estimates.

Shelter

Predominant Shelter Type:

84% : Apartment or house

Accommodation Type:



87% : Rented accommodation
2% : Accommodation shared with others
10% : Other
1% : Unreported

Main Challenge to Shelter Access: None reported

Food Security

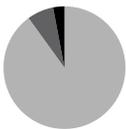
Communities without Adequate Food Access: **20%**

Main Challenges to Food Access:

20% : Lack of cash

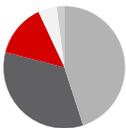
WASH

Primary Water Source:



90% : Public water network piped into HH
7% : Purchased water from a private tanker*
3% : Other
*40% HHs use tanker as second water source

Latrine Access:



45% : Private latrine linked to a septic syst.
34% : Private latrine linked to a sewage syst.
14% : No latrine access
5% : Outside latrine in a public area
2% : Outside latrine (for family)

Education

Primary School Enrolment: **45%**

Secondary School Enrolment: **39%**

Main Challenges to Primary School Access:

20% : Other challenges

Main Challenges to Secondary School Access:

60% : Students are not in school because they are working
20% : Other challenges

Health

Communities without Adequate Health Access: **40%**

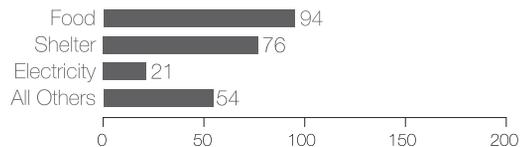
Main Challenges to Health Access:

20% : Too expensive, lack of staff, lack of medical supplies, lack of UNHCR file, lack of vaccination services

Livelihoods

HHs with Unemployed Head of Household: **61%**

Average Monthly Costs (JOD)



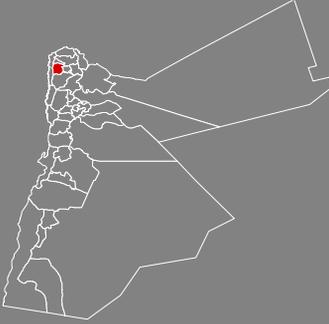
Priority Needs Based on most reported item for each priority

First Priority : Cash for work / Job
Second Priority : Cash for rent
Third Priority : Health assistance

JORDAN | Syrians in Host Communities | Al-Koora

Al-Koora District

Location:
Irbid Governorate,
Northern Jordan
Population,
DoS 2012:
93,580



Demography

Percentage Syrian households*: 6%
Average time of arrival: 10 - 12 months ago
Estimated number of refugees: 12,598

*Referring only to communities currently hosting refugees

Information based on 33 Key Informant interviews in 9 communities across Al-Koora District. Refugee count per district adjusted from UNHCR governorate-level figures using Key Informant proportional estimates.

Shelter

Predominant Shelter Type:
95% : Apartment or house

Accommodation Type:

97% : Fented accommodation
2% : Accommodation shared with others
1% : Jordanian hosts - separate dwelling

Main Challenge to Shelter Access:
100% : Rent is too expensive

Food Security

Communities without Adequate Food Access: **44%**
Main Challenges to Food Access:
22% : Too expensive
22% : Lack of cash

WASH

Primary Water Source:

93% : Public water network piped into HH
3% : Purchased water from a private tanker*
1% : Purchased water in a shop
3% : Unreported
*42% HHs use tanker as second water source

Latrine Access:

77% : Private latrine linked to a septic syst.
23% : Private latrine linked to a sewage syst.

Education

Primary School Enrolment: **68%**
Secondary School Enrolment: **36%**
Main Challenges to Primary School Access:
30% : Primary school too far away
30% : Lack of staff
Main Challenges to Secondary School Access:
89% : Students are not in school because they are working
56% : Too expensive

Health

Communities without Adequate Health Access: 55%
Main Challenges to Health Access:
22% : Too expensive
22% : Undefined relating to registration file
22% : Lack of medical supplies

Livelihoods

HHs with Unemployed Head of Household: **65%**



Priority Needs Based on most reported item for each priority

First Priority : Shelter
Second Priority : Food assistance
Third Priority : Winter items

JORDAN | Syrians in Host Communities | Al-Mazar Al-Shimali District Profile

Al-Mazar Al-Shimali District

Location:
Irbid Governorate,
Northern Jordan
Population,
DoS 2012:
111,530



Demography

Percentage Syrian households*: 11%
Average time of arrival: 4 - 6 months ago
Estimated number of refugees: 3,508

*Referring only to communities currently hosting refugees

Information based on 19 Key Informant interviews in 7 communities across Al-Mazar Al-Shimali District. Refugee count per district adjusted from UNHCR governorate-level figures using Key Informant proportional estimates.

Shelter

Predominant Shelter Type:
86% : Apartment or house

Accommodation Type:

- 73% : Rented accommodation
- 17% : Accommodation Shared with Others
- 6% : Temporary accommodation
- 3% : Jordanian hosts - separate dwelling
- 1% : Other

Main Challenge to Shelter Access:
100% : Rent is too expensive

Education

Primary School Enrolment: **69%**
Secondary School Enrolment: **60%**
Main Challenges to Primary School Access:
43% : Too expensive
29% : Lack of available places
Main Challenges to Secondary School Access:
29% : To expensive
29% : Students are not in school because they are working

Food Security

Communities without Adequate Food Access: **43%**
Main Challenges to Food Access:
29% : Shops/markets too far away
14% : Not included in assistance programs
14% : Lack of cash & Too expensive

Health

Communities without Adequate Health Access: **45%**
Main Challenges to Health Access:
43% : Undefined relating to registration file
29% : Too expensive
29% : Too expensive

WASH

Primary Water Source:

- 73% : Public water network piped into HH
- 20% : Purchased water from a private tanker*
- 7% : Purchased water in a shop

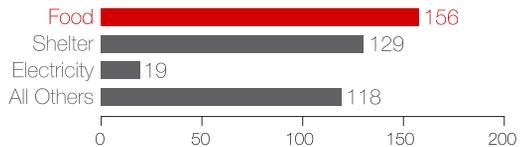
*55% HHs use tanker as second water source
14% HHs use shops as second water source

Latrine Access:

- 91% : Private latrine linked to a sewage syst.
- 8% : Private latrine linked to a septic syst.
- 1% : Outside latrine (for family)

Livelihoods

HHs with Unemployed Head of Household: **55%**
Average Monthly Costs (JOD)



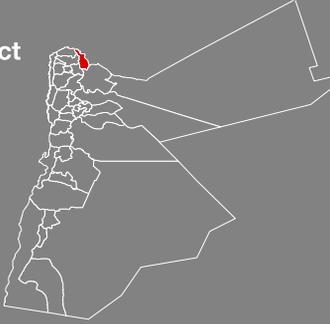
Priority Needs Based on most reported item for each priority

First Priority : Cash for rent
Second Priority : Winter items
Third Priority : Food assistance

JORDAN | Syrians in Host Communities | Al-Ramtha District Profile

Al-Ramtha District

Location:
Irbid Governorate,
Northern Jordan
Population,
DoS 2012:
104,370



Demography

Percentage Syrian households*: 13%

Average time of arrival: More than 12 months ago

Estimated number of refugees: 68,393

*Referring only to communities currently hosting refugees

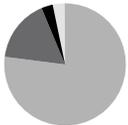
Information based on 25 Key Informant interviews in 11 communities across Al-Ramtha District. Refugee count per district adjusted from UNHCR governorate-level figures using Key Informant proportional estimates.

Shelter

Predominant Shelter Type:

84% : Apartment or house

Accommodation Type:



77% : Rented accommodation
17% : Accommodation shared with others
3% : Temporary accommodation
3% : Unreported

Main Challenge to Shelter Access:

100% : Rent is too expensive

Food Security

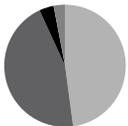
Communities without Adequate Food Access: **36%**

Main Challenges to Food Access:

27% : Too expensive
18% : Lack of cash
18% : Shops/markets too far away

WASH

Primary Water Source:



48% : Public water network piped into HH
45% : Purchased water from a private tanker*
4% : Purchased water in a shop
3% : Unreported

*70% HHs use tanker as second water source

Latrine Access:



64% : Private latrine linked to a sewage syst.
32% : Private latrine linked to a septic syst.
3% : Unreported

Education

Primary School Enrolment: **66%**

Secondary School Enrolment: **32%**

Main Challenges to Primary School Access:

45% : Curriculum different from Syria's
36% : Children not registered with UNHCR

Main Challenges to Secondary School Access:

55% : Students are not in school because they are working
36% : Curriculum different from Syria's

Health

Communities without Adequate Health Access: **45%**

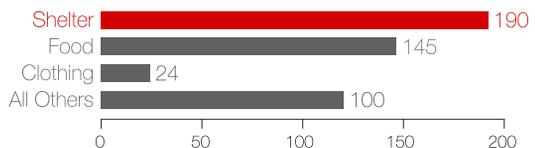
Main Challenges to Health Access:

36% : Too expensive
36% : Undefined relating to registration file

Livelihoods

HHs with Unemployed Head of Household: **33%**

Average Monthly Costs



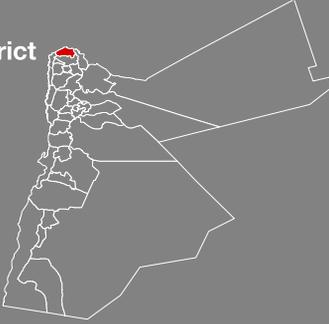
Priority Needs Based on most reported item for each priority

First Priority : Cash for rent
Second Priority : Food assistance
Third Priority : Winter items

JORDAN | Syrians in Host Communities | Beni Kinana District Profile

Beni Kinana District

Location:
Irbid Governorate,
Northern Jordan
Population,
DoS 2012:
133,690



Demography

Percentage Syrian households*: 4%

Average time of arrival: 10 - 12 months ago

Estimated number of refugees: 14,382

*Referring only to communities currently hosting refugees

Information based on 81 Key Informant interviews in 27 communities across Beni Kinana District. Refugee count per district adjusted from UNHCR governorate-level figures using Key Informant proportional estimates.

Shelter

Predominant Shelter Type:
87% : Apartment or house

Accommodation Type:

- 79% : Rented accommodation
- 16% : Accommodation shared with others
- 3% : Jordanian hosts - separate dwelling
- 2% : Temporary accommodation

Main Challenge to Shelter Access:
87% : Rent is too expensive

Education

Primary School Enrolment: **69%**
Secondary School Enrolment: **44%**
Main Challenges to Primary School Access:
44% : Primary school too far away
37% : Children not registered with UNHCR
Main Challenges to Secondary School Access:
63% : Students are not in school because they are working
33% : Secondary school too far away
33% : Too expensive

Food Security

Communities without Adequate Food Access: 63%
Main Challenges to Food Access:
48% : Too expensive
41% : Shops/markets too far away

Health

Communities without Adequate Health Access: **45%**
Main Challenges to Health Access:
37% : Health services too far away
37% : Undefined relating to registration file

WASH

Primary Water Source:

- 77% : Public water network piped into HH
- 11% : Purchased water from a private tanker*
- 6% : Purchased water in a shop
- 3% : Other
- 3% : Unreported

*70% HHs use tanker as second water source

Latrine Access:

- 71% : Private latrine linked to a septic syst.
- 27% : Private latrine linked to a sewage syst.
- 2% : Other / Unreported

Livelihoods

HHs with Unemployed Head of Household: **61%**

Average Monthly Costs (JOD)

Food	154
Shelter	129
Hygiene/NFIs	25
All Others	100

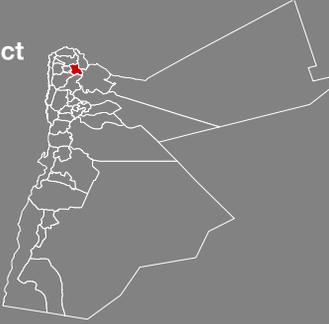
Priority Needs Based on most reported item for each priority

First Priority : Cash for rent
Second Priority : Cash for work / Job
Third Priority : Winter items

JORDAN | Syrians in Host Communities | Beni Obaid District Profile

Beni Obaid District

Location: Irbid Governorate, Northern Jordan
Population, DoS 2012: 114,610



Demography

Percentage Syrian households*: 26%
Average time of arrival: 10 - 12 months ago
Estimated number of refugees: 14,206

*Referring only to communities currently hosting refugees

Information based on 33 Key Informant interviews in 7 communities across Beni Obaid District. Refugee count per district adjusted from UNHCR governorate-level figures using Key Informant proportional estimates.

Shelter

Predominant Shelter Type: 87% : Apartment or house

Accommodation Type: 72% : Rented accommodation, 23% : Accommodation shared with others, 4% : Temporary accommodation, 1% : Jordanian hosts - separate dwelling

Main Challenge to Shelter Access: 100% : Rent is too expensive

Food Security

Communities without Adequate Food Access: 71%

Main Challenges to Food Access: 57% : Shops/markets too far away, 57% : Too expensive, 43% : Not included in assistance programs

WASH

Primary Water Source: 84% : Public water network piped into HH, 8% : Purchased water in a shop, 8% : Purchased water from a private tanker*
*40% HHs use tanker as second water source

Latrine Access: 62% : Private latrine linked to a sewage syst., 37% : Private latrine linked to a septic syst., 1% : Other

Education

Primary School Enrolment: 59%
Secondary School Enrolment: 34%
Main Challenges to Primary School Access: 86% : Lack of available places, 71% : Primary school too far away
Main Challenges to Secondary School Access: 71% : Refugees are not allowed to attend, 57% : Students are not in school because they are working, 57% Secondary school too far away 71%

Health

Communities without Adequate Health Access:
Main Challenges to Health Access: 57% : Undefined relating to registration file, 43% : Health services too far away

Livelihoods

HHs with Unemployed Head of Household: 57%
Average Monthly Costs (JOD)
Shelter 180, Food 134, Hygiene/NFIs 37, All Others 147

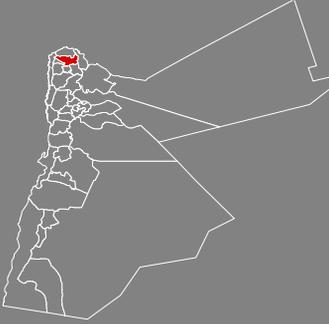
Priority Needs Based on most reported item for each priority

First Priority : Cash for rent
Second Priority : Health & food assistance, winter & household items
Third Priority : Other

JORDAN | Syrians in Host Communities | Irbid District Profile

Irbid District

Location:
Irbid Governorate,
Northern Jordan
Population,
DoS 2012:
460,090



Demography

Percentage Syrian households*: 13%

Average time of arrival: 10 - 12 months ago

Estimated number of refugees: 34,517

*Referring only to communities currently hosting refugees

Information based on 164 Key Informant interviews in 47 communities across Irbid District. Refugee count per district adjusted from UNHCR governorate-level figures using Key Informant proportional estimates.

Shelter

Predominant Shelter Type:
89% : Apartment or house

Accommodation Type:

- 77% : Rented accommodation
- 15% : Accommodation shared with others
- 3% : Temporary accommodation
- 2% : Jordanian hosts - separate
- 3% : Unreported

Main Challenge to Shelter Access:
96% : Rent is too expensive

Education

Primary School Enrolment: **64%**
Secondary School Enrolment: **34%**
Main Challenges to Primary School Access:
64% : Lack of Available places
45% : Primary school too far away
Main Challenges to Secondary School Access:
74% : Students are not in school because they are working
53% : Secondary school too far away

Food Security

Communities without Adequate Food Access: 62%
Main Challenges to Food Access:
38% : Lack of cash
32% : Too expensive

Health

Communities without Adequate Health Access: 66%
Main Challenges to Health Access:
34% : Undefined relating to registration file
26% : Lack of medical supplies

WASH

Primary Water Source:

- 75% : Public water network piped into HH
- 14% : Purchased water from a private tanker*
- 7% : Purchased water in a shop
- 4% : Unreported

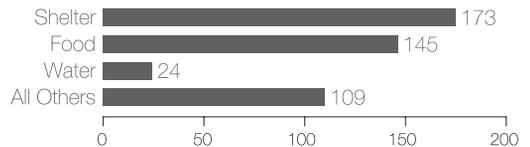
*38% HHs use tanker as second water source

Latrine access:

- 62% : Private latrine linked to a sewage syst.
- 33% : Private latrine linked to a septic syst.
- 1% : Outside latrine in a public area
- 1% : Other
- 3% : Unreported

Livelihoods

HHs with Unemployed Head of Household: **57%**
Average Monthly Costs (JOD)



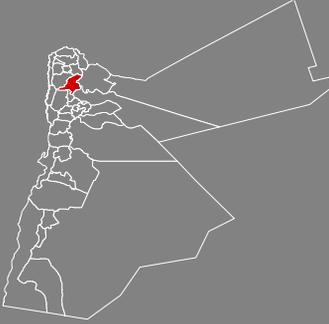
Priority Needs Based on most reported item for each priority

First Priority : Cash for rent
Second Priority : Food assistance
Third Priority : Winter items

JORDAN | Syrians in Host Communities | Jarash District Profile

Jarash District

Location:
Jarash Governorate,
Northern Jordan
Population,
DoS 2012:
191,700



Demography

Percentage Syrian households*: 5%
Average time of arrival: 7 - 9 months ago
Estimated number of refugees: 10,337

*Referring only to communities currently hosting refugees

Information based on 134 Key Informant interviews in 45 communities across Jarash District. Refugee count from UNHCR governorate-level figures.

Shelter

Predominant Shelter Type:
73% : Apartment or house

Accommodation Type:

- 88% : Rented accommodation
- 6% : Temporary accommodation
- 4% : Accommodation shared with others
- 1% : Jordanian hosts - separate dwelling
- 1% : Other

Main Challenge to Shelter Access:
82% : Rent is too expensive

Education

Primary School Enrolment: **56%**
Secondary School Enrolment: **42%**
Main Challenges to Primary School Access:
73% : Lack of available places
36% : Curriculum different from Syria's
Main Challenges to Secondary School Access:
60% : Students are not in school because they are working
31% : Refugees not allowed to attend
31% : Lack of supplies

Food Security

Communities without Adequate Food Access: **73%**
Main Challenges to Food Access:
47% : Too expensive
24% : Shops/markets too far away

Health

Communities without Adequate Health Access: **73%**
Main Challenges to Health Access:
44% : Undefined relating to registration file
40% : Health facilities too far away

WASH

Primary Water Source:

- 67% : Public water network piped into HH
- 28% : Purchased water in a shop
- 1% : Purchased water from a private tanker*
- 2% : Other
- 3% : Unreported

*70% HHs use tanker as second water source

Latrine Access:

- 53% : Private latrine linked to a sewage syst.
- 43% : Private latrine linked to a septic syst.
- 1% : Other
- 3% : Unreported

Livelihoods

HHs with Unemployed Head of Household: **55%**

Average Monthly Costs (JOD)

Shelter	117
Food	115
Hygiene/NFIs	32
All Others	124

Priority Needs Based on most reported item for each priority

First Priority : Shelter
Second Priority : Food assistance
Third Priority : Winter items

JORDAN | Syrians in Host Communities | Al-Badiah Al-Shamaliyah District Profile

Al-Badiah Al-Shamaliyah District

Location:
Mafraq Governorate,
Northern Jordan
Population,
DoS 2012:
70,970



Demography

Percentage Syrian households*: 16%

Average time of arrival 10 - 12 months ago

Estimated number of refugees: 20,417

*Referring only to communities currently hosting refugees

Information based on 71 Key Informant interviews in 34 communities across Al-Badiah Al-Shamaliyah District. Refugee count per district adjusted from UNHCR governorate-level figures using Key Informant proportional estimates.

Shelter

Predominant Shelter Type:

54% : Apartment or house

Accommodation Type:



48% : Rented accommodation
32% : **Temporary accommodation**
12% : Accommodation shared with others
4% : Jordanian hosts - separate dwelling
3% : Jordanian hosts - same dwelling
1% : Other

Main Challenge to Shelter Access:

96% : Rent is too expensive

Food Security

Communities without Adequate Food Access: **12%**

Main Challenges to Food Access:

41% : Too expensive
35% : Lack of cash
35% : Shops/markets too far away

WASH

Primary Water Source:



38% : Public water network piped into HH
30% : Purchased water from a private tanker*
11% : Purchased water in a shop
21% : Other / Unreported

*50% HHs use tanker as second water source

Latrine Access:



32% : Private latrine linked to a sewage syst.
31% : Private latrine linked to a septic syst.
15% : **No latrine**
15% : Outside latrine in a public area
6% : Outside latrine (for family)

Education

Primary School Enrolment: **51%**

Secondary School Enrolment: **31%**

Main Challenges to Primary School Access:

32% : Lack of Available places
32% : Primary school too far away

Main Challenges to Secondary School Access:

35% : Students are not in school because they are working
29% : Secondary school too far away

Health

Communities without Adequate Health Access: **65%**

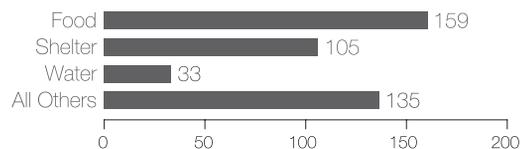
Main Challenges to Health Access:

47% : Health services too far away
24% : Undefined relating to registration file

Livelihoods

HHs with Unemployed Head of Household: **42%**

Average Monthly Costs (JOD)



Priority Needs Based on most reported item for each priority

First Priority : Cash for rent
Second Priority : Winter items
Third Priority : Household items