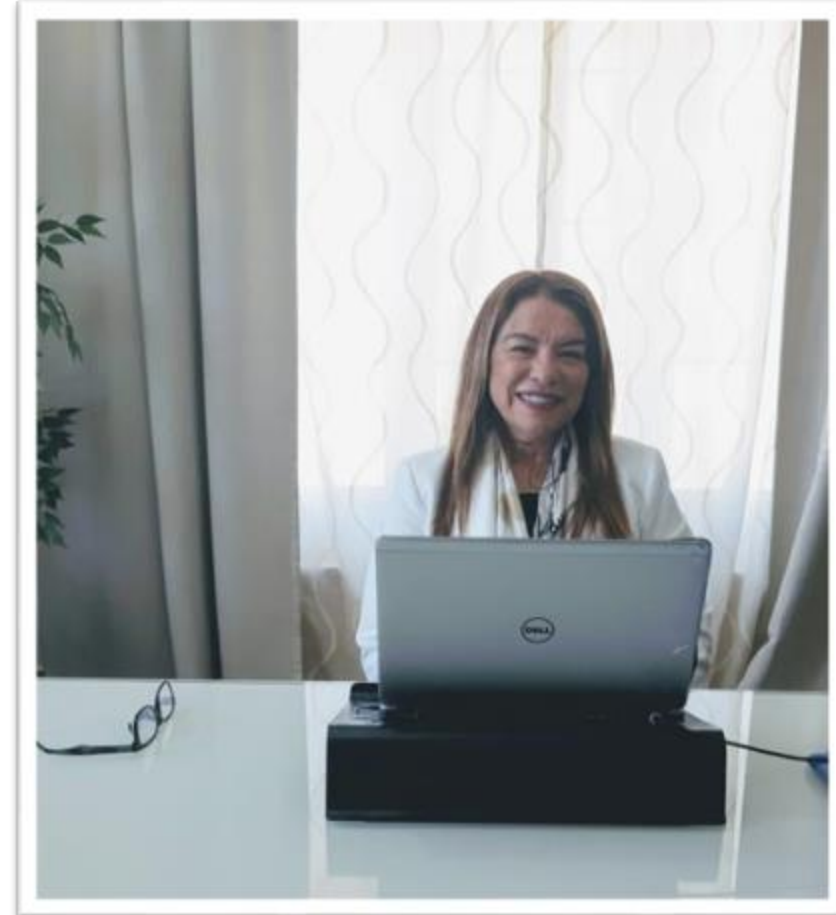

A History of Influxes of Refugees, Displaced, Stateless and Returnees

Dr. Abla Amawi
Secretary-General
The Higher Population Council
Jordan



Profile of Syrian Refugees

57

different nationalities
are present in **Jordan**

As of June, the demographics of refugees in Jordan consisted of:

660,000 Syrian refugees

70,000 Iraqi refugees

15,000 Yemeni refugees

6,000 Sudanese refugees

800 Somali refugees

roughly **2,000** refugees of other nationalities.

Syrian

Iraq

Yemen

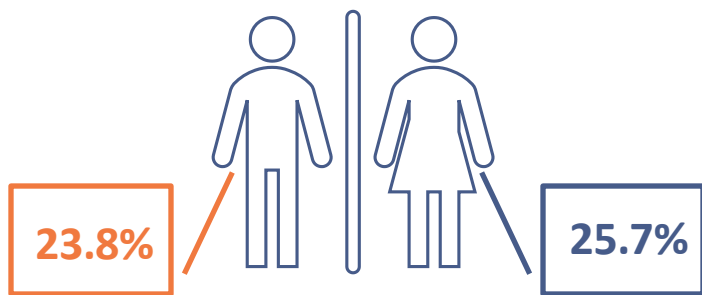
Sudan

750,000
Refugees

1 out of 14
individuals is a
Refugee

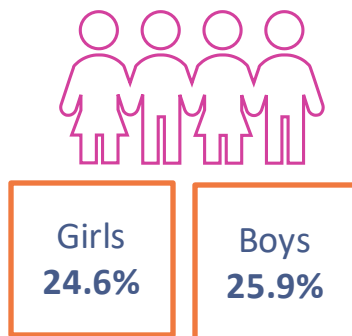
Ten years into the Syrian crisis, refugees remain in exile as their country continues to face a protracted conflict and an overwhelming humanitarian crisis.

To date **670,000** registered Syrian refugees in Jordan



Syrian Refugees Population

Women and girls represent more than half of the refugee population (50.3%).



Close to **81%** of registered refugees live outside the camps!



Geographical Population Distribution in Jordan 2015

Distribution of Jordanians by Region

6,613,587

North Region %30

Central Region %61

South Region %9

Distribution of Non Jordanians by Region

2,918,125

North Region %27

Central Region %69

South Region %4

Distribution of Syrians by Region

1,265,514

North Region %46

Central Region %52

South Region %3

The area proportion of each Region out of Jordan's total area

89.213 km²

North Region %32.6

Central Region %16.2

South Region %51.2

Intersectionality

Intersectionality provides a more comprehensive approach through which multiple layers of inequality can be understood and addressed.

intersectionality functions as a critique of the historical and contemporary tendency to homogenize Arab women into a single category and erase differences between them.

intersectionality is a means of elucidating the complexities of and better understanding the real world by looking at multiple layers of identities in order to analyze how they interact with one another.

The issue of power is a recurrent one as intersectionality allows us to understand the agency various groups might have to change the situation of oppression.

The “Arab region” is complex and is home to numerous diversities that are imbedded and manifest in all dimensions including religious, ethnic, tribal and linguistic. These diversities, stemming from the region, reflect the social and power structures.

Intersectionality

While women in the Arab region have a lower labour participation rate in the formal job market than men, it is less likely that migrant women can access the formal job market compared to native-born women; migrant women thus suffer double marginalization based on their migrant and gender statuses.

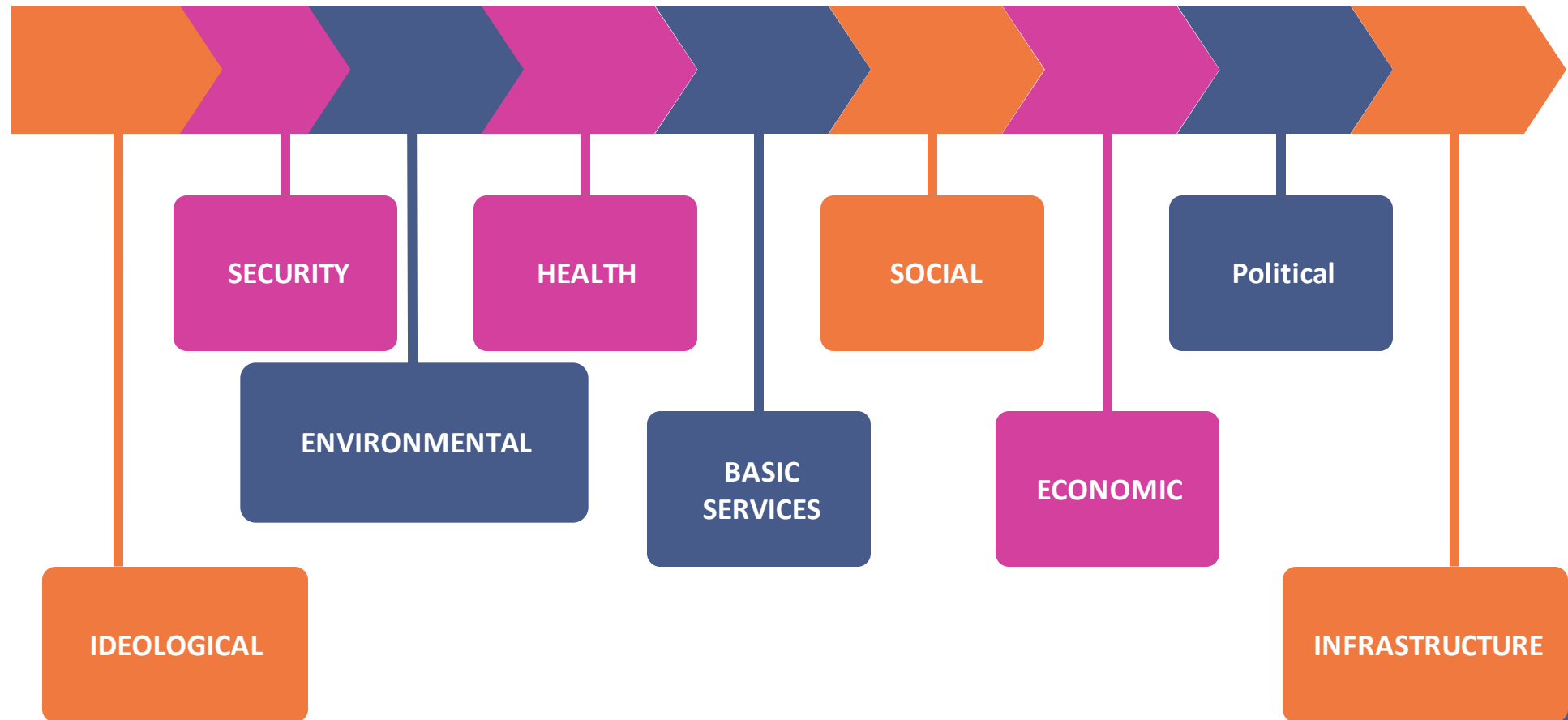
Likewise, it is likely that older women are more vulnerable than older men to poverty because of the structure of the job markets and its relation to social security..

It is most likely that older women living in urban slums and rural areas are even more vulnerable to poverty and deprivation compared to those living in cities.

Similarly, it is more difficult for women with disabilities to participate in the public sphere than for men with disabilities



Refugees and Population Dynamics



Women of Syrian Refugees in Jordan as workers



Duties are doubled during closure for family members, including child-care responsibilities.



60% of females compared to 40% of male workers never obtained an Employment Permit

21% of females and 38% of males have valid Employment Permits.

21% of females compared to 29% of males workers were permanently released from workplaces before the crisis.

Paid leave has been granted to 47% of females compared to 21% of male workers.



Child Marriage Ratio to the total number of marriages Distributed by nationality

1 in 3

Marriages within Syrian refugees in Jordan is

Child Marriage

Child marriage

1 in every 10

Jordanian

12%

2015

4 out of 10

Syrians

44%

2015



What is it like to be a refugee.. And a woman..

Health Care

33 %

of Syrian refugees have indicated challenges in accessing health centers

Violence

20%

of families have children suffered from violence during the period of the ban.

Connection and Communication

20%

of Syrian households do not have home Internet access.

Women, girls, men, and boys across all age groups are feeling greater stress and anxiety due to the pandemic and the measures taken by the government to limit the spread of the virus.

Mental
Health

78%

women in particular
reported high levels
of worry due to
pandemic

Economy

86%

believe that the pandemic
will threaten economic
security and potentially
lead to **more**
poverty.

"The existing crisis of VAWG is likely to worsen in the context of COVID-19. Emerging data shows that since the outbreak of COVID-19, reports of violence against women, and particularly domestic violence, have increased in several countries as security, health, and money worries create tensions and strains accentuated by the cramped and confined living conditions of lockdown. More than half of the world's population was under lockdown conditions by early April."

Source: [UN Women](#) (2020) COVID-19 and Ending
Violence Against Women and Girls

71 per cent of all respondents experience worry related to the pandemic,

While adult women in particular reported high levels of worry at **78 per cent**.

Syrians generally reported *higher levels of worry* than Jordanians by around **10 per cent**.

While the refugees of other *nationalities (Sudanese, Egyptian, and Gazan)* reported very high levels of stress.

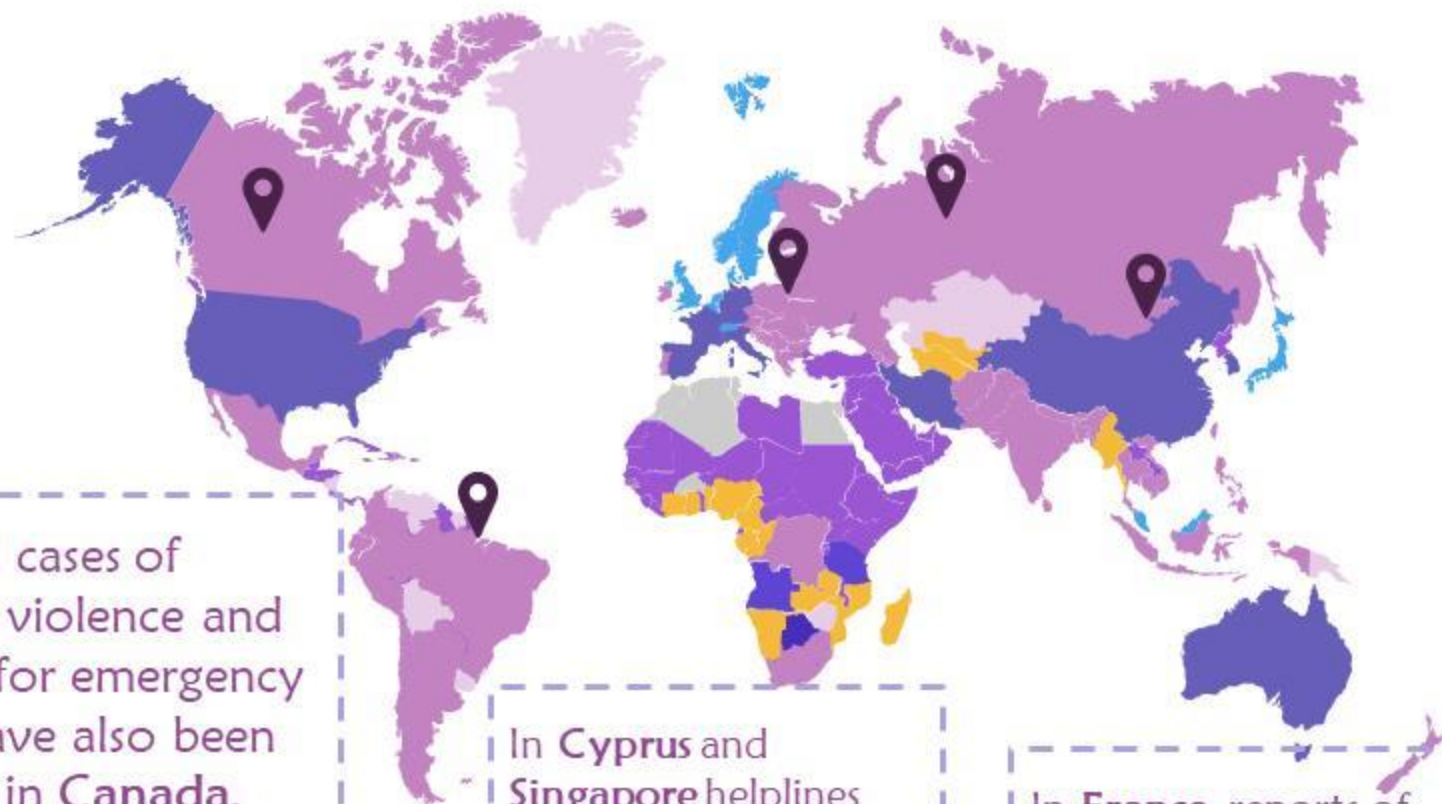
Palestinians reported the lowest level of concern about the pandemic. Respondents are most concerned about the prospect of a family

Emerging data shows that since the outbreak of COVID-19, violence against women and girls (VAWG), and particularly domestic violence, has **INTENSIFIED**.

Globally

243
Million

Women and girls aged 15-49 have been subjected to sexual and/or physical violence perpetrated by an intimate partner in the previous 12 months.



Increased cases of domestic violence and demand for emergency shelter have also been reported in **Canada, Germany, Spain, the United Kingdom and the United States.**

In **Cyprus** and **Singapore** helplines have registered an increase in calls of **30%** and **33%** respectively.

In **France**, reports of domestic violence have increased by **30%** since the lockdown on March 17.

COVID-19

Jordanian nationality

%23

Survivors and survivors of gender-based violence seeking services are of Jordanian nationality

A crisis of violence. And an asylum crisis.

Syrian nationality

%70

Survivors and survivors of gender-based violence seeking services are syrian nationality

Other nationalities

%7

Survivors and survivors of gender-based violence seeking services are of other nationalities such as Iraqi and Sudanese



Recommendations: Priority actions

- The need to include all groups of society, including refugees and all vulnerable groups, in social protection programmes and to take into account the economic, social and health needs and specificity of these groups.
- Temporary cash assistance to support access to food for families unable to meet their food needs across different populations
- Ensure and advocate for all eligible persons, including refugees, to receive benefits applicable under labour defence laws.
- Support for the reopening of health facilities and the provision of mobile services (including delivery of medicines) with gender-sensitive services
- Promoting and supporting primary and secondary health care, water, sanitation and hygiene services
- Intensified cash assistance, strengthening shelters and providing basic relief items in urban areas and crowded camps.

**being a refugee
is not a
choice**

