Government-led public information campaigns and awareness-raising on rights and opportunities for host community as well as for the refugee community are particularly needed within the areas of livelihood opportunities, health, education and basic social services. The rapid assessment highlighted a lack of accurate information among participants on the services available to them, increasing levels of anxiety and blame towards the Syrian refugees. Awareness-raising on services available for both Jordanian host communities and Syrian refugees is needed in order to avoid further tension between Jordanians and Syrians. In the majority of areas, it was clear that communities are not fully aware of the programmes and services available for the Syrian refugees, leading to increased tensions. It is important to communicate effective information about refugee response programmes to host communities and local authorities, and other accurate information on the impact on public services due to the Syrian humanitarian response. The problem of increased tension is more serious within the cities than in villages. These tensions are characterized by anger and stereotyping attitudes among Jordanians and Syrians, frequently impacting mobility for women, girls and boys in both communities. Many Jordanians in the northern cities fear going to neighborhoods mostly inhabited by Syrians, and report that they no longer feel safe going out, which also leads to restriction in children’s mobility. Rumors that Syrian refugees are responsible for thefts, violence or even murder, foster a negative atmosphere throughout Jordanian communities. These types of rumors that Syrian refugees are responsible for thefts, violence or even murder, foster a negative atmosphere throughout Jordanian communities. These types of rumors lead to increased tensions. It is also important to communicate effective information about refugee response programmes to host communities and local authorities, and other accurate information on the impact on public services due to the Syrian humanitarian response.

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With a projected 80% of the Syrian refugees living outside camps by the end of 2014, the increasing pressure on host communities and refugees if programs are not implemented to solve some of the immediate needs across sectors. One priority concern expressed by many participants in the northern regions is a dramatic increase in the cost of basic commodities such as food, rent, clothing and fuel. This is perceived as a direct consequence of the Syrian refugee crisis. Some families reported finding it difficult to provide their children with sufficient meals. For poor households already struggling to survive, these increases in the cost of living have severe implications, especially for different forms of female-headed households.

Key Findings:

**Methodology:**

A qualitative approach, utilizing focus group discussions (FGDs) and in-depth interviews was used engaging a total of 315 participants. The study identified 5 thematic issues that affected the host communities. These included livelihoods, health, education, protection & security and infrastructure & environment.

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Assessments with Syrian refugees in urban contexts show that both the host and Syrian refugee populations could be that many Syrian households are living together, often in crowded and cramped strain on energy resources throughout northern Jordan. One possible explanation for this consume more energy than Jordanians do and they are therefore putting an excessive and has put extra pressure on electrical services. Respondents report that Syrians be an issue of concern for both communities.

Concerns about the quality of education and fear of a hostile learning space have also been expressed by the Syrian refugees, revealing this to especially the case for female-headed households. It is critical to develop a national policy framework that addresses the existing challenges to accessing

Increased density of people may lead to more use of re- sition such as water and electricity per household. This is especially the case for female-headed households or whose male, particularly 6 CARE International in Jordan, Lives Unseen, Urban Syrian refugees and Jordanian Host Communities, Three Years into the Syria Crises, April 2014

It is critical to develop a national policy framework that addresses the existing challenges to accessing.

The different dimensions of the crises require a comprehensive strategy that brings humanitarian and development programming under a common approach, integrating the strongest elements of both approaches and supported by Jordanian refugee camps. This synergi

This has been achieved in many cases through double shifting in schools.

Respondents report that the population is not being provided with sufficient information about the increased level of demands,

In late 2013, more than 83,000 Syrian refugee children (44% of eligible children) were enrolled in the public schools in Jordan. This is an increase of 25% from the previous year and indicates a commitment to support vulnerable Syrian children to continue formal schooling

In Jordan. This has been achieved in many cases through double shifting in schools. Lack of educational material, reports that teachers are working both day and night to manage the double

Respondents say that the situation has been made worse because they have had to stop mak- ing handicrafts because they cannot get the materials they previously purchased in or

In order to identify the needs of children, the focus is on the immediate needs to ensure that the most vulnerable can overcome the challenges they face.

While much of the analysis of the health and economic impacts of the Syrian crisis has focused on Jordanian citizens, there has been an adverse impact on the mobility and autonomy of women, men, boys and girls of both the communities. It is therefore necessary that traditional approaches to gender and long-held conventional wisdom about the vulnerabilities with respect to gender inequalities and humanitarian men are receiving some form of education or are engaged in work that supports

It is crucial that a gender-sensitive response to the crisis addresses violence, exploitation, including child labour. Competition for jobs has driven wages down,

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istrated, leading to a climate of competition between them for what are perceived to be scarce resources.

To address this, a gender-sensitive, conflict-sensitive and community-based approach is recommended, emphasizing the importance of engaging all stakeholders in the planning and implementation processes. This approach requires a comprehensive and participatory process that engages men and women, girls and boys to address the needs of all.

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