Survey Methodology

- Cross sectional survey undertaken on weekly basis based on sample randomly selected from two pre-existing project datasets of NRC

- Sample size for week 1 was 314 individuals
  - 230 Syrian nationals : 84 Jordanians
  - 135 women : 179 men

- Slight variations in sample size from week to week
Summary of Findings

• 82% of respondents who reported working in Week 1 (15-20 March) of the survey were no longer working by Week 4 (5 April–10 April).

• 71% of respondents reported that they had lost all of their household income by Week 4.

• Most common coping mechanisms were reduction in daily meals and consumption of essential household items.

• Higher proportion of Syrian households likely to delay payment of rent, increasing risk of eviction/indebtedness to landlord.

• Higher proportion of Jordanian households relying on savings.
Household Coping Strategies

- Reducing no: of meals per day: Syrian 17.3, Jordanian 19.2
- Reducing consumption of other essential HH items: Syrian 13.8, Jordanian 17.7
- Changes in diet: Syrian 15.1, Jordanian 14.8
- Delaying rental payments: Syrian 15.1, Jordanian 7.3
- Reliance on HH savings: Syrian 5.9, Jordanian 17.1
- Delaying payment of utilities: Syrian 8.4, Jordanian 8.8
Immediate Needs – Syrian Households

- Access to food and water: 22.6%
- Cash assistance: 19.2%
- Support paying rent: 18.5%
- Support paying utilities: 11.3%
- Access to healthcare: 11.1%
Immediate Needs – Jordanian Households

- Access to food and water: 33.8%
- Cash assistance: 19.8%
- Access to healthcare: 12.6%
- Support paying utilities: 9.6%
- Access to hygiene: 9.1%
Impacts

- **Loss of Livelihood** – unemployment, negative coping mechanisms
- **SGBV** – economic pressures, crowded conditions for prolonged periods
- **Work Rights Violations** – non-compliance with Defense Law No: 5
- **Lost Education** – challenges associated with accessing online learning
- **Threat of Eviction** – inability to pay rent/utility bills
- **Increased Risk of Infection** – overcrowding, limited access to services, economic vulnerability
Longer-Term

- **Increased Poverty** – un- and under-employment, higher levels of debt, exacerbated by limited access to external support

- **Increased Exploitation in Workplace** – deterioration in wages and conditions

- **Multiple Risks to Children** – increased school dropout, child labor and child marriage

- **Precarious Tenure** – evictions, indebtedness to landlords

- **New Displacement** – due to a lack of access to livelihoods
Challenges

• **GOJ limited fiscal space** – economic downturn, reduced government revenues, and continued uncertainty re: COVID-19 (second wave etc.)

• **Rebuilding livelihoods** – not all lost jobs, closed businesses, affected supply chains etc., will return, translating into increased need for immediate assistance and longer-term solutions

• **Safeguard Gains Made** – via remedial action and coordination to meet new demands