



2021 Annual Needs Assessment  
11 Years of Crisis: Against All Odds

# Problem Statement

## 2021 Annual Needs Assessment



The aim of the assessment is to identify, analyse, and track **the needs, vulnerabilities, and coping mechanisms of refugees and host communities in Jordan.**

CARE Jordan conducts these annual assessments for **the benefit of all humanitarian and development actors.**

# Methodology

## 2021 Annual Needs Assessment

- **Mixed methods, adaptable and sequential, trended and comparative.**
- **Period of data collection:**  
July – October 2021
- **Document review**
- **Key informant interviews:**  
(12)
- **Focus group discussions:**  
(40)
- **Quantitative survey:** (2,674 individual cases)



# Locations, groups, themes

## 2021 Annual Needs Assessment



## Survey Sample Profile



**41%**  
Syrian refugees

**5%**  
Sudanese refugees

**23%**  
Jordanians

**1%**  
Somali refugees

**18%**  
Iraqi refugees

**1%**  
Other refugees

**11%**  
Yemeni refugees

**Themes:** Protection, Livelihoods, Education, Durable Solutions

**Cross-cutting:** Gender and COVID-19



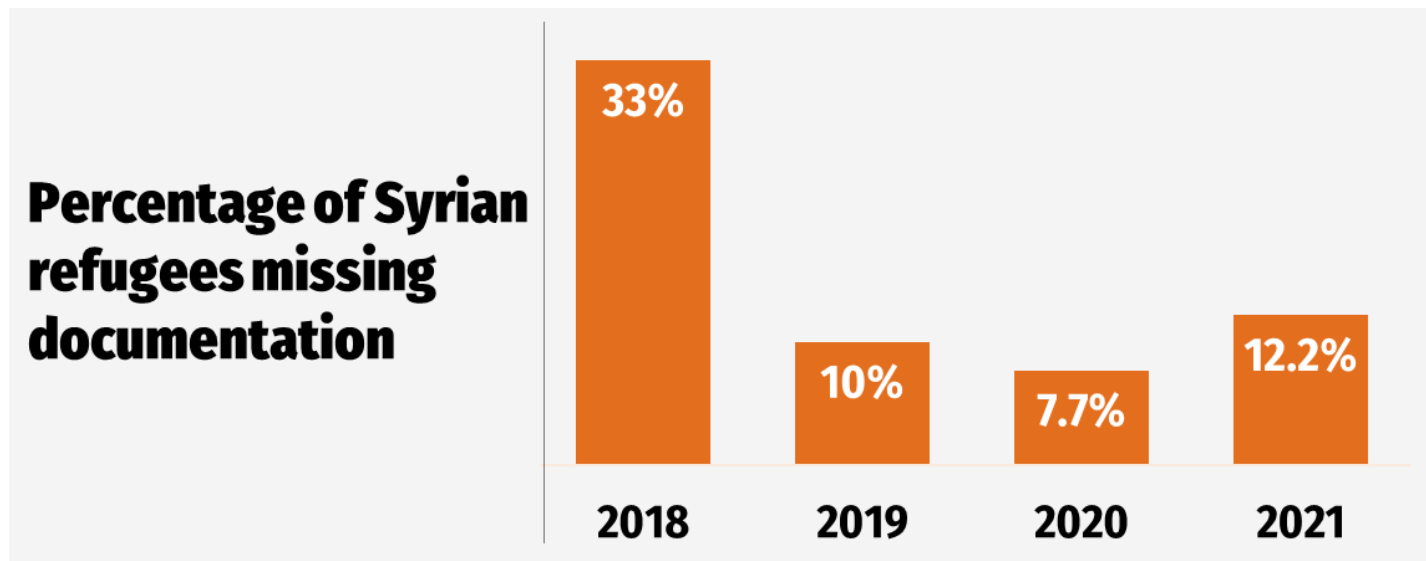


Protection

# Protection Findings

## 2021 Annual Needs Assessment

- The 2021 annual assessment indicates **high rates of registration with UNHCR of refugees across nationalities.**
- **10.4% of respondents indicated they lacked some form of documentation.**



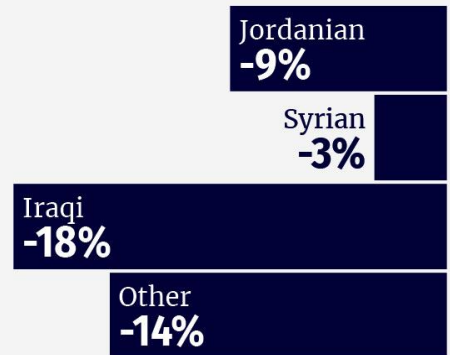
# Protection Findings

## 2021 Annual Needs Assessment

- Over 50.9% of those surveyed said that their first choice would be to receive cash.
- 61.4% would prefer to receive communications about services and assistance directly from organisations
- Insufficient **transportation options** for Jordanians and refugees impacts livelihoods and access to services.
- Mental health continues to be a key concern for older people.

### Less support for older people

2021 saw a sharp decrease in the proportion of older people receiving age-related support.





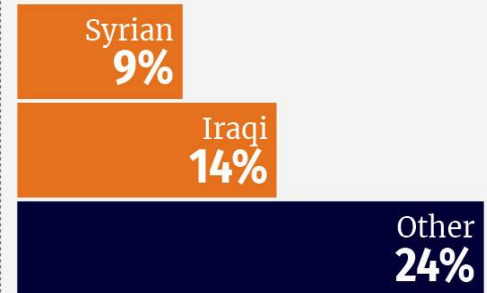
# Protection Findings

## 2021 Annual Needs Assessment

- **Humanitarian assistance is unfair and insufficient** to protect both refugees and host communities in Jordan.
- **Non-Syrian refugees** feel forgotten by the humanitarian community.
- Refugees of African-origin reported higher rates of **harassment and discrimination**.

### Racial discrimination

Findings indicate **important differences in perceptions of safety** between refugees of Arab-origin and refugees of African-origin.





# Protection Findings

## 2021 Annual Needs Assessment

- Sexual harassment and sexual exploitation are a concern especially among working women, in both urban areas and Azraq camp.
- There is some evidence to suggest that the incidence of GBV may vary by nationality.
- Deep rooted structures, including social norms and values as well as policies and services, continue to enable or perpetuate GBV and create barriers against tackling it.

## Perceived increase in GBV

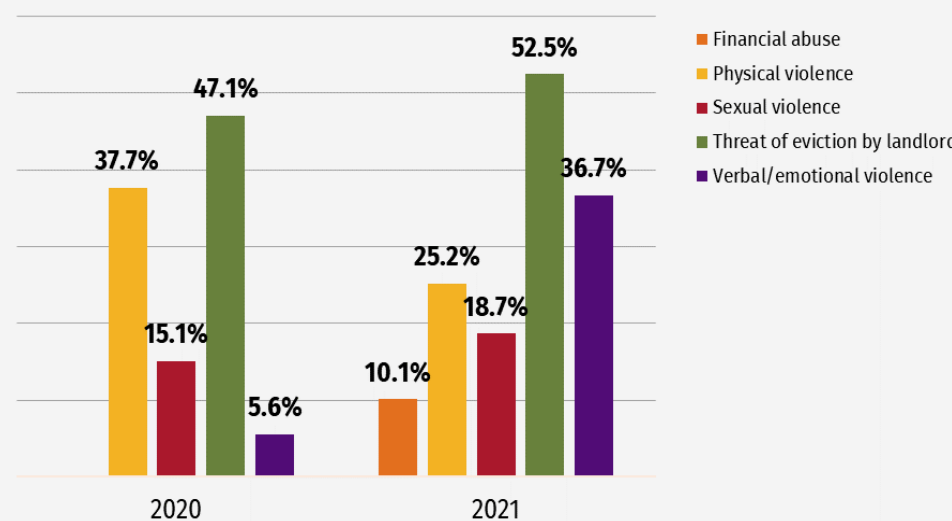
# 22%

of respondents feel that violence for women and girls has continued to increase with the easing of lockdown.



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## Reasons for not feeling safe in the house



# Protection Findings

## 2021 Annual Needs Assessment

- **Gender shapes rates of COVID-19 vaccination**, with males more likely to be vaccinated than females at 73.4% compared to 61.3%. This gender gap in COVID-19 vaccination reflects a global trend.
- **Access to vaccines has been relatively strong with 93.7%** of all respondents indicating they did not face any challenges to receive the vaccine, with little difference across gender and nationalities.

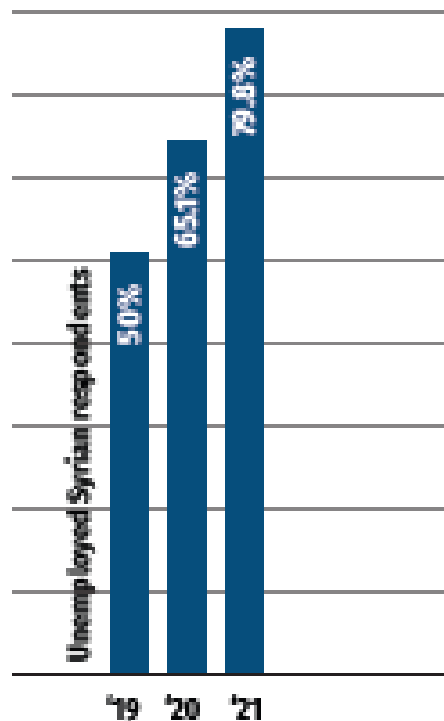


Sustainable Livelihoods

# Livelihoods

## 2021 Annual Needs Assessment

### Increasing Unemployment



Department of statistics: the **unemployment rate** in the third quarter of 2021: 23.2%. For 15 to 24-year olds this increases to 37.1%.

According to estimates provided by the survey, **only 22% of Syrians have a work permit.**

While COVID-19 restrictions were the most frequently cited barrier to employment in last year's assessment, this year it is a **lack of knowledge** on where to find opportunities.



# Livelihoods

## 2021 Annual Needs Assessment

- This year's survey findings indicate that **reliance on humanitarian cash assistance has increased since last year.**
- 5% of respondents indicated that **their secondary source of income was begging.**
- Of those that are formally or informally employed, the majority are employed without a written or oral contract.
- This year's assessment again shows how those working in the informal sector face **extreme protection risks.**

### Reliance on cash assistance

Cash assistance was the most common primary income source across surveyed population groups.

Cash assistance as primary income

Jordanian  
30%

Syrian  
27%

Iraqi  
44%

Other  
68%



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# Livelihoods

## 2021 Annual Needs Assessment

- Findings show many families are adapting to shifting roles and responsibilities, however **not all embrace these changes or see their benefits.**
- Caring responsibilities are increasing for men and boys.
- 21.4% of respondents agreed that women have **increasingly become the income provider** over the past year.
- In 2021, 13% believe it is **“shameful for the family when the woman has to work”**.
- Only 2.4% of respondents agree that **women who work have control over the income they bring home.**

## Attitudes to women in work

## Lack of control over income

**13%**

of respondents think that it is **shameful for the family when the woman has to work.**

Only

**2.4%**

of respondents agree that **women who work have control over the income they bring home.**

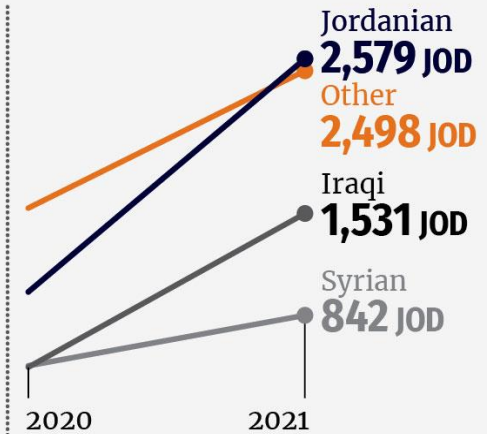
# Livelihoods

## 2021 Annual Needs Assessment

- Jordanians continue to earn more than refugee communities.
- 83.8% of female and male respondents have debt, with the highest rates among Sudanese (96.8%) and Somali (90.8%) respondents.

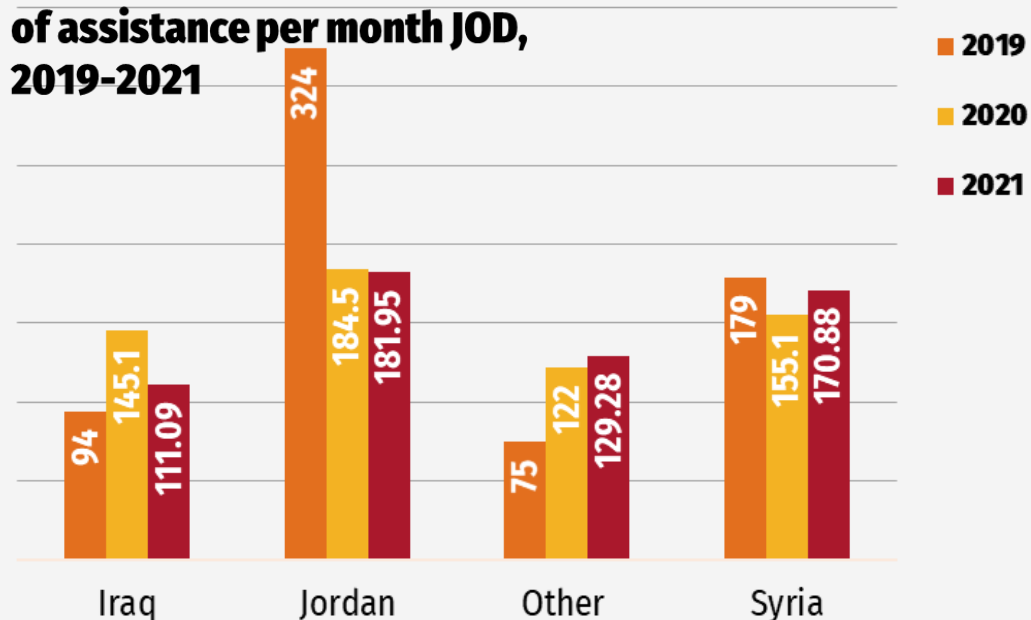
## Growing debt

Levels of debt increased considerably in 2021 across all surveyed groups.



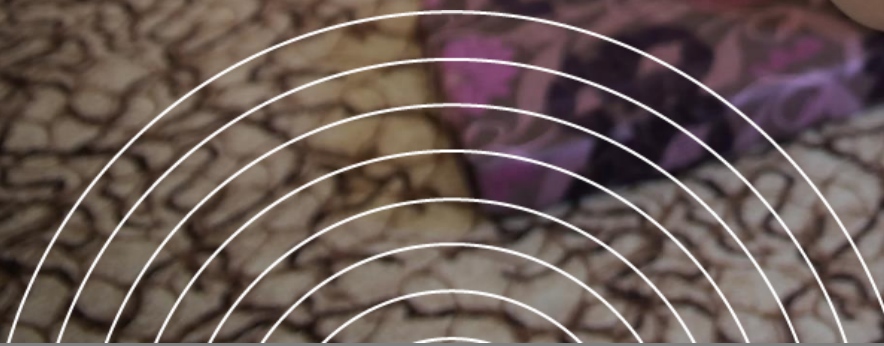
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## Mean household income net of assistance per month JOD, 2019-2021





Education



# Education

## 2021 Annual Needs Assessment

- Boys were more likely to drop out of education in order to work than girls.
- The financial shock of COVID-19 increased the use of child labour as a coping mechanism.
- Qualitative data shows that both **tradition and financial instability** are key motives for early child marriage, as demonstrated also in last year's assessment.

# Education

## 2021 Annual Needs Assessment

### Disabled youth excluded from education

Young people with disabilities face major obstacles to accessing education, including lack of transportation and other support. As a result, **more than half of disabled children were out of school in 2021.**

% Out of school, disabled children

Female  
**54%**

Male  
**56%**

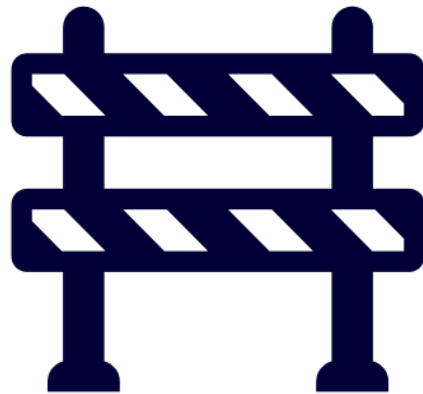
% Out of school, all children

Female  
**30%**

Male  
**32%**



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**Lack of money and transportation** is one of the main barriers for accessing education



**Accessibility barriers remain dominant for children with disabilities.**



**Bullying and harassment** further contributes to reduced quality of education.



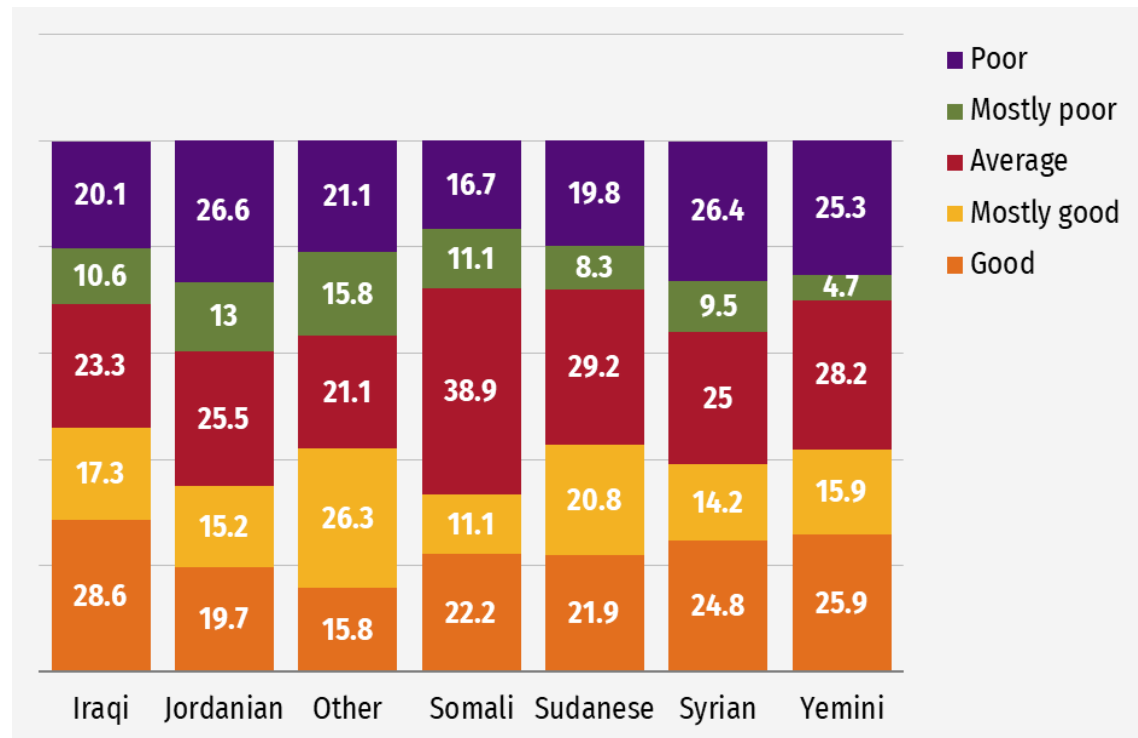


# Education

## 2021 Annual Needs Assessment

- Limited internet and access to technology all contributed to access challenges for digital learning.
- The vast majority of respondents believe that **in-person learning** over a blended or remote approach is best for their children.

**The Quality of Education received in school by the children in the family**



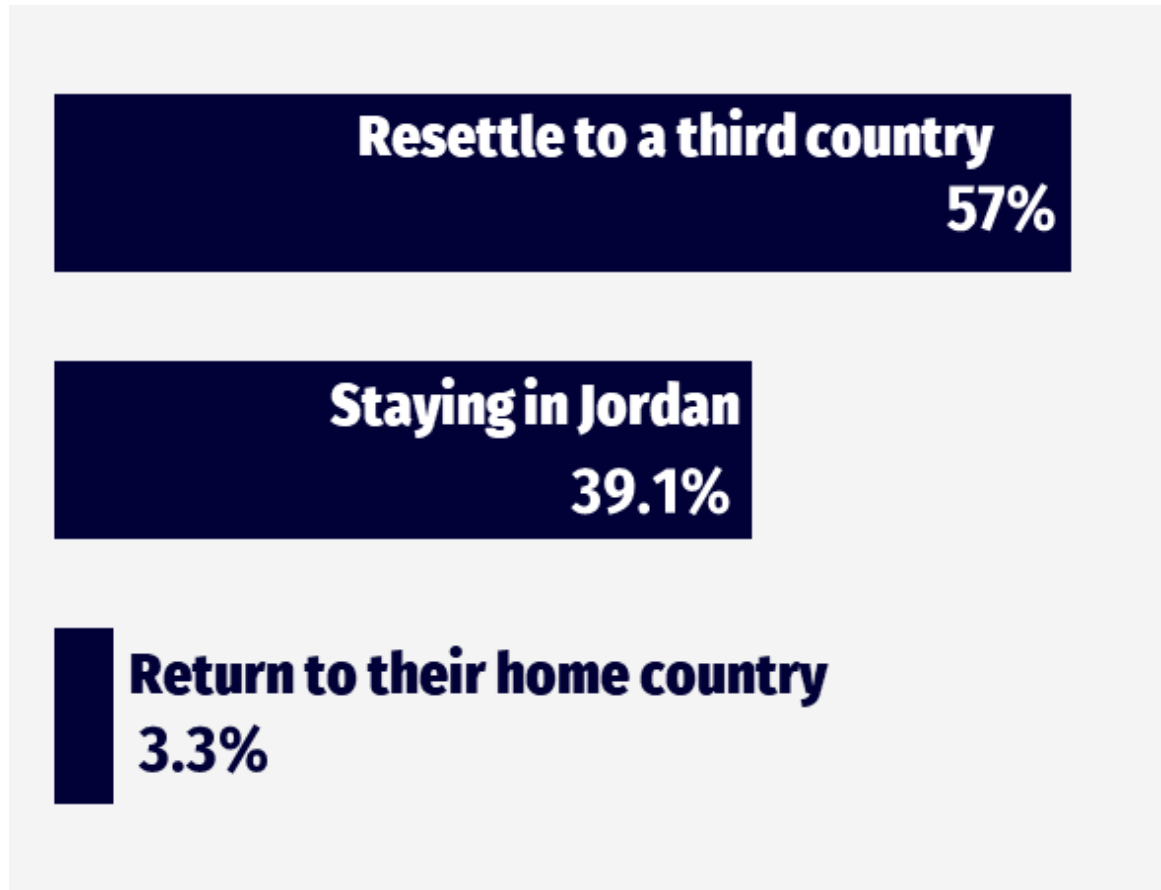


Durable Solutions

# Durable Solutions

## 2021 Annual Needs Assessment

- The 2020 survey found that the majority of respondents had a preference to remain in Jordan.
- Preference for relocation was highest in Sudanese (87.2%), Iraqis (72.45%) and Yemeni (72.2%) refugees according to the survey







Recommendations

# National Policy Reforms should:

## 2021 Annual Needs Assessment

- Adopt the One Refugee Approach.
- Adopt and enforce policies to address underreporting of Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV).
- Expand livelihood opportunities for refugees.
- Promote women's economic empowerment and higher levels of participation in the economy.
- Continue to improve the quality and accessibility of e-learning in Jordan.



# To Donors and the International Community

## 2021 Annual Needs Assessment

- Increase support for the Jordan Response Plan, particularly support that addresses the socio-economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Prioritize the provision of financial assistance to facilitate access to education.
- Fund NGOs, especially women-led and women rights organizations and refugee-led organizations.

# To National and International Humanitarian and Development Actors

## 2021 Annual Needs Assessment

- Work on development programs tackling social norms that form the underlying causes of gender inequality and racial discrimination.
- Enhance and increase inclusion of older people and PwDs in existing programs.
- Continue to support SME entrepreneurs in adapting to COVID-19 pandemic requirements.
- Operationalize the humanitarian – development nexus in the New Way of Working.



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**UNHCR**  
The UN  
Refugee Agency

Thank You

