



NORWEGIAN
REFUGEE COUNCIL

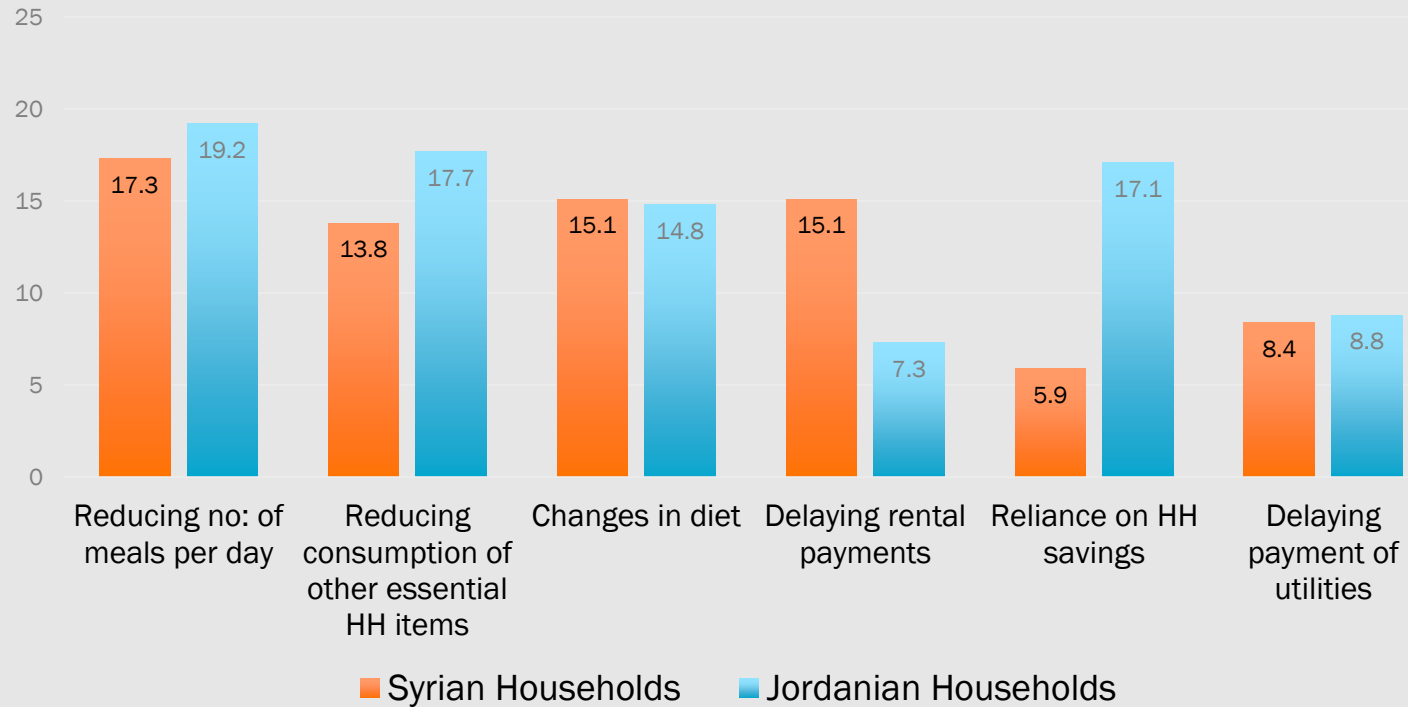
Survey Methodology

- 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



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



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