# MULTI-SECTORAL RAPID NEEDS ASSESSMENT: COVID19 - JORDAN

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unicef

UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency

WFP
World Food Programme

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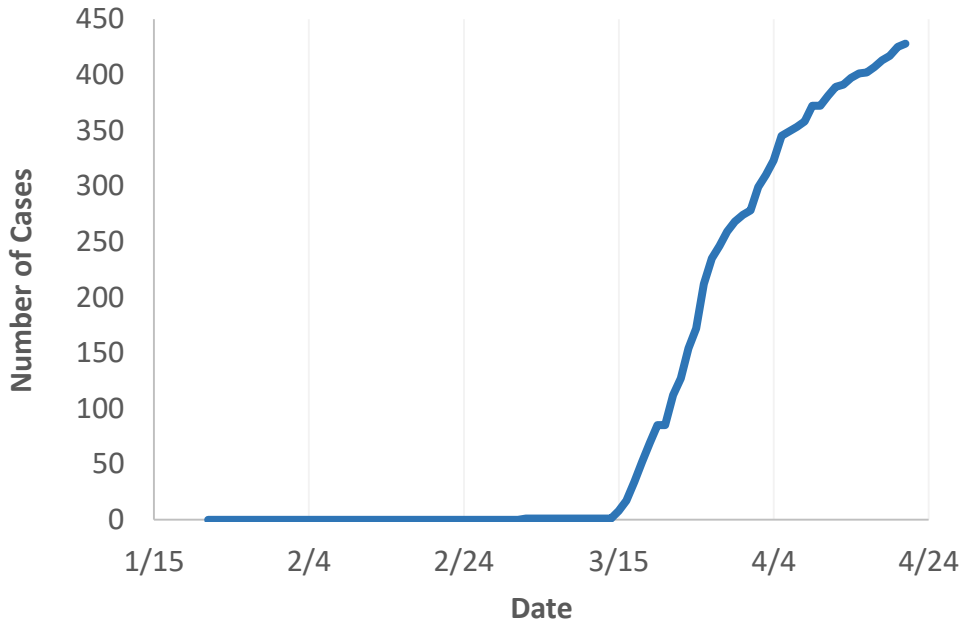
# Introduction

Since the first confirmed case of COVID19 in the Kingdom of Jordan on March 2, 2020, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and World Food Program (WFP) in Jordan have mobilized to ensure that the essential basic needs of vulnerable households across the Kingdom are maintained in spite of the complex and quickly changing environment. These organizations have undertaken focused efforts to adapt ongoing interventions to the outbreak and the associated governmental mitigation measures, including travel restrictions, curfews, market closures, school suspensions, and work suspensions.

As part of the COVID19 response efforts and as part of an intentional shift towards collaboration and sharing of resources across the UN System, UNHCR, UNICEF, and WFP have undertaken an inter-agency multi-sectoral rapid needs assessment (RNA) to generate evidence on the impacts of the emergency on household-level basic needs. Additionally, noting that refugee households living outside of camps were more immediately and directly impacted by government measures as compared to refugees households in camps, the decision was made to focus the RNA on refugee household living outside of camps. The potential for future assessments of refugee households living in camps will be explored in the coming weeks. The RNA was conducted as a multi-sectoral assessment covering a broad array of sectors including Health; Food Security; Livelihoods; Education; Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene; and Protection. Information generated from this assessment is expected to improve the ability of UNHCR, UNICEF, and WFP to advocate, coordinate, fund raise, and allocate funds for appropriate and relevant COVID19 response.

**Number of Confirmed COVID19 Cases in Jordan by Date[1]**




1. Data extracted on April 26, 2020 from the World Health Organization https://covid19.who.int/region/emro/country/jo

# Methodology - Sampling

The RNA was designed as a phone-based survey, targeting vulnerable populations: Syrian and non-Syrian refugee households living outside of camps, non-Jordanians and migrant workers living in Informal Tented Settlements (ITS) and Jordanian households. For Syrian and non-Syrian refugee households living outside of camps, the sample was drawn from UNHCR's ProGres registration database using a systematic random sampling approach. Vulnerable Jordanians and the ITS populations were targeted from beneficiaries of UNICEF's social protection programme, which targets the most vulnerable according to UNICEF's multi-dimensional vulnerability assessment.

The sampling was done to generate representation of different populations; vulnerable Jordanians, Syrians and non-Syrians with different confidence levels (CL) and varying margins of error. The aggregated results for all populations does not have the same CL and margins of error. For registered refugees living outside of camps, Syrians have a 95% CL and 5% margin of error and non-Syrians have a 90% CL and 10% margin of error at the aggregated level of different nationalities. The non-Syrian refugee sample was drawn to represent only 4 nationalities, namely Iraqis, Yemeni, Sudanese and Somalis.

| Classification | Description | Sample Size (Number of Households) |
|---|---|---|
| **Syrian** | Includes refugee households from Syria living outside of camps and registered with UNHCR. | **530** |
| **Non-Syrian** | Includes refugee and asylum-seeker households from Iraq, Yemen, Sudan, Somalia, who are officially registered with UNHCR and 7 Pakistani migrant worker households *not* registered with UNHCR but living in ITS. | **193** |
| **Jordanians** | Includes Jordanian households classified as vulnerable according to UNICEF multi-dimensional vulnerability assessment. | **401** |
| **Total** | | **1,124** |

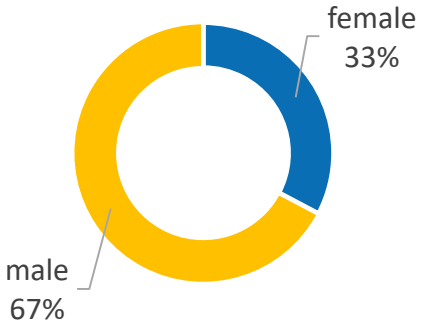
# Methodology – Data Collection and Analysis Process

Remote data collection for the RNA was conducted from April 6, 2020 to April 8, 2020 with 48% of the surveys conducted by UNICEF, 32% conducted by UNHCR, and 20% conducted by WFP. Data was collected through live calls to sampled households, with responses documented and consolidated through Kobo Toolbox.

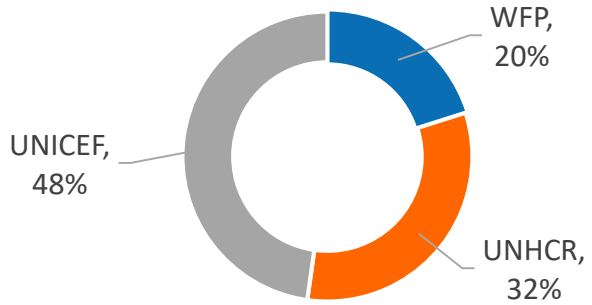
Overall, the survey was administered to 1,124 households across all 12 governorates in the Kingdom of Jordan. 67% of respondents were male and 33% were female, indicating a slight over representation of male respondents.

Following, data collection, UNHCR spearheaded the data cleaning and transformation process, joining survey data with demographic and assistance data from existing registration data sources. Data analysis was conducted collaboratively, with all three agencies calculating descriptive statistics for the entire consolidated sample as well as for key disaggregates of interest including Location of Residence, Nationality, Head of Household Gender, and Household Size.

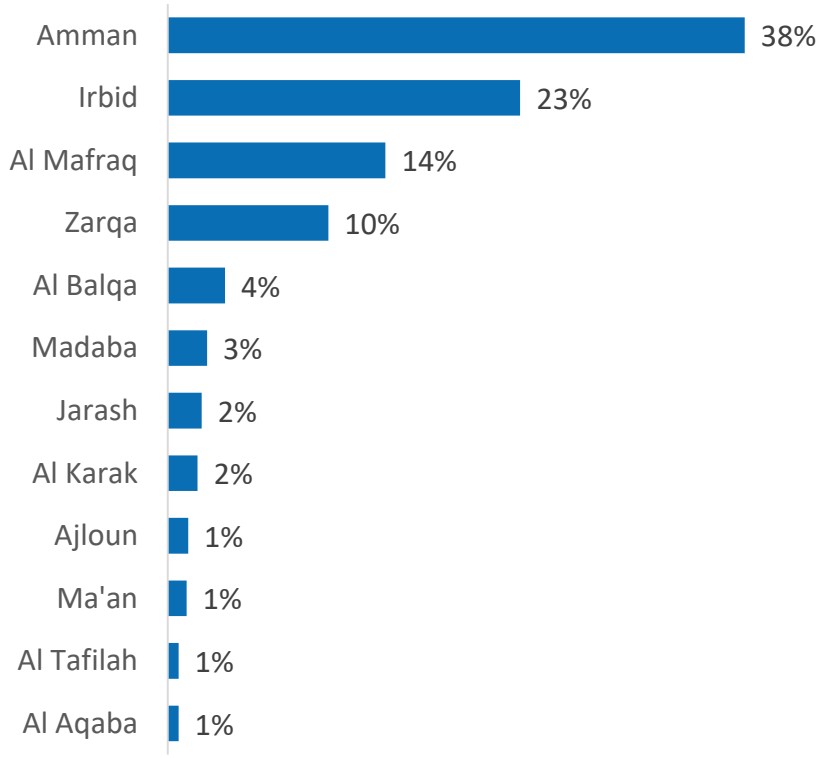
**Proportion of Surveyed Household by Respondent Gender (n=1124)**




**Proportion of Surveyed Households by Agency (n=1124)**




**Proportion of Surveyed Households by Governorate (n=1124)**



# Multi-Sectoral Rapid Needs Assessment – COVID19

## Methodology – Limitations

A common aim of this inter-agency rapid needs assessment has been to coordinate needs assessments across different sectors and agencies to maximize efficiency and usefulness of the final product (i.e. to save time, energy, and resources). The following are some of the key limitations of the assessment:

**Study Limitations on Depth of Sectoral Analysis**
The assessment was designed as a rapid multi-sectoral assessment to be administered as a phone-based interview and to be completed in 20 minutes or less for each household. The assessment was not designed to produce comprehensive and detailed information on specific sectors. It is noted that the methodologies applied for tool design, sampling, data collection, etc. have limitations in terms of providing data across all conceivable disaggregates that could be potentially explored.

**Study Limitations on Comparability and Generalizability of Analysis**
The comparison of the results of this assessment with previous assessments should be conducted with caution, noting the defined target population for the study and selection process. The comparison of results should be considered indicative.

**Potential Measurement Bias from Distributed Data Collection and Analysis**
Although there was careful and systematic coordination and constant communication between organizations, data collection and data analysis procedures were distributed across the three agencies to facilitate data collection and analysis that was both fast and efficient. Although this certainly achieved its goal, the process may have biased results, with each agency applying slightly different procedures for data collection and analysis.

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