

**Risk management Ramifications - Syrian Zaa'tari Refugee Camp
during COVID19 In Jordan**

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Abstract

The current study aimed at focusing on the influence of COVID19 pandemic breakout on poverty level of Syrian refugees in Za'atari camp in Jordan. Study included fields of interest like (Awareness of COVID19, Access to essential services, Access to health services, Employment, and Education). Quantitative approach was employed through a questionnaire distributed on (500) Syrian refugee who have a permission to leave the camp and work within different regions in Jordan. SPSS v. 27th was used to screen and analyze gathered primary data, in addition to descriptive statistics and linear regression. Results of study indicated that COVID19 increased poverty level among refugees regardless of UNHCR attempts to contain the crisis. Results focused mainly on the impact on education and healthcare services which were negatively affected due to the pressure of COVID 19 closures and the inability of refugees to afford buying such services. Study recommended gathering national efforts to help Za'atari camp residents and Azraq camp to have full access to better healthcare services and the need for urgent investments in health, education, and employment programs for refugees and their host communities, as in the event of failure to address the effects of the Coronavirus, the damage may be irreversible and may persist for generations.

Keywords: UNHCR, Arabic Spring, COVID 19, Refugees, Syria, Jordan, Healthcare, Crisis, Virus Breakout, Quarantine, Jordanian Government

Introduction

Jordan was known for its lack of resources, and the Syrian refugee crisis exacerbated this crisis, especially in the north of the country. However, the increase in the population of Jordan did not only have negative aspects. Syrians also contributed to the development of economic life on these Syrian-Jordanian borders. Although the Syrian conflict has directly affected all neighboring countries, Jordan found itself in the midst of this Syrian crisis, as it embraces the Za'atari camp, which is the largest camp for Syrian refugees in the world most of them prefer to stay at the border in the hope of returning to their country one day (ILO, 2021).

The suffering of the Syrian refugees in Jordan and in many other European countries began in 2011 with what was known as the (Arab Spring), where thousands of families and individuals outside their country, Syria, were displaced this spring and scattered in many countries, including Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey, Egypt, Iraq and in other European countries in search of security, comfort and distance from war and death (El-Abed and Shabaitah, 2020). According to the statistics of the Syrian Commission, the number of refugees from the Syrian war for the aforementioned countries has reached about 5.5 million refugees, including children, women, elderly and youth, these refugees live under the weight of poverty, hunger, and bitter cold, and far from the basics of a decent life (UNHCR, 2020).

Problem Formulating

With the spread of the new Corona virus, these refugees were under the pressure of the aforementioned from a distance from a decent life, and the devastating consequences of the spread of the virus were added to them, such as weak foodstuffs due to closures and curfews, in addition to the blockade imposed on their country, Syria, which led to difficulty their return (Relief, 2020). On the other hand, Ahdab (2020) indicated that the Corona virus has affected the lives of Syrian refugees in terms of high poverty rates and a low level of the national currency, which made people lose their sources of livelihood, and also because of the closure of schools,

which also led to the suspension of the school feeding program, and in one of the UNHCR reports, it was indicated that there are many side effects caused by the pandemic, including a decrease in the level of health services, and an increase in the level of family violence, in addition to the interruption of education, as refugees in the camps do not have much access to the Internet and smart devices (Fouad et al, 2021; Kassem and Jaafar, 2020; Alpay et al, 2021). Kira et al (2021) argued that education is currently highly dependent with the spread of the epidemic on various smart devices. On the other hand, Hamadneh et al (2021); Budak and Bostan (2020) reported that the refugees in the Zaatari camps were among the places most affected by the pandemic, as most of them, especially those who have a work permit, work in daily jobs (day laborers) and therefore their wages are daily, and those who do not work on that day cannot find their day (UNHCR, 2021)

Based on the above argument, and launching from previous study through which the problem of study was formulated, the current study aimed at examining the ramifications of COVIF19 pandemic and its role in increasing poverty level among Syrian refugees in Jordanian Za'atari camp.

Literature Review

The Corona pandemic has managed to end the lives of millions, and the pandemic continues to cause many crises around the world that were devastating at all economic, political and environmental levels, and these crises have clearly appeared in the countries hosting the Syrian refugees, especially the Arab ones that are already suffering from scarcity resources (Istaiteyeh, 2020; Kassem, 2020; Hajjar and Abu-Sittah, 2021).

In Jordan, the results of the crisis were the dismissal of a large number of workers in permanent and temporary jobs, especially informal work (Kurt et al, 2021). This matter contributed to deepening the causes of the crisis in terms of increasing the percentage of those dependent on aid and services of the Syrian Commission and other organizations that contribute in one way or another in providing support to refugees, in addition to that, and

with the need for health care to focus on containing the Coronavirus from infected and recovering patients and PCR examinations, the quality of health services decreased, which made it difficult for them to reach the beneficiaries (Kassem and Jaafar, 2020; El-Khani et al, 2021).

COVID 19 and the Reality of Za'atari Camp in Jordan

Despite the efforts of international and local organizations in providing health, medical and humanitarian service and care to refugees, there are many cases of people infected with Coronavirus among refugees due to poor health resources and Jordan's inability to provide vaccines for the large numbers of refugees in Jordan (El-Abed and Shabaitah, 2020; El-Khatib et al, 2020; Istaiteyeh, 2020; Al-Awaida et al, 2021).

As an attempt to alleviate the impact of the virus on Syrian refugees, the Jordanian Ministry of Health launched a precautionary campaign to confront the Corona virus, which consisted in establishing an office to receive the Corona virus vaccine, based on the age priorities and health status of the recipients, and by fully following the preventive health measures adopted in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan (Jensehaugen, 2020; Bellizzi et al, 2020). The Jordanian Ministry of Health has also been spreading health education and awareness among Syrian refugees by instructing them in ways to protect themselves from infection and to take preventive measures such as sterilization and spacing, not the muzzle (Al-Mamalaka, 2021; Akhtar et al, 2021).

Work Permissions

As an attempt to help refugees in the Zaatari camp, and based on the idea that there are many skills and professions that they master, Syrian refugees have been allowed to work in various regions of the Kingdom based on a permit granted to them through the Syrian Refugee Employment Office in the camp in order to help those looking for work or any vocational training opportunity. Through this permit, refugees are able to leave the camp with an exit permit for a full month and then return to it and work within the

jobs available to expatriate workers, not the opportunities that Jordanians compete for. These permits helped the refugees to join the labor market, such as agriculture and construction.

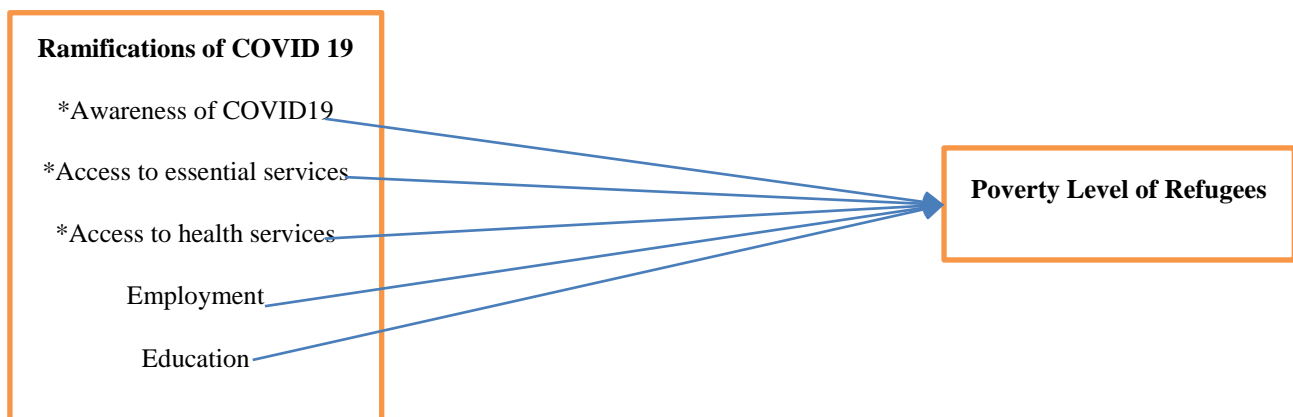
The outbreak of COVID-19 in Turkey has had a significant impact on the Syrian refugees' brains there, as a study Relief (2020) indicated that approximately 87% of the refugee population confirmed that a family member had lost their jobs and 71% confirmed their inability to access various health services, including medicines and treatments and emergency. The study of Relief (2020) also confirmed that the effects of the virus on Syrian refugees in Turkey were greater in large cities such as Istanbul and Izmir due to the size of the cities, but on the other hand, the presence of refugees in cities was better for them in terms of the percentage of availability of the required services was higher. Despite the instructions and directives that the Turkish government has provided to the Syrian refugees, the report stated that only 84% adhered to the instructions that were reaching them, which means that there are individuals who are still not committed to the guidelines that would limit the crisis. .

Model and Hypotheses

Based on literature review and the development of the hypotheses, researcher was able to build the following model that sheds the light on the relationship between independent and dependent variables:

Independent Variable

Dependent Variable



From above mode, following set of hypotheses was formed:

Main hypothesis:

H: COVID 19 outbreak increased poverty of Syrian refugees at Za'atari camp in Jordan

Sub-Hypotheses:

H1: COVID 19 outbreak increased awareness Syrian refugees at Za'atari camp in Jordan

H2: COVID 19 outbreak increased the need of Syrian refugees at Za'atari camp in Jordan to essential services

H3: COVID 19 outbreak increased the need of Syrian refugees at Za'atari camp in Jordan to healthcare services

H4: COVID 19 outbreak increased the need of Syrian refugees at Za'atari camp in Jordan to employment

H5: COVID 19 outbreak increased the need of Syrian refugees at Za'atari camp in Jordan to education

Methods

Methodological approach:

Realizing aim and objectives of current study was managed depending on utilizing the quantitative approach especially with the case of COVID 19 spread and the inability of researcher to hold interviews with participants of study in order to get a deeper understanding on their status. For that sake, quantitative approach was the best choice in order to avoid contact or break the law in any possible way.

Study Tool:

A questionnaire was adopted as the main tool of study, the questionnaire was built by researcher and appeared in two main parts, the first took into perspective demographics of study sample in terms of (age, gender, qualification and experience), while the other section was based on statements that related to independent and dependent variables of study including (Awareness of COVID19, Access to essential services, Access to health services, Employment, and Education). The questionnaire was built depending on previous studies including a reports by Relief International (2020) and (Ahdab, 2020), and responses depended on liker 5 scale (1 strongly disagree, 2 disagree, 3 neutral, 4 agree, 5 strongly agree).

Population and Sampling:

Population of current study consisted of all Syrian refugees in Jordan who has been granted declaration to leave Za'atari camp and work within Jordanian provinces based on documents presented to the Jordanian labor office. Counting the number of these individuals was not easy, but with the help from United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) office at the camp site, researcher was able to reach (500) individuals as a convenient sample to take part in study.

Application Process:

Due to COVID 19 health precautions, the questionnaire was uploaded on line and distributed on the participating sample through sending them a link on the email or Whatsapp, the link launched the participants directly to the questionnaire and it was translated into Arabic after the arbitration process took place on the rough draft of the questionnaire. In addition to that, participants were aware of their rights through taking part in the study; such rights included their right to be exposed to study results, in addition to their right to withdraw from participating whenever they felt like it without pressure or convincing to take part from the first place. After application process, researcher was able to retrieve (500) properly filled questionnaires which indicated a response rate of (%) as statistically accepted.

Screening and Analysis:

Primary results which were collected from participants were screened and analyzed using SPSS v. 27th, Cronbach's Alpha was used in order to test consistency of study tool, Alpha value = 0.968 was greater than accepted value 0.60 that reflects the reliability of the questionnaire. Other tests employed were: descriptive analysis, multiple and simple regression.

Analysis and Discussion*Demographics*

Table 1. Sample Characteristics

Gender		
	Frequency	Percent
Male	311	62.2
Female	189	37.8
Education		
High School or less	69	13.8
Diploma	322	64.4
Graduate	71	14.2
Postgraduate	38	7.6
Age		
16-24	94	18.8
25-34	238	47.6
35-43	81	16.2
44-52	41	8.2
+53	46	9.2
Income \$		
250 or Less	126	25.2
251-275	158	31.6
276-300	131	26.2
+300	85	17.0
Marital Status		
Single	127	25.4

Married	150	30.0
Divorced	130	26.0
Widowed	93	18.6

As it can be read through table 1, sample characteristics according to demographics was calculated. Results indicated that majority of respondents who took part in answering the questionnaire were (males) forming (62.2%) of total sample, in terms of age, majority of sample aged between (25-34) forming (47.6%) who were mostly (married) forming (30%) and held an educational qualification of (diploma) forming (64.4%) with an income of (\$251-\$275) forming (31.6%).

Questionnaire Analysis

Table 2. Descriptive Statistics of Questionnaire

	Mean	Std. Deviation
Ramifications of COVID 19		
Awareness of COVID19		
No one at the camp took the virus seriously	3.81	1.142
Many UN representatives came to educate up about the pandemic	3.67	1.211
Some serious actions were taken after the closures and quarantine in Amman and other provinces	3.70	1.063
We witnessed deaths at the camp, this made us more aware of the pandemic dangers	3.64	1.059
We already faced more serious events, COVID19 is not the worst	3.58	1.023
We did what we had to do in order to prevent the spread of the virus	3.50	1.068
We received information and instructions about the virus on daily bases	3.58	1.046
The responsible bodies made sure that we understand the dangers of virus	3.48	1.064
NGOs came weekly to distribute masks and hygienic items and made sure that we are following distancing	3.47	1.010
Access to essential services		
there already were problems in out access to essentials like food, clothes and home utilities	3.50	1.066
We had to borrow from each other in order to live	3.46	1.025
I am much better now that I left the camp	3.57	1.047

All refugees at the camp face struggles to reach food and warm clothes	3.52	1.077
Many refugees get sick from the poor services not corona	3.75	1.096
There is no organization in managing essentials like food, water, and clothes	3.65	1.089
Food and warm clothes are much more important than masks and hygiene materials	3.88	1.011
Access to health services		
Health care was better before corona	3.77	1.003
With corona, access to health care became more of a struggle	3.80	.994
Not all refugees have access to healthcare services	3.69	1.019
NGOs come regularly to give us health services	4.06	.902
All now think of corona and no other healthcare services	3.65	1.023
With corona, women and babies' health care deteriorated	3.91	.924
We already can't afford healthcare before corona, now it is worse	3.89	.917
We get some basic healthcare services that are free	3.63	1.027
Employment		
I lost my job due to corona a year ago	3.84	.852
Till now, it is impossible to find a job	3.73	1.052
I sometimes spend days without affording to eat as I don't have a job	3.74	1.078
Even handcrafts at the camp stopped making money	3.80	1.014
I work as an unorganized workforce since I am a refugee	3.54	1.129
I worked in many free job but lost them all	3.59	1.086
I didn't get my rights after I was terminated from my job as I am a refugee	3.62	1.139
Corona virus increased out poverty more than before	3.51	1.124
Education		
All children stopped attending classes at the camp	3.68	1.087
Rule prevented children from attending classes as a form of avoiding social gatherings	3.86	.924
Not all parents have the ability to educated their children	3.44	1.130
There is a huge number of illiterate individuals coming to the future	3.78	1.078
Corona virus increases illiteracy at the camp	3.89	1.027
Poverty Level of Refugees		
Most of Syrian families are living below poverty line	3.62	1.080
We are as Syrian refugees deprived from life basics like education, health, water and sanitation and protection.	3.63	1.120

Children younger than 5 years old don't get their basic life needs	3.58	1.148
With corona, services at the camp became worse than ever	3.62	1.085
Most of breadwinners for their families lost their jobs due to corona	3.64	1.124
We were poor and with corona we became even poorer	3.59	1.153

Table 3. Descriptive statistics of Variables

	Mean	Std. Deviation
Awareness of COVID19	3.6031	.81207
Access to essential services	3.6180	.82629
Access to health services	3.7985	.71286
Employment	3.6725	.80800
Education	3.7280	.86477
Poverty Level of Refugees	3.6150	.94720

Tables 2 and 3 above presented means and standard deviation of sample answers to questionnaire statements – table 2 – and study variables – table 3 - , and it appeared that respondents had positive attitudes towards statements of study as all statements scored higher than mean of scale 3.00 which was statistically accepted.

In going through questionnaire analysis, respondents seemed to have agreed on the reality of the statement "*With corona, women and babies' health care deteriorated*" as it scored the higher mean among all (3.91/5.00) compared to the least agreement which came for the benefit of "*I am much better now that I left the camp*" which scored the least mean of (3.46/5.00). In terms of variables – table 3 - positive answers came for the favor of (Access to health services) which scored a mean of (3.79/5.00) compared to the variable which was least positively answered (Poverty Level of Refugees) and scoring a mean of (3.61/5.00).

Hypotheses Testing

H: COVID 19 outbreak increased poverty of Syrian refugees at Za'atari camp in Jordan

Table 4. Testing Main Hypothesis

Model Summary						
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted Square	R	Std. Error of the Estimate	
1	.783 ^a	.614	.610		.59155	

ANOVA						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	274.826	5	54.965	157.074	.000 ^b
	Residual	172.867	494	.350		
	Total	447.693	499			

Coefficients						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	.187	.150		1.246	.213
	Awareness	.328	.053	.281	6.230	.000
	Access	.162	.050	.141	3.256	.001
	health	-.259	.059	-.195	-4.414	.000
	Employment	.276	.060	.235	4.602	.000
	Education	.438	.050	.400	8.822	.000

By using Multiple regression, it was found that $F= 157.074$ was significant since p -value was less than 0.05 which meant "COVID 19 outbreak increased poverty of Syrian refugees at Za'atari camp in Jordan". Also it was found that $r = 0.783$ reflects high level of correlation and the independent variables explained **61.4%** of the variance in the dependent variable.

H1: COVID 19 outbreak increased awareness Syrian refugees at Za'atari camp in Jordan.

Table 5. Testing 1st Hypothesis

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted Square	R	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.647 ^a	.418	.417		.72317

ANOVA

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	187.249	1	187.249	358.042	.000 ^b
	Residual	260.444	498	.523		
	Total	447.693	499			

Coefficients

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients B	Std. Error	Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	.897	.147		6.092	.000
	Awareness	.754	.040	.647	18.922	.000

By using Linear regression, it was found that $F= 358.042$ was significant since p-value was less than 0.05, this meant "COVID 19 outbreak increased awareness Syrian refugees at Za'atari camp in Jordan". Also it was found that $r = 0.647$ reflected medium level of correlation and the independent variable explained **41.8%** of the variance in the dependent variable.

H2: COVID 19 outbreak increased the need of Syrian refugees at Za'atari camp in Jordan to essential services.

Table 6. Testing 2nd Hypothesis

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted Square	R	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.575 ^a	.331	.329		.77573

ANOVA

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	148.015	1	148.015	245.968	.000 ^b
	Residual	299.678	498	.602		
	Total	447.693	499			

Coefficients

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	1.230	.156		7.888	.000
	Access	.659	.042	.575	15.683	.000

By using Linear regression, it was found that $F= 245.968$ was significant since p-value was less than 0.05 , this meant "COVID 19 outbreak increased the need of Syrian refugees at Za'atari camp in Jordan to essential services. Also it was found that $r= 0.575$ reflected medium level of correlation and the independent variable explained **33.1%** of the variance in the dependent variable.

H3: COVID 19 outbreak increased the need of Syrian refugees at Za'atari camp in Jordan to healthcare services

Table 7. Testing 3rd Hypothesis**Model Summary**

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted Square	R	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.491 ^a	.241	.239		.82614

ANOVA

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	107.803	1	107.803	157.951	.000 ^b
	Residual	339.890	498	.683		
	Total	447.693	499			

Coefficients

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	1.138	.201		5.677	.000
	health	.652	.052	.491	12.568	.000

By using Linear regression, it was found that $F= 157.951$ was significant since p -value was less than 0.05, that means "COVID 19 outbreak increased the need of Syrian refugees at Za'atari camp in Jordan to healthcare services". Also it was found that $r= 0.491$ reflected medium level of correlation and the independent variable explained **24.1%** of the variance in the dependent variable.

H4: COVID 19 outbreak increased the need of Syrian refugees at Za'atari camp in Jordan to employment

Table 8. Testing 4th Hypothesis

Model Summary						
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted Square	R	Std. Error of the Estimate	
1	.685 ^a	.469	.468		.69067	

ANOVA						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	210.135	1	210.135	440.513	.000 ^b
	Residual	237.558	498	.477		
	Total	447.693	499			

Coefficients						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	.665	.144		4.625	.000
	Employment	.803	.038	.685	20.988	.000

By using Linear regression, it was found that $F= 440.513$ was significant since p -value was less than 0.05, that meant "COVID 19 outbreak increased the need of Syrian refugees at Za'atari camp in Jordan to employment". Also it was found that $r = 0.685$ reflected medium level of correlation and the independent variable explained **46.9%** of the variance in the dependent variable.

H5: COVID 19 outbreak increased the need of Syrian refugees at Za'atari camp in Jordan to education.

Table 9. Testing 5th Hypothesis

Model Summary						
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted Square	R	Std. Error of the Estimate	
1	.714 ^a	.510	.509		.66383	

ANOVA						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	228.237	1	228.237	517.924	.000 ^b
	Residual	219.456	498	.441		
	Total	447.693	499			

Coefficients						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients	Std. Error	Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	.699	.132		5.319	.000
	Education	.782	.034	.714	22.758	.000

By using Linear regression, it was found that $F= 517.924$ was significant since p -value was less than 0.05, that meant "COVID 19 outbreak increased the need of Syrian refugees at Za'atari camp in Jordan to education". Also it was found that $r = 0.714$ reflected high level of correlation and the independent variable explained **51%** of the variance in the dependent variable.

Discussion

Current study aimed at examining the influence of COVID19 on Syrian refugees within Za'atari camps in Jordan. In order to realize this aim, quantitative approach was utilized through employing a questionnaire distributed on line of refugees who have a permit to leave the camp and work within Jordanian provinces. Fields of interest in this study included (Awareness of COVID19, Access to essential services, Access to health services, Employment, and Education). Screening and analysis of primary data presented following findings:

- Respondents showed high level of awareness regarding main aim of study as they were able to answer questionnaire statements positively with no problems in understanding the core of statements or their orientations
- All study hypotheses were accepted with high to medium correlation level, however, the most apparent influential variable of all appeared to be education which reflected high level of correlation and the independent variable explains 51% of the variance in the dependent variable. This indicated that COVID19 ramifications increased educational problems within the camp and the problem remained unresolved due to refugees' inability to seek private education.
- Apparently, with the uncountable problems of Za'atari camp, it appeared that the least of their burden is the healthcare services, with a medium correlation and a variance of 24.1% of the relationship.

The study proved that there was a negative impact of Corona virus in terms of increasing the level of poverty in the Syrian refugee camps, and according to the results of the study, a conclusion was reached that the level of poverty in the Za'atari camp had increased in addition to the decrease in the level of other services provided, which included health, And educational, and awareness-raising. And according to the results of the study, the theories put forward previously by the researcher were proven, which proved that the negative impact did not only reach Jordanians in the Jordanian state, but extended to the refugee camps despite the Syrian Commission's follow-up of their affairs and the lack of Jordanian ministries or institutions needing to allocate expenditures. Especially for these refugees, given the UNHCR's priority in following up on these matters.

Refugees' Access to Healthcare during COVID19

On the basis that the Corona virus depends first and foremost on the health infrastructure, the impact of the camps with this pandemic and the spread of the infected in it has led to a weak concentration of health services in Zaatari as a result of their dispersion between health services for mother and child, caring for the elderly, in addition to caring for people with special needs Of the mentally and physically handicapped. In addition to the dispersion of the efforts of the Syrian Commission among refugees in other countries except for Jordan, such as Iraq, Lebanon, Turkey and other European countries, and thus the need for individuals - who have a permit to leave the camp - to resort to paid health services in the Jordanian governorates (the private sector) despite From their inability to do so.

Suspended Education and Illiterate Generation

The closures that countries were obligated to impose included educational institutions in all regions of Jordan, as the Jordanian government launched a distance education platform that students - even refugees in camps - in all regions of Jordan could benefit from, and this platform was the first and last destination for Syrian refugee students in the camp. Za'atari to receive education, as Syrian students in camps and cities could benefit from this online platform for free, but many refugees expressed their fear that Syrians would not be able to obtain the opportunity to learn remotely due to their lack of smart devices. As a solution to this problem, the Jordanian Ministry of Education has transformed the Jordanian sports channel to broadcast televised lessons for high school students, in addition to opening two new channels for students from first to eleventh grades, as an additional plan for students who do not have smart phones.

Permission to Leave the Camp

As a result of the great pressure on the health sector and the closures imposed by the Jordanian government, the refugees faced many difficulties in reaching the basic needs that they needed, which included food, drink,

and clothes, especially since the period of the virus's spread extended even and included the bitter winter season and what it is facing. Refugees struggle to protect themselves from the winter cold, rain and snow. And as the results of the study indicated, the respondents indicated that there is a weakness in the supply of basic needs in normal cases, and thus, the difficulty increased with the outbreak of the virus, which led to the tendency of many of them, especially those of young age, to obtain a work permit for the sake of Leave the camp and work freely in the governorates of the Kingdom in order to earn a living.

Unemployment and Increased Poverty

As the study indicated, the sample was those who were able to obtain a permit to leave the camp and work in the governorates of the Kingdom within the professions that they master, whether blacksmithing, carpentry, agriculture, or many others. As it is known, the work permit came as a reaction to the inability of the Syrian Commission to absorb the large numbers of refugees, to secure their needs and demands, and to take care of health and education, and thus many of them had to leave the camp and leave their families who sought work, but this work by its nature is informal, that is, it is not subject to the laws of the Jordanian Ministry of Labor, consequently, as a result of the spread of the pandemic, many of them lost their jobs and became unemployed, which led to an increase in their level of poverty and their inability to meet their basic needs or even their default in paying the debts and transferring them to the judiciary.

Conclusion and Recommendations

Since the beginning of 2020 until today and we are nearing the end of the first quarter of the year 2021, many humanitarian organizations have been requesting urgent aid and assistance for the relief of these refugees, but that was difficult due to the challenges that the host countries are going through. Because of the closure the world witnessed, which left an economic and health crisis, which led to the creation of the largest humanitarian catastrophe for refugees, not only at the level of hunger or freezing cold,

but at the level of an epidemic that the world had not witnessed before today and the high death toll from the virus around the world.

Based on analysis and results, current study recommends:

- Gather national efforts to help Za'atari camp residents and Azraq camp to have full access to better healthcare services
- Support unemployed individuals who have lost their jobs with alternatives in order to support their families
- Increase awareness that unemployed young individuals who are allowed to leave the camp and live in other Jordanian provinces may increase the chances of crime, delinquency and violence.
- The need for urgent investments in health, education, and employment programs for refugees and their host communities, as in the event of failure to address the effects of the Coronavirus, the damage may be irreversible and may persist for generations.

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