

## Respondent Profile (1,000)

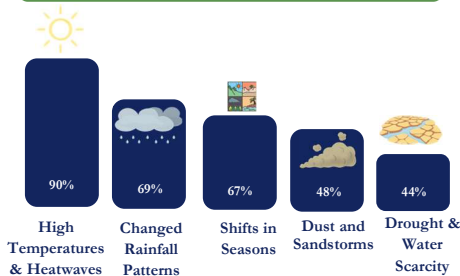
**Gender** 51% 49%

**Nationality** 92% Jordanians  
7% Syrians  
1% Other Nationalities

## Awareness of Climate Change

**Familiar** 38%  
**Somewhat** 22%  
**Unfamiliar** 40%

## Observed Natural Phenomena



## Most Suffered Areas from Natural Phenomena



## Climate Change Impacts on Lives



Health Impacts Agriculture Livelihood Daily Routine Other Impacts

### Health Impact

#### Health Issues Become More Frequent Due to Environmental Changes

- 83% Respiratory issues (e.g., asthma, allergies)
- 36% Heat-related illnesses
- 29% Mental health such as stress/ anxiety

## Livelihood Impacts

### Job changes /loss due to climate change

15% of Respondents or a household member had lost employment or been forced to change jobs due to climate impacts.

### Previous Industries of Employment



### Agriculture

#### Changes in Agriculture due to Environmental Shifts

- 89% decreased crop yields
- 52% Greater need for irrigation or water
- 48% Increased pest and disease outbreaks
- 41% Shift in planting or harvest seasons
- 35% Reduction in soil quality or fertility

### Most Noticeable Changes Related to Water

- 57% Increased water scarcity during summer
- 52% Reduced access to groundwater
- 52% Higher costs for water access
- 39% Increased dependence on water
- 7% Greater reliance on treated wastewater for irrigation
- 2% General water scarcity in all seasons

### Tourism

#### Changes in Tourism Patterns or Visitor Numbers in Popular Destinations

- 63% Significant decline in visitor numbers
- 13% Increase in tourism activities and visitor numbers
- 13% Moderate decline in visitor numbers
- 13% No noticeable change in tourism patterns

#### Factors Influencing the Observed Changes

- 75% Rising temperatures
- 75% Political instability in the region
- 63% Seasonal changes affecting tourist activity
- 63% Extreme weather events (e.g., storms, floods)
- 50% Economic changes or crises
- 13% Environmental degradation (e.g., loss of biodiversity)
- 13% Increased air pollution

## Other Sectors (e.g., Industry)

### Changes in Resource Availability Due to Recent Environmental Conditions

- 49% Rising costs for accessing essential resources
- 40% Seasonal fluctuations impacting resource
- 31% No noticeable changes
- 30% Increased resource scarcity or shortages
- 10% Greater need for alternative or supplemental resources

### Impacts of Recent Environmental Changes on Operational Stability or Productivity

- 29% Moderate impact – occasional challenges but manageable
- 28% Significant impact – frequent disruptions or challenges
- 25% No Impact Observed
- 19% Mild impact – minor adjustments needed

## Adaptation Measures by Sectors

- Agriculture:** 61% Seeking alternative sources of income outside of agriculture
- Tourism:** 50% Forming partnerships with other businesses or organizations to stabilize income & 50% Expanding to online services or creating tourism-related content
- Other Sectors:** 43% Seeking alternative income sources outside of primary sector work

## Climate Change Impacts on Household Financial Stability

### Impact of Frost and Heat Waves on Food Prices and Availability



Continuous increases across most foods and essentials

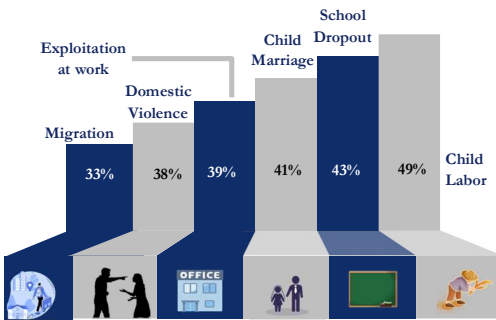


### How Households Manage Recent Economic and Financial Challenges

- Reduce overall spending
- Bulk cooking
- Limit AC, reduce water/electricity use, cut transport/fuel costs
- Extra jobs/shifts, side businesses, children/youth working, plan for migration
- Borrowing (loans, credit, family/friends), unpaid bills, relying on aid/charities

## Protection Concerns & Coping Mechanisms

### The Most Serious Protection Concerns During Periods of Economic or Climate-related Hardships

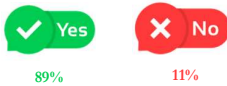


## Migration

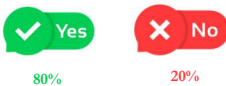
### Considered Relocation or Migration to Cope with Financial Challenges

- 3% are permanently relocating to seek better job opportunities
- 1% are temporarily relocating to find seasonal work
- 18% are not considering migration, but considering relocating if conditions worsen
- 75% stated that relocation is not an option

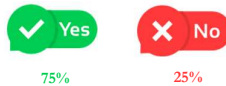
### Heard of Families that Migrated Due to Climate-Related Economic Stresses



### Changes in Family Relationships and Tensions Under Climate-Related Economic Pressure



### Changes in the Community as Families Deal with These Challenges



## Types of Family and Home Life Challenges Caused by Climate Change

- 88% Increased strain and tension within the household
- 77% Conflict with family members
- 44% Dispute with neighbors and/or other community members
- 22% Domestic violence and abuse
- 6% Change in family role (new caregiver, e.g. children, younger adults instead of parents)
- 6% Change in family structure (e.g. one family member left to seek better economic)

## Types of Family and Home Life Challenges Caused by Climate Change



### Kind of changes have occurred in household roles or responsibilities

- 78% Women have taken on more labor-intensive roles
- 70% Female members have become the primary decision-makers
- 12% Children have dropped out of school to help the family
- 11% Father or male guardian has migrated to another area for work
- 11% Older siblings are now responsible for younger children

## Child Protection

### Children's Enrollment in Schools



### Increased Responsibilities for Children Due to Climate Change Challenges

- 66% Children's responsibilities have remained the same
- 16% Children are now cared for by extended family
- 6% Children are required assist in household or field tasks after school
- 4% Children have taken on more work to contribute to household income
- 3% Children have dropped out of school to help the family

### Impact of Coping Mechanisms on Children's Access to Education

- 84% Children attend school regularly with no changes
- 9% Children miss school occasionally to help with family work
- 6% Children have dropped out of school to support family income
- 6% Other impact on children, e.g., financial barriers prevented access for children with special needs, some were reported absent or dropped out voluntarily.

## Early Marriage



## Green Entrepreneurship & Employment Opportunities

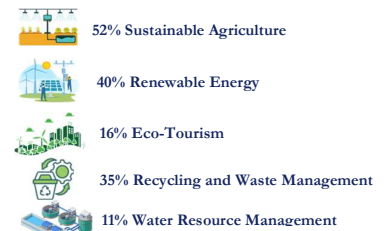


Relating this definition to any green entrepreneurship, employment, and/or practices in respondents' area

Yes: 29%  
No: 71%

## Promising Green Sectors

### For Employment



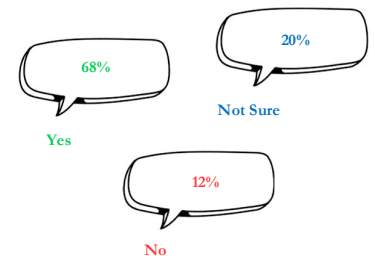
### For Entrepreneurship



### Engagement in Green Practices, Entrepreneurship, or Employment







### Have Green Entrepreneurship & Employment Initiatives Contributed to Climate Change Adaptation







### Willing to adopt environmentally Friendly Practices



## Challenges Faced when considering or engaging in green practices / entrepreneurship / employment

-  86% Limited financial resources
-  38% Weak local infrastructure
-  35% Limited market opportunities
-  32% Lack of technical knowledge or skills

## Types of support are most important for fostering green transition





-  91% Financial support (e.g., grants, loans)
-  46% Technical training & capacity building
-  31% Market access facilitation
-  42% Improved infrastructure
-  28% Supportive government policies and regulations

## Does green entrepreneurship and employment can improve economic development in climate-affected areas?

-  85% Strongly Agree
-  11% Agree
-  3% Neutral
-  1% Disagree
-  0% Strongly Disagree

## Future Projections & Preparations to Enhance Resilience

### Support and Resources Needed to Strengthen Community Resilience to Climate Impacts

-  81% Financial support for adapting to climate changes (e.g., loans, grants)
-  45% Educational programs on sustainable practices and climate adaptation
-  42% Access to modern climate-resistant technologies (e.g., drought-resistant crops, irrigation systems)
-  41% Enhanced community infrastructure to withstand extreme weather

### Long-Term Strategies to Strengthen Community Resilience to Climate Change

-  35% Enhancing community participation in planning and decision-making
-  48% Implement education and skills development programs
-  35% Building partnerships between local governments, NGOs, and communities
-  85% Development of local green businesses and employment opportunities
-  29% Building strong community networks and support systems
-  42% Enhance the infrastructure and disaster preparedness plans