



Programme Overview

Cash transfers to Syrian refugees

487,784

Number of GFA beneficiaries (Dec. 2018)

671,481

Number of registered Syrian refugees in Jordan (Dec. 2018)

Transfer value

Case member / month

23 JOD

32 USD
Extremely vulnerable

15 JOD

21 USD
Vulnerable

20 JOD

28 USD
+ daily in-kind bread
Camp residents

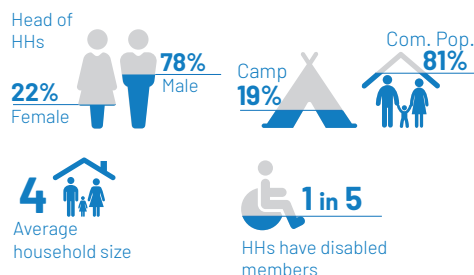
WFP Food Security Indicators:

Food Consumption Score: Assesses quantity and quality of food consumed seven days prior to survey
Food-based Coping Strategies: Looks at the utilisation of coping mechanisms to deal with food shortage
Livelihood-based coping strategies: Categorises the use of longer-term strategies to deal with food insecurity into stress-, crisis-, and emergency-levels.

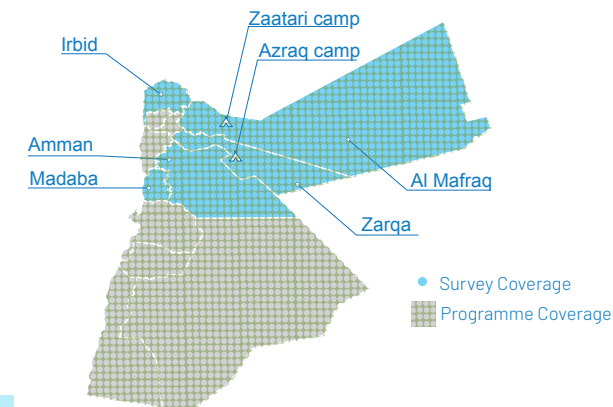
Overview

- WFP provides monthly unconditional cash assistance to registered Syrian refugees in camps and host communities throughout the Kingdom, with the objective to enable beneficiaries to meet their basic food needs.
- The cross-sectional Food Security Outcome Monitoring (FSOM) exercise is conducted to monitor food security trends and inform and assess effects of programmatic changes.
- A stratified sampling methodology is applied to ensure that findings are representative by level of WFP assistance; vulnerable and extremely vulnerable beneficiaries receiving JD 15 and JD 23 per household member per month respectively, beneficiaries residing in camps (JD 20 + daily ration of in-kind bread), and Syrian refugees not assisted by WFP.

Demographics



Coverage of the survey

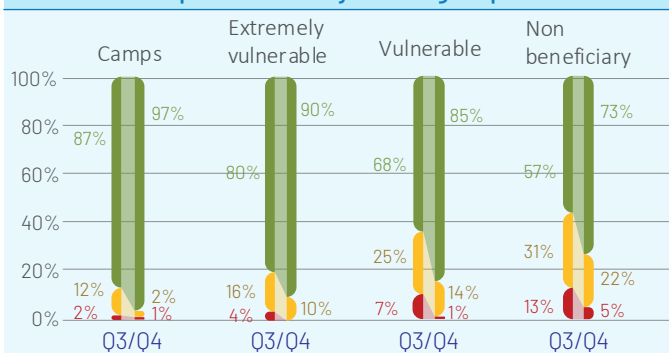


Food consumption

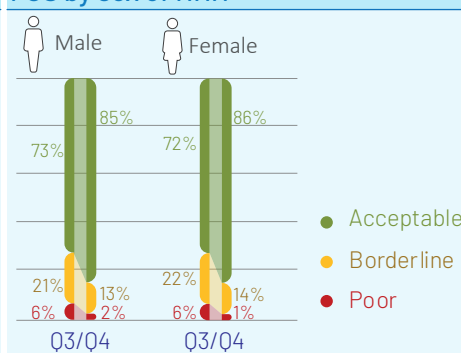
- Among all population groups, food consumption increased significantly in the fourth quarter of 2018 compared to figures observed in the previous round of FSOM (Q3 2018).
- In refugee camps almost all (97%) households reported 'Acceptable' Food Consumption Score (FCS), an increase of ten percentage points compared to Q3.
- In host communities, both vulnerable (85% 'Acceptable') and extremely vulnerable (90%) beneficiaries reported consuming more and better food - however 10% and 14% respectively remain in the 'borderline' category.
- Syrian refugees not assisted by WFP report lowest FCS - 73% 'Acceptable' - which however represents a 16-percentage point increase compared to Q3.
- Across the board households less often utilised food-based coping mechanisms, and a particularly big drop was observed in choosing cheaper and/or less preferred foods.
- The positive change is mainly driven by increased consumption of nutritious food groups like meat, fish, eggs and pulses, and in camps a significant increase in consumption of dairy products. The main reason behind is likely the distribution of winterization assistance by UNHCR, a significant one-time off injection to household economies. These findings are in line with those of other studies, showing the effects of complementary assistance¹.

See for example "A promise of tomorrow", UNHCR/UNICEF (2017)

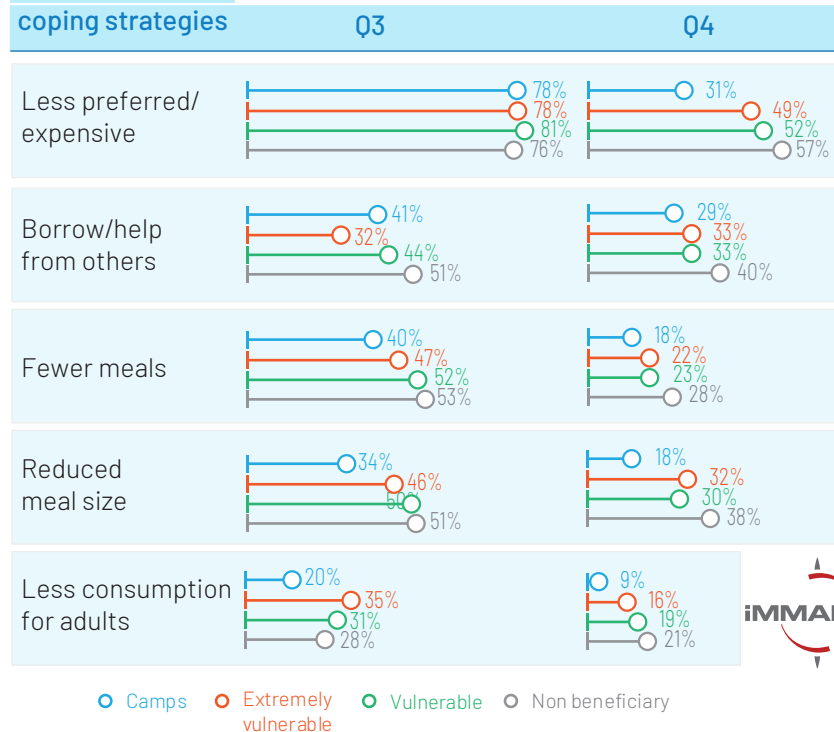
Food Consumption Score by strata group



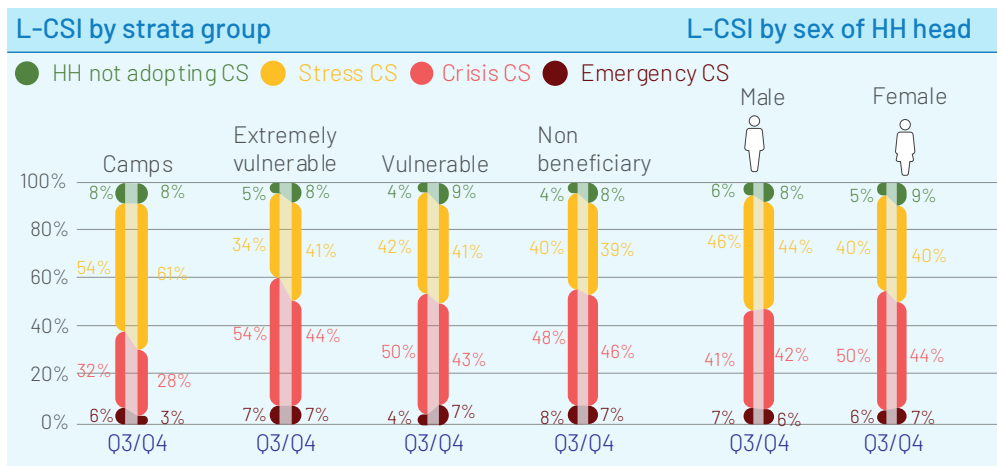
FCS by sex of HHH



Food-based coping strategies



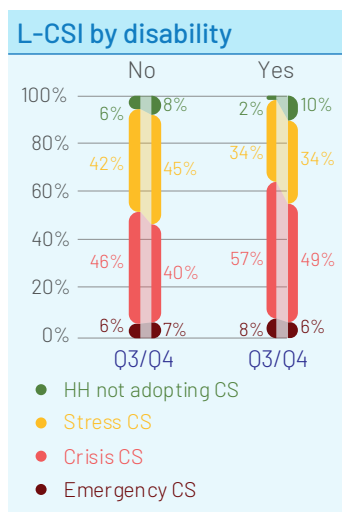
Livelihood Coping Strategy Index



- While an overwhelming majority of households still rely on long-term coping mechanisms to meet their food needs², overall the severity of strategies utilised decreased in Q4 compared to Q3 2018 – for example fewer children were taken out of school and sent to work in order to meet food needs.
- Refugees living in camps, as a result of better access to minimum standard services, use livelihood-based coping mechanisms to lesser extent than refugees in communities. Still, however, almost one in three (31%) reported use of crisis or emergency mechanisms, such as reducing expenditure on essential non-food items like medicine or transportation to meet food needs.
- In host communities, reliance on coping mechanisms among Syrian refugees is similar across the population, regardless of level of WFP assistance (full, partial or no assistance) and sex of head of household.

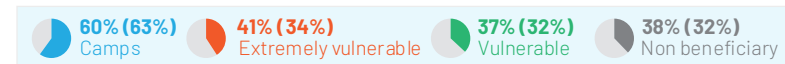
Households with disabled members

- One in five households 19% reported having members with disabilities as per the Washington Group Questions³ included in the survey. The most common issues are related to mobility, which affects members in 11 percent of all households.
- 25% of households with disabled members are headed by women, compared to 22% among households without. As a result of WFP's targeting criteria, households with disabled members are overrepresented among those that receive food assistance.
- Despite that the general improvements compared to Q3 (see graph) were observed for households with disabled members as well, still a higher proportion utilise livelihood-based coping mechanisms to meet food needs.
- Households with disabled members in general also use more severe mechanisms, with 49% reporting use of 'crisis'-level strategies compared to 40% among households without disabled members. This worrisome discrepancy is driven by the reduction of essential non-food expenditures, which is used by almost half 48% of households with disabled members, seven percentage points higher than among households with only non-disabled members

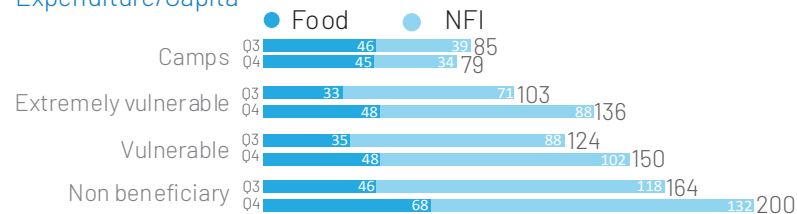


Food and Non food expenditures* monthly (JOD)

Strata group (Mean Food Expenditure Share) Q4 (Q3)



Expenditure/Capita



- The reported overall expenditure among Syrian refugee households in host communities increased with 26% in Q4 2018 (JD 142 per capita compared to JD 113 in Q3). This is due to the winterization assistance provided by UNCHR, reported by 45% of households⁴ and these received on average JD 244 per household.
- The extra cash injection to households led to increasing expenditure on food compared to Q3 (see above table), however the majority of the winterisation cash was spent on non-food items and across the board the Food Expenditure Share – WFP's indicator on economic vulnerability – decreased. Out of total expenditure, less was allocated to food, which is a positive indication of households' ability to cope.
- The total expenditure reported by male-headed households was 9% higher than in female-headed households (JD 151 versus JD 139), which is similar to the gap observed in Q3.

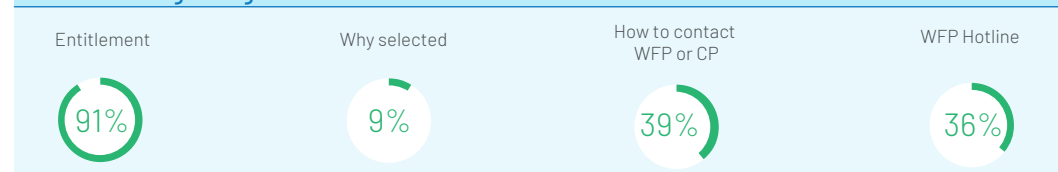
*in this section the unit of analysis is case level

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

- Due to the scale of WFP's food assistance maintaining regular and relevant communication with WFP beneficiaries remains a challenge, that has been highlighted in recent evaluations⁵. WFP is working with partners on increasing awareness around existing channels for communication, e.g. the "Hotline", and establish and communicate new ones, for example an increased number of physical help desks in the host community.
- While nine out of ten beneficiaries are fully aware about the size, timing and ways of accessing their entitlements, only four in ten report that they know how to contact WFP, including through the Hotline, in case needed. Figures are lower in camps, where access to physical help desks reduce the volume of calls, compared to the host community, where access to physical help desks reduce the volume of calls.
- 2% of beneficiaries reported perceived safety issues while redeeming assistance. Most cases are related to treatment by staff in WFP-contracted shops. Each reported case is followed up on, assessed and, if needed, referred through WFP's Protection Adviser to relevant units and partners.



Awareness regarding WFP's assistance



⁴ Data collection took place between 9-27 December 2018 and some households would have received their winterization assistance after being interviewed

⁵ Evaluation of the WFP Regional Response to the Syrian Crisis (2015-2018): Decentralized Evaluation of WFP's Food Assistance to Syrian Refugees (2015-mid-2018)