



World Food Programme

Programme Overview

Cash transfers to Syrian refugees

487,141
Number of GFA beneficiaries
(March, 2019)

670,238
Number of registered Syrian refugees in Jordan (March, 2019)

Transfer value

Case member / month

23 JOD
32 USD
Extremely vulnerable

15 JOD
28 USD
Vulnerable

23 JOD
32 USD
Camp residents

WFP Food Security Indicators:

Food Consumption Score (FCS): 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 strategy (L-CSI): Categorises the use of longer-term strategies to deal with food insecurity into stress-, crisis-, and emergency-levels.

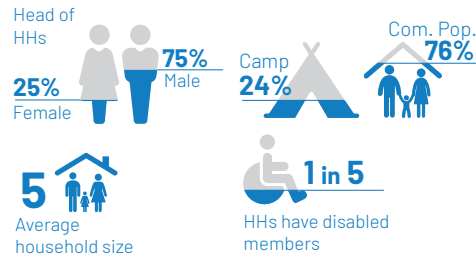
Overview

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

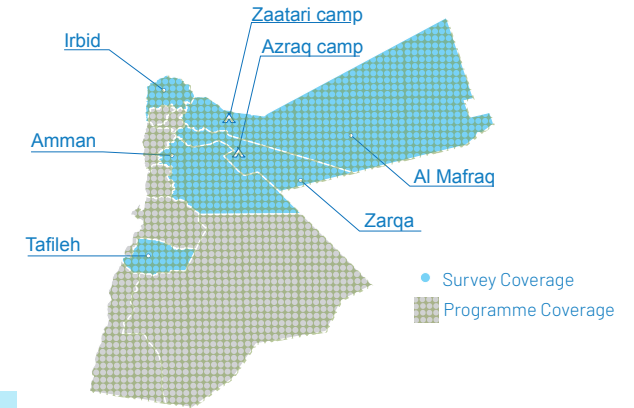
Food Consumption

- Overall, food consumption remained at a similar level in Q1 2019 compared to the last quarter of 2018 - FSOM (Q4 2018).
- Nonetheless, 12% of vulnerable beneficiaries and 7% of extremely vulnerable 12% remained in the 'borderline' category.
- Since Q4 2018, a positive trend observed in the consumption of nutritious food groups like meat, fish, eggs and pulses, and in camps a significant increase in consumption of dairy products.
- In refugee camps, 95% of the households had an 'Acceptable' Food Consumption score (FCS), with a minimal difference between Azraq camp (96%) and Zaatari camp (95%).
- Across the board, refugees with acceptable FCS had a more diversified food intake
- Syrian refugees not assisted by WFP had the lowest FCS among all groups, with 74% having an 'Acceptable' FCS and 4% fall under the 'Poor' FCS.
- In communities, households utilize less often food-based coping strategies in Q1 2019, although an increase was observed in the proportion of food borrowed from friends or relatives.

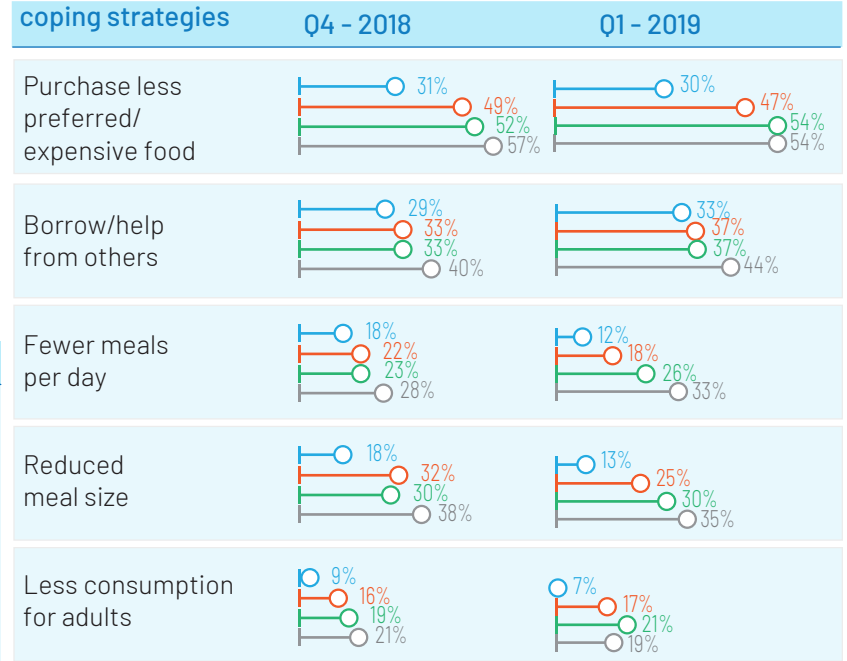
Demographics of the Sample



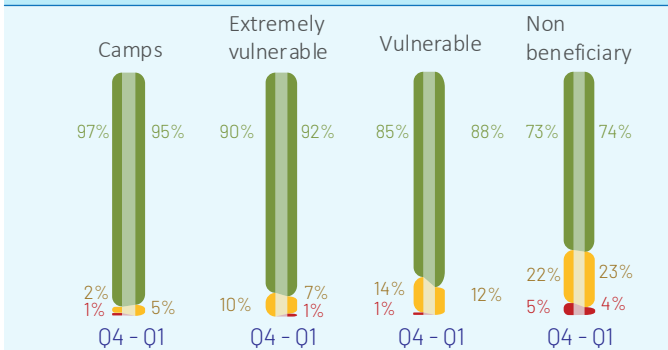
Coverage Of The Survey



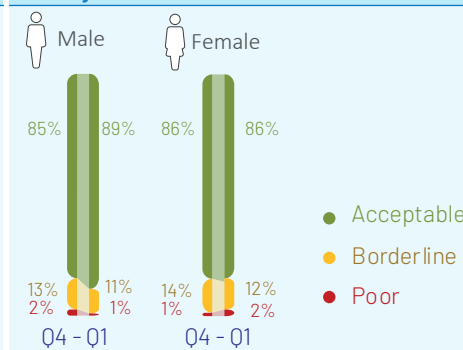
Food-based coping strategies



Food Consumption Score by Group



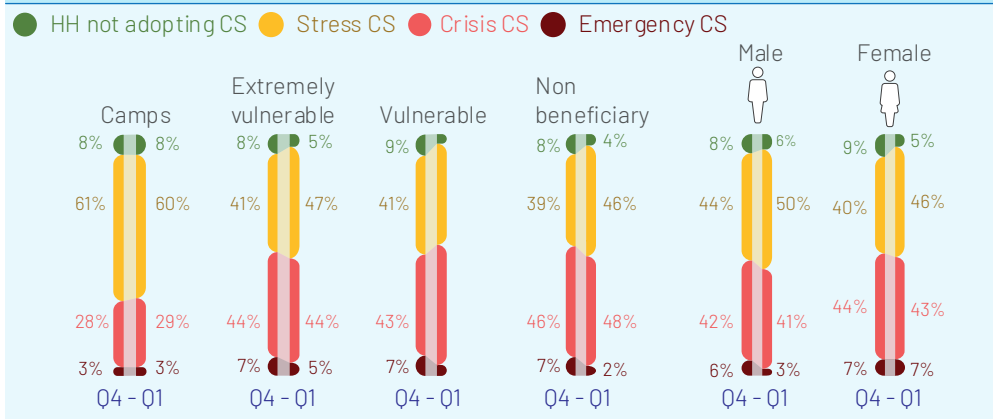
FCS by sex of the household head



Legend: ● Camps ● Extremely vulnerable ● Vulnerable ● Non beneficiary

Livelihood Coping Strategy Index

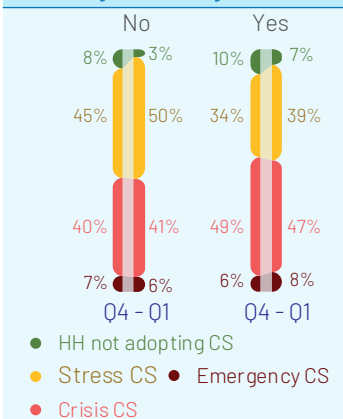
L-CSI by Group | L-CSI by sex of the household head



- While an overwhelming majority of households still rely on long-term coping strategies to meet their food needs, overall the severity of strategies utilised decreased in Q1 2019 compared to Q4 2018 – for example fewer households sent members to beg in order to meet food and basic needs.
- Across the board, households are utilizing livelihood-based coping strategies to meet food needs (87%) and health needs (30%). In communities, livelihoods coping strategies were also utilized to cover shelter needs (36%), which is not the case in the camps due to free access to shelter.
- Refugees living in camps use crisis and emergency livelihood-based coping strategies to a lesser extent than refugees in communities, because of better access to minimum standard services.

Households with Disabled Members

L-CSI by disability

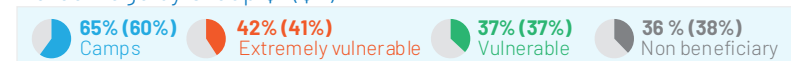


- Across the board, 15% of household reported having members with disabilities¹. The most common disability is related to mobility which affects members in 7% of all households.
- The same proportion of households with disabled members was observed between households headed by women and men.
- In Q1 2019, a higher proportion of households with disabled members utilized livelihood-based coping strategies to meet food needs compared to Q4 2018.
- Households with disabled members in general use more severe strategies, with 47% reporting use of 'crisis'-level strategies compared to 41% among households without disabled members.
- This worrisome discrepancy is driven by the reduction of essential non-food expenditures to meet basic needs, which is used by almost half of households with disabled members (47%), nine percentage points higher than among households without disabled members.

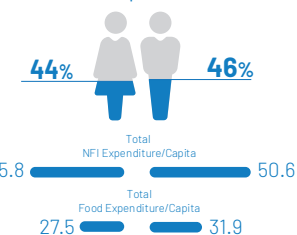
¹) The Washington Group Short Set: a set of questions designed to identify people with a disability in a census or survey format.

Food and Non Food Expenditures* monthly (JOD)

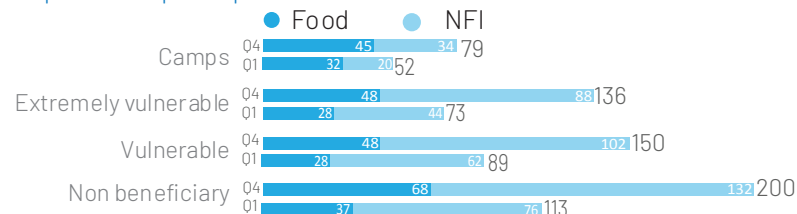
Percentage by Group Q1 (Q4)



Food Share per household :

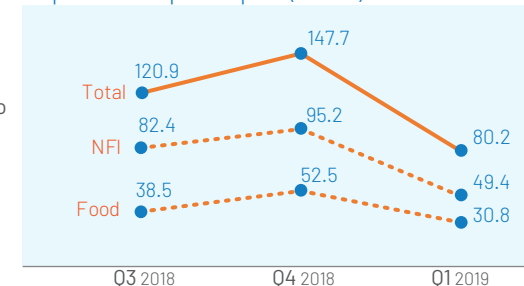


Expenditure per capita



- The reported overall expenditure among Syrian refugee households in communities decrease with 57% in Q1 2019 compared to Q4 2018.
- The high expenditures in Q4 2018 as compared to other quarters is mainly due to additional seasonal assistance to families during this quarter.
- The total expenditure reported by male-headed households was 2% higher than in female-headed households (JD82 versus JD 73), which is similar to the numbers observed in Q4 2018.

Expenditure per capita (Mean)



* Mean food expenditure share

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

- In communities, nine out of ten beneficiaries (87%) are aware of the size, timing and ways of accessing their entitlements from WFP.
- Numbers reveal that WFP should enhance beneficiary communication, as only four in ten households in communities, report that they know how to contact WFP, including through the Hotline, in case needed. WFP, in collaboration with its cooperating partners (CPs), started opening helpdesks in communities during Q1 2019. Increased awareness of WFP's feedback mechanisms is therefore expected to be witnessed in the next FSOM.
- Awareness of WFP beneficiaries of why they are selected remains low due to the use of proxy-mean targeting methodology which uses several social economic factors and is therefore difficult to communicate to beneficiaries. No changes are expected until and unless the targeting methodology is changed.



3% of beneficiaries reported perceived safety issues while redeeming assistance. Most cases are related to treatment at WFP-contracted shops. Each reported case is followed up on, assessed and, if needed, referred through WFP's protection advisor to relevant units and partners.

Awareness regarding WFP assistance

