



Programme Overview

Number of GFA beneficiaries

479,688

657,445
Syrian refugees

(Sep. 2019)

6,861

87,000
Refugees of other nationalities
(Sep. 2019)

Transfer value Case member / month

Syrian refugees

23 JOD

32 USD
Extremely vulnerable

Refugees of other nationalities

15 JOD

28 USD
Vulnerable

23 JOD

32 USD
Camp residents

23 JOD 32 USD

WFP Food Security Indicators:

Food Consumption Score (FCS): Assesses quantity and quality of food consumed by households seven days prior to the survey.

Food-based Coping Strategies: Looks at the utilisation of negative coping mechanisms to deal with food shortage.

Livelihood-based coping strategy (L-CSI): Categorises the use of longer-term negative coping strategies to deal with food insecurity into stress-, crisis-, and emergency-levels.

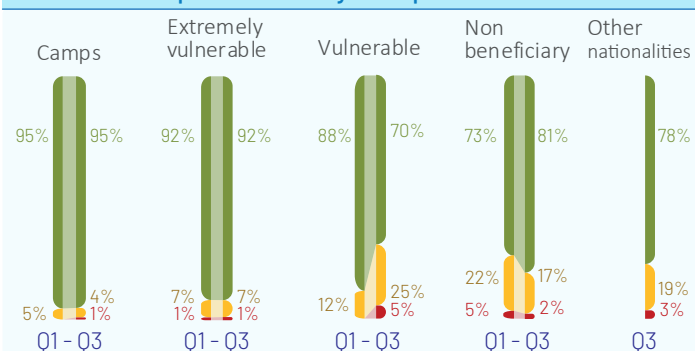
Overview

- WFP provides monthly unconditional cash assistance to targeted refugees (Syrian and of other nationalities) in camps and communities throughout the Kingdom of Jordan with the objective of enabling beneficiaries to meet their basic food needs and enhance their food security.
- Vulnerability targeting is applied to refugees living in host communities. Vulnerable beneficiary households receive JOD 15 monthly per household member and extremely vulnerable households JOD 23 per individual per month. All camp beneficiaries are entitled to JOD 23 monthly per household member.
- In July 2019 WFP extended its food assistance to cover refugees of other nationalities (mainly Iraqi, Somali, Sudanese, and Yemeni) residing in communities. Over 485,000 refugees received WFP's unrestricted cash assistance in September 2019 which can be redeemed, either fully or partly, at ATMs and WFP-contracted shops.
- Regular Food Security Outcome Monitoring (FSOM) is conducted to monitor trends in the development of household food security and inform or assess the effects of programmatic changes. Starting with this quarter, FSOM will assess food security indicators across 5 different strata groups: extremely vulnerable Syrian refugees, vulnerable Syrian refugees, Syrian refugees in camps, refugees of other nationalities, and non-beneficiaries.

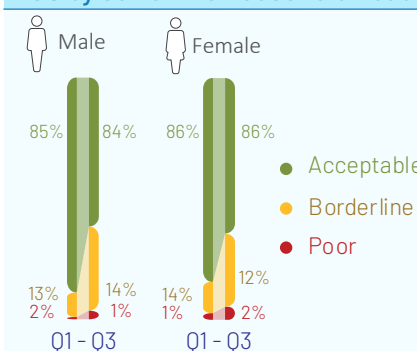
Food Consumption

- Household food consumption levels, as measured by the Food Consumption Score (FCS), remained relatively stable in Q3 2019 as compared to Q1 2019 for camp and extremely vulnerable beneficiaries.
- Vulnerable households showed a deterioration in food consumption as the proportion of households with acceptable food consumption score decreased by 18%.
- A positive trend was observed in the consumption of nutritious foods (such as meat, fish, eggs, vegetables and dairy products) among camp beneficiaries. On average, households in Zaatari showed the highest consumption of protein-rich food.
- As for beneficiaries of other nationalities, 78% of households show an acceptable food consumption score; which places them second-worst after vulnerable Syrian beneficiaries.
- No significant differences were found in the food consumption scores of male and female-headed households.

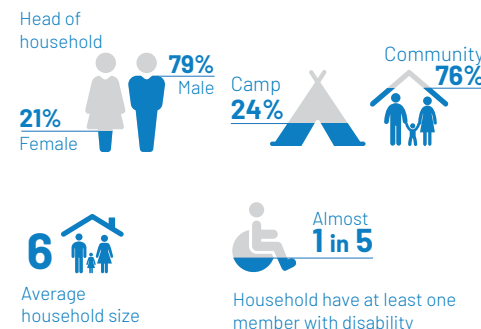
Food Consumption Score by Group



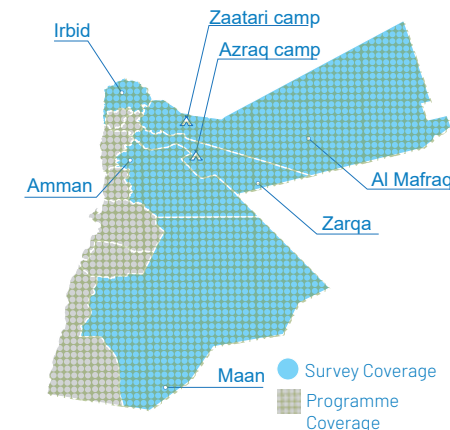
FCS by sex of the household head



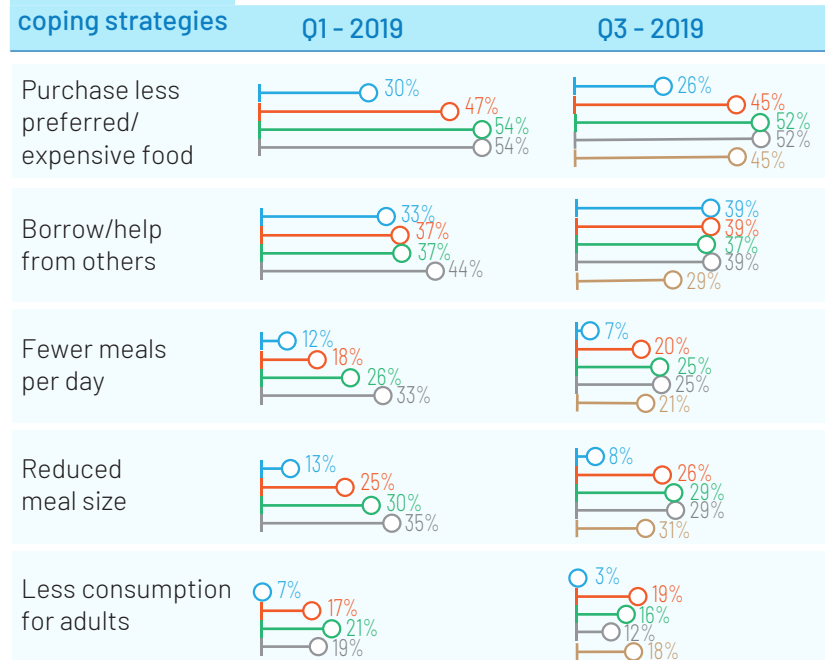
Demographics



Coverage Of The Survey

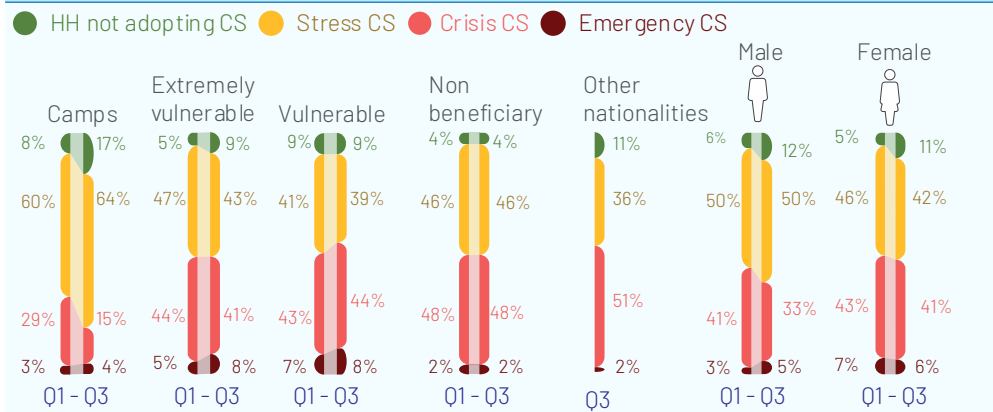


Food-based coping strategies



Livelihood Coping Strategy Index

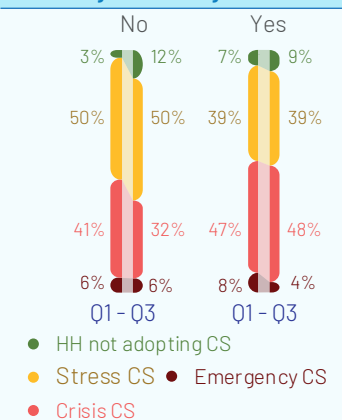
L-CSI by Group L-CSI by sex of the household head



- The majority of households across strata rely on livelihood-based coping strategies to meet their food needs. However, the global proportion of households that reported no use of coping strategies increased slightly as compared to Q1.
- 8% of vulnerable and extremely vulnerable beneficiary households in the communities adopt potentially irreversible emergency coping strategies, which is above the average for all strata.
- Camp beneficiaries adopt negative coping strategies least frequently. For instance, only 15% of beneficiary households in the camps had to reduce health and education expenses to meet food needs as compared to 41% in communities. Qualitative findings suggest that this can be accounted for by better access to basic services like health and education in the camps.
- Across strata, the vast majority of households utilize livelihood-based coping strategies to meet food needs (91%) and health needs (33%). Beneficiary households in communities also adopt livelihood coping strategies to cover needs related to shelter (30%), which is not the case in the camps due to free access to shelter.
- What is worrisome, 38% of households with an acceptable food consumption score rely on crisis or emergency coping strategies to cope with household food insecurity.

Households with Members with Disability

L-CSI by disability



- One in five households (16%) report having at least one member with physical or mental disability (as per the Washington Group Questions¹). The most common issues are related to mobility which affects slightly over half of all persons with disabilities.
- Disability is more pronounced among female-headed households (19%) as compared to male-headed households (15%).
- On average, households with members with disability use more severe livelihood coping strategies; 48% reported using crisis coping strategies as compared to 32% among households without members with disability.
- The main driver behind this discrepancy is that almost half (46%) of households with disability reduce essential non-food expenditures to meet food needs compared to only 31% among households without disability.

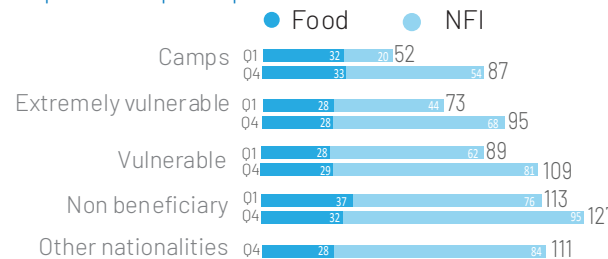
¹ The Washington Group (WG) Short Set is a set of questions designed to identify (in a census or survey format) people with disability

Food and Non Food Expenditures* monthly (JOD)

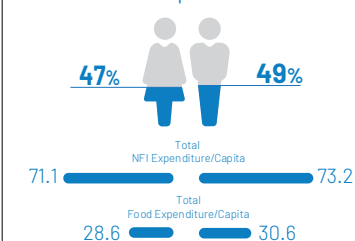
Percentage by Group Q3 (Q1)



Expenditure per capita



Food Share per household



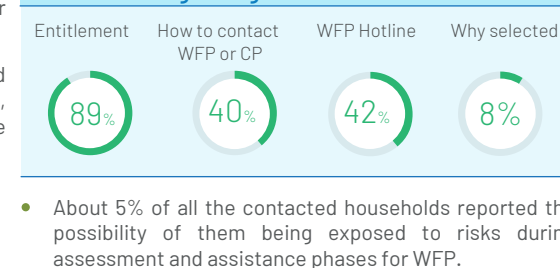
- More than 60% of households across groups reported spending less than 50% of their monthly budget on food with the exception of households in the camps where this figure is 58%.
- Among beneficiaries, per capita food expenditure (camp: 33 JOD, extremely vulnerable: 28 JOD, vulnerable: 29 JOD, and beneficiaries of other nationalities beneficiaries: 28 JOD) remained relatively stable in Q3 2019 compared to Q1 2019.
- Per capita expenditure on non-food items increased in all beneficiary groups in Q3 2019 compared to Q1 2019.

* Mean food expenditure share

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

- On average, 86% of beneficiaries are aware of the amount, timing and ways of accessing their entitlements from WFP.
- Nearly all beneficiaries (99%) reported being treated respectfully by WFP and/or partner staff. In addition, most beneficiary households (93%) perceived the conditions of WFP programmes sites as dignified.
- Overall, most of the beneficiary respondents (89%) are satisfied with how WFP assistance is provided.

Awareness regarding WFP assistance



- About 5% of all the contacted households reported the possibility of them being exposed to risks during assessment and assistance phases for WFP.

Household Dynamics and Gender

- 45% of households reported that women and men decide jointly on how to utilise WFP's assistance, in 37% of households women are the sole decision-makers and in 18% men.
- 57% of households reported that women are responsible for making a decision on which food items to buy in the household, 34% of households reported that both men and women were responsible while only 9% mentioned men as the sole decision-makers. In almost half of the cases (47%) men are redeeming the cash assistance at ATMs.



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