



World Food
Programme

SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES

World Food Programme Jordan Country Office
Food Security Outcome Monitoring (FSOM)
Quarter 4, 2024

KEY MESSAGES

As of Quarter 4 (Q4) 2024, the overall food security situation among refugees in Jordan remains alarming. Despite some reductions in severe food insecurity in this quarter, the absolute levels are distressingly high—with 83% of host community beneficiaries and 81% of camp beneficiaries still facing severe or moderate food insecurity. **This underscores that the importance of continued humanitarian assistance is critical to meet the basic survival needs of these vulnerable populations.**

Economic Behaviour Shifts Amid Political Developments: With a **warmer winter and stable price levels**, refugees have demonstrated more conservative spending in Quarter 4, prioritizing debt repayment. This trend may be linked to the recent **political transition in Syria**, influencing some refugees to **strategize for potential long-term return**.

Work Permit Access Remains a Barrier: While refugee participation in the labor market has seen a **slight increase compared to this time last year, the proportion of those employed with valid permits remains relatively low**. Refugees have expressed concerns that the latest work permit policy introduced in 2024 creates barriers to accessing affordable legal employment, posing a major challenge to achieving self-reliance and income stability among them.

Adaptation Among Deprioritized Households, but Long-Term Risks Persist: Households deprioritized from WFP assistance due to resource constraints in July 2024 have shown adaptability. **Six months post-assistance cuts, no significant deterioration in food security has been observed.** Many are compensating through **reduced expenditures and new income sources**. However, without affordable work permits, sustaining this adaptation remains uncertain.

BACKGROUND

WFP has been present in Jordan since 1964, assisting vulnerable Jordanians and refugees through various interventions and partnerships. Currently, WFP Jordan is guided by the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2023-2027, which articulates five main Strategic Outcomes, including:

- Strategic Outcome 1. Crisis-affected populations in Jordan, including refugees, meet their food and nutrition needs throughout the year.
- Strategic Outcome 2. Extremely vulnerable populations in Jordan, including refugees, are covered by adequate social protection schemes by 2027.
- Strategic Outcome 3. Vulnerable populations in Jordan, including refugees, have improved self-reliance, access to sustainable livelihood opportunities and increased resilience to shocks by 2027.
- Strategic Outcome 4. National and subnational institutions in Jordan have increased capacity to coordinate, manage and monitor food security and nutrition programmes, and respond to shocks by 2027.
- Strategic Outcome 5. Service provision to partners in Jordan is strengthened through effective and innovative solutions from WFP by 2027.

PROGRAMME OVERVIEW

Since the onset of the Syrian crisis, WFP has been providing unconditional assistance to the most vulnerable refugees in Jordan to meet their basic food and nutrition needs. Concretely, each month, WFP provided food assistance, mainly in the form of cash-based transfers (CBT) to vulnerable refugees coming mostly from Syria but also from Yemen, Iraq, Somalia and other countries, living in camps and communities.

Since July 2023, significant funding shortages have led WFP to reduce its assistance level by one-third for all eligible refugees. Refugees in camps started to receive USD 21 per person per month from August, instead of the USD 32 they used to receive previously. In communities, refugees are categorised into two priorities according to their vulnerability: Priority 1 and 2. From July they started to receive USD 21 and USD 15 per person per month respectively instead of USD 32 and 21 they used to receive previously. However, the Food Security Monitoring Outcome (FSOM) analysis in Quarter 3 2023 indicated that those who started to receive USD 15 became less resilient within a short period and started to have a food security level worse than those who received 21 USD. Subsequently, WFP decided that all refugees in communities will receive a unified reduced transfer value of USD 21 as of January 2024. Refugees in camps continued to receive USD 21 per person per month in 2024.

In parallel, WFP and UNHCR implemented a joint retargeting exercise for refugees which resulted in the exclusion of 55,000 refugees in communities from WFP's General Food Assistance (GFA) caseload. Consequently, from September 2023, the overall number of refugees receiving WFP assistance decreased by nearly 12 percent, from 465,000 to 410,000 beneficiaries. Starting in July 2024, WFP suspended its monthly food assistance for 100,000 refugees in communities based on a thorough prioritization exercise. This means that WFP is currently providing assistance to 310,000 refugees in Jordan, at reduced levels, due to lack of funding.

WFP Jordan conducts a periodic household-level survey on quarterly basis, labeled as the Food Security Outcome Monitoring (FSOM) to track the progress and monitor the impact of the assistance to refugees in communities and camps. The results are documented and used as a basis to steer evidence-based decision-making and learning processes in the country's operations. The FSOM Q4 was implemented between November 3rd and December 2nd for host community refugees and December 16th and December 24th for camp refugees. Hence, the results in this issue continue to reflect a combined impact of the transfer value reduction and retargeting implementation as a new calendar year begins.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

WFP Research, Assessment, and Monitoring (RAM) team would like to express its gratitude for the support received from different units of the country team, which have made the exercise programmatically relevant and technically rigorous.

In addition, the team would like to thank Ipsos staff for their support throughout the sampling implementation, data collection, and data cleaning. Last but not least, the team extends immense appreciation to the refugees who took their valuable time to discuss with the team their experiences and reflections. Without them, the exercise would not be possible.

OBJECTIVES OF FSOM Q4 2024

In order to monitor the progress, experience, and impact of WFP operations, WFP FSOM Q4 of 2024 aimed to collect primary and representative refugee data at the household level of different sample strata. Specific objectives of the exercise include:

- To ensure [corporate continuity in monitoring](#) the population of interest’s vulnerability levels and needs, including but not limited to food security and basic needs, income and livelihoods, and economic capacity outcomes.
- To [understand the self-reliance situation and relevant challenges](#) among refugees in Jordan.
- To [gain insights on changing patterns](#) and dynamics at the household level for WFP beneficiaries in the context of transfer value reduction through the lens of vulnerability, gender and protection.
- To [monitor the retargeting design effectiveness and implementation across time](#).

METHODOLOGY

The FSOM Q4 implemented the quantitative, closed-ended household surveys as well as considered qualitative data collected through focus group discussions. The questionnaire was updated based on the findings of FSOM Q3 2024 and relevant observations and suggestions collected from the various teams (field office, AAP, Hotline) on daily work basis.

Corporate process monitoring indicators related to the implementation of refugee General Food Assistance and targeting were incorporated into the questionnaire as baseline data for 2024, supporting corporate reporting and learning.

SAMPLE DESIGN OF HOUSEHOLD SURVEY

The FSOM Q4 2024 provided statistically representative findings for seven strata within the three main refugee population groups (as shown in Table 1.1). Simultaneously, it allows us to derive representative findings for each refugee population group (Syrian refugees in the host community, non-Syrian refugees in the host community, and Syrian refugees in the camp) as well as by their assistance status (WFP beneficiary vs. non-WFP beneficiary).

Simple random sampling was employed for each stratum. We chose a confidence level of 95% and a precision of 5% for this exercise. The sampled households of refugees in the host community constitute both randomly selected households and the panel households surveyed in Q2 which will serve a longitudinal study across time capturing the impact of the WFP retargeting.

At the household level, either the household or an adult member who is knowledgeable about the household's socio-economic decisions (in the absence of the household head) was interviewed.

TABLE 1.1 Sample distribution

Sample Strata	Sample size (completed surveys)
1. Syrian WFP Beneficiaries in the refugee camps (Za’atari & Azraq)	380
1.1 Syrian beneficiaries in Azraq camp (Panel Household)	125
1.2 Syrian beneficiaries in Za’atari camp (Panel Household)	255
2. Non-WFP Beneficiaries in the host community (Syrian and non-Syrian)	1,140
2.1 Syrian Beneficiaries excluded from assistance in July 2024 due to prioritization (Panel and Random Households)	760
2.2 Never assisted by WFP refugees and receiving UNHCR cash assistance	190
2.3 Never assisted by WFP refugees and not receiving UNHCR cash assistance	190
3. WFP Beneficiaries in the host community (Syrian and non-Syrian)	380
3.1 Syrian WFP Beneficiaries in host community and receiving UNHCR cash assistance	190
3.2 Syrian WFP Beneficiaries in host community and not receiving UNHCR cash assistance	190

Chapter 1

Monitoring of WFP beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries

SECTION 1. HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION : Different Cohorts

Average household size

Beneficiaries
in Camps

6 

Beneficiaries
in Host Communities

6 

Non-beneficiaries
in Host Communities

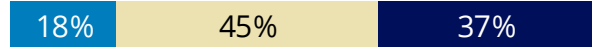
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Household size group

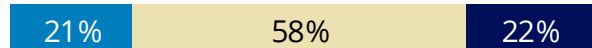
Beneficiaries
in Camps



Beneficiaries
in Host Communities



Non-beneficiaries
in Host Communities

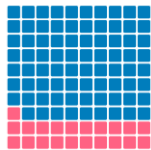


Small (1-3)

Medium (4-6)

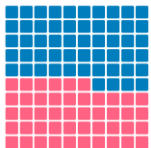
Large (7+)

Gender of the household head



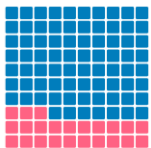
Beneficiaries
in Camps

Male 71%
Female 29%



Beneficiaries
in Host Communities

Male 54%
Female 46%



Non-beneficiaries
in Host Communities

Male 77%
Female 23%

Marital status of the household head



Beneficiaries
in Camps

Single 3%
Married 86%
Divorced or widowed 10%



Beneficiaries
in Host Communities

Single 3%
Married 70%
Divorced or widowed 27%

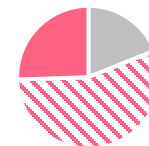


Non-beneficiaries
in Host Communities

Single 5%
Married 81%
Divorced or widowed 14%

Decision of assistance

In more than **80%** of the households, women are involved in the decision-making process of where to use the assistance.



Beneficiaries
in Camps

Decision by men only 19%
Decision by women only 26%
Decision by both 56%

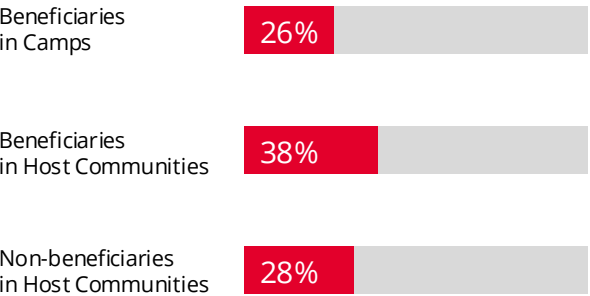


Beneficiaries
in Host Communities

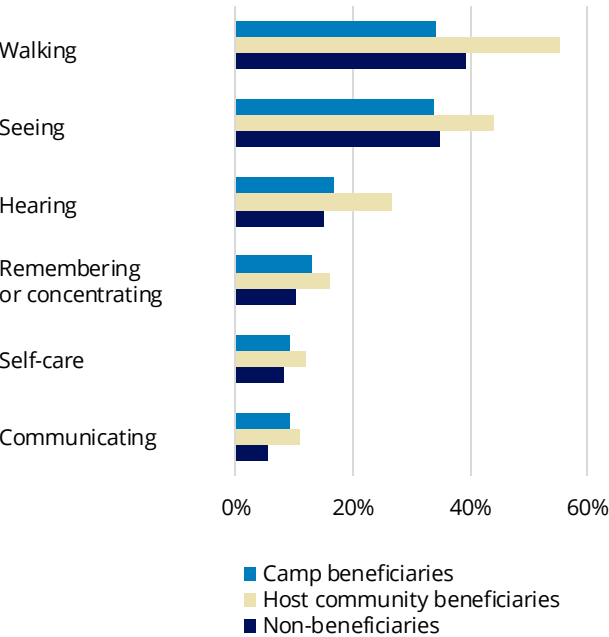
Decision by men only 12%
Decision by women only 48%
Decision by both 40%

SECTION 1. HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION : Different Cohorts

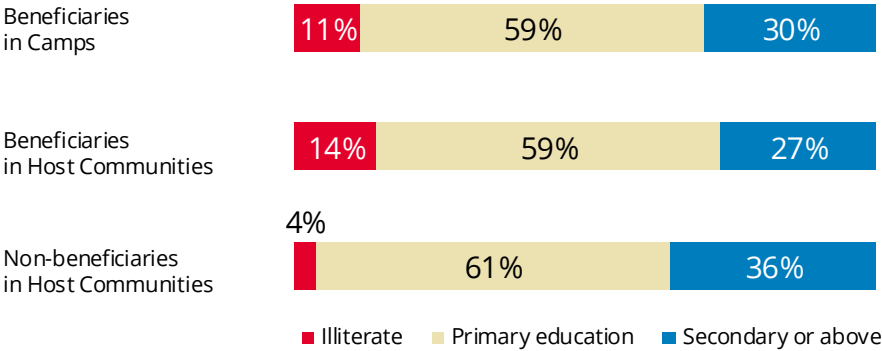
Household with disabled people



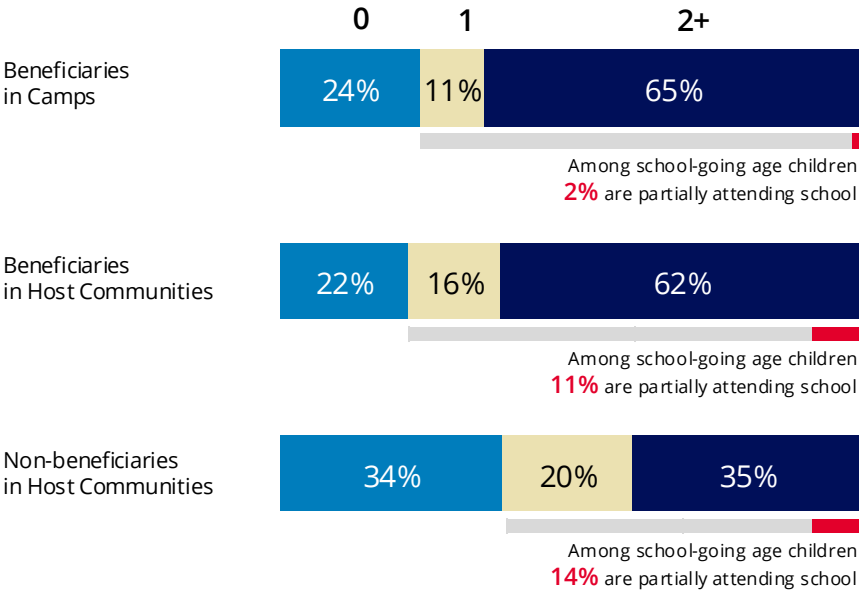
The most common disabilities (Washington Group classification) among different cohorts are illustrated below.



Education level of the household head



Number of school going age children

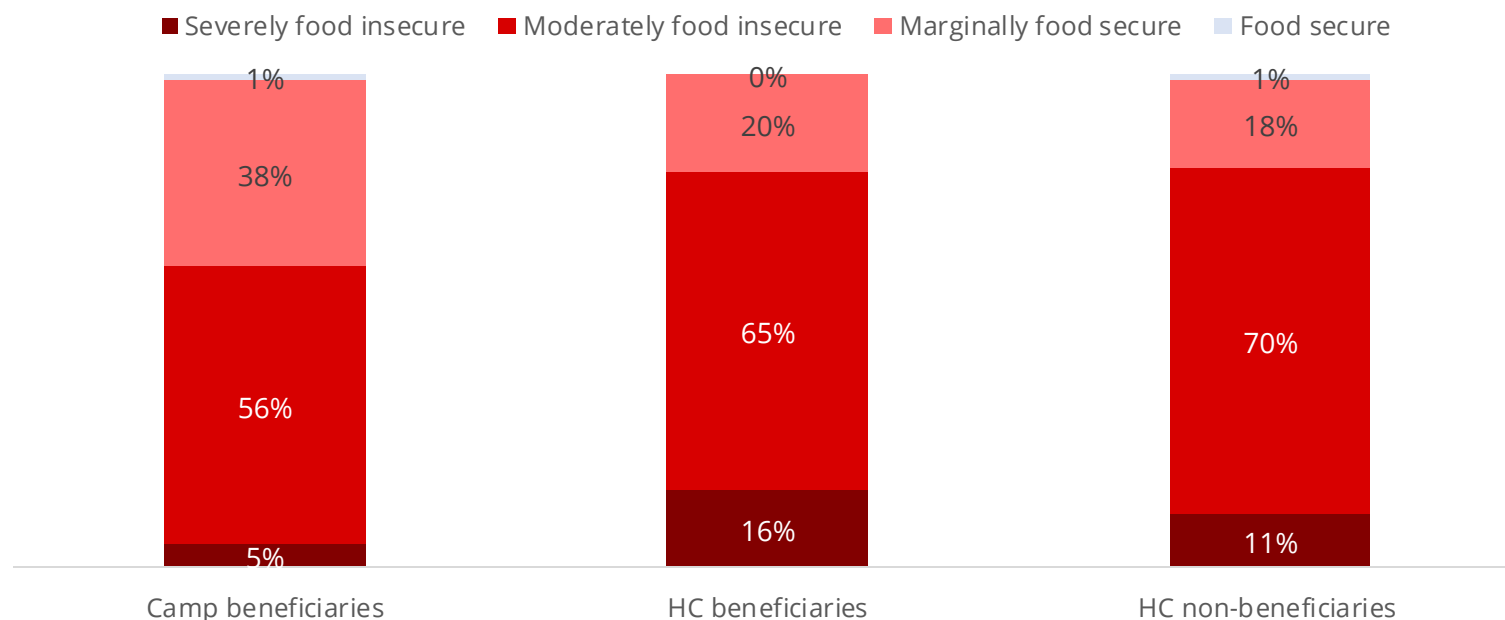


SECTION 2. OVERALL FOOD SECURITY : SMALL STEPS FORWARD AMID LINGERING LONG-TERM DECLINE

DEFINITION: The evaluation of a household's food security needs to consider **both household consumption and the ability of the household to stabilize the consumption over time**. WFP uses CARI* (Consolidated Approach for Reporting Indicators of Food Security) approach to classify households into different food security statuses. CARI approach classifies a household into 4 classification scale: food secure, marginally food secure, moderately food insecure, severely food insecure. Being a composite indicator, CARI calculation includes 4 dimensions, which are Food Consumption Score (FCS), reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI), Economic capacity to Meet Essential Needs (ECMEN), as well as Livelihood Coping Strategies (LCS), which will be covered in detail through the report.

	Food Secure	Marginally Food Secure	Moderately Food Insecure	Severely Food Insecure
CARI Classification	Able to meet food needs without engaging in reduced and livelihood coping strategies	Has minimally inadequate food consumption, relies on reduced and stress livelihood coping strategies to secure food needs	Has food consumption gaps and unable to meet required food needs without applying crisis coping strategies	Has extreme food consumption gaps, OR has extreme loss of livelihood assets will lead to food consumption gaps, or worse

Overall: In Q4 of 2024, 61% of the beneficiary households in the camp and 81% of the beneficiary households in the host community are classified severely or moderately food insecure, affecting a total 213,100 individuals. In the host community, no beneficiaries are fully food secure and are able to meet food needs without resorting to negative coping strategies, while only 1% of beneficiaries in camps achieve this level of food security. Last but not least, non-beneficiaries in host community are having the same level of food insecurity as the beneficiaries, with 81% of households classified as food insecure.

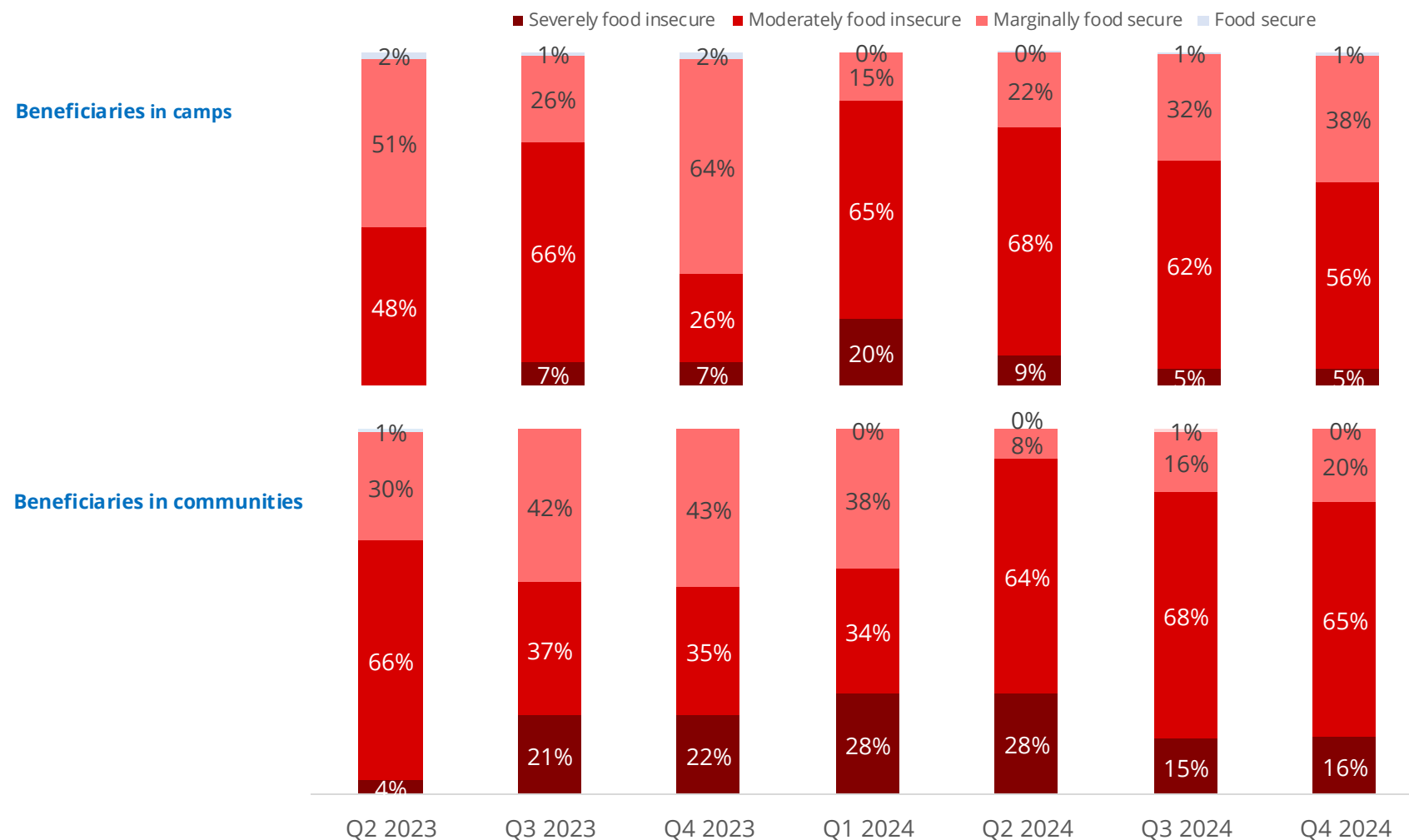


SECTION 2. OVERALL FOOD SECURITY : SMALL STEPS FORWARD AMID LINGERING LONG-TERM DECLINE

Compared to last quarter (Q3 2024): Overall food security has remained **stable** among WFP beneficiaries in host community and situation has improved slightly in the camp.

Compared to Q4 2023: For both host community and camp beneficiaries, the **proportion of severely food insecure population has decreased** compared to the same period last year. However, the accumulative deterioration after the transfer value reduction from Q3 2023 persists. Over the past year, **the proportion of moderately food insecure population has risen from 35% to 65% in the host community and 26% to 56% in the camp.**

Compared to pre-ration cut & pre-targeting (Q2 2023) : Compared to the pre-cut period, both population groups are experiencing more severe food security situations.

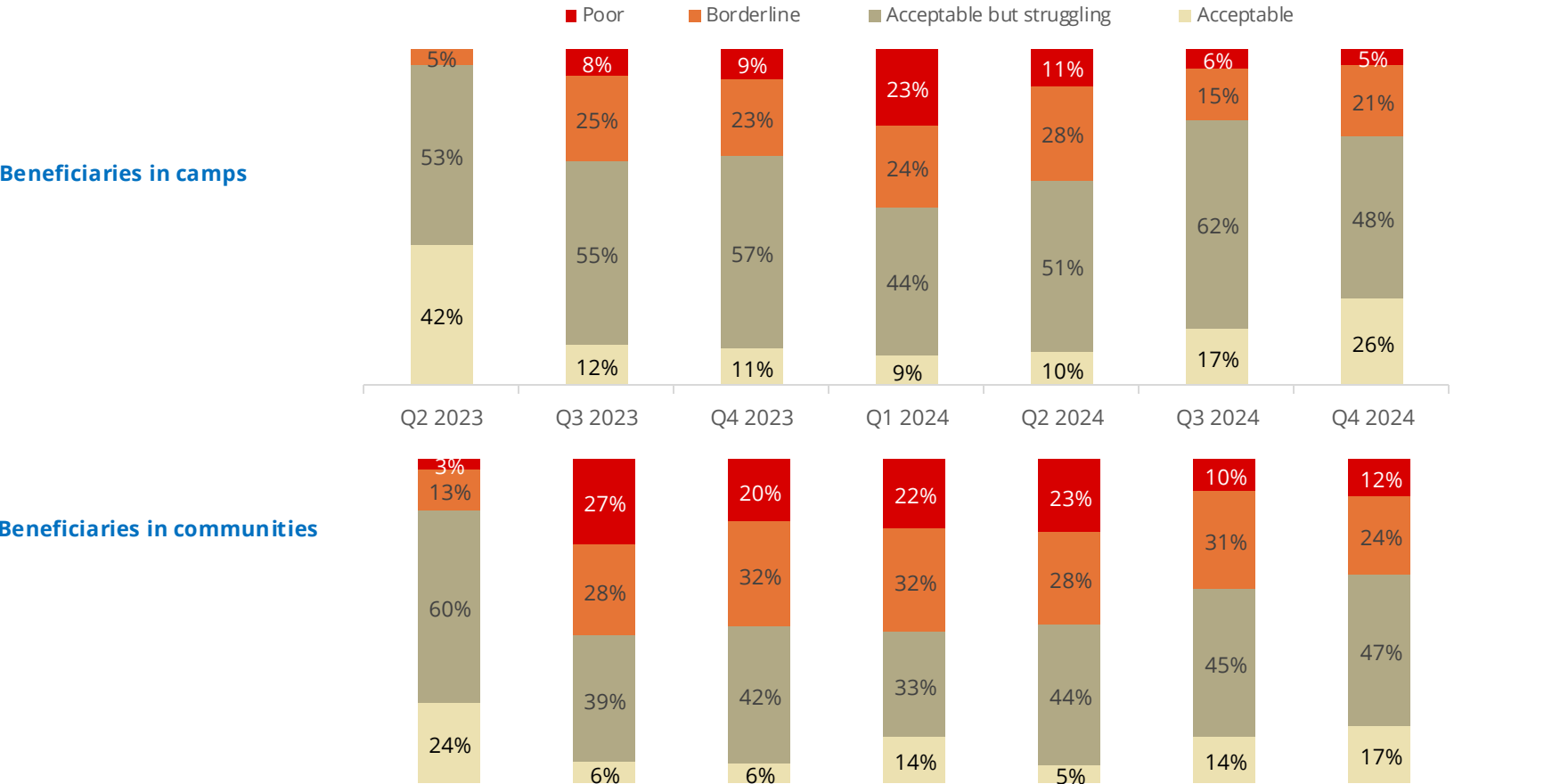


SECTION 3. BEHIND THE TEMPORARY STABILITY: BETTER HOUSEHOLD FOOD CONSUMPTION, YET CONCERNING REALITIES

DEFINITION: As one of the components of overall food security status, WFP's **Food Consumption Score (FCS)** enables the classification of households by their dietary diversity, food consumption frequency, and relative nutritional value of different food groups. The 4-point scale of FCS combines Reduced Coping Strategies Index (RCSI) is applied to further distinguish households with acceptable food consumption into two categories: those 'struggling to maintain this status' and those with 'stable acceptable food consumption'.

Compared to last quarter and Q4 2023: After experiencing one year's challenge to eat adequately, **beneficiaries in both host community and camps start eating better since Q3 2024 with more households are having acceptable food consumption without struggling to maintain this status despite the winter season. Compared to same period last year, the recovery is even more pronounced.**

Compared to pre-ration cut & pre-targeting (Q2 2023): Meanwhile it is worth noticing that the pre-cut level are far from being recovered. After the cut, the percentage of refugees in camps who can maintain a satisfactory food consumption energy- and nutrition- wise without struggling has shrunk from 42% to 26% only. The same is seen in host community with a drop from 24% to 17%.



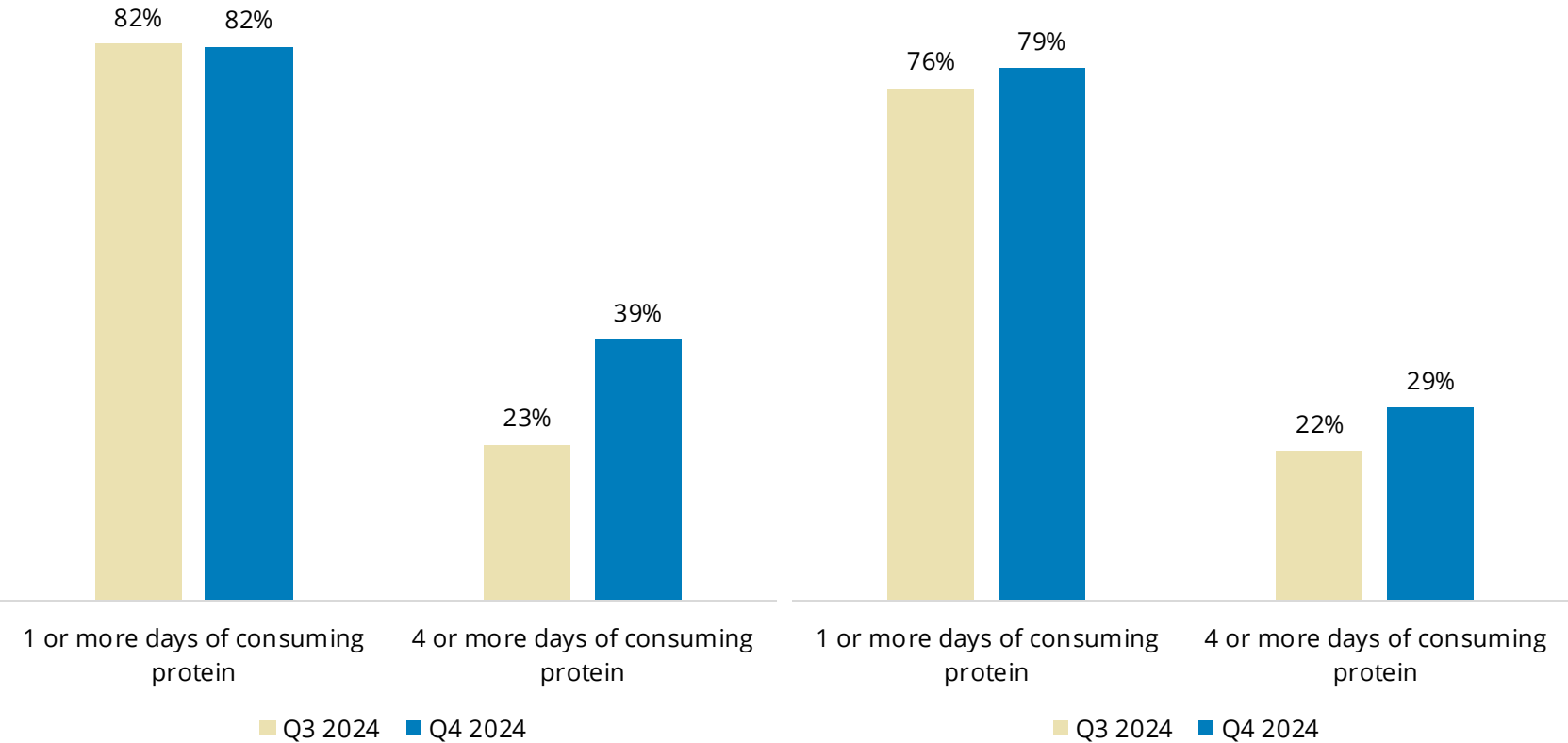
SECTION 3. BEHIND THE TEMPORARY STABILITY: BETTER HOUSEHOLD FOOD CONSUMPTION, YET CONCERNING REALITIES

One key factor contributing to improved food access is the slight increased consumption of chicken and beef, in the 4th quarter.

Among host community beneficiaries, 29% of the households are consuming 4 days or more of meat and other protein-based food, a rise from 22% in previous quarter.

Beneficiaries in camps

Beneficiaries in host community



SECTION 3. BEHIND THE TEMPORARY STABILITY: BETTER HOUSEHOLD FOOD CONSUMPTION, PERSISTENT CONCERNS

Within the camps, 76% of the beneficiaries consume Vitamin-A-rich foods and 67% consume protein-rich foods on daily basis. Like host community, the overall consumption of hem-iron rich foods is low across the population.

Similar to beneficiaries in the host community, dairy, eggs and pulses serve as the primary source of Vitamin-A and protein.

Consumption of Vitamin-A-rich foods



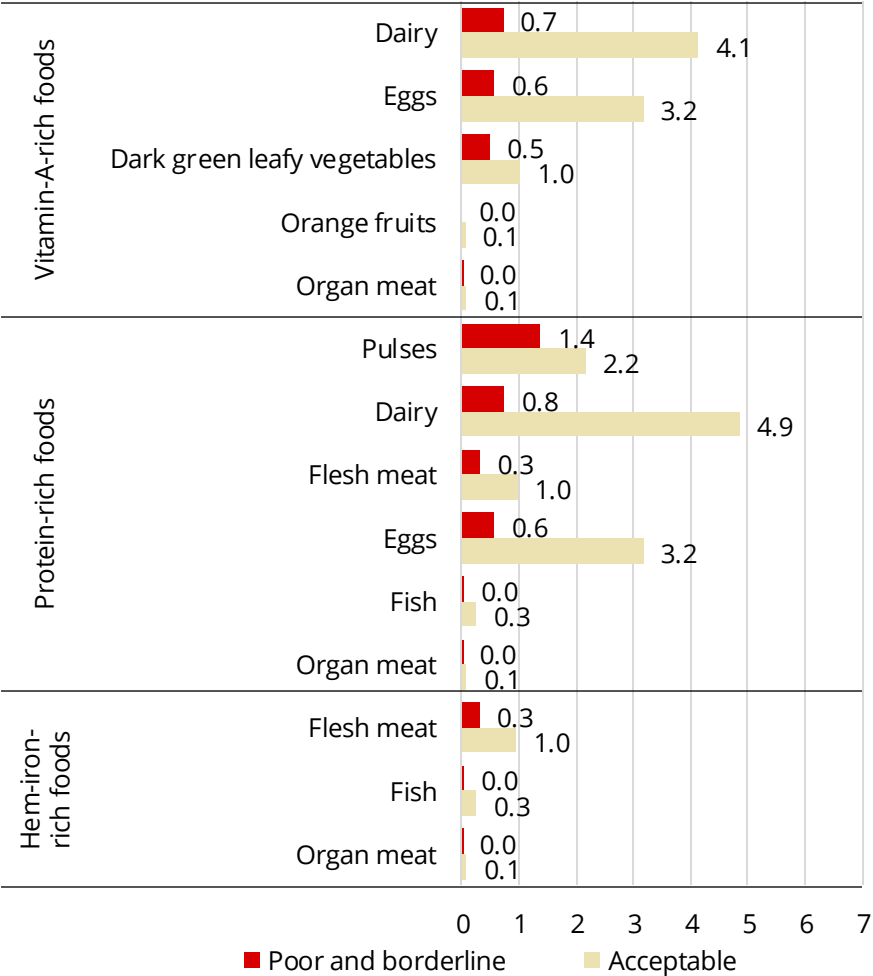
Consumption of Protein-rich foods



Consumption of Hem-iron-rich foods



0 days 1-6 days 7 days



SECTION 3. BEHIND THE TEMPORARY STABILITY: BETTER HOUSEHOLD FOOD CONSUMPTION, PERSISTENT CONCERNS

Within host community, 70% of the beneficiaries consume Vitamin-A-rich foods and 58% consume protein-rich foods on daily basis. However, the overall consumption of hem-iron rich foods is insufficient across the population.

Beneficiaries with acceptable food consumption reasonably have a significantly higher intake of Vitamin-A rich foods and protein-rich foods compared to those with poor or borderline food consumption.

Consumption of Vitamin-A-rich foods



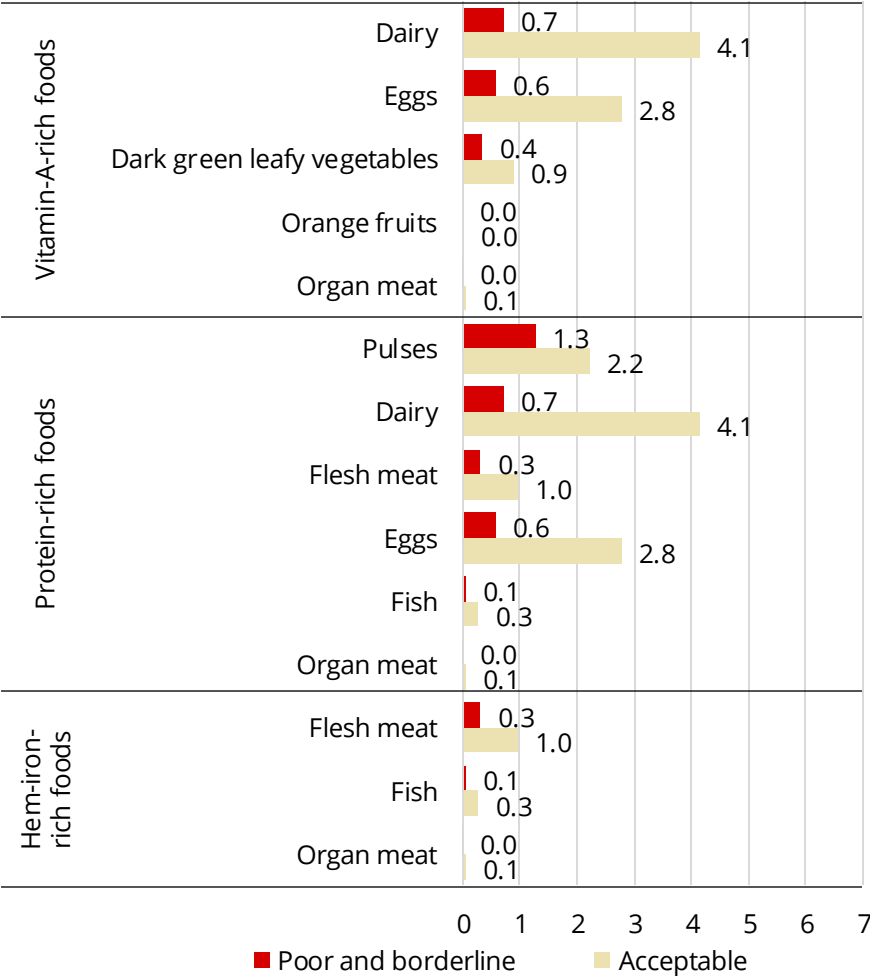
Consumption of Protein-rich foods



Consumption of Hem-iron-rich foods

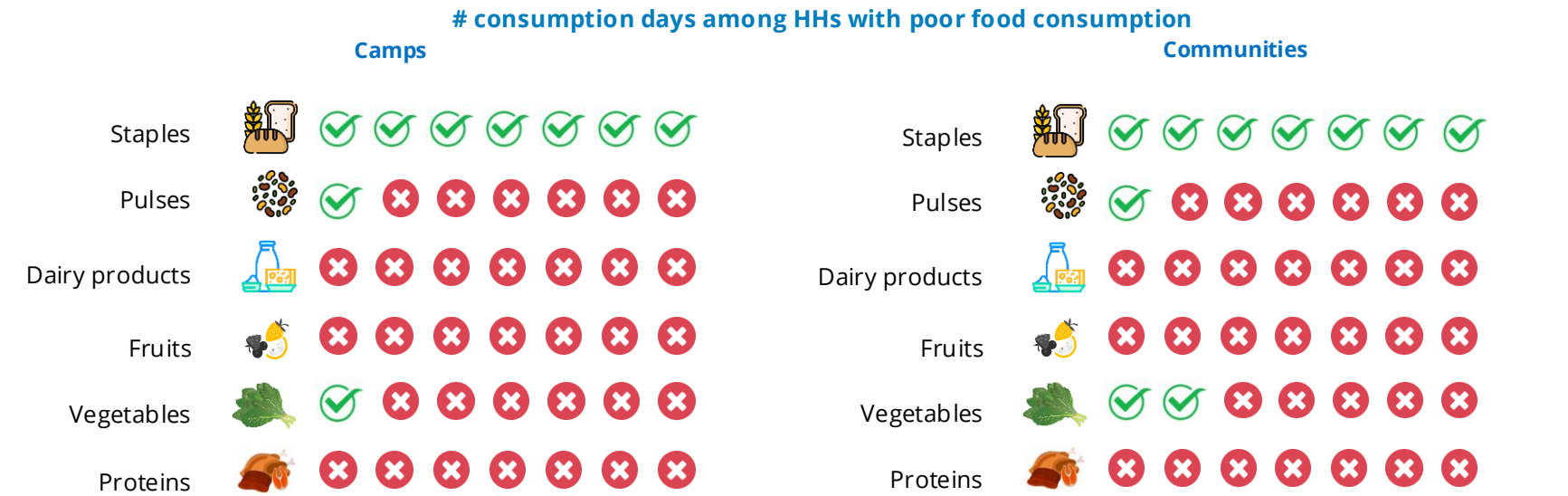


0 days 1-6 days 7 days

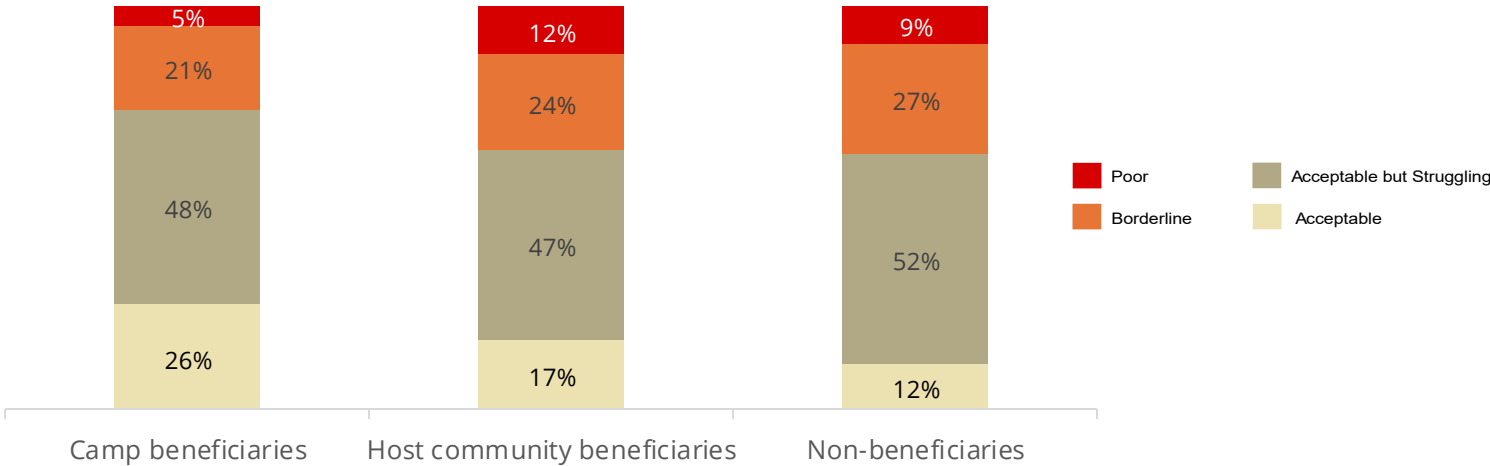


SECTION 3. BEHIND THE IMPROVED FOOD SECURITY: BETTER HOUSEHOLD FOOD CONSUMPTION, PERSISTENT CONCERNS

Despite the improvement in the overall food consumption at household level, the dietary patterns among households with poor food consumption remains highly concerning. (see below). In this quarter, the food intake among these households remains limited among bread, pulses and limited amount of vegetables only.



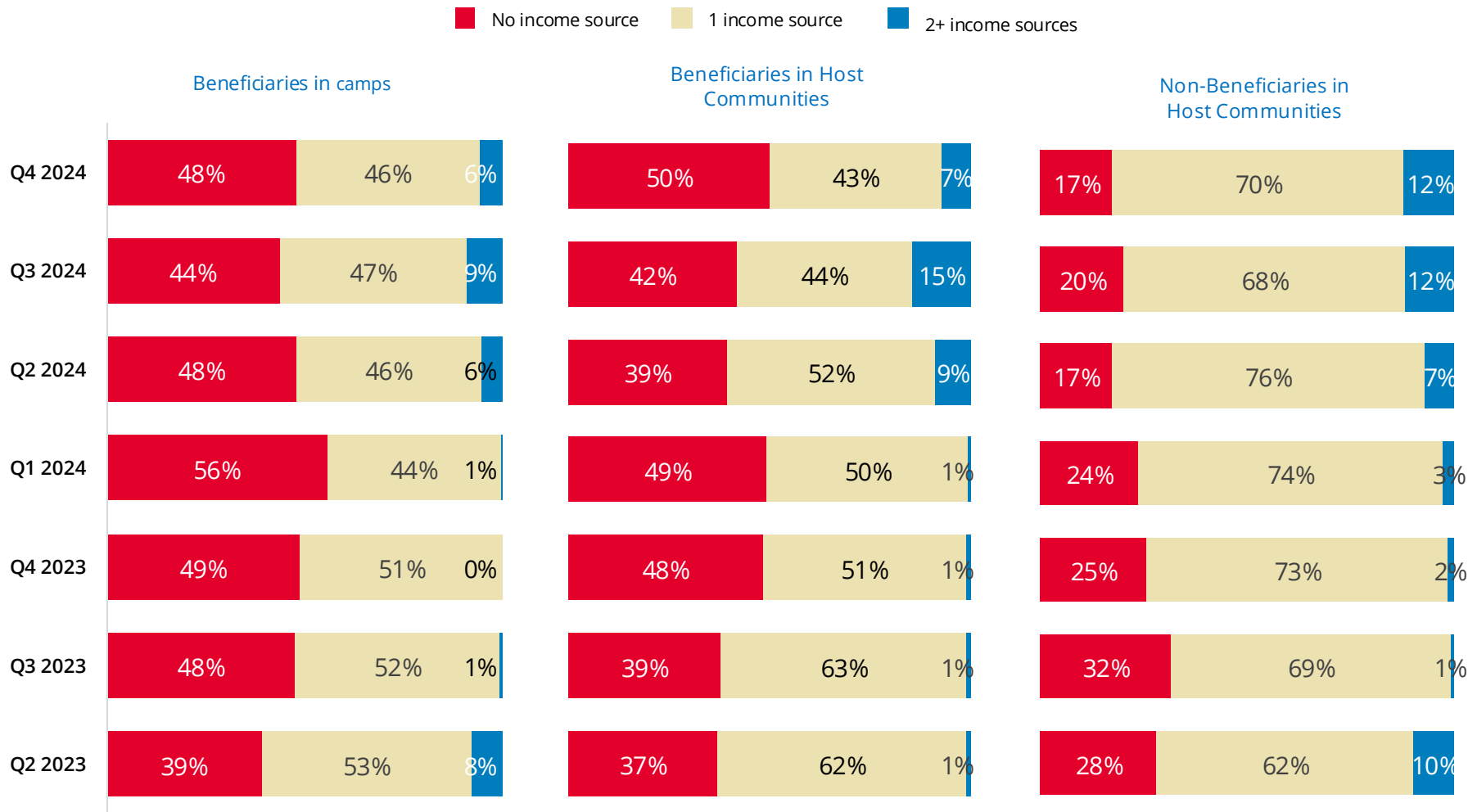
Last but not least, for the first time of 2024, a higher proportion of beneficiaries in the host community have achieved acceptable food consumption without struggling, compared to non-beneficiaries. This reflects the generally low resilience among refugees in the community. With limited resources at hands, people have to deprioritize the food consumption to meet other non-food needs, primarily housing, health and education.



Section 4. HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC RESOURCES FOR FOOD SECURITY: SIGNS OF MODEST SHIFT

Compared to last quarter (Q3 2024): Fewer beneficiary households have reported having one or more job incomes in Q4.
Compared to Q4 2023: Employment levels have improved compared to the same period last year, with more beneficiary households now securing two or more income sources in one of the most challenging seasons.

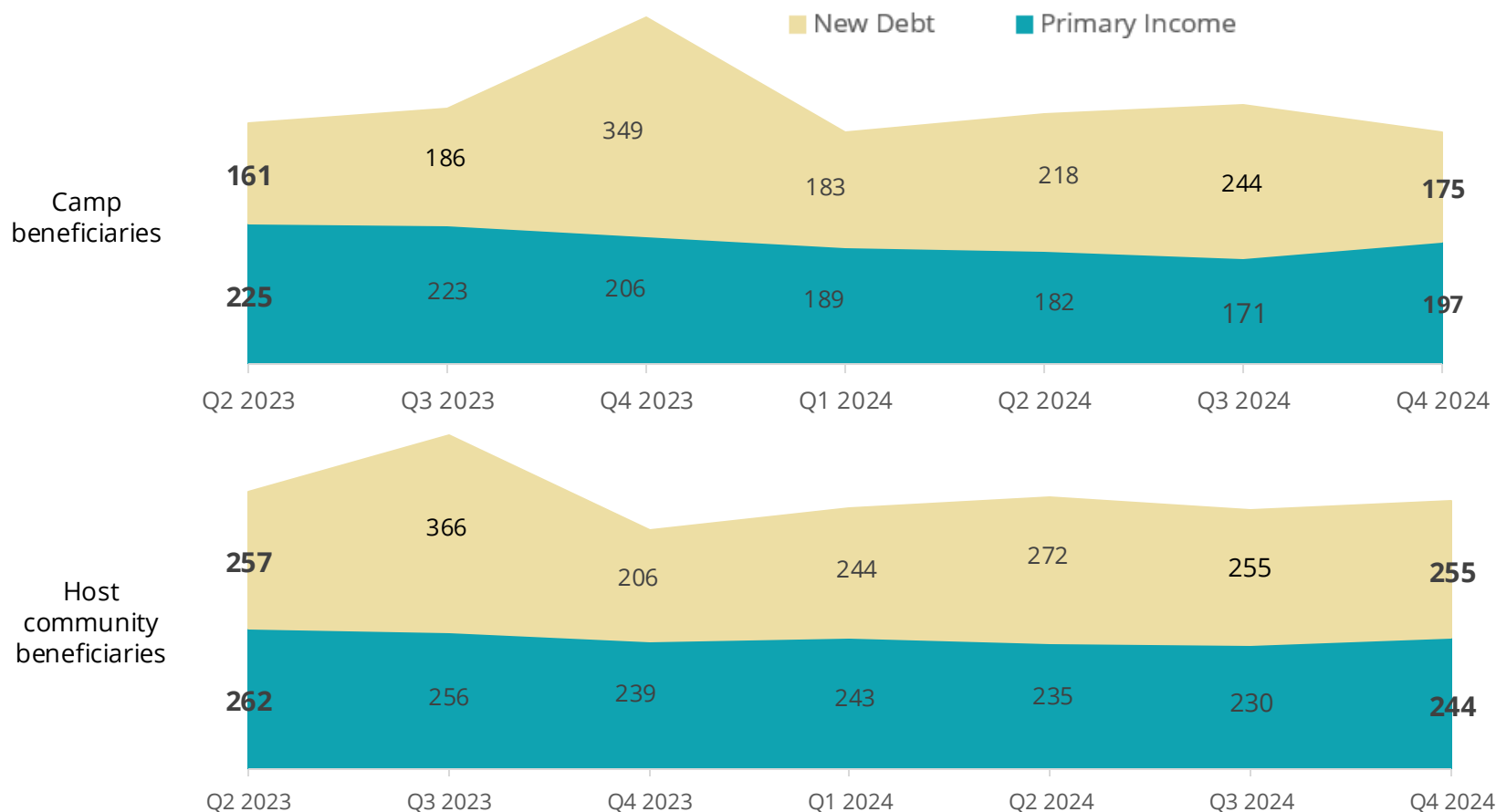
When compared across the population groups, **no significant difference is observed among refugees in the host community and the camps.** Non-beneficiaries have maintained their higher job market participation rate as usual.



Section 4. HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC RESOURCES FOR FOOD SECURITY: SIGNS OF MODEST SHIFT

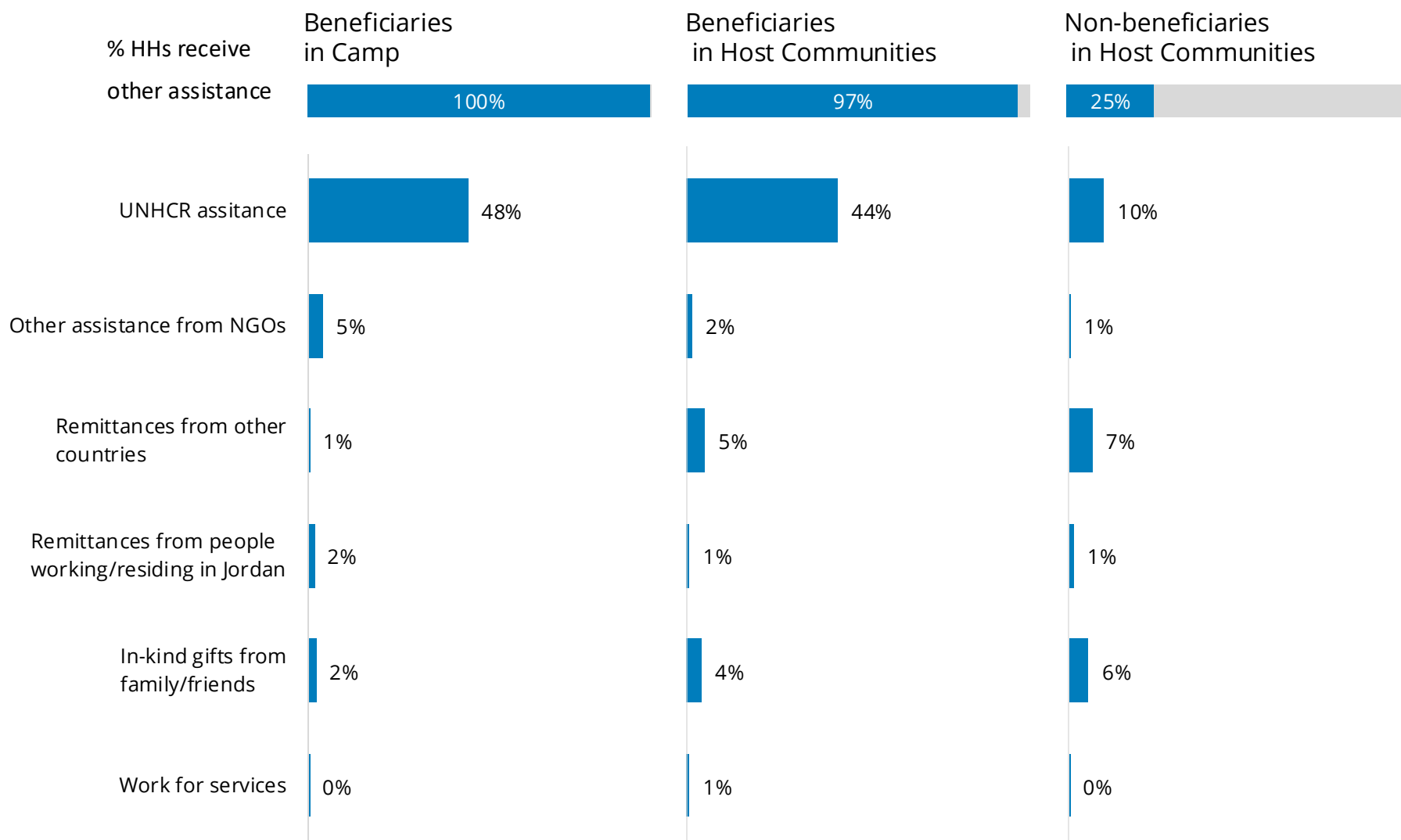
An analysis of the financial resources available to beneficiary households – focusing on job income and new debt – reveals a modest shift this quarter. **On one hand, between Q2 2023 and Q3 2024, average job income among beneficiaries has been on the decline without a seasonal difference. On the other, among those who work, an uptick in job income is observed among beneficiaries in both host communities and more prominently, in camps in Q4 2024.** Compared to the same period last year, the average income of refugees in camps remains to be 5% lower, while the income levels for host community beneficiaries are the same.

Contrary to expectations but reasonably, the amount of new debt incurred by household does not increase during the winter. Instead, refugees in the camps have taken on the lowest level of new debt since Q2 2023 - 40% less than the previous quarter and only half of what as borrowed in Q4 last year. The refugee beneficiaries in the host community didn't show the same level of debt reduction as their counterparts in camps by the time of survey. The amount of new debt they incur remains unchanged heading into the winter.



Section 4. HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC RESOURCES AND FOOD SECURITY: SIGNS OF MODEST SHIFT

Besides WFP assistance, among beneficiaries in both host community and camps, cash assistance provided by UNHCR is the most common source in-kind assistance people receive.

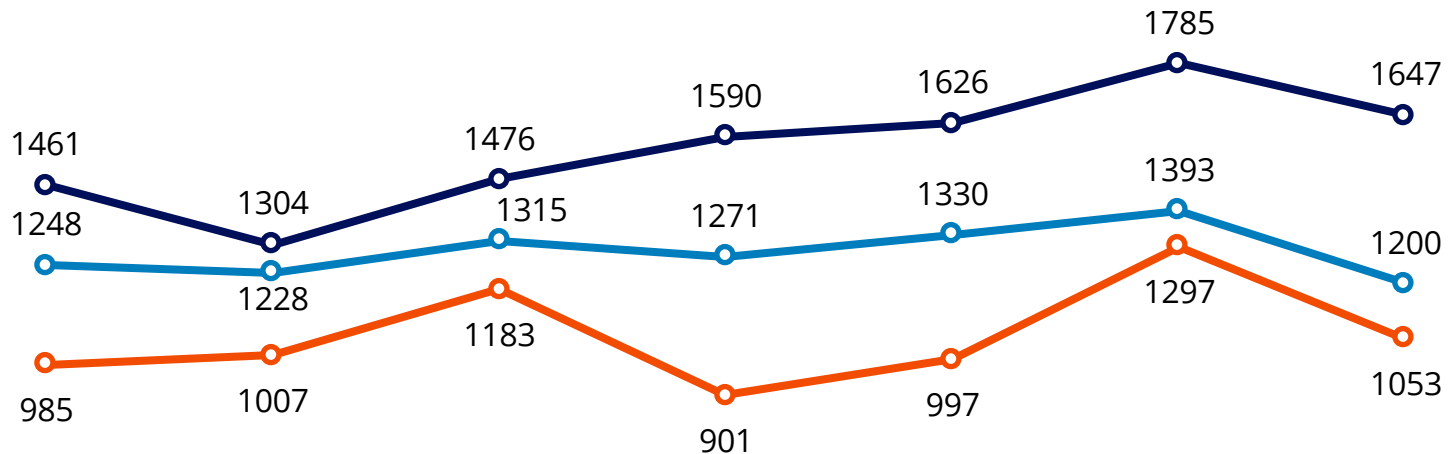


Section 4. HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC RESOURCES AND FOOD SECURITY: SIGNS OF MODEST SHIFT

In parallel, for the first time since Q1 2024, the average household's accumulate debt has decreased when compared to previous quarter and same time last year in both camps and communities. **Combined with the unchanged or reduced new debt (see previous slide), the findings suggest an active effort by households to repay their debts during this quarter.**

The ability to repay more debt can be attributed to several factors, including sustained access to job incomes during the season and a relatively warmer winter in Q4 2024 compared to the same period in 2023, which likely reduced household expenditures on heating and related necessities.

Average Amount of HH Accumulative Debt (USD)



Q2 2023

Q3 2023

Q4 2023

Q1 2024

Q2 2024

Q3 2024

Q4 2024

● Non-beneficiaries

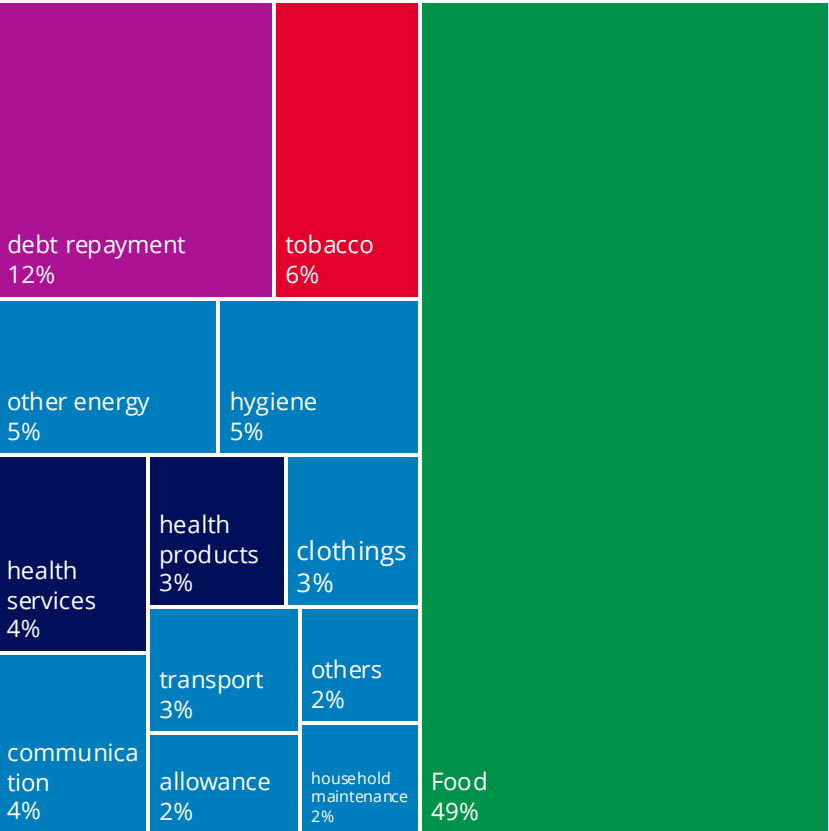
● Host community beneficiaries

● Camp beneficiaries

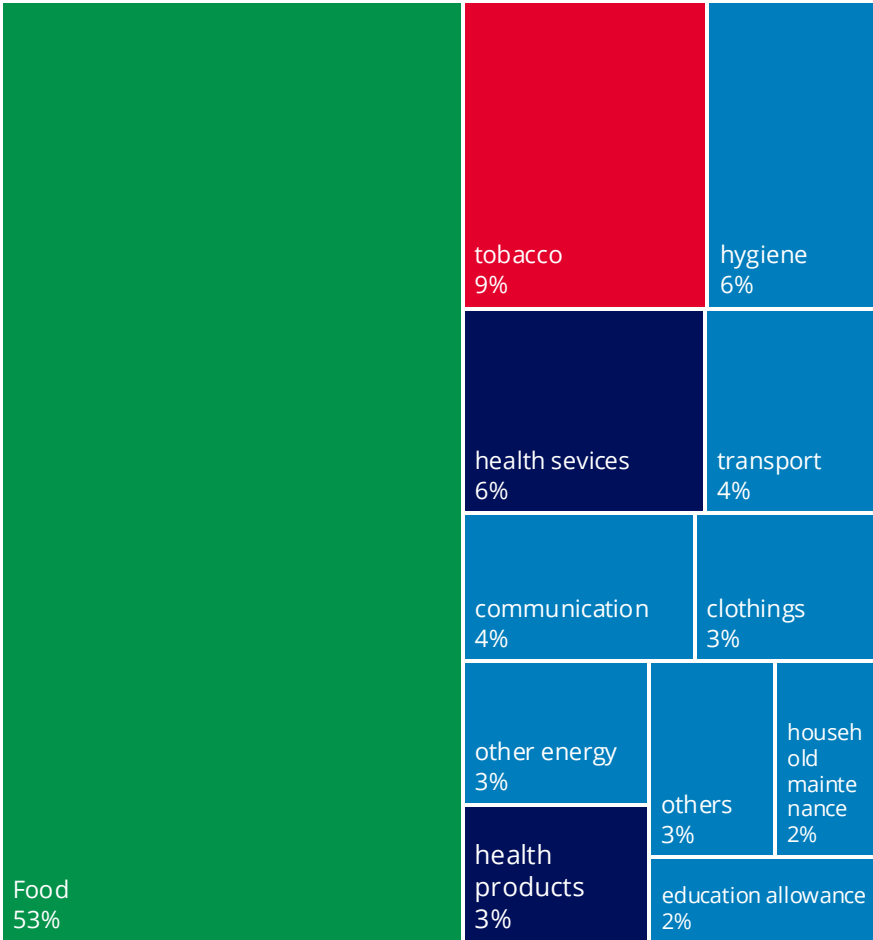
Section 4. HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC RESOURCES FOR FOOD SECURITY: SIGNS OF MODEST SHIFT

Camp beneficiaries have exhibited a more conservative spending pattern compared to Q3. On household level, on average, the total expenditure has decreased from 444 USD to 395 USD. When it comes to expenditure structure, the two quarters have remained largely the same. What is worth noticing, debt repayment is reported to occupy 12% of the households' total expenditure in Q4, while the proportion of spending on tobacco, health services has decreased for the first time since 2024.

Expenditure: Q4

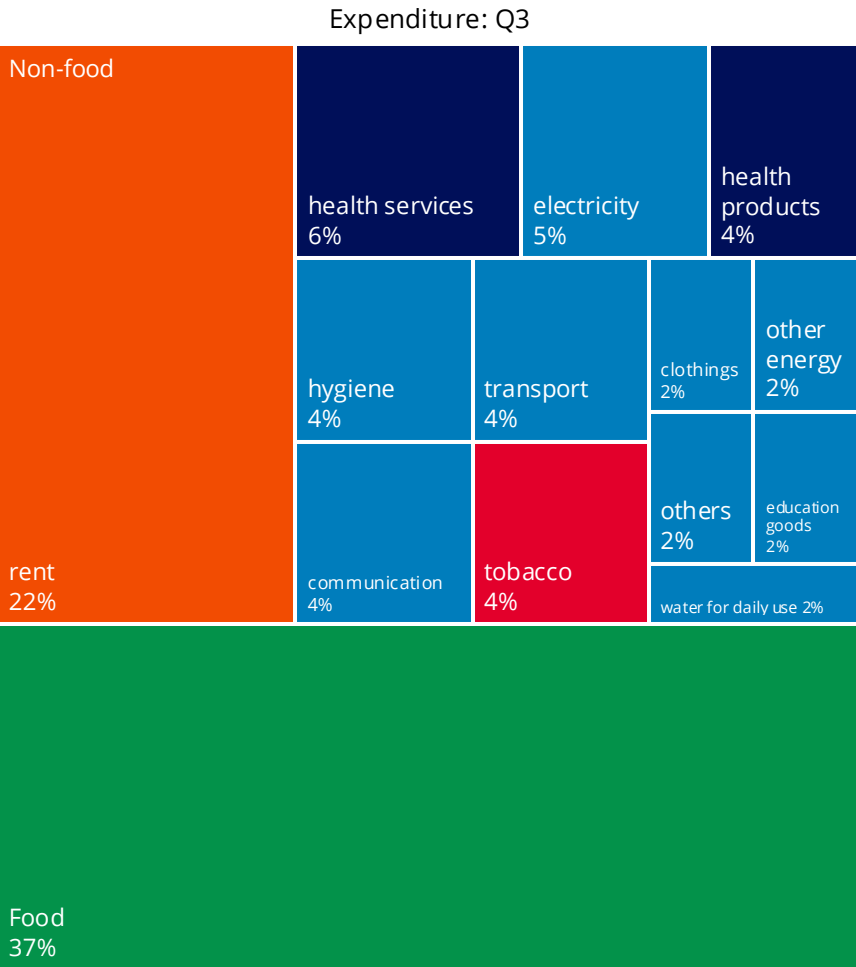


Expenditure: Q3



Section 4. HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC RESOURCES FOR FOOD SECURITY: SIGNS OF MODEST SHIFT

Similar to camp refugees, host community refugees are also observed to spend less on average on household level. The total expenditure has decreased from 437 USD to 423 USD. Similar to trend observed in camps, debt repayment has occupied a slightly higher proportion of total expenditure.



SECTION 4. HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC RESOURCES FOR FOOD SECURITY: SIGNS OF MODEST SHIFT

DEFINITION: To capture the sustainability of food security, WFP utilizes *Economic Capacity to Meet Essential Needs (ECMEN)*, which measures the economic vulnerability of a population. The indicator captures household economic capacity proxied by consumption expenditure, observing whether the expenditure of a household is enough to meet the cost of their essential needs, on a regular or seasonal basis.

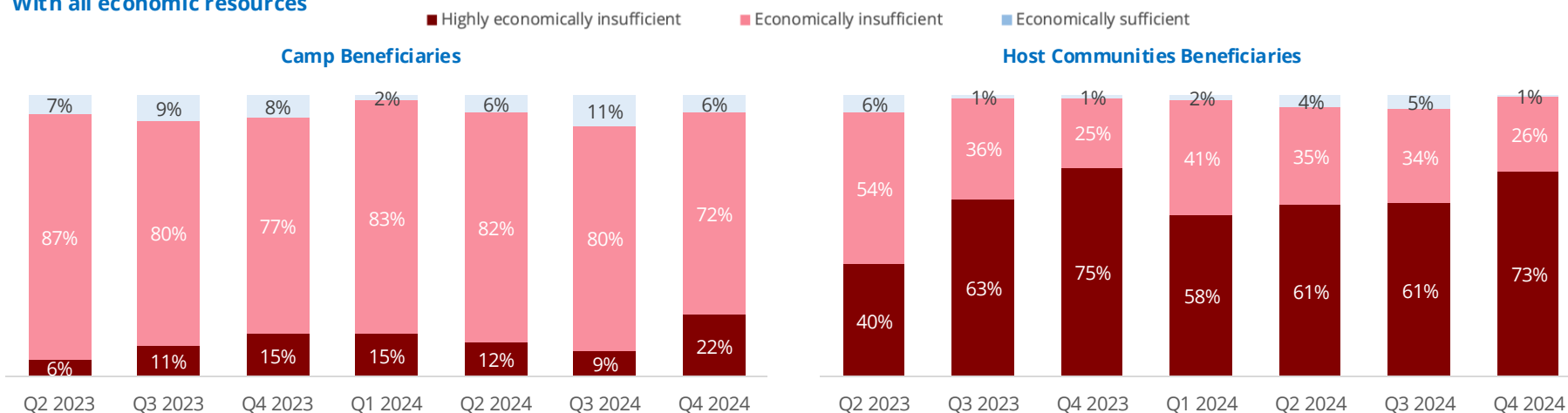
	Economically sufficient	Economically insufficient	Highly Economically insufficient
ECMEN Classification	Household whose expenditure exceeds the MEB.	Household whose expenditure exceeds SMEB but falls below Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB), which is what a household requires to meet their essential needs on a regular basis.	Household whose expenditure falls below Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB), which is the absolute minimum amount required to maintain existence and cover life saving needs.

Compared to last quarter (Q4 2024): As highlighted in previous analyses, **refugee beneficiaries in both host community and camps have consciously reduced their accumulative debt and decreased their spending on non-food items this quarter. Consequently, their economic capacity to meet essential needs, as measured by household expenditure, has noticeably declined compared to Q3.**

Compared to Q4 2023: Compared to one year ago, **proportion of highly economically insufficient households in the camps has increased from 15% to 22%.** Compared to same period of last year, camp refugees are spending 8% less on food and 13% less on non-food items. **In host community, the percentage of economically insufficient households has maintained almost the same.**

Several factors may have contributed to this trend. First, overall, the stable prices and a relatively warmer winter have mitigated the seasonal demands this year, reducing households' financial needs. Second, for camp refugees, as data collection took place two weeks after political transition in Syria on December 8th, refugees' perceptions of the latest situation may have influenced their spending patterns, leading to a more cautious expenditure on non-food items and a focus on debt repayment.

With all economic resources

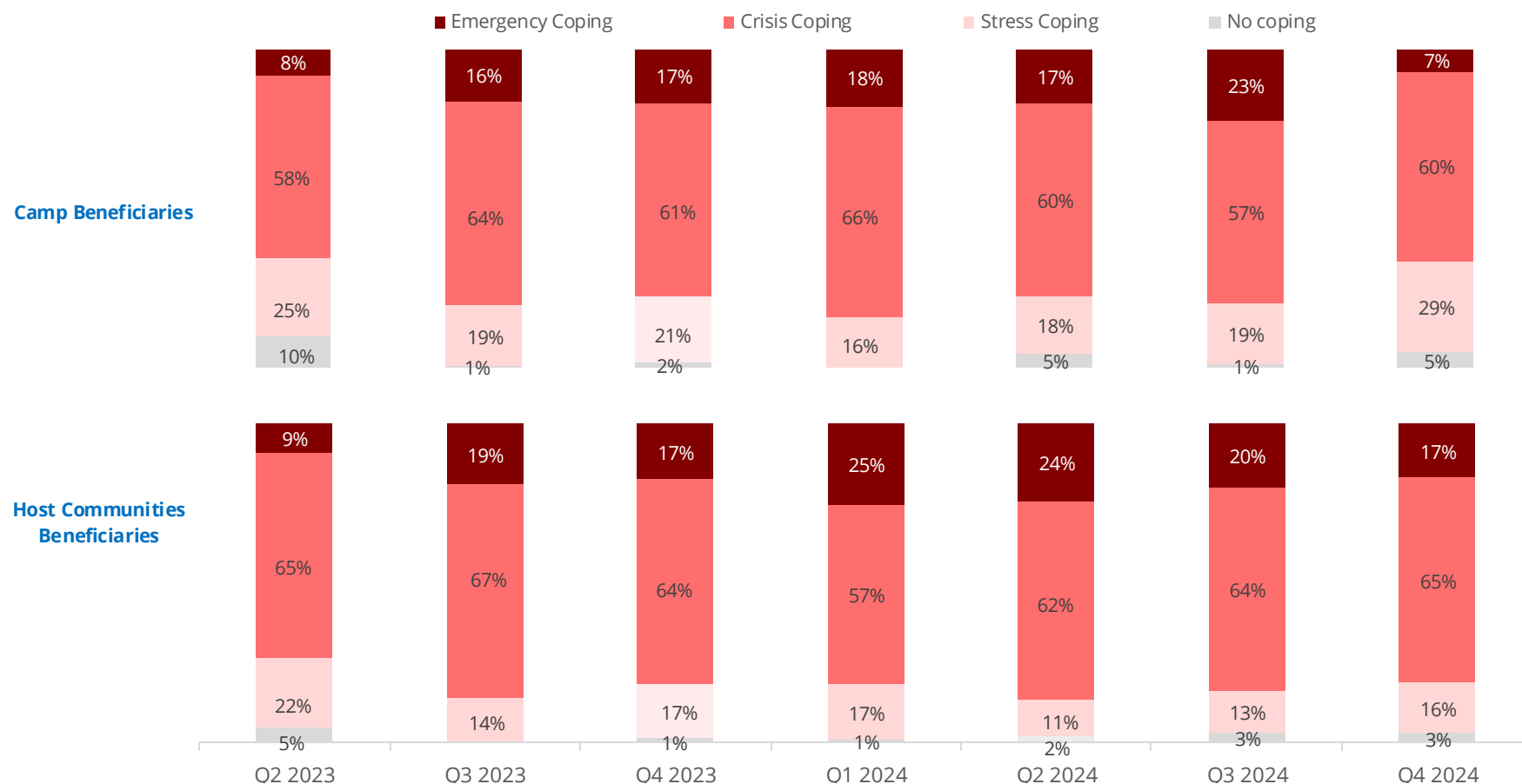


SECTION 5. LIVELIHOOD COPING TO SUSTAIN THE FOOD SECURITY: REBOUND AMID CONTINUED CHALLENGES

Compared to last quarter (Q3 2024): In the camps, the proportion of households employing emergency coping strategies stands at 7%, marking a notable improvement from 16% in Q3 2024, reflecting a potential easing of livelihood and economic pressures. Coupled with the improved food access and a lower reliance on negative coping, the observed decline in economic capacity, as shown in previous section, appears to be refugees' conscious decision to prioritize debt repayment and saving over spending this quarter.

In **host communities**, reliance on emergency coping has slightly decreased from 20% to 17%, indicating **incremental improvements** in livelihood resilience.

Compared to same time last year (Q4 2023): Host community refugees have maintained the same level of livelihood coping, indicating the persistent economic hardships they continue to face. In contrast, camp refugees have shown noticeable improvements in livelihood resilience compared to last winter. The increase in UNHCR assistance transfer value and the introduction of an electricity subsidy may have contributed to this positive change.

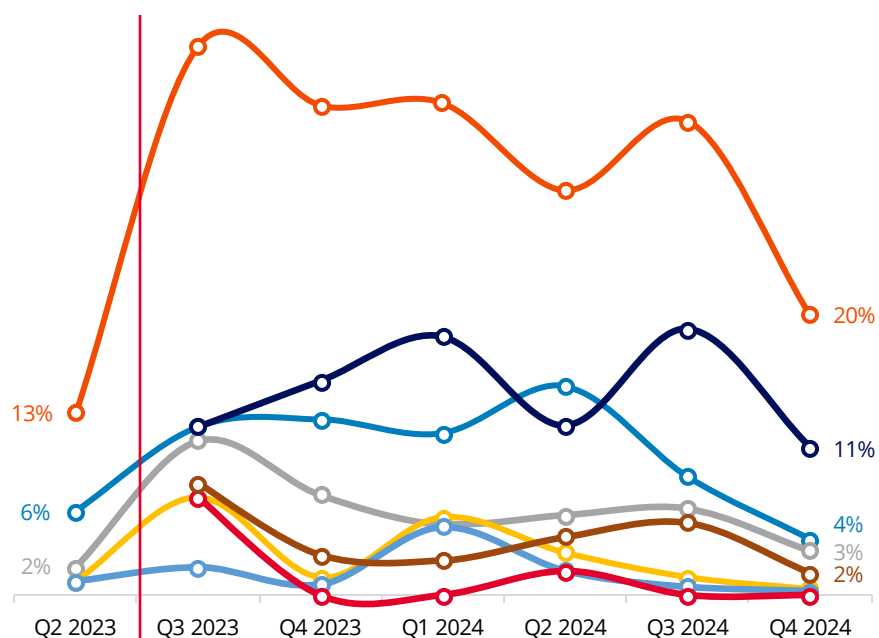


LIVELIHOOD COPING TO SUSTAIN THE FOOD SECURITY: REBOUND AMID CONTINUED CHALLENGES

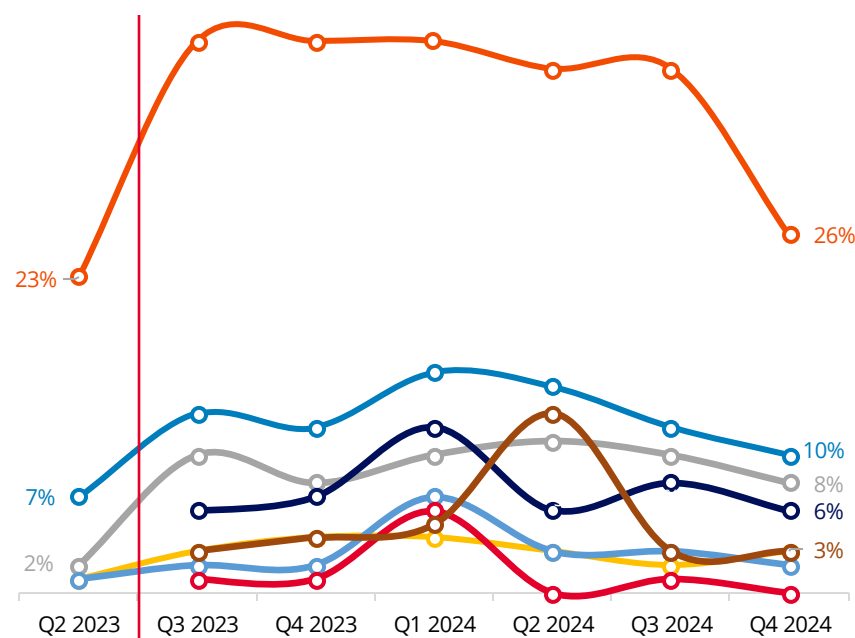
Compared to last quarter (Q3 2024) and same time last year (Q4 2024): Encouragingly, fewer households are adopting livelihood coping to make ends meet this quarter with a noticeable positive change first time since Q3 2023. Work related copings have particularly decreased with 20% in camps and 26% in host community compared to previous highs.

However, deeper challenges persist, with 3% of families turning to early child marriage due to economic stress and 2% resorting to begging among host community beneficiaries, underscoring the difficult trade-offs families continue to face in their daily lives.

Camp Beneficiaries



Host Communities Beneficiaries



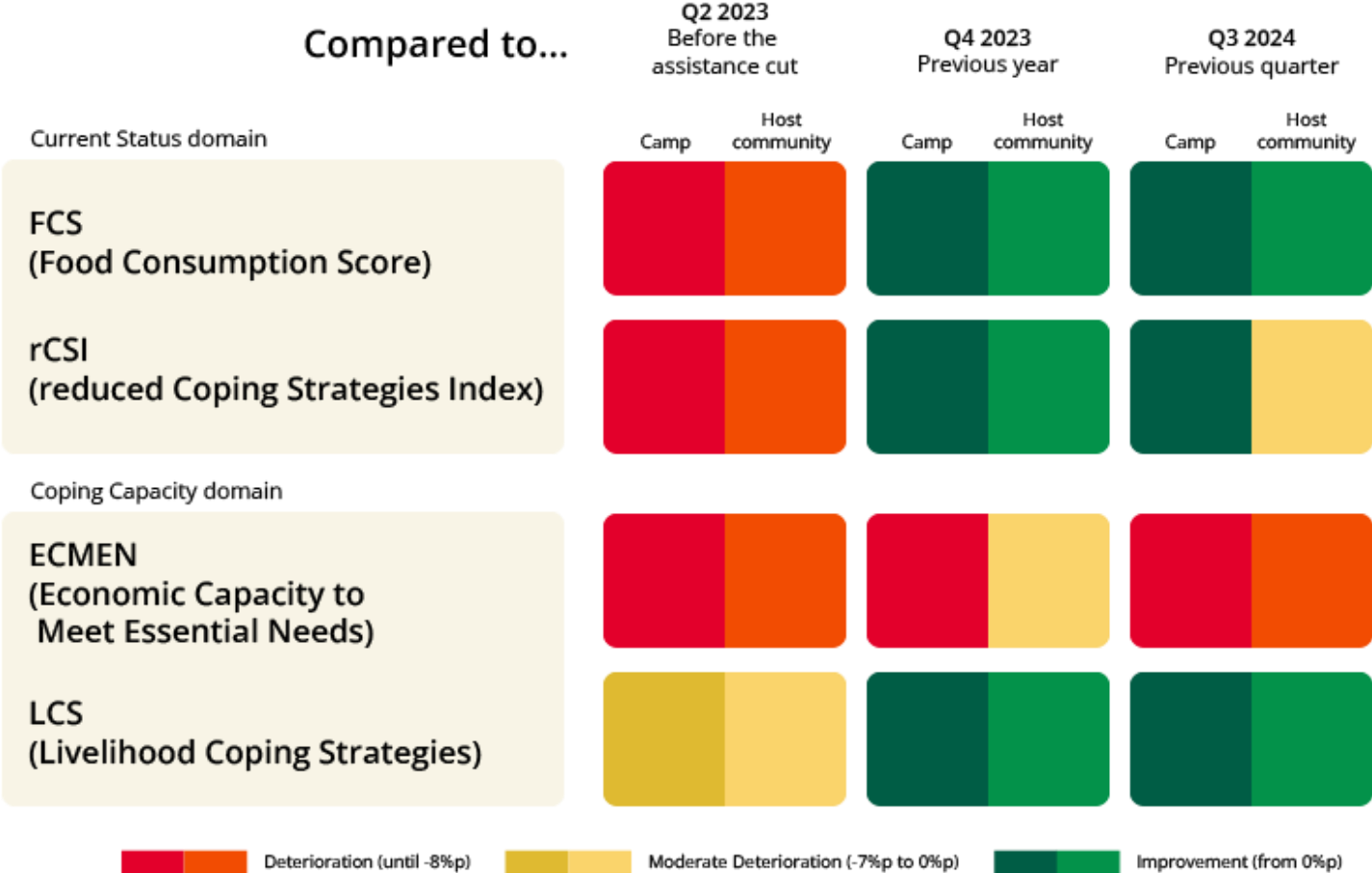
- Accepted jobs with unfair working conditions
- Sent children under age of 16 to work
- Sent household member to beg
- Left the family to live and work in other places/cities

- Withdrew children from school
- Early marriage of children under 18
- Resorted to illicit means, including theft
- Divorced/left the family to save cost

Compared to pre-ration cut & pre-targeting (Q2 2023): Although the adoption of coping strategies has not yet fully returned to pre-cut levels, the current quarter marks the closest point of progress so far. However, whether this indicates a longer-term or merely a temporary rebound driven by increased assistance from the UN and other NGOs remains to be closely monitored.

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A SUMMARY



Chapter 2

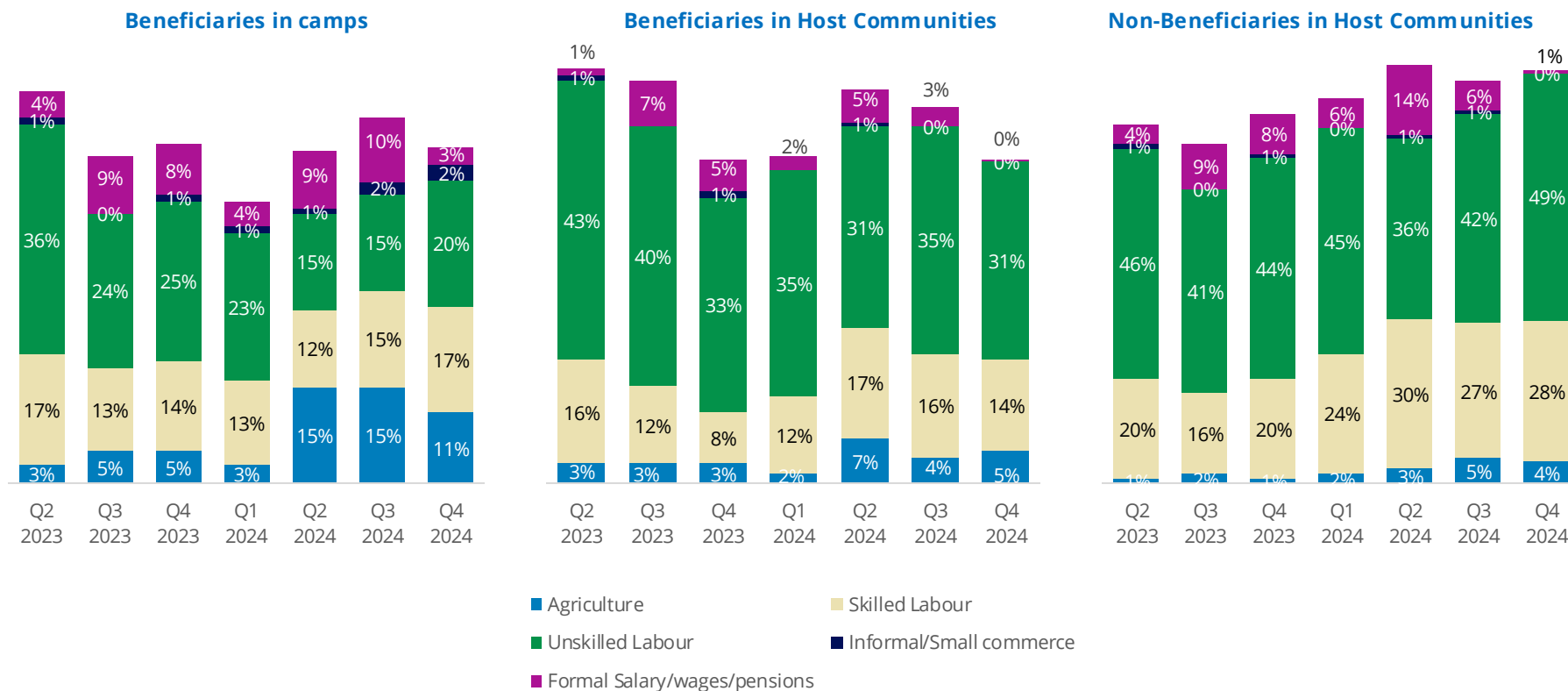
Insights into employment data

Section 1. KEY FINDINGS IN EMPLOYMENT COMPOSITION

First, host community beneficiaries show a greater reliance on unskilled labor, likely driven by broader access to informal job markets and casual work opportunities. Meanwhile, both beneficiaries in the host community and camps have seen a decline in unskilled labor, but the drop is more pronounced in camps, decreasing from 36% to 20%, compared to a smaller decline in host communities, from 43% to 31%.

Second, camp beneficiaries have demonstrated their ability to access skilled labor opportunities, with an increase from 15% in Q2 2024 to 17% in Q4 2024. In contrast, host community beneficiaries experienced a slight decline, dropping from 17% to 14% over the same period.

Third, camp beneficiaries experienced fluctuations in agricultural employment, settling at 11% in Q4 2024, whereas host community beneficiaries have a relatively lower yet stable rate at 5%.

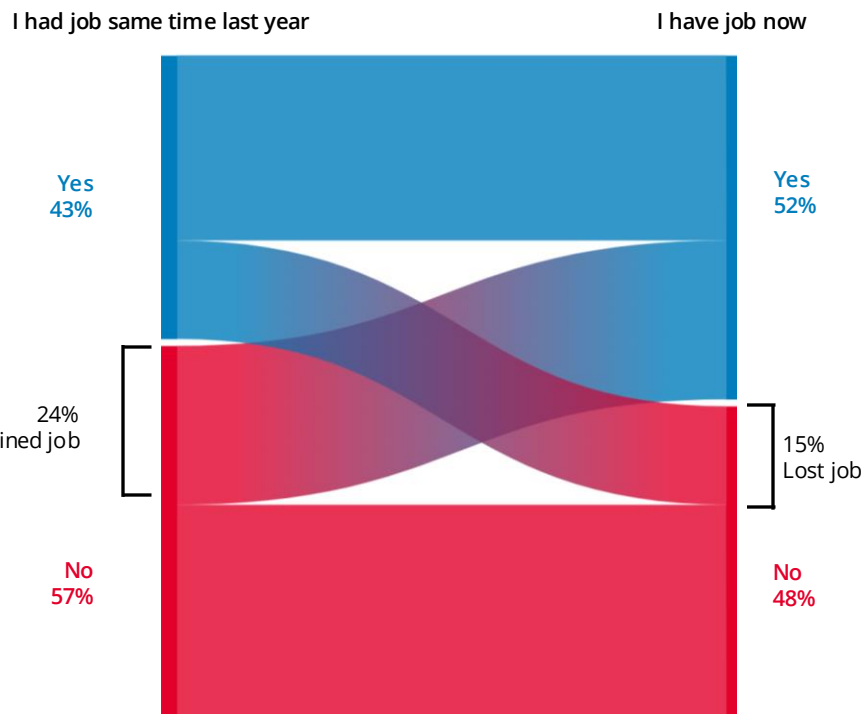


Section 2. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OVER PAST YEAR

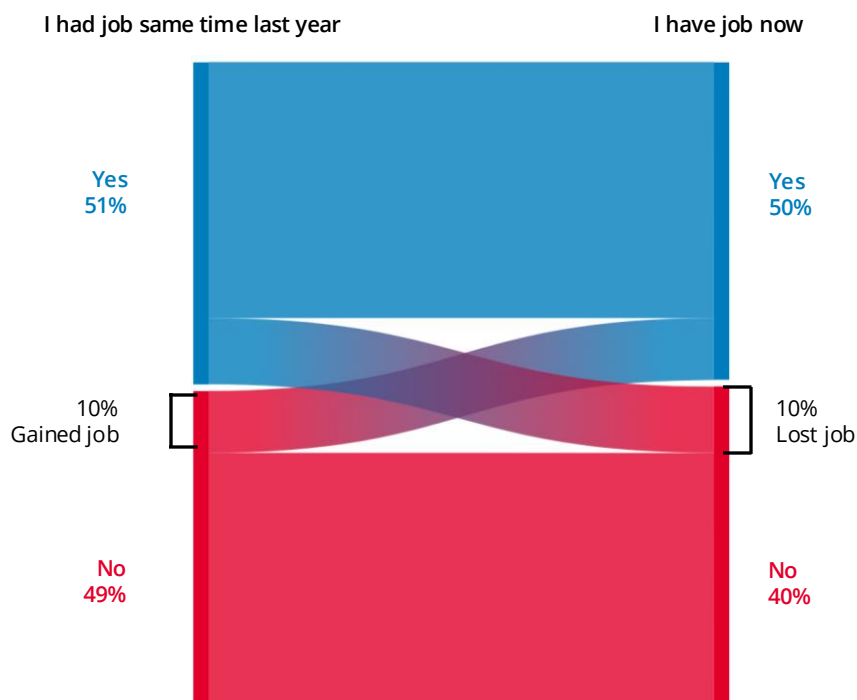
Compared to the same time last year, a higher proportion of beneficiaries in camps are now engaged in income-generating activities, while the share of those working in host communities has remained largely stable.

Similar to Q3, the lack of job stability is more felt among camp refugees but also tangibly observed among host community. 15% of beneficiary households with members who used to work same time last year in camps and 10% in host community can no longer procure a job this year, underlining the importance of targeted efforts to bridge the employment gap and ensure sustainable livelihood opportunities for those who are able and willing to participate in job market.

Beneficiaries in camps



Beneficiaries in Host Communities

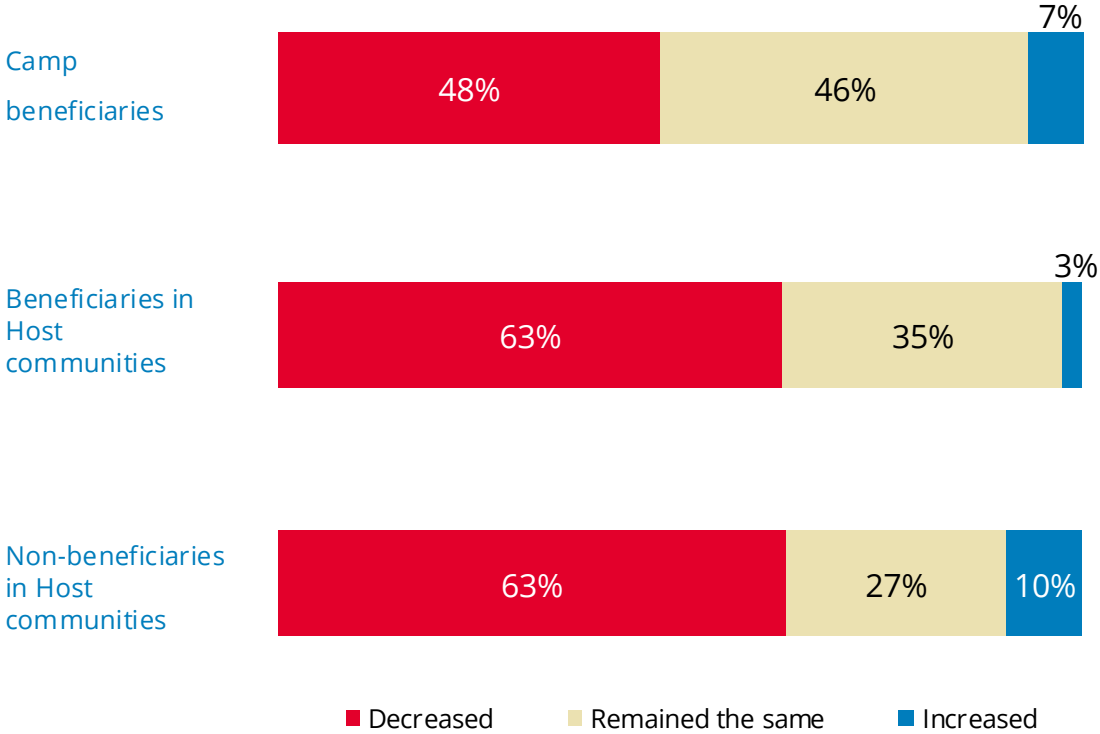


Section 2. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OVER PAST YEAR

Among those households who have worked both in Q4 this year and Q4 last year, host community beneficiaries have experienced more decreases in number of working days compared to camp beneficiaries.

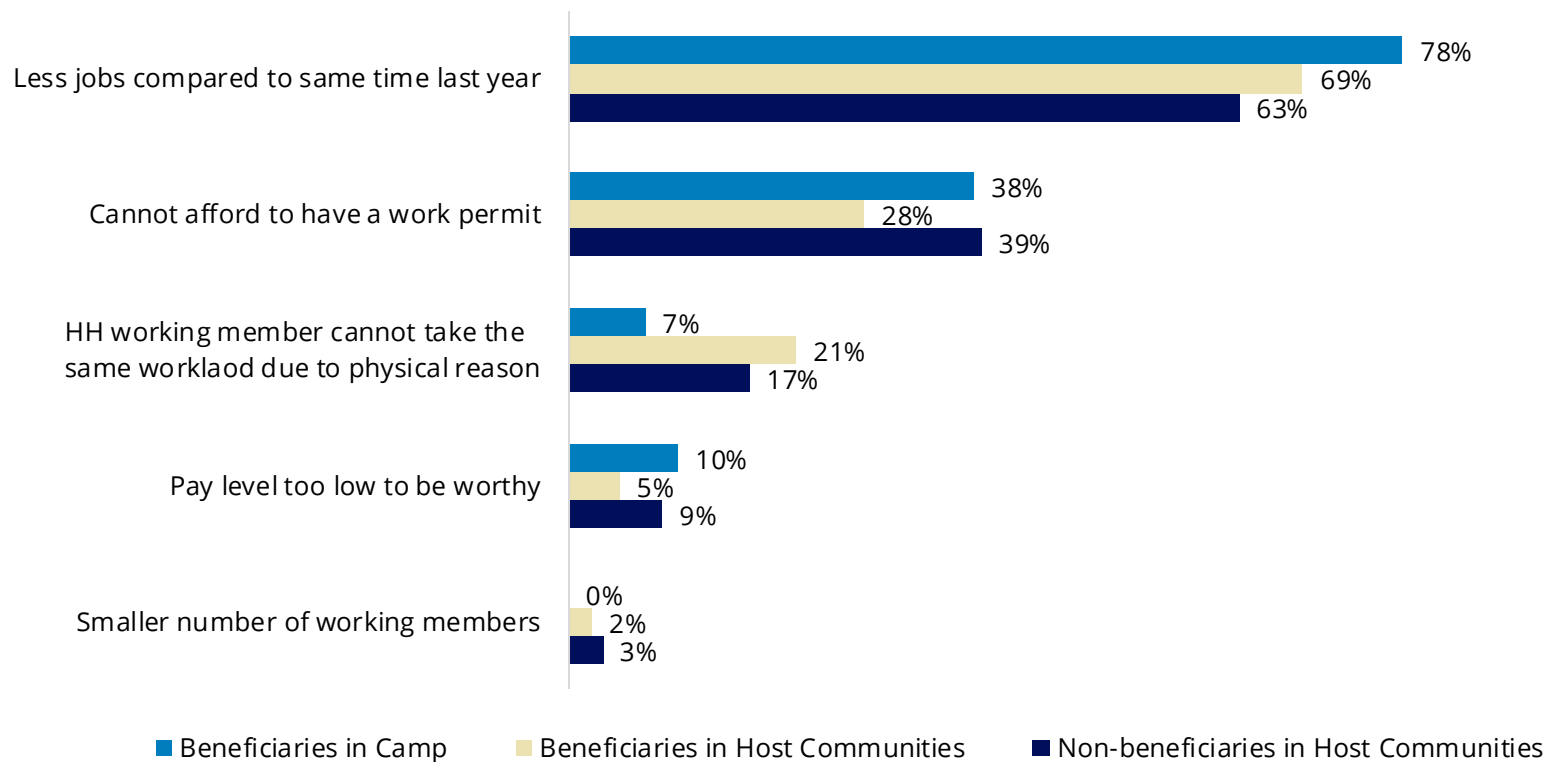
However, unlike Q3, this decline has not resulted in a significant drop in their average job income compared to the same period year (see slide 17).

% HHs working both Q4 2024 and Q4 2023, by change in number of working days over past year



Section 2. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OVER PAST YEAR

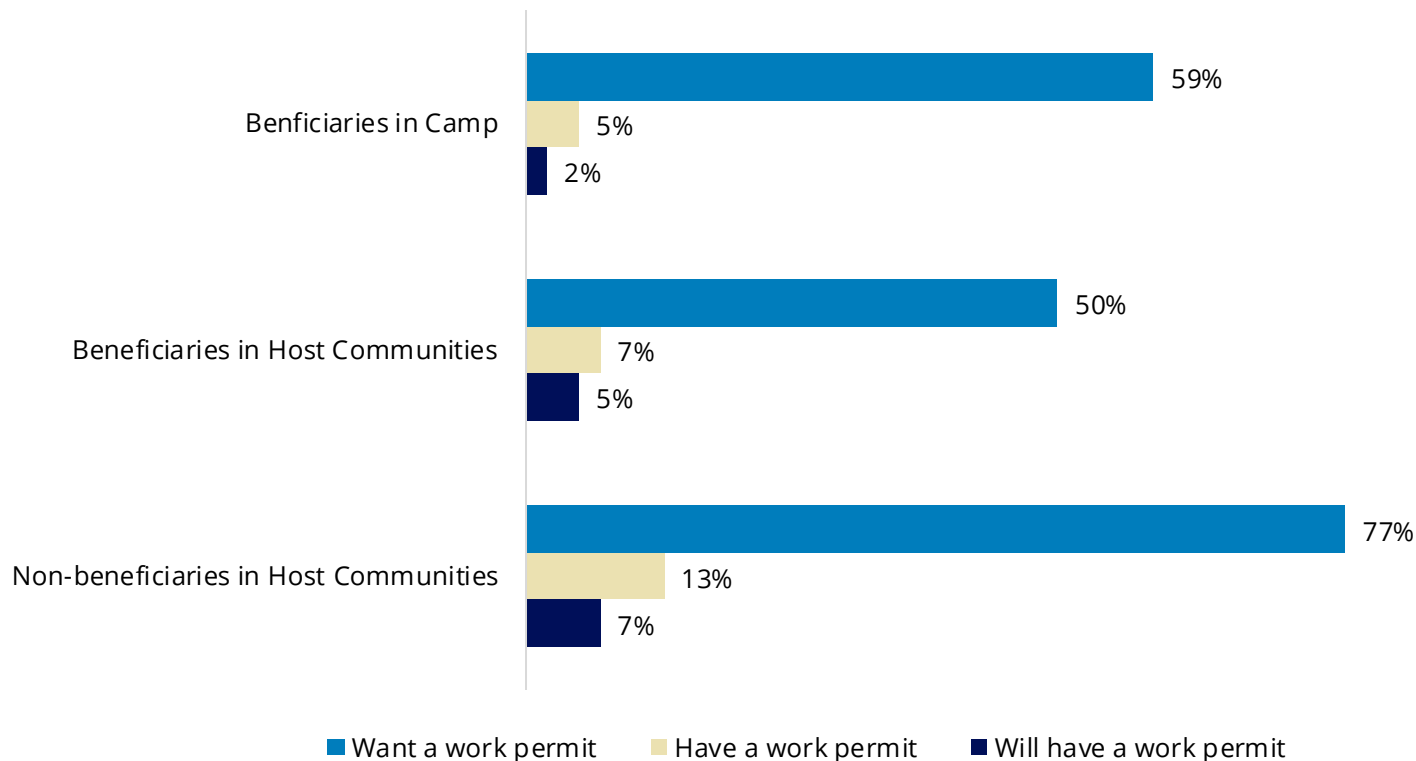
Among households with job incomes who reported working fewer days compared to the same time last year, **the primary reason cited was reduced job market opportunities, followed by the inability to afford a work permit.**



Section 3. WORK PERMIT

The proportion of refugee households working with a permit is minimal in both camps (5%) and host community (7%).

However, **it is noteworthy that 58% of households with members currently working without a permit in camps and 46% in host communities, expressed a willingness to obtain a work permit but cited financial constraints as the primary barrier.** This highlights refugees' desire for more stable and formal employment opportunities, despite the challenges of affordability.



Section 3. WORK PERMIT

When beneficiary households with employed members but no permits are asked about their interest in obtaining a permit, 27% of them in host communities express no interest, citing that their current jobs do not require one. In camps, this percentage is noticeably higher. This trend aligns with the nature of informal and ad-hoc jobs in which refugees are engaged.

However, **it is noteworthy that 61% of households with members currently working without a permit in camps and 69% in host communities, expressed a willingness to obtain a work permit but cited financial constraints as the primary barrier**. This highlights refugees' desire for more stable and formal employment opportunities, despite the challenges of affordability.



Beneficiaries in Camps

9% households with working members have at least 1 work permit



Beneficiaries in Host Communities

13% households with working members have at least 1 work permit



Non-beneficiaries in Host Communities

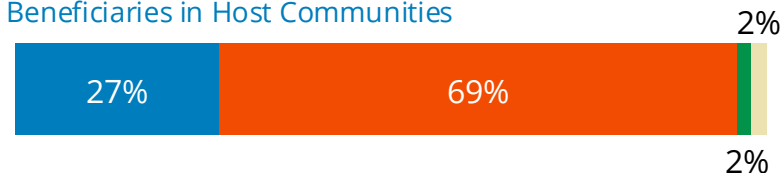
13% households with working members have at least 1 work permit

Among households who currently work without a permit, if they want a permit

Beneficiaries in Camp



Beneficiaries in Host Communities



Non-beneficiaries in Host Communities



- No, because current jobs don't require one
- Yes, they want to but they cannot afford them
- Yes, they want to and they will have one soon
- Yes, they want to if their working sector does require it

Section 3. WORK PERMIT

When beneficiary households with employed members and permits are asked about their interest in renewing the permit, in camps, only 42% of them intend to renew it upon expiration. In host communities, two-thirds have confirmed their intention to renew, while one-third are no longer capable or willing for continuing.

The new government policy, effective from November 2024, has introduced a financial challenge that is influencing beneficiaries' decision, with 53% of current permit holders in camps and 25% in host communities citing affordability concerns as a barrier to renewal.

Among households who currently work and hold a permit, if they want to renew it upon expiration

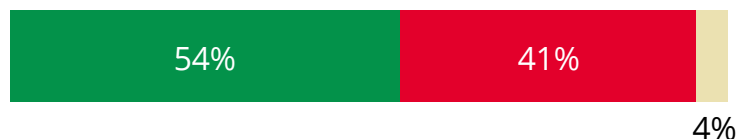
Beneficiaries in Camp



Beneficiaries in Host Communities



Non-beneficiaries in Host Communities



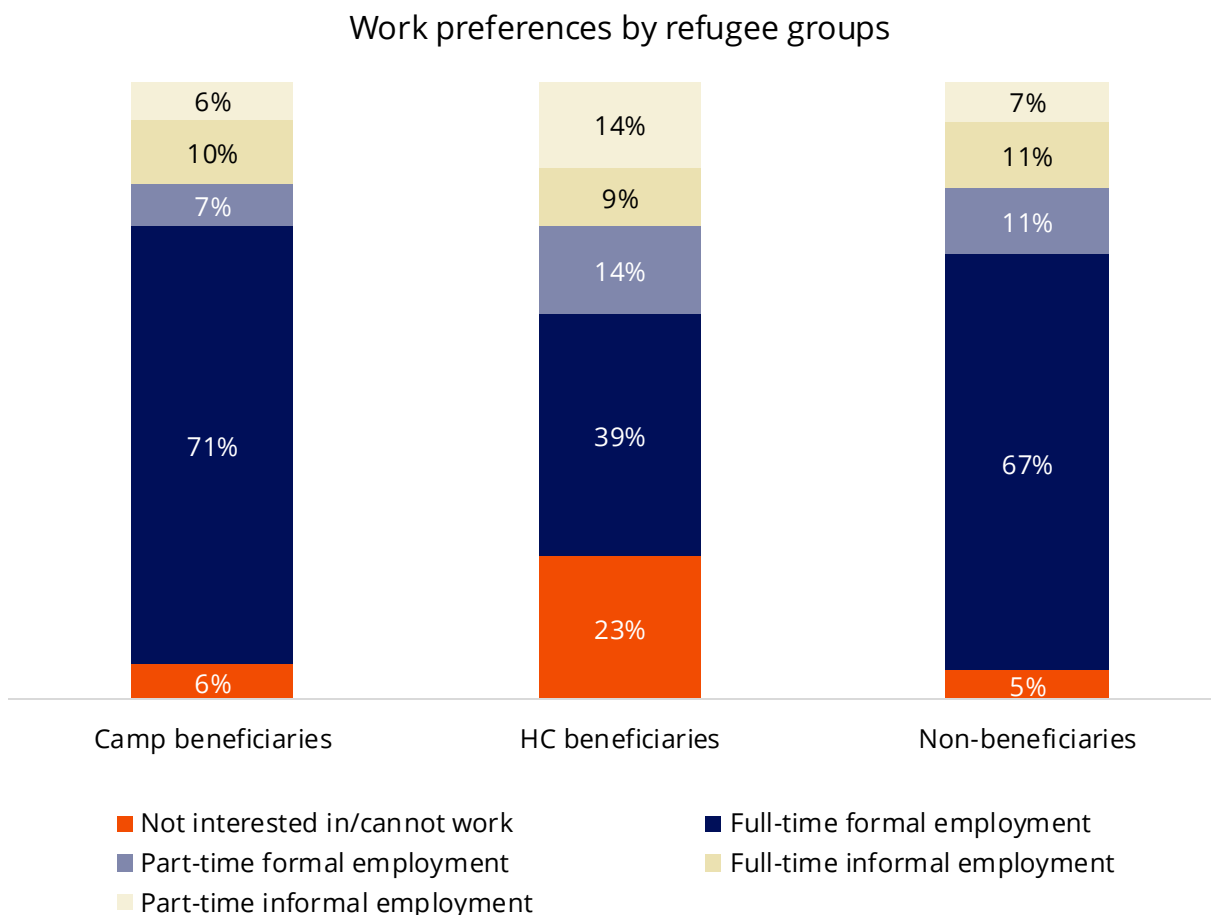
- Yes, they will renew the permit
- No, they can no longer afford them
- No, the current work permit was not helpful

Section 4. WORK PREFERENCE

The analysis highlights distinct employment attitudes, with camp beneficiaries demonstrating greater willingness to work, whereas refugees overall lean towards stability and formality in employment.

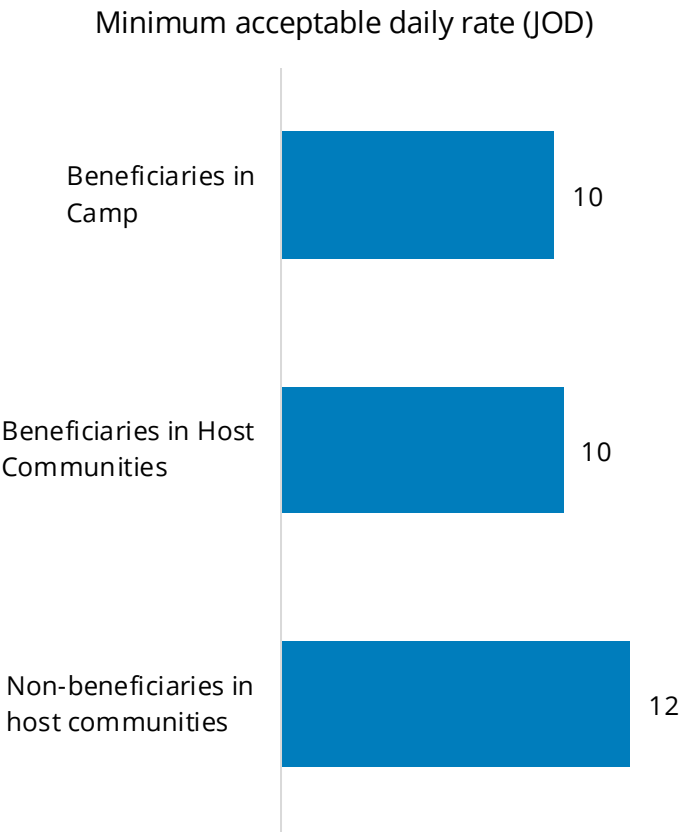
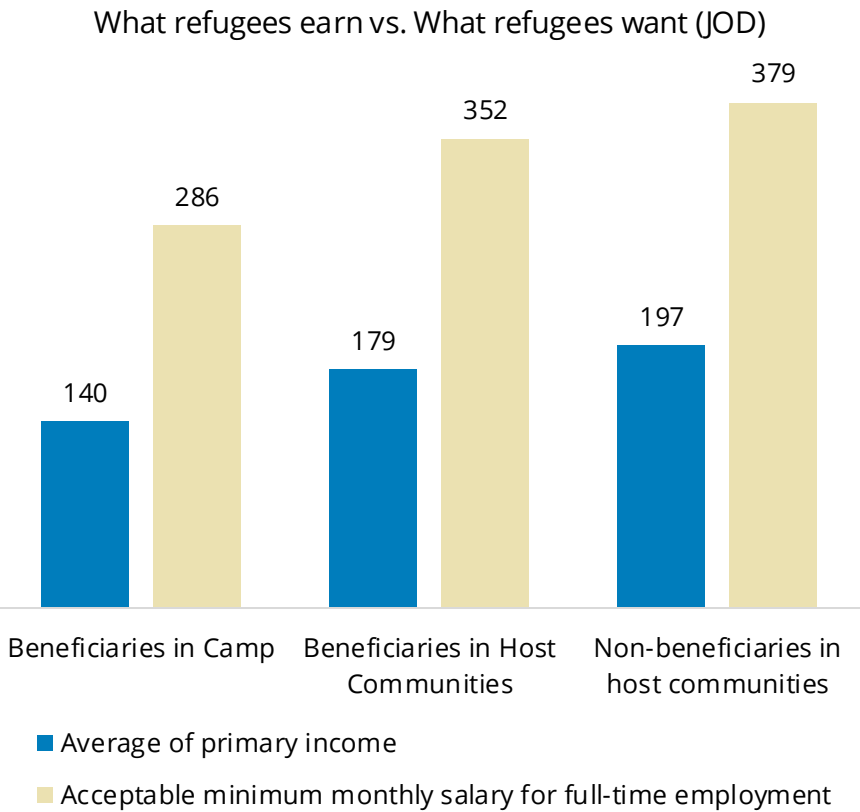
Only 6% of households as such in camps indicate no interest or ability to work while more than 20% of the host community beneficiaries have shown preference for not working.

Across all population groups, full-time formal employment, offering stability and financial security, remains the most preferred option. However, as a second choice, camp beneficiaries lean towards part-time informal jobs, whereas host community beneficiaries show a preference for part-time formal employment.



Section 4. WORK PREFERENCE

When asked the minimum acceptable monthly salary for a full-time job, refugees' answers are almost double their current primary income, reflecting their aspirations for financial stability and the perceived inadequacy of their existing earnings to meet household needs.



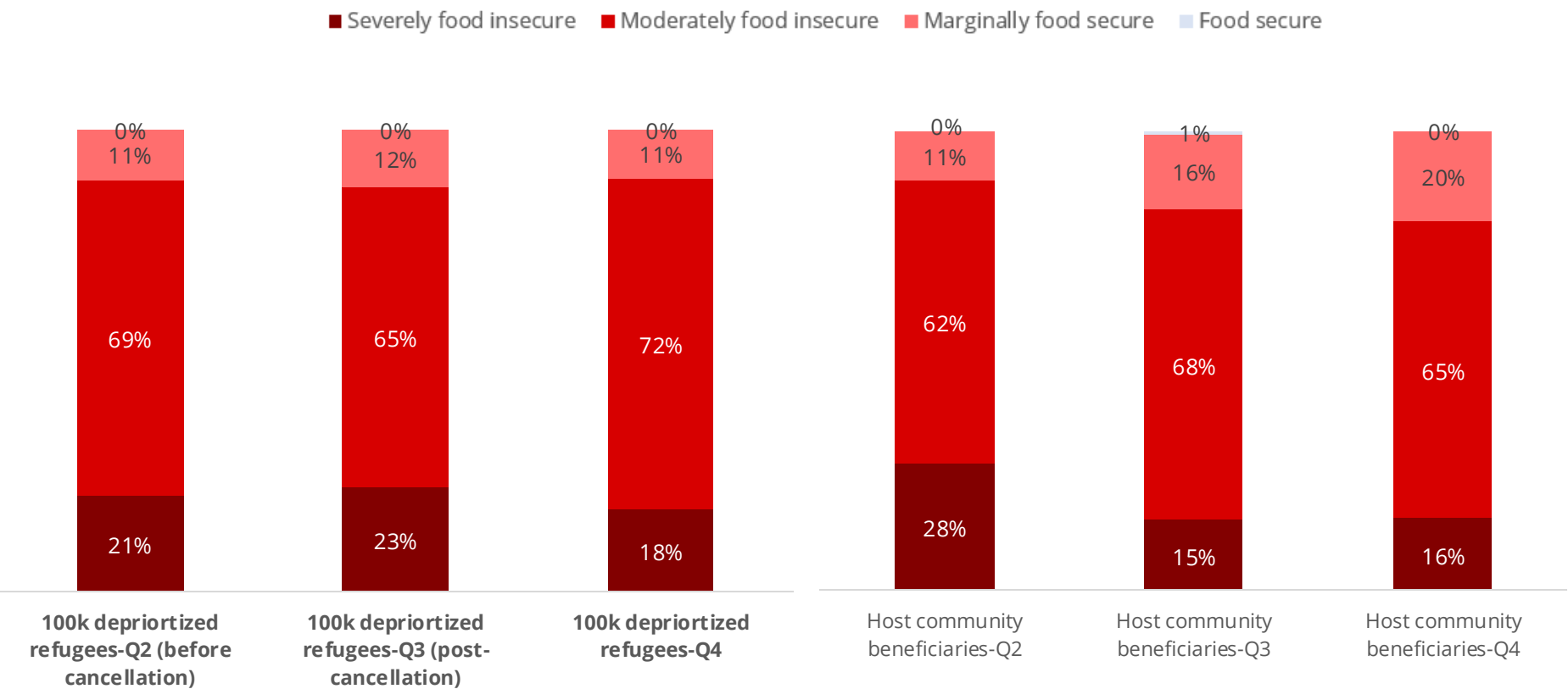
Chapter 3

Spotlight on the 100,000 Recently
Discontinued Beneficiaries

SECTION 1. OVERALL FOOD SECURITY STATUS: SLIGHT IMPROVEMENT 6 MONTHS POST-CANCELLATION

No noticeable deterioration in overall food security status is observed among the recently cancelled beneficiaries since July. Instead, the proportion of those who are severely food insecure has declined in the past 6 months.

However, it is important to note that the percentage of marginally food secure population is noticeably less than the current beneficiaries.



SECTION 1. OVERALL FOOD SECURITY STATUS: SLIGHT IMPROVEMENT 6 MONTHS POST-CANCELLATION

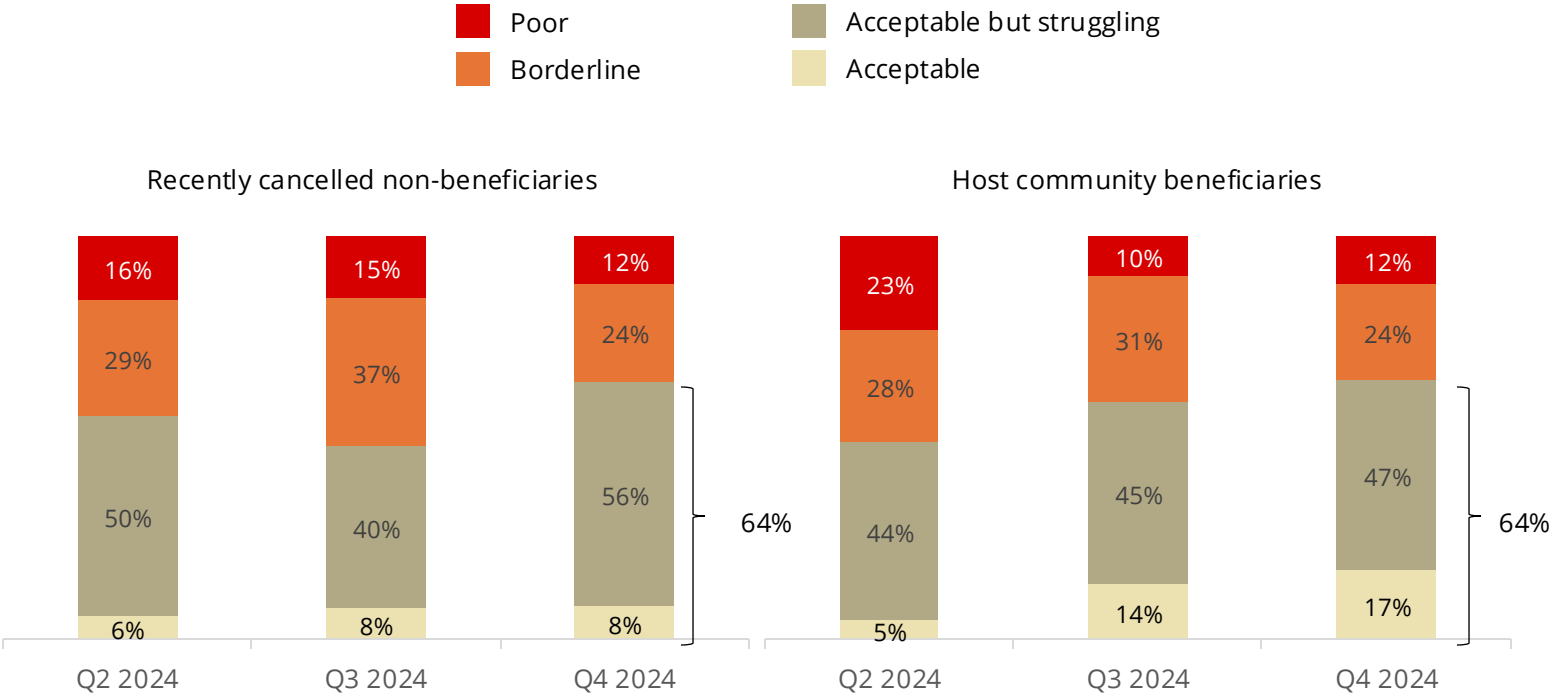
Till Q4 2024, there is no significant difference in food security levels between economically active and inactive areas.



SECTION 2. FOOD CONSUMPTION

By Q4, there is a noticeable improvement in household food access among the recently discontinued refugees. The proportion of those with borderline food consumption has declined, while the percentage of households with acceptable food consumption has risen to levels comparable to current WFP beneficiaries (64%).

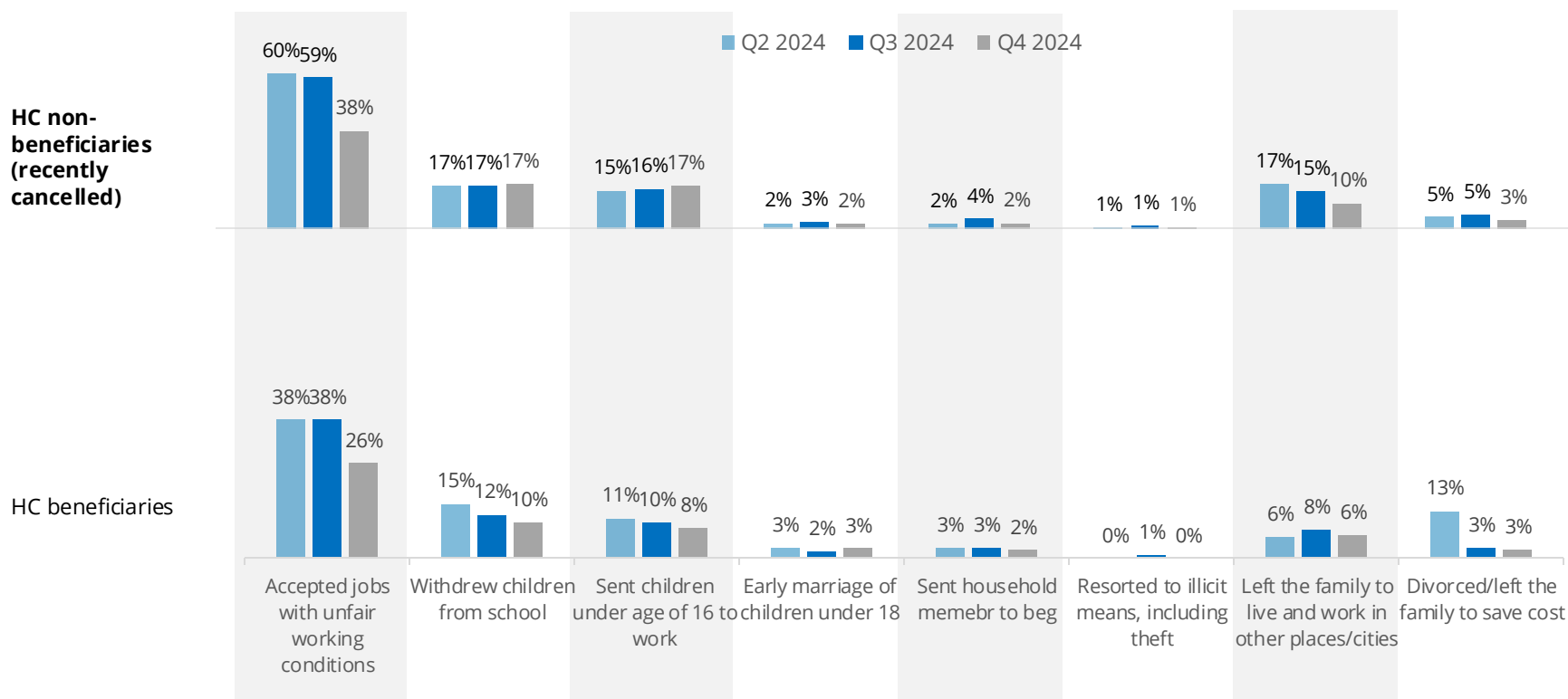
While a relatively smaller proportion (8%) of recently discontinued households can maintain acceptable food consumption without difficulty, overall food consumption levels have not shown significant deterioration.



SECTION 3. LIVELIHOOD COPING

Despite the loss of WFP assistance, the recently cancelled households didn't further harm their welfare, dignity or ability to cope compared to Q2 2024, when they were assisted.

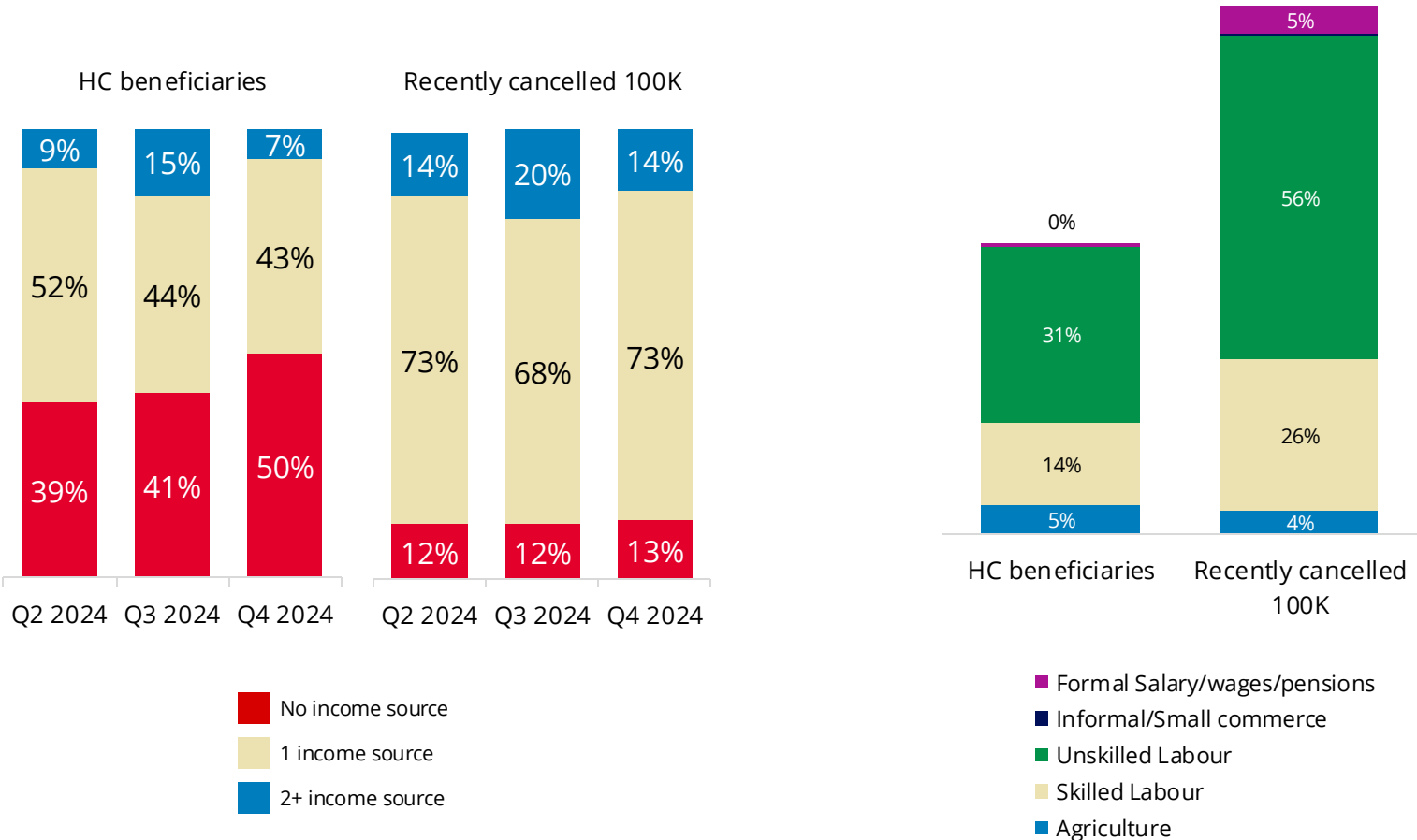
When compared to current WFP beneficiaries, the proportion of households who have accepted jobs with unfair condition, sent children under 16 to work and withdrew children from school are higher.



SECTION 4. PARTICIPATION IN JOB MARKET

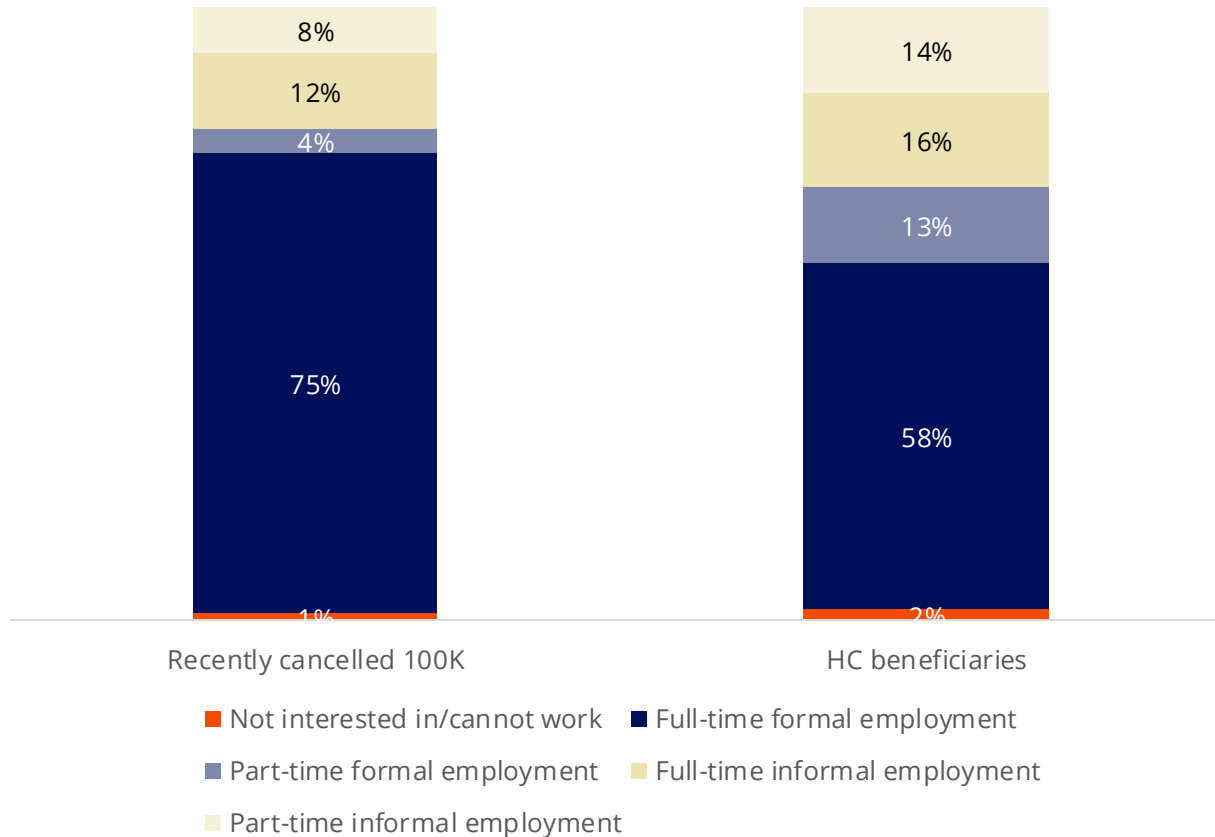
Compared to the host community beneficiaries, **the recently deprioritized refugees were more integrated in the job market**, shown by the significantly larger portion of households having 1 or 2 income sources.

The employment structure of recently discontinued refugees closely mirrors that of current WFP beneficiaries, with unskilled and skilled labor being the primary sources of income.



SECTION 4. PARTICIPATION IN JOB MARKET

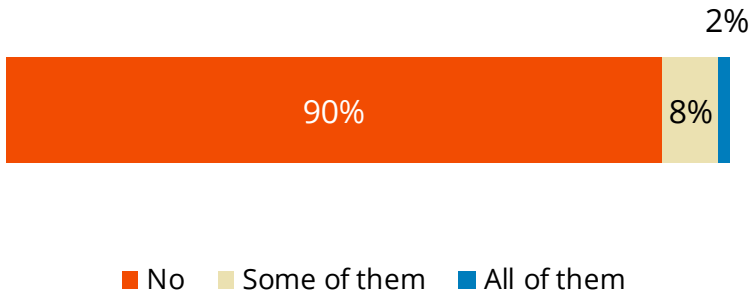
Among households with members who are currently working, the recently discontinued beneficiaries exhibit a stronger preference for full-time formal employment compared to current WFP beneficiaries. In contrast, 30% of households with working members among the current WFP beneficiaries express a preference for informal employment, whether full-time or part-time.



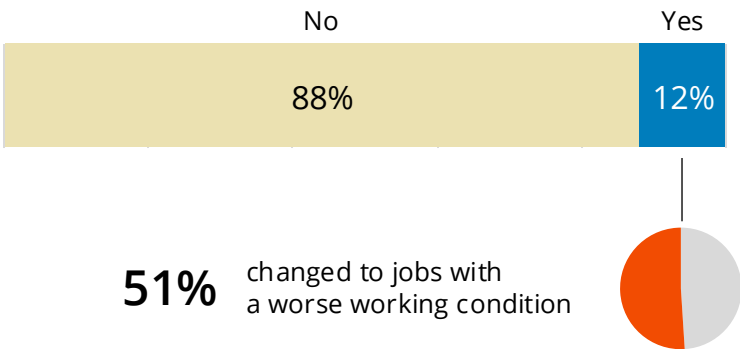
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Do household working members have a work permit?

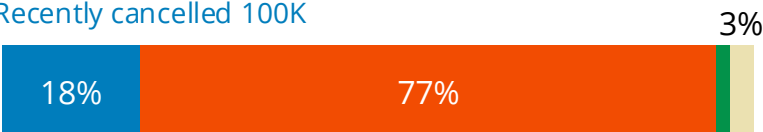


Change of job since July 2024 among the recently cancelled 100K



Do household working members want a work permit?

Recently cancelled 100K



Beneficiaries in Host Communities

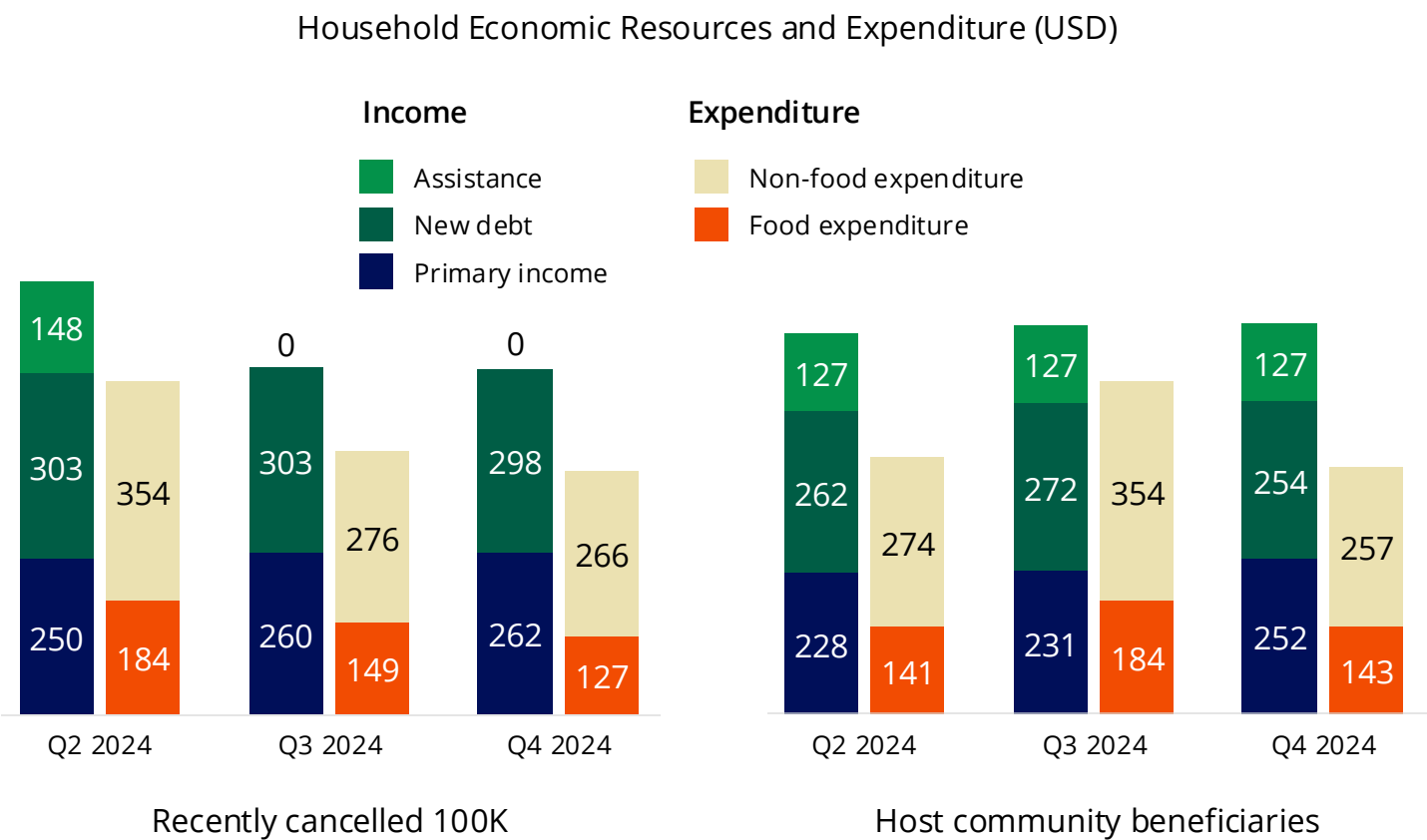


- No, because current jobs don't require one
- Yes, they want to but they cannot afford them
- Yes, they want to and they will have one soon
- Yes, they want to if their working sector does require it

SECTION 5. HOUSEHOLD ECONOMICS

Similar to Q3, despite the absence of direct assistance, discontinued households are maintaining comparable expenditure patterns, primarily through stable job income and ability to borrow.

However, this financial equilibrium presents a potential long-term risk. Without a significant and sustained increase in job income, the ability of these households to repay their accumulated debt may weaken over time. This could gradually erode their livelihood resilience, leading to greater impact.





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