

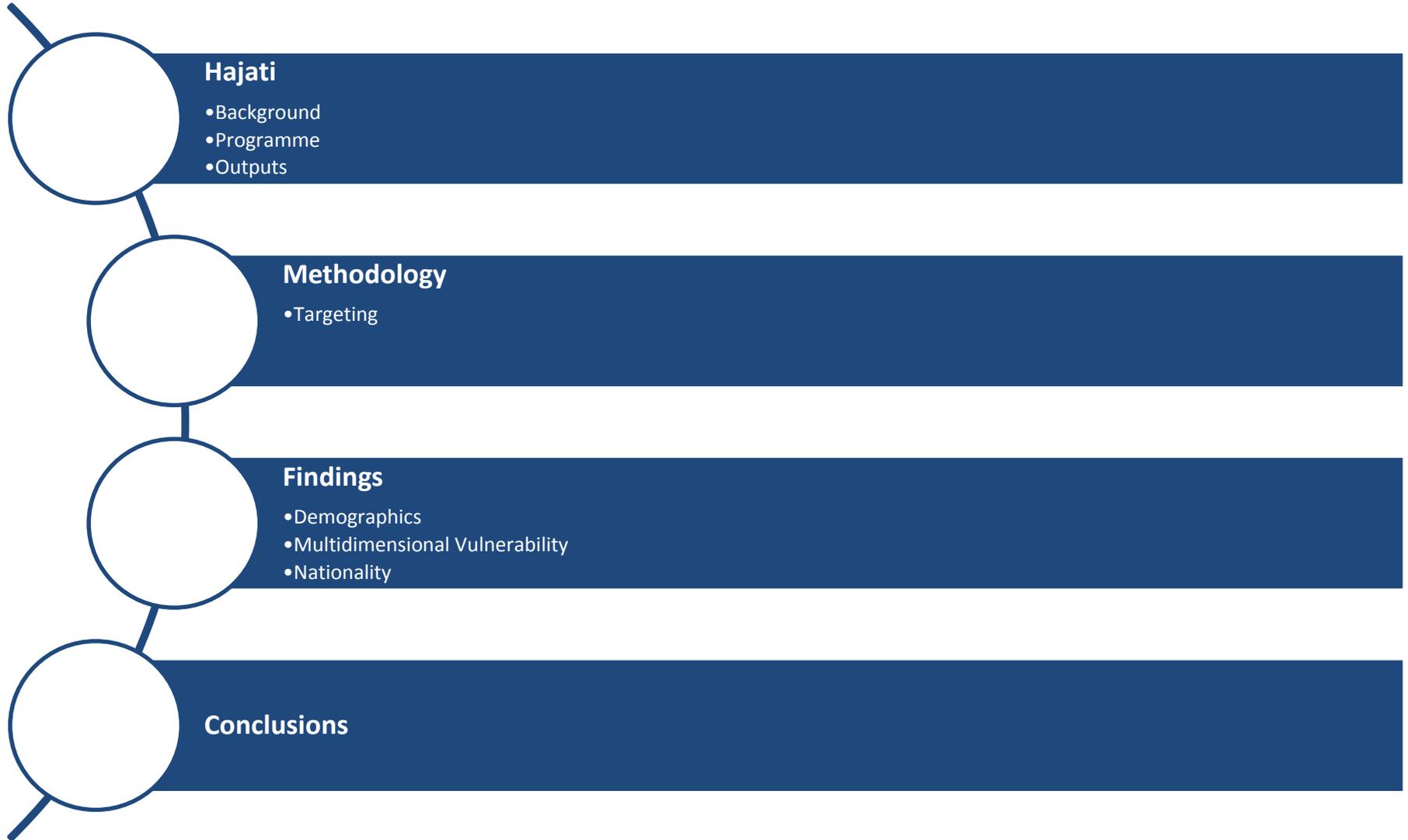


2 April 2018

“My Needs, Our Future” Hajati Baseline Report

unicef  | for every child

Agenda



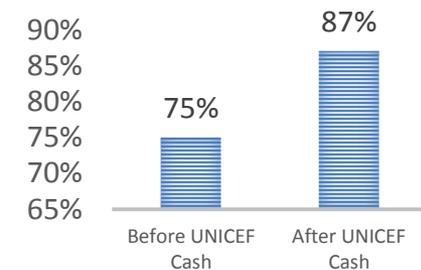
Integrated Social Protection Programme For All Children In Jordan

- Child Cash Grant (CCG) Experience 2015-2017

CHILD'S PERFORMANCE IN SCHOOL ACCORDING TO PARENTS AFTER UNICEF CASH

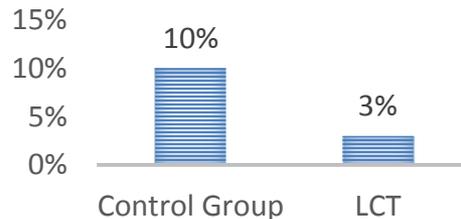


CHILDREN EVER ENROLLED



- Global and Regional Evidence [Morocco](#); [Turkey](#); [Lebanon](#); [Caribbean](#);

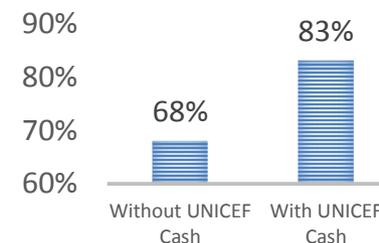
DROP OUT RATE



- Overseas Development Institute (ODI) - Independent Monitoring Report Recommendations:

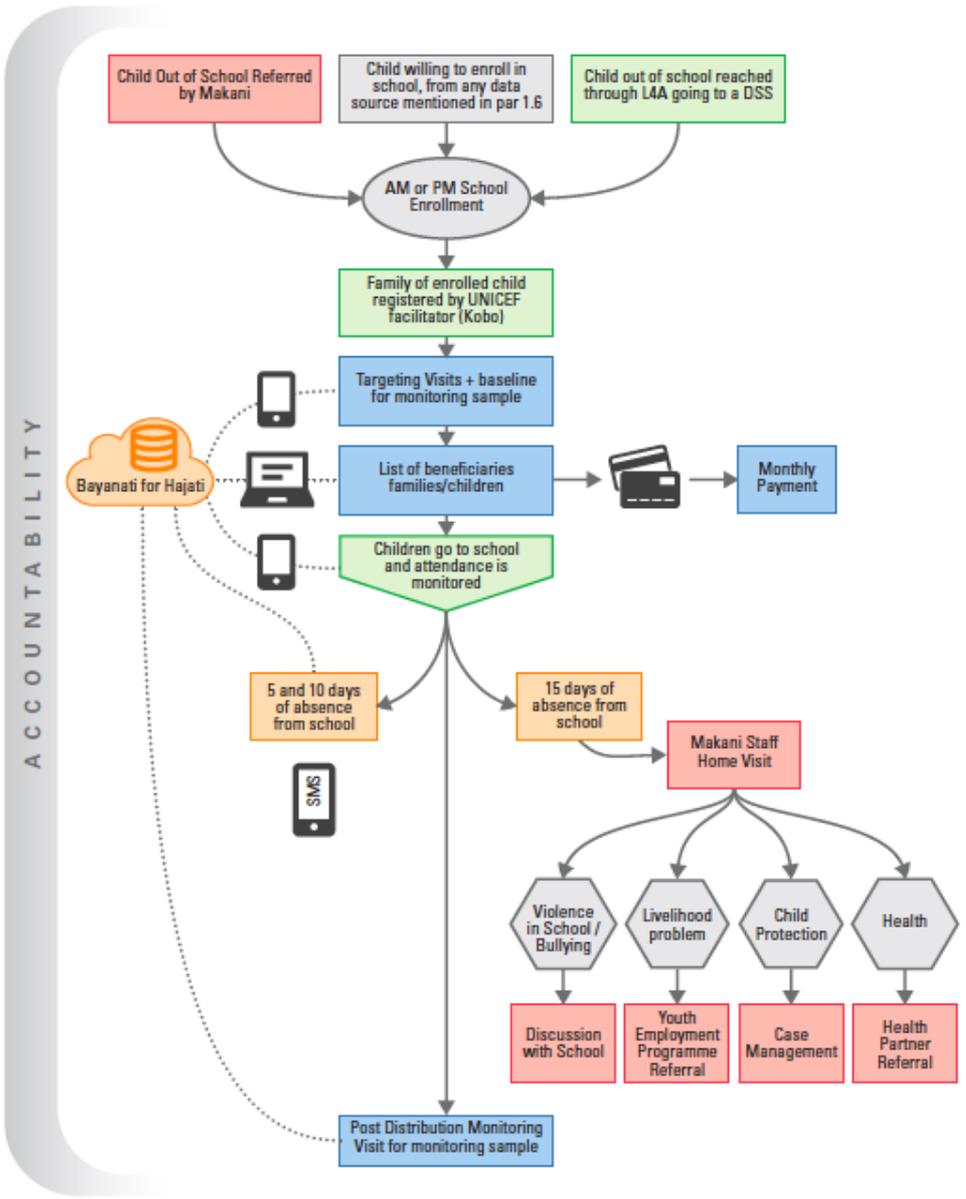
- Scale up UNICEF CCG with cash+ components
- Introduce behavior changing activities
- Scale up home visits, case management and accountability aspects
- Bring together Syrian and Jordanian Children

LIKELIHOOD OF SPENDING ON EDUCATION

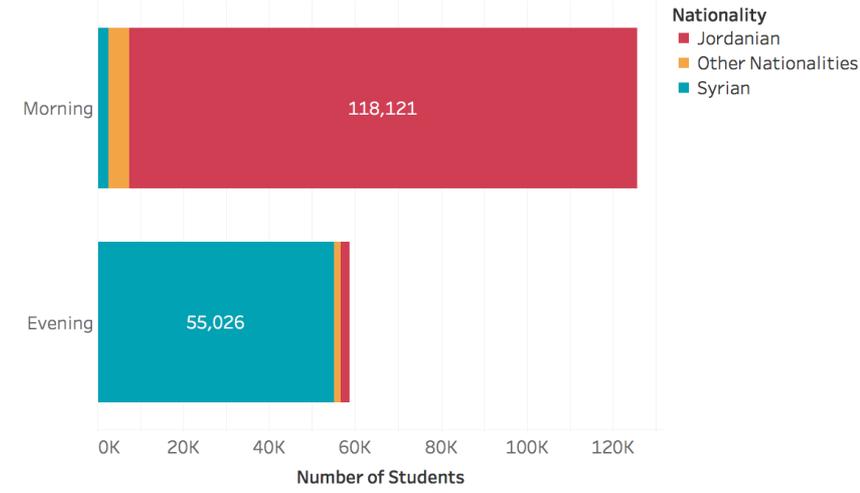


Programme

Integrated Social Protection Programme For All Children In Jordan



All Students Attending Double Shift Schools by Shift and Nationality



Outputs

Integrated Social Protection Programme For All Children In Jordan

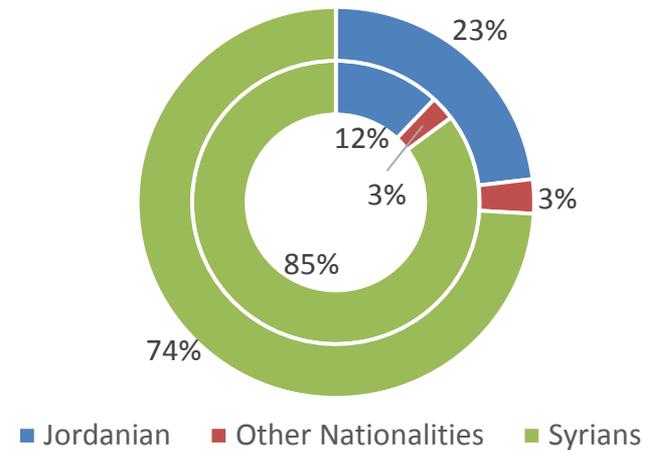


38,311 households reached with door to door survey

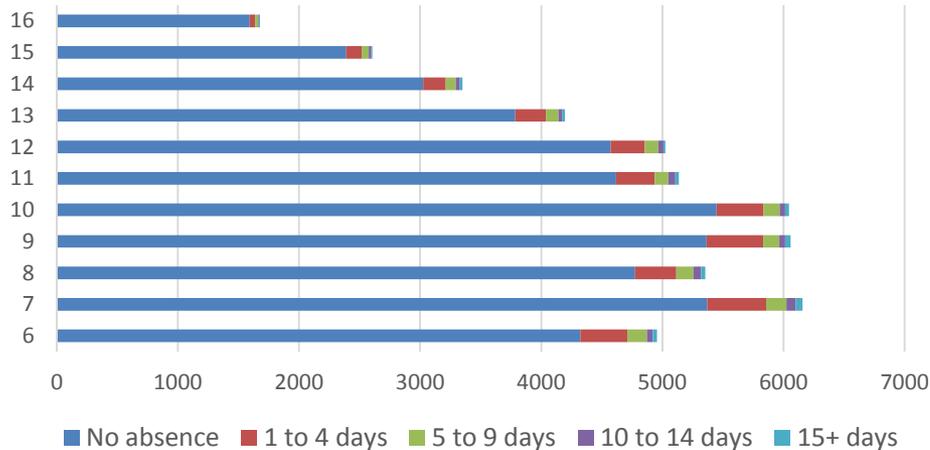


55,616 Children from **20,533 households** benefiting from 20 JOD/month/child of which at least **3,241** were OOSC last year

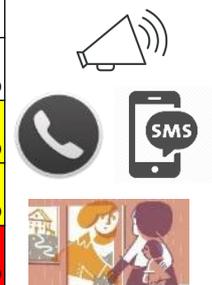
Percentage Surveyed vs Percentage Eligible



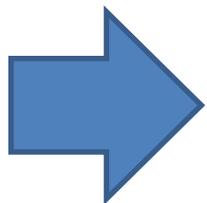
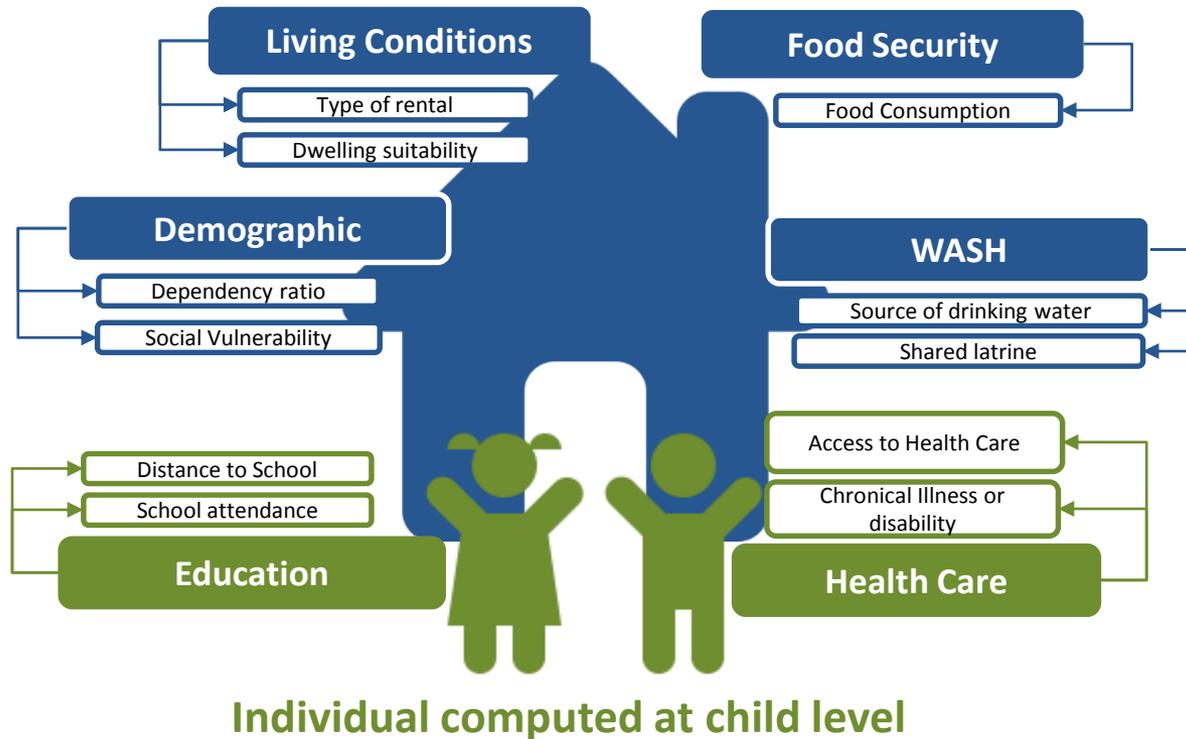
Days of Absence by Age (to December 2017)



Number of Children by Days of Absence		
1 to 4 days	3284	16.75%
5 to 9 days	1236	6.30%
10 to 14 days	474	2.42%
15+ days	304	1.55%



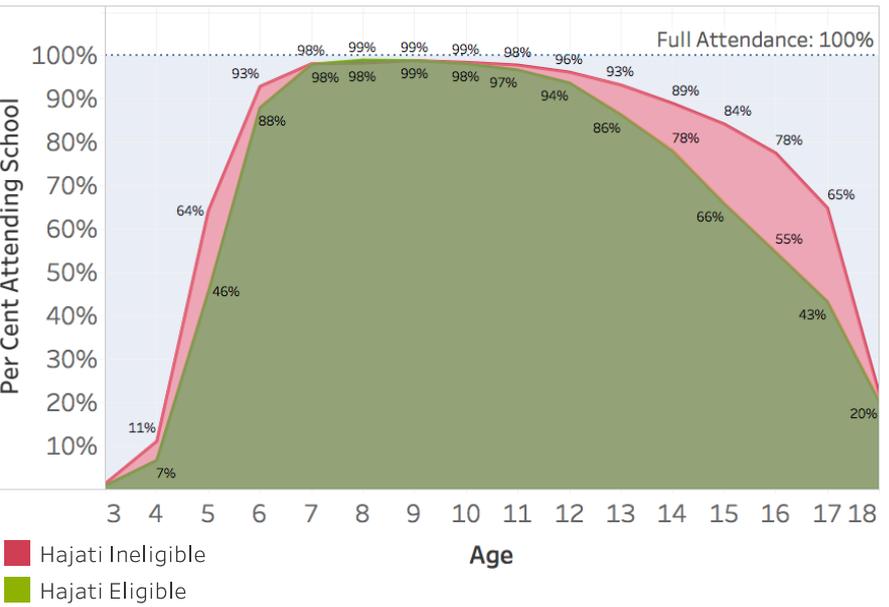
Household Computed Indicators



Each household is assigned points on 11 indicators with the rule that the least vulnerable condition is assigned the highest points

Education

Attendance Levels of Eligible vs Ineligible Children, by Age



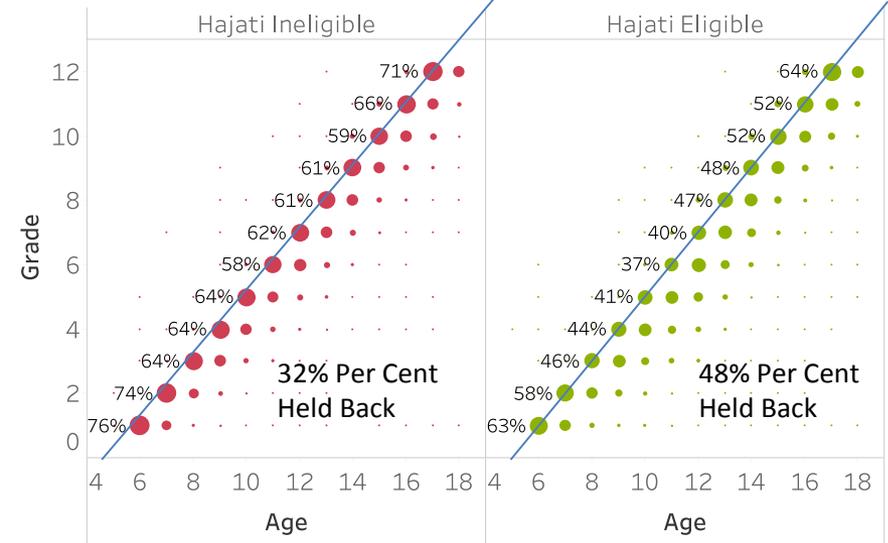
Attendance Drop-Off

- From Age 11 onwards, attendance rate declines much faster among Eligible Students
- Due to child labour, especially in upper age ranges; safety concerns; perception of school, distance
- If Hajati manages to raise enrolment level to the same level of ineligible families, an additional **3,495 children** would be back to school; represented by the pink area
- Up to an additional **8,241 children** can be expected back in school if Hajati overperforms into the blue area

Grade Retention

- Graph plots age against grade level
- Overlaid lines indicate correct ideal grade
- Eligible students are more likely to be held back
- Due to missing school because of crisis and having to repeat grades due to excessive absence

Percentage of Students at any Given Age by Grade of School Attended and Hajati Eligibility





Early Marriage

2.69 per cent of 15 to 20 year old beneficiaries are married compared to 1.51 per cent of non-beneficiaries.

Early Marriage among Girls

- Almost all of the 301 early married girls are Syrians. The baseline shows that Jordanians are 10.48 per cent more likely to express strong sentiments against child marriage
- There exists some evidence that girls use education as a way of preventing themselves from early marriage or future home confinement
- The Hajati programme seeks to reinforce and incentivize education as the optimal alternative for child welfare



Child Labour

8.47 per cent of 13-16 Syrian boys are working full or part time compared to 1.52 per cent of Jordanian.

13-16	Eligible		Ineligible	
	M	F	M	F
Child Labour	54	4	53	4
Jordanian	54	4	53	4
Non Jord.	1291	112	284	14

Child Labour among Boys

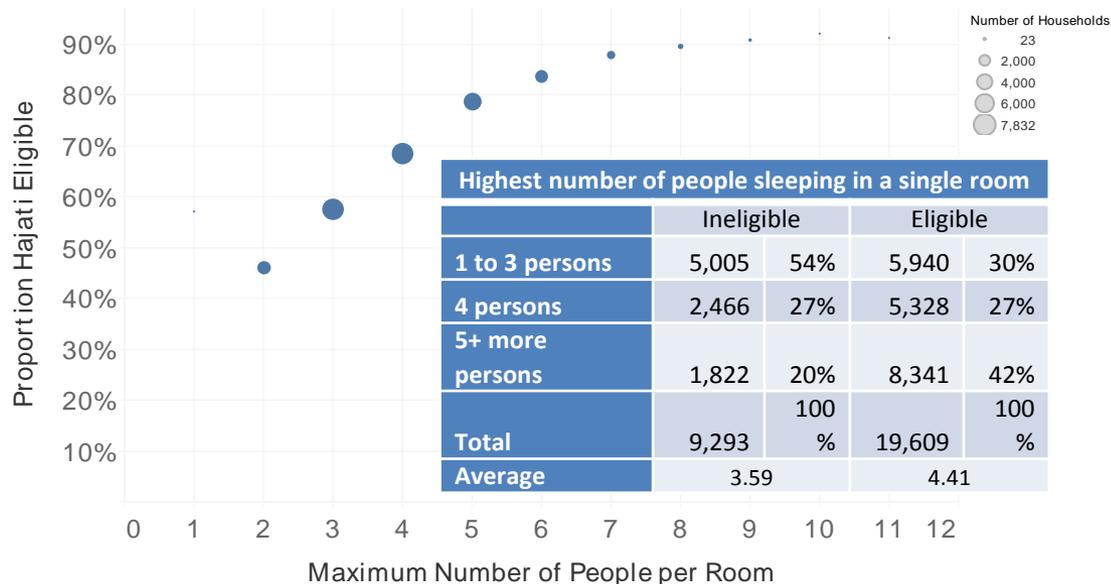
- 65.24 per cent of Jordanians strongly disagreed that children should leave school for work whereas only 32.02 per cent of the Syrian population had strong feelings against it
- The added incentive provided by Hajati reduces situations where extra labour would be required by children.

Dwelling and WASH

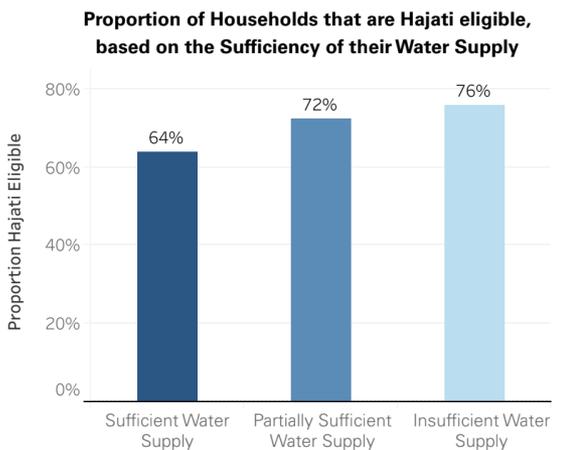
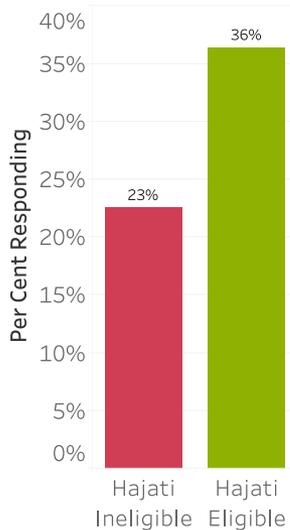
Higher Dwelling Density

- Eligible families twice as likely to have 5+ people per room (42 vs 20%)
- As number of people per room rises, so does Hajati Eligibility
- Tied to inadequacy of affordable dwellings to accommodate refugees and non-home owners

Proportion Hajati Eligible by Number of People Sleeping in a Single Room



Drinking Water has Odor, Color, or Taste



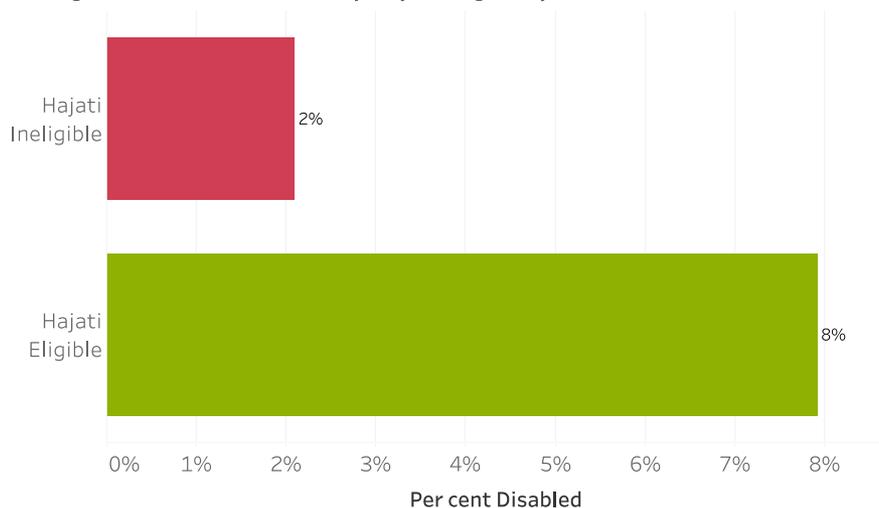
Water Quality and Quantity Issues

- 1.5x as likely to have poor drinking water
- 12% more likely to be eligible if water supply is insufficient
- Lack of storage and No Supply of Water were the most cited reasons of water shortages

Disability and Health



Percentage of Disabled Children, by Hajati Eligibility



Higher Disability Rate among Children

- Eligible children are 4 times as likely to be disabled
- More likely to have communication disabilities than adults
- Education is more difficult for this population but especially necessary to overcome communication and concentration disabilities

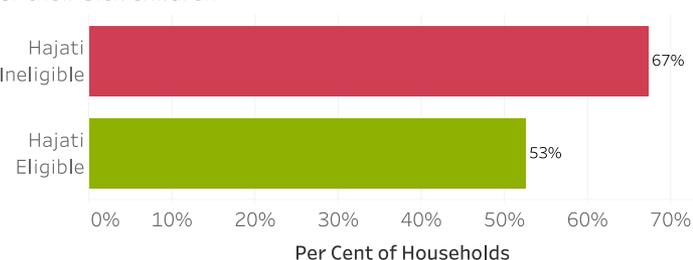
More Sickness and Less Access to Healthcare

- 80% of Eligible households had at least one of their children suffering from mild to extreme fever or cough in the two weeks preceding the survey
- Eligible households were 14% less likely to be able to access medicine prescribed for their sick child
- The lack of access to healthcare perpetuates increased sickness

Respiratory Illnesses among Children

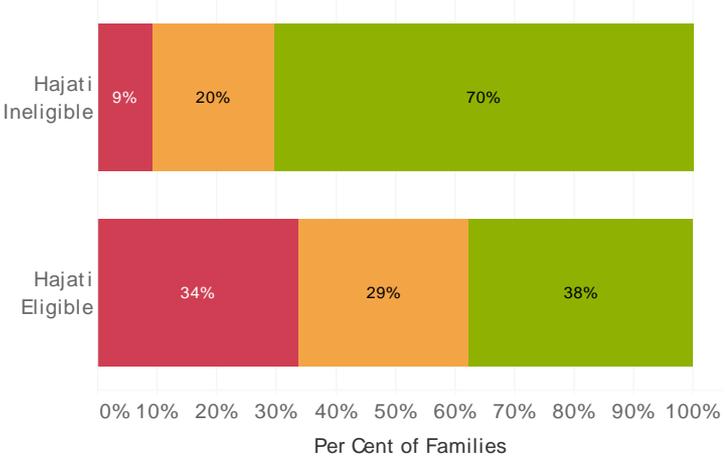


Percentage of Households that Could Access Prescribed Medication for their Sick Children



Food Consumption

Percentage of Households in each Food Consumption Category, by Hajati Eligibility



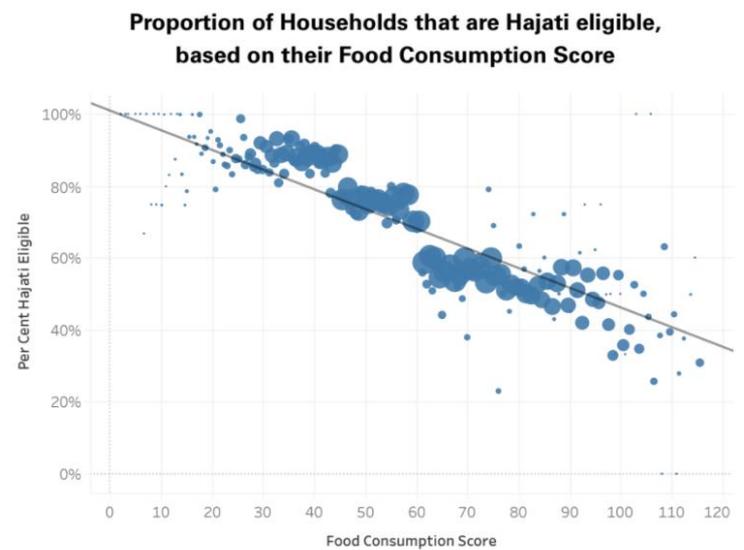
FCS Group
 Acceptable
 Borderline
 Poor

'Poor' Food Consumption Score Rating

- 34% of Eligible population has poor FCS rating
- The Food Consumption Score is a score calculated using the frequency of consumption of different food groups consumed by a household during the 7 days leading up to the survey

Food Consumption Score Breakdown

- Graph plots each FCS versus the average Hajati Eligibility of families receiving that score
- Size of points represents number of households with that point score
- As Food Consumption Score Increases, Eligibility decreases, because households with higher FCS are less vulnerable



Multi-Dimensional Vulnerability

Hajati

Methodology

Findings

Conclusion

School Attendance

- Much more likely to drop out from age 11 onwards
- **48%** of attending students are held back by at least a year



Child Protection

- **1.8x** as likely for young women to be married early
- Much more likely for boys under 16 to be working



Living Situation and WASH

- **2/5** have 5 or more people living in a single room
- **1.5x** as likely to experience water quality issues



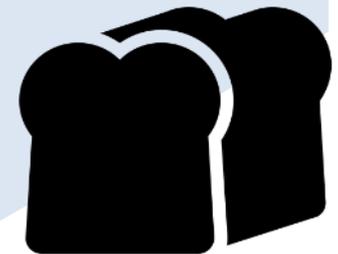
Disability and Health

- **4x** as likely for children to be disabled
- **80%** of households have at least one child with respiratory illness



Food Consumption Score

- **34%** of population with poor FCS rating
- **3.5x** as likely to have 'poor' FCS rating





Syrian

- 1. **Residency:** Largely Composed of Refugees
- 2. **Living Situation:** Rent rather than own residence, with many living in Informal Tented Settlements
- 3. **Income:** Greater access to UN Assistance
- 4. **Vulnerability:** Most Vulnerable by Targeting Methodology

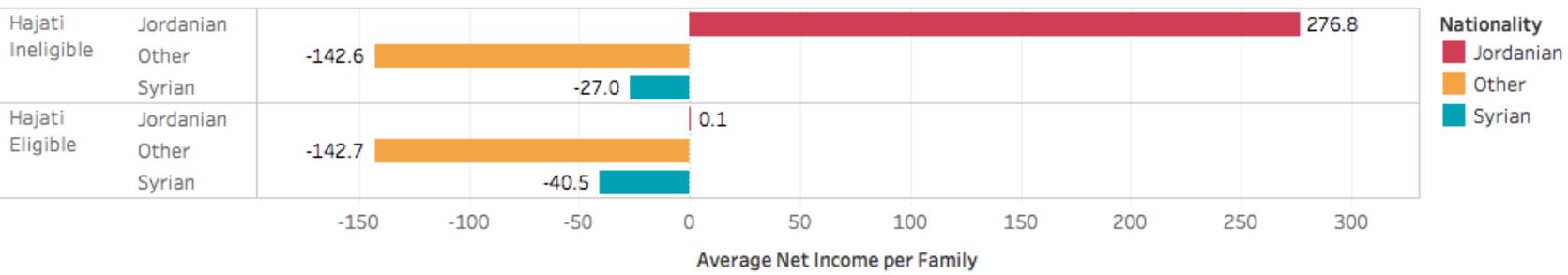
Jordanian

- 1. **Residency:** Have Jordanian Citizenship and Residency
- 2. **Living Situation:** Own place of residence
- 3. **Income:** Greater access to loans
- 4. **Vulnerability:** Least Vulnerable by Targeting Methodology

Other Nationalities

- 1. **Residency:** Largely Composed of Migrants
- 2. **Living Situation:** More likely to live for free in exchange for labour
- 3. **Income:** Least Access to UN Assistance and Loans
- 4. **Vulnerability:** 2nd Most Vulnerable Group by Targeting Methodology

Average Monthly Net Income per Family, by Nationality and Hajati Eligibility



Syrians are the most vulnerable, but have more access to UN Assistance than other nationalities. Hajati Eligible households on average have lower net income and are more vulnerable across targeting metrics.

Effective Methodology

- The child-focused **targeting methodology effectively ranks** households by **vulnerability**
- In particular, it targets those exposed most to the **risk of school drop-out**

Broad Vulnerable Population

- **Refugees** are more exposed to vulnerability compared to Jordanians
- While sustained investment is justified for refugees, **other nationalities** should be considered and **Jordanians** living in comparable situations must be assisted to avoid further social capital erosion

Next Steps

- Hajati's way forward is to continue throughout the rest of the school year if funds allow
- The first monitoring results will be presented by May 2018 and an Impact Evaluation is planned for the coming year



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