



List of annexes

Effects of the UNHCR and UNICEF cash assistance for Syrian refugees in host communities in Jordan

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Annex 1: A review on the effectiveness of the Jordan Compact: 1 year and 5 months on

The Jordan Compact was formally launched as part of the London conference on Syrian refugees, held on 4 February 2016. It stipulated that Jordan would receive £1.6 bn in foreign assistance and investment in return for offering up to 200,000 work permits to Syrian refugees in the next three years. It would also establish five new Special Economic Zones (SEZs), in which refugees would be employed alongside Jordanian nationals. The Compact also included reforms designed to simplify work permit and business formalisation processes, expand access to the EU market, and open up economic activity in refugee camps, as well as specific investments in infrastructure projects (IRC, 2017).

One and a half year on, Jordan is reported to have secured \$923.6 m in funding, including \$147 m in World Bank loans and a December 2016 cash payment from the United States of close to half a billion dollars (Williams, 2017). But what effects has the agreement had on the ground?

As at May 2017, 48,026 work permits for Syrian workers had been approved by the Ministry of Labour (Ministry of Labour, 2017). Yet Syrian refugees are still not able to work in certain sectors or professions¹ to protect the local labour force (ibid.), leaving many skilled and educated refugees to seek work as unskilled workers on a one-year working permit (Hertanti and Ceresna-Chaturvedi, 2012; EU, 2017; IRC, 2017; Williams, 2017; Jordan Response Platform, 2016; Luck, 2016; Reznick, 2016; Ministry of Labour, pers. comm, 2017). Furthermore, the Jordan INGO Forum (a network of 51 international NGOs responding to the Syrian crisis in Jordan) published the Work Permit Maze, which maps the labyrinth of steps refugees must take to regularise their employment (Jordan INGO Forum, 2016).

As part of the Jordan Compact, the EU agreed to waive taxes and quotas and to revise rules of origins to receive products created by Syrian refugees in Jordan (Luck, 2016). As part of the agreement, Jordan, through private investors, would look at setting up 18 SEZs to produce goods to send to EU markets. Businesses located in these zones would employ Syrians as 15% of their workforce in the first two years, and 25% thereafter (EU, 2016). However, it appears to have been challenging to integrate refugees in SEZs for various reasons. First, businesses that have tried to hire Syrians in larger numbers – for example, within the garment industry² – have found that take-up has been poor (Al Jazeera, 2016). A garment manufacturing business owner explained to IRIN news agency, for example, that: *‘more needs to be done by NGOs to help recruit refugees and convince them they won’t lose benefits or refugee claimant status by working legally’*. He also cited other issues, like the location of most SEZs (which are far from the cities, camps and villages where most refugees live) – a problem compounded by Jordan’s crippling lack of public transportation (Williams, 2017).

Additionally, even if all promises made within the Compact were to be delivered, the International Rescue Committee (IRC, 2017) also notes that the evidence on progress on its key components is mixed, and therefore it is unclear whether and to what extent the changes will lead to improvements for Syrian refugees on the ground. Evidence from SEZs in Asia, for example, shows that labour rights have been able to be compromised, resulting in extremely low wages, forced overtime and different forms of abuse (Hertanti and Ceresna-Chaturvedi, 2012).

¹ Medical professions, engineering professions, administrative and accounting professions, clerical work including typing and secretarial work, switchboards, telephones and connection works, warehouse works, sales works, hairdressing, decoration, teaching, fuel selling, electricity works, mechanical and car repairs, driving, guards and servants, and building servants and doormen.

² Currently, the garment manufacturing industry, which accounts for around 20% of Jordan’s gross domestic product, hires large numbers of foreign workers (mainly Asian and mainly female) to work in SEZs around the country (Williams, 2017; ILO, 2013).

Annex 2: Further details on methodology and characteristics of the samples

1.1. Overview of quantitative and qualitative data collection process

Quantitative instrument, data collection, management and quality control

Quantitative data collection took place between December 2016 and March 2017. The ODI team developed the survey instrument keeping in mind the study objectives; the instrument also included questions from household questionnaires that have been previously used by members of the team for the evaluation of other cash transfer (CT) programmes in analogous contexts, from internationally known instruments (e.g. the WHO Quality of life (QoL) questionnaire), and from the vulnerability assessment and monitoring tools routinely used by UNICEF and UNHCR. The instrument also included some questions developed by the team specifically to explore some of the indicators identified in the monitoring frames of UNICEF and UNHCR. The instrument was shared with UNICEF and UNHCR and with international experts who provided valuable feedback.

Field piloting was conducted in December 2016 with 40 households and resulted in further modifications to the survey instrument. The final instruments incorporated questions on: family profile and characteristics; household conditions and assets; spending and consumption patterns; income and revenues; coping approaches; programme dynamics; complaints system; effects of the assistance on the family conditions and livelihoods (particularly on children's education, on health, participation and social capital) and adults and adolescents' QoL. Then, the tool was translated into Arabic and then reverse translated into English to ensure credibility and consistency. The Arabic version was used during the household interviews with the caregiver. The instrument was then digitally programmed into a data entry model and data were collected and entered directly into the tablets. The data entry model incorporates several built-in quality control checks.

Quantitative data were collected through a survey of randomly selected households. Interviewers sought to speak to the female caregiver or female household head, as they are generally more involved in childcare and could provide the team with better information about children and adolescents in the household. Despite this, males constituted around 50% of the respondents. It seems that men did not feel secure allowing other family members to be interviewed. The response rate was extremely high, with only around 12 households refusing to participate. However, the response rate for the adolescent KIDSCREEN tool was low: 58% of parents did not agree for their children to participate in the tool; additionally, 20% of eligible adolescents (12-18 years) refused to participate even though their parents had consented.

To ensure standardisation of the data collection process, 17 enumerators living in the targeted governorates alongside field supervisors were selected and trained for 4 days to collect the quantitative data. The training included an orientation about the CT assistance, recruitment of participants and approaching them, and conducting face-to-face interviews with the household caregiver. During the training each question in the study instrument was also discussed and explained to the enumerators. Moreover, to enhance standardisation and the credibility of the findings, written field manuals were developed for the recruitment of participants and for data collection and management.

The team also conducted validation visits and calls using a shorter version of the questionnaire (validation form). Regular validation visits were conducted by the King Hossein Foundation (KHF) field supervisors in addition to the validation conducted by the ODI research coordinator – more than 5% of the households were revisited or re-called. Collected data were shared with ODI on a regular basis and ongoing analysis was carried out to detect inconsistencies and problems early on. Moreover, the QoL tools reliability tests were significantly high, as Cronbach's Alpha Coefficient was 0.85 for the adult scale and 0.83 for the KIDSCREEN scale³.

Qualitative data collection process

Informed by tools that had already been used in Jordan by UNICEF and UNHCR, the research team developed an initial draft of the tools for the study and revised this draft in response to comments from the international advisory panel and key stakeholders at UNICEF and UNHCR in Jordan. The tools were hereafter piloted in Zarqa in order to ensure relevance and acceptability of questions to a range of CT beneficiaries, programme implementers and other stakeholders in the field, while still ensuring some level of comparability.

³ Reliability is concerned with how consistently the measurement technique measure the concept of interest. Reliability is considered as a measure of the amount of random errors in the measurement technique. It is concerned with such characteristics as dependability, consistency, accuracy and homogeneity. The acceptable Cronbach's Alpha level is 0.7 with 1 representing perfect reliability.

During focus group discussions (FGDs) and in-depth case studies engaging multiple members of the family, respondents were asked to reflect on the following themes (in relation to the type of assistance they received): (a) their individual and collective situation – employment, livelihoods, education level of children, etc.; (b) basic needs, the level of benefits provided, the use of cash; (c) the process of receiving the cash transfer (delivery mechanisms); (d) programme accountability; (e) the potential spill-over effects from the cash transfer programmes on (adult / child) well-being; (f) other services provided (i.e. education, health). Other questions on refugee journeys and current contextual conditions were added, where appropriate, during case studies and key informant interviews (KIIs): i.e. on economic, health and child-specific vulnerabilities and social cohesion. Specific tools were designed for the FGDs with children, various key stakeholder interviews and different members of the family within the case studies.

The sample for this round of data collection was selected from the target population (i.e. Syrian refugees benefiting from WFP, UNICEF and / or UNHCR social assistance programmes) on the basis of data provided by UNICEF and UNHCR. Sample beneficiaries that matched the specific household and assistance profiles were selected by the research team, employing a purposive sampling technique. The sample included various types of household profiles (e.g. female-headed, male-headed, and child-headed families, families hosting unaccompanied and separated children, extended families, etc.). This approach enabled us to provide a broad picture of the experiences of a diverse set of Syrian refugees in the three focal contexts and to tease out similarities and differences among different social groups in each context. Additionally, KIIs were conducted in Amman with members of the Ministry of Social Development's National Aid Fund, UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP and various implementing partners .

Characteristics of the population surveyed through the quantitative instrument

The percentage of beneficiaries surveyed in the four governorates corresponds with the distribution of CT and social assistance beneficiaries in these governorates. Subsequently, around one-third of the surveyed families were living in Amman, another third in Irbid and the remaining families were in Mafrq and Zarqa. As Table 1 depicts, respondents mostly lived in urban areas (69.8%) in the four designated governorates.

Table 1: Distribution of surveyed households by demographic characteristics

Items	No	%
Governorate		
Amman	753	35.6
Irbid	703	33.3
Mafrq	379	17.9
Zarqa	279	13.2
Total	2114	100.0
Type of locality		
Rural	639	30.2
Urban	1475	69.8
Total	2114	100.0
Respondents		
Mother/wife	1035	49.0
Father/husband	988	46.7
Siblings	44	2.1
Others/relatives	47	2.2
Total	2114	109
Gender of respondents		
Female	1057	50
Male	1057	50
Total	2114	100
Family size		
Up to 3 members	706	33.4
4-5 members	688	32.5
6 members and more	720	34.1
Total	2114	100.0
	Mean 4.6	Median 5
Having children < 18 years		
Yes	1763	83.4
No	351	16.6
Total	2114	109
	Mean 2.77	Median 3.00
Longevity of stay in Jordan after leaving Syria		
0-4 years	1157	54.7
5 and more	957	45.3

Total	2114	109
	Mean 4.5	Median 4
Type of household according to the kind of assistance scheme		
Received full assistance package (UNICEF, UNHCR, and WFP full)	627	29.7
Received UNICEF, UNHCR and WFP half assistance	418	19.8
Received UNHCR and WFP full assistance	42	2.0
Received UNHCR and WFP half assistance	165	7.8
Received WFP full assistance only	251	11.9
Received WFP half assistance only	611	28.8
Total	2114	136

The average age of respondent was around 40 years; the median was 37 years. The average family size was around 4.6 members (median family size 5 members) from different age groups. The mean number of children in a household was 2.8 and the median was 3. Unsurprisingly, ANOVA tests showed that beneficiaries who received all three UN benefits had significantly larger families (mean family size 5.6) than those who did not (mean family size of WFP only beneficiaries was 3.7) (P value 0.001).

Figure 1 shows that more than 50% of families reported having children under the age of 5. Also, more than half of families reported having young adolescent children (aged 12-15). Nearly a quarter of households reported having older adolescents (15-18 years) and 6.2% reported having people older than 65 years.

Figure 1: Percentage distribution of households by family structure

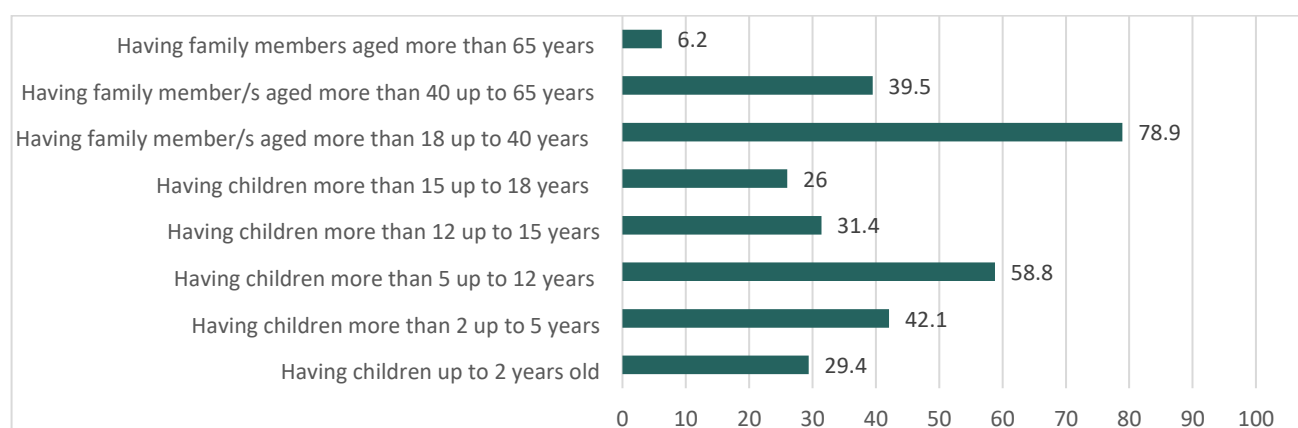
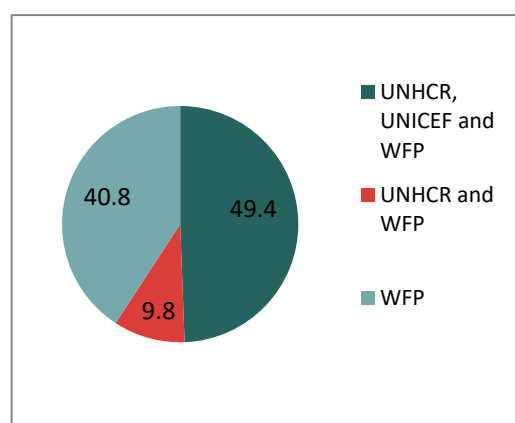


Figure 2: Proportion of beneficiaries by benefit package

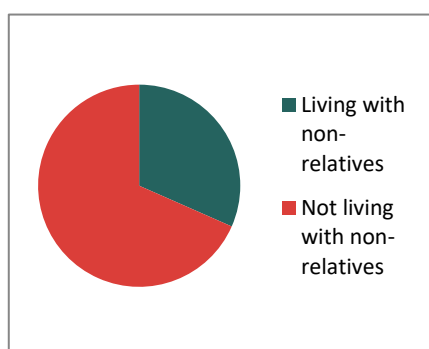


As indicated in the methodology section, respondents were purposively selected and included those receiving different forms of social assistance support, with beneficiaries receiving all three UN benefits representing half of the total (see Table 1 and Figure 2). The two other categories acted as control or comparison groups, whereby beneficiaries receiving UNHCR and WFP (representing 9.8%) were regarded as a control group for those who received the full package (three benefits), and those who received the WFP food vouchers only (representing 40.8%) were regarded as a control group for those who received two UN benefits (UNHCR and

WFP). The purpose of designing this study as a comparative one was to increase the precision level about the effects of the different assistance modalities or the combination of modalities and also to assess to what extent these interlinked programmes fulfilled the needs of the Syrian refugee families.

It is worth mentioning that around 31% of respondents noted that they share the household livelihood resources with other people living with them who are not from their close family. These people are also not registered in their UNHCR file/card and therefore are not officially entitled or counted in determining the size of assistance provided to the family. The average number of other people living in the household who were not from the nuclear family was 4.3 (median 3). Mostly, the other people who lived within the household were other members of the extended families (76%) or people who had lost their relatives, sponsored children, or people they knew from Syria and friends. This might dilute the effects of the cash assistance as resources were not solely spent on the targeted family members.

Figure 3: Proportion of respondents living – and sharing resources – with non-relatives



1.2. Characteristics of qualitative sample

Table 2: Sample qualitative research, round 1

Household profile	Total
Adult beneficiaries	145
Women in MHH	45
Women in FHH	46
Men in MHH	54
Child beneficiaries	77
Boys	41
Girls	36
Key informants	34
Community leaders	13
Social worker	2
Teacher	3
Health clinic worker	2
WFP staff	4
UNHCR representatives	3
UNICEF representatives	1
Ministry of Social Development	1
Implementing partners	5
Total people	256

- MHH = male-headed household
- FHH = female-headed household

Assistance profile	Mafraq	Zarqa	Irbid	Total
WFP	20	15	15	50
WFP + UNHCR	19	21	29	69
WFP + UNHCR + UNICEF	32	30	16	78
No support	10	0	15	25
Total number of participants	81	66	75	222

Annex 3: Comparison between findings from UNHCR household assessment visits and first round versus ODI survey

3.1. Broad UNHCR household assessment ‘baseline’ data and ODI survey

This section makes comparisons between the UNHCR household assessment data (the 1,594 cases) (collected at the first visit to the household, without repetition, with visits taking place up to the end of June 2016) with data collected during the first round of the ODI survey (2,114 participants).

Table 3: General characteristics

Items	UNHCR data ((1,594	ODI survey (2,114)	Notes
Governorate			
Amman	33.8	35.6	Many moved to other governorates and information was not updated
Irbid	32.9	33.3	
Mafrq	19.6	17.9	
Zarqa	13.7	13.2	
Number of family members in the house (both in the same UNHCR file number or in another file)			
3 members or less	11.1	33.4	
4-6 members	44.1	32.5	
6 members or more	44.8	34.1	
	Mean: 6.60 Median: 6.00	Mean 4.56, Median 5	

Table 4: Housing conditions

Items	UNHCR data	ODI survey	Notes
Type of House			
Permanent	95.4	96.9	
Transitional	1.0	0.9	
Temporary	3.6	2.2	
Type of occupancy			
Rent	93.6	95.0	
Shelter provided through humanitarian assistance/donation	3.5	1.0	
Owned	0.40	0.7	
Shelter provided in return for work (on a farm, as a guard, etc.)	0.4	0.4	
Squatter	2.1	0.9	
If rent: how much			
100 JOD or less	26.7	31.0	
101-150	22.9	25.8	
151-180	22.2	21.2	
180 or more	28.2	22.0	
	Mean:145 JOD Median: 150 JOD	Mean:135.7 JOD Median:130 JOD	
Number of rooms excluding the kitchen and sanitary facility			
1	12.0	39.8	ODI question was more specific, we asked about sleeping rooms
2	34.4	35.0	
3	38.0	9.2	
4 or more	15.6	0.1	
	Mean:2.60 Median: 3.0	Mean 1.5; median 1	
Crowding index	Mean 2.8 median 2.5	Mean 4.606, median 3.66	
Assets			
Floor mattresses	98.4	81.9	ODI asked about having enough mattresses for all family members; there could be mattresses but not adequate in number
Blankets	92.8	75.9	
TV	88.0	89.2	

Fridge	84.0	85.2	
Computer	1.1	1.2	
Washing machine	69.3	76.9	
Tables / chairs	6.6		
Sofa Set	15.4		
Cabinets	21.8		
Water heater	19.9		
Kitchen utilities	94.7		
Stove	45.0		
Freezer	1.1		
Other	10.2		
Radio		.3	
Microwave		1.4	
Mobile phone		81.4	
Generator		.3	
Telephone (landline)		.7	
Internet services/smart phone mobile internet services		20.7	
Mean of availability	Mean = 46% Median 42.85	Mean = 42.9 , Median 41.67 ,	
Did you change your place of residence during the past 12 months?			
Yes	40.2	36.0	
No	59.8	64.0	
Reasons for moving to another house			
Protection/security reasons	3.3		
Closer to schools	1.3	13.0	In ODI, closer to the services in general
Moved to a cheaper house	36.6	35.0	
Moved to a better house	40.5	29.6	
Moved to live with another family (members	6.1		
Other	13.0	7.3	
Were you forced to move or evicted in Jordan prior to current location?			
Yes	5.0	11.1	
No	95.0	88.9	
How many days did the household not have water in the past month?			
Never	79.5	88.0	
One and above	20.5	12.0	
What are the reasons for not having water in the past month?			
No/Broken pipes or storage tanks	6.0	9.8	
Landlord/water authority cut supply	31.7	22.4	
Ran out of money No more shop credit	6.3	8.5	
Do not know	0.6		
Other	3.1	13.4	
Exceptional over-consumption		11.8	
Not having adequate storage tanks		37	
Inability to pump water to roof tanks		15	
Do you have a latrine/toilet of exclusive use for your household?			
Yes	68.6	86.0	
No	31.4	14	
Is the latrine/toilet shared between more than one household?			
Yes	35.3	20.6	
No	64.7	79.4	
Wastewater collection disposal			
Network/sewage system	69.1	75.9	
Tank or lined pit	27.7	21.5	

Unlined pit. field. bucket. plastic bag	3.2	2.6	
Have you experienced any sewage overflow in the past year?			
Never	58.0	65.7	
Is there any problem with pests in your household (rats, flies, mosquitos, etc.)?			
No	5.1	26.9	
Infrequently	15.7	44.9	
Frequently	79.2	28.2	

Figure 4: Respondents reported changing their place of residence during the past 12 months

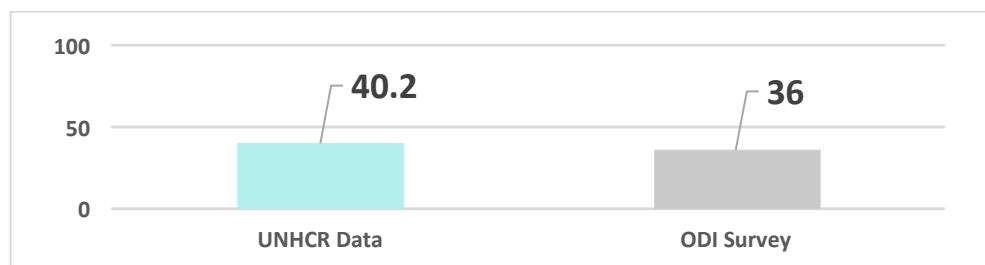


Figure 5: Households that reported never not having water in the past month

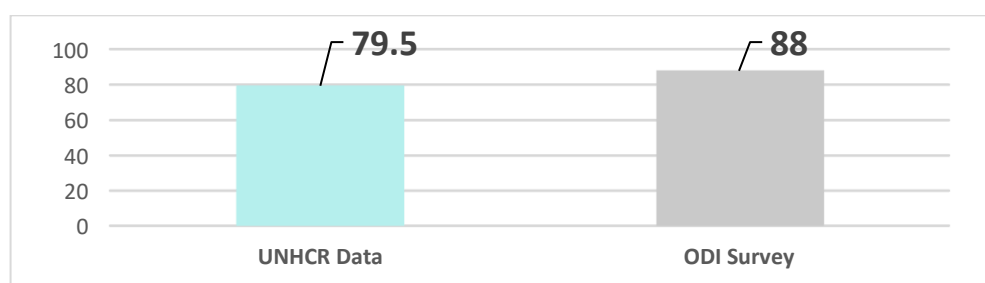


Figure 6: Having a latrine/toilet of exclusive use for your household

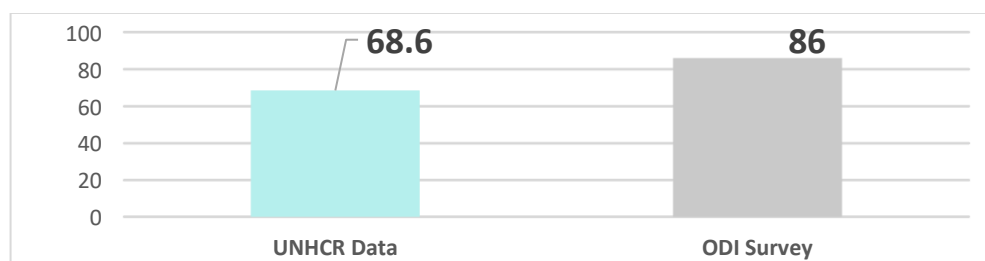


Figure 7: Connected to the public sewage network system

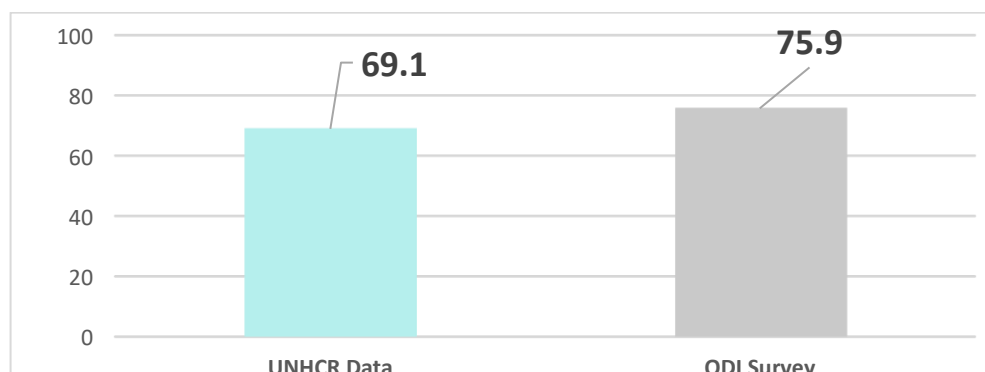


Figure 8: Never experiencing sewage overflow in the past year

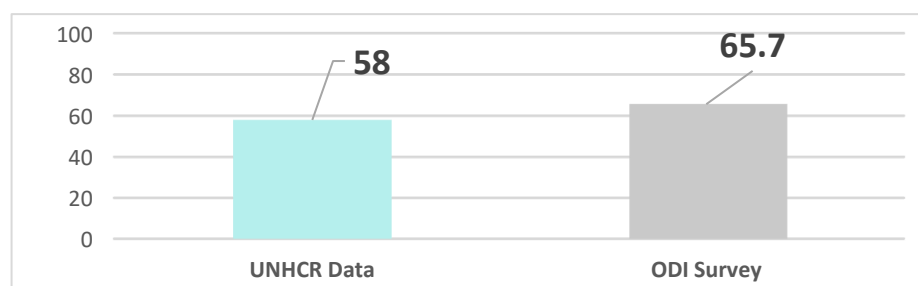


Figure 9: Frequently facing problems with pests in your household (rats, flies, mosquitos, etc)

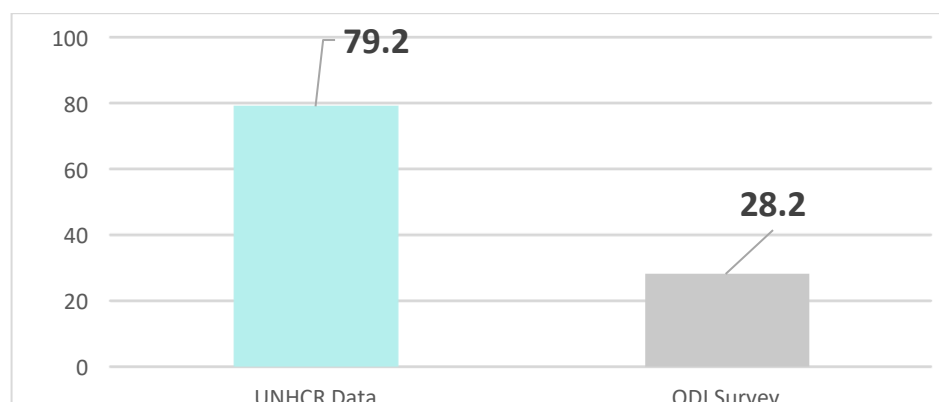


Table 5: Monthly expenditures

The figures provided below reflect monthly expenditures, from those who reported spending on these items.

Expenditure items	UNHCR data 1594		ODI survey		Notes
	Mean	MD	Mean	MD	
Rent	120.0	120.0	135.69	130.0	
Utilities (electricity, gas, etc.)	20.3	20.0	39.30	35.0	
Food (excluding WFP vouchers)	52.0	50.0	42.0	30.0	
Water (network, tanker, bottled, dislodging waste water, etc.)	9.5	7.0	10.63	10.0	
Treatment (medical, pharmaceuticals)	21.0	15.0	51.0	28.5	
Education (books, uniform, stationary, fees)	12.2	9.0	38.54	25.0	
Transportation (to school, to health centers, to market, others)	12.0	10.0	27.2	20.0	
Infant needs (diapers/milk)	17.4	15.0	17.08	10.00	
Basic items (hygiene and non-food items)	8.4	5.0	12.0	10.0	
Debt repayment (monthly)	31.2	22.5	67.7	30.0	
Overall monthly spending	214.1	210.0	318.5	285.0	

Figure 10: Mean of total monthly expenditures (JOD)

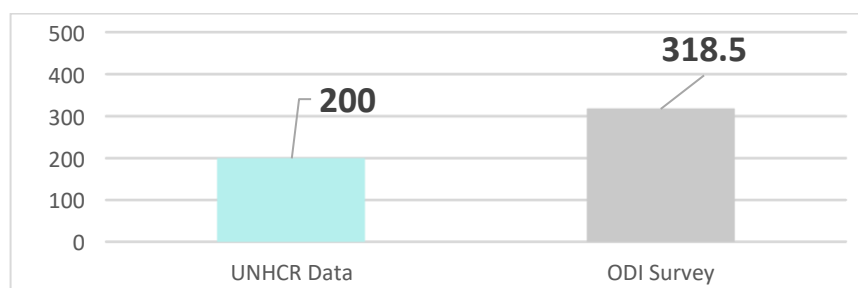


Figure 11: Mean of total monthly income (JOD)

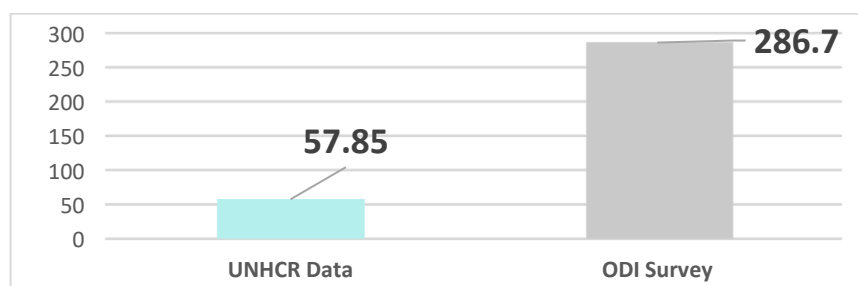


Table 6: Health

	UNHCR data 1594	ODI survey	Notes
Children under 5 years have had diarrhoea incident in past 2 weeks	5.7	0.4	Seasonal fluctuation is possible
Are your family members (in the same file) suffering from chronic diseases/impairments/disabilities?	48.2	35.1	ODI question somewhat different: has any member in the household been ill for more than 3 months in the past year?
If you have children under 2 years. have they received routine vaccines (EPI)			
Yes	34.4	84.8	We asked about children under 2 years
No	6.7	14.5	
NA	58.9		

Figure 12: Having a family member suffering from chronic diseases/impairments/disabilities

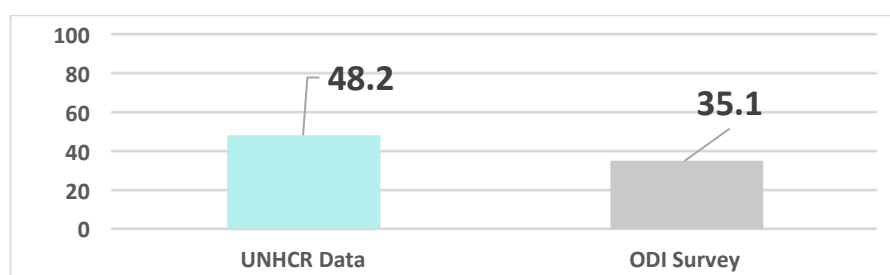


Table 7: Coping

	Baseline	ODI	Notes
Receiving cash assistance from extended family members (remittances)	2.6	2.5	
Receiving humanitarian assistance from NGOs/CBOs	51.1	7.2	
Selling properties/assets	2.4	3.8	
Selling food voucher	9.2	5.1	
Borrowing money	70.9	60.2	
Using your savings	1.1	1.8	
Dropping children (boys and girls) out of school	22.0	4.5	
Let your children work (child labour)	2.8	1.3	
Let your children ask for money	0.1	0.4	
Living together with host family (Jordanian and Syrian)	33.9		

Sharing costs with host family (Jordanian and Syrian)	24.4		
Support from host community (Jordanian)	57.9		
Selling properties (jewellery, car, etc.)	12.9		
Buying against credit	22.5		
Irregular work	22.4		
Have not paid the rent for the past months	29.7		
Reduce accommodation costs by any means		72.8	
Reducing food intake (portion size or no. of meals)		72.3	
Choosing less preferred but cheaper food options		74.5	
Working more than one job		5.1	
Asking for money		17.2	
Marrying young girls to reduce spending		3.3	
Reduction of essential expenditure on health		10.9	
Reduction of essential expenditure on education		1.9	
Engaging in informal trade or business		0.60	
Thinking about immigration to another country		22.0	
Thinking about moving back to the refugee camp		2.1	
Other (Specify)		1.9	

Figure 13: Selected coping approaches

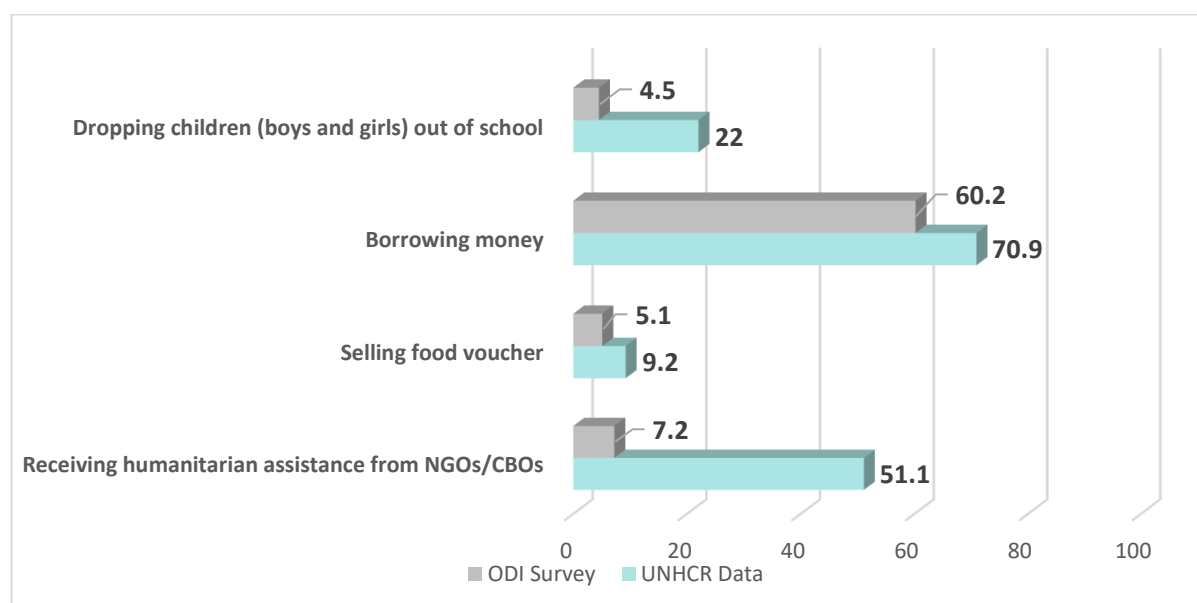


Table 8: Consumption pattern over the past 7 days

Frequency of consumption in days	Readings	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Cereals (bread, pasta, wheat flour, bulgur)	UNHCR	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.1	0.7	97.0
	ODI	1.3	2.5	7.4	9.8	7.8	5.5	2.7	62.9
White tubers and roots (potato, sweet potato)	UNHCR	4.0	11.6	32.0	26.4	15.4	6.0	1.3	3.2
	ODI	17.1	21.9	25.3	15.5	8.8	5.4	3.6	2.4
Vegetables, leaves	UNHCR	1.8	5.4	18.8	23.7	20.5	13	3	13.7
	ODI	14.5	13.3	24.4	22.4	10.5	5.9	1.7	7.3
Fruits	UNHCR	68.9	27.4	3.0	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
	ODI	65.2	21.8	5.6	1.9	1.3	1.5	2.5	0.1
Meat (organ and flesh meat)	UNHCR	17.4	59.4	19.3	2.8	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.1
	ODI	37.3	42.4	10.4	3.7	2.2	2.3	1.4	0.2
Eggs	UNHCR	6.7	3.8	16.6	26.1	18.5	14.3	3.1	10.9
	ODI	14.2	9.4	22.6	21.6	12.7	7.6	1.8	10.2
Fish and other seafood	UNHCR	85.0	9.9	3.2	1.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2
	ODI	95.8	2.5	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.0
Pulses, nuts and seeds (beans, chickpeas,)	UNHCR	2.3	5	13.2	21.9	21.6	16.6	5.2	14.2
	ODI	23.8	16.3	19.5	18.2	10.9	5.6	2.8	2.8
Milk and dairy products	UNHCR	2.3	2.4	11	19.8	18.8	14.8	4.3	26.4
	ODI	18.1	10.9	18.4	18	10.8	3.9	2.2	17.6

Oil and fats	UNHCR	0.1	0.3	0.6	2.4	2.2	4.2	3.2	87.0
	ODI	8.0	5.4	10.2	14.4	9.4	6.7	2.4	43.3
Sweets (sugar, honey, jam, cakes, candy,)	UNHCR	0.5	0.6	0.5	1.4	2.3	1.8	1.9	90.9
	ODI	32.2	4.6	5.9	5.1	4.4	2.3	1.6	43.9
Spices and condiments	UNHCR	1.1	1.0	1.6	3.3	3.6	3.3	2.2	83.9
	ODI	12.2	5.8	10	15.5	10.1	5.9	2.4	38

Table 9: Food consumption index

	UNHCR data (1594)	ODI survey	Notes
Poor	3.8	3.9	
Borderline	14.7	13.5	
Acceptable	81.6	82.6	
	Mean 6.7, Median 7.00	Mean 6.18, Median 6.00	

Figure 14: Distribution of families with acceptable food consumption index

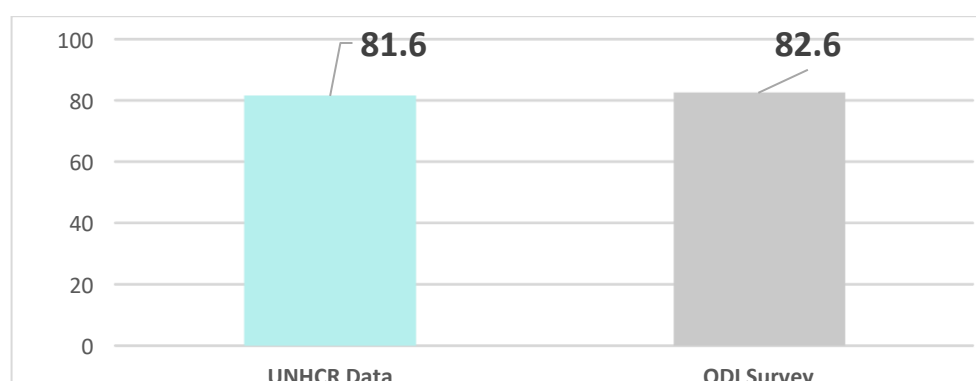


Table 10: Yesterday, how many meals were eaten by your family?

	UNHCR data (1594)	ODI survey
1	1.9	9.5
2	54.4	72.7
3 or more	43.7	17.8
	Mean:2.42, Median: 2.00, Std: 0.55	Mean 2.1, median 2

Table 11: During the past 7 days, how many times (in days) did your family have to employ one of the following strategies to cope with a lack of food or money to buy it (0-7)

Items	UNHCR data 1594		ODI survey		Notes
	Mean	MD	Mean	MD	
Rely on less preferred and less expensive food	5.4	7.0	4.07	4.0	
Borrow food or relied on help from relative(s) or friend(s):	1.2	0.0	1.78	1.0	
Reduce number of meals eaten a day	3.2	2.0	3.8	3.0	
Limit portion size at mealtime	2.1	0.0	3.33	3.0	
Restrict consumption by adults in order for small children to eat	1.3	0.0	2.67	2.0	

Table 12: In the past 30 days, has your family applied any of the below strategies to meet basic food needs?

	UNHCR data ((1594	ODI survey	Notes
Spent saving			
Yes	.90	38.4	
No	53.1	57.9	
No, because I have exhausted this strategy already and cannot do it anymore	46.0	3.7	
Bought food on credit or borrowed money to purchase food			
Yes	36.8	60.9	

No	60.7	35.3	
No, because I have exhausted this strategy already and cannot do it anymore	2.6	3.8	
Reduced essential non-food expenditure such as education/health			
Yes	18.8	21.9	
No	80.3	76.7	
No, because I have exhausted this strategy already and cannot do it anymore	.90	1.4	
Sold productive assets or means of transport (sewing machine, car, wheel barrow, bicycle, motorbike, etc.)			
Yes	.40	1.8	
No	98.1	94.2	
No, because I have exhausted this strategy already and cannot do it anymore	1.5	4.0	
Sent adult family members to beg			
Yes	.30	0.4	
No	99.4	98.9	
No, because I have exhausted this strategy already and cannot do it anymore	.30	0.7	
Sent children (under 18) family members to beg			
Yes	0.1	0.4	
No	99.4	98.9	
No, because I have exhausted this strategy already and cannot do it anymore	0.6	0.7	
Yes	2.9	4.2	
No	69.9	93.2	
No, because I have exhausted this strategy already and cannot do it anymore	27.2	2.6	
Since arriving in Jordan, have you accepted high-risk, informal/illegal, socially degrading or exploitative temporary jobs?			
Yes	36.0		
No	53.6		
No, because I have exhausted this strategy already and cannot do it anymore	10.4		
Marrying girls under 18 years to reduce expenditure			
Yes		8.1	
No		90.1	
No, because I have exhausted this strategy already and cannot do it anymore		1.8	
Sent family members to NGOs or CBOs to get support			
Yes		12.3	
No		86.8	
No, because I have exhausted this strategy already and cannot do it anymore		0.8	
Asked boys to drop out of school and engage in income earning activities or work in family business			
Yes		5.1	
No		93.4	
No, because I have exhausted this strategy already and cannot do it anymore		1.5	
Asked girls to drop out of school			
Yes		3.1	
No		95.2	
No, because I have exhausted this strategy already and cannot do it anymore		1.7	

Education)

	UNHCR data (1594)	ODI survey	Notes
Children attending school			
Yes	75.0	79.5	
No	25.0	20.5	
Male attendance rate	73.6	77.9	
Female attendance rate	76.8	81.3	

Figure 15: School attendance rate

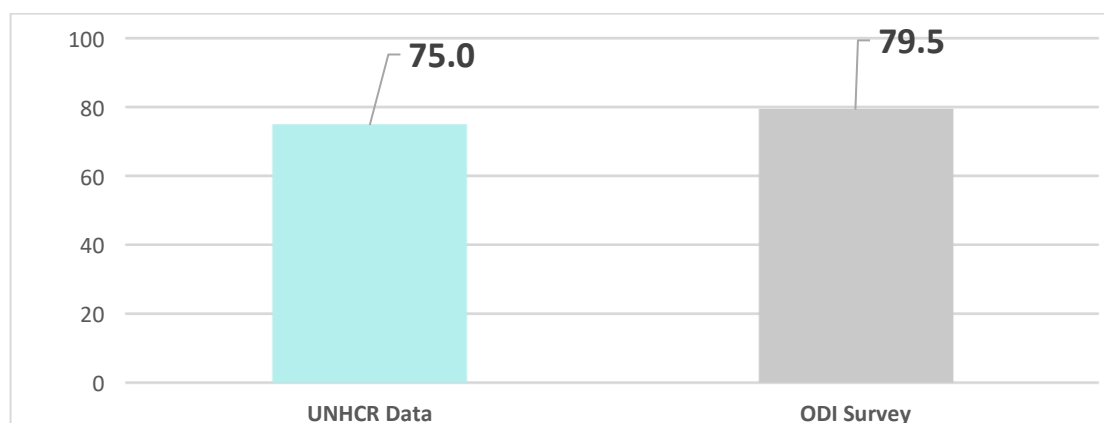


Table 13: Reasons for not attending schools

UNHCR data	%	ODI survey	%
Not interested in school (cultural/not useful)	19.3	Child did not want to go to school-lost motivation	21.2
		Child was out of school for too long, he couldn't enrol again in formal education	15.5
		Education is not considered a good investment	3.8
Child labour/work with other priorities	14.8	Child needs to work outside the home to generate income	8.2
		Child needs to work in the home to help with chores, and care of siblings	10.7
Financial constraints (transport. uniforms. etc.)	39.6	Family was unable to pay for uniforms, supplies, or other materials	17.2
		Family was unable to pay school transportation costs	33.2
		Family was unable to pay school fees / donation	29.8
Distance to school	7.9	No school was available close by	20.3
		No transportation was available to go to school	11.8
Issues at school (overcrowding. turned away)	7.0	No space in public school	37.7
		Was rejected from school	7.7
Physical and/or verbal abuse	2.5	Violence at school	2.8
Safety fears for movement outside the home/psychological distress/difficulties concentrating	2.7	lack of safety-fear of kidnapping	5.1
Disability/serious health condition	7.0	Child has a disability or health reasons	12.7
A big gap between their last grade in their home country vs the one that they are supposed to be in	2.2	Child was out of school for too long, he couldn't enrol again in formal education	15.1
Difficult dialect/teaching methods/curriculum	0.7	Low quality of teaching	3.2
Moving from one house to another	2.0		
New arrivals to Jordan/arrival in the middle of the academic year	0.4		
Child marriage/engagement	4.0		
Do not know if school registration is possible or not	2.5		
They were not going to school in country of origin (COO)	2.0		
The family is waiting for the return to COO in order to register children in school	.20		
Expired asylum-seeker certificate	0.4		
		Family refused their child to enrol in school	3.0
		No identity papers	3.2
		Other (illness, marriage, legal age)	3.8

3.2. Change in coping approaches over time (only for duplicated cases, first reading Number 567; second visit, 567, third 77 cases)

Coping approaches with economic hardship conditions

Table 14: Coping approach	First reading	Second reading	Third reading	ODI survey	Notes
Receiving cash assistance from extended family members (remittances)	3.4	1.4	2.6	1.1	
Receiving humanitarian assistance from NGOs/CBOs	55.9	67.2	62.3	5.5	
Selling properties/assets	1.6	4.4	5.2	4.1	
Selling food voucher	14.8	1.9	0.0	4.6	
Borrowing money	71.1	79.2	85.7	58.3	
Using your savings	1.2	1.1	0.0	2.5	
Dropping children (boys and girls) out of school	23.5	25.7	29.9	4.8	
Let your children work (child labour)	3.0	2.8	2.6	1.6	
Let your children ask for money	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.4	
Living together with host family	32.8	31.9	26.0		
Sharing costs with host family	25.0	27.3	19.5		
Support from host community (Jordanian)	57.7	57.0	66.2		
Selling properties (jewellery. car. etc.)	15.7	8.1	6.5		
Buying against credit	19.4	28.6	45.5		
Irregular work	22.0	22.6	35.1		
Have not paid the rent for the past months	29.5	33.2	39.0		
Reduce accommodation costs by any means				71.0	
Reducing food intake (portion size or no. of meals)				68.9	
Choosing less preferred but cheaper food options				71.9	
Working more than one job				6.2	
Asking for money				17.7	
Marrying young girls to reduce spending				2.5	
Reduction of essential expenditure on health				8.7	
Reduction of essential expenditure on education				1.9	
Engaging in illegal trade or business				0.5	
Thinking about immigration to another country				23.7	
Thinking about moving back to the refugee camp				2.8	
Other (Specify)				1.4	

Coping with food shortage

Table 15: During the past 7 days, how many times (in days) did your family have to employ one of the following strategies to cope with a lack of food or money to buy it-(0-7)

Items	First reading		Second reading		Third reading		ODI survey	
	Mean	MD	Mean	MD	Mean	MD	Mean	MD
Rely on less preferred and less expensive food (i.e. cheaper lower quality food):	5.0	7.0	5.9	7.0	6.0	7.0	3.9	4.0
Borrow food or relied on help from relative(s) or friend(s):	1.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	1.2	0.0	1.6	1.0
Reduce number of meals eaten a day:	2.8	2.0	4.0	5.0	4.0	5.0	3.6	3.0
Limit portion size at mealtime (different from above: i.e. less food per meal):	1.9	0.0	2.5	0.0	2.5	0.0	3.1	3.0
Restrict consumption by adults in order for small children to eat	1.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	1.5	0.0	2.7	2.0

Table 16: In the past 30 days, has your family applied any of the below strategies to meet basic food needs?

Items	First reading	Second reading	Third reading	ODI survey
Spent saving				

Yes	0.5	0.7	0.0	34.4
No	41.8	66.8	61.0	62.3
No, because I have exhausted this strategy already and cannot do it anymore	57.7	32.5	39.0	3.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Bought food on credit or borrowed money to purchase food				
Yes	36.9	44.8	61.0	56.8
No	60.3	52.8	36.4	40.0
No, because I have exhausted this strategy already and cannot do it anymore	2.8	2.4	2.6	3.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Reduced essential non-food expenditure such as education/health				
Yes	16.2	25.9	26.0	20.1
No	82.9	73.7	71.4	78.8
No, because I have exhausted this strategy already and cannot do it anymore	0.9	0.2	2.6	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sold household goods (jewellery, phone, furniture, electro domestics, etc.)				
Yes	3.2	3.5	2.6	3.7
No	65.8	74.8	71.4	94.0
No, because I have exhausted this strategy already and cannot do it anymore	31.0	21.5	26.0	2.3
Total	100.0	100.0		100.0
Sold productive assets or means of transport (sewing machine, car, wheel barrow, bicycle, motorbike, etc)				
Yes	0.9	0.5	1.3	1.9
No	97.2	98.8	96.1	94.0
No, because I have exhausted this strategy already and cannot do it anymore	1.9	0.7	2.6	4.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sent adult family members to beg				
Yes	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4
No	99.8	99.4	97.4	99.3
No, because I have exhausted this strategy already and cannot do it anymore	0.2	0.4	2.6	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sent children (under 18) family members to beg				
Yes	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.2
No	99.1	98.9	98.7	98.9
No, because I have exhausted this strategy already and cannot do it anymore	0.9	0.5	1.3	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Since arriving in Jordan, have you accepted high-risk, informal/illegal, socially degrading or exploitative temporary jobs?				
Yes	30.2	39.3	37.7	
No	59.1	51.7	42.9	
No, because I have exhausted this strategy already and cannot do it anymore	10.8	9.0	19.5	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Marrying girls under 18 years old to reduce expenditure				
Yes				11.1
No				87.8
No, because I have exhausted this strategy already and cannot do it anymore				1.1
Total				100.0
Sent family member to NGOs or CBOs to get support				
Yes				11.3
No				88.5
No, because I have exhausted				0.2

this strategy already and cannot do it anymore				
Total				100.0
Asking boys to drop out of schools and engage in income earning activities or work in family business				
Yes				5.5
No				93.5
No, because I have exhausted this strategy already and cannot do it anymore				1.1
Total				100.0
Asked girls to drop out the school				
Yes				3.5
No				95.6
No, because I have exhausted this strategy already and cannot do it anymore				0.9
Total				100.0

Figure 16: Change in coping approaches with economic hardship conditions (UNHCR visits vs ODI survey)

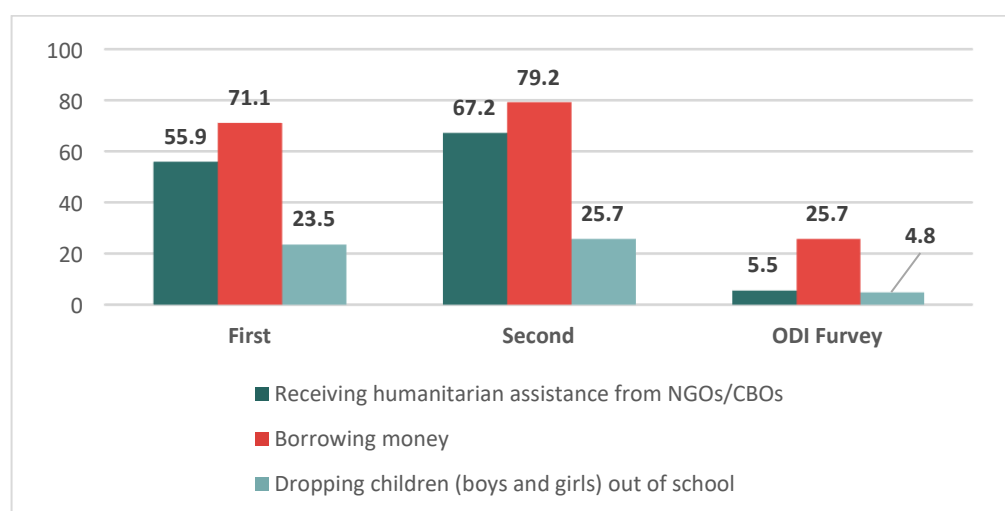


Figure 17: Coping approaches with economic hardship conditions - UNHCR data (items are not mentioned in ODI survey)

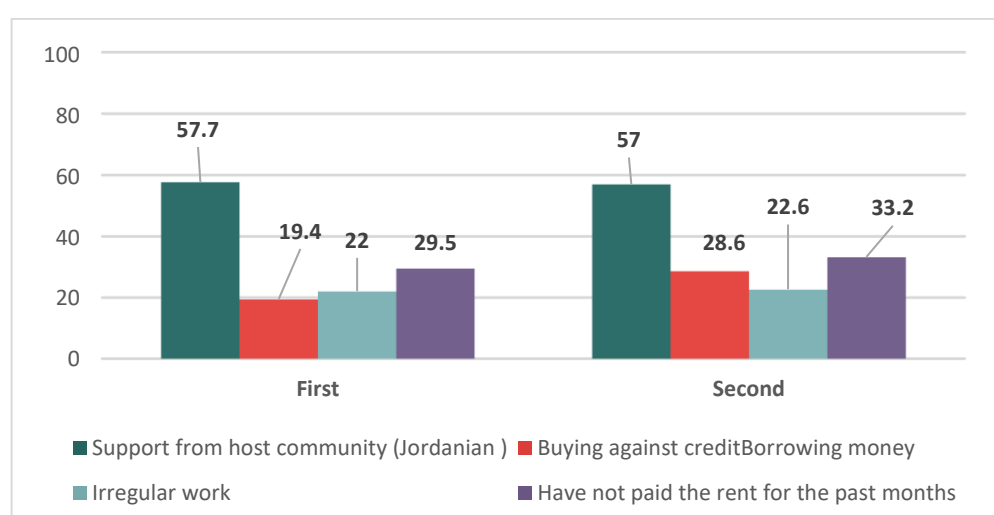
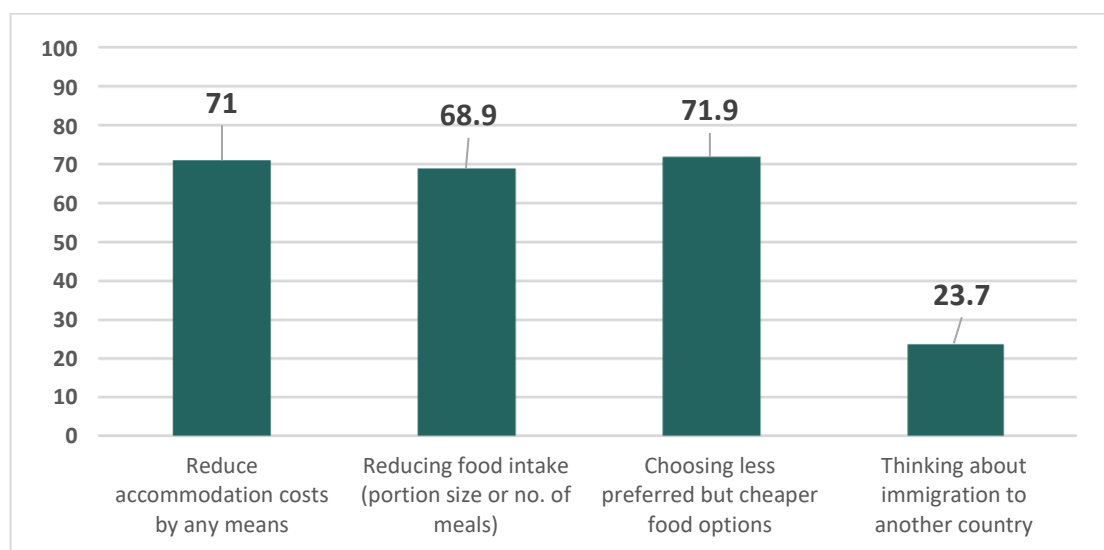


Figure 18: Commonly utilised coping approaches with economic hardship conditions - ODI survey (items are not mentioned in UNHCR visits form)



Annex 4: Additional data tables for the thematic sections

4.1. Household expenditure

Table 17: Breakdown of the past monthly expenditures

Expenditure items	Mean (JOD)	Mean % of the total HH expenditure	Median (JOD)
Breakdown of expenditure at household level			
Housing expenditure	172.2	54.1	172.5
Health expenditure – adults	40.6	12.7	20.0
Food expenditure	36.9	11.6	25.00
Other adult expenditure	45.96	14.4	30.0
Total expenditure at household level	268.33	84.2	245.0
Expenditure for children			
Education expenditure	38.54	12.1	25.0
Food expenditure for children	18.6	5.8	16
Health for children	27.2	8.5	17
Other children expenditure	12.9	4.1	3.0
Total expenditures for children	50.1	15.7	34.5
Overall household expenditure (household and children)	318.5	100.0	285.0

Table 18: Past month HH expenditure on food

Expenditure in the past month	HHs	%	Monthly amount of expenditure on this item in JOD	HHs	%	Is this your typical spending pattern in the past 6 months		
							N0	%
Water								
No	680	32.2	5 or less	506	35.2	Yes	1014	70.5
Yes, UNICEF assistance	477	22.6	6-10	480	33.4	No, used to be more	259	18.0
Yes, UNHCR assistance	699	33.1	11-15	247	17.2	No used to be less	166	11.5
Yes, other sources	823	38.9	15 or more	206	14.3	Total	1439	100.0
			Total	1439	100.0			
(Mean:10.63 Median: 10.0 Std:7.9)								
Food excluding WFP								
No	1041	49.2	15 or less	281	26.0	Yes	683	63.2
Yes, UNICEF assistance	264	12.5	16-30	368	34.0	No, used to be more	214	19.8
Yes, UNHCR assistance	455	21.5	31-50	240	22.2	No used to be less	184	17.0
Yes, other sources	764	36.1	50 or more	192	17.8	Total	1081	100.0
			Total	1081	100.0			
(Mean:38.8 Median:30.0 Std:34.4)								
Fresh produce (vegetables, fruits, meat, etc.)								
No	1621	76.7	Less than 10	190	38.2	Yes	213	42.9
Yes, UNICEF assistance	152	7.2	10	107	21.5	No, used to be more	96	19.3
Yes, UNHCR assistance	220	10.4	11-25	85	17.1	No used to be less	188	37.8
Yes, other sources	324	15.3	25 or more	115	23.1	Total	497	100.0
			Total	497	100.0			
(Mean:18.34 Median:10.0 Std:20.0)								
Infant/ children milk								
No	1714	81.1	10 or less	138	34.7	Yes	268	69.4
Yes, UNICEF assistance	116	5.5	11-20	163	41.0	No, used to be more	71	18.4
Yes, UNHCR assistance	149	7.0	20 or more	97	24.4	No used to be less	47	12.2
Yes, other sources	250	11.8	Total	398	100.0	Total	386	100.0
(Mean:17.98 Median: 16.0 Std:11.3)								
Infant/ children food								
No	2079	98.3	10 or less	18	51.4	Yes	22	73.3
Yes, UNICEF assistance	11	.5	10-15	5	14.3	No, used to be more	4	13.3
Yes, UNHCR assistance	11	.5	15 or more	12	34.3	No used to be less	4	13.3
Yes, other sources	26	1.2	Total	35	100.0	Total	30	100.0
(Mean:13.2 Median:10.0 Std:7.1)								
Overall expenditure on food and nutrition Mean = 34.96 . Median 25.00								

Table 19: Distribution of monthly expenditure on education in the past month (JOD)

Expenditure in the past month	Boys		Girls		Is this your typical spending pattern in the past 6 months?				
	HHs	%	No	%		Boys		Girls	
						HHs	%	No	%
School fees									
No	2074	98.1	2080	98.4	Yes	25	67.6	23	71.9
Yes, UNICEF assistance	24	1.1	21	1.0	No, used to be more	6	16.2	5	15.6
Yes, UNHCR assistance	21	1.0	17	.8	No, used to be less	6	16.2	4	12.5
Yes, other sources	15	0.7	10	.5	Total	37	100.0	32	100.0
Average monthly amount of expenditure on school fees ‘boys 38.53; girls 35.7’									
School transportation									
No	1841	87.1	1864	88.2	Yes	209	79.8	188	76.1
Yes, UNICEF assistance	148	7.0	150	7.1	No, used to be more	7	2.7	9	3.6
Yes, UNHCR assistance	108	5.1	111	5.3	No, used to be less	46	17.6	50	20.2
Yes, other sources	128	6.1	119	5.6	Total	262	100.0	247	100.0
Average monthly amount of expenditure on school transportation ‘boys 17.59; girls 16.9’									
School uniform									
No	1867	88.3	1804	85.3	Yes	92	38.3	115	37.2
Yes, UNICEF assistance	29	1.4	170	8.0	No, used to be more	31	12.9	49	15.9
Yes, UNHCR assistance	96	4.5	121	5.7	No, used to be less	117	48.8	145	46.9
Yes, other sources	131	6.2	160	7.6	Total	240	100.0	309	100.0
Average monthly amount of expenditure on school uniform ‘boys 10.0; girls 12.01’									
Snacks for school									
No	2047	96.8	2041	96.5	Yes	24	38.7	35	48.6
Yes, UNICEF assistance	139	6.6	36	1.7	No, used to be more	14	22.6	9	12.5
Yes, UNHCR assistance	32	1.5	29	1.4	No, used to be less	24	38.7	28	38.9
Yes, other sources	33	1.6	40	1.9	Total	62	100.0	72	100.0
Average monthly amount of expenditure on snacks for school ‘boys 8.3, girls 8.2’									
Pocket money for the school									
No	1413	66.8	1424	67.4	Yes	399	59.2	407	60.4
Yes, UNICEF assistance	411	19.4	412	19.5	No, used to be more	109	16.2	101	15.0
Yes, UNHCR assistance	287	13.6	293	13.9	No, used to be less	166	24.6	166	24.6
Yes, other sources	304	14.4	278	13.2	Total	674	100.0	674	100.0
Average monthly amount of expenditure on pocket money for school ‘boys 11.1; girls 10.7’									
Other school-related (books, stationery)									
No	1672	79.1	1686	79.8	Yes	163	38.1	169	40.2
Yes, UNICEF assistance	248	11.7	248	11.7	No, used to be more	93	21.7	88	21.0
Yes, UNHCR assistance	156	7.4	163	7.7	No, used to be less	172	40.2	163	38.8
Yes, other sources	226	10.7	209	9.9	Total	428	100.0	420	100.0
Average monthly amount of expenditure on books and stationery ‘boys 7.4; girls 7.6’									
Mean of overall expenditure on children’s education 38.54; Median: 25.0									

Table 20: Distribution of responses by monthly expenditure on health

Expenditure in the past month	HHs	%	Monthly expenditure on this item (JOD)	HHs	%	Is this your typical spending pattern in the past 6 months?		
							No	%
Health insurance								
No	2076	98.2	10 or less	26	72.2	Yes	21	55.3
Yes, UNICEF assistance	7	0.3	11-20	5	13.9	No used to be more	10	26.3
Yes, UNHCR assistance	26	1.2	20 or more	5	13.9	No used to be less	7	18.4
Yes, other sources	15	0.7	Total	36	100.0	Total	38	100.0
Mean, 13.17 Median, 5.0								
Health care services – adults								
No	1853	87.7	Less than 10	122	45.9	Yes	130	48.9
Yes, UNICEF assistance	64	3.0	10-20	86	32.3	No used to be more	49	18.4
Yes, UNHCR assistance	121	5.7	21-40	27	10.2	No used to be less	87	32.7
Yes, other sources	174	8.2	40 or more	31	11.7	Total	266	100.0
			Total	266	100.0			
Mean, 31.24, Median, 10.0								
Medicine – adults								
No	1261	59.6	Less than 10	216	25.1	Yes	501	58.2

Yes, UNICEF assistance	194	9.2	10-19	233	27.1	No used to be more	157	18.2
Yes, UNHCR assistance	339	16.0	20-30	229	26.6	No used to be less	203	23.6
Yes, other sources	627	29.7	30 or more	183	21.3	Total	861	100.0
			Total	861	100.0			
Mean 31.37; Median 15.0								
Transportation to health – children								
No	1604	75.9	Less than 5	209	40.7	Yes	325	64.1
Yes, UNICEF assistance	86	4.1	5	137	26.7	No used to be more	44	8.7
Yes, UNHCR assistance	140	6.6	6-10	108	21.1	No used to be less	138	27.2
Yes, other sources	417	19.7	10 or more	59	11.5	Total	507	100.0
			Total	513	100.0			
Mean 6.34; Median: 5.0								
Doctor fees – children								
No	1461	69.1	5 and less	295	44.6	Yes	280	43.2
Yes, UNICEF assistance	159	7.5	6-9	185	27.9	No used to be more	67	10.3
Yes, UNHCR assistance	246	11.6	10-15	126	19.0	No used to be less	301	46.5
Yes, other sources	512	24.2	15 or more	56	8.5	Total	648	100.0
			Total	662	100.0			
Mean 11.67; Median 7.0								
Medicine – children								
No	1165	55.1	5 and less	250	26.3	Yes	422	45.0
Yes, UNICEF assistance	256	12.1	6-10	240	25.3	No used to be more	145	15.5
Yes, UNHCR assistance	361	17.1	11-25	277	29.2	No used to be less	370	39.5
Yes, other sources	688	32.5	25 or more	182	19.2	Total	937	100.0
			Total	949	100.0			
Mean 19.27; Median 10.0								
Special food – children								
No	2090	98.9	5 and less	9	39.1	Yes	9	47.4
Yes, UNICEF assistance	7	.3	6-10	6	26.1	No used to be more	2	10.5
Yes, UNHCR assistance	7	.3	11-25	8	34.8	No used to be less	8	42.1
Yes, other sources	18	.9	Total	23	100.0	Total	19	100.0
Mean 32.91; Median 20.0								
Overall average expenditure on health 51, median 28.5 (adults 40.6; children 27.2)								

Table 21: Housing-related expenditures in the past month

Expenditure in the past month	HHs	%	Monthly expenditure (JOD)	HHs	%	Is this your typical spending pattern in the past 6 months?		
							N0	%
Rent								
No	196	9.3	Up to 100	598	31.0	Yes	1650	85.4
Yes, UNICEF assistance	644	30.5	101-149	498	25.8	No, used to be more	186	9.6
Yes, UNHCR assistance	1150	54.4	150 -169	410	21.2	No, used to be less	96	5.0
Yes, other sources	975	46.1	170 and more	426	22.0	Total	1932	100.0
			Total	1932	100			
Mean: 135.69; Median: 130.0								
Electricity, water bills and gas								
No	149	7.0	Up to 20	463	23.4	Yes	1119	56.7
Yes, UNICEF assistance	672	31.8	21-30	417	21.1	No, used to be more	446	22.6
Yes, UNHCR assistance	1043	49.3	31-40	342	17.3	No, used to be less	410	20.8
Yes, other sources	1127	53.3	41-50	395	20.0	Total	1975	100.0
			Above 50 JD	360	18.2			
			Total	1977	100			
Mean: 39.30 Median: 35								
Telecommunication, internet and mobile subscription								
No	718	34.0	5 and less	427	32.3	Yes	1044	74.3
Yes, UNICEF assistance	368	17.4	6-9	717	54.2	No, used to be more	91	6.5
Yes, UNHCR assistance	554	26.2	10 and more	178	13.5	No, used to be less	270	19.2
Yes, other sources	924	43.7	Total	1322	100	Total	1405	100.0
Mean: 8.5 Median: 8.0								
Fuel								
No	1768	83.6	Up to 15	67	19.2	Yes	243	69.6
Yes, UNICEF assistance	150	7.1	16-20	89	25.5	No, used to be more	40	11.5
Yes, UNHCR assistance	203	9.6	21-29	27	7.7	No, used to be less	66	18.9
Yes, other sources	178	8.4	30 and more	166	47.6	Total	349	100.0

			Total	338	100			
Mean: 25.7 Median: 25.0								
Furniture								
No	2109	99.8	Up to 20	2	28.6	Yes	1	16.7
Yes, UNICEF assistance	0	.00	21-40	2	28.6	No, used to be more	1	16.7
Yes, UNHCR assistance	3	0.1	More than 40	3	42.9	No, used to be less	4	66.7
Yes, other sources	3	.10	Total	7	100	Total	6	100.0
Mean: 155.50 Median: 50.0								
Beddings								
No	2110	99.8	Up to 20	2	50.0	Yes	3	75.0
Yes, UNICEF assistance	2	.1	More than 20	2	50.0	No, used to be more	0.0	0.0
Yes, UNHCR assistance	2	.1	Total	4	100	No, used to be less	1	25.0
Yes, other sources	2	.1	(Mean: 18.25 Median: 19.00)			Total	4	Total
House renovation								
No	2040	96.5	Up to 10	48	53.9	Yes	40	47.1
Yes, UNICEF assistance	35	1.7	11-20	16	18.0	No, used to be more	8	9.4
Yes, UNHCR assistance	32	1.5	21-40	10	11.2	No, used to be less	37	43.5
Yes, other sources	66	3.1	More than 40	15	16.9	Total	85	100.0
			Total	61	100	89		
			(Mean: 24.49 Median: 10.0)					
Overall Mean 172.2, Median 172								

Table 22: Distribution of responses by the ability to cover household requirements in the past year

In the past year, were you always able to pay in full for the following?	Not at all	Not in full	Yes (subsidised)	Yes (own money)	N/A
Rent	5.9	39.0	39.4	12.7	3.1
Drinking water	11.5	44.3	26.3	13.6	4.3
Water other than drinking	8.5	49.3	27.5	12.9	1.8
Electricity	7.2	48.7	29.9	12.7	1.4
Clothes for children	19.2	30.0	22.0	9.7	19.1
Fuel	15.7	18.8	5.7	1.2	58.7
Heating	7.1	43.9	28.0	15.2	5.8
Internet	21.7	10.3	6.0	6.4	55.7
Mobile	7.9	44.0	23.4	18.1	6.5
Non-food items	5.6	35.9	26.1	17.4	15.0
Sewage disposal	29.1	17.8	9.3	4.2	39.6
Shoes for children	19.0	30.5	22.0	9.8	18.7

Table 23: Perspectives of families about the UNICEF Child Cash Grant

Items	HHs	%
Perspectives about how far CCG helped to cover the basic needs of children		
Significantly	217	20.8
Moderately	542	51.9
Slightly	194	18.6
Not at all	91	8.7
Total	1044	100.0
Being able to cover expenses for your children that were not a priority before/after receiving the CCG		
No	595	57.4
Yes	442	42.6
Total	1037	100.0
Expenses that are covered now after receiving the CCG		
Buy clothes/shoes	804	77.0
Pay for medical treatments/paying for doctors' visits/buy medicine for the children	550	52.7
Buy more quantities of food for the children	584	55.9
Buy fruits and vegetables/buy meat and poultry for the children	254	24.3
Buy milk for infants and children/buy more milk	160	15.3
Buy diapers	226	21.6
Pay for school transportation (boys)	143	13.7
Pay for school transportation (girls)	130	12.5
Pay for school expenses/school allowance (boys)	226	21.6
Pay for school expenses/school allowance (girls)	232	22.2
Pay for education fees (boys)	43	4.1

Pay for education fees (girls)	35	3.4
Buy toys	18	1.7
Paying for child recreational activities (boys)	7	0.7
Paying for child recreational activities (girls)	3	0.3
Other, specify	27	2.6

Table 24: Decision-making and controlling resources

Items	HHs	%
Who decides how to use the cash assistance?		
Respondent	1021	48.3
Husband	320	15.1
Wife	116	5.5
Children (boys)	1	.0
Children girls	20	.9
Older people in the family	401	19.0
Mutual decision	235	11.1
Total	2114	100.0
Does female caregiver control the money needed to buy the following things?		
Food and/or toiletries	706	66.9
Clothes for yourself	757	71.8
Clothes for the family	817	77.4
Medicine	878	83.2
Items for children	808	76.6
WASH-related items	895	84.8
Average degree of controlling the money to the above 6 things	76.7	
Females' ability to make decisions about the use of the money coming from the CT programme		
Yes	720	68.2
No	210	19.9
N/A	125	11.8
Total	1055	100.0

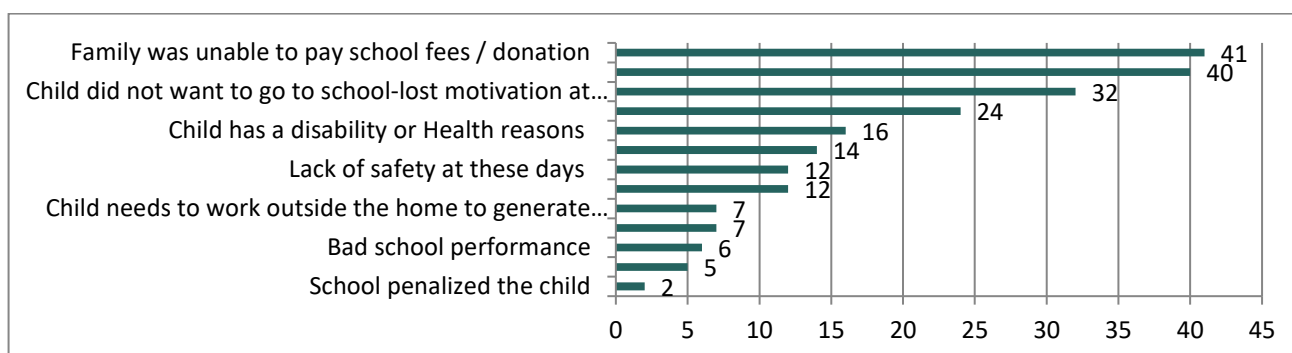
4.2. Food consumption and nutrition

Table 25: Consumption pattern over the past 7 days

Frequency of consumption in days	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Cereals (bread, pasta, wheat flour, bulgur)	1.3	2.5	7.5	9.8	7.8	5.5	2.7	62.9
White tubers and roots (potato, sweet potato)	17.1	21.9	25.3	15.5	8.8	5.4	3.6	2.4
Vegetables, leaves	14.5	13.3	24.4	22.4	10.5	5.9	1.7	7.3
Fruits	65.2	21.8	5.6	1.9	1.3	1.5	2.5	0.1
Meat (organ and flesh meat)	37.3	42.5	10.4	3.7	2.2	2.3	1.4	0.2
Eggs	14.2	9.4	22.5	21.6	12.7	7.6	1.8	10.2
Fish and other seafood	95.8	2.5	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.0
Pulses, nuts and seeds (beans, chickpeas,)	23.8	16.3	19.5	18.3	10.9	5.6	2.8	2.8
Milk and dairy products	18.2	10.9	18.4	18	10.8	3.9	2.2	17.6
Oil and fats	8.0	5.6	10.2	14.4	9.4	6.7	2.4	43.3
Sweets (sugar, honey, jam, cakes, candy,)	32.2	4.6	5.9	5.1	4.4	2.3	1.6	43.9
Spices and condiments	12.2	5.8	10	15.5	10.1	5.9	2.4	38

4.3. Education

Figure 19: Reported reasons for more than 10 days of school during the previous school semester



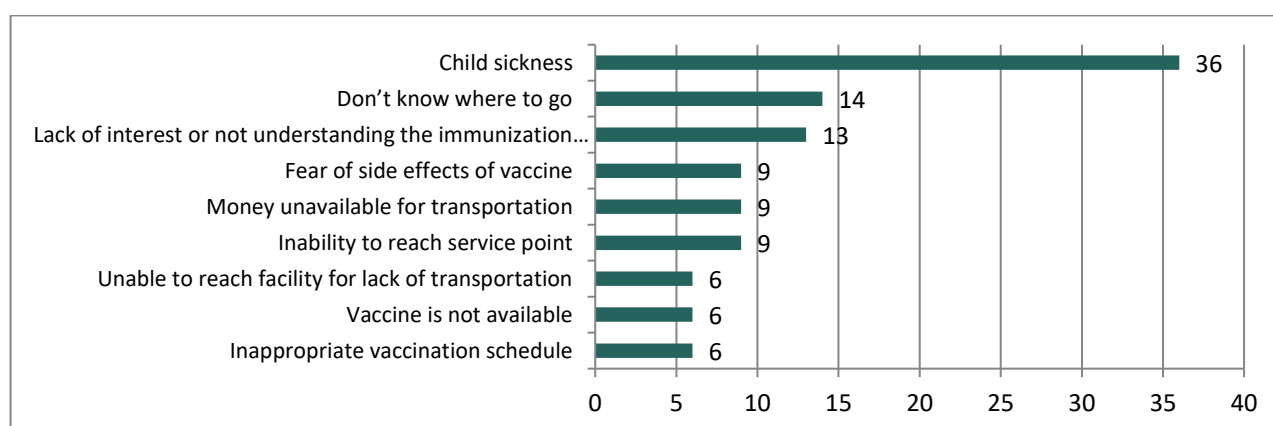
4.4. Health

Table 26: Distribution of responses about health status of children <5 years

Variable	HHs	%
Reported childhood illnesses		
Respiratory infection in the past 2 weeks	129	6.2
Diarrhoea in the past 2 weeks	8	0.4
Chronic illnesses	77	3.7
Others (asthma, allergy, anaemia, psychosocial etc.)	189	9.1
No diseases	1697	79.8
Providing any medicine/s for child sickness		
Respiratory infection in the past 2 weeks	91	70.0
Diarrhoea in the past 2 weeks	5	62.5
Chronic illnesses	53	68.0
Other diseases	109	57.7
Reasons for not given medicine/s for respiratory infections		
It was not needed	14	36.8
Medicine was too expensive	22	57.9
Medicine wasn't available	2	5.3
Total	38	100.0
Person who provided advice or consultation for the respiratory infection		
Physician /nurse	121	93.1
Pharmacist	2	1.5
Relatives/ friends	1	0.8
Traditional healer	1	0.8
No one	5	3.8
Total	130	100.0
Receiving any type of vaccination		
Yes	932	54.1
Not needed as he completed his/her vaccination	728	42.3
Not at all	63	3.7
Total	1723	100.0
Having a vaccination card/record		
Yes, seen	696	33.4
Yes, not seen	1094	52.6
No	291	14.0
Total	2081	100.0
All the children < 5 in the HH received all their vaccinations		
No	302	14.5
Yes	1763	84.8
Don't know	15	0.7
Total	2080	100.0
Missing an immunisation dose		
Yes	199	9.6
No	1870	89.9
Don't know	10	.5
Total	2079	100.0
Reason/s for the last time you missed your child's immunisation		

Don't know where to go	35	17.6
Vaccine not available	12	6.0
Vaccination service is unavailable at centre	4	2.0
Lack of qualified staff	3	1.5
Inappropriate vaccination schedule	12	6.0
Inappropriate location of service	3	1.5
Inability to reach service point	17	8.5
Unable to reach facility for lack of transportation	11	5.5
Money unavailable for transportation	18	9.0
Inability to pay for vaccine	8	4.0
Lack of interest or not understanding the immunisation schedule	26	13.1
Child sickness	71	35.7
Fear of side effects of vaccine	18	9.0
Fear of travel risks	1	0.5
Immunisations are unimportant	8	4.0
Others	31	15.6

Figure 20: Reasons for missing an immunisation dose for your child (name) that you are aware of



4.5. Programme awareness

Table 27: Hearing about the CT programme and perceptions about the selection criteria

Items	HHs	%
How beneficiaries heard about the UNHCR cash assistance		
Relatives, friends, neighbour	684	54.6
You have been visited by UNHCR/UNICEF staff	390	31.2
Via text SMS	216	17.3
During UNHCR's registration renewal	112	8.9
When visiting help office	17	1.4
Heard in news	14	1.1
Others	13	1.0
How beneficiaries heard about the UNICEF cash assistance		
Via text SMS	539	43.1
Relatives, friends, neighbour	350	28.0
You have been visited by UNHCR/UNICEF staff	182	14.5
During UNHCR's registration renewal	17	1.4
When visiting help office	10	0.8
Heard in news	8	0.6
Others	2	0.2
Beneficiary perceptions about fairness of the targeting criteria (N: 1,223)		
Very unfair	40	3.3
Unfair	370	30.3
Fair	737	60.3
Very fair	13	1.1
Don't know or I refuse to answer this question	63	5.2
Understanding of the selection criteria for programme beneficiaries (N: 1,211)		

Only because they are Syrian refugees	742	61.3
Because they are poor/very poor/vulnerable	252	20.8
No idea how they do it	148	12.2
Others specify	33	2.7
Because the family has children	27	2.2
Family has orphaned	6	0.5
Because they are poor and well-connected	3	0.2
Because they are well-connected	0	0.0
Awareness about people who are not poor and receiving this cash	UNHCR (N: 1,249)	UNICEF (N: 1,039)
	No	%
Yes many	46	3.7
Yes , some	226	18.1
No	781	62.5
Don't know	196	15.7

Tabel 28: Accessing payments

Description of the regularity of payment	UNHCR (N: 1,250)		UNICEF (N: 1,040)	
	No	%	No	%
Always on time	384	30.7	447	43.0
Sometimes on time	752	60.2	508	48.8
Always delayed	95	7.6	66	6.3
Don't know	19	1.5	19	1.8
Experiencing any interruption in the CT programme				
Always	10	0.8	8	0.8
Frequently	5	0.4	6	0.6
Sometimes	23	1.8	19	1.8
Rarely	27	2.2	26	2.5
Never	1184	94.8	981	94.3
Methods of knowing that the payment can be retrieved (N: 1,249)				
Receiving SMS	1222		97.8	
Checking periodically	7		0.6	
Through other people	18		1.4	
Others	2		0.2	
Reliability and regularity of receiving SMS (N: 1,223)				
Reliable, every time	1205		98.5	
Sometime reliable	17		1.4	
Occasionally reliable	1		0.1	
How was the cash assistance withdrawn from the bank? (N: 1,250)				
From the bank iris scan	1180		94.4	
ATM card	70		5.6	
Satisfaction with the method by which the money is paid out (N: 1,249)				
Yes	965		77.3	
No	284		22.7	
Facing problems related to withdrawing your cash assistance (N: 1,250)				
Yes	583		46.6	
No	667		53.4	
Usual time at which the assistance is withdrawn (N: 1,249)				
Morning	533		42.7	
Afternoon	163		13.1	
Night	160		12.8	
When receiving SMS	393		31.5	
Reasons for preferring to withdraw the assistance at that time (N: 1,284)				
Less crowd in front of the ATM	682		54.6	
Easier to find a transportation means	199		15.9	
After you finish your work	17		1.4	
It's just a habit – no clear reason	14		1.1	
When kids are at schools	12		1.0	
Fear of harassment	4		0.3	
Before you go to work	2		0.2	
Fear of theft	3		0.2	
Fear of being in contact with the host community	1		0.1	
Other	315		25.2	
Preferable part of the week at which the cash is withdrawn (N: 1,249)				

Weekdays	1188	95.1
Weekends	61	4.9

Table 29: Beneficiaries perceptions about how people treated/interacted with them

Items	Staff working at the bank	UNICEF staff	UNHCR staff	Social workers	Customers of the bank	Local community
Very good	25.3	24.4	47.2	47.2	23.6	37.6
Good	36.2	28.8	48.7	50.2	39.2	48.5
Neutral	1.5	1.0	1.6	1.3	3.6	8.4
Bad	1.4	0.1	0.3	0.4	3.3	1.7
Very bad	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.3
No interaction with these people	32.7	43.4	2.0	0.6	28.5	3.2
Don't know	2.2	2.2	0.2	0.4	1.5	0.3
Since the start of receiving the cash, household has been approached/visited by the programme staff						
Yes, phone call			96		7.7	
Yes, field visit			774		62.0	
No			311		24.9	
Don't remember			68		5.4	
Total			1249		100.0	
(Mean = 11.2 , Median = 12.00 , Std = 20.4)						

Table 30: Complaints system

Items	No.	%
Awareness about the availability of a complaints system (N: 2,114)		
Yes	962	45.5
No	1147	54.3
Not sure	5	0.2
Receiving verbal or written information about your right to complain (N: 2,114)		
Yes	164	7.8
No	1937	91.6
Don't remember	13	.6
Knowing the procedure to be taken to lodge a complaint (N: 177)		
Yes	91	51.4
No	73	41.2
N/A	13	7.3
Filing a complaint (N: 2,114)		
Yes	230	10.9
No	1700	80.4
There was no need	184	8.7
For those who have ever lodged a complaint, what was the outcome? (N: 230)		
My complaint was ignored	96	41.7
I don't know	112	48.7
Appropriate measures were taken, including talking to me	22	9.6
Believing that the complaints process is fair (N: 289)		
Yes , sure	47	16.3
Uncertain	18	6.2
No	110	38.1
Don't know	114	39.4
If beneficiaries are unfairly treated, would they make a complaint? (N: 2,114)		
Yes , sure	928	43.9
Uncertain	272	12.9
No	914	43.2
Satisfaction with the complaint system (N: 2,114)		
Satisfied	462	21.9
Uncertain	129	6.1
Not satisfied	90	4.3
Haven't tried it	1433	67.8