Agenda

Hajati
- Background
- Programme
- Outputs

Methodology
- Targeting

Findings
- Demographics
- Multidimensional Vulnerability
- Nationality

Conclusions
Background

Integrated Social Protection Programme For All Children In Jordan

- Child Cash Grant (CCG) Experience 2015-2017

- Global and Regional Evidence Morocco; Turkey; Lebanon; Caribbean;

- 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
Programme

Integrated Social Protection Programme For All Children In Jordan

Conclusion

Methodology

Findings

Hajati

All Students Attending Double Shift Schools by Shift and Nationality

- Nationality
  - Jordanian
  - Other Nationalities
  - Syrian

Morning: 118,121
Evening: 55,026

Number of Students
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

Days of Absence by Age (to December 2017)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Days of Absence</th>
<th>Number of Children</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 to 4 days</td>
<td>3284</td>
<td>16.75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 to 9 days</td>
<td>1236</td>
<td>6.30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 to 14 days</td>
<td>474</td>
<td>2.42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15+ days</td>
<td>304</td>
<td>1.55%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Percentage Surveyed vs Percentage Eligible

- Jordanian: 85%
- Other Nationalities: 12%
- Syrians: 3%

Conclusion
Methodology
Findings
Hajati
Each household is assigned points on 11 indicators with the rule that the least vulnerable condition is assigned the highest points.
Attendance Levels of Eligible vs Ineligible Children, by Age

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

Graph plots age against grade level, overlaid lines indicate correct ideal grade.
Child Protection

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 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Child Labour</th>
<th>13-16</th>
<th>Eligible</th>
<th>Ineligible</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jordanian</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Non Jord.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>1291</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>284</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td></td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Maximum Number of People per Room</th>
<th>Proportion Hajati Eligible by Number of People Sleeping in a Single Room</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Households</th>
<th>Ineligible</th>
<th>Eligible</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7,832</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Highest number of people sleeping in a single room

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Ineligible</th>
<th>Eligible</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 to 3 persons</td>
<td>5,005</td>
<td>5,940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 persons</td>
<td>2,466</td>
<td>5,328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5+ more persons</td>
<td>1,822</td>
<td>8,341</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>9,293</td>
<td>19,609</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average</td>
<td>3.59</td>
<td>4.41</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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
Food Consumption

‘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

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

unicef
Nationality

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syrian</th>
<th>Jordanian</th>
<th>Other Nationalities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Residency:</strong></td>
<td>1. <strong>Residency:</strong> Have Jordanian Citizenship and Residency</td>
<td>1. <strong>Residency:</strong> Largely Composed of Migrants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Living Situation:</strong></td>
<td>2. <strong>Living Situation:</strong> Own place of residence</td>
<td>2. <strong>Living Situation:</strong> More likely to live for free in exchange for labour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Income:</strong></td>
<td>3. <strong>Income:</strong> Greater access to loans</td>
<td>3. <strong>Income:</strong> Least Access to UN Assistance and Loans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vulnerability:</strong></td>
<td>4. <strong>Vulnerability:</strong> Least Vulnerable by Targeting Methodology</td>
<td>4. <strong>Vulnerability:</strong> 2nd Most Vulnerable Group by Targeting Methodology</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hajati Eligible</th>
<th>Jordanian</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>Syrian</th>
<th>Hajati Ineligible</th>
<th>Jordanian</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>Syrian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Syrian</td>
<td>-142.6</td>
<td>-27.0</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>-142.7</td>
<td>-40.5</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
The child-focused targeting methodology effectively ranks households by vulnerability.

In particular, it targets those exposed most to the risk of school drop-out.

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.

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.