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COMPREHENSIVE FOOD SECURITY MONITORING EXERCISE (CFSME)

SYRIAN REFUGEES IN JORDAN



JULY 2014

CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	6
PART 1 – OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY	12
PART II – KEY FINDINGS (HUMAN CAPITAL AND FINANCIAL CAPITAL)	16
2.1.1 Demographics and Heads of Household	16
2.1.2 Arrival in Jordan	20
2.1.3 Registered Refugees	21
2.1.4 Health	21
2.1.5 Child Nutrition	24
2.1.6 Education	27
2.1.7 Shelter	28
2.1.8 WASH	28
2.2.1 Sources of Income	30
2.2.2 Food Assistance	34
2.2.3 Wealth	34
2.2.4 Household Expenditure on Food	37
2.2.5 Household Debt	38
PART III - FOOD SECURITY AND VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS	40
3.1.1 Food Consumption Score	40
3.1.2 Dietary Diversity Score for Refugee Households	48
3.1.3 Sources of Food	49
3.1.4 Consumption Based Coping Strategy Index	51
3.1.5 Livelihood-based Coping Strategies	53
3.2.1 Calculating the Food Security Index	55
3.2.2 Food Security Results for Syrian Refugee Households by Governorate	56
3.2.3 Deconstruction of the Composite Food Security Index	60
3.2.4 Characteristics of the Food Insecure Households	60
PART IV – CONCLUSION	66

FIGURES

Figure 1: Average Household Size by Governorate	17
Figure 2: Population Pyramid to Show Population by Age and Sex	17
Figure 3: Sex of Head of Household	18
Figure 4: Level of Education of Head of Household	19
Figure 5: Average Dependency Ratio	20
Figure 6: Arrival of Syrian Refugees in Jordan	20
Figure 7: Percent of Households with at least one member not registered	21
Figure 8: Households with at Least One Chronically Ill Member	22
Figure 9: Households Reporting at Least One Individual with a Disability	22
Figure 10: Percentage of Infants by Age who Received Breast Milk the Day Before	25
Figure 11: Average Number of Times per Day Complementary Feeding Received	26
Figure 12: Percentage of Infants in Host Communities by Dietary Diversity Score	26
Figure 13: Percentage of Households by Shelter Type	28
Figure 14: Percentage of Households without Sufficient Access to Water	29
Figure 15: Percentage of Households by Type of Latrine Facility	29
Figure 16: Percentage of Households by Use of Open Defecation	30
Figure 17: Percentage of Households Using WFP Assistance as a Main Source of Income	31
Figure 18: Sources of Income (including data regarding minors earning a source of income, excluding WFP food voucher)	32
Figure 19: Percentage of Households by Main Source of Income (without the WFP food voucher included in the analysis)	32
Figure 20: Percentage of Households by Second Source of Income (without the WFP food voucher included in the analysis)	33
Figure 21: Main Source of Income by Sex of Head of Household	33
Figure 22: Wealth Index; Percentage of Households Possessing Household Assets	35
Figure 23: Wealth Quintiles Compared with Main Source of Income (excluding WFP food voucher)	35
Figure 24: Household by Wealth Quintile According to Rural or Urban Location of Household	37
Figure 25: Percentage of Households by Debt Level	39
Figure 26: Number of Meals Consumed Per Day by Household	41
Figure 27: Percentage of Households by Food Consumption Score	42
Figure 28: Food Consumption Score and Sex of Head of Household	43
Figure 29: Food Consumption Score and Level of Education of Head of Household	44
Figure 30: Food Consumption Score and Rural and Urban Location of Household	45

Figure 31: Food Consumption Score and Registration Status of Household in Host Communities	45
Figure 32: Food Consumption Score and Registration Status of Household in Za'atri camp	46
Figure 33: Food Consumption Score and Household Expenditure Share on Food	46
Figure 34: Food Consumption Score and Wealth Index in Host Communities	47
Figure 35: Dietary Diversity; Number of Consumption Days per Week by Food Group	48
Figure 36: Reduce Coping Strategies Scores	52
Figure 37: Percentage of Households by Food Security Condition	57
Figure 38: Percentage of Households by Food Security Condition – by District	58
Figure 39: Food Security Index by Sex of Head of Household	60
Figure 40: Food Security Index by Educational Level of the Head of Household	61
Figure 41: Food Security Index and Time of Arrival	62
Figure 42: Food Security Index by Main Income Source	63
Figure 43: Food Security Index and Household Debt	64

TABLES

Table 1: Registered Refugee Population by Governorate at the time of the Exercise and the Sample Size per District	15
Table 2: Key Demographic, Disability and Health Information – shown as a percentage of household with at least one person in each category	23
Table 3: Percentage of individuals with Disabilities, Temporary Injuries and Health Information by Age	24
Table 4: Percentage of Children Aged 5-18 Years in School	27
Table 5: Household Assets Included in the Asset Based Wealth Index	34
Table 6: Second Source of Income by Governorate (percentage)	36
Table 7: Monthly Household Expenditures Between Host Communities and Za'atri Camp	38
Table 8: Percentage of Debt by Households in Host Communities	38
Table 9: Food Groups and Weightings for the Food Consumption Score	40
Table 10: Food Consumption Score Thresholds	41
Table 11: Food Groups for the Dietary Diversity Score	48
Table 12: Consumption Based Coping Strategies and Weighting	51
Table 13: Livelihoods Based Coping Strategies and Weightings	53
Table 14: Grid to Categories Households According to Food Security Situation	55
Table 15: Food Security Index and Definition of Each Category	56
Table 16: Food Security Index by Households and by Governorate	56
Table 17: Food Security Index by Dependency Ratio	62
Table 18: Districts with the Highest Percentage of Food Insecure Households	67

MAPS

Map 1: Sampling for the monitoring exercise	14
Map 2: Host community districts with highest percentage of food insecure households	59
Map 3: Characteristics of Food Insecure Households	65

ANNEXES

1. Profile of the Country, Governorates and Districts from CFSME	72
2. Key data by district, governorate and Al Za'atri Refugee Camp	126
3. Household questionnaire used in the CFSME	132

ABBREVIATIONS

CFSME	Comprehensive Food Security Monitoring Exercise
CSI	Coping Strategy Index
DDS	Dietary Diversity Score
FCS	Food Consumption Score
ODK	Open Data Kit
REACH	Partnership between ACTED and IMPACT with UNOSAT
RRP	Regional Response Plan
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children Emergency Fund
UNOSAT	United Nations Operational Satellite Application Programme
WFP	World Food Programme

¹REACH is a joint initiative of two international non-governmental organizations – ACTED and IMPACT Initiatives – and the UN Operational Satellite Applications Programme (UNOSAT). REACH's mission is to strengthen evidence-based decision making by aid actors through efficient data collection, management and analysis before, during and after an emergency. By doing so, REACH contributes to ensuring that populations affected by emergencies receive the support they need. All REACH activities are conducted in support to and within the framework of inter-agency aid coordination mechanisms. For more information please visit: www.reach-initiative.org. You can write to us at: geneva@reach-initiative.org

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Scope and Methods

As the Syrian crisis extends into its fourth year, the number of refugees in Jordan continues to increase with the vast majority living in communities outside of refugee camps. With the support of REACH, the World Food Programme (WFP) carried out a Comprehensive Food Security Monitoring Exercise (CFSME) throughout all twelve governorates of Jordan and in Za'atri Refugee Camp in December 2013 and January 2014 in order to assess the vulnerabilities, food security situations and living conditions of the UNHCR registered Syrian refugee population in Jordan. Some 99 percent of all respondents were recipients of WFP food assistance.

The main objective of the exercise was to assess the food security situation and determine appropriate vulnerability criteria for registered Syrian refugee households living in Jordanian host communities to be used with the planned move to a more targeted approach. It was assumed, based on the Regional Response Plan (RRP6), that targeted assistance would not occur in refugee camps, and thus the main focus of this exercise was registered Syrian refugees living in non-camp environments. However, a sample was surveyed in Za'atri camp for comparison purposes in terms of the food security status of Syrian refugees. Azraq camp only opened after data collection and thus is not mentioned further in this report. In total, 7,814 households were surveyed through this monitoring exercise in all districts of Jordan.

To support the main objective and to inform targeting, the exercise aimed to answer the following questions:

- Who are the food insecure?
- Where do they live?
- How many are there?
- What are the underlying causes of food insecurity?
- What are the recommended interventions?

Overview

This CFSME found that 56 percent of households are food secure and that the prevalence of food insecurity was relatively low amongst the Syrian refugee population in Jordan, mostly due to WFP's food assistance which is reaching 98 percent of registered Syrian refugees in host communities. Were WFP to cease food assistance, this would have drastic implications on the food security status of Syrian refugees as well as impact the host communities by most likely forcing more refugees into informal tented settlements and increasing competition for livelihood opportunities at the bottom end of the labour market. This section details household characteristics related to food security and provides recommendations for the future, including the targeting of Syrian refugees most in need with food assistance as well as expenditure modeling to devise a percentage vulnerable were WFP to cease assistance.

Who are the food insecure?

Food insecure households and households vulnerable to food insecurity were those whose main income sources were the WFP food voucher, gifts and informal small commerce. More than 74 percent of households surveyed cited the WFP food voucher as their main income source and main source of food. The least vulnerable households mainly relied on skilled labour and remittances as their principal sources of income.

The main factors affecting the food insecurity of Syrian refugees in Jordan were confirmed as being those that might have been predicted:

- **Demographics:** Widowed women are more likely to be food insecure and households with higher dependency were more likely to be vulnerable to food insecurity or food insecure.
- **Wealth:** Poor households with few assets are more likely to be food insecure compared to those with more assets.
- **Education:** A higher percentage of households headed by a person with no or with primary education are food insecure compared to households where the household head has a secondary or post-secondary education.
- **Livelihoods:** Those without jobs and unskilled laborers are more likely to be food insecure compared to Syrian refugees who are skilled laborers and those receiving remittances.
- **Registration:** Households with unregistered members are more likely to be vulnerable to food insecurity.

How many are there?

In host communities, an estimated population of only 29,565 individual Syrian household members (6 percent of households sampled) were classified as food insecure, largely because of the extensive reach of WFP food voucher assistance. However, an estimated 206,955 individuals (42 percent of households sampled) were considered vulnerable to food insecurity² despite receiving WFP assistance, which undoubtedly means that if the vouchers were to stop/reduce, almost all these families would become food insecure. In Za'atri camp, despite food assistance reaching all refugees living in the camp, an estimated 4,468 individuals (5.5 percent of sample) were still classified as food insecure. 66,697 individuals (82.1 percent of the sample) were also vulnerable to food insecurity.

Where do they live?

The governorates with the highest number of food insecure households reflected the governorates with more refugees; Al Mafraq, Irbid and Amman. The districts with the highest number of food insecure households were located in Qasabet Amman, Qasabet Al Mafraq and Marka Districts³ (Annex: Map 2).

²Based on January 2014 UNHCR Refugee population figures.

³Marka District is located in Amman Governorate

However, other governorates had much higher proportions of food insecure households. The highest proportions of food insecure lived in Ajloun (16.5 percent), Madaba (12.8 percent), Al Balqa (11.8 percent) and Al Tafilah (8.2 percent) governorates. When analyzed by district, some districts had higher levels of food insecurity such as in Dair Allah in Al Balqa Governorate where 37.3 percent of households are food insecure. Al Aqaba and Jerash governorates have among the highest proportions of food secure households (71.2 and 66.3 percent respectively).

Syrian refugees living in Za'atri camp were classified significantly more food insecure than those in communities, mostly due to their high percentage expenditure on food. 87.6 percent of those living in Za'atri camp were either vulnerable to food insecurity or food insecure compared with 48 percent in communities. However, given that those living in Za'atri camp are provided all services free of charge including shelter, these figures are likely skewed due to the different expenditure patterns (particularly high on food) leading to the consequent increase in perceived food insecurity / vulnerability to food insecurity.

What are the main factors underlying food insecurity?

According to the results of this monitoring exercise, the main factors affecting food insecurity consisted of the following:

- Marital status (widows)
- Wealth status (based on number of assets)
- Income and expenditure
- Education level of the head of household
- Geographic location including urban vs. rural
- Access to water
- Household debt
- High dependency ratio (more dependents per individuals able to economically provide)

What are the recommended interventions?

Based on the results of the CFSME, the following interventions are recommended:

- 1) The continuation of food assistance – 74 percent of households are heavily or completely reliant on food assistance as their main source of income and food. Given WFP and partners are reaching nearly all Syrian refugees with food assistance, levels of food insecurity in Jordan amongst the Syrian refugee population are low. However, 42 percent are still vulnerable to food insecurity and six percent are food insecure. Therefore, WFP must continue food assistance to Syrian refugees.

If WFP were to cease food assistance, this would have a dramatic impact on the food security situation of Syrian refugees; extrapolating the data to show the impact without WFP assistance indicates an estimated 85 percent of refugees would not have economic access to sufficient food. This figure is based on the modeling of expenditure patterns comparing

total food expenditure per day (WFP voucher plus additional cash expenditure) with the total expenditure excluding essential expenditures on rent, health, transportation and drinking water. Any household with a total expenditure less than the cost of their current food basket would be rendered vulnerable to food insecurity or may be forced to adopt additional and more severe coping mechanisms. In such circumstances, an increase in the frequency and severity of coping strategies used would be expected as well as movements to informal tented settlements in all governorates of Jordan, children being withdrawn from education, reduced expenditure on hygiene etc. In addition, competition over livelihood opportunities would likely increase, impacting the Jordanian host community as well.

- 2) Targeting based on need in communities - Targeting should be carried out within the context of the interagency Vulnerability Analysis Framework (VAF) and should allow assistance to reach those in need while minimizing error. Initially this needs to be done by setting thresholds based on data which is readily available through UNHCR registration data using the following highly correlated variables with food security: education of the head of household, dependency ratio and households' marital status (particularly widows).

Once systems are in place and communication campaigns are fully rolled out, the targeting of food assistance should begin by excluding households where the head of household has a post-secondary education. Given the results of the CFSME, all widowed households should be assisted no matter what their education level. The combination of these two variables translates to the targeting of 94 percent of all registered Syrian refugees with food assistance.

A second stage of targeting should then take place excluding those households where the head of household has a secondary level of education and has a low dependency ratio. Those with a secondary education but high dependency would still receive food assistance. This would result in the targeting of about 90 percent of the population. Additional refinement with further targeting could then be added where necessary.

In Za'atri camp, given more than 87 percent are vulnerable to food insecurity or food insecure, the current agreement to postpone discussions on whether targeting is appropriate in the camp settings seems acceptable.

- 3) Sustainability – With the protracted nature of the crisis, humanitarian agencies should work with government counterparts to find more durable, mid-term solutions to allow Syrian refugees to diversify the support received, thus decreasing their dependency on WFP food assistance in the future and increasing self-reliance.

Findings from the CFSME also provide some guidance on what non-food interventions or activities should be prioritized. This CFSME recommended that special attention be paid to the following:

- 1) Investigate the reasons why refugees are not registering to ensure all in need are able to access humanitarian assistance given that in some governorates, up to 39 percent of households contained at least one non-registered refugee.
- 2) Improve child nutrition and maternal care practices to enhance dietary diversity and ensure infants are receiving adequate breast milk.
- 3) Improve the accessibility to health services in specific districts detailed in this report.

INTRODUCTION

Background to the Comprehensive Food Security Monitoring Exercise

The Syrian conflict, which has now been ongoing for more than three years, caused a large influx of Syrian refugees into neighbouring countries which are constantly challenged to accommodate a rising number of refugees. Jordan is one of the countries that has received a large number of displaced persons crossing its borders, with more than 597,000 persons of concern now residing in camp and urban settings across Jordan⁴. Due to the protracted nature of the Syrian crisis, this number is expected to continue to increase throughout 2014 which will further burden already limited resources in the country. The increasing refugee numbers continue to challenge the humanitarian community to identify and meet the needs of an increasingly complex refugee context in Jordan. Approximately 16 percent of refugees from Syria are living in refugee camps such as Al Za'atri while the rest have established themselves in urban and rural host community settings.

In Jordan, WFP is providing food assistance to Syrian refugees in Jordanian host communities, camps and transit centres through voucher assistance. Implementation is through cooperating partners Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED), Human Relief Foundation, Islamic Relief Worldwide and Save the Children International. Upon arrival to Raba al Sahan registration centre (formerly in Al Za'atri camp), beneficiaries receive a WFP welcome meal with sufficient calories for a 24-hour period which should cover till their incorporation into the regular voucher assistance, first of New Arrival Vouchers (NAV) and then the regular distribution cycle. The voucher value is based on the cost of 2,100 kcal dietary requirements per person per day though the value is reduced in camp settings due the distribution of daily fresh bread.

⁴UNHCR Portal June 2014. <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/country.php?id=107>

Starting September 2014, WFP began the transition from in-kind food aid to food vouchers in Al Za'atri Refugee Camp. Normal in-kind distributions ceased by March 2014 aside from daily bread. In Jordanian host communities, WFP has been distributing paper food vouchers valued at US\$34 per person per month from 23 distribution points in all twelve governorates in Jordan. However, since January 2014, assistance has been transitioned to e-vouchers, essentially pre-paid debit cards, allowing beneficiaries to purchase fresh produce, grains, bread, dairy products, meat and other recommended products from 73 partner shops.

However, despite this assistance, and according to WFP monthly monitoring reports in Jordan, five percent of the overall Syrian refugee population in Jordan has poor food consumption, while 13 percent has borderline consumption. There is evidence that low Food Consumption Score (FCS) is related to low consumption of animal protein and protein rich food which can be a result of poor nutritional practices. Many refugees are highly or completely reliant on assistance in the camp setting and food voucher distributions in Jordanian communities. Given the difficulties in obtaining work permits, many households have few other sources of income aside from WFP assistance, and in urban areas, rarely receive other forms of humanitarian assistance. Secondary data suggests that some refugees have changed their consumption patterns, eating lower quality products with less meat and fresh foods and in some cases reducing the number of meals to one or two a day. This means that the diet of the refugee population in Jordan is at risk of becoming less diverse and less protein and micronutrient rich as savings are spent and assets sold⁶.

This Comprehensive Food Security Monitoring Exercise (CFSME), which took place throughout all governorates of Jordan and in Al Za'atri Refugee Camp, aimed to assess the vulnerabilities and food security situation of the Syrian refugee population in Jordan. The exercise was implemented in the form of a household level survey at the district level in Jordan and was funded by WFP. Data was collected in December 2013 and January 2014. The planning and design of the exercise and the analysis of data was carried out jointly by WFP and REACH. The data collection tool was based on the current WFP post-distribution monitoring tool, expanded to include additional indicators such as household expenditure, assets and other sector inputs from UNHCR and UNICEF such as health, education and WASH. Where possible, the team used best practices from the recent interagency Vulnerability Assessment conducted in Lebanon.

Food Security Situation of Syrian Refugees in Jordan

Since the start of the crisis in 2012, all registered Syrian refugees living in camps in Jordan have had uninterrupted access to WFP food support. Inside the camps, assistance was initially in the form of two hot meals a day, later replaced by distribution of dry rations by WFP, in addition to complementary food provided by UNHCR⁷ before a further transition to vouchers as outlined above. Outside of the camps, where Syrian refugees are spread across both urban and rural settings, WFP has been able to provide nationwide assistance through food vouchers, reaching over 444,000 registered refugees by April 2014, representing 98 percent of the total non-camp population.

⁵ Figures as of June 2014.

⁶ WFP and UNHCR (October 2013) Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) Report of Syrian Refugees in Jordan

⁷ Ibid

Whilst the availability of food is not generally considered to be a significant issue in Jordan, access to food for Syrian refugees is a challenge, especially as their purchasing power diminishes due to limited livelihood opportunities and difficulties in obtaining work permits⁸. As the Syrian refugee crisis becomes more protracted, the income versus expenditure gap increases the use of coping strategies to manage the rising cost of rent and increasing service prices. The main coping strategies utilized include working in the informal sector, incurring debt, taking children out of school and an increase in child labour⁹. In addition, because Jordan imports 87 percent of its food, up to 62 percent more imports than the average across the Middle East and North Africa, the country is vulnerable to international food price fluctuations, however, thus far in 2014, prices have remained relatively stable. This risk is transferred to Jordanians and refugees from Syria living in host communities, with 92 percent of these populations relying on supermarkets to purchase food¹⁰.

The ACTED food security assessment conducted in June 2013 showed that the monthly total expenditure for Syrian refugees varies between 400-500 JOD per household. The main sources of expenditure for Syrian refugees are food (38 percent) and rent (27 percent). The UNHCR/WFP JAM confirms these patterns¹¹.

WFP monitoring found that when comparing the food consumption scores (FCS) between July 2013 to November 2013 for Syrian refugees living in Al Za'atri Refugee Camp and in Jordanian host communities, those living in the camp had higher FCSs than those in host communities. It was also found that food consumption scores have improved in both the camp and host community settings in Jordan since July 2013. In the camp, this is probably largely due to the transition to food vouchers that began in September 2013 as beneficiaries are able to choose the food they consume through partner shops¹².

PART 1 – OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY

Objectives

The main objective of the CFSME was to assess the vulnerabilities, food security situations and living conditions of the registered Syrian refugee population in Jordan host communities. It was assumed, based on the RRP6, that targeted assistance would not occur in refugee camps, and thus the main focus of this exercise was the registered Syrian refugees living in host communities. A representative sample was devised and surveyed in Za'atri camp for comparison purposes only.

The specific objectives of this monitoring exercise were:

- To evaluate key food security indicators including:
 - Food Consumption Score
 - Food Expenditures
 - Income sources
- Coping Strategy Index
- To assess other resilience indicators; education, health, water & sanitation; and their correlation with the food security of households.
- To provide a comparison for future assessments and thresholds to identify levels of vulnerability to be used for targeted food distributions.

⁸Ibid.

⁹UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP (January 2014) Joint Assessment Review of the Syrian Refugee Response in Jordan

¹⁰FAO (March 2013) Agricultural Livelihoods and Food Security Impact Assessment and Response Plan for the Syria Crisis in the Neighbouring Countries of Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey.

¹¹ACTED (June 2013) Food Security Assessment.

¹²WFP Jordan (December 2013) Monthly Monitoring Report

Geographical Scope

Data collection took place in host communities in all twelve governorates and 48 districts¹³ of Jordan as follows:

- North region: Mafraq, Zarqa, Jarash, Ajloun, Irbid,
- Central region: Amman, Balqa, Madaba, Karak, Tafilah, Ma'an,
- South region: Aqaba

In addition, Al Za'atri Refugee Camp was surveyed to use for comparison purposes with the host community areas.

Geographical Classifications

Governorate	Highest form of governance below the national level
District	Sub-division of a governorate

Sampling

A stratified sample focusing on the registered refugee population per governorate was used and implemented across all twelve governorates of Jordan with 7,089 household interviews in total in host communities and a further 725 household interviews in Za'atri camp. This statistically significant and representative sample was obtained at the governorate level and in Za'atri Refugee Camp with 7.5 percent margin of error and 95 percent confidence interval, and the host community district level of 10 percent or less margin of error with a 90 percent confidence interval. This has enabled a nationwide statistical comparison across governorates and districts. The refugee population size per district and governorate was also considered in the sample size (i.e. Probability Proportional to Size). Districts with a small number of Syrian households, were combined with nearby districts.

The selection of households was done by randomly selecting refugee household telephone numbers from UNHCR based on the Refugee Assistance Information System (RAIS) database. However, in districts where there was a low response rate using randomly selected telephone numbers (from 5 percent to 50 percent success rate), the field teams randomly selected households in communities by snowballing from the telephone respondents (effectively asking respondents to be key informants on locations of other refugee communities). In these cases, field teams visited every third refugee household and surveyed no more than 20 households in each community to ensure an adequate level of randomness. Map 1 shows the twelve Governorates of Jordan with the sample size per governorate. Each household needed to have at least one person who was a registered refugee to be surveyed.

Map 1 on the following page presents the twelve governorates of Jordan, sample size per Governorate and the sample size and population per district.

¹³Some districts were paired together to make one sampling unit, this was because of low Syrian refugee population numbers in individual districts.



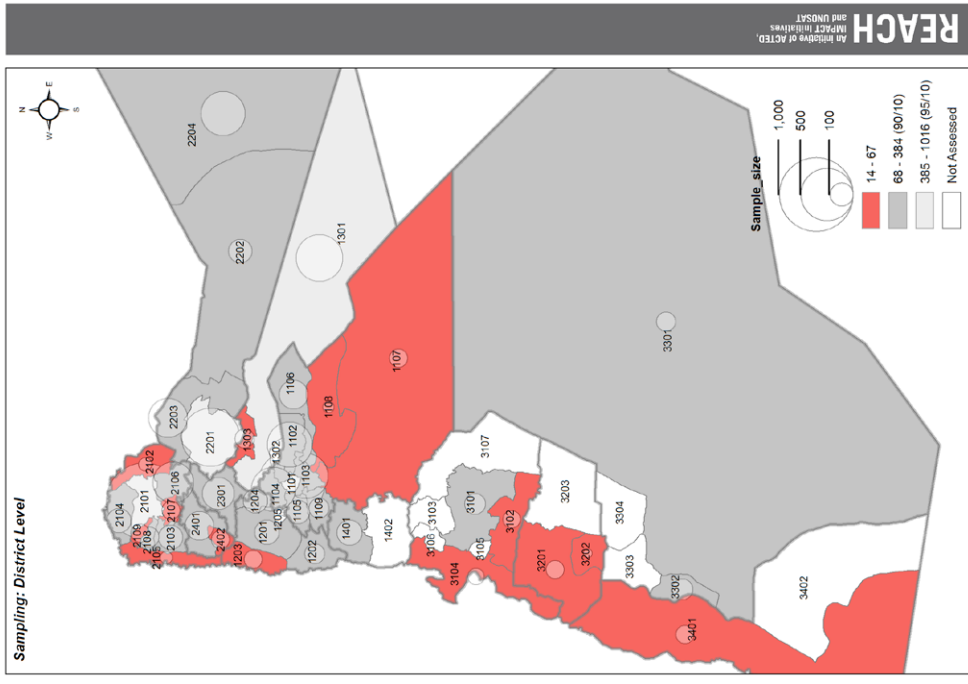
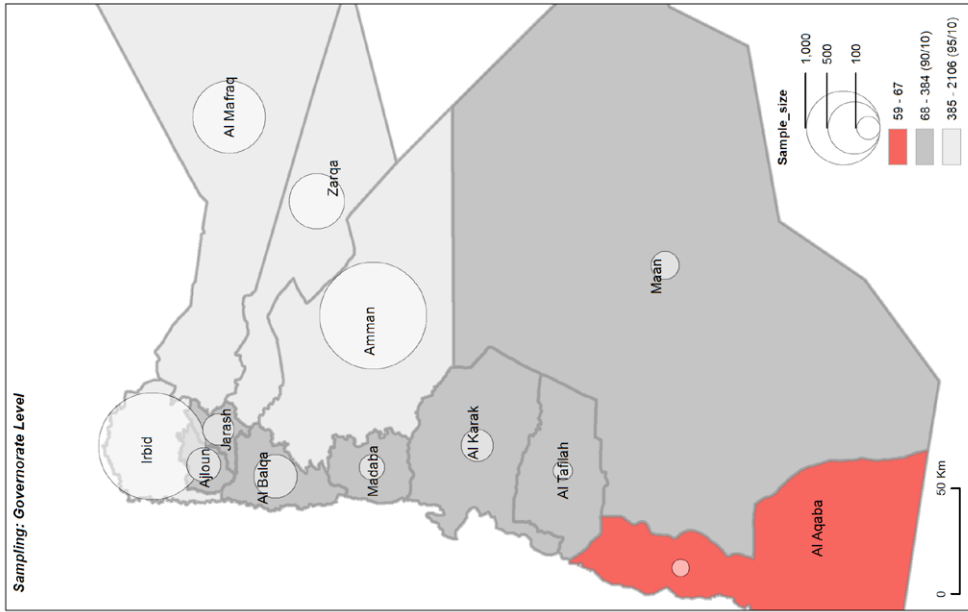
JORDAN - Food Security Monitoring Exercise Assessment Sampling

For humanitarian relief purposes only
Production date: 22-Apr-14



P Code	District name
1101	Quabest Amman
1102	Ar-Ruzaiheh
1103	Al-Jarrah
1104	Al-Jalbiya
1105	Al-Jaramq
1106	Sinab District
1107	Al-Mawaggeth
1108	Near Ghazal
1109	Near Ghazal
1201	Al-Baqa
1202	Ash-Shar al-Janubiyah
1203	Al-Baqa
1204	Avr Al-Baqah
1205	Mina and Fikes
1301	Al-Ruqayyah
1302	Al-Ruqayyah
1401	Quabest Yalqab
1402	Deesen
1403	Irbid
1404	Ar-Ramtha
1405	Ar-Ramtha
2104	Badr Al-Khanna
2105	Al-Ghwer Ashmalya
2106	Al-Ghwer Ashmalya
2107	Al-Maer Ash-shamali
2108	Al-Maer Ash-shamali
2109	Al-Whattayya
2201	Quabest Al-Matraq
2202	Al-Badash-Shamaliyye Al-Gharbi
2203	Al-Badash-Shamaliyye Al-Gharbi
2204	Quabest Jarash
2205	Quabest Jarash
2301	Quabest Aloun
2302	Quabest Aloun
2303	Quabest Aloun
2304	Quabest Aloun
2305	Al-Ghwer al-Janubiyah
2306	Al-Ghwer al-Janubiyah
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2398	Al-Ghwer al-Janubiyah
2399	Al-Ghwer al-Janubiyah
2400	Al-Ghwer al-Janubiyah

Data sources:
Thematic information: REACH February 2014
Admin. boundaries: UNOCHA
Background imagery: Esri, USGS, NOAA
Projection: GCS WGS 1984
FILE: JOR_FSM_FS_sample_10APR2014_A4
Contact: reach.mapping@unhcr.org
Note: Data, designations and boundaries contained on this map are for information only and do not imply acceptance by the REACH partners, associates or donors mentioned on this map.



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AND UNOSAT

Table 1: Registered Refugee Population by Governorate at the time of the Exercise and the Sample Size per District

Governorate	Syrian Refugee Population in Governorate	District names	Syrian Refugee Population in District	Number of households	Sample size per district
Jordan – host communities	492,756			80,682	
Ajloun	9,678	Qasabet Ajloun	8112	1622	150
		Kufranja	1556	311	62
Amman	127,756	Al Jamiah	19,830	3966	345
		Al Jiza	2258	452	61
		Al Quaymeh			232
		Sahab t	8762	1752	173
		Qasabet Amman	48352	9670	776
		Wadi As Sir	7644	1528	98
		Marka District	22855	4571	353
		Na'oor	4633	927	70
Al Aqaba	1491	Qasabet Al Aqaba and Al Quayra	1491	298	59
Al Balqa	14,095	Qasabet Al Balqa	4807	961	110
		Ash Shuna al-Janubiyya and Mahis Wa Al Fuhays	2215	443	74
		'Ayn Al Basheh	5664	1133	104
		Dair 'Alla	1409	282	59
Irbid	125,187	Al Ghwar Ashamalya	619	124	28
		Al Kora	4971	994	109
		Al Mazar Ash-shamali	4093	819	62
		Ar Ramtha	28630	5726	356
		At Taibeh	2890	578	75
		Bani Kinana	4847	969	104
		Bani Obaid	16821	3364	294
		Al Wastiyya	1751	350	61
		Qasabet Irbid	60,565	12113	1016
Jarash	10,378	Qasabet Jerash	10378	2075	182
Al Karak	8,107	Al Mazar Al Janubi	2495	499	58
		Al Aghwar Al Janoobiyah and Al Qasr	1404	281	52
		Al Karak	3512	702	80
Al Mafraq	57,545	Al Badiyah Ash-Shamaliyya Al Gharbeh	15,963	3193	268
		Al Badiyah Ash-Shamaliyya	5364	1073	96
		Ar Rwashed	611	122	32
		Qasabet Al-Mafraq	35,607	7121	987
Al Tafilah	2,018	Qasabet Al Tafilah and Besayrah	1900	380	74
Maan	5,318	Al Petra and Al Shobak	1291	258	77
		Ma'an	3851	770	68
Madaba	7,107	Qasabet Madaba and Theeban	7107	1421	117
Zarqa	42,838	Al Hashemieh	4766	953	67
		Qasabet Al Zarqa	29,908	59812	385
		Rusaifeh	8163	1633	344
Al Za'atri Refugee Camp	81,238 ¹⁷			16,247	725

¹⁴UNHCR Jordan (December 2013). <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/country.php?id=107>

¹⁵Ibid

¹⁶Number of households is based on refugee population divided by 5, the average refugee household size.

¹⁷UNHCR Jordan (December 2013)

Mode of Data Collection

The household questionnaire was designed to collect information on risk and vulnerability in order to determine food insecurity of the Syrian refugees living in Jordan. The questionnaire was divided into the following modules:

- General Information on locations
- Information on household demographics
- Living conditions
- Food consumption and food sources
- Main incomes and main expenditures
- Household coping strategies
- Child nutrition
- Protection

Mobile data collection technology was used for the household survey, using android-based Samsung Galaxy smart phones with Open Data Kit software throughout the data collection and aggregation processes. Usage of this technology enables greater control over collected data, ensures higher data quality and eliminates the need for data entry. Household level interviews were carried out with registered refugee households only.

Training of the field team on the methodology and data collection tools was conducted by the REACH and WFP over a period of four days from 18-21 November 2013.

PART II – KEY FINDINGS (HUMAN CAPITAL AND FINANCIAL CAPITAL)

2.1 HUMAN CAPITAL

2.1.1 Demographics and Heads of Household

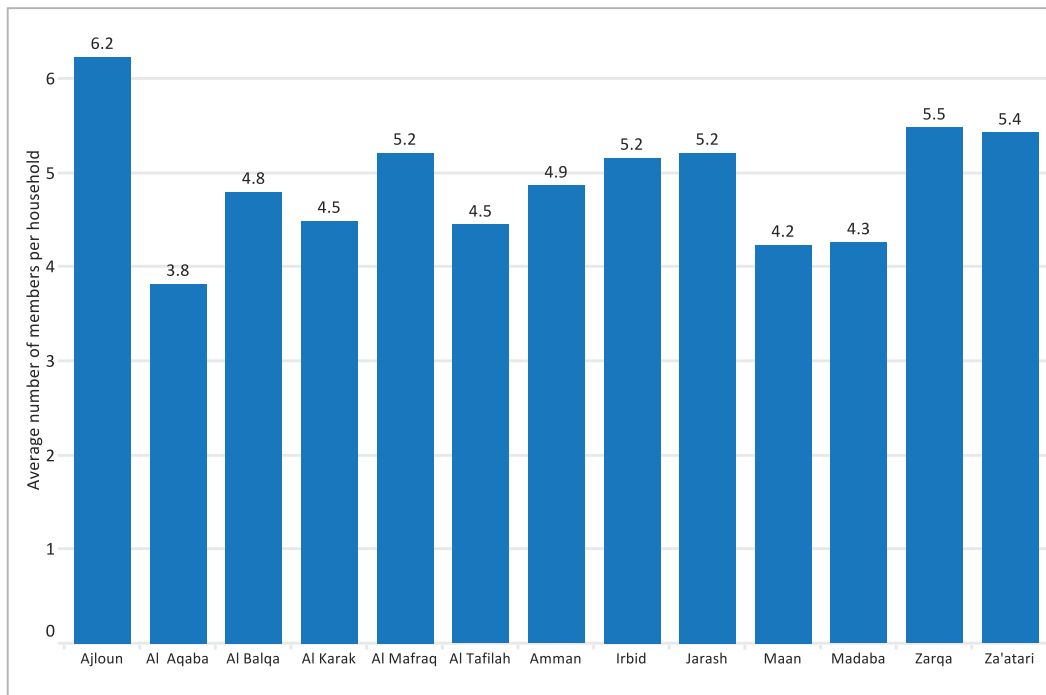
Profile of Interviewees

In the host community context, 48 percent of the 7,089 interviewees were females and 52 percent male. In Za’atri camp, 42 percent of the interviewees were female and 58 percent were male. The household breakdown by age can be seen below in Figure 2.

Household Size and Composition

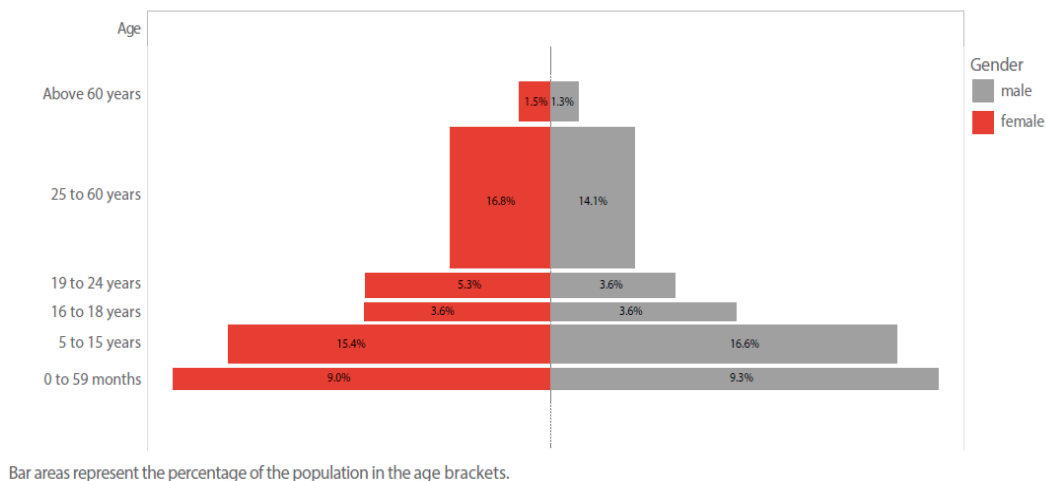
The total number of individuals assessed across all households surveyed was 35,780. The average household size across the twelve governorates was five individuals and 3.8 percent of households had between 10 and 15 members. Ajloun Governorate had the highest average household size with six members and all governorates had an average household size of four members or more. In the camp setting, 5.7 percent of households had between 10 and 15 household members and the average household size was 5.4.

Figure 1: Average Household Size by Governorate



The population pyramid below shows the number of household members across the twelve governorates by gender and age group. It can be seen that 8.6 percent of the sampled population was females aged 0-59 months. The pattern that the figure represents is of an expanding population indicating high birth and death rates. It is also of note that in the age group 5 to 15 years old there is a bulge in the population numbers with a relatively high number of people in this group.

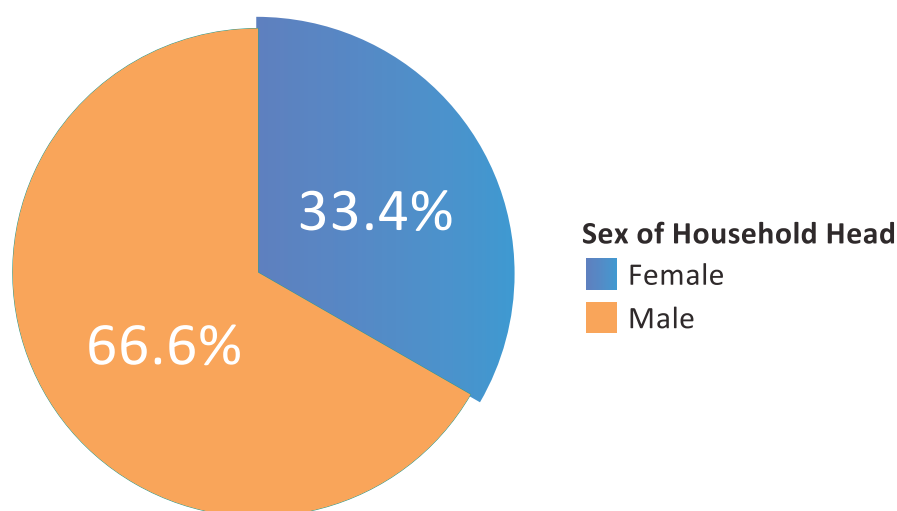
Figure 2: Population Pyramid to Show Population by Age and Sex



Heads of Household

Exactly one third of households were female headed and the proportion of female headed households was the highest in Al Mafraq Governorate with 40 percent of households followed by Irbid Governorate with 38 percent. Al Tafilah and Al Karak Governorates had the lowest percentages of female headed households at 15 percent and 22 percent respectively. In terms of age, less than 1 percent of the heads of household were under 18 years old, 59 percent were aged 18 to 40 years and the remaining 40 percent were between 41 and 85 years old.

Figure 3: Sex of Head of Household

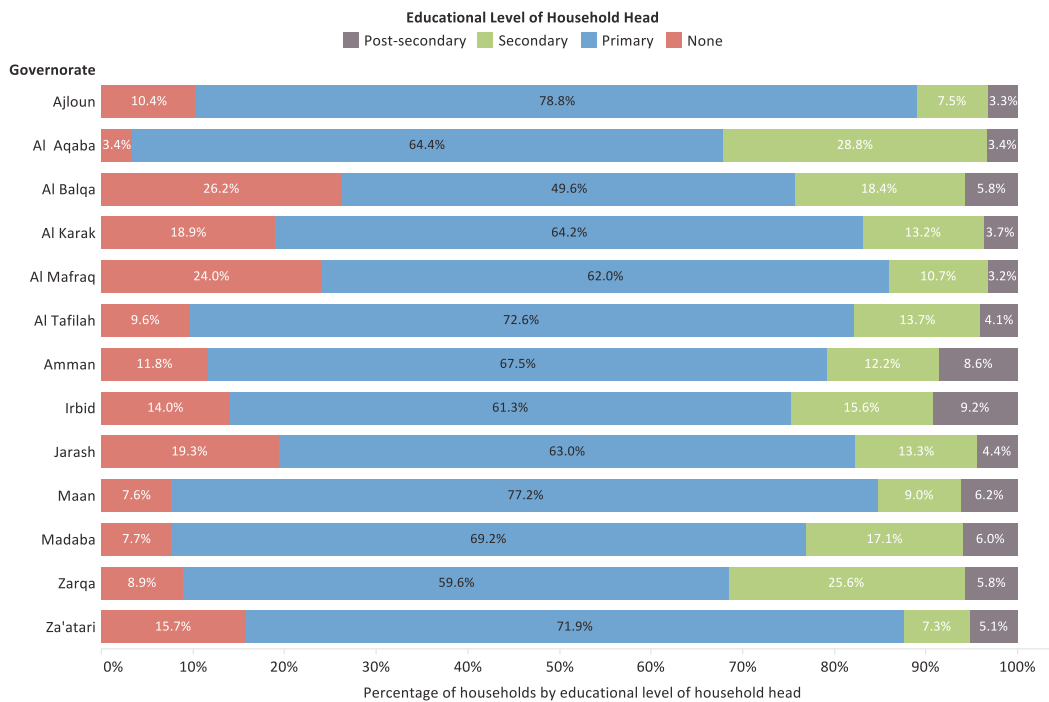


When asked about the marital status of the head of household, 84 percent were married, 8.4 percent were widowed, 5.3 percent were single and 2.1 percent were divorced. Of the 33 percent heads of household who were female, 64.4 percent were married, 24.1 percent were widowed and 11.3 percent were single or divorced. Of the 24.1 percent female heads of household who said they were widowed, 31.7 percent were between the ages of 18 and 40 years old.

In Al Za'atri Refugee Camp, 34.6 percent of the heads of household were female and of these 60 percent were between 18 and 40 years old. Of the female headed households between 18 and 40 years old, 81.3 percent said they were married and the small remainder were either single, divorced or widowed.

Respondents were also asked the education status of heads of household. Across the twelve governorates, in the host communities, 64 percent had achieved primary education as their highest level of education and only 15 percent had achieved secondary education. Zarqa and Aqaba Governorates had the greatest proportion of heads of households who had achieved secondary education level with 26 percent and 29 percent respectively. Al Balqa had the highest percentage of heads of households who had no level of education at 26.2 percent followed by Al Mafraq at 24 percent. Those with a post-secondary education were more likely to live in Irbid or Amman than any other governorate.

Figure 4: Level of Education of Head of Household



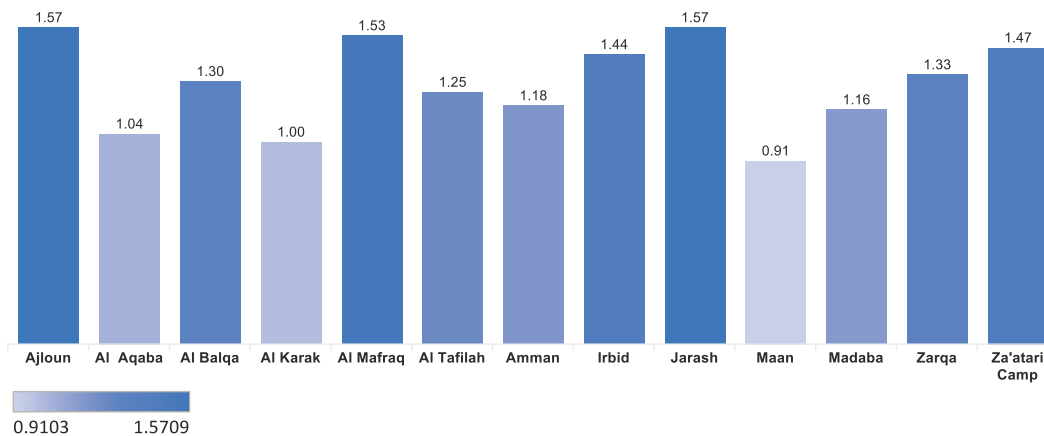
Dependency Ratio

The age dependency ratio is the number of dependants (individuals aged 15 years old less or 61 years old or more) for each non-dependant (individuals aged 16 – 60). The closer the ratio is to 0, the less the dependency or the less pressure there is on economically active members of the household to provide for uneconomically active members of the household. For example, a dependency ratio of 1.5 means that there are 1.5 people in the household dependant on each economically active member of the household.

Figure 5 shows that the dependency ratio was the highest in the governorates of Ajloun (1.57), Jarash (1.57) and Al Mafraq (1.53). The lowest, indicating less dependency on the productive members of the household were found to be in Maan (0.91), Al Karak (1) and Al Aqaba (1.04).

The average dependency ratio in Za'atri camp was 1.47 which was also relatively high.

Figure 5: Average Dependency Ratio

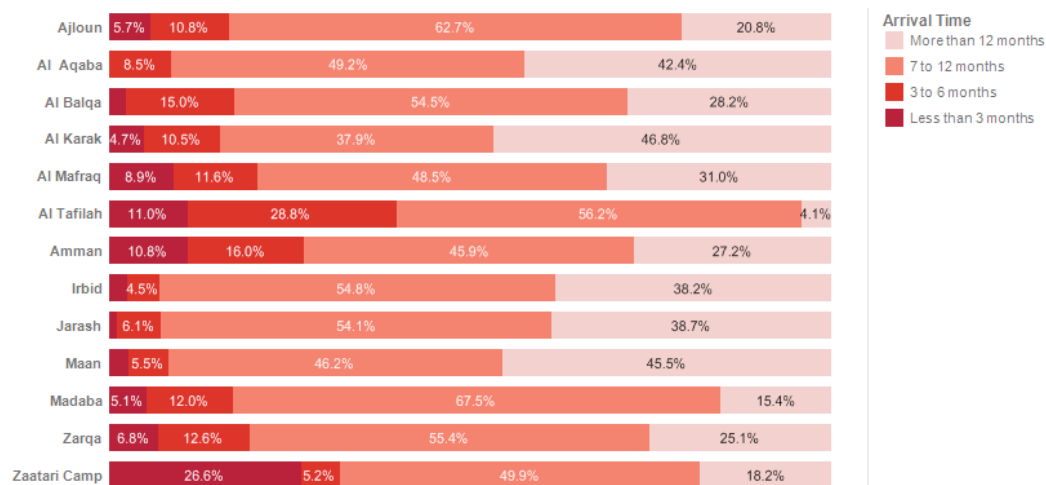


2.1.2 Arrival in Jordan

There was a relatively high level of variation in the length of time since Syrian refugee households have arrived in Jordan. 32.6 percent of households had members who reported that they had arrived in Jordan more than a year ago, between 13 and 25 months before. In Al Karak and Maan, this figure rose to 46.8 percent and 45.5 percent of refugees who had arrived more than one year ago. In Amman Governorate, which hosts a relatively high number of Syrian refugees, 27.2 percent of households reported time of arrival of the first household members as more than one year ago.

Only 0.4 percent of Syrian refugees surveyed arrived less than two months ago, which indicates that the majority of new arrivals – who at this time normally went to Al Za’atri Refugee Camp upon entering Jordan – remain there for a period of at least two months or they do not register in communities right away. For example, no household members had arrived in Jordan in the two months prior to the assessment in Al Aqaba, Al Balqa, Al Tafilah, Jarash and Maan Governorates.

Figure 6: Arrival of Syrian Refugees in Jordan

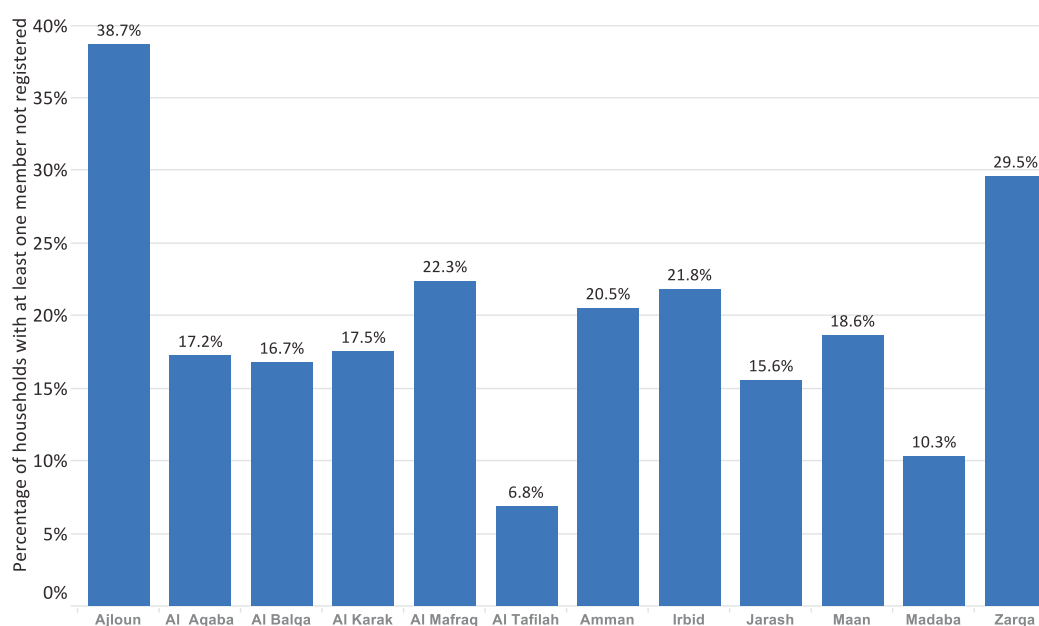


2.1.3 Registered Refugees

All of the households had at least one individual registered with UNHCR, as this was the population of interest for the exercise. However, 21.5 percent of the households surveyed reported to have at least one individual in the household who was not registered. Of these households, 82.7 percent said they had between one and five individuals in the household not registered.

The governorates with the highest percentage of households which had at least one unregistered individual in the household were Ajloun with 38.7 percent of households with at least one individual not registered, followed by Zarqa with 29.5 percent of households and then Al Mafrqa with 22.3 percent of households. Al Tafilah Governorate had the lowest percentage of households that reported at least one non-registered individual with only 6.8 percent of households followed by Madaba at 10.3 percent of households.

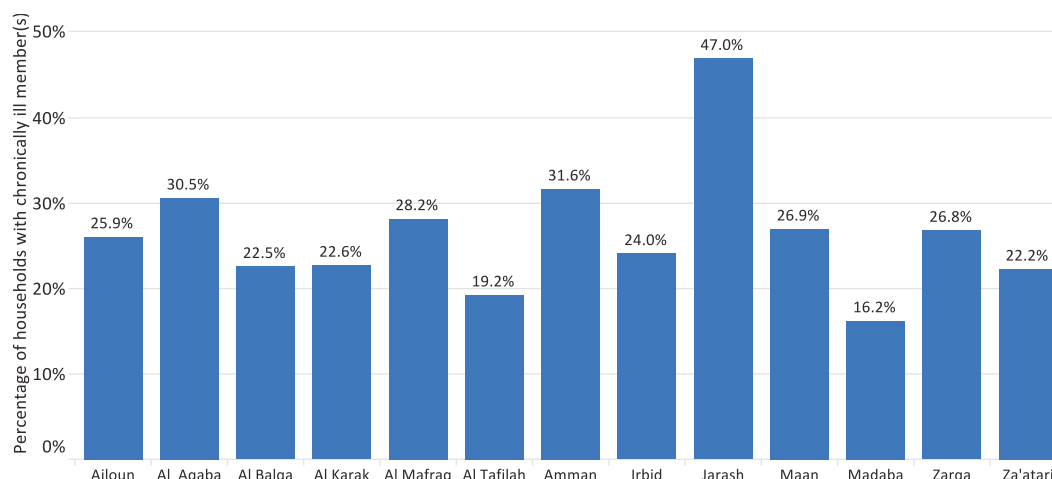
Figure 7: Percent of Households with at least one member not registered



2.1.4 Health

Chronic illness is defined as an illness which cannot be transmitted from person to person such as asthma, diabetes, cancer or stroke. The governorate with the highest percentage of households with at least one individual reported to have a chronic illness was Jarash Governorate with 47 percent of households. This was followed by Amman Governorate with 31.6 percent of households, then Al Aqaba with 30.5 percent and Al Mafrqa with 28.2 percent. The governorates with the lowest percentage of households with at least one person with a chronic illness were Madaba and Al Tafilah Governorates with 16.2 percent and 19.2 percent of individuals respectively. The percentage of households in Za'atri camp with at least one person reported to have a chronic illness was 22.2 percent.

Figure 8: Households with at Least One Chronically Ill Member



Regarding disabilities (physical, mental, hearing or visual), the governorates with the highest percentage of households reporting to have at least one person with a disability were Al Mafraq Governorate with 10.1 percent of households, Al Balqa with 7.5 percent of households and Amman with 7.6 percent of households. Al Za'atri Refugee Camp had a relatively high percentage of disabled individuals; 9.7 percent of households had at least one person with a disability.

Figure 9: Households Reporting at Least One Individual with a Disability

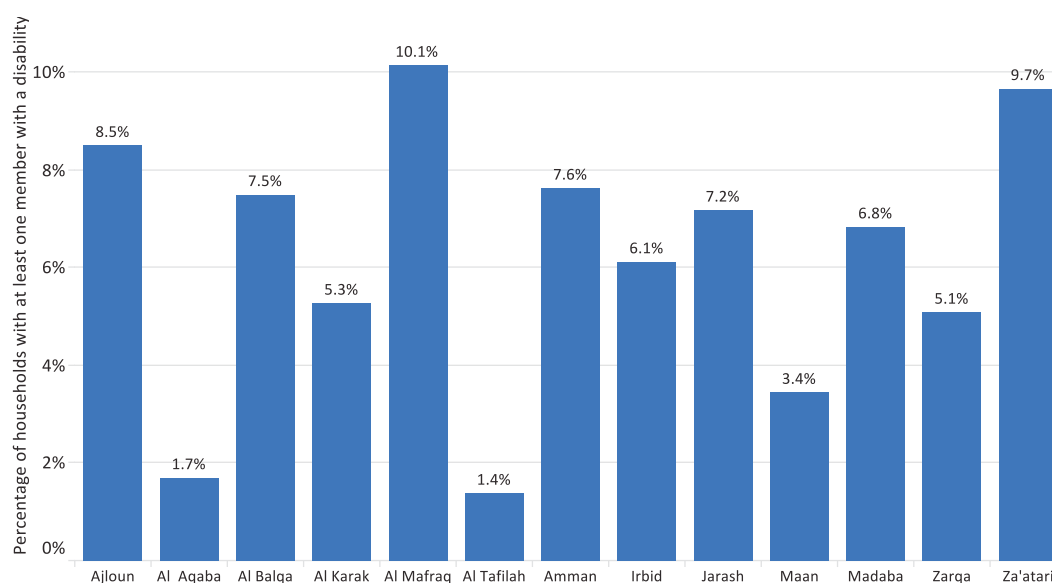


Table 2 summarises this information for each governorate, including for Za'atri camp and also shows the percentage of refugee households who have unaccompanied minors in the household. The figures were relatively low across the assessment with the percentage of households with at least one unaccompanied minor ranging between 0.5 percent and 2.7 percent. In Za'atri camp, this was above this range with 6.3 percent of households reported to be hosting at least one unaccompanied minor.

Table 2: Key Demographic, Disability and Health Information – shown as a percentage of household with at least one person in each category

	Sex of head of Household		Ave. HH size	% households caring for unaccompanied minors	% households with a physical, mental, visual or audio disability	% households pregnant or lactating women	% household with chronic illness
	% Male	%female					
Jordan - host communities	66.6%	33.4%	5	2.7%	5.9%	23.3%	26.5%
Ajloun	66.6%	33.3%	6.2	1.8%	8.5%	26.2%	27.2%
Amman	71.3%	28.7%	4.8	1.8%	7.6%	19.5%	31.5%
Al Aqaba	70.6%	29.4%	3.8	0	1.7%	15.2%	30.5%
Al Balqa	70.8%	29.2%	4.8	0.5%	7.5%	28.5%	22.1%
Irbid	61.7%	38.3%	5.1	1.3%	6.1%	20.0%	23.9%
Jarash	67.4%	32.6%	5.2	0.5%	7.2%	31.4%	47.0%
Al Karak	77.4%	22.6%	4.4	0	5.3%	19.4%	22.1%
Al Mafraq	60.2%	39.8%	5.2	1.2%	10.1%	26.4%	28.0%
Al Tafilah	84.9%	15.1%	4.4	2.7%	1.4%	35.6%	17.8%
Maan	73.7%	26.3%	4.2	0	3.4%	22.0%	26.2%
Madaba	67.5%	32.5%	4.2	1.7%	6.8%	13.6%	15.2%
Zarqa	66.9%	33.1%	5.4	0.5%	5.1%	21.9%	26.6%
Al Za'atri Camp	65.4%	34.6%	5.4	2.06%	9.7%	39.4%	6.4%

In terms of individual household members across the twelve governorates, 6.4 percent of individual household members aged 0-15 years and 7 percent in the age group 16-60 years old were classified as having a disability (physical, audio, visual or mental).

Nearly 22 percent of households had at least one pregnant or nursing woman or girl. Only 0.5 percent of households had a pregnant or nursing girl under 16 years of age; these were most often located in the northern and central governorates of Jordan.

Table 3 shows the individuals with disabilities, temporary injuries, pregnant and lactating women and those with reported chronic illness – as a percentage of the total population. The difference being Table 4 accounts for the total number of individuals divided by the population, while Table 3 is the number of households with at least one individual.

¹⁸These figures for all households in the assessment on a national level refers to the rural and urban host community setting and does not include Al Za'atri Refugee Camp

Table 3: Percentage of Individuals with Disabilities, Temporary Injuries, Pregnant/lactating and Chronic Illness by Age (presented as a percent of the total assessed population)

	Mental disability, physical disability, hearing impairment, visual impairment	Temporary injury	Pregnant and/ or lactating woman	Chronic illness
0-15 years	6.4%	1%	0.1%	1.4%
16-60 years	7.0%	2.1%	4.4%	5.4%

Households were also asked about the vaccination status of children under the age of 18. Findings showed that 70 percent of children aged 0 - 18 years have been vaccinated for polio and 69 percent have received the measles vaccination. Governorates with the lowest percentage of children vaccinated for polio were Al Tafilah, Al Mafraq and Madaba with 59 percent, 60 percent and 61 percent of children respectively. For the governorates which were reported to have the lowest percentage of children less than 18 years old who have received a measles vaccination, these were the same governorates of Al Tafilah, Madaba and Al Mafraq again with 59 percent, 60 percent and 60 percent of children respectively. The percentage of children in Al Za’atri Refugee Camp who had received polio and measles vaccinations was 79 percent and 78 percent respectively.

Access to health care services was monitored by asking if households had experience accessing health care services in the past 30 days. In host communities, 27 percent of households responded that they had difficulties accessing health care services, however only one percent had this issue in Za’atri camp. In host communities, of the 27 percent of households which reported difficulties, the three main reasons given were cost (36 percent), lack of specialisation (28 percent) and lack of certain medicines (25 percent). Cost was most frequently reported as a difficulty in Al Karak by 67 percent of households followed by 54 percent of households in Al Mafraq, 44 percent in Al Tafilah, 43 percent in Maan and 42 percent in Al Balqa.

The Government of Jordan offers free primary health care to all refugees registered with UNHCR. The findings therefore potentially indicate more an information gap for the Syrian refugee population residing in host communities than actual lack of healthcare.

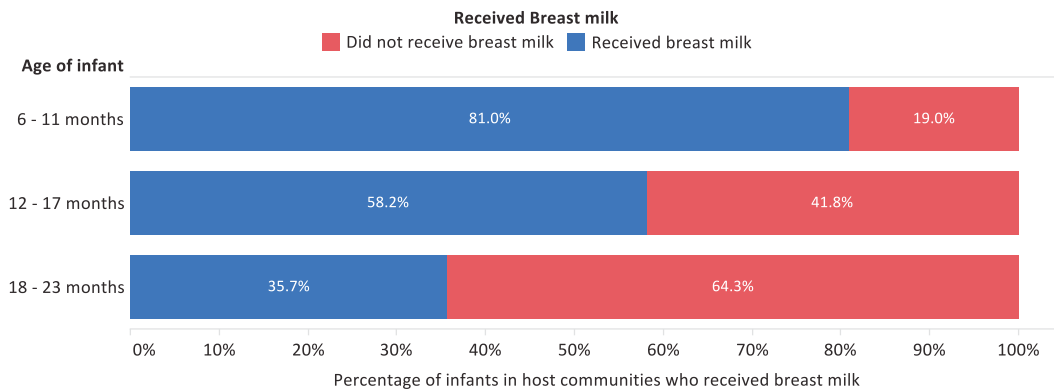
2.1.5 Child Nutrition

Breast feeding

The World Health Organization’s (WHO) guidelines on infant and young child feeding recommend exclusive breastfeeding for the first 6 months of life. 59.3 percent of children aged between 6 - 23 months were

breastfed the day preceding the assessment. Breastfeeding practices decreased significantly with the age of the child, for example, 81 percent of infants aged 6 - 11 months had received breast milk the day before during the day or night, compared to 36 percent of children aged 18-23 months.

Figure 10: Percentage of Infants by Age who Received Breast Milk the Day Before



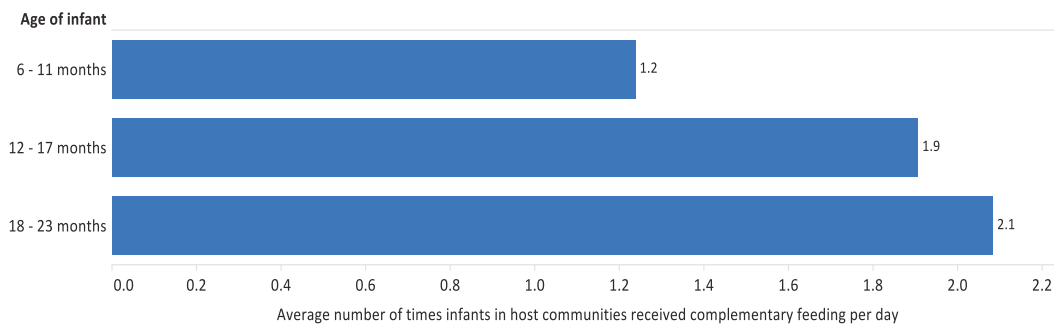
Complementary Feeding

Complementary feeding is the transition from exclusive breastfeeding to family food and typically spans the period from 6 months old to 18-24 months old before infants are weaned entirely off breast milk.

In this assessment, three components of complementary feeding were assessed - timeliness, adequacy, and dietary diversity. According to WHO guidelines, complementary feeding should be timely and all infants should start to receive foods in addition to breast milk from 6 months of age and onwards. In host communities, 70.2 percent of the Syrian refugee children aged 6-23 months included in the assessment received complementary feeding in the form of solid, semi-solid, or soft foods other than breast milk on the day preceding the assessment. In Za’atri camp, 73.6 percent received complementary feeding.

WHO guidelines also stipulate that complementary feeding should be adequate, where the amount and frequency of feeding complementary foods should cover the energy and nutrient needs of the infant that cannot be provided by breast milk alone. Of Syrian refugees living in host communities, complementary feeding of infants increased significantly with age. For example, children aged 6 to 11 months received complementary food on average 1.2 times per day, children aged 12 - 17 months received complementary food 1.9 times per day and children aged 18-23 months received this 2.1 times per day.

Figure 11: Average Number of Times per Day Complementary Feeding Received

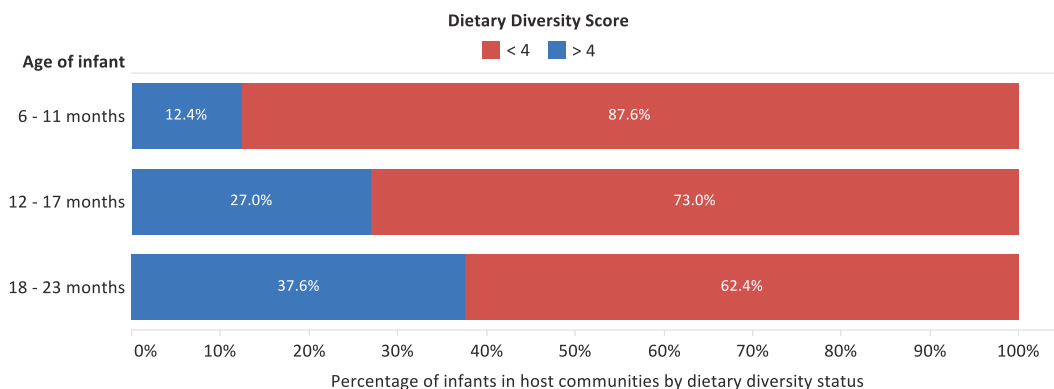


Complementary feeding should also consist of a variety of foods to cover the nutritional needs of the growing child. According to WHO guidelines, children aged 6 to 23 months are considered to have adequate dietary diversity when four of the seven food groups (grains/roots, pulses/nuts, dairy, meats, eggs, vitamin-A rich fruits/vegetables and other fruits/vegetables) are consumed per day.

Dietary Diversity Score for Infants

The average dietary diversity score among children aged 6 - 23 months was 2.3. Findings showed 75 percent of children had not met the minimum dietary diversity requirement on the day preceding the data collection. In addition, a significantly higher proportion of infants aged less than 12 months (88 percent) did not meet the minimum dietary diversity compared to older children aged 18 - 23 months (62 percent).¹⁹ On the other hand, dietary diversity increased significantly with the child's age. More children aged 18 - 23 months (38 percent) had an adequate dietary diversity than infants aged 6 - 11 months (12 percent). Figure 12 shows the percentage of infants in host communities by dietary diversity score.

Figure 12: Percentage of Infants in Host Communities by Dietary Diversity Score



Children aged 6 - 23 months mostly consumed dairy products (77 percent), followed by eggs (49 percent), grains (36 percent), Vitamin A - rich fruits and vegetables (26 percent), and other fruits and vegetables (20 percent). Pulses (12 percent) and meat (10 percent) were the least consumed food groups. The consumption of all seven food groups

¹⁹χ² (2, N=1902) = 111.97, p < .001

increased significantly with the child’s age with the dietary diversity score for children aged 6 – 11 months increasing to 37.6 percent for children aged 18 – 23 months. There was very little variation between governorates regarding the child dietary diversity scores.

2.1.6 Education

Results showed that the percentage of Syrian children aged 5 to 18 years attending school in host communities was 50 percent of boys and 55 percent of girls. Al Balqa Governorate had the lowest attendance rates with 40 percent of males and 38 percent of females attending school. The governorates with the highest school attendance were Al Aqaba (58 percent of boys and 79 percent of girls) and Al Tafilah (60 percent of boys and 60 percent of girls).

In Za’atri camp, the percentages for the same age group of 5 to 18 years was lower than the overall host community attendance rates with 35 percent of males attending school and 46 percent of females.

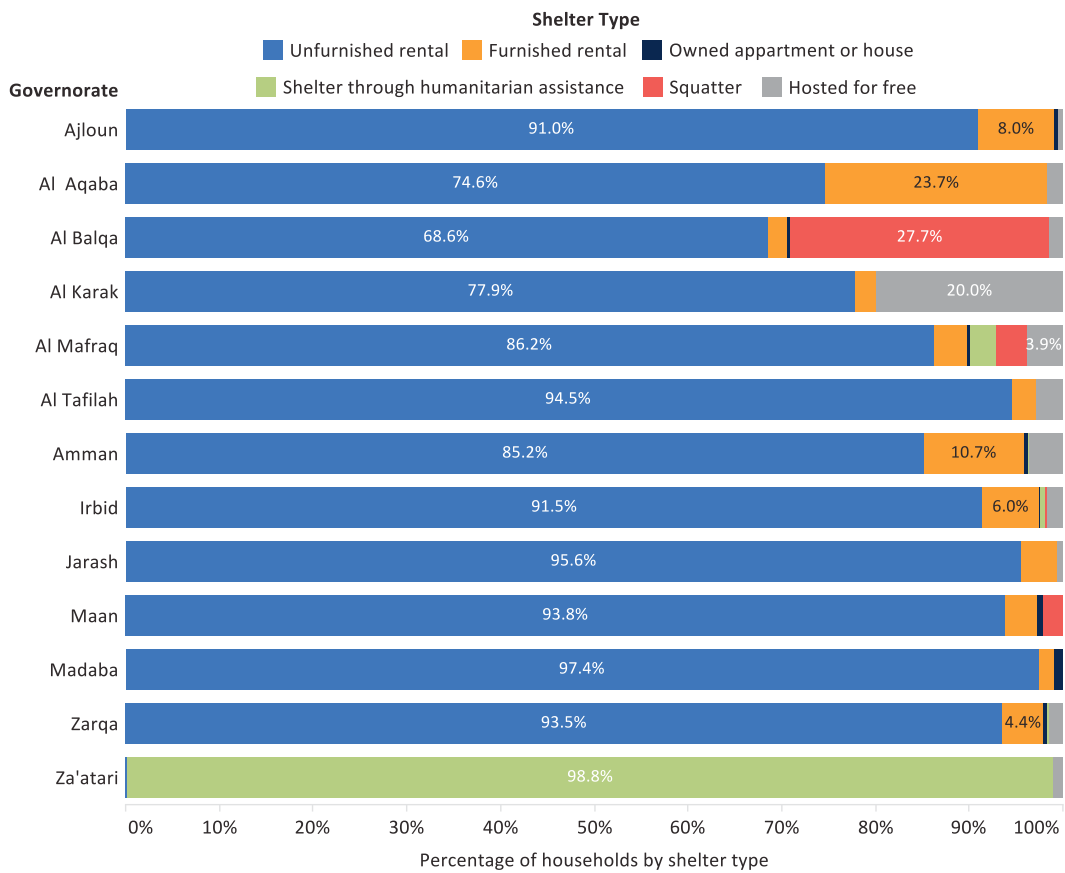
Table 4: Percentage of Children Aged 5-18 Years in School

	BOYS	GIRLS
Jordan – host community	50%	55%
Ajloun	55%	56%
Amman	50%	55%
Al Aqaba	58%	79%
Al Balqa	40%	38%
Irbid	54%	62%
Jarash	51%	59%
Al Karak	42%	45%
Al Mafraq	42%	47%
Al Tafilah	60%	60%
Maan	44%	54%
Madaba	55%	57%
Zarqa	53%	54%
Al Za’atri Refugee Camp	35%	46%

2.1.7 Shelter

The majority of refugees, nearly 90 percent, reported that they resided in independent housing which includes apartments, villas or houses. Al Balqa and Al Karak Governorates fell the furthest below this average with 68 percent and 77 percent refugee households in independent housing. Of the 90 percent living in an apartment, villa or independent housing, 90 percent of those had rented accommodation which came unfurnished.

Figure 13: Percentage of Households by Shelter Type



A relatively small proportion, 2 percent of households, were found to reside in collective shelters with other families, some in informal tented settlements. Nearly 27 percent of those residing in Balqa governorate were living as a squatter either in a temporary shelter or apartment.

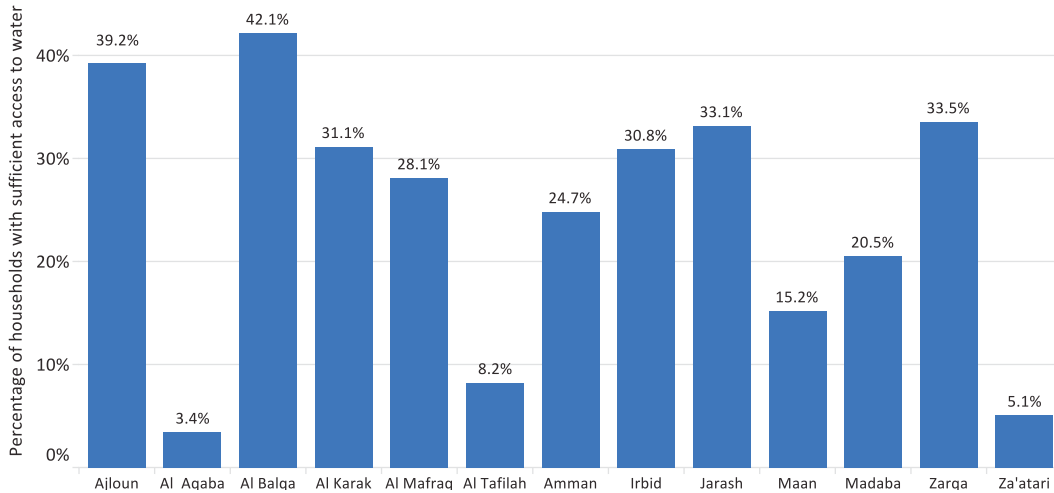
2.1.8 WASH

Access to Water

Across the twelve governorates, 30 percent of refugee households reportedly do not have access to sufficient amounts of water for drinking, cooking or washing activities. The governorates with the highest proportion of refugee households without access to sufficient amounts of water were Al Balqa, Ajloun and Al Zarqa Governorates with

reported rates of access at 42 percent, 39 percent and. In contrast to this, refugee households residing in Al Aqaba and Al Tafilah recorded marginal levels of inadequate access to water with 3 percent and 8 percent of surveyed households.

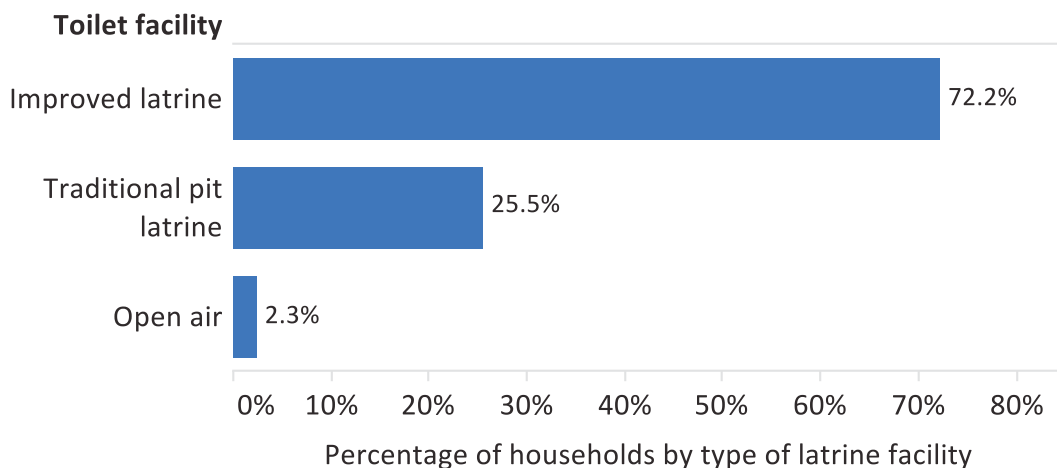
Figure 14: Percentage of Households without Sufficient Access to Water



Sanitation

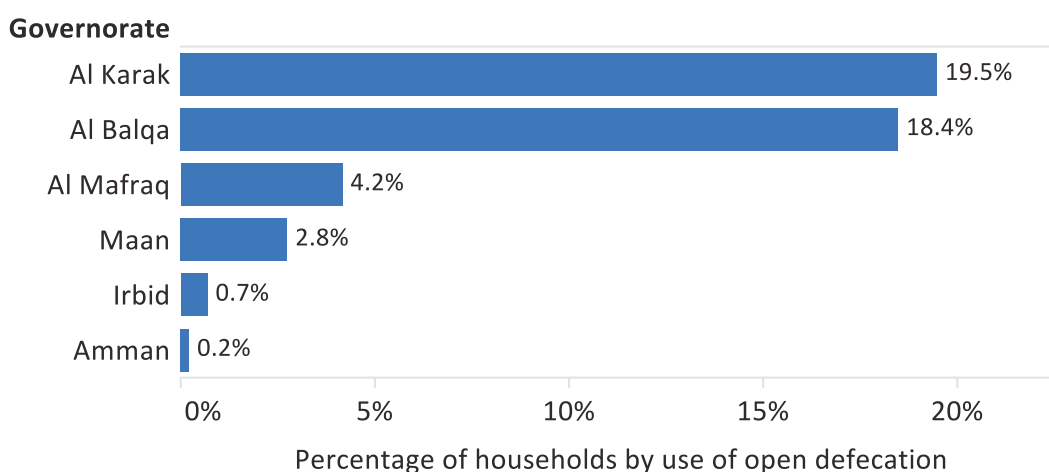
About 72 percent of households had an improved latrine facility with cement slab and flush, 26 percent had a traditional pit latrine and approximately 2 percent of refugee households reported having no access to a latrine and instead practices such as open defecation in a stream, bush or corner of their compound.

Figure 15: Percentage of Households by Type of Latrine Facility



Across the twelve governorates, findings indicate that open defecation was most widely practised in Al Karak with 20 percent of households, Al Balqa with 18 percent and Al Mafraq with 4 percent.

Figure 16: Percentage of Households by Use of Open Defecation



Of the 72 percent of refugee households reportedly having access to standard flush latrines, there were significant variations between the governorates. In Ajloun, 97 percent of refugee households have access to such infrastructure. However, the findings for Jarash and Al Tafilah Governorates were below this overall average with 36 percent of households in Jarash and 45 percent in Al Tafilah. These figures are largely offset by the widespread use of traditional pit latrines in these governorates, at 46 percent and 58 percent of refugee households respectively.

The findings also suggest that the use of shared latrines amongst 20 or more people is a relatively rare occurrence. Across all twelve assessed governorates, nearly 97 percent of households reportedly do not resort to this coping mechanism to overcome access barriers to sanitation infrastructure. The only significant outlier in this respect was Al Balqa Governorate, where nearly 17 percent of households shared a single latrine with more than twenty other individuals.

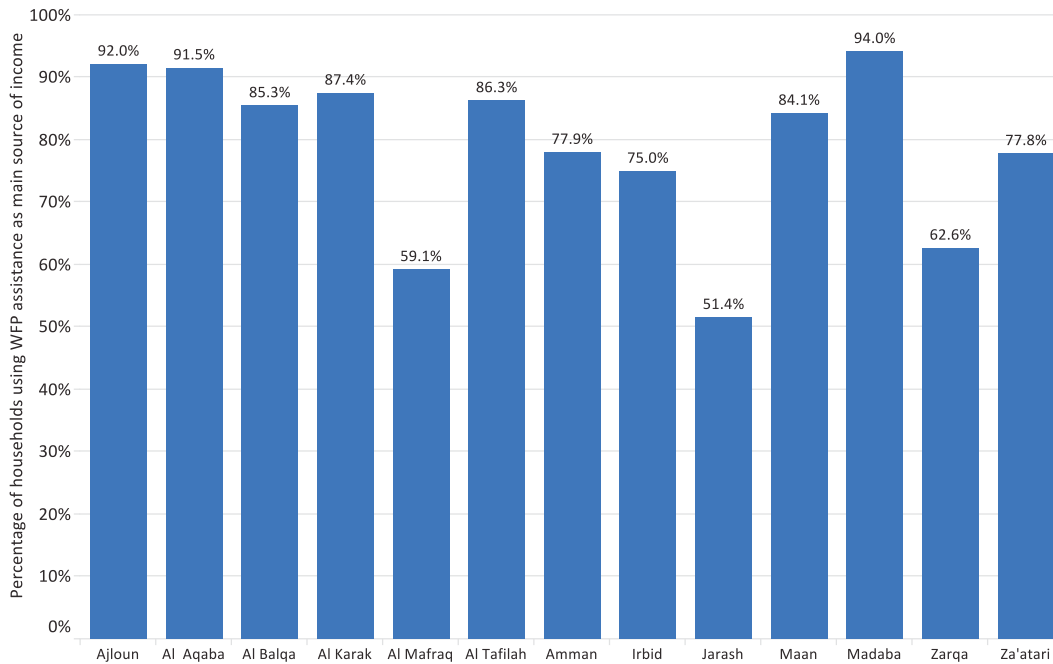
2.2 FINANCIAL CAPITAL

2.2.1 Sources of Income

Across the twelve governorates, 74.1 percent of households said that the WFP food voucher was their main source of income. This was followed by unskilled labour with 5.3 percent of households and then credits or borrowing money with 5.2 percent of households. Other main income sources to note were in Zarqa, where 9 percent of households stated that skilled labour was their main source of income and 13 percent of households in Jarash cited unskilled labour as their main income source. Borrowing money was reported to be the main source of income for 11 percent of households in Jarash and 8 percent of households in Al Mafraq.

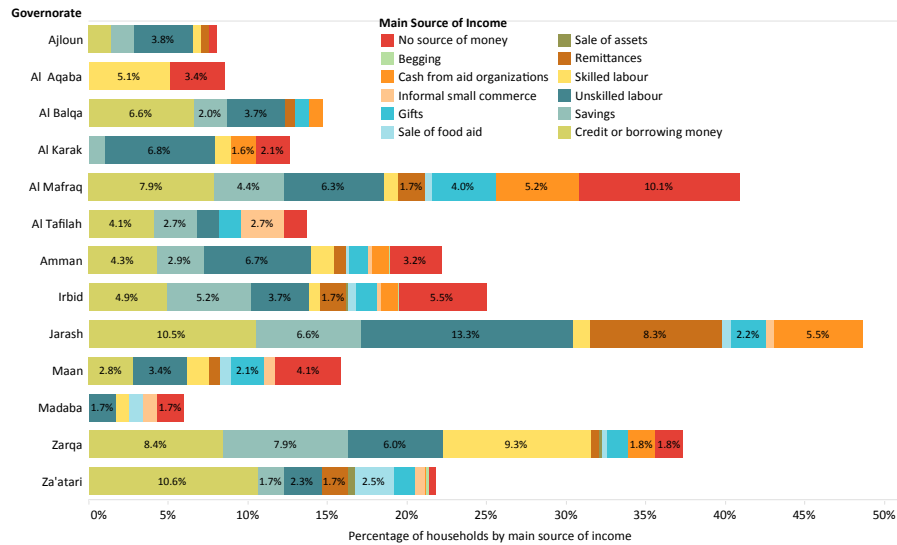
Household were also asked about their second source of income. Across the twelve governorates, the most cited sources were borrowing money, no source of money and WFP food voucher with 20.8 percent, 20.4 percent and 14.3 percent of household respectively. In total, 88.4 percent of Syrian refugees cited the WFP food voucher as their primary or secondary income source.

Figure 17: Percentage of Households Using WFP Assistance as a Main Source of Income



Although the WFP food voucher was the main income source for 74.1 percent of households, there was significant variation between governorates. For example, this rose to 94 percent of registered refugee households in Madaba, 92 percent in Ajloun and Al Aqaba and 86 percent in Al Tafilah. The governorates with the lowest percentage of households considering the WFP food voucher as their main source of income were Jarash (51 percent), Al Mafraq (59 percent) and Zarqa (64 percent). Figure 18 shows the sources of income excluding the WFP food voucher so that the other livelihood sources can be more easily viewed.

Figure 18: Sources of Income (including data regarding minors earning a source of income, excluding WFP food voucher)



Al Karak, Ajloun and Madaba were above the national average in terms of households reporting unskilled labour as their main source of income, with 65 percent, 50 percent and 40 percent of household respectively and 11 percent in Za'atri (of those that did not state the WFP voucher was their main source of income). Credits or borrowing money was most often reported in Al Balqa, Al Tafilah and Al Mafraq with 45.1 percent, 33.3 percent and 25.6 percent of households respectively and 49.6 percent in Za'atri camp.

Figure 19: Percentage of Households by Main Source of Income (excluding WFP voucher)

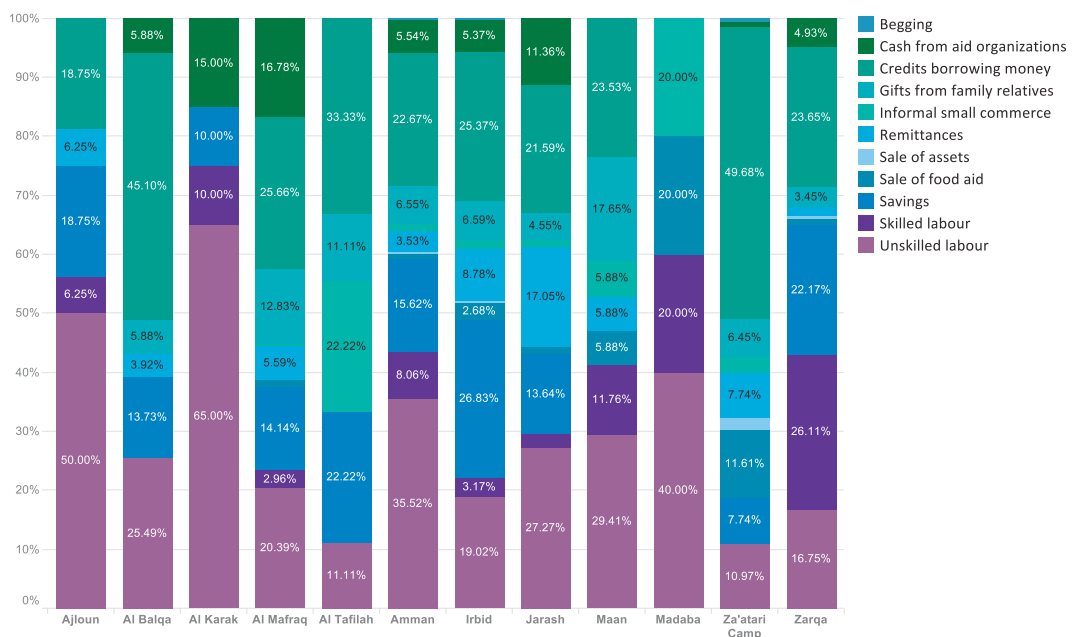
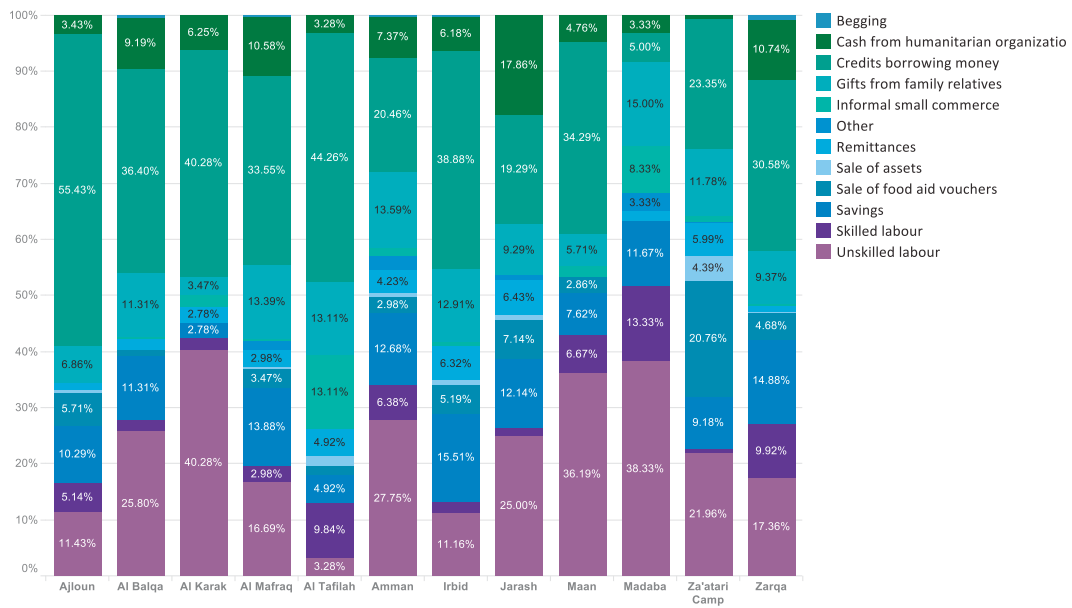
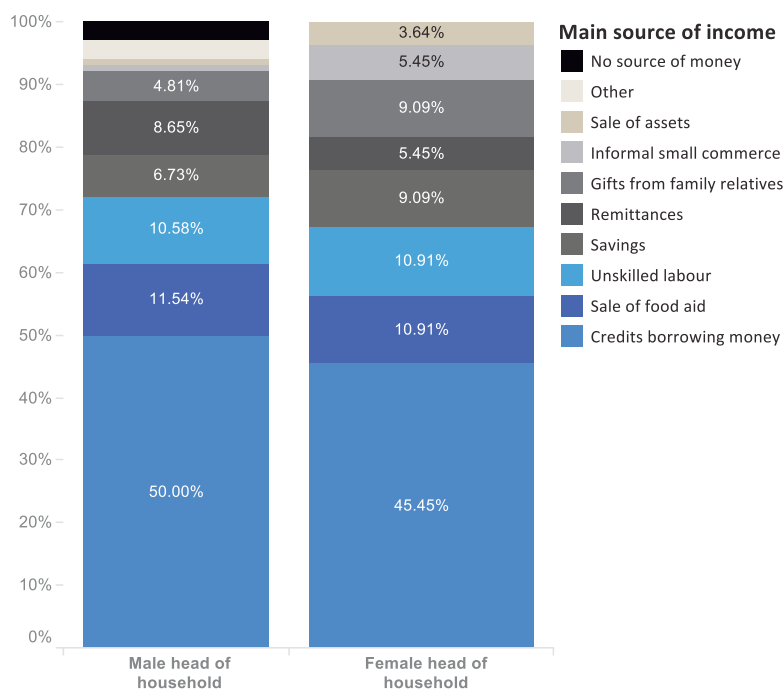


Figure 20: Percentage of Households by Second Source of Income (excluding WFP voucher)



When split by gender of head of household, there was no significant difference between those that said the WFP food voucher was their main source of income. The main source of income (of those that did not cite the WFP voucher as their main income source) is credits and borrowing money by 50 percent of male headed households, followed by sale of food aid (11.5 percent of male headed households) and unskilled labour (10.6 percent of households). Within female headed households, the main source of income is credits and borrowing money (45.5 percent), followed by sale of food aid (10.9 percent of female headed households) and unskilled labour (10.9 percent of households).

Figure 21: Main Source of Income by Sex of Head of Household



2.2.2 Food Assistance

99 percent of surveyed households were receiving food assistance from WFP in the form of a paper voucher or e-cards in host communities and paper vouchers and in-kind food in Za'atri camp.

In terms of the length of time households have been receiving food assistance from WFP, 63.6 percent had received assistance for 0-6 months, 33.8 percent of households for 7-12 months and 2.5 percent for more than 12 months.

2.2.3 Wealth

To measure the wealth of surveyed households, an asset based wealth index which is a widely used instrument for measuring the economic situation of households was employed in this exercise . The index was based on the possession of household consumer durables or assets. Households were distributed into five wealth quintiles based on an even split of the population, with the first quintile representing the poorest households and the fifth quintile representing the richest quintiles.

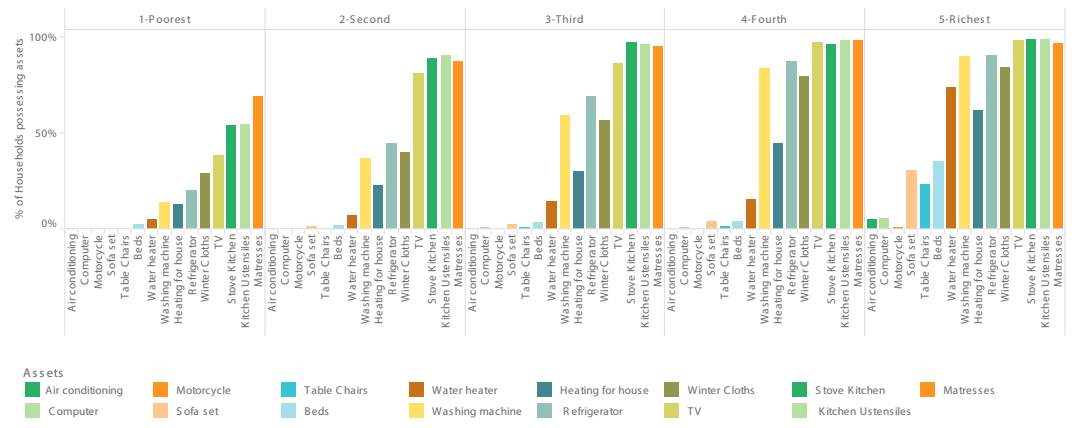
Table 5: Household Assets Included in the Asset Based Wealth Index

Mattresses	Beds	Winter Clothes	Blankets
Refrigerator	Stove/Kitchen	Kitchen Utensils	Water heater
Table/Chairs	Sofa set	Heating for house	Air conditioning
Washing machine	TV	Computer	Motorcycle

The governorates which had highest percentage of households in the poorest quintile were Al Tafilah with 31.5 percent of households, Al Mafrq with 29.7 percent and Al Balqa with 24.2 percent. The governorates with the highest proportion of households in the richest wealth quintile were Al Karak (41.1 percent), Al Aqaba (33.9 percent) and Amman (24.5 percent).

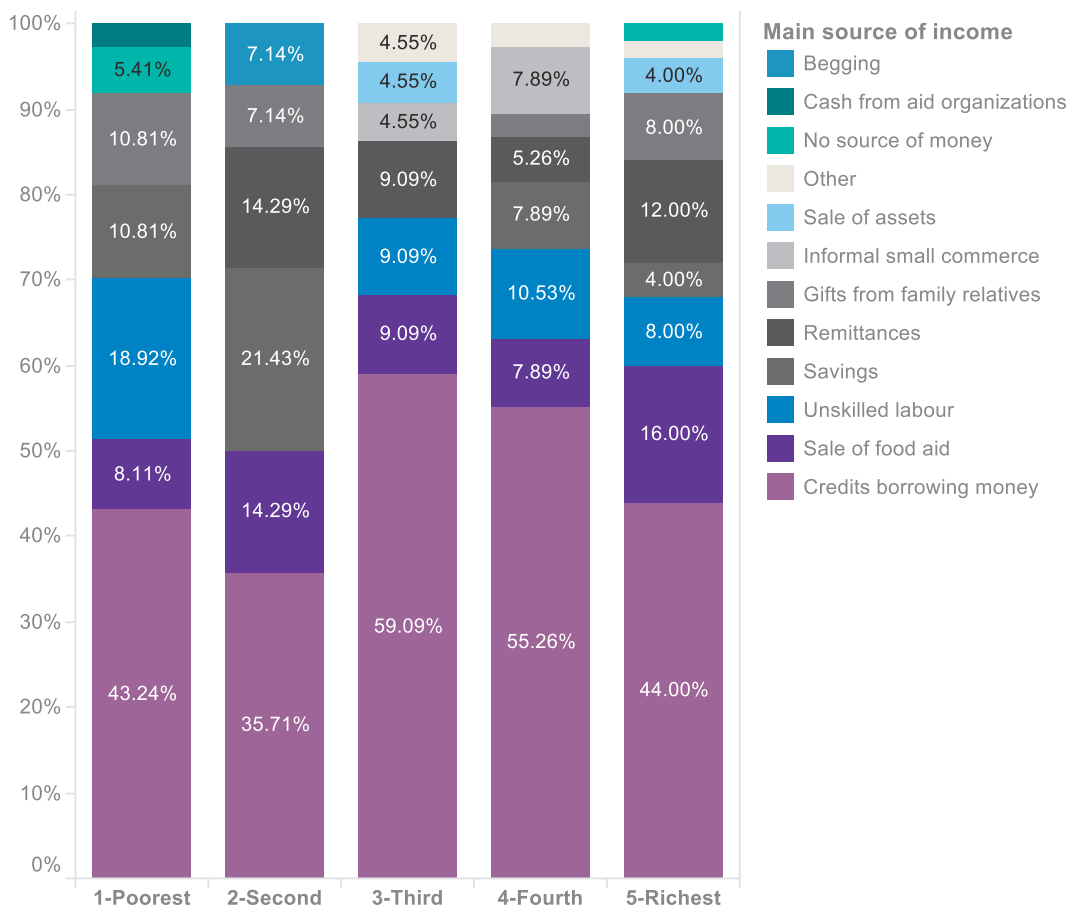
Figure 22 shows the assets held by households in each wealth quintile. For example, of the households in the poorest wealth quintile, the majority of households, more than 50 percent, possessed at least one mattress and kitchen stove but none possessed air conditioning, a sofa set or table and chairs. This can be compared to the households in the richest wealth quintile where almost twice as many households, nearly 100 percent, had at least one mattress and a kitchen stove. Significantly more households in the richest wealth quintile also possessed household assets including a water heater, washing machine, sofa set and table and chairs.

Figure 22: Wealth Index; Percentage of Households Possessing Household Assets



The distribution into the five quintiles was also compared to the main sources of income, to explore further the profile of the households in each quintile. The WFP food voucher was excluded from the figure below given the percentage was nearly the same for all quintiles.

Figure 23: Wealth Quintiles Compared with Main Source of Income (excluding WFP food voucher)



When cross tabulating wealth quintiles with the main income source, those in the poorest quintile more often had an unskilled paying job than those in other quintiles. In addition, those in the second quintile more often had savings as their main income source than any other quintile. Households in the richest category most often sold their food assistance (16 percent) compared to 8.11 percent who sold in the poorest category. Considering that the majority of households rely on the WFP food voucher as their main source of income, this implies that without the voucher many households would have to rely on alternative income sources such as taking on debt and spending savings which will compromise Syrian refugees' food security in the medium to long term in Jordan.

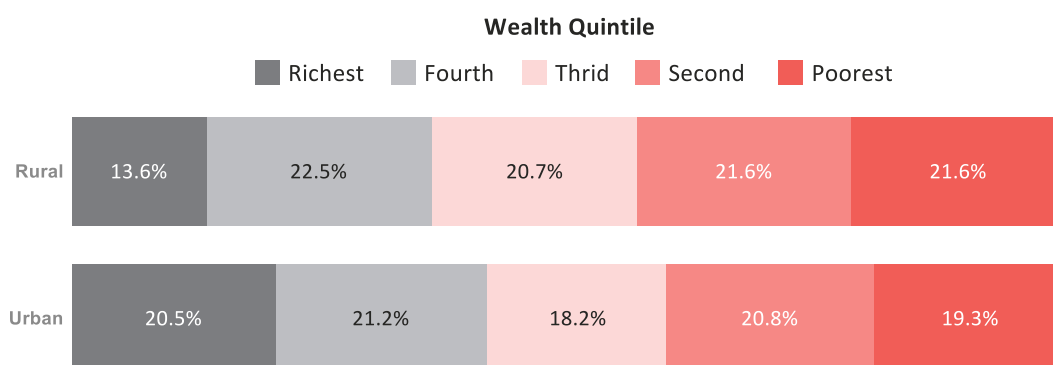
The table below shows the second source of income by governorate, which could give an indication of the likely main source of income if the WFP food voucher was not available. The second main source of income in host communities was credits or borrowing money, followed by unskilled labour and 'no source of money'. In Za'atri Camp, the second main source of income was cited as there being 'no second source' which was the case for 18.6 percent of households. This was followed by unskilled labour and credits or borrowing money. Interestingly, in some governorates up to 30 percent of households had an unskilled labour position, but these are most likely intermittent and are not a steady income source and thus were usually considered a second main income source over the food voucher.

Table 6: Second Source of Income by Governorate (percentage)

	Ajloun	Al Aqaba	Al Balqa	Al Karak	Al Mafrqa	Al Tafilah	Amman	Irbid	Jarash	Maan	Madaba	Zarqa	Zaatari
Cash from humanitarian organizations	2.8	6.8	7.5	4.7	6.5	2.7	4.2	4.2	13.8	3.4	1.7	6.8	0.50
Credits borrowing money	45.8	5.1	29.7	30.5	20	37.0	11.	26.	14.9	24.8	2.6	19.5	13.9
Gifts from family relatives	5.7	3.4	9.2	2.6	8.2	11.0	7.8	8.7	7.2	4.1	7.7	6.0	8.14
Informal small commerce	0	6.8	0.3	1.6	0.1	11.0	0.8	0.4	0	1.4	4.3	0.2	0.7
No source of money	13.7	5.1	10.1	12.1	24.3	8.2	30.5	15.5	0.6	11.0	46.2	11.4	18.6
Remittances	0.9	3.4	1.7	2.1	1.8	4.1	2.4	4.3	5.0	0	0.9	0.7	3.7
Sale of assets	0.5	0	0	0	0.2	1.4	0.3	0.5	0.6	0	0	0.2	0.8
Sale food aid vouchers	4.7	0	0.9	0	2.1	1.4	1.7	3.5	5.5	2.1	0	3.0	14.2
Savings	8.5	10.2	9.2	2.1	8.5	4.1	7.3	10.5	9.4	5.5	6.0	9.5	6.2
Skilled labour	4.2	16.9	1.7	1.6	1.8	8.2	3.7	1.5	1.1	4.8	6.8	6.3%	0.6
Unskilled labour	9.4	28.8	21.0	30.5	10.2	2.7	15.9	7.5	19.3	26.2	19.7	11.1	15.2
WFP food vouchers	3.8	8.5	8.4	12.1	14.2	6.8	11.9	16.3	22.1	14.5	2.6	24.9	14.7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Wealth quintiles were also divided by rural and urban located households below²¹. Findings show that rural households were more likely to be in the poorest wealth quintile than urban households. Likewise, urban households were more likely to be in the richest quintile than those located in rural areas. This implies that, when considering household assets as a wealth index, the refugee households in urban areas are, on average, better off than in rural areas.

Figure 24: Household by Wealth Quintile According to Rural or Urban Location of Household



2.2.4 Household Expenditure on Food

The average total expenditure per household in the previous thirty days across the sample was 349.7 JD. Rent was the greatest household expenditure with an average expenditure of 145.7 JD, followed by food with an average of 93.4 JD (not including the value of the food voucher from WFP valued at 24 JD individual/month or 120JD/family size five/month). Following food was transport with an average expenditure of 22.2 JD per month. The average household expenditure on health, drinking water and education were 20.1 JD, 13.1 JD and 8.5 JD respectively.

In host communities, the average percentage of expenditure spent on food by the refugee population in the previous 30 days was 27 percent. Households residing in Amman and Irbid had the lowest percentage of food expenditures (24 percent), while those in Al Tafilah had the highest (37 percent). The average food expenditure share between the 12 governorates was significantly different. ²²This did not include the WFP food voucher which may explain why the expenditure on food is relatively low.

In comparison, refugees residing in Al Za’atri camp spent a significantly higher proportion of their monthly income on food, averaging 67 percent, than refugee households residing in host communities. This is easily explained since households in Za’atri camp have access to blanket humanitarian assistance such as health and education services and free housing which means they do not have the same rental, transport and health expenditure as their counterparts living in communities, hence they may have more available cash to spend on food items and inevitably the percentage of expenditure on food will be higher. In addition, less livelihood opportunities in the camp mean there is less income opportunities and thus expenditures on non-basic needs are rarer than in communities. Table 7 compares the household expenditure for the previous thirty days between host communities with Za’atri camp.

²²F(11, 7066) = 26.90, p < .001

Table 7: Monthly Household Expenditures of Refugees in Host Communities and Za’atri Camp

Location	Jordan – host communities JD	Za’atri camp JD
Food	93.4	80.8
Rent	145.7	0
Gas for cooking/ heating	17.6	15.4
Health	20.1	4.2
Education	8.5	1.2
Drinking water	13.1	1.7
Transport	22.2	1.7
Debt repayment	4.6	1.8
Other	24.5	13.9
Total	349.7	120.7

2.2.5 Household Debt

Households were questioned about their household debt and the table below shows the debt ranges across the sample.

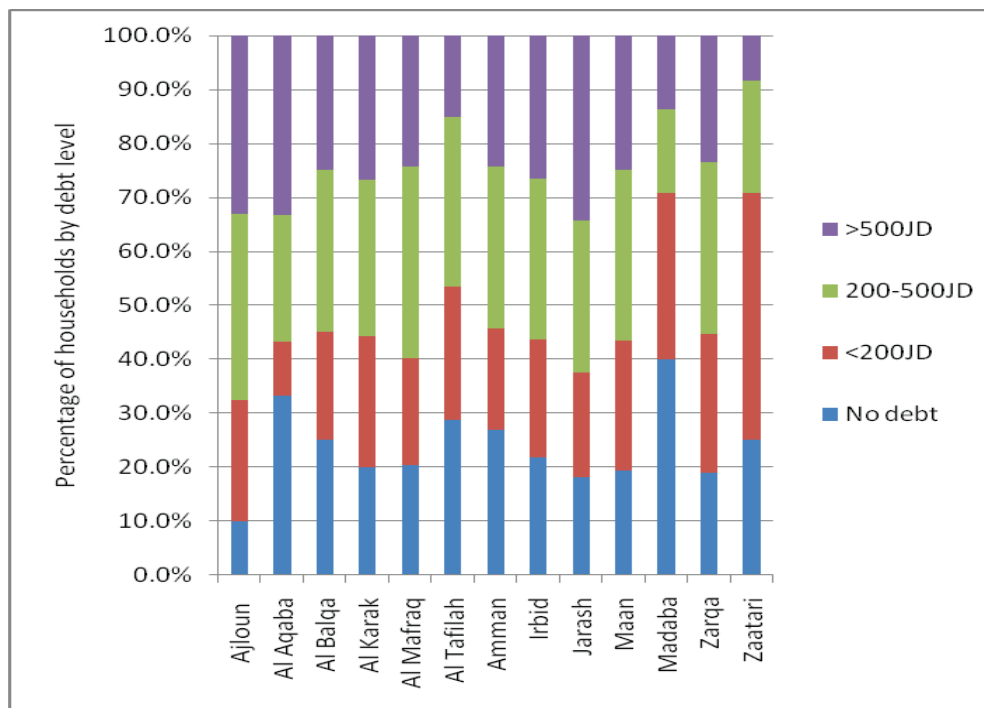
Table 8: Percentage of Debt by Households in Host Communities

Amount of debt	Percent of households
No debt	22.9%
200 JD or less	20.9%
201 – 500 JD	30.7%
501 JD or more	25.2%

The categories of debt incurred were distributed fairly evenly across households. Jarash, Ajloun and Al Aqaba had the highest percentage of household debt with more than 500 JD of debt in 34.3 percent, 33.0 percent and 33.3 percent of households respectively. The governorates with the highest percentage of households with no debt at all were Al Aqaba with (33.3 percent), Al Tafilah (28.8 percent) and then Amman (27.0 percent). Figure 25 shows the percentage of households in each debt range by governorate.

In Za’atri camp, only 8.4 percent of households had more than 500 JD of debt which was far below the 25.2 percent of households across all 12 governorates. In addition, 25.1 percent of households in Za’atri camp had no debt at all compared with 22.9 percent of households in communities. Overall, Syrian refugees in Za’atri camp have much less debt than those living in communities most likely due to the blanket services provided and free housing.

Figure 25: Percentage of Households by Debt Level



PART III - FOOD SECURITY AND VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS

In 2012, the World Food Programme began to develop and implement a standardised approach for assessing and reporting on household food insecurity in its country-level reports. The consolidated approach for reporting indicators of food security include the traditional suite of food security indicators, namely the Food Consumption Score (FCS), the percent of household expenditure on food, and livelihoods based coping strategies. The Food Security Index (FSI) was therefore developed to combine the above key indicators in a systematic and transparent way, as a summary indicator to capture the population's overall food security status.

This section also reports other indicators of interest, including food sources and dietary diversity patterns to add additional contextual information to help understand the food security situation of Syrian refugee households residing in Jordan.

The final part of this section looks at the food security index and the geographical location of food secure and food insecure households. Additional variables which help characterise the food security status of a Syrian refugee household are also examined in order to develop understanding of what contributes to the vulnerability of households.

3.1 FOOD SECURITY INDICATORS

3.1.1 Food Consumption Score

Food consumption patterns are an important indicator of food security. The Food Consumption Score (FCS) is a WFP corporate indicator used to develop the food security profile of households by considering consumption patterns in terms of both the quality (dietary diversity) and consumption frequency of different food groups. The FCS is a weighted score, and in the Jordanian context, is calculated using the frequency of consumption of eight different food groups and their relative nutritional importance defined by WFP during the seven day recall period preceding the assessment.

Table 9: Food Groups and Weightings for the Food Consumption Score

Food group	Food item	Weight
Main staplesp	Rice, millet pasta, bread, cereals, potatoes, other tubers	2
Pulses	Beans, peas, nuts, seeds	3
Vegetables	Vegetables, leaves	1
Fruit	Fruits	1
Meat	Beef, chicken, goat, eggs, fish, seafood	4
Dairy products	Milk, yogurt, other dairy products	4
Sweets	Sugar, sugar products, sweets, honey	0.5
Oil	Oil, fats, butter	0.5
Condiments	Spices, tea, coffee, salt	0

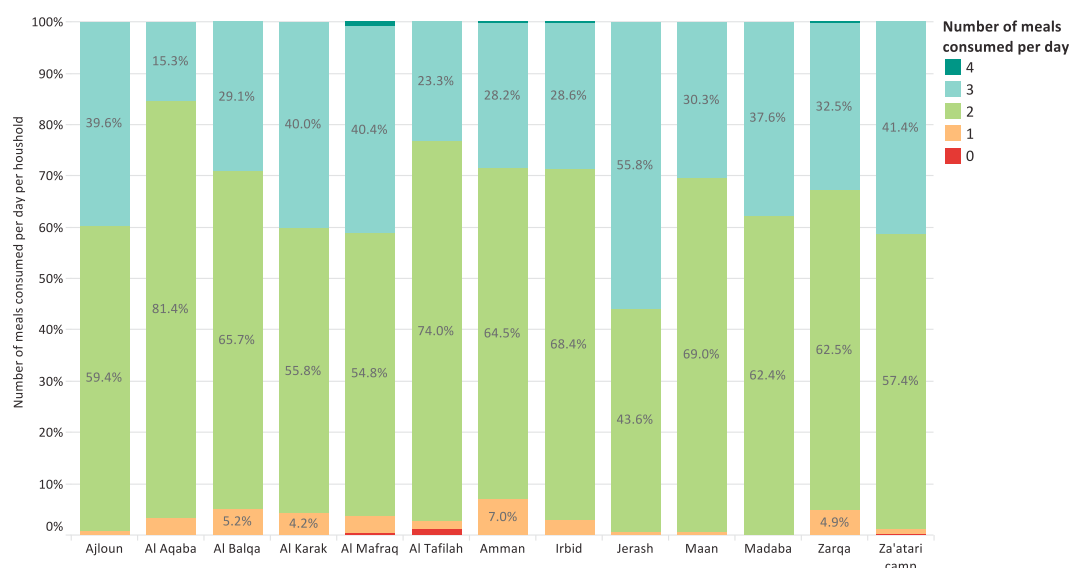
Households are profiled according to their overall food consumption score and are described as having poor, borderline, or acceptable food consumption. In Jordan, results indicated a high consumption of sugar and oil (6-7 times per week). As a result, higher thresholds were used to define the food consumption groups, as lower thresholds are likely to underestimate the prevalence of poor food consumption. Thresholds for these profiles are described below.

Table 10: Food Consumption Score Thresholds

FCS Thresholds	Profile
0.00 - 28.00	Poor
28.01 - 42.00	Borderline
> 42	Acceptable

In host communities, the number of meals consumed by households the previous day was on average 2.28 meals per day. In Za’atri camp, the number of meals consumed by households the previous day averaged 2.4 meals per day.

Figure 26: Number of Meals Consumed Per Day by Household

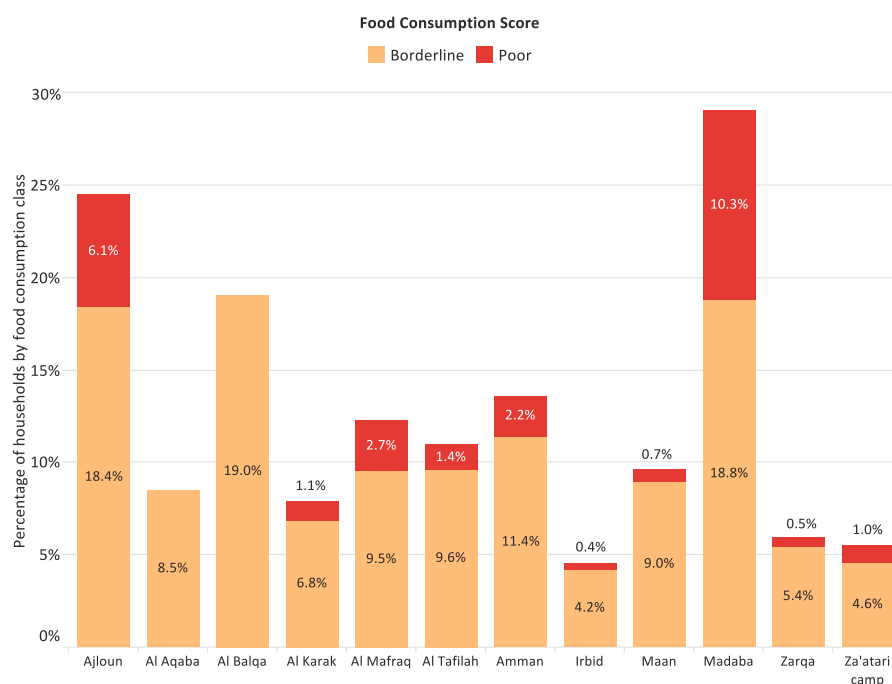


In terms of the Food Consumption Score itself, nationally (excluding Za’atri camp), 90 percent of households had an acceptable FCS, while 8 percent had a borderline score, and 2 percent had a poor score. 100 percent of the households in Jarash had an acceptable FCS, while the lowest proportion of households with an acceptable FCS was in Madaba (71 percent).

There was significant variation of the FCS between governorates²³ such as in Ajloun, Al Balqa, and Madaba governorates, where 19 percent of households had a borderline FCS, compared to 8 percent of the population overall.

²³X² (22, N=7089) = 326.18, p < .001.

Figure 27: Percentage of Households by Food Consumption Score



In Za'atri camp, 94 percent of households surveyed had an acceptable FCS, while 5 percent had a borderline score and 1 percent had a poor score. Households therefore had a better FCS than the host community context.

The dietary profile of all three food consumption groups of households residing in host communities was similar to those residing in Al Za'atri camp. Households in the acceptable food consumption group tended to consume cereals every day and used sugar, oil, and condiments on a near daily basis. The food groups considered of highest nutritional importance - meat and milk - are consumed regularly, on average five days per week. The consumption of pulses, another food group of nutritional importance, as well as vegetables, were also regular at three days per week. In contrast, fruits are rarely, if ever, consumed. Despite this, the dietary profile is indicative of a good combination of carbohydrate and protein intake.

In the borderline food consumption group, cereals tended to be consumed every day, and sugar, oil, and condiments are used on five days per week. Compared to the acceptable food consumption group, these households have low consumption levels of meat and milk, averaging two and one day(s) per week. Vegetable and pulse consumption were similarly low, averaging two and one day(s) per week and fruit consumption was negligible.

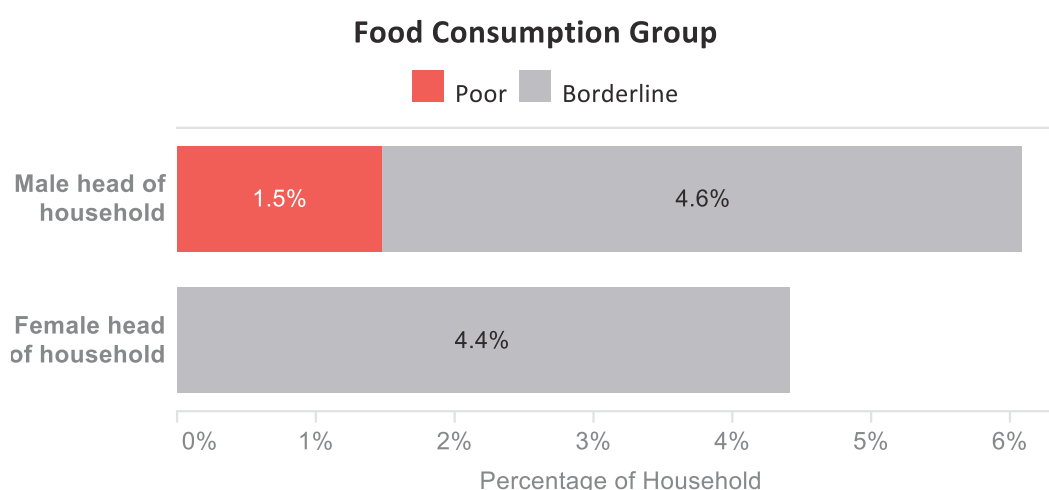
The poor food consumption group also tended to consume cereals every day, but had less access to sugar and oil compared to the borderline food consumption group, averaging four days per week. The consumption of all other food groups, especially those of nutritional importance, was negligible. This diet type appears poor in both micronutrient and macronutrient intake which is consistent with preliminary findings from the recent Jordan Interagency Nutrition Assessment to be released in July 2014. Micronutrient intake may be compromised due to the very low dietary diversity, and the overall diet while maybe adequate in carbohydrates, is likely to be deficient in proteins.

Food Consumption Score and Sex of Head of Household

Of Syrian refugees residing in host communities, food consumption groups varied slightly depending on the sex of head of household. 1.5 percent of male headed households had a poor food consumption score and no female headed households had a poor score; in other words, male headed households are slightly more likely to have a poor or borderline FCS than female headed households.

The percentage of male and female headed households in the acceptable food consumption score category were similar, with 93.9 percent of male headed households in this group and 95.6 percent of female headed households. The lack of a statistically significant relationship between the sex of household heads and the food consumption score in the camp could be due to mobility and employment restrictions, as all individuals - and not just females - are not easily able to find work legally.

Figure 28: Food Consumption Score and Sex of Head of Household



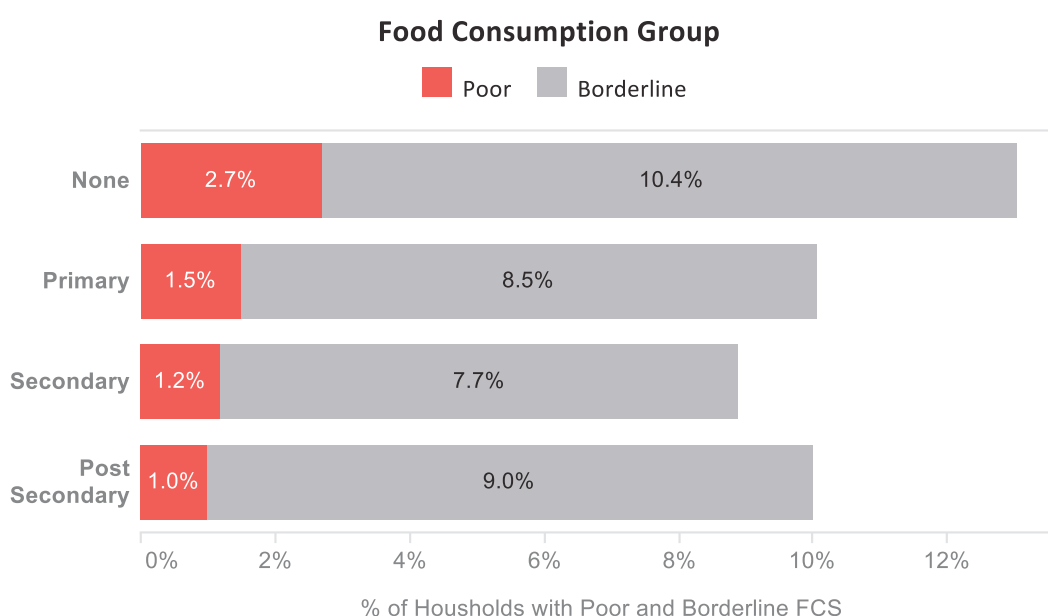
The sex of household heads did not have a significant effect on the FCS for Syrian refugees residing in Za’atri camp²⁴.

²⁴χ² (2, N=725) = 3.73, p > .05

Food Consumption Score and the Education Level of Head of Household

For Syrian refugees residing in host communities, there was a significant relationship between the educational level of household heads and their respective food consumption scores.²⁵ Those with an acceptable food consumption score were more likely to be households whose head had completed any level of formal education, whether at the primary, secondary or post-secondary level, than households whose head had not completed any education. For example, 91.4 percent of households where the head of household had completed secondary education had an acceptable food consumption score, whereby 87.9 percent of households with no education level were in the acceptable group.

Figure 29: Food Consumption Score and Level of Education of Head of Household



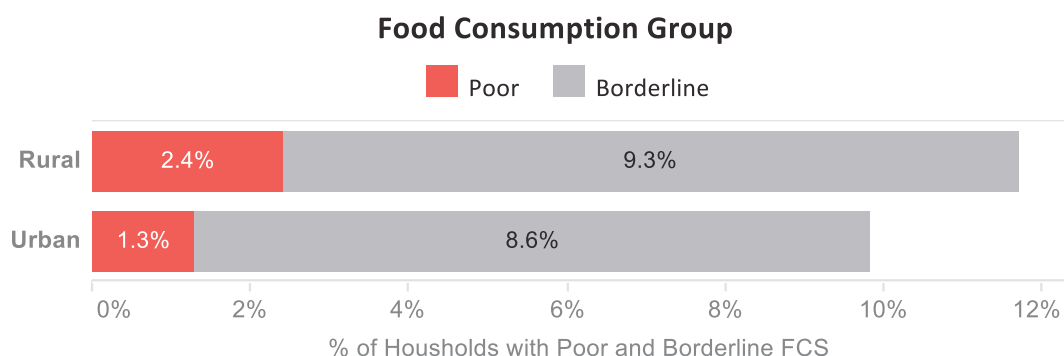
In contrast, the educational level of household heads did not have a significant effect on the FCS for Syrian refugees residing in Za'atri camp²⁶. The lack of a statistically significant relationship between the educational level of household heads and the food consumption score in the camp could be due to the heavy reliance on food assistance programmes by refugee households to access sufficient food.

Food Consumption Score and Place of Dwelling

Of those surveyed in host communities, there was a significant relationship between the place of dwelling and food consumption score²⁷. Households residing in urban areas were more likely to have acceptable food consumption than households residing in rural areas. This could be due to the increased and easy access to urban centres, jobs and markets.

²⁵X² (6, N=7089) = 16.13, p < .05
²⁶X² (6, N=725) = 1.37, p > .05
²⁷X² (4, N=7089) = 15.05, p < .01

Figure 30: Food Consumption Score and Rural and Urban Location of Household

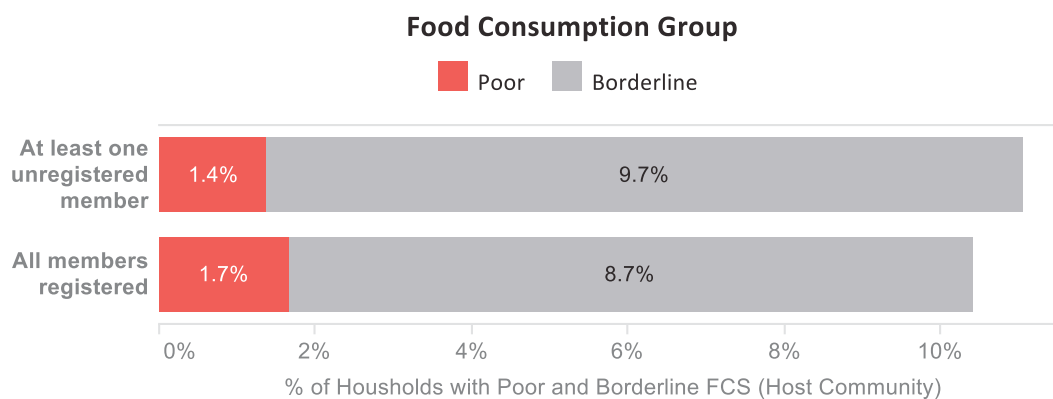


Food Consumption Score and Registration Status of Refugee Households

As explained earlier, 21 percent of the surveyed refugee households in host communities had at least one member that had not registered with UNHCR. The number of unregistered members varied between 1 and 29 per household. The presence of unregistered members, however, did not have an effect on the food consumption score of households²⁸. The food consumption between households who had at least one unregistered member therefore did not differ with households whose members were all registered with UNHCR.

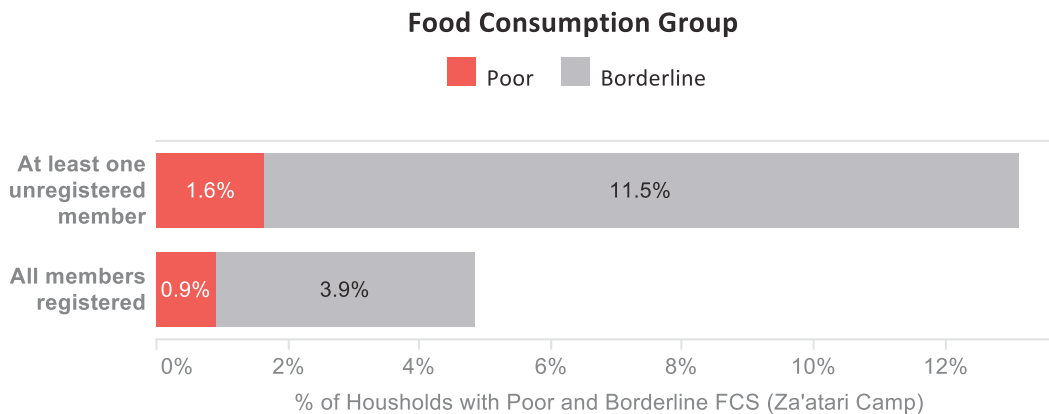
In Al Za’atri camp, 91 percent of the surveyed households had all of their members registered with UNHCR. Among the 9 percent of households that had at least one unregistered member, the number of unregistered members varied between one and nine per household. Unlike the refugee population residing in host communities, the presence of unregistered members had an effect on the food consumption of households residing in Al Za’atri camp²⁹. Significantly more households with all members registered with UNHCR had acceptable food consumption (95 percent) than households with at least one unregistered member (87 percent).

Figure 31: Food Consumption Score and Registration Status of Household in Host Communities



²⁸X² (2, N=7089) = 1.60, p > .05
²⁹X² (2, N=725) = 7.18, p < .05

Figure 32: Food Consumption Score and Registration Status of Household in Za'atri camp



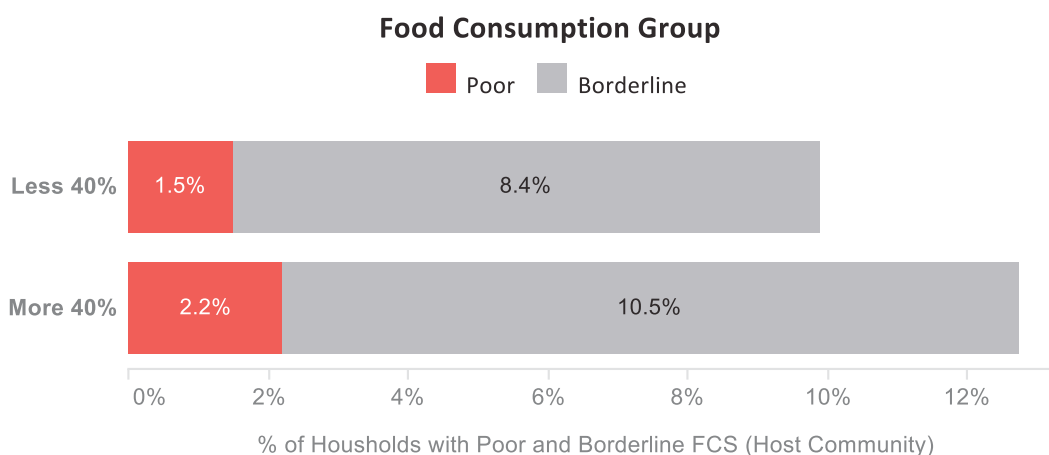
Food Consumption Score and Food Expenditures

There was a statistically significant relationship between the food consumption of the refugee population in host communities and the amount of expenditure on food in the preceding month³⁰; the higher a household's percentage expenditure on food, the more likely they will have a lower food consumption score.

When comparing the households that spent less than 40 percent of their monthly household expenditure on food with those households that spent more than 40 percent, the households which spent less than 40 percent were less likely to have a poor food consumption score than households that had a higher proportional expenditure on food. Similarly, the households which had spent less than 40 percent on food fared better with fewer borderline food consumption scores (8.4 percent) than those households which had spent more (10.5 percent).

This means that the households with better food consumption scores most likely have higher incomes and thus allocate more of their monthly household expenditure on non-food items such as rent, utility bills, health and education as they have sufficient resources to cover their food needs.

Figure 33: Food Consumption Score and Household Expenditure Share on Food



³⁰ $\chi^2 (2, N=7067) = 10.55, p < .05$

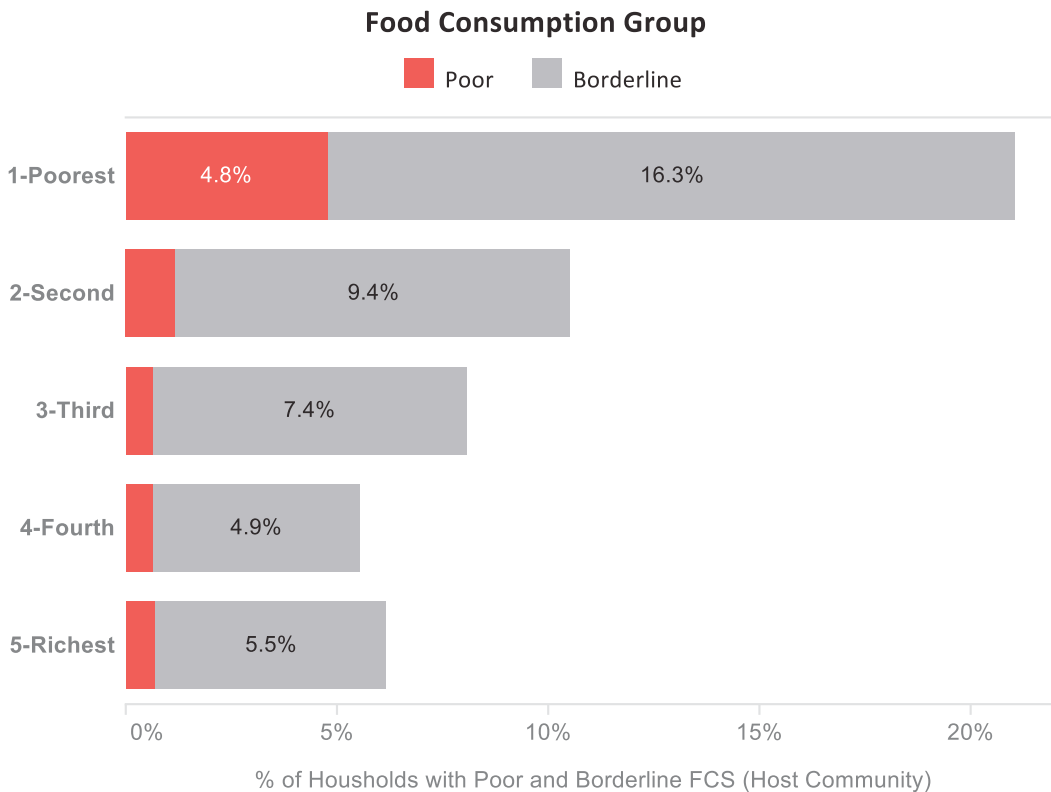
In contrast, the food consumption of households in Al Za’atri camp did not correlate with the percentage of expenditure spent on food in the preceding month.³¹

Food Consumption Score and Wealth Index

There was strong correlation between the food consumption scores of the refugee population in host communities and wealth levels (based on household assets)³². Better food consumption scores were associated with higher wealth quintiles with 60 percent of households in the poorest wealth quintile having poor food consumption, compared to 8 percent of households in the richest wealth quintile. In addition, 38 percent of households in the poorest wealth quintile had borderline food consumption, compared to 12 percent of households in the richest wealth quintile.

This provides a further explanation for the findings of the previous section, which showed that households spending less than 40 percent of their household expenditure on food have better levels of food consumption. Households in poorer wealth quintiles could be less able to make choices about spending money on education, health, utility bills or water as they have to spend a proportionally higher amount on food due to limited resources.

Figure 34: Food Consumption Score and Wealth Index in Host Communities



³¹X² (2, N=715) = 1.09, p > .05
³²X² (8, N=7089) = 266.04, p < .001

3.1.2 Dietary Diversity Score for Refugee Households

Dietary diversity is an important indicator of food security, as it serves as a proxy for the accessibility component of food security and nutritional intake. The Dietary Diversity Score (DDS) is a component of the Food Consumption Score assessing the consumption of specific food groups within a seven-day period. In the Jordanian context, the DDS is based on the consumption of eight food groups. Each food group is given a score of 1 (consumed) or 0 (not consumed) over the week recall period. The total range for the DDS is from 0 to 8, with 8 being the optimal score whereby all food groups of nutritional relevance specific to the Jordanian context are consumed in the past week.

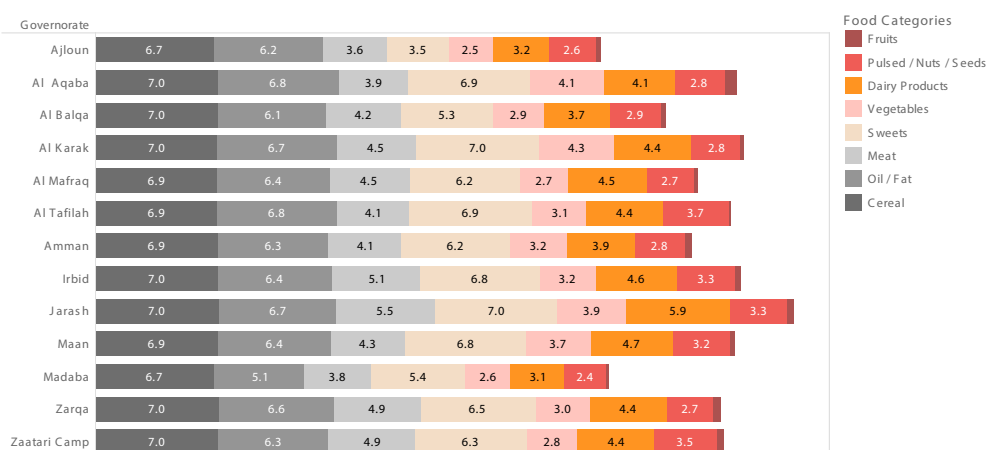
Table 11: Food Groups for the Dietary Diversity Score

Food group	Food item
1	Main Staples (bread, rice, pasta, potatoes)
2	Pulses (lentils, nuts, seeds)
3	Vegetables
4	Fruit
5	Meat (fish, poultry, beef, eggs)
6	Dairy Products
7	Oil
8	Sweets

In host communities, the DDS of the surveyed refugee population was 6.87. The DDS per household was significantly different between the 12 governorates as determined by one-way ANOVA³³. On average, households in Ajloun had the lowest DDS (6.43), while households in Jarash had the highest (7.12). In Al Za'atri camp, the DDS of the surveyed refugee households averaged 6.98.

In the seven day period preceding data collection, the surveyed refugee households in host communities consumed cereals on average 6.92 days and tubers and root vegetables 1.91 days per week. While the consumption of milk, a nutritionally important food group, was adequate, averaging 4.27 days, pulses were consumed on average 2.92 days, and vegetables on average 3.12 days. Fruit consumption was poor in all 12 governorates, averaging 0.32 days. Oil, sweets, and spices were consumed on average 6.33 days per week.

Figure 35: Dietary Diversity; Number of Consumption Days per Week by Food Group



³³F(11, 7077) = 19.02, p < .001

3.1.3 Sources of Food

Understanding the sources of food can help evaluate current humanitarian assistance coverage and effectiveness, and highlight additional factors contributing to accessibility and availability constraints leading to food insecurity and vulnerability within the refugee population.

Sources of Cereals

95 percent of the surveyed refugee households living in host communities reported purchasing the majority of their cereals with cash, ranging between 88 percent in Ajloun and 99 percent in Al Balqa. This is most probably as the largest cereal intake is through bread, bought on a daily basis.

Compared to the refugee population residing in host communities, more households residing in Al Za'atri camp obtained cereals through WFP assistance (69 percent), and fewer with cash (29 percent) as WFP provides a daily bread distribution in the camp.

Sources of Tubers and Roots

66 percent of the surveyed refugee households living in host communities reported to purchase tubers and root vegetables with cash and 14 percent indicated they received these commodities through WFP's assistance.

In Al Za'atri camp, 74 percent of the surveyed households reported to obtain tubers and root vegetables with cash, and 14 percent through WFP assistance.

Sources of Vegetables

71 percent of the surveyed refugee households living in host communities reported to purchase vegetables with cash, ranging between 62 percent in Al Tafilah and 92 percent in Al Aqaba and Al Balqa, and 18 percent indicated they purchased these commodities through the WFP vouchers, ranging between 3 percent in Al Balqa and 27 percent in Amman and Madaba.

In Al Za'atri camp, 69 percent reported purchasing vegetables with cash, and 18 percent through WFP assistance.

Sources of Fruits

For the majority of households in host community context and in Za'atri camp, fruits were not consumed. In communities, this ranged from 67.9 percent of households in Zarqa Governorate to 91.8 percent in Al Tafilah at the highest and lowest ends of the range. In Za'atri camp, 69.4 percent of households said that they did not consume fruits.

Sources of Seafood

19 percent of the surveyed refugee households living in host communities reported purchasing seafood through WFP assistance, ranging between 5 percent in Madaba and 40 percent in Zarqa. In Al Za'atri camp, 36 percent reported to obtain seafood through WFP assistance, and 12 percent with cash.

The majority of households said that they did not consume fish or other sources of seafood in host communities in the camp. The governorates with the highest percentage of households which said they did not consume this food type were Madaba with 92.3 percent of households, Ajloun with 91.0 percent and Al Balqa with 90.8 percent of households.

Sources of Pulses

83 percent of the surveyed refugee households living in host communities reported buying pulses through WFP assistance, ranging between 75 percent in Madaba and 98 percent in Balqa. In addition, 5 percent of households reported the purchase of pulses with cash, ranging between 1 percent in Balqa and Maan and 10 percent in Amman. These frequencies were significantly different.³⁴

In Al Za'atri camp, 82 percent reported obtaining pulses through WFP assistance, and 7 percent with cash.

Sources of Meat

74 percent of the surveyed refugee households living in host communities reported having received meat through WFP assistance and 6 percent of households obtained meat through cash. Governorates with the highest percentage of households were Jarash with 96.7 percent of households, Zarqa with 89.5 percent and Al Balqa with 81.6 percent.

In Al Za'atri camp, 61 percent reported obtaining meat through WFP assistance, and 18 percent with cash.

Sources of Eggs

In the host community context the majority of households, 89 percent, reported having purchased eggs through WFP assistance with only 4 percent of households reporting having purchased eggs with cash, ranging between 0 percent in Jarash and 6 percent in Amman.

In Al Za'atri camp, 88.8 percent reported buying eggs through WFP assistance and 13 percent through cash.

Sources of Milk and Dairy Products

79 percent of the surveyed refugee households living in host communities reported having received milk through WFP assistance with 11 percent of households reported purchasing milk with cash, ranging between 4 percent in Jerash and Madaba and 16 percent in Ajloun.

In Al Za'atri camp, 68 percent reported obtaining milk through WFP assistance, and 27 percent with cash.

³⁴ $\chi^2 (77, N=7089) = 364.14, p < .001$

Sources of Oil and Fats

96 percent of the surveyed refugee households living in host communities reported purchasing oil through WFP assistance, ranging between 90 percent in Ajloun up to 100 percent in Al Tafilah. In Al Za'atri camp, 88 percent reported buying oil through WFP assistance, and 11 percent with cash.

Overall, the WFP food voucher was most often the main source for the purchase of eggs, pulses, meat, dairy and oil. Beneficiaries most often purchased cereals, tubers, fruits and vegetables with cash.

3.1.4 Consumption Based Coping Strategy Index

The Coping Strategy Index (CSI) is a rapid measurement tool of the behaviour of households when they are not able to access sufficient food. The CSI assesses how many times during a 7-day period a household has had to employ specific coping strategies in response to a shortage of food for consumption or insufficient money to purchase food. The CSI is most valuable as a monitoring tool to track the coping mechanisms of households over a period of time.

For this exercise, the Reduced CSI was used. The Reduced CSI is composed of a standard set of five individual coping behaviours and universal set of severity weightings that can be applied to any household, anywhere, and is especially useful for comparing food security across different contexts or for geographical targeting and planning of food assistance. Each coping strategy has a standard weight related to its severity and is calculated using the following equation:

$$\text{CSI score} = \text{Frequency}^{35} \times \text{Weighted Indicators}$$

Table 12: Consumption Based Coping Strategies and Weighting

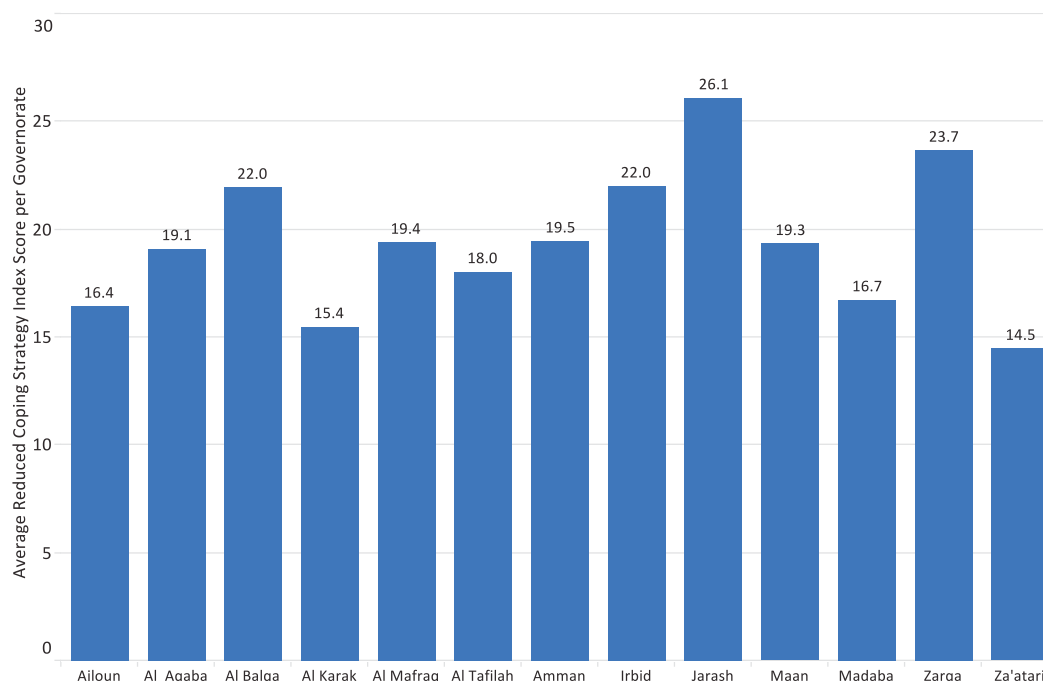
Consumption-based coping behaviour	Severity Weight
Rely on less preferred and less expensive food	1
Borrow food or rely on help from relative(s) or friend(s)	2
Reduce the number of meals per day	1
Limit portion size at mealtime	1
Restrict consumption by adults for small children to eat	3

Although CSI scores are difficult to analyse as an individual score considering there are no standard thresholds, in general, high CSI scores indicate that more frequent and severe coping strategies are being incurred.

CSI scores among the surveyed households in host communities ranged from 0 to 56.00, with an average score of 20.57. Households residing in Jarash had the highest CSI score, averaging 26.09 (and therefore had the highest utilisation of consumption-based coping strategies) and those residing in Al Karak had the lowest CSI score, averaging 15.45, indicating the lowest utilisation of consumption-based coping strategies.

³⁵Frequency is defined as the number of days per week and must therefore range from 0 to 7

Figure 36: Reduce Coping Strategies Scores



CSI scores were categorised into four thresholds to help interpret the coping behaviours of households in response to food shortages.

The coping strategies most often used by Syrian refugee households were 'relying on less preferred and less expensive food' which was utilised every day during the previous seven days by 53.3 percent of households. The governorates with the highest percentage of households which used this strategy were Al Karak Governorate (84.2 percent of households) followed by Jarash (71.2 percent of households) and Maan (64.1 percent of households).

The second most utilised consumption based coping strategy was 'reducing the number of meals eaten in a day', which was used by 29.8 percent of households. The governorates with the highest percentage of households which used this strategy were Al Aqaba Governorate (35.6 percent), followed by Maan (35.2 percent) and then Irbid (34.9 percent). Jerash had the highest CSI followed by Zarqa, Balqa and Irbid.

Consumption Based coping strategies (CSI) and Sex of Head of Household

The frequency of use of consumption-based coping strategies when faced with food shortages by the surveyed refugee households residing in host communities did not vary significantly with the sex of the household head.³⁶

³⁶ $\chi^2(3, N=7089) = 2.39, p > .05$

Consumption Based coping Strategies and Time of Arrival in Jordan

There was a statistically significant relationship between the frequency of usage of consumption-based coping behaviours and the time of arrival of the surveyed refugee households residing in host communities³⁷. Significantly more households who had been resident in Jordan for more than a year utilised coping strategies more frequently and/or adopted more severe coping strategies to deal with food shortages and other main needs compared to households that arrived less than four months prior to the data collection. Comparing these findings with the FCS, there appears to be an inverse relationship. Syrian refugees are likely resorting to more severe and frequent coping strategies the longer they stay in Jordan in order to keep a high level of food consumption and dietary diversity.

Consumption Based coping Strategies and Wealth Index

There was a statistically significant relationship between the frequency of usage of consumption-based coping strategies and wealth levels of the refugee population in host communities³⁸. Significantly more households in higher wealth quintiles did not engage in coping behaviours compared to households in lower wealth quintiles. 60 percent of the surveyed households in the two upper wealth quintiles did not utilize any coping strategies in response to food shortages, whereas 46 percent of households in the two lower wealth quintiles did not utilize any coping strategies.

The above cross tabulations with the CSI validates its effectiveness as a core proxy indicator, along with the FCS, when assessing Syrian refugees' food security status.

3.1.5 Livelihood-based Coping Strategies

In addition to the five consumption-based coping strategies, households were also asked about the use of livelihood-based coping strategies that are adopted to cover basic needs including food. These behaviours, while not represented in the Reduced CSI score, also warrant attention as they focus on medium to long-term coping strategies, such as asset depletion, and therefore can provide a better understanding of the longer-term coping capacity that affects the food security of households. Eight specific coping behaviours were identified as relevant in the local refugee context in Jordan³⁹. These, along with the severity classification assigned to each by WFP, are summarised below.

Table 13: Livelihoods Based Coping Strategies and Weightings

Livelihoods-based coping behaviour	Severity
Spent savings	Stress
Bought food on credit	Stress
Sold household goods	Stress
Reduced essential non food expenditures	Crisis
Sold productive assets or means of transport	Crisis
Accepted high risk, illegal, socially degrading or exploitative temporary jobs	Emergency
Sent adult household member to beg	Emergency
Sent child household member to beg	Emergency

³⁷X² (18, N=7089) = 30.90, p < .05

³⁸X² (12, N=7089) = 159.64, p < .001

³⁹Livelihoods based coping strategy uses a 30 day recall period, compared to a 7 day recall for the consumption based Coping Strategy Index.

Households were asked if they utilised or exhausted the eight behaviours identified above in the past 30 days preceding the assessment to meet basic food needs. When facing food shortages or shortages in other basic needs, the coping strategies utilized the most by those residing in host communities was to spend savings (61 percent) and purchase food on credit (60 percent). These statistics are concerning, as they show that refugee households are not solely relying on humanitarian assistance to meet basic needs and will most likely become more food insecure over time unless alternative income sources are located.

The livelihoods-based coping behaviours of spending savings, purchasing food on credit and selling household goods, all which are considered types of stress coping, were utilised or already exhausted respectively by 61.2 percent, 59.6 percent, and 44.8 percent of the surveyed refugee households residing in host communities respectively during the month preceding the assessment. Spending savings was utilized most by households residing in Jarash (81.2 percent) and least by households residing in Madaba (28.2 percent). The coping strategy of purchasing food on credit was utilized most by households residing in Ajloun (74.5 percent) and least by households residing in Al Aqaba (5.1 percent). The coping strategy of selling household goods was utilized most by households residing in Ajloun (60.4 percent) and least by households residing in Madaba (16.2 percent).

The livelihoods-based coping strategies of accepting high-risk/illegal work, sending adult household members to beg, and sending children to beg, all which are considered types of emergency coping, were utilized or exhausted respectively by 8.7 percent, 0.6 percent, and 0.6 percent of the surveyed refugee households residing in host communities respectively during the month preceding the data collection. The coping strategy of accepting high-risk, illegal work was utilized most by households residing in Ajloun (18.9 percent) and least by households residing in Jarash and Madaba.

The livelihoods-based coping mechanisms of reducing essential non-food expenditures and selling productive assets and means of transport, both which are considered types of crisis coping were utilized or exhausted by 30.5 percent, and 3.9 percent of the surveyed refugee households residing in host communities respectively during the month preceding the data collection. The coping strategy of reducing essential non-food expenditures was utilized most by households residing in Zarqa (39.1 percent) and least by households residing in Al Aqaba (0 percent). The coping strategy of selling productive assets and means of transport was utilized most by households residing in Al Balqa (9.5 percent) and least by households residing in Madaba (0 percent).

Overall, the livelihood coping strategies were adopted with the greatest severity and frequency in Ajloun governorate, followed by Balqa and Amman. The governorates where respondents adopted the least number of livelihood based coping strategies were Al Karak, Al Aqaba and Madaba.

3.2 RESULTS OF THE COMPOSITE FOOD SECURITY INDEX

3.2.1 Calculating the Food Security Index

The Food Security Index (FSI) is a composite index based on the three key indicators: food consumption score, food expenditure share, and livelihood-based coping strategies. The formula provides a score that captures two key dimensions of food insecurity:

-A snapshot of the adequacy of a household's current food consumption based on the food consumption score (also described as the current status domain)

-A long-term perspective of a household's economic vulnerability and food security situation measured through the household spend on food for the previous month, the food expenditure share and also livelihood based coping strategies (these two indicators are described as the coping capacity domain)

This approach is based on the World Food Programme's Consolidated Approach for Reporting Indicators of Food Security (CARI) where each of the two domains mentioned above (current status and coping capacity domain) are first individually calculated and then averaged to establish household-level summary indicators. The resulting two summary indicators are then averaged to establish the household's overall food security situation, using a four point scale.

However, a slightly different approach was piloted in this CFSME exercise in order to establish the FSI in Jordan which better suited the context. This approach utilises a grid system to categorize households according to their food security situation. To establish the overall food security condition of Syrian refugee households, the three core indicators within the two domains described above were first calculated and then the grid system below was used to categorise households into three groups; food secure, vulnerable to food insecurity and food insecure.

Table 14: Grid to Categories Households According to Food Security Situation

FCS	Food expenditure share			
	< 40 percent	40-60 percent	60-80 percent	80-100 percent
ACCEPTABLE				
No coping mechanisms				
Stress coping mechanisms				
Crisis coping mechanisms				
Emergency coping mechanisms				
BORDERLINE				
No coping mechanisms				
Stress coping mechanisms				
Crisis coping mechanisms				
Emergency coping mechanisms				
POOR				
No coping mechanisms				
Stress coping mechanisms				
Crisis coping mechanisms				
Crisis coping mechanisms				

Based on the methodology described above, households are classified into three food security categories: food secure, vulnerable to food insecurity, and food insecure. The table below gives the definition of each category.

Table 15: Food Security Index and Definition of Each Category

Food security index group	Household group condition
Food secure	Able to meet essential food and non-food needs without engaging in atypical coping strategies.
Vulnerable to food insecurity	Marginally able to meet minimum food needs only with reversible coping strategies; unable to afford some essential non-food expenditures.
Food insecure	Has considerable food consumption gaps and loss of livelihood assets that will lead to greater food consumption gaps in the future.

3.2.2 Food Security Results for Syrian Refugee Households by Governorate and District

Overall with the provision of WFP food vouchers, 52 percent of the surveyed refugee households residing in host communities were considered food secure, while 42 percent were vulnerable to, or had experienced, some degree of food insecurity, and 6 percent were food insecure. Table 16 below (and Figure 37 below in this section) shows information on refugees living in Jordan host communities by governorate as well as for Za'atri camp.

There are noticeable variations around the overall results of refugees living in host communities. For example, whilst across all refugee households 6 percent were food insecure, the picture varied considerably between some governorates (and districts).

Table 16: Food Security Index by Households and by Governorate

Food Security Index by Governorate						
Governorate	Food secure	Food secure households estimate	Vulnerable to food insecurity	Vulnerable households estimate	Food insecure	Food insecure households estimate
Jordan – host communities	52%	51,246	42%	41,391	6%	5,913
Ajloun	41.0%	794	42.5%	823	16.5%	319
Al Aqaba	71.2%	1,590	25.4%	567	3.4%	10
Al Balqa	47.3%	1,333	40.9%	1,153	11.8%	333
Al Karak	43.7%	708	52.6%	853	3.7%	60
Al Mafraq	58.0%	6,675	34.9%	4,017	7.2%	829
Al Tafilah	56.2%	2,267	35.6%	144	8.2%	33
Amman	49.6%	12,673	42.7%	10,910	7.7%	197
Irbid	52.8%	1,219	45.1%	10,910	2.0%	501
Jarash	66.3%	1,096	33.7%	936	0.0%	0
Maan	55.9%	595	37.2%	396	6.9%	73
Madaba	64.1%	911	23.9%	340	12.0%	171
Zarqa	49.8%	4,267	46.3%	3,877	3.2%	274
Za'atri camp	12.4%	2,015	82.1%	13,339	5.5%	894

⁴⁶UNHCR (December 2013) Population data for registered refugees in Jordan

For refugees living in host communities, the governorate with the highest percentage of food insecure households was in Ajloun (16.5 percent) followed by Madaba (12 percent) and then Al Balqa Governorate (11.8 percent).

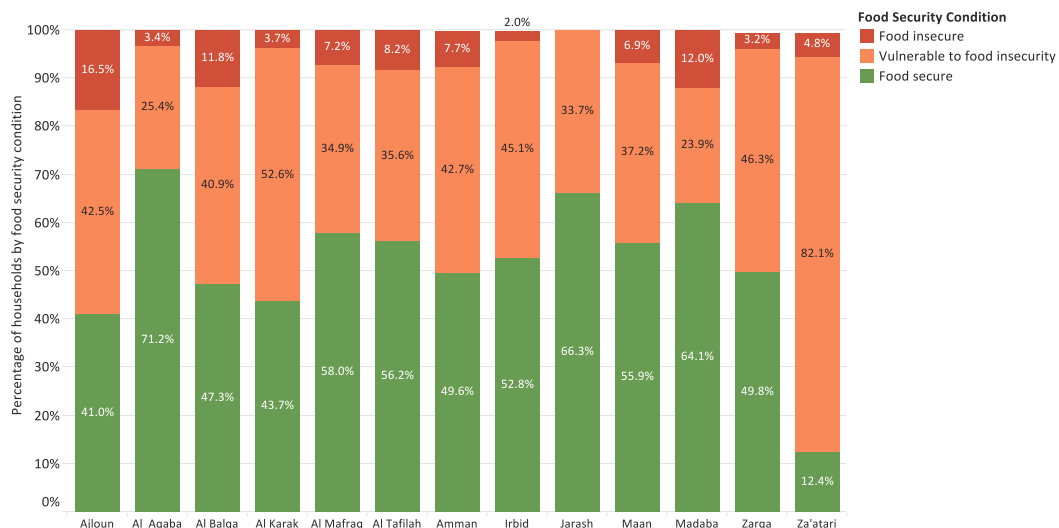
District-level information about the food security status of household is presented below, which shows variations within the governorates and enables further understanding of the geographical location of households that are food insecure and vulnerable to food insecurity.

When comparing the food security situation of households in Za’atri camp to host communities, those living in Za’atri camp were much more likely to be vulnerable to food insecurity than refugees living in host communities. Findings indicate a higher reliance on WFP assistance in Za’atri camp than in communities as the voucher is more often the main source of income and food source in Za’atri camp than communities (77 percent opposed to 74.1 percent respectively). 82.1 percent of households in the camp were vulnerable to food insecurity and 5.5 percent were food insecure compared to 42 percent and 6 percent respectively in host communities. Lastly, 12.4 percent of households in the camp were food secure compared with 52 percent in host communities.

The districts with the highest percentage of food insecure households are listed below:

- Dair `Alla (37.3 percent) in Al Balqa Governorate
- Kofranja (17.1 percent) in Ajloun Governorate
- Qasabet Ajloun (16.0 percent) Ajloun Governorate
- Qasabet Balqa (14.5 percent) in Al Balqa Governorate

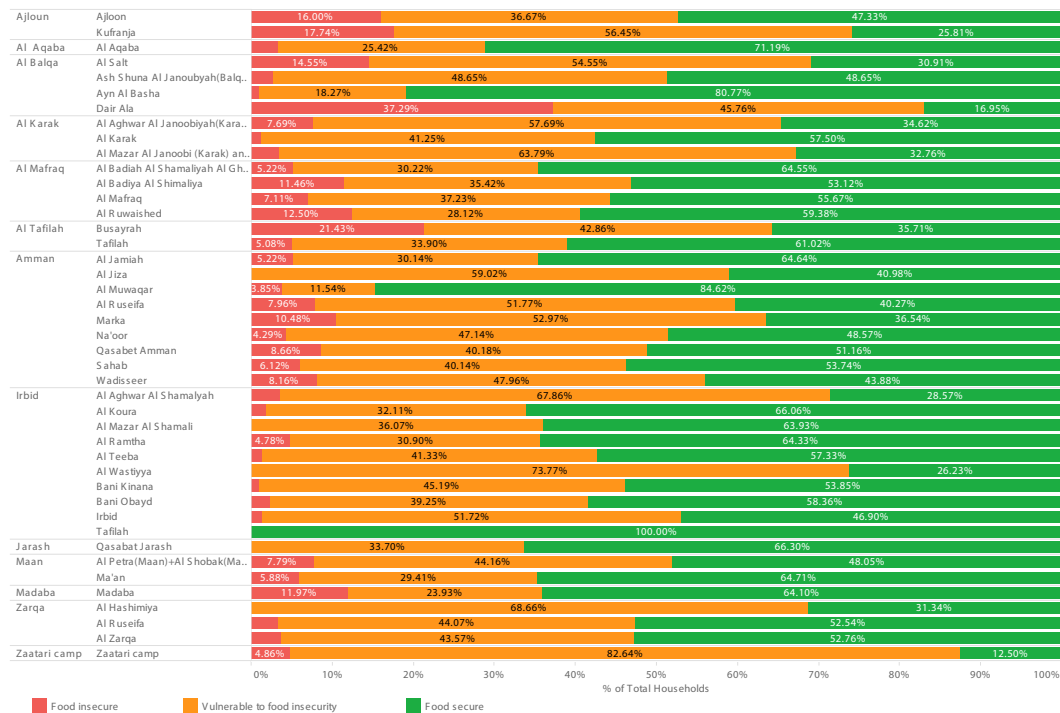
Figure 37: Percentage of Households by Food Security Condition



Overall, there were significant variations in the three food security groups across districts which can be seen in the figure below⁴¹. Some governorates such as Al Balqa had both some of the highest concentrations of food insecure and food secure depending on the district of residence. The districts with the highest percentage of food secure households were:

- Mwaqquer (84.6 percent) Amman Governorate
- Ayn Al Balqa (80.8 percent) Al Balqa Governorate
- Al Aqaba (71.2 percent) Al Aqaba Governorate
- Qasabet Jarash (66.3 percent) Jarash Governorate
- Al Mazar Al Shamali (62.9 percent) Irbid Governorate

Figure 38: Percentage of Households by Food Security Condition – by District



⁴¹X² (129, N=7089) = 689.20, p < .001

3.2.3 Deconstruction of the Composite Food Security Index

To determine which factor contributed the most to the overall food security index, a linear regression analysis was performed using the three core indicators used to calculate the food security index score. The food consumption score, food expenditure share, and utilization of livelihoods-based coping strategies during the month preceding the exercise explained a significant proportion of variance in food security index scores.⁴²

Based on this approach, the utilization of livelihoods-based coping strategies significantly predicted food security index scores, and had the greatest effect size meaning the FSI was most impacted and thus closely correlated with the livelihoods-based coping strategies indicator. The food consumption score also significantly predicted food security index scores, and had the second greatest effect. Food expenditure share also had a significant effect on food security index scores, but had the smallest effect size.

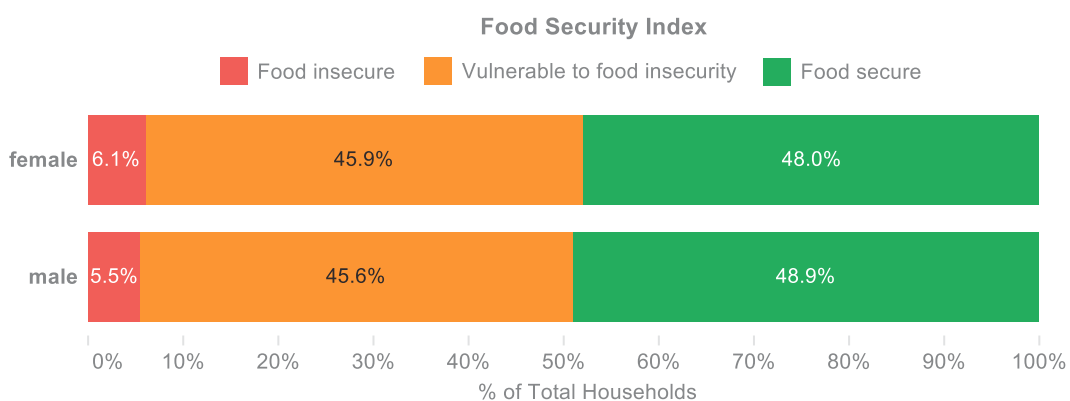
3.2.4 Characteristics of the Food Insecure Households

Following analyses of the food secure and food insecure districts, the food security index was correlated with a range of variables. The variables which showed a statistically significant correlation (i.e. variables that are closely related to and impacted on food security) are described in this section. These indicators will help explain the underlying reasons for food insecurity amongst the Syrian refugee population in Jordan.

Food Security Index and Sex of Head of Household

There was little difference between the food security status of male and female headed households. 48.9 percent of male headed households were food secure and 48 percent of female headed households fell into the food secure threshold. However, widowed head of households were more likely to be food insecure or vulnerable to food insecurity as 46.8 percent were food secure.

Figure 39: Food Security Index by Sex of Head of Household

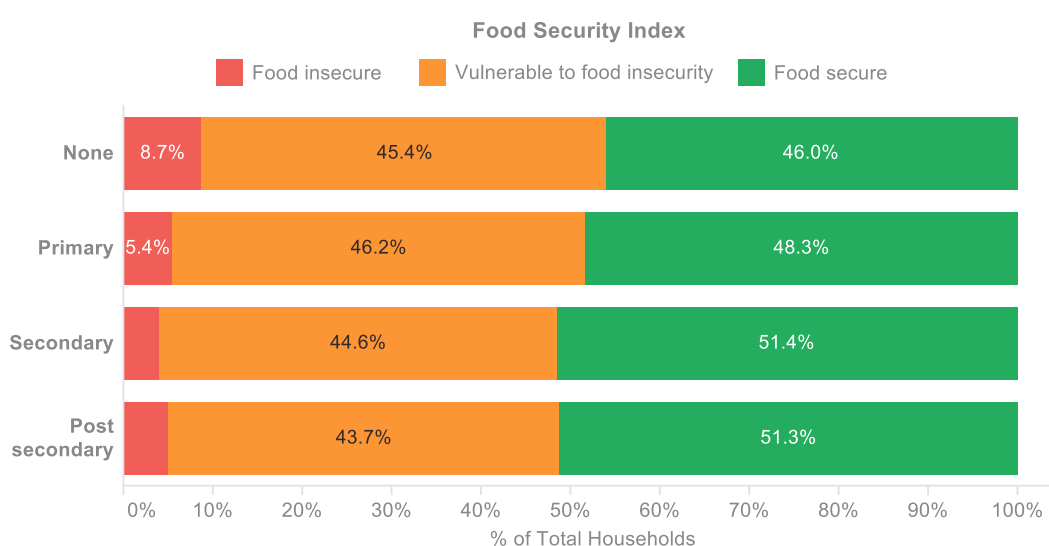


⁴²R² = 0.896, F(3, 7062) = 9617.55, p < .001

Food Security Index and Educational Level of Head of Household

Of the Syrian refugees residing in host communities, there was a strong significant relationship between the educational level of household heads and their food security status.⁴³ Food secure households were more likely to be households whose head had completed any level of formal education, whether at the primary, secondary or post-secondary level, than households whose head had not completed any education at all. For example, of households where the head of household had not completed any level of education, 46 percent were food secure and 8.7 percent were food insecure. However, households where the head of household had completed primary education, this rose to 48.3 percent food secure 5.4 percent food insecure.

Figure 40: Food Security Index by Educational Level of the Head of Household



Food Security Index and Dependency Ratio

A higher dependency ratio means that there are more economically inactive people in the household dependant on economically active people. A lower dependency ratio means that there are less people relying on others in the household in obtain an income. Results show that the dependency ratio had a statistically significant relationship with the food security status. This meant that households with higher dependency were more likely to be vulnerable to food insecurity or food insecure.

Of the 5.8 percent of households which were food insecure, 3.7 percent had a higher dependency ratio than 0.65 (i.e. 64% of food insecure households had a high level of dependency), which was the average dependency ratio in Syria prior to the crisis⁴⁴. Similarly, of the 42 percent of households which were vulnerable to food insecurity, 29.8 percent had a dependency ratio above 0.65 and 12.1 percent were below 0.65.

⁴³ $\chi^2(9, N=7089) = 35.04, p < .001$

⁴⁴World Bank 2011. <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.DPND>

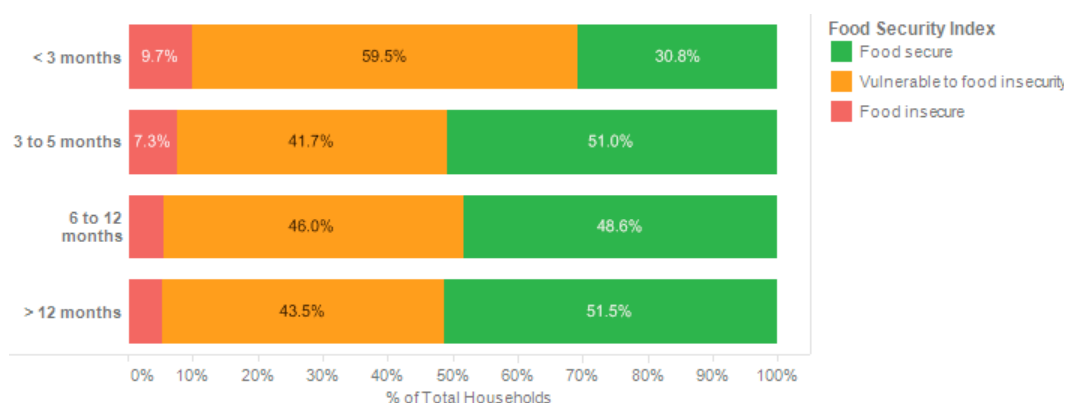
Table 17: Food Security Index by Dependency Ratio

	Dependency Ratio Category		
	Less than 0.65 (less dependency in the household)	Equal to or greater than 0.65 (more dependency in the household)	Total
Food secure households	16.7%	35.6%	52.3%
Vulnerable households	12.1%	29.8%	42.0%
Food insecure households	2.1%	3.7%	5.8%
Total	30.9%	69.1%	100%

Food Security Index and Time of Arrival

Significantly, more Syrian households residing in Jordan for more than a year were more likely to be food secure than those arriving at any other time. However, still nearly half were vulnerable to food insecurity or food insecure. Continued WFP assistance has ensured the improvement of the food security situation over time in Jordan. The FSI composite indicator does not account for all factors over time however, such as the consumption related coping strategies (CSI) that are consistently being adopted more frequently and severe the longer refugees live in Jordan.

Figure 41: Food Security Index and Time of Arrival



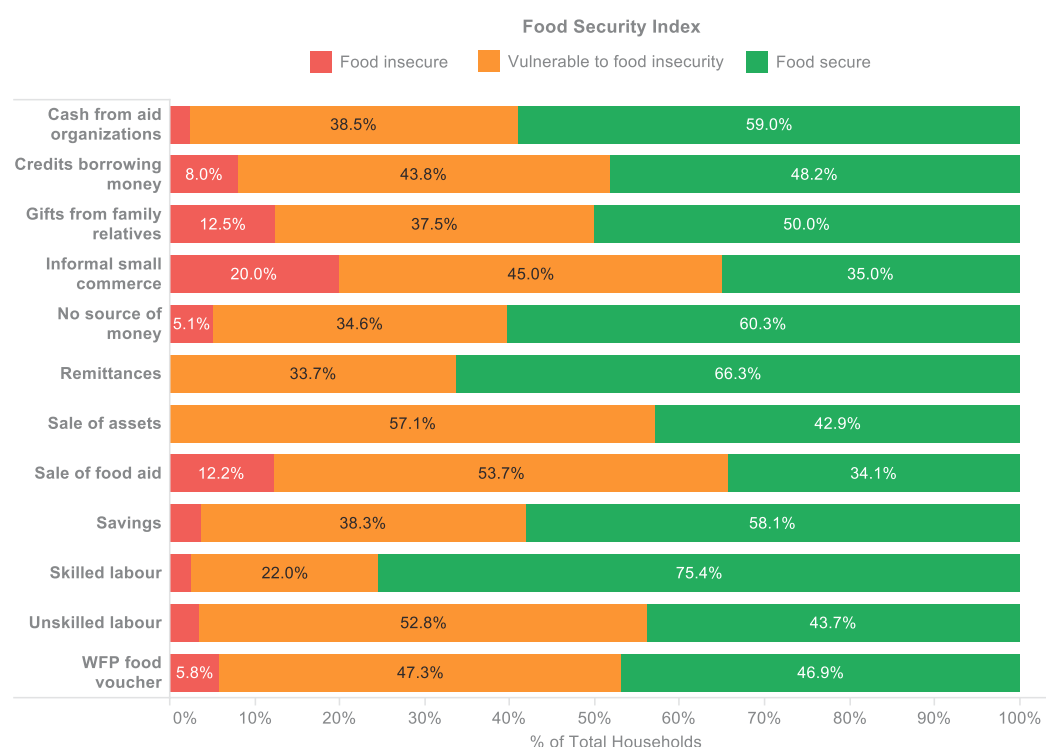
Food Security Index and Main Source of Income

Households who cited their main income source of income as sale of food aid had the highest proportion of food insecure households when compared with any other source, with 65.9 percent of households being food insecure or vulnerable to food insecurity. Following this was households whose main source of income was informal small commerce with 65 percent of households in this category being vulnerable to food insecurity or food insecure.

Interestingly, none of the households whose main income sources were sale of assets or remittances were food insecure. However, both of these income sources did result in a relatively large proportion of households who were vulnerable to food insecurity, with 57.1 percent and 33.7 percent of households respectively. However, after skilled labour, those receiving remittances as their main income source were the most food secure.

Households that had skilled labour as the main source of income had higher chances of being food secure than those with any other income source, given 75.4 percent of the households in this category were food secure.

Figure 42: Food Security Index by Main Income Source



Food Security Index and Household Debt

There was a statistically significant relationship between the food security status of the refugee population in host communities and the level of household debt⁴⁵. More food secure households did not have any debts (27 percent) compared to food insecure households (14 percent).

⁴⁵ $\chi^2 (9, N=7089) = 111.78, p < .001$

For households with debt, there was not a large difference in terms of the amount of debt and the variation of food security status. It can be drawn from this that household debt of any amount indicates food insecurity, a relatively small debt load can still indicate a refugee family's inability to meet their basic needs. 76.8 percent of households in host communities had debt which fell into the debt ranges of 200 JD or less, 201 – 500 JD or more than 500 JD.

Figure 43: Food Security Index and Household Debt



Food Security Index and Access to Water

There was a statistically significant relationship between the food security status of the refugee population in host communities and access to sufficient water⁴⁶. More food secure households had access to sufficient water for drinking, cooking, washing, and toilet purposes (74 percent) than food insecure households (63 percent).

Map 3 below shows the spatial differences between the food insecure and those vulnerable to food insecurity as well as some select underlying factors.

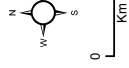
⁴⁶ $\chi^2 (3, N=7089) = 33.95, p < .001$



Governorates names:

- IRbid
- MF
- Al Mafraq
- AJ
- Al Joum
- BA
- Al Balqa
- AM
- Amman
- KA
- Al Karak
- AQ
- Al Aqaba
- MD
- Madaba
- TF
- Al Tafilah
- Maan
- JR
- Jarash
- ZR
- Zarqa
- MN
- MN

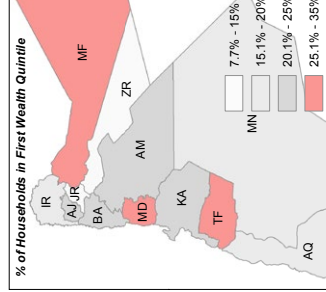
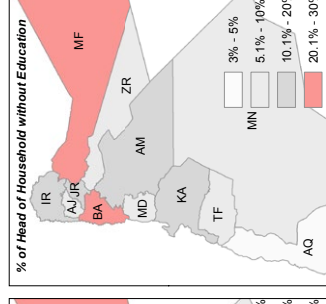
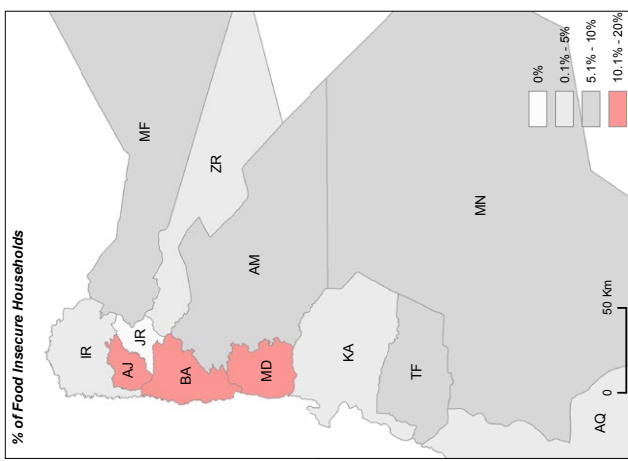
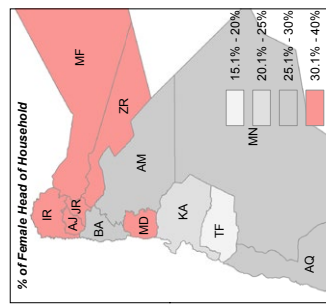
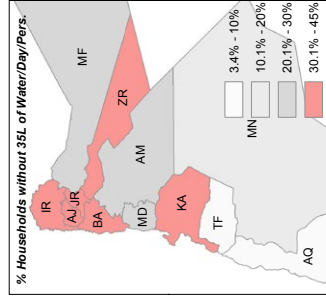
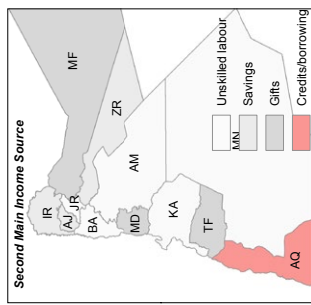
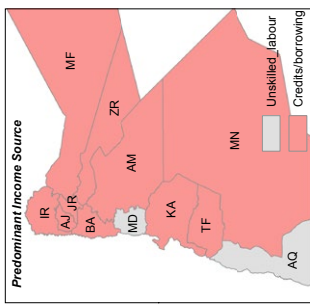
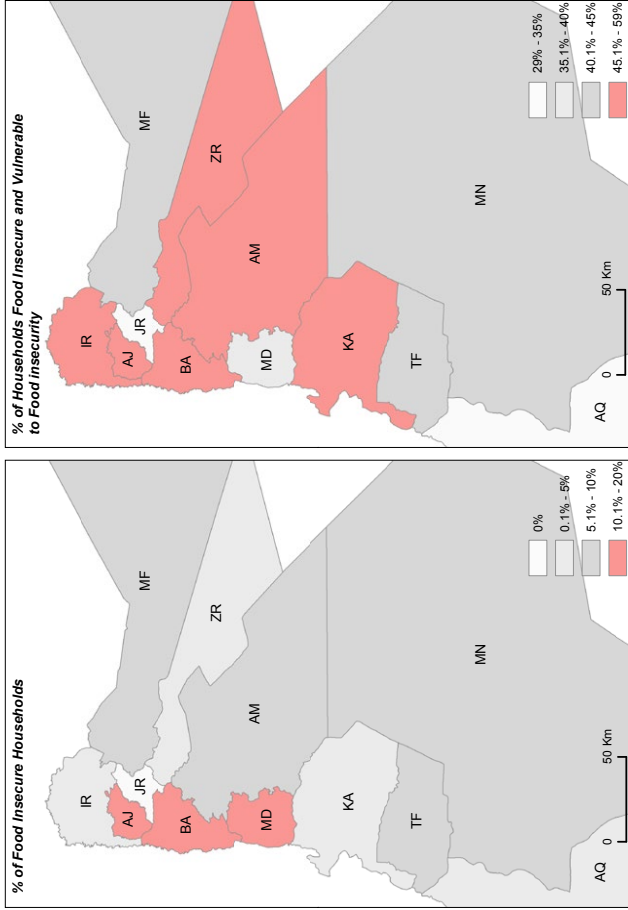
* Dependent: Household member under 16 years old and over 60 years old



JORDAN - Food Security Monitoring Exercise

Food Security and Underlying factors

For humanitarian relief purposes only
Production date: 27-Apr-14



Data sources:
Thematic information: REACH February 2014
Admin. boundaries: UNOCHA Background Imagery, Esri, USGS, NOAA
Projection: GCS WGS 1984
FILE: JOR_FSM_E_FS_10Apr2014_A4
Contact: reach mapping @impact-initiatives.org
Note: Data, designations and boundaries contained on this map are for illustrative purposes only and do not imply acceptance by the REACH partners, associates or donors mentioned on this map.



PART IV – CONCLUSION

This Comprehensive Food Security Monitoring Exercise found that 42 percent of households are vulnerable to food insecurity and six percent are food insecure. Thus, while the prevalence of food security is quite low amongst Syrian refugees in Jordan due to continued WFP food assistance, nearly half are vulnerable to becoming food insecure. Given Syrian refugees in Jordanian communities have other unmet needs and are usually unable to obtain a steady source of income, they are already increasingly adopting coping mechanisms the more time they spend in Jordan, thus decreasing their ability to cope in the future and making them more vulnerable to food insecurity. WFP's continued food assistance has so far likely prevented these families from falling into a more food insecure state. Similarly, food assistance has deterred the need to adopt additional coping mechanisms as food assistance offsets normal food expenditures, thus affording families the ability to spend any cash they do have on other basic needs.

This CFSME shows that Syrian refugees arrive at a high level of vulnerability, then, once they are receiving food assistance, their vulnerability decreases. Over time however, as they spend savings and monetise assets they bring, Syrian refugees are becoming more vulnerable. Additional factors contribute to the vulnerability of Syrian refugees including the absence of large scale assistance aside from the WFP voucher in communities, difficulties in finding alternative income sources and the high cost of living in Jordan which leads to the increasing use of coping mechanisms affecting households' food security status.

Livelihood Food Security and Vulnerability Profiles

Households most vulnerable to food insecurity were those whose main income sources were the WFP food voucher, gifts and informal small commerce. The least vulnerable households mainly relied on skilled labour and remittances as their main sources of income.

Widow head of household were far more likely to be food insecure than any other demographic profile. Head of households with no or only primary education were also more food insecure. The education of the head of household had the second strongest correlation with food security over all other variables. Lastly, households with at least one non-registered member and those with a high level of dependency were also more vulnerable to food insecurity.

Geographic Food Security and Vulnerability

The governorates with the highest percentages of food insecure households include Ajloun, Madaba, Al Tafilah and Al Balqa. Results showed that there was a cluster of fifteen districts with high levels of food insecurity which are summarised in Table 18. Districts with the highest percentage of food insecure households are Dair'Alla (37.3 percent) in Al Balqa Governorate, Kofranja (17.1 percent) and Qasabet Ajloun (16 percent) in Ajloun Governorate, Qasabet Madaba (12 percent) in Madaba Governorate and Qasabet Balqa (14.5 percent) in Al Balqa Governorate.

The full list of fifteen districts with the highest percentage of food insecure households can be seen in the table below in descending order, starting with the district with the highest percentage of food insecure households. The table also shows the estimated number of households and individuals in each affected district, based on the percentage of food insecure households in the district. The districts with the highest number of food insecure households are in Qasabet Amman with 832 households, Qasabet Al Mafraq with 506 households and Marka District in Amman with 480 households. It is important to note that these are the districts with relatively high populations of Syrian refugees.

Table 18: Districts with the Highest Percentage of Food Insecure Households

Governorate	District	Percentage of food insecure households	Affected Number of Households in district	Affected Number of Individual Syrian Refugees
Al Balqa	Dair 'Alla	37.3%	105	525
Ajloun	Kofranja	17.7%	55	275
Ajloun	Qasabet Ajloun	16%	256	1,280
Madaba	Qasabet Madaba and Theeban	12%	171	855
Al Balqa	Qasabet Balqa	14.5%	139	695
Al Mafraq	Ar Rwashed	12.5%	15	75
Al Mafraq	Al Badih Ash-Shamaliyya	11.5%	123	615
Amman	Marka	10.5%	480	2,400
Amman	Qasabet Amman	8.6%	832	4,158
Amman	Wadi As Sir	8.2%	125	626
Zarqa	Al Rusayfa	8%	131	653
Maan	Al Petra & Al Shobak (2 districts combined)	7.8%	20	100
Al Karak	Al Ghwar Al Janubiyah & Al Qaser (two districts combined)	7.7%	20	100
Al Mafraq	Qasabet Al Mafraq	7.1%	506	2,527
Amman	Sahab	6.1%	107	535

Main Factors of Food Insecurity and Vulnerability

In general, the causes of food insecurity for Syrian refugees in Jordan stem from their recent displacement to Jordan where income-earning opportunities are scarce and the cost of living is comparatively higher than their place of origin. In addition to the aforementioned challenges, less than one percent of households are able to produce their own food in Jordan, and thus refugees are heavily reliant on WFP food assistance and market prices in general. In this CFSME, the main factors affecting food insecurity of Syrian refugees in Jordan consisted of the following:

- Marital status
- Wealth status (based on number of pre-defined assets)
- Income and expenditure
- Education level of the head of household
- Geographic location including urban vs. rural
- Access to water
- High dependency ratio (number of dependents per individual able to provide economically)
- Household debt

Findings show that widows were more likely to be food insecure given they often have a higher dependency ratio and are less likely to obtain an income from informal or skilled labour. Given 8.4 percent of household heads are widows, this population is highly vulnerable to food insecurity and should be taken into consideration when targeting.

As might be expected, wealth and food expenditure were strong indicators of households' food security status as 66 percent of food insecure households fell within the two poorest wealth quintiles. Households' access to food is limited by their ability to meet basic needs. With the high and increasing cost of rent, rent was the main expenditure as families could depend on WFP's food voucher assistance to help cover food needs. Food insecure households spent less money on food to ensure that they could cover other basic needs.

Disparities between those living in urban or rural areas were clear as income opportunities are scarcer and essential services are more difficult to access in rural areas. Poorer water and sanitation practices, lower quality housing and longer distances to medical assistance contribute to a more impoverished living environment in rural areas. Proportionally, households living in rural areas were nearly twice as likely to be food insecure as those living in urban areas. However, due to population distributions being more concentrated in urban areas, there was a higher absolute number of food insecure households in urban areas.

Heads of households with any level of education were more likely to be food secure than those without any formal education. Nearly 65 percent of households with a primary level of education or less were food insecure. Interestingly, the sex of the head of household had no significant effect on any of the above underlying causes of food insecurity.

Households with a higher number of individuals dependent on those able to make an income were more likely to be food insecure. Furthermore, while the number of children in a family did not have a direct effect on a households' food security status, the ratio of dependents to those of working age did have a strong relationship, meaning households often had more than one individual able to obtain an income. The insignificance of family size is most likely due to the individual assistance provided by WFP to all registered Syrian refugees, meaning households with multiple small children will more often have leftover values on their vouchers than smaller households.

While debt may not be a cause of food insecurity in this context, it definitely impacts a households' ability to cope in the future. Households with any amount of debt were twice as likely to be food insecure as those without debt.

As the Syrian crisis becomes more prolonged and Syrian families stay in Jordan longer, their ability to meet their basic needs becomes more challenging. Not only are households taking on more debt over time, they are spending savings and selling assets to cover their basic needs as WFP food assistance is the only humanitarian assistance reaching nearly all registered Syrian refugees in Jordan. Continued timely food assistance is therefore crucial to prevent more Syrian families from becoming food insecure.

Recommendations

Based on the results of the CFSME, the following are recommended interventions:

- 1) The continuation of food assistance – Given WFP and partners are reaching nearly all Syrian refugees with food assistance, levels of food insecurity in Jordan amongst the Syrian refugee population are low. However, even with this assistance, 42 percent are still vulnerable to food insecurity and six percent are food insecure. Therefore, WFP must continue to assist Syrian refugees with food assistance, given 74 percent of households are heavily or completely reliant on food assistance as their main source of income and other income sources are difficult to obtain.

If WFP were to cease food assistance, this would have a dramatic impact on the food security situation of Syrian refugees in that an estimated 85 percent of refugees would not have economic access to sufficient food. This figure is based on the modeling of expenditure patterns comparing total food expenditure per day (WFP voucher plus additional cash expenditure) with total household expenditure excluding essential expenditures on rent, health, transportation and drinking water. The two assumptions made within this model are 1) food consumption patterns would hold relatively constant meaning refugees would prioritize food over other expenditures and 2) Syrian refugees would prioritize expenditures on drinking water, rent, health and transportation and thus ensuring a similar level of food consumption would impact other expenditure such as on education, debt repayment, gas etc.

Therefore, any households with a total expenditure less than the cost of their current food basket (including voucher) would be rendered vulnerable to food insecurity or may adopt additional and/or more severe coping mechanisms. An increase in the frequency and severity of coping strategies used would be expected as well as movements to informal tented settlements in all governorates of Jordan, withdrawal of children from education etc. In addition, competition over livelihood opportunities would likely increase, impacting the Jordanian host community as well.

- 2) Targeting based on need in communities – Even though 52 percent are currently food secure, 42 percent vulnerable to food insecurity and only six percent are food insecure, this is mostly due to food assistance provided by WFP and partners. Findings from the CFSME indicate that there are some Syrian refugee households who are not vulnerable to food insecurity, even if they were not to receive food assistance. Therefore, it is recommended that targeting be introduced while maintaining assistance to the Syrian refugee population in need to ensure the most efficient use of resources.

Targeting should be carried out within the context of the interagency Vulnerability Analysis Framework (VAF) and should allow assistance to reach those in need while minimizing error. Initially this needs to be done by setting thresholds based on data which is readily available through the registration data using the following highly correlated variables with food security: education of the head of household, dependency ratio and households' marital status (particularly widows).

Once systems are in place and communication campaigns are fully rolled out, the targeting of food assistance should begin by excluding households where the head of household has a post-secondary education. Given the results of the CFSME, all widowed households should be assisted no matter what their education level. The combination of these two variables translates to the targeting of 94 percent of all registered Syrian refugees with food assistance.

A second stage of targeting should then take place excluding those households where the head of household has a secondary level of education and has a low dependency ratio. Those with a secondary education but high dependency would still receive food assistance. This would result in the targeting of about 90 percent of the population. Additional refinement with further targeting could then be added where necessary.

In Za'atri camp, given more than 87 percent are vulnerable to food insecurity or food insecure, continued discussions are needed to determine whether targeting is appropriate in the camp settings.

- 3) Longer term solutions – With the protracted nature of the crisis, humanitarian agencies should work with government counterparts to find more durable, mid-term solutions, thus decreasing refugee dependency on WFP food assistance in the future.

Findings from the CFSME also provide some guidance on what non-food interventions or activities should be prioritized. This CFSME recommends that special attention be paid to the following:

- 1) Overall, 21.5 percent of households have at least one non-registered person living with UNHCR registered refugees though in some governorates this figure is as high as 39 percent. Findings show that households with at least one non-registered member were more likely to be food insecure. A clear recommendation is therefore to investigate the reasons why refugees are not registering to ensure all in need are able to access humanitarian assistance. Where assessments have already occurred, close monitoring is suggested.
- 2) Improve child nutrition and maternal care practices to enhance dietary diversity and ensure infants are receiving adequate breast milk.
- 3) Improve the accessibility to health services in specific districts detailed in this report.

Profile of the Country, Governorates and Districts from the CFSME



COMPREHENSIVE FOOD SECURITY MONITORING EXERCISE

January 2014

Syrian Refugees in Jordan

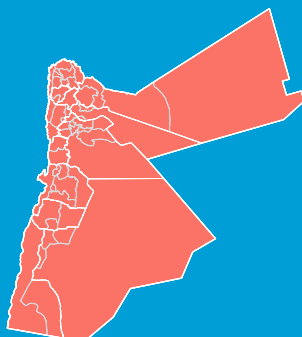
Country profile: JORDAN

Geographical scope: **All Governorates**
Severity Food Insecurity rank: **N/A**

Syrian refugees unregistered in the household: **14%**

Priority Needs

- 70%: Support rent / improved shelter
- 12%: Cooking fuel / gas / electricity
- 8%: Other household assets

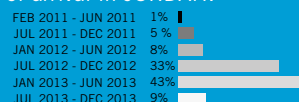


Key Statistics

Average # individuals / household: **5**
Average dependency ratio: **1.33**
% of Female head of household: **33.4%**
Education level of the household head:

- No Education: 15%
- Primary School: 64%
- Secondary School: 14%
- Post Secondary School: 7%

Time of arrival in JORDAN:

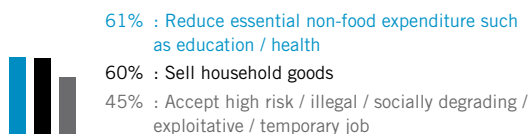


Information collected from **7089** registered Syrian refugee households in Jordanian communities (January 2014)

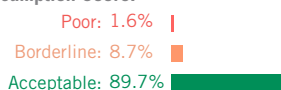
Food Security

Households receiving food assistance: **99%**

Predominant strategies used to meet basic needs:



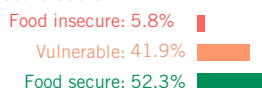
Food Consumption Score:



Share of Food Expenditure by household:



Food Secure Score:

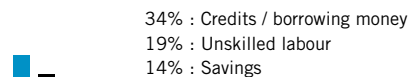


Livelihoods

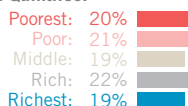
Households with at least 1 member employed: **32%**

Households with no source of income: **20%**

Predominant income sources:



Wealth Quintiles:



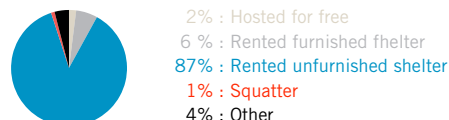
Education

School aged girls attending school: **55%**
School aged boys attending school: **50%**

Shelter and NFI

Predominant shelter type: **89%** apartment or house

Accommodation type:



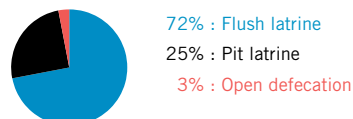
Average monthly rent for accommodation: **153 JOD**

Average monthly expenditure on gas: **18 JOD**

Water and Sanitation

Households with less than 35 litres of water per individual / day: **29%**

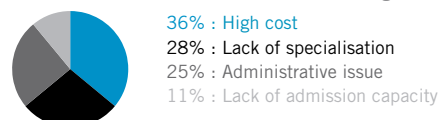
Sanitation facility type:



Health

Households with health service access challenges: **27%**

Predominant health service access challenge:



Vaccination rate:

Polio: **70%** of children aged 0-59 months
Measles: **69%** of children aged 6-59 months

Protection

Households with at least 1 member with:

Physical disability: **7%**
Mental disability: **3%**



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COMPREHENSIVE FOOD SECURITY MONITORING EXERCISE

January 2014

Syrian Refugees in Jordan

Governorate profile: Ajloun

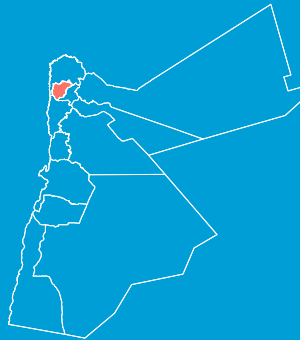
Governorate: **Ajloun**

Severity Food Insecurity rank: **1 /12**

Syrian refugees unregistered in the household: **25%**

Priority Needs

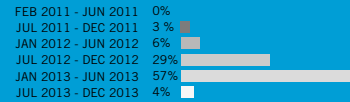
- 92%: Support rent / improved shelter
- 5%: Cooking fuel / gas / electricity
- 2%: Other household assets



Key Statistics

- Average # individuals / household: **6**
- Average dependency ratio: **1.57**
- % of Female head of household: **33.5%**
- Education level of the household head:
 - No Education: 10%
 - Primary School: 79%
 - Secondary School: 8%
 - Post Secondary School: 3%

Time of arrival in JORDAN:

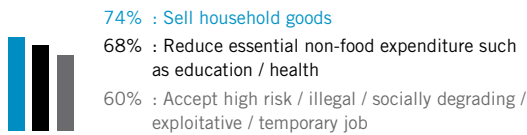


Information collected from 212 registered Syrian refugee households in Jordanian communities (January 2014)

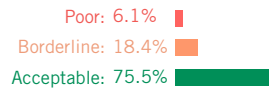
Food Security

Households receiving food assistance: **96%**

Predominant strategies used to meet basic needs:



Food Consumption Score:



Share of Food Expenditure by household:



Food Secure Score:

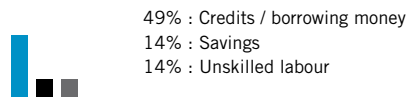


Livelihoods

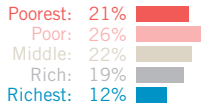
Households with at least 1 member employed: **33%**

Households with no source of income: **14%**

Predominant income sources:



Wealth Quintiles:



Education

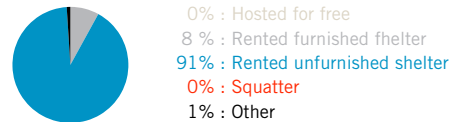
School aged girls attending school: **56%**

School aged boys attending school: **55%**

Shelter and NFI

Predominant shelter type: **94%** apartment or house

Accommodation type:



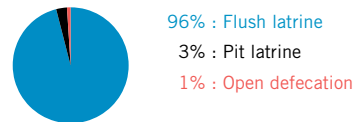
Average monthly rent for accommodation: **126 JOD**

Average monthly expenditure on gas: **20 JOD**

Water and Sanitation

Households with less than 35 litres of water per individual / day: **39%**

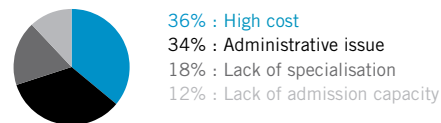
Sanitation facility type:



Health

Households with health service access challenges: **38%**

Predominant health service access challenge:



Vaccination rate:

- Polio: **70%** of children aged 0-59 months
- Measles: **72%** of children aged 6-59 months

Protection

Households with at least 1 member with:

- Physical disability: **9%**
- Mental disability: **1%**



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COMPREHENSIVE FOOD SECURITY MONITORING EXERCISE

January 2014

Syrian Refugees in Jordan

Governorate profile: Madaba

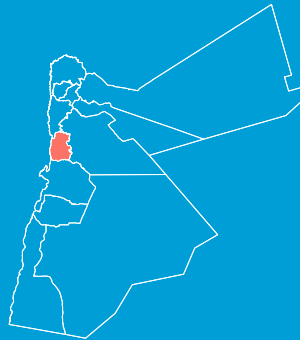
Governorate: **Madaba**

Severity Food Insecurity rank: **2 / 12**

Syrian refugees unregistered in the household: **3%**

Priority Needs

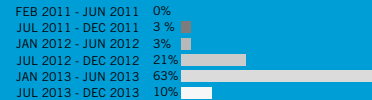
- 91%: Support rent / improved shelter
- 4%: Cooking fuel / gas / electricity
- 3%: Medicines health



Key Statistics

- Average # individuals / household: **4**
- Average dependency ratio: **1.16**
- % of Female head of household: **33.3%**
- Education level of the household head:
 - No Education: 8%
 - Primary School: 69%
 - Secondary School: 17%
 - Post Secondary School: 6%

Time of arrival in JORDAN:

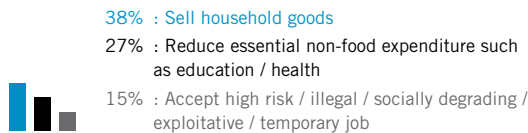


Information collected from 117 registered Syrian refugee households in Jordanian communities (January 2014)

Food Security

Households receiving food assistance: **96%**

Predominant strategies used to meet basic needs:



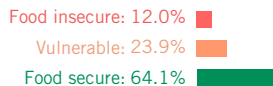
Food Consumption Score:



Share of Food Expenditure by household:



Food Secure Score:

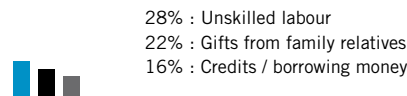


Livelihoods

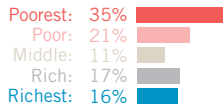
Households with at least 1 member employed: **39%**

Households with no source of income: **46%**

Predominant income sources:



Wealth Quintiles:



Education

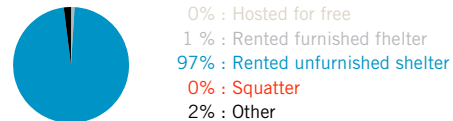
School aged girls attending school: **57%**

School aged boys attending school: **55%**

Shelter and NFI

Predominant shelter type: **93%** apartment or house

Accommodation type:



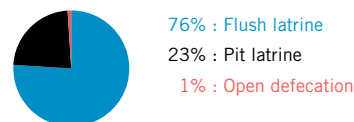
Average monthly rent for accommodation: **122 JOD**

Average monthly expenditure on gas: **18 JOD**

Water and Sanitation

Households with less than 35 litres of water per individual / day: **21%**

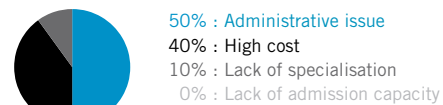
Sanitation facility type:



Health

Households with health service access challenges: **9%**

Predominant health service access challenge:



Vaccination rate:

Polio: **61%** of children aged 0-59 months
 Measles: **60%** of children aged 6-59 months

Protection

Households with at least 1 member with:

Physical disability: **7%**
 Mental disability: **3%**



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COMPREHENSIVE FOOD SECURITY MONITORING EXERCISE

January 2014

Syrian Refugees in Jordan

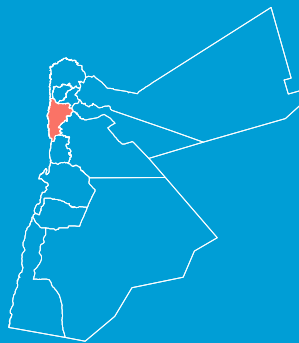
Governorate profile: Al Balqa

Governorate: **Al Balqa**
Severity Food Insecurity rank: **3/12**

Syrian refugees unregistered in the household: **7%**

Priority Needs

- 69%: Support rent / improved shelter
- 14%: Other household assets
- 10%: Cooking fuel / gas / electricity

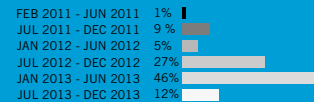


Key Statistics

Average # individuals / household: **5**
 Average dependency ratio: **1.30**
 % of Female head of household: **29.4%**
 Education level of the household head:

- No Education: 26%
- Primary School: 50%
- Secondary School: 18%
- Post Secondary School: 6%

Time of arrival in JORDAN:

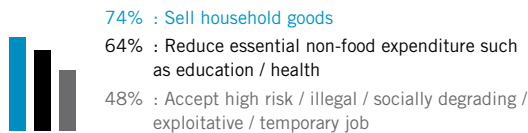


Information collected from 347 registered Syrian refugee households in Jordanian communities (January 2014)

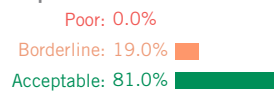
Food Security

Households receiving food assistance: **99%**

Predominant strategies used to meet basic needs:



Food Consumption Score:



Share of Food Expenditure by household:



Food Secure Score:

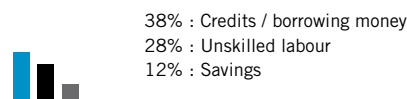


Livelihoods

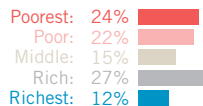
Households with at least 1 member employed: **55%**

Households with no source of income: **10%**

Predominant income sources:



Wealth Quintiles:



Education

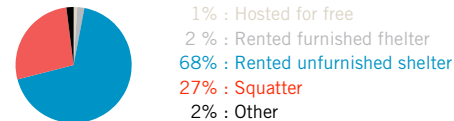
School aged girls attending school: **38%**

School aged boys attending school: **40%**

Shelter and NFI

Predominant shelter type: **68%** apartment or house

Accommodation type:



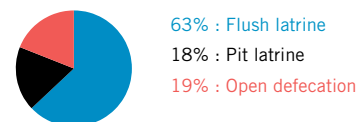
Average monthly rent for accommodation: **136 JOD**

Average monthly expenditure on gas: **15 JOD**

Water and Sanitation

Households with less than 35 litres of water per individual / day: **42%**

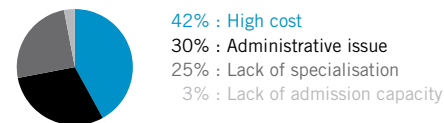
Sanitation facility type:



Health

Households with health service access challenges: **45%**

Predominant health service access challenge:



Vaccination rate:

Polio: **74%** of children aged 0-59 months
 Measles: **72%** of children aged 6-59 months

Protection

Households with at least 1 member with:

Physical disability: **8%**
 Mental disability: **3%**



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COMPREHENSIVE FOOD SECURITY MONITORING EXERCISE

January 2014

Syrian Refugees in Jordan

Governorate profile: Al Tafilah

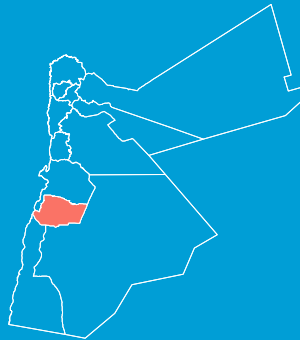
Governorate: **Al Tafilah**

Severity Food Insecurity rank: **4 /12**

Syrian refugees unregistered in the household: **3%**

Priority Needs

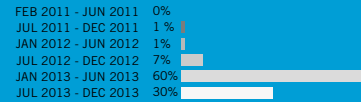
- 77%: Support rent / improved shelter
- 19%: Cooking fuel / gas / electricity
- 3%: Other household assets



Key Statistics

- Average # individuals / household: **5**
- Average dependency ratio: **1.25**
- % of Female head of household: **15.1%**
- Education level of the household head:
 - No Education: 10%
 - Primary School: 72%
 - Secondary School: 14%
 - Post Secondary School: 4%

Time of arrival in JORDAN:

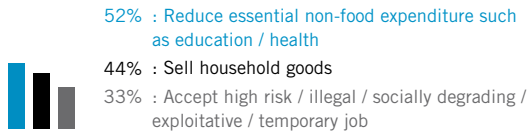


Information collected from **73** registered Syrian refugee households in Jordanian communities (January 2014)

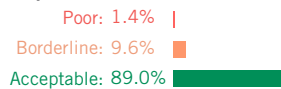
Food Security

Households receiving food assistance: **99%**

Predominant strategies used to meet basic needs:



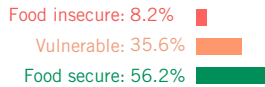
Food Consumption Score:



Share of Food Expenditure by household:



Food Secure Score:

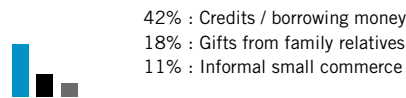


Livelihoods

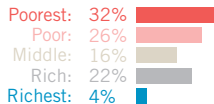
Households with at least 1 member employed: **37%**

Households with no source of income: **8%**

Predominant income sources:



Wealth Quintiles:



Education

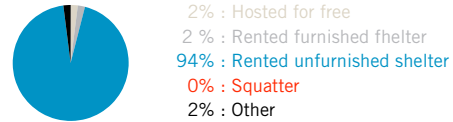
School aged girls attending school: **60%**

School aged boys attending school: **60%**

Shelter and NFI

Predominant shelter type: **94%** apartment or house

Accommodation type:



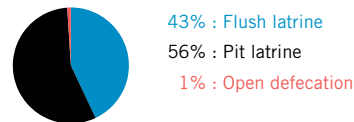
Average monthly rent for accommodation: **92 JOD**

Average monthly expenditure on gas: **16 JOD**

Water and Sanitation

Households with less than 35 litres of water per individual / day: **8%**

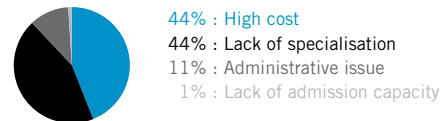
Sanitation facility type:



Health

Households with health service access challenges: **12%**

Predominant health service access challenge:



Vaccination rate:

- Polio: **59%** of children aged 0-59 months
- Measles: **59%** of children aged 6-59 months

Protection

Households with at least 1 member with:

- Physical disability: **1%**
- Mental disability: **3%**



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COMPREHENSIVE FOOD SECURITY MONITORING EXERCISE

January 2014

Syrian Refugees in Jordan

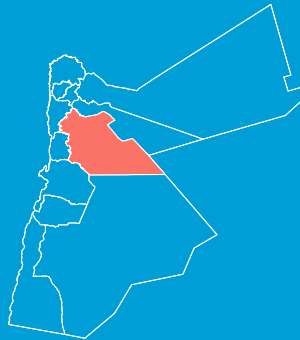
Governorate profile: Amman

Governorate: **Amman**
Severity Food Insecurity rank: **5 /12**

Syrian refugees unregistered in the household: **13%**

Priority Needs

- 70%: Support rent / improved shelter
- 11%: Other household assets
- 8%: Cooking fuel / gas / electricity

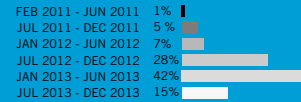


Key Statistics

Average # individuals / household: **5**
 Average dependency ratio: **1.18**
 % of Female head of household: **28.7%**
 Education level of the household head:

- No Education: 12%
- Primary School: 67%
- Secondary School: 12%
- Post Secondary School: 9%

Time of arrival in JORDAN:

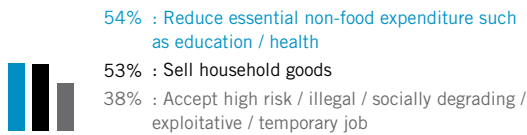


Information collected from **2102** registered Syrian refugee households in Jordanian communities (January 2014)

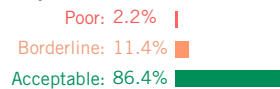
Food Security

Households receiving food assistance: **98%**

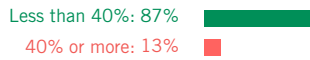
Predominant strategies used to meet basic needs:



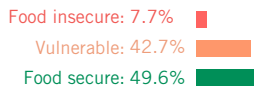
Food Consumption Score:



Share of Food Expenditure by household:



Food Secure Score:

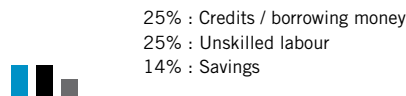


Livelihoods

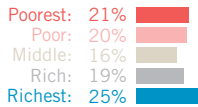
Households with at least 1 member employed: **36%**

Households with no source of income: **31%**

Predominant income sources:



Wealth Quintiles:



Education

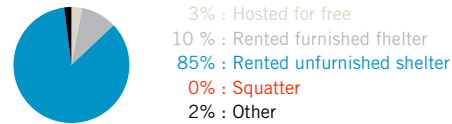
School aged girls attending school: **55%**

School aged boys attending school: **50%**

Shelter and NFI

Predominant shelter type: **91%** apartment or house

Accommodation type:



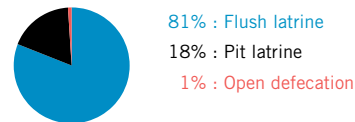
Average monthly rent for accommodation: **165 JOD**

Average monthly expenditure on gas: **19 JOD**

Water and Sanitation

Households with less than 35 litres of water per individual / day: **25%**

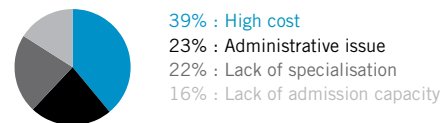
Sanitation facility type:



Health

Households with health service access challenges: **27%**

Predominant health service access challenge:



Vaccination rate:

Polio: **68%** of children aged 0-59 months
 Measles: **64%** of children aged 6-59 months

Protection

Households with at least 1 member with:

Physical disability: **8%**
 Mental disability: **2%**



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COMPREHENSIVE FOOD SECURITY MONITORING EXERCISE

January 2014

Syrian Refugees in Jordan

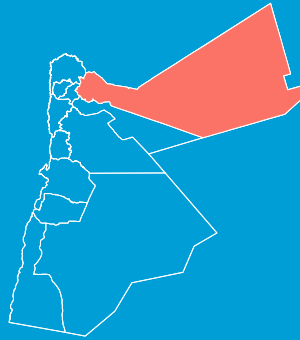
Governorate profile: Al Mafraq

Governorate: **Al Mafraq**
Severity Food Insecurity rank: **6/12**

Syrian refugees unregistered in the household: **12%**

Priority Needs

- 61%: Support rent / improved shelter
- 15%: Cooking fuel / gas / electricity
- 11%: More food

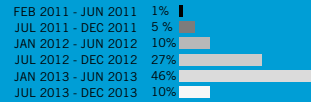


Key Statistics

Average # individuals / household: **5**
 Average dependency ratio: **1.53**
 % of Female head of household: **39.7%**
 Education level of the household head:

- No Education: 24%
- Primary School: 62%
- Secondary School: 11%
- Post Secondary School: 3%

Time of arrival in JORDAN:

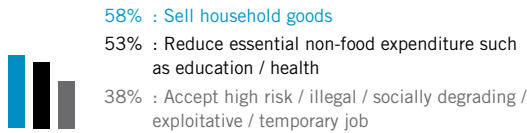


Information collected from **987** registered Syrian refugee households in Jordanian communities (January 2014)

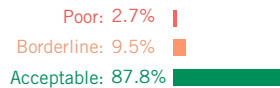
Food Security

Households receiving food assistance: **99%**

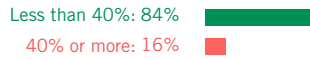
Predominant strategies used to meet basic needs:



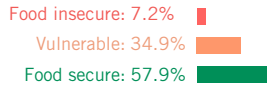
Food Consumption Score:



Share of Food Expenditure by household:



Food Secure Score:

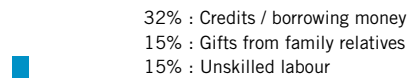


Livelihoods

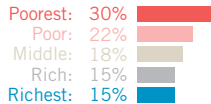
Households with at least 1 member employed: **28%**

Households with no source of income: **24%**

Predominant income sources:



Wealth Quintiles:



Education

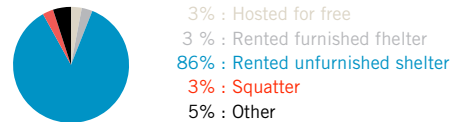
School aged girls attending school: **47%**

School aged boys attending school: **42%**

Shelter and NFI

Predominant shelter type: **82%** apartment or house

Accommodation type:



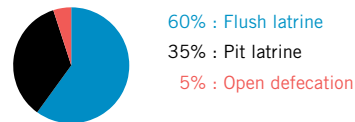
Average monthly rent for accommodation: **153 JOD**

Average monthly expenditure on gas: **20 JOD**

Water and Sanitation

Households with less than 35 litres of water per individual / day: **28%**

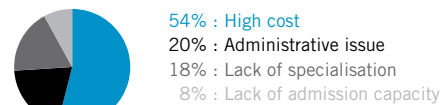
Sanitation facility type:



Health

Households with health service access challenges: **29%**

Predominant health service access challenge:



Vaccination rate:

Polio: **60%** of children aged 0-59 months
 Measles: **60%** of children aged 6-59 months

Protection

Households with at least 1 member with:

Physical disability: **10%**
 Mental disability: **3%**



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COMPREHENSIVE FOOD SECURITY MONITORING EXERCISE

January 2014

Syrian Refugees in Jordan

Governorate profile: Ma'an

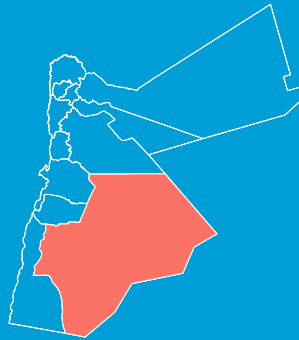
Governorate: **Ma'an**

Severity Food Insecurity rank: **7 / 12**

Syrian refugees unregistered in the household: **10%**

Priority Needs

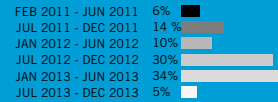
- 72%: Support rent / improved shelter
- 17%: Cooking fuel / gas / electricity
- 4%: Other household assets



Key Statistics

- Average # individuals / household: **4**
- Average dependency ratio: **0.91**
- % of Female head of household: **26.9%**
- Education level of the household head:
 - No Education: 8%
 - Primary School: 77%
 - Secondary School: 9%
 - Post Secondary School: 6%

Time of arrival in JORDAN:

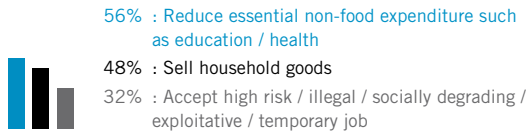


Information collected from 145 registered Syrian refugee households in Jordanian communities (January 2014)

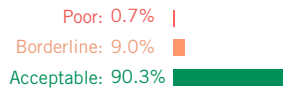
Food Security

Households receiving food assistance: **99%**

Predominant strategies used to meet basic needs:



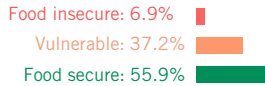
Food Consumption Score:



Share of Food Expenditure by household:



Food Secure Score:

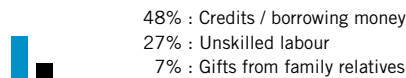


Livelihoods

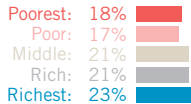
Households with at least 1 member employed: **40%**

Households with no source of income: **11%**

Predominant income sources:



Wealth Quintiles:



Education

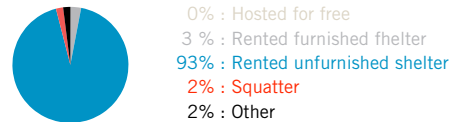
School aged girls attending school: **54%**

School aged boys attending school: **44%**

Shelter and NFI

Predominant shelter type: **93%** apartment or house

Accommodation type:



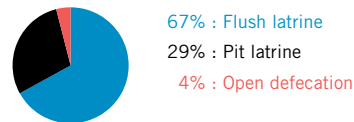
Average monthly rent for accommodation: **113 JOD**

Average monthly expenditure on gas: **15 JOD**

Water and Sanitation

Households with less than 35 litres of water per individual / day: **15%**

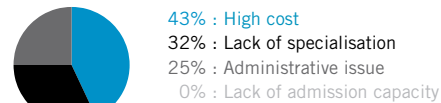
Sanitation facility type:



Health

Households with health service access challenges: **19%**

Predominant health service access challenge:



Vaccination rate:

- Polio: **75%** of children aged 0-59 months
- Measles: **75%** of children aged 6-59 months

Protection

Households with at least 1 member with:

- Physical disability: **3%**
- Mental disability: **2%**



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COMPREHENSIVE FOOD SECURITY MONITORING EXERCISE

January 2014

Syrian Refugees in Jordan

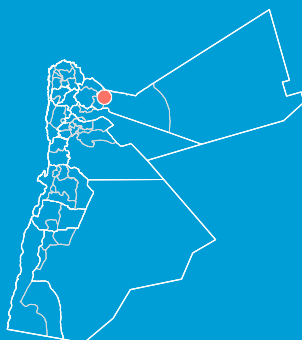
Camp profile: Al Zaatari

Governorate: **Al Mafraq**
Severity Food Insecurity rank: **N/A**

Syrian refugees unregistered in the household: **3%**

Priority Needs

- 42%: More food
- 23%: Cooking fuel / gas / electricity
- 6%: Better quality food

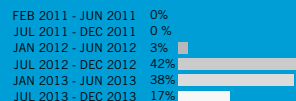


Key Statistics

Average # individuals / household: **5**
 Average dependency ratio: **1.47**
 % of Female head of household: **34.3%**
 Education level of the household head:

- No Education: 16%
- Primary School: 72%
- Secondary School: 7%
- Post Secondary School: 5%

Time of arrival in JORDAN:

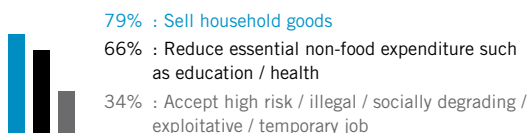


Information collected from **725** registered Syrian refugee households in Jordanian communities (January 2014)

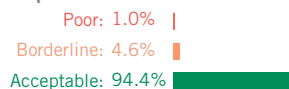
Food Security

Households receiving food assistance: **99%**

Predominant strategies used to meet basic needs:



Food Consumption Score:



Share of Food Expenditure by household:



Food Secure Score:

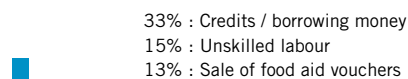


Livelihoods

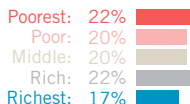
Households with at least 1 member employed: **23%**

Households with no source of income: **21%**

Predominant income sources:



Wealth Quintiles:



Education

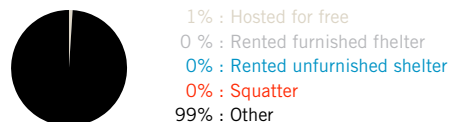
School aged girls attending school: **46%**

School aged boys attending school: **35%**

Shelter and NFI

Predominant shelter type: **0%** apartment or house

Accommodation type:



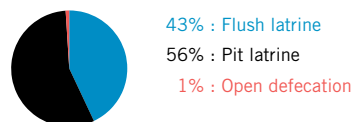
Average monthly rent for accommodation: **0 JOD**

Average monthly expenditure on gas: **10 JOD**

Water and Sanitation

Households with less than 35 litres of water per individual / day: **5%**

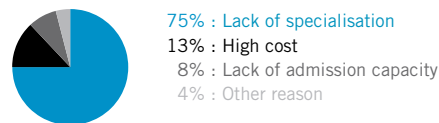
Sanitation facility type:



Health

Households with health service access challenges: **35%**

Predominant health service access challenge:



Vaccination rate:

Polio: **79%** of children aged 0-59 months
 Measles: **78%** of children aged 6-59 months

Protection

Households with at least 1 member with:

Physical disability: **10%**
 Mental disability: **3%**



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COMPREHENSIVE FOOD SECURITY MONITORING EXERCISE

January 2014

Syrian Refugees in Jordan

Governorate profile: Al Karak

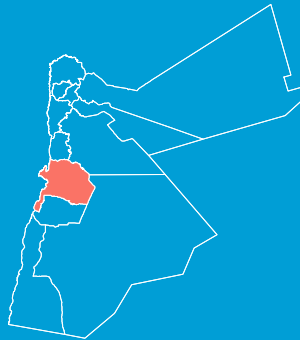
Governorate: **Al Karak**

Severity Food Insecurity rank: **8 /12**

Syrian refugees unregistered in the household: **13%**

Priority Needs

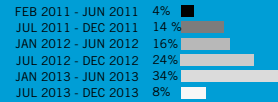
- 71%: Support rent / improved shelter
- 17%: Cooking fuel / gas / electricity
- 8%: More food



Key Statistics

- Average # individuals / household: **5**
- Average dependency ratio: **1.00**
- % of Female head of household: **22.1%**
- Education level of the household head:
 - No Education: 19%
 - Primary School: 64%
 - Secondary School: 13%
 - Post Secondary School: 4%

Time of arrival in JORDAN:

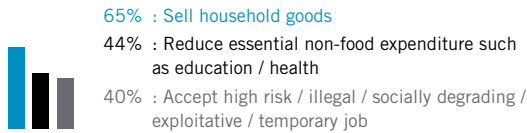


Information collected from **190** registered Syrian refugee households in Jordanian communities (January 2014)

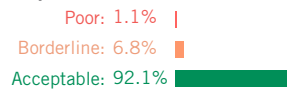
Food Security

Households receiving food assistance: **100%**

Predominant strategies used to meet basic needs:



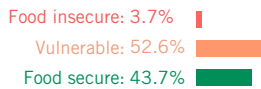
Food Consumption Score:



Share of Food Expenditure by household:



Food Secure Score:

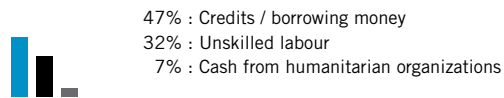


Livelihoods

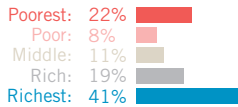
Households with at least 1 member employed: **50%**

Households with no source of income: **12%**

Predominant income sources:



Wealth Quintiles:



Education

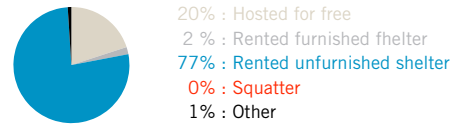
School aged girls attending school: **45%**

School aged boys attending school: **42%**

Shelter and NFI

Predominant shelter type: **77%** apartment or house

Accommodation type:



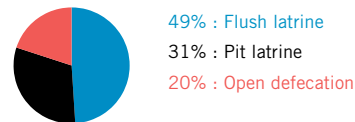
Average monthly rent for accommodation: **113 JOD**

Average monthly expenditure on gas: **18 JOD**

Water and Sanitation

Households with less than 35 litres of water per individual / day: **31%**

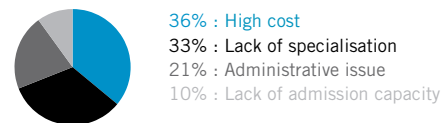
Sanitation facility type:



Health

Households with health service access challenges: **17%**

Predominant health service access challenge:



Vaccination rate:

Polio: **69%** of children aged 0-59 months
 Measles: **70%** of children aged 6-59 months

Protection

Households with at least 1 member with:

Physical disability: **5%**
 Mental disability: **3%**



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COMPREHENSIVE FOOD SECURITY MONITORING EXERCISE

January 2014

Syrian Refugees in Jordan

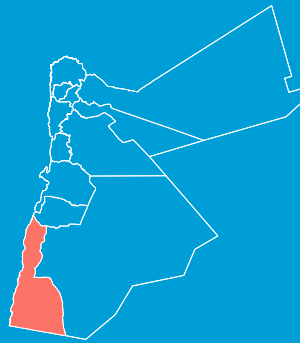
Governorate profile: Al Aqaba

Governorate: **Al Aqaba**
Severity Food Insecurity rank: **9/12**

Syrian refugees unregistered in the household: **8%**

Priority Needs

- 80%: Support rent / improved shelter
- 8%: Other household assets
- 7%: Cooking fuel / gas / electricity

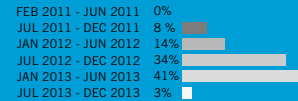


Key Statistics

Average # individuals / household: **4**
 Average dependency ratio: **1.04**
 % of Female head of household: **28.8%**
 Education level of the household head:

- No Education: 3%
- Primary School: 65%
- Secondary School: 29%
- Post Secondary School: 3%

Time of arrival in JORDAN:

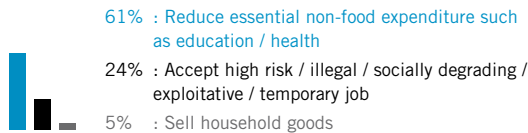


Information collected from **59** registered Syrian refugee households in Jordanian communities (January 2014)

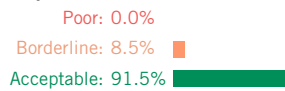
Food Security

Households receiving food assistance: **100%**

Predominant strategies used to meet basic needs:



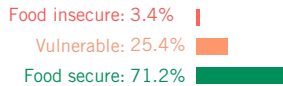
Food Consumption Score:



Share of Food Expenditure by household:



Food Secure Score:

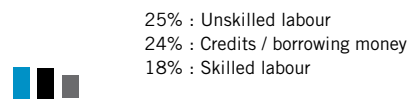


Livelihoods

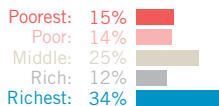
Households with at least 1 member employed: **42%**

Households with no source of income: **5%**

Predominant income sources:



Wealth Quintiles:



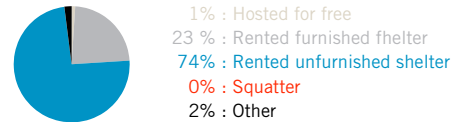
Education

School aged girls attending school: **79%**
 School aged boys attending school: **58%**

Shelter and NFI

Predominant shelter type: **100%** apartment or house

Accommodation type:



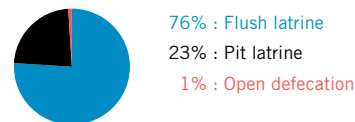
Average monthly rent for accommodation: **167 JOD**

Average monthly expenditure on gas: **12 JOD**

Water and Sanitation

Households with less than 35 litres of water per individual / day: **3%**

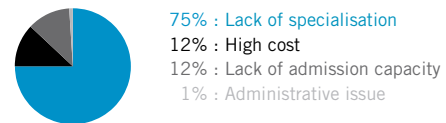
Sanitation facility type:



Health

Households with health service access challenges: **14%**

Predominant health service access challenge:



Vaccination rate:

Polio: **79%** of children aged 0-59 months
 Measles: **79%** of children aged 6-59 months

Protection

Households with at least 1 member with:

Physical disability: **2%**
 Mental disability: **0%**



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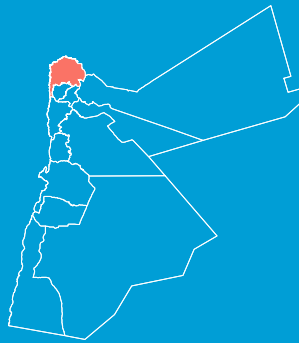
COMPREHENSIVE FOOD SECURITY MONITORING EXERCISE

January 2014

Syrian Refugees in Jordan

Governorate profile: Irbid

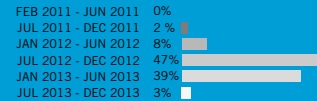
Governorate: **Irbid**
 Severity Food Insecurity rank: **10 /12**
 Syrian refugees unregistered in the household: **15%**



Key Statistics

Average # individuals / household: **5**
 Average dependency ratio: **1.44**
 % of Female head of household: **38.3%**
 Education level of the household head:
 No Education: 14%
 Primary School: 61%
 Secondary School: 16%
 Post Secondary School: 9%

Time of arrival in JORDAN:



Priority Needs

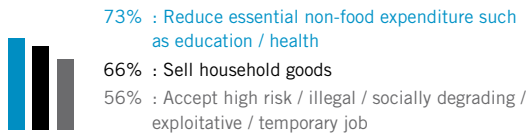
69%: Support rent / improved shelter
 14%: Cooking fuel / gas / electricity
 6%: Other household assets

Information collected from 2106 registered Syrian refugee households in Jordanian communities (January 2014)

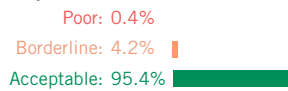
Food Security

Households receiving food assistance: 100%

Predominant strategies used to meet basic needs:



Food Consumption Score:



Share of Food Expenditure by household:



Food Secure Score:

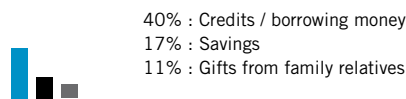


Livelihoods

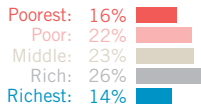
Households with at least 1 member employed: 17%

Households with no source of income: 16%

Predominant income sources:



Wealth Quintiles:



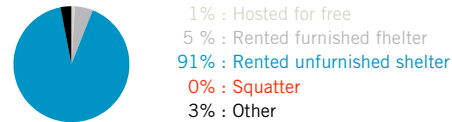
Education

School aged girls attending school: 62%
 School aged boys attending school: 54%

Shelter and NFI

Predominant shelter type: 91% apartment or house

Accommodation type:



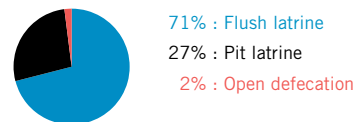
Average monthly rent for accommodation: 168 JOD

Average monthly expenditure on gas: 17 JOD

Water and Sanitation

Households with less than 35 litres of water per individual / day: 31%

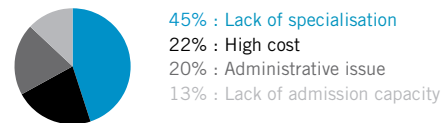
Sanitation facility type:



Health

Households with health service access challenges: 22%

Predominant health service access challenge:



Vaccination rate:

Polio: 77% of children aged 0-59 months
 Measles: 76% of children aged 6-59 months

Protection

Households with at least 1 member with:

Physical disability: 6%
 Mental disability: 3%



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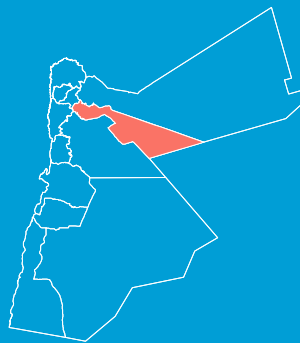
COMPREHENSIVE FOOD SECURITY MONITORING EXERCISE

January 2014

Syrian Refugees in Jordan

Governorate profile: Zarqa

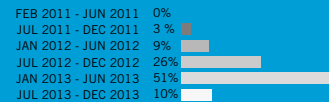
Governorate: **Zarqa**
 Severity Food Insecurity rank: **11 /12**
 Syrian refugees unregistered in the household: **17%**



Key Statistics

Average # individuals / household: **6**
 Average dependency ratio: **1.33**
 % of Female head of household: **33%**
 Education level of the household head:
 No Education: 9%
 Primary School: 59%
 Secondary School: 26%
 Post Secondary School: 6%

Time of arrival in JORDAN:



Priority Needs

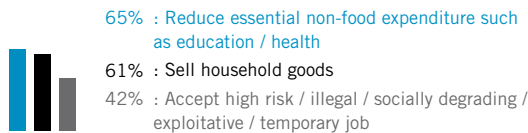
- 73%: Support rent / improved shelter
- 10%: Other household assets
- 10%: Cooking fuel / gas / electricity

Information collected from 570 registered Syrian refugee households in Jordanian communities (January 2014)

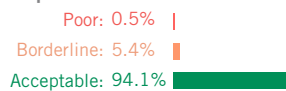
Food Security

Households receiving food assistance: **97%**

Predominant strategies used to meet basic needs:



Food Consumption Score:



Share of Food Expenditure by household:



Food Secure Score:

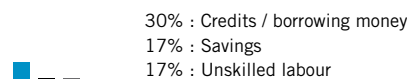


Livelihoods

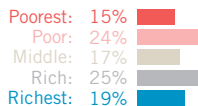
Households with at least 1 member employed: **46%**

Households with no source of income: **11 %**

Predominant income sources:



Wealth Quintiles:



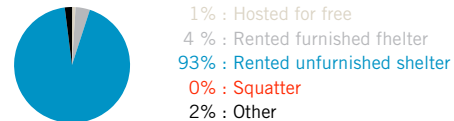
Education

School aged girls attending school: **54%**
 School aged boys attending school: **53%**

Shelter and NFI

Predominant shelter type: **94%** apartment or house

Accommodation type:



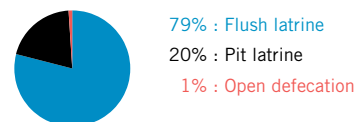
Average monthly rent for accommodation: **122 JOD**

Average monthly expenditure on gas: **14 JOD**

Water and Sanitation

Households with less than 35 litres of water per individual / day: **34%**

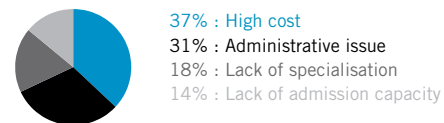
Sanitation facility type:



Health

Households with health service access challenges: **32%**

Predominant health service access challenge:



Vaccination rate:

Polio: **71%** of children aged 0-59 months
 Measles: **71%** of children aged 6-59 months

Protection

Households with at least 1 member with:

Physical disability: **5%**
 Mental disability: **3%**



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COMPREHENSIVE FOOD SECURITY MONITORING EXERCISE

January 2014

Syrian Refugees in Jordan

Governorate profile: Jarash

Governorate: **Jarash**

Severity Food Insecurity rank: **12 /12**

Syrian refugees unregistered in the household: **6%**

Priority Needs

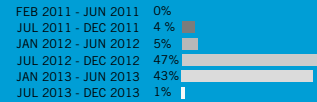
- 91%: Support rent / improved shelter
- 6%: Cooking fuel / gas / electricity
- 1%: Clothes / shoes



Key Statistics

- Average # individuals / household: **5**
- Average dependency ratio: **1.57**
- % of Female head of household: **33.1%**
- Education level of the household head:
 - No Education: 19%
 - Primary School: 64%
 - Secondary School: 13%
 - Post Secondary School: 4%

Time of arrival in JORDAN:

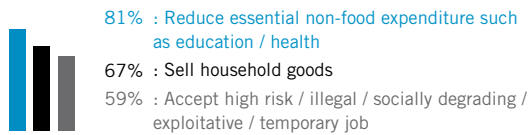


Information collected from **181** registered Syrian refugee households in Jordanian communities (January 2014)

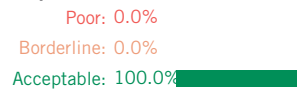
Food Security

Households receiving food assistance: **100%**

Predominant strategies used to meet basic needs:



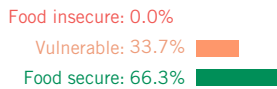
Food Consumption Score:



Share of Food Expenditure by household:



Food Secure Score:

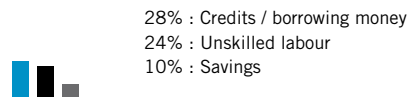


Livelihoods

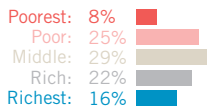
Households with at least 1 member employed: **58%**

Households with no source of income: **1%**

Predominant income sources:



Wealth Quintiles:



Education

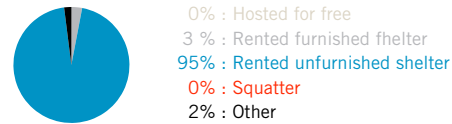
School aged girls attending school: **59%**

School aged boys attending school: **51%**

Shelter and NFI

Predominant shelter type: **97%** apartment or house

Accommodation type:



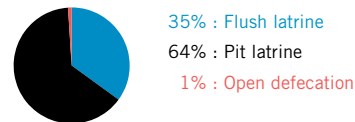
Average monthly rent for accommodation: **123 JOD**

Average monthly expenditure on gas: **17 JOD**

Water and Sanitation

Households with less than 35 litres of water per individual / day: **33%**

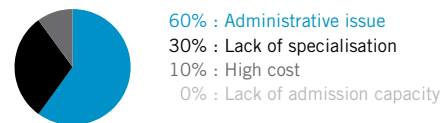
Sanitation facility type:



Health

Households with health service access challenges: **32%**

Predominant health service access challenge:



Vaccination rate:

Polio: **66%** of children aged 0-59 months
 Measles: **72%** of children aged 6-59 months

Protection

Households with at least 1 member with:

Physical disability: **7%**
 Mental disability: **3%**



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COMPREHENSIVE FOOD SECURITY MONITORING EXERCISE

January 2014

Syrian Refugees in Jordan

District profile: Dair 'Alla

Governorate: **Al Balqa**
Severity Food Insecurity rank: **1 /40**

Syrian refugees unregistered in the household: **5%**

Priority Needs

- 61%: Other household assets
- 17%: Support rent / improved shelter
- 14%: Cooking fuel / gas / electricity



Key Statistics

Average # individuals / household: **4**
 Average dependency ratio: **1.14**
 % of Female head of household: **27.1%**
 Education level of the household head:

- No Education: 46%
- Primary School: 44%
- Secondary School: 8%
- Post Secondary School: 2%

Time of arrival in JORDAN:

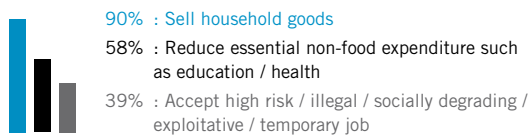


Information collected from **59** registered Syrian refugee households in Jordanian communities (January 2014)

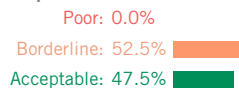
Food Security

Households receiving food assistance: **100%**

Predominant strategies used to meet basic needs:



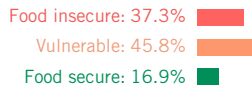
Food Consumption Score:



Share of Food Expenditure by household:



Food Secure Score:

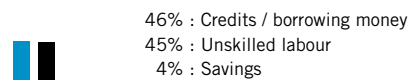


Livelihoods

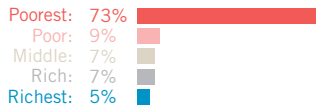
Households with at least 1 member employed: **64%**

Households with no source of income: **7%**

Predominant income sources:



Wealth Quintiles:



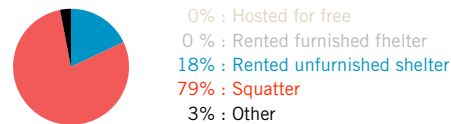
Education

School aged girls attending school: **6%**
 School aged boys attending school: **22%**

Shelter and NFI

Predominant shelter type: **16%** apartment or house

Accommodation type:



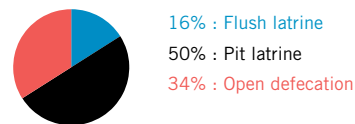
Average monthly rent for accommodation: **105 JOD**

Average monthly expenditure on gas: **8 JOD**

Water and Sanitation

Households with less than 35 litres of water per individual / day: **81%**

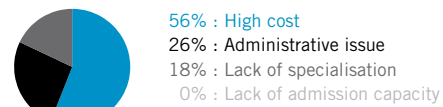
Sanitation facility type:



Health

Households with health service access challenges: **46%**

Predominant health service access challenge:



Vaccination rate:

Polio: **75%** of children aged 0-59 months
 Measles: **75%** of children aged 6-59 months

Protection

Households with at least 1 member with:

Physical disability: **9%**
 Mental disability: **3%**



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COMPREHENSIVE FOOD SECURITY MONITORING EXERCISE

January 2014

Syrian Refugees in Jordan

District profile: Besareh

Governorate: **Al Tafilah**
Severity Food Insecurity rank: **2 /40**

Syrian refugees unregistered in the household: **8%**

Priority Needs

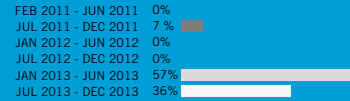
79%: Support rent / improved shelter
21%: Cooking fuel / gas / electricity
0%: Agricultural inputs



Key Statistics

Average # individuals / household: **5**
Average dependency ratio: **1.38**
% of Female head of household: **0%**
Education level of the household head:
No Education: 21%
Primary School: 79%
Secondary School: 0%
Post Secondary School: 0%

Time of arrival in JORDAN:

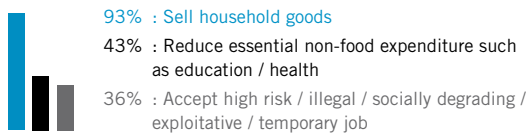


Information collected from 14 registered Syrian refugee households in Jordanian communities (January 2014)

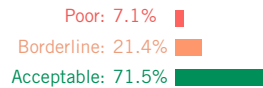
Food Security

Households receiving food assistance: 100%

Predominant strategies used to meet basic needs:



Food Consumption Score:



Share of Food Expenditure by household:



Food Secure Score:

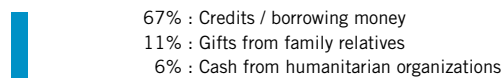


Livelihoods

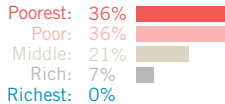
Households with at least 1 member employed: 21%

Households with no source of income: 0%

Predominant income sources:



Wealth Quintiles:



Education

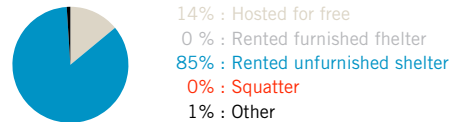
School aged girls attending school: 62%

School aged boys attending school: 75%

Shelter and NFI

Predominant shelter type: 100% apartment or house

Accommodation type:



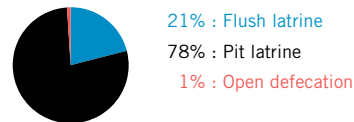
Average monthly rent for accommodation: 85 JOD

Average monthly expenditure on gas: 10 JOD

Water and Sanitation

Households with less than 35 litres of water per individual / day: 21%

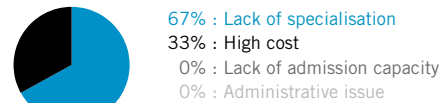
Sanitation facility type:



Health

Households with health service access challenges: 21%

Predominant health service access challenge:



Vaccination rate:

Polio: 83% of children aged 0-59 months
Measles: 83% of children aged 6-59 months

Protection

Households with at least 1 member with:

Physical disability: 7%

Mental disability: 7%



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COMPREHENSIVE FOOD SECURITY MONITORING EXERCISE

January 2014

Syrian Refugees in Jordan

District profile: Kofranja

Governorate: **Ajloun**
Severity Food Insecurity rank: **3 /40**

Syrian refugees unregistered in the household: **13%**

Priority Needs

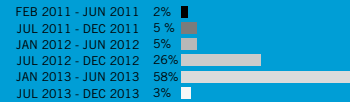
- 92%: Support rent / improved shelter
- 5%: Cooking fuel / gas / electricity
- 3%: Other household assets



Key Statistics

Average # individuals / household: **6**
 Average dependency ratio: **1.47**
 % of Female head of household: **29%**
 Education level of the household head:
 No Education: 11%
 Primary School: 75%
 Secondary School: 11%
 Post Secondary School: 3%

Time of arrival in JORDAN:

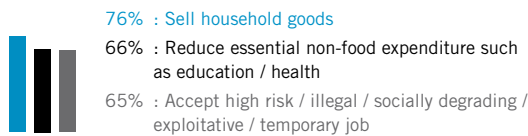


Information collected from **62** registered Syrian refugee households in Jordanian communities (January 2014)

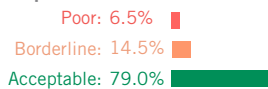
Food Security

Households receiving food assistance: **97%**

Predominant strategies used to meet basic needs:



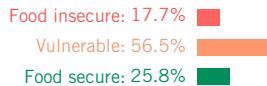
Food Consumption Score:



Share of Food Expenditure by household:



Food Secure Score:

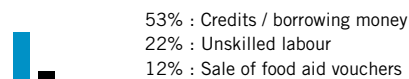


Livelihoods

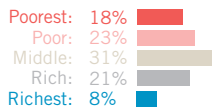
Households with at least 1 member employed: **40%**

Households with no source of income: **2%**

Predominant income sources:



Wealth Quintiles:



Education

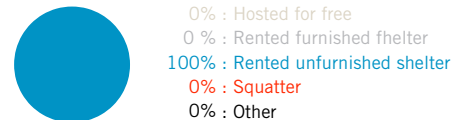
School aged girls attending school: **70%**

School aged boys attending school: **53%**

Shelter and NFI

Predominant shelter type: 95% apartment or house

Accommodation type:



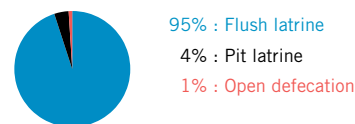
Average monthly rent for accommodation: **112 JOD**

Average monthly expenditure on gas: **15 JOD**

Water and Sanitation

Households with less than 35 litres of water per individual / day: **21%**

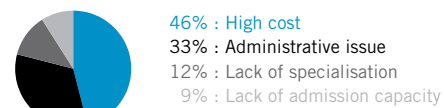
Sanitation facility type:



Health

Households with health service access challenges: **39%**

Predominant health service access challenge:



Vaccination rate:

Polio: **77%** of children aged 0-59months
 Measles: **76%** of children aged 6-59 months

Protection

Households with at least 1 member with:

Physical disability: **10%**

Mental disability: **0%**



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COMPREHENSIVE FOOD SECURITY MONITORING EXERCISE

January 2014

Syrian Refugees in Jordan

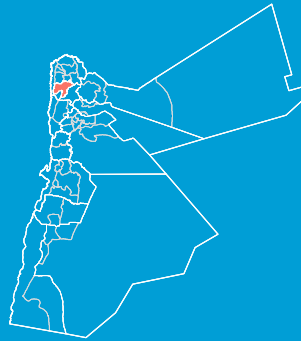
District profile: Qasabet Ajloun

Governorate: **Ajloun**
Severity Food Insecurity rank: **4 /40**

Syrian refugees unregistered in the household: **29%**

Priority Needs

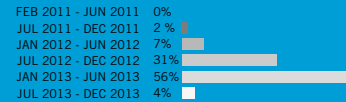
- 91%: Support rent / improved shelter
- 5%: Cooking fuel / gas / electricity
- 2%: Other household assets



Key Statistics

Average # individuals / household: **7**
 Average dependency ratio: **1.61**
 % of Female head of household: **35.3%**
 Education level of the household head:
 No Education: 10%
 Primary School: 81%
 Secondary School: 6%
 Post Secondary School: 3%

Time of arrival in JORDAN:

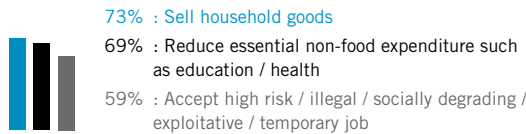


Information collected from **150** registered Syrian refugee households in Jordanian communities (January 2014)

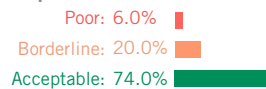
Food Security

Households receiving food assistance: **96%**

Predominant strategies used to meet basic needs:



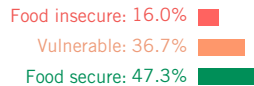
Food Consumption Score:



Share of Food Expenditure by household:



Food Secure Score:

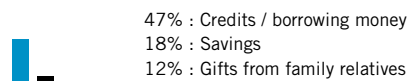


Livelihoods

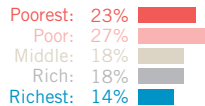
Households with at least 1 member employed: **29%**

Households with no source of income: **19%**

Predominant income sources:



Wealth Quintiles:



Education

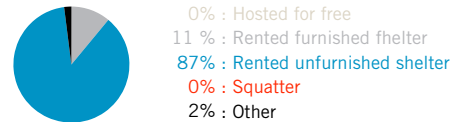
School aged girls attending school: **51%**

School aged boys attending school: **56%**

Shelter and NFI

Predominant shelter type: **94%** apartment or house

Accommodation type:



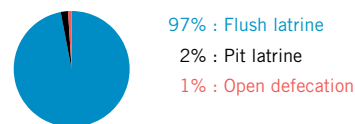
Average monthly rent for accommodation: **132 JOD**

Average monthly expenditure on gas: **22 JOD**

Water and Sanitation

Households with less than 35 litres of water per individual / day: **47%**

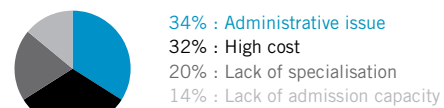
Sanitation facility type:



Health

Households with health service access challenges: **37%**

Predominant health service access challenge:



Vaccination rate:

Polio: **67%** of children aged 0-59 months
 Measles: **70%** of children aged 6-59 months

Protection

Households with at least 1 member with:

Physical disability: **8%**
 Mental disability: **1%**



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COMPREHENSIVE FOOD SECURITY MONITORING EXERCISE

January 2014

Syrian Refugees in Jordan

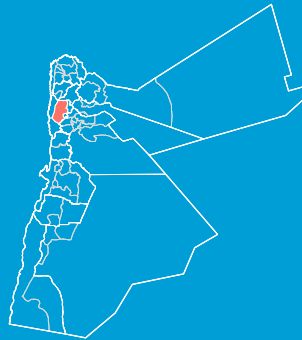
District profile: Qasabet Al Balqa

Governorate: **Al Balqa**
Severity Food Insecurity rank: **5 /40**

Syrian refugees unregistered in the household: **9%**

Priority Needs

- 93%: Support rent / improved shelter
- 3%: Cooking fuel / gas / electricity
- 3%: Other household assets

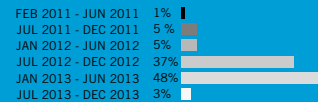


Key Statistics

Average # individuals / household: **5**
 Average dependency ratio: **1.38**
 % of Female head of household: **35.5%**
 Education level of the household head:

- No Education: 16%
- Primary School: 40%
- Secondary School: 33%
- Post Secondary School: 11%

Time of arrival in JORDAN:

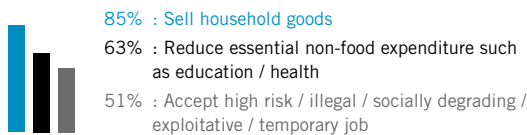


Information collected from 110 registered Syrian refugee households in Jordanian communities (January 2014)

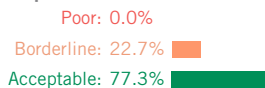
Food Security

Households receiving food assistance: **99%**

Predominant strategies used to meet basic needs:



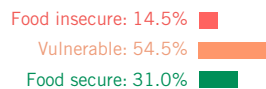
Food Consumption Score:



Share of Food Expenditure by household:



Food Secure Score:

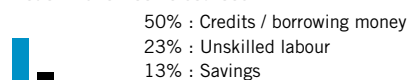


Livelihoods

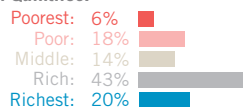
Households with at least 1 member employed: **48%**

Households with no source of income: **9%**

Predominant income sources:



Wealth Quintiles:



Education

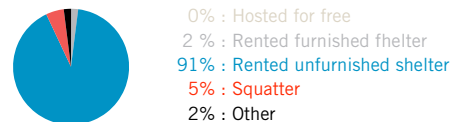
School aged girls attending school: **64%**

School aged boys attending school: **55%**

Shelter and NFI

Predominant shelter type: **90%** apartment or house

Accommodation type:



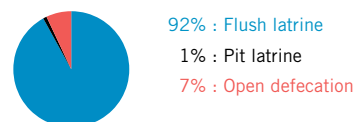
Average monthly rent for accommodation: **125 JOD**

Average monthly expenditure on gas: **15 JOD**

Water and Sanitation

Households with less than 35 litres of water per individual / day: **53%**

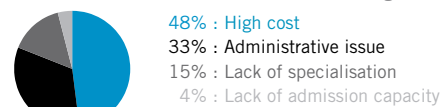
Sanitation facility type:



Health

Households with health service access challenges: **49%**

Predominant health service access challenge:



Vaccination rate:

Polio: **77%** of children aged 0-59 months
 Measles: **78%** of children aged 6-59 months

Protection

Households with at least 1 member with:

Physical disability: **9%**

Mental disability: **2%**



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COMPREHENSIVE FOOD SECURITY MONITORING EXERCISE

January 2014

Syrian Refugees in Jordan

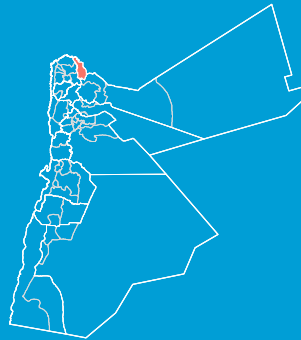
District profile: Ar Rwashed

Governorate: **Al Mafraq**
Severity Food Insecurity rank: **6 /40**

Syrian refugees unregistered in the household: **9%**

Priority Needs

- 81%: Support rent / improved shelter
- 16%: Cooking fuel / gas / electricity
- 3%: More food

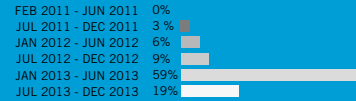


Key Statistics

Average # individuals / household: **4**
 Average dependency ratio: **0.97**
 % of Female head of household: **21.9%**
 Education level of the household head:

- No Education: 9%
- Primary School: 76%
- Secondary School: 6%
- Post Secondary School: 9%

Time of arrival in JORDAN:

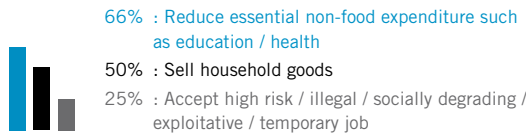


Information collected from **32** registered Syrian refugee households in Jordanian communities (January 2014)

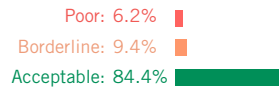
Food Security

Households receiving food assistance: **91%**

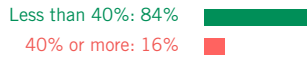
Predominant strategies used to meet basic needs:



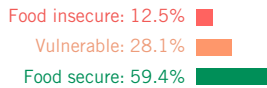
Food Consumption Score:



Share of Food Expenditure by household:



Food Secure Score:

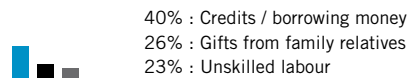


Livelihoods

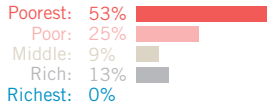
Households with at least 1 member employed: **31%**

Households with no source of income: **13%**

Predominant income sources:



Wealth Quintiles:



Education

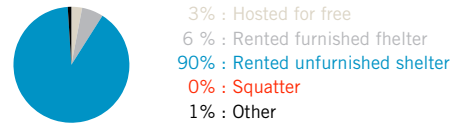
School aged girls attending school: **40%**

School aged boys attending school: **24%**

Shelter and NFI

Predominant shelter type: **78%** apartment or house

Accommodation type:



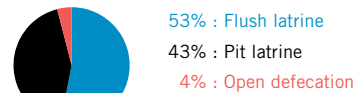
Average monthly rent for accommodation: **121 JOD**

Average monthly expenditure on gas: **17 JOD**

Water and Sanitation

Households with less than 35 litres of water per individual / day: **25%**

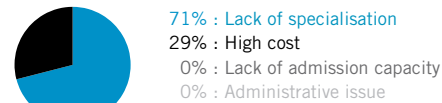
Sanitation facility type:



Health

Households with health service access challenges: **22%**

Predominant health service access challenge:



Vaccination rate:

Polio: **58%** of children aged 0-59 months
 Measles: **55%** of children aged 6-59 months

Protection

Households with at least 1 member with:

Physical disability: **16%**

Mental disability: **6%**



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COMPREHENSIVE FOOD SECURITY MONITORING EXERCISE

January 2014

Syrian Refugees in Jordan

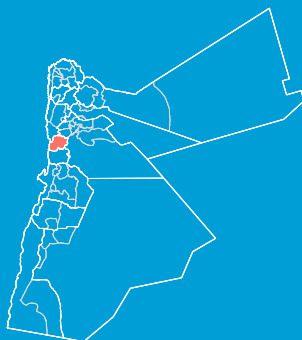
District profile: Qasabet Madaba

Governorate: **Madaba**
Severity Food Insecurity rank: **7 /40**

Syrian refugees unregistered in the household: **3%**

Priority Needs

- 91%: Support rent / improved shelter
- 4%: Cooking fuel / gas / electricity
- 3%: Medicines health

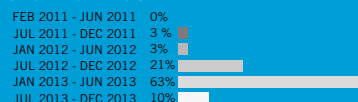


Key Statistics

Average # individuals / household: **4**
 Average dependency ratio: **1.16**
 % of Female head of household: **33.3%**
 Education level of the household head:

- No Education: 8%
- Primary School: 69%
- Secondary School: 17%
- Post Secondary School: 6%

Time of arrival in JORDAN:

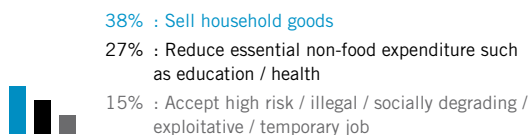


Information collected from **117** registered Syrian refugee households in Jordanian communities (January 2014)

Food Security

Households receiving food assistance: **96%**

Predominant strategies used to meet basic needs:



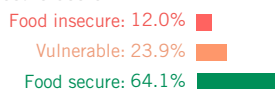
Food Consumption Score:



Share of Food Expenditure by household:



Food Secure Score:

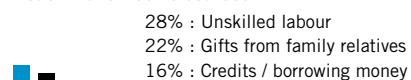


Livelihoods

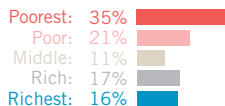
Households with at least 1 member employed: **39%**

Households with no source of income: **46%**

Predominant income sources:



Wealth Quintiles:



Education

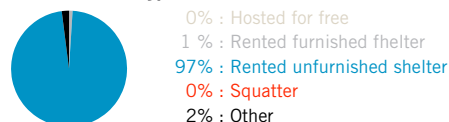
School aged girls attending school: **57%**

School aged boys attending school: **55%**

Shelter and NFI

Predominant shelter type: **93%** apartment or house

Accommodation type:



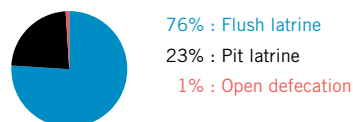
Average monthly rent for accommodation: **122 JOD**

Average monthly expenditure on gas: **18 JOD**

Water and Sanitation

Households with less than 35 litres of water per individual / day: **21%**

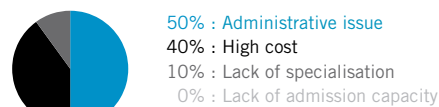
Sanitation facility type:



Health

Households with health service access challenges: **9%**

Predominant health service access challenge:



Vaccination rate:

Polio: **61%** of children aged 0-59 months
 Measles: **60%** of children aged 6-59 months

Protection

Households with at least 1 member with:

Physical disability: **7%**
 Mental disability: **3%**



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COMPREHENSIVE FOOD SECURITY MONITORING EXERCISE

January 2014

Syrian Refugees in Jordan

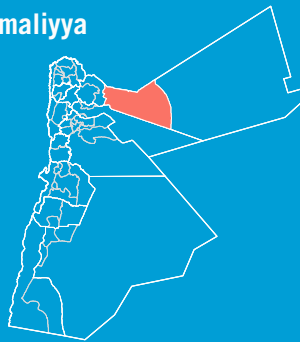
District profile: Al Badih Ash-Shamaliyya

Governorate: **Al Mafraq**
Severity Food Insecurity rank: **8 /40**

Syrian refugees unregistered in the household: **18%**

Priority Needs

- 58%: Support rent / improved shelter
- 19%: Cooking fuel / gas / electricity
- 12%: Other household assets

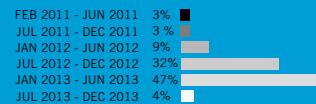


Key Statistics

Average # individuals / household: **6**
 Average dependency ratio: **1.53**
 % of Female head of household: **24%**
 Education level of the household head:

- No Education: 22%
- Primary School: 52%
- Secondary School: 21%
- Post Secondary School: 5%

Time of arrival in JORDAN:

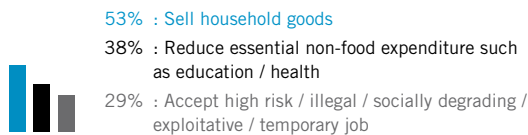


Information collected from **96** registered Syrian refugee households in Jordanian communities (January 2014)

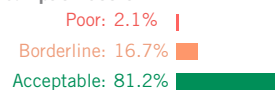
Food Security

Households receiving food assistance: **99%**

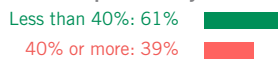
Predominant strategies used to meet basic needs:



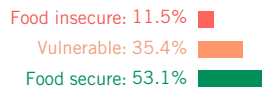
Food Consumption Score:



Share of Food Expenditure by household:



Food Secure Score:

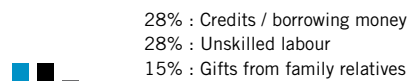


Livelihoods

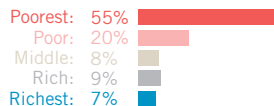
Households with at least 1 member employed: **38%**

Households with no source of income: **16%**

Predominant income sources:



Wealth Quintiles:



Education

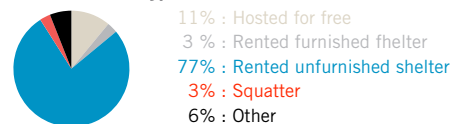
School aged girls attending school: **35%**

School aged boys attending school: **31%**

Shelter and NFI

Predominant shelter type: **69%** apartment or house

Accommodation type:



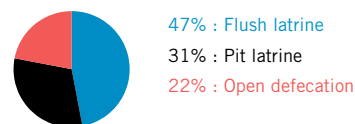
Average monthly rent for accommodation: **122 JOD**

Average monthly expenditure on gas: **17 JOD**

Water and Sanitation

Households with less than 35 litres of water per individual / day: **23%**

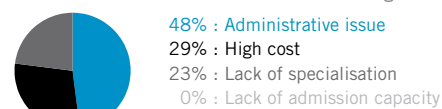
Sanitation facility type:



Health

Households with health service access challenges: **22%**

Predominant health service access challenge:



Vaccination rate:

Polio: **62%** of children aged 0-59 months
 Measles: **49%** of children aged 6-59 months

Protection

Households with at least 1 member with:

Physical disability: **6%**
 Mental disability: **2%**



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COMPREHENSIVE FOOD SECURITY MONITORING EXERCISE

January 2014

Syrian Refugees in Jordan

District profile: Marka

Governorate: **Amman**

Severity Food Insecurity rank: **9/40**

Syrian refugees unregistered in the household: **16%**

Priority Needs

- 75%: Support rent / improved shelter
- 10%: Cooking fuel / gas / electricity
- 4%: Medicines health

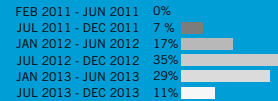


Key Statistics

Average # individuals / household: **5**
 Average dependency ratio: 1.20
 % of Female head of household: 24.6%
 Education level of the household head:

- No Education: 5%
- Primary School: 72%
- Secondary School: 12%
- Post Secondary School: 11%

Time of arrival in JORDAN:

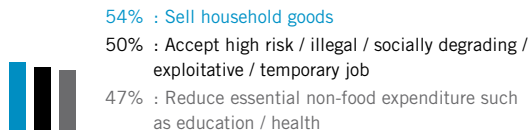


Information collected from 353 registered Syrian refugee households in Jordanian communities (January 2014)

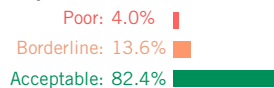
Food Security

Households receiving food assistance: 99%

Predominant strategies used to meet basic needs:



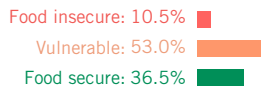
Food Consumption Score:



Share of Food Expenditure by household:



Food Secure Score:

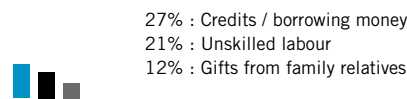


Livelihoods

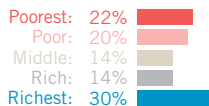
Households with at least 1 member employed: 32%

Households with no source of income: 23%

Predominant income sources:



Wealth Quintiles:



Education

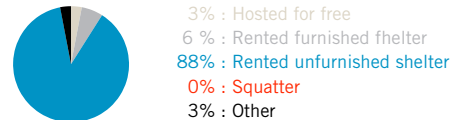
School aged girls attending school: 68%

School aged boys attending school: 59%

Shelter and NFI

Predominant shelter type: 94% apartment or house

Accommodation type:



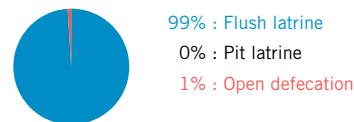
Average monthly rent for accommodation: 147 JOD

Average monthly expenditure on gas: 18 JOD

Water and Sanitation

Households with less than 35 litres of water per individual / day: 33%

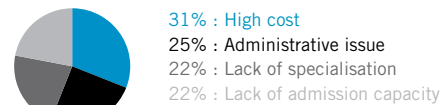
Sanitation facility type:



Health

Households with health service access challenges: 35%

Predominant health service access challenge:



Vaccination rate:

Polio: 64% of children aged 0-59 months
 Measles: 62% of children aged 6-59 months

Protection

Households with at least 1 member with:

Physical disability: 9%
 Mental disability: 2%



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COMPREHENSIVE FOOD SECURITY MONITORING EXERCISE

January 2014

Syrian Refugees in Jordan

District profile: Qasabet Amman

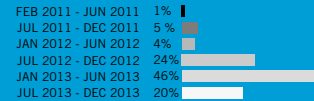
Governorate: **Amman**
 Severity Food Insecurity rank: **10 /40**
 Syrian refugees unregistered in the household: **6%**



Key Statistics

Average # individuals / household: **4**
 Average dependency ratio: **1.14**
 % of Female head of household: **28.1%**
 Education level of the household head:
 No Education: 16%
 Primary School: 61%
 Secondary School: 14%
 Post Secondary School: 9%

Time of arrival in JORDAN:



Priority Needs

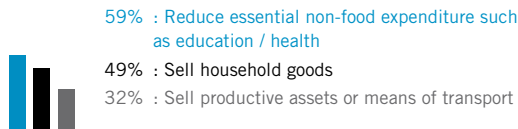
65%: Support rent / improved shelter
 14%: Other household assets
 9%: Cooking fuel / gas / electricity

Information collected from 776 registered Syrian refugee households in Jordanian communities (January 2014)

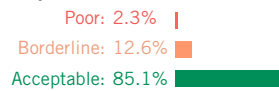
Food Security

Households receiving food assistance: **96%**

Predominant strategies used to meet basic needs:



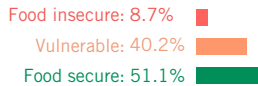
Food Consumption Score:



Share of Food Expenditure by household:



Food Secure Score:

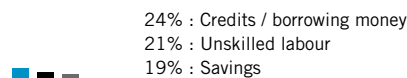


Livelihoods

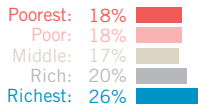
Households with at least 1 member employed: **22%**

Households with no source of income: **37%**

Predominant income sources:



Wealth Quintiles:



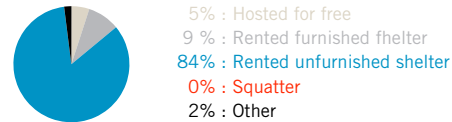
Education

School aged girls attending school: **53%**
 School aged boys attending school: **49%**

Shelter and NFI

Predominant shelter type: 90% apartment or house

Accommodation type:



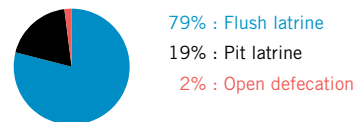
Average monthly rent for accommodation: **165 JOD**

Average monthly expenditure on gas: **19 JOD**

Water and Sanitation

Households with less than 35 litres of water per individual / day: **22%**

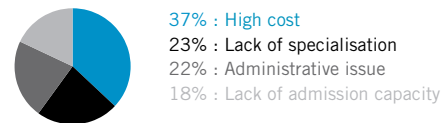
Sanitation facility type:



Health

Households with health service access challenges: **20%**

Predominant health service access challenge:



Vaccination rate:

Polio: **72%** of children aged 0-59 months
 Measles: **73%** of children aged 6-59 months

Protection

Households with at least 1 member with:

Physical disability: **5%**
 Mental disability: **2%**



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COMPREHENSIVE FOOD SECURITY MONITORING EXERCISE

January 2014

Syrian Refugees in Jordan

District profile: Wadi As Sir

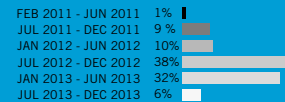
Governorate: **Amman**
 Severity Food Insecurity rank: **11 /40**
 Syrian refugees unregistered in the household: **3%**



Key Statistics

Average # individuals / household: **4**
 Average dependency ratio: **1.14**
 % of Female head of household: **32.7%**
 Education level of the household head:
 No Education: 5%
 Primary School: 72%
 Secondary School: 12%
 Post Secondary School: 11%

Time of arrival in JORDAN:



Priority Needs

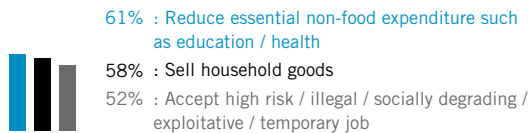
51%: Support rent / improved shelter
 23%: Other household assets
 16%: Cooking fuel / gas / electricity

Information collected from 98 registered Syrian refugee households in Jordanian communities (January 2014)

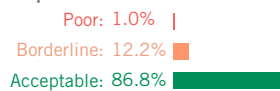
Food Security

Households receiving food assistance: **99%**

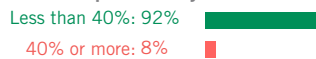
Predominant strategies used to meet basic needs:



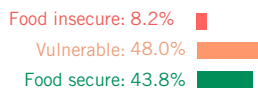
Food Consumption Score:



Share of Food Expenditure by household:



Food Secure Score:

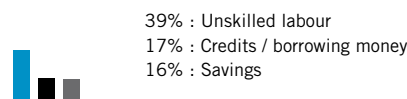


Livelihoods

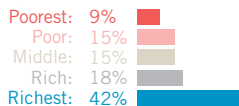
Households with at least 1 member employed: **51%**

Households with no source of income: **28%**

Predominant income sources:



Wealth Quintiles:



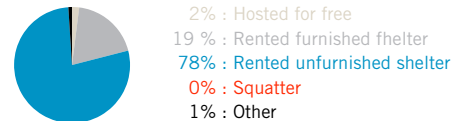
Education

School aged girls attending school: **59%**
 School aged boys attending school: **53%**

Shelter and NFI

Predominant shelter type: **93%** apartment or house

Accommodation type:



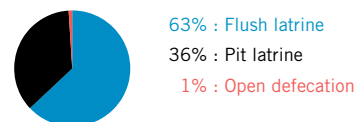
Average monthly rent for accommodation: **196 JOD**

Average monthly expenditure on gas: **18 JOD**

Water and Sanitation

Households with less than 35 litres of water per individual / day: **29%**

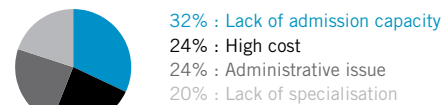
Sanitation facility type:



Health

Households with health service access challenges: **35%**

Predominant health service access challenge:



Vaccination rate:

Polio: **72%** of children aged 0-59 months
 Measles: **74%** of children aged 6-59 months

Protection

Households with at least 1 member with:

Physical disability: **6%**
 Mental disability: **4%**



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COMPREHENSIVE FOOD SECURITY MONITORING EXERCISE

January 2014

Syrian Refugees in Jordan

District profile: Al Petra

Governorate: **Ma'an**
 Severity Food Insecurity rank: **12 /40**
 Syrian refugees unregistered in the household: **13%**



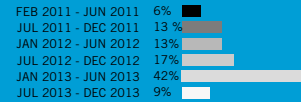
Key Statistics

Average # individuals / household: **5**
 Average dependency ratio: **1.10**
 % of Female head of household: **14.3%**
 Education level of the household head:
 No Education: 8%
 Primary School: 80%
 Secondary School: 6%
 Post Secondary School: 6%

Priority Needs

65%: Support rent / improved shelter
 21%: Cooking fuel / gas / electricity
 5%: Medicines health

Time of arrival in JORDAN:

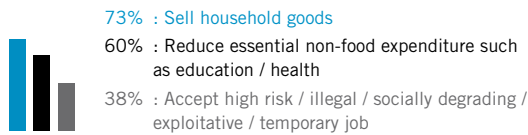


Information collected from 77 registered Syrian refugee households in Jordanian communities (January 2014)

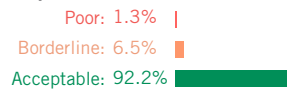
Food Security

Households receiving food assistance: 99%

Predominant strategies used to meet basic needs:



Food Consumption Score:



Share of Food Expenditure by household:



Food Secure Score:

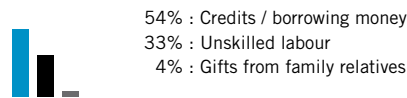


Livelihoods

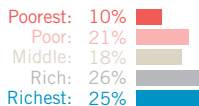
Households with at least 1 member employed: 51%

Households with no source of income: 8%

Predominant income sources:



Wealth Quintiles:



Education

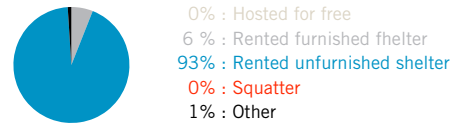
School aged girls attending school: 66%

School aged boys attending school: 49%

Shelter and NFI

Predominant shelter type: 97% apartment or house

Accommodation type:



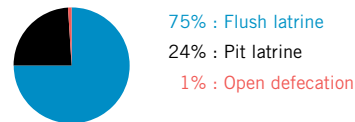
Average monthly rent for accommodation: 118 JOD

Average monthly expenditure on gas: 18 JOD

Water and Sanitation

Households with less than 35 litres of water per individual / day: 22%

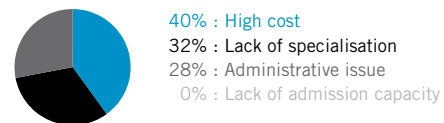
Sanitation facility type:



Health

Households with health service access challenges: 33%

Predominant health service access challenge:



Vaccination rate:

Polio: 78% of children aged 0-59 months
 Measles: 78% of children aged 6-59 months

Protection

Households with at least 1 member with:

Physical disability: 7%

Mental disability: 4%



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COMPREHENSIVE FOOD SECURITY MONITORING EXERCISE

January 2014

Syrian Refugees in Jordan

District profile: Al Ghwar al-Janubiyya

Governorate: **Al Karak**
 Severity Food Insecurity rank: **13 /40**
 Syrian refugees unregistered in the household: **6%**



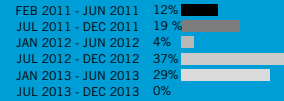
Priority Needs

- 37%: Cooking fuel / gas / electricity
- 31%: Support rent / improved shelter
- 25%: More food

Key Statistics

Average # individuals / household: **5**
 Average dependency ratio: **1.07**
 % of Female head of household: **13.5%**
 Education level of the household head:
 No Education: 42%
 Primary School: 50%
 Secondary School: 6%
 Post Secondary School: 2%

Time of arrival in JORDAN:

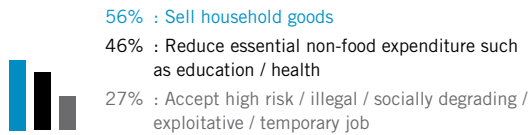


Information collected from 52 registered Syrian refugee households in Jordanian communities (January 2014)

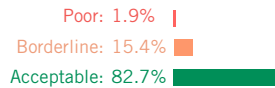
Food Security

Households receiving food assistance: 100%

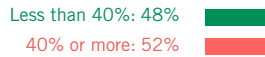
Predominant strategies used to meet basic needs:



Food Consumption Score:



Share of Food Expenditure by household:



Food Secure Score:

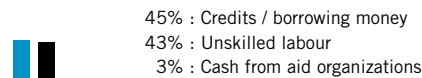


Livelihoods

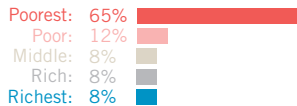
Households with at least 1 member employed: 79%

Households with no source of income: 0%

Predominant income sources:



Wealth Quintiles:



Education

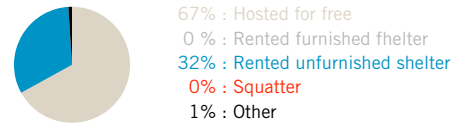
School aged girls attending school: 20%

School aged boys attending school: 11%

Shelter and NFI

Predominant shelter type: 28% apartment or house

Accommodation type:



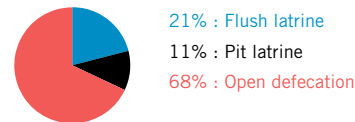
Average monthly rent for accommodation: 105 JOD

Average monthly expenditure on gas: 16 JOD

Water and Sanitation

Households with less than 35 litres of water per individual / day: 67%

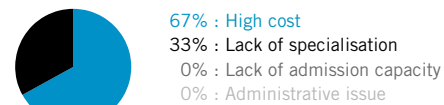
Sanitation facility type:



Health

Households with health service access challenges: 6%

Predominant health service access challenge:



Vaccination rate:

Polio: 63% of children aged 0-59 months
 Measles: 63% of children aged 6-59 months

Protection

Households with at least 1 member with:

Physical disability: 6%

Mental disability: 4%



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COMPREHENSIVE FOOD SECURITY MONITORING EXERCISE

January 2014

Syrian Refugees in Jordan

District profile: Qasabet Al-Mafraq

Governorate: **Al Mafraq**
 Severity Food Insecurity rank: **14 /40**
 Syrian refugees unregistered in the household: **12%**



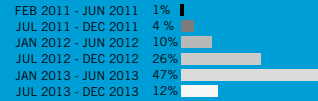
Priority Needs

- 62%: Support rent / improved shelter
- 15%: More food
- 8%: Cooking fuel / gas / electricity

Key Statistics

Average # individuals / household: **5**
 Average dependency ratio: **1.64**
 % of Female head of household: **45.5%**
 Education level of the household head:
 No Education: 28%
 Primary School: 60%
 Secondary School: 9%
 Post Secondary School: 3%

Time of arrival in JORDAN:

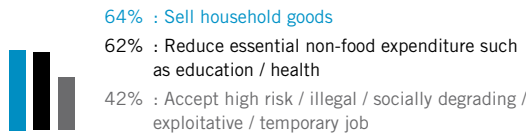


Information collected from 591 registered Syrian refugee households in Jordanian communities (January 2014)

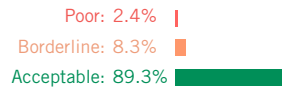
Food Security

Households receiving food assistance: 100%

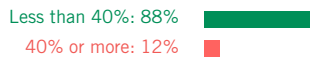
Predominant strategies used to meet basic needs:



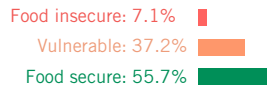
Food Consumption Score:



Share of Food Expenditure by household:



Food Secure Score:

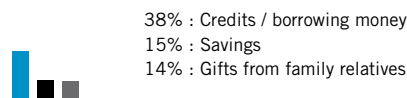


Livelihoods

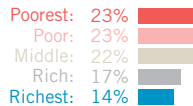
Households with at least 1 member employed: 23%

Households with no source of income: 23%

Predominant income sources:



Wealth Quintiles:



Education

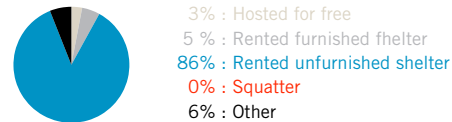
School aged girls attending school: 54%

School aged boys attending school: 46%

Shelter and NFI

Predominant shelter type: 85% apartment or house

Accommodation type:



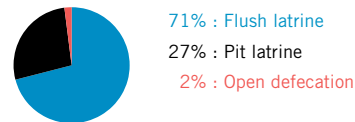
Average monthly rent for accommodation: 166 JOD

Average monthly expenditure on gas: 21 JOD

Water and Sanitation

Households with less than 35 litres of water per individual / day: 31%

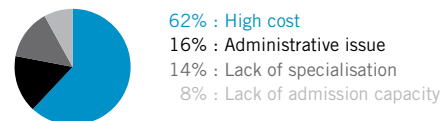
Sanitation facility type:



Health

Households with health service access challenges: 36%

Predominant health service access challenge:



Vaccination rate:

Polio: 61% of children aged 0-59 months
 Measles: 64% of children aged 6-59 months

Protection

Households with at least 1 member with:

Physical disability: 13%

Mental disability: 3%



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COMPREHENSIVE FOOD SECURITY MONITORING EXERCISE

January 2014

Syrian Refugees in Jordan

District profile: Ar Rusaifeh

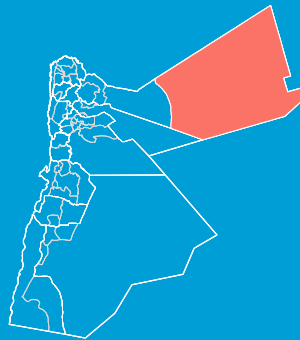
Governorate: **Amman**

Severity Food Insecurity rank: **15 /40**

Syrian refugees unregistered in the household: **17%**

Priority Needs

- 61%: Support rent / improved shelter
- 18%: Other household assets
- 7%: Cooking fuel / gas / electricity



Key Statistics

Average # individuals / household: **5**

Average dependency ratio: **1.10**

% of Female head of household: **23%**

Education level of the household head:

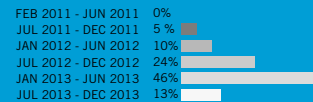
No Education: **13%**

Primary School: **69%**

Secondary School: **12%**

Post Secondary School: **6%**

Time of arrival in JORDAN:

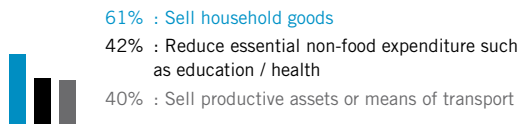


Information collected from **344** registered Syrian refugee households in Jordanian communities (January 2014)

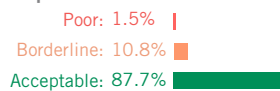
Food Security

Households receiving food assistance: **99%**

Predominant strategies used to meet basic needs:



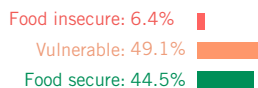
Food Consumption Score:



Share of Food Expenditure by household:



Food Secure Score:

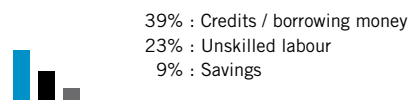


Livelihoods

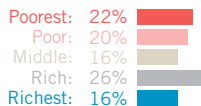
Households with at least 1 member employed: **48%**

Households with no source of income: **39%**

Predominant income sources:



Wealth Quintiles:



Education

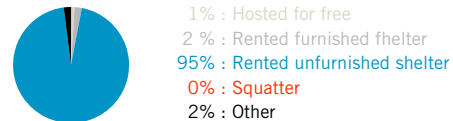
School aged girls attending school: **51%**

School aged boys attending school: **54%**

Shelter and NFI

Predominant shelter type: **92%** apartment or house

Accommodation type:



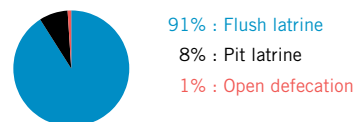
Average monthly rent for accommodation: **141 JOD**

Average monthly expenditure on gas: **17 JOD**

Water and Sanitation

Households with less than 35 litres of water per individual / day: **37%**

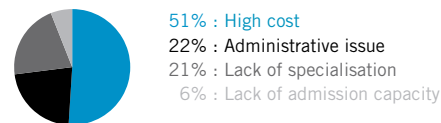
Sanitation facility type:



Health

Households with health service access challenges: **38%**

Predominant health service access challenge:



Vaccination rate:

Polio: **67%** of children aged 0-59 months
 Measles: **66%** of children aged 6-59 months

Protection

Households with at least 1 member with:

Physical disability: **11%**

Mental disability: **4%**



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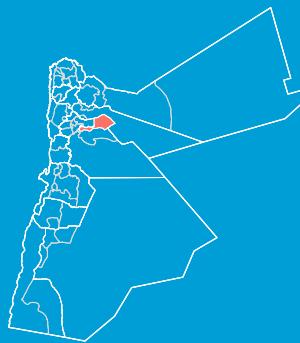
COMPREHENSIVE FOOD SECURITY MONITORING EXERCISE

January 2014

Syrian Refugees in Jordan

District profile: Sahab

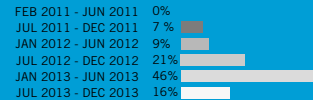
Governorate: **Amman**
 Severity Food Insecurity rank: **16 /40**
 Syrian refugees unregistered in the household: **20%**



Key Statistics

Average # individuals / household: **5**
 Average dependency ratio: **1.32**
 % of Female head of household: **31.3%**
 Education level of the household head:
 No Education: 8%
 Primary School: 74%
 Secondary School: 12%
 Post Secondary School: 6%

Time of arrival in JORDAN:



Priority Needs

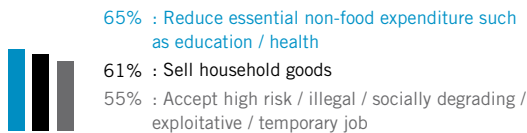
- 85%: Support rent / improved shelter
- 9%: Other household assets
- 1%: Cooking fuel / gas / electricity

Information collected from 147 registered Syrian refugee households in Jordanian communities (January 2014)

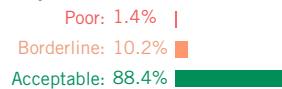
Food Security

Households receiving food assistance: **99%**

Predominant strategies used to meet basic needs:



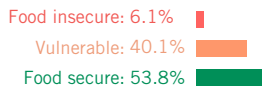
Food Consumption Score:



Share of Food Expenditure by household:



Food Secure Score:

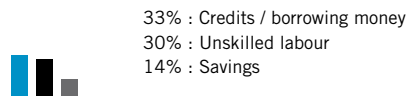


Livelihoods

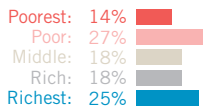
Households with at least 1 member employed: **58%**

Households with no source of income: **7%**

Predominant income sources:



Wealth Quintiles:



Education

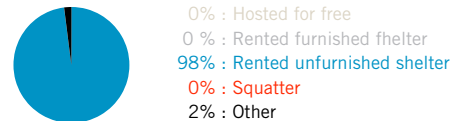
School aged girls attending school: **71%**

School aged boys attending school: **56%**

Shelter and NFI

Predominant shelter type: 95% apartment or house

Accommodation type:



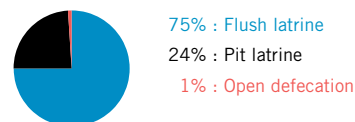
Average monthly rent for accommodation: 149 JOD

Average monthly expenditure on gas: 18 JOD

Water and Sanitation

Households with less than 35 litres of water per individual / day: 25%

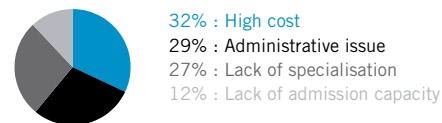
Sanitation facility type:



Health

Households with health service access challenges: 28%

Predominant health service access challenge:



Vaccination rate:

Polio: 70% of children aged 0-59 months
 Measles: 68% of children aged 6-59 months

Protection

Households with at least 1 member with:

Physical disability: 5%
 Mental disability: 3%



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COMPREHENSIVE FOOD SECURITY MONITORING EXERCISE

January 2014

Syrian Refugees in Jordan

District profile: Ma'an

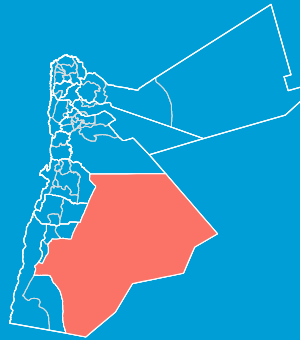
Governorate: **Ma'an**

Severity Food Insecurity rank: **17 /40**

Syrian refugees unregistered in the household: **3%**

Priority Needs

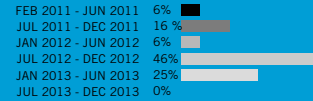
- 81%: Support rent / improved shelter
- 12%: Cooking fuel / gas / electricity
- 3%: Clothes / shoes



Key Statistics

- Average # individuals / household: **3**
- Average dependency ratio: **0.68**
- % of Female head of household: **41.2%**
- Education level of the household head:
 - No Education: 7%
 - Primary School: 75%
 - Secondary School: 12%
 - Post Secondary School: 6%

Time of arrival in JORDAN:

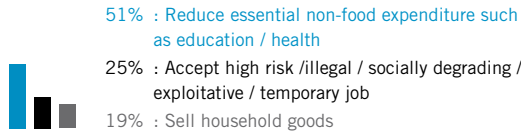


Information collected from **68** registered Syrian refugee households in Jordanian communities (January 2014)

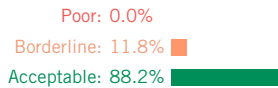
Food Security

Households receiving food assistance: **100%**

Predominant strategies used to meet basic needs:



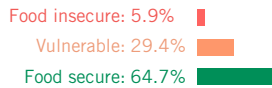
Food Consumption Score:



Share of Food Expenditure by household:



Food Secure Score:

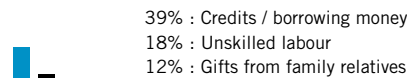


Livelihoods

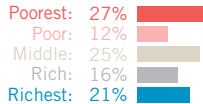
Households with at least 1 member employed: **28%**

Households with no source of income: **15%**

Predominant income sources:



Wealth Quintiles:



Education

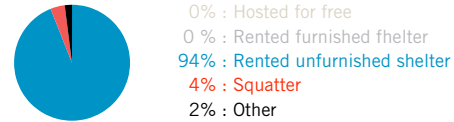
School aged girls attending school: **29%**

School aged boys attending school: **36%**

Shelter and NFI

Predominant shelter type: **88%** apartment or house

Accommodation type:



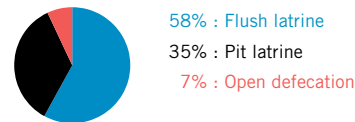
Average monthly rent for accommodation: **107 JOD**

Average monthly expenditure on gas: **11 JOD**

Water and Sanitation

Households with less than 35 litres of water per individual / day: **7%**

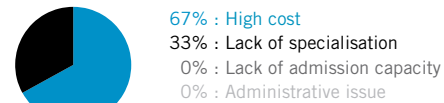
Sanitation facility type:



Health

Households with health service access challenges: **4%**

Predominant health service access challenge:



Vaccination rate:

Polio: **68%** of children aged 0-59months
 Measles: **68%** of children aged 6-59 months

Protection

Households with at least 1 member with:

Physical disability: **0%**
 Mental disability: **0%**



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COMPREHENSIVE FOOD SECURITY MONITORING EXERCISE

January 2014

Syrian Refugees in Jordan

District profile: Al Badiyah Ash-Shamaliyya Al Gharbeh

Governorate: **Al Mafrq**
 Severity Food Insecurity rank: **18 /40**
 Syrian refugees unregistered in the household: **10%**



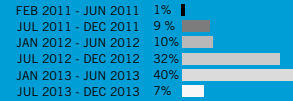
Key Statistics

Average # individuals / household: **5**
 Average dependency ratio: **1.36**
 % of Female head of household: **34.7%**
 Education level of the household head:
 No Education: 19%
 Primary School: 68%
 Secondary School: 10%
 Post Secondary School: 3%

Priority Needs

57%: Support rent / improved shelter
 29%: Cooking fuel / gas / electricity
 5%: More food

Time of arrival in JORDAN:

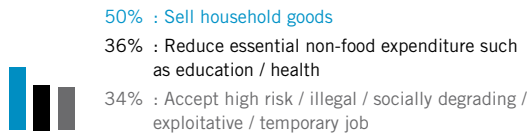


Information collected from 268 registered Syrian refugee households in Jordanian communities (January 2014)

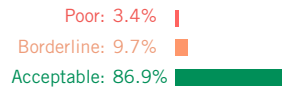
Food Security

Households receiving food assistance: **97%**

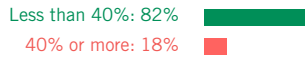
Predominant strategies used to meet basic needs:



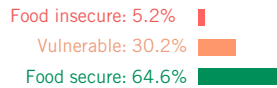
Food Consumption Score:



Share of Food Expenditure by household:



Food Secure Score:

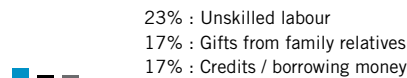


Livelihoods

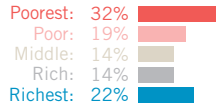
Households with at least 1 member employed: **37%**

Households with no source of income: **31%**

Predominant income sources:



Wealth Quintiles:



Education

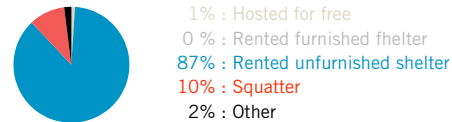
School aged girls attending school: **35%**

School aged boys attending school: **40%**

Shelter and NFI

Predominant shelter type: **81%** apartment or house

Accommodation type:



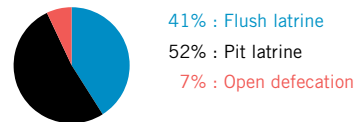
Average monthly rent for accommodation: **138 JOD**

Average monthly expenditure on gas: **20 JOD**

Water and Sanitation

Households with less than 35 litres of water per individual / day: **25%**

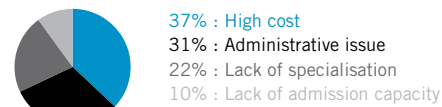
Sanitation facility type:



Health

Households with health service access challenges: **18%**

Predominant health service access challenge:



Vaccination rate:

Polio: **56%** of children aged 0-59 months
 Measles: **53%** of children aged 6-59 months

Protection

Households with at least 1 member with:

Physical disability: **4%**

Mental disability: **2%**



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COMPREHENSIVE FOOD SECURITY MONITORING EXERCISE

January 2014

Syrian Refugees in Jordan

District profile: Al Jameh

Governorate: **Amman**
 Severity Food Insecurity rank: **19 /40**
 Syrian refugees unregistered in the household: **20%**



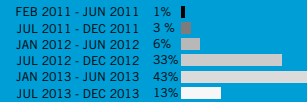
Priority Needs

81%: Support rent / improved shelter
 7%: Cooking fuel / gas / electricity
 5%: Other household assets

Key Statistics

Average # individuals / household: **5**
 Average dependency ratio: **1.17**
 % of Female head of household: **33.9%**
 Education level of the household head:
 No Education: 9%
 Primary School: 67%
 Secondary School: 14%
 Post Secondary School: 10%

Time of arrival in JORDAN:

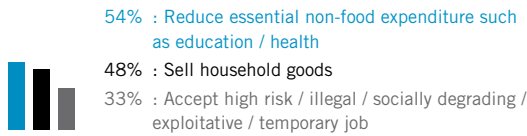


Information collected from 345 registered Syrian refugee households in Jordanian communities (January 2014)

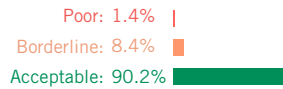
Food Security

Households receiving food assistance: **99%**

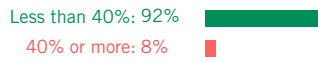
Predominant strategies used to meet basic needs:



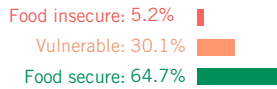
Food Consumption Score:



Share of Food Expenditure by household:



Food Secure Score:

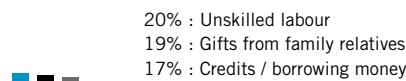


Livelihoods

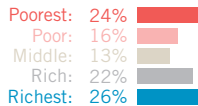
Households with at least 1 member employed: **43%**

Households with no source of income: **25%**

Predominant income sources:



Wealth Quintiles:



Education

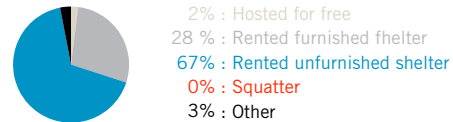
School aged girls attending school: **54%**

School aged boys attending school: **51%**

Shelter and NFI

Predominant shelter type: **86%** apartment or house

Accommodation type:



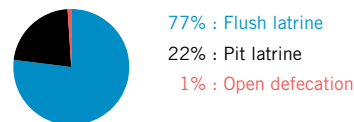
Average monthly rent for accommodation: **198 JOD**

Average monthly expenditure on gas: **18 JOD**

Water and Sanitation

Households with less than 35 litres of water per individual / day: **10%**

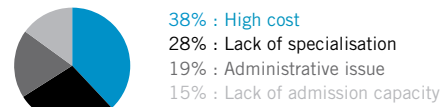
Sanitation facility type:



Health

Households with health service access challenges: **19%**

Predominant health service access challenge:



Vaccination rate:

Polio: **64%** of children aged 0-59 months
 Measles: **45%** of children aged 6-59 months

Protection

Households with at least 1 member with:

Physical disability: **11%**

Mental disability: **2%**



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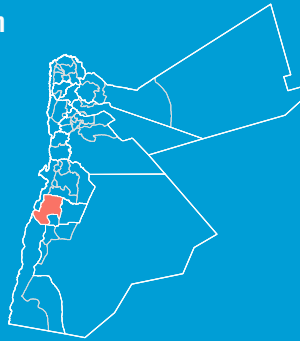
COMPREHENSIVE FOOD SECURITY MONITORING EXERCISE

January 2014

Syrian Refugees in Jordan

District profile: Qasabet At Tafilah

Governorate: **Al Tafilah**
 Severity Food Insecurity rank: **20 /40**
 Syrian refugees unregistered in the household: **2%**



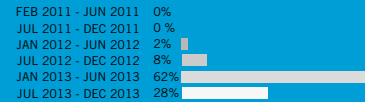
Priority Needs

77%: Support rent / improved shelter
 18%: Cooking fuel / gas / electricity
 3%: Other household assets

Key Statistics

Average # individuals / household: **4**
 Average dependency ratio: **1.21**
 % of Female head of household: **18.3%**
 Education level of the household head:
 No Education: 7%
 Primary School: 70%
 Secondary School: 18%
 Post Secondary School: 5%

Time of arrival in JORDAN:

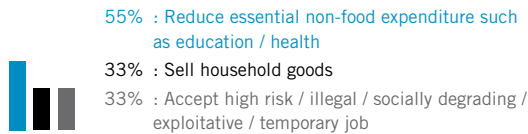


Information collected from 60 registered Syrian refugee households in Jordanian communities (January 2014)

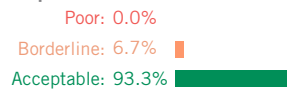
Food Security

Households receiving food assistance: **98%**

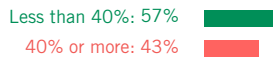
Predominant strategies used to meet basic needs:



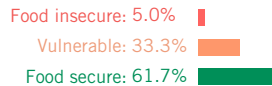
Food Consumption Score:



Share of Food Expenditure by household:



Food Secure Score:

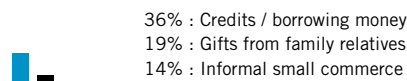


Livelihoods

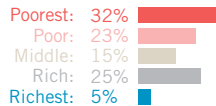
Households with at least 1 member employed: **40%**

Households with no source of income: **10%**

Predominant income sources:



Wealth Quintiles:



Education

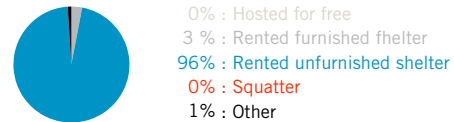
School aged girls attending school: **59%**

School aged boys attending school: **56%**

Shelter and NFI

Predominant shelter type: **93%** apartment or house

Accommodation type:



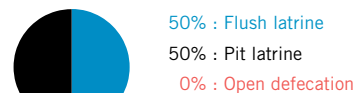
Average monthly rent for accommodation: **94 JOD**

Average monthly expenditure on gas: **17 JOD**

Water and Sanitation

Households with less than 35 litres of water per individual / day: **5%**

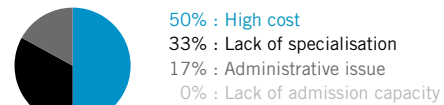
Sanitation facility type:



Health

Households with health service access challenges: **10%**

Predominant health service access challenge:



Vaccination rate:

Polio: **52%** of children aged 0-59months
 Measles: **53%** of children aged 6-59 months

Protection

Households with at least 1 member with:

Physical disability: **0%**

Mental disability: **2%**



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COMPREHENSIVE FOOD SECURITY MONITORING EXERCISE

January 2014

Syrian Refugees in Jordan

District profile: Ar Ramtha

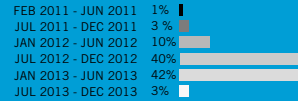
Governorate: **Irbid**
 Severity Food Insecurity rank: **21 /40**
 Syrian refugees unregistered in the household: **21%**



Key Statistics

Average # individuals / household: **6**
 Average dependency ratio: **1.49**
 % of Female head of household: **38.2%**
 Education level of the household head:
 No Education: 12%
 Primary School: 59%
 Secondary School: 19%
 Post Secondary School: 10%

Time of arrival in JORDAN:



Priority Needs

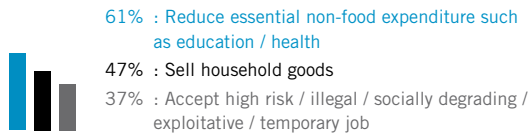
66%: Support rent / improved shelter
 17%: Cooking fuel / gas / electricity
 4%: Other household assets

Information collected from 356 registered Syrian refugee households in Jordanian communities (January 2014)

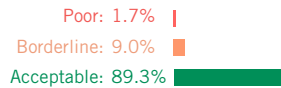
Food Security

Households receiving food assistance: 99%

Predominant strategies used to meet basic needs:



Food Consumption Score:



Share of Food Expenditure by household:



Food Secure Score:

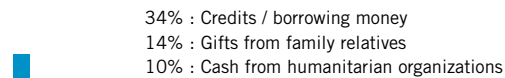


Livelihoods

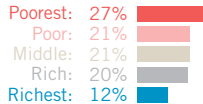
Households with at least 1 member employed: 17%

Households with no source of income: 22%

Predominant income sources:



Wealth Quintiles:



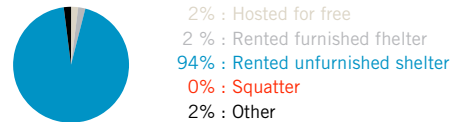
Education

School aged girls attending school: 62%
 School aged boys attending school: 53%

Shelter and NFI

Predominant shelter type: 85% apartment or house

Accommodation type:



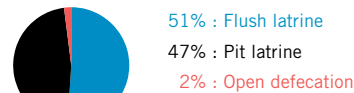
Average monthly rent for accommodation: 172 JOD

Average monthly expenditure on gas: 16 JOD

Water and Sanitation

Households with less than 35 litres of water per individual / day: 55%

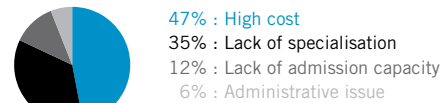
Sanitation facility type:



Health

Households with health service access challenges: 19%

Predominant health service access challenge:



Vaccination rate:

Polio: 70% of children aged 0-59 months
 Measles: 70% of children aged 6-59 months

Protection

Households with at least 1 member with:

Physical disability: 7%
 Mental disability: 5%



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COMPREHENSIVE FOOD SECURITY MONITORING EXERCISE

January 2014

Syrian Refugees in Jordan

District profile: Naur

Governorate: **Amman**
 Severity Food Insecurity rank: **22 /40**
 Syrian refugees unregistered in the household: **3%**



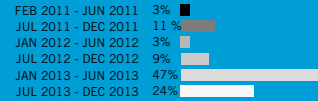
Priority Needs

73%: Support rent / improved shelter
 16%: Other household assets
 10%: Cooking fuel / gas / electricity

Key Statistics

Average # individuals / household: **5**
 Average dependency ratio: **1.32**
 % of Female head of household: **25.7%**
 Education level of the household head:
 No Education: 13%
 Primary School: 65%
 Secondary School: 13%
 Post Secondary School: 9%

Time of arrival in JORDAN:

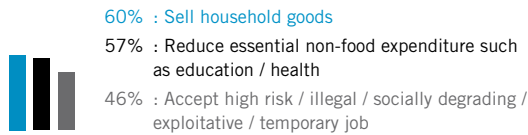


Information collected from 70 registered Syrian refugee households in Jordanian communities (January 2014)

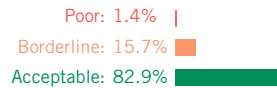
Food Security

Households receiving food assistance: 97%

Predominant strategies used to meet basic needs:



Food Consumption Score:



Share of Food Expenditure by household:



Food Secure Score:

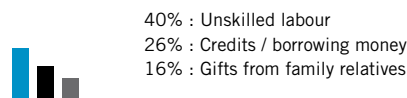


Livelihoods

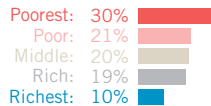
Households with at least 1 member employed: 47%

Households with no source of income: 20%

Predominant income sources:



Wealth Quintiles:



Education

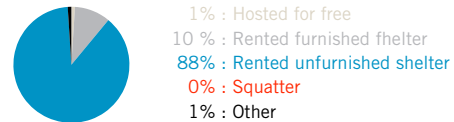
School aged girls attending school: 48%

School aged boys attending school: 37%

Shelter and NFI

Predominant shelter type: 94% apartment or house

Accommodation type:



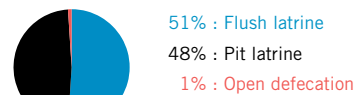
Average monthly rent for accommodation: 164 JOD

Average monthly expenditure on gas: 19 JOD

Water and Sanitation

Households with less than 35 litres of water per individual / day: 33%

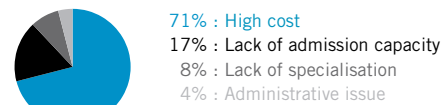
Sanitation facility type:



Health

Households with health service access challenges: 34%

Predominant health service access challenge:



Vaccination rate:

Polio: 66% of children aged 0-59 months
 Measles: 68% of children aged 6-59 months

Protection

Households with at least 1 member with:

Physical disability: 3%

Mental disability: 4%



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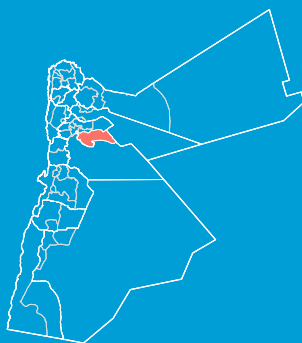
COMPREHENSIVE FOOD SECURITY MONITORING EXERCISE

January 2014

Syrian Refugees in Jordan

District profile: Al Mwaqquer

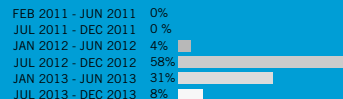
Governorate: **Amman**
 Severity Food Insecurity rank: **23 /40**
 Syrian refugees unregistered in the household: **6%**



Key Statistics

Average # individuals / household: **5**
 Average dependency ratio: **1.73**
 % of Female head of household: **34.6%**
 Education level of the household head:
 No Education: 15%
 Primary School: 69%
 Secondary School: 12%
 Post Secondary School: 4%

Time of arrival in JORDAN:



Priority Needs

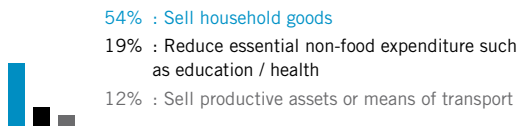
62%: Support rent / improved shelter
 27%: Other household assets
 12%: More food

Information collected from 26 registered Syrian refugee households in Jordanian communities (January 2014)

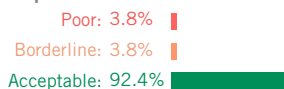
Food Security

Households receiving food assistance: 100%

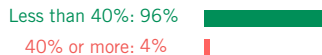
Predominant strategies used to meet basic needs:



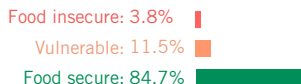
Food Consumption Score:



Share of Food Expenditure by household:



Food Secure Score:

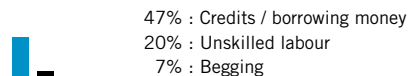


Livelihoods

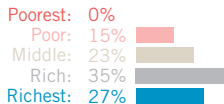
Households with at least 1 member employed: 12%

Households with no source of income: 58%

Predominant income sources:



Wealth Quintiles:



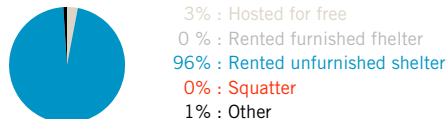
Education

School aged girls attending school: 73%
 School aged boys attending school: 55%

Shelter and NFI

Predominant shelter type: 100% apartment or house

Accommodation type:



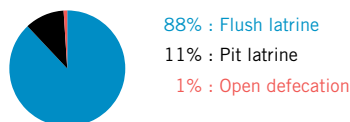
Average monthly rent for accommodation: 108 JOD

Average monthly expenditure on gas: 22 JOD

Water and Sanitation

Households with less than 35 litres of water per individual / day: 42%

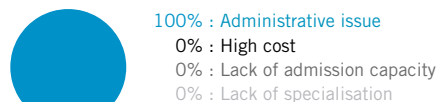
Sanitation facility type:



Health

Households with health service access challenges: 42%

Predominant health service access challenge:



Vaccination rate:

Polio: 70% of children aged 0-59 months
 Measles: 70% of children aged 6-59 months

Protection

Households with at least 1 member with:

Physical disability: 0%
 Mental disability: 4%



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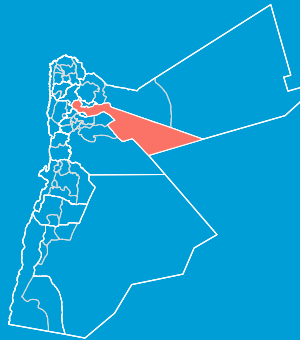
COMPREHENSIVE FOOD SECURITY MONITORING EXERCISE

January 2014

Syrian Refugees in Jordan

District profile: Qasabet Az Zarqa

Governorate: **Zarqa**
 Severity Food Insecurity rank: **24 /40**
 Syrian refugees unregistered in the household: **19%**



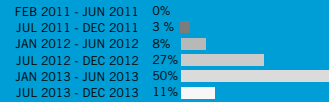
Priority Needs

75%: Support rent / improved shelter
 10%: Cooking fuel / gas / electricity
 9%: Other household assets

Key Statistics

Average # individuals / household: **6**
 Average dependency ratio: **1.38**
 % of Female head of household: **36.4%**
 Education level of the household head:
 No Education: 8%
 Primary School: 64%
 Secondary School: 24%
 Post Secondary School: 4%

Time of arrival in JORDAN:

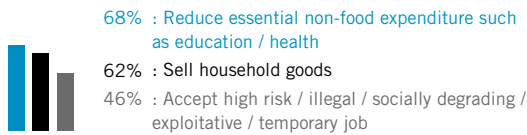


Information collected from 385 registered Syrian refugee households in Jordanian communities (January 2014)

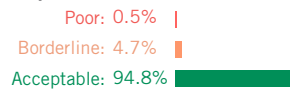
Food Security

Households receiving food assistance: **97%**

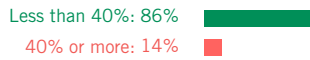
Predominant strategies used to meet basic needs:



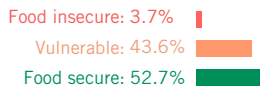
Food Consumption Score:



Share of Food Expenditure by household:



Food Secure Score:

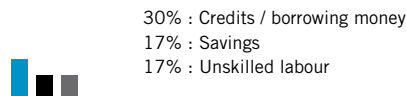


Livelihoods

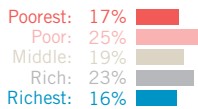
Households with at least 1 member employed: **48%**

Households with no source of income: **6%**

Predominant income sources:



Wealth Quintiles:



Education

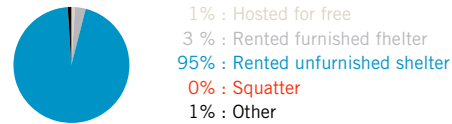
School aged girls attending school: **49%**

School aged boys attending school: **50%**

Shelter and NFI

Predominant shelter type: **94%** apartment or house

Accommodation type:



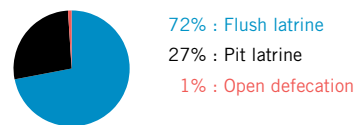
Average monthly rent for accommodation: **125 JOD**

Average monthly expenditure on gas: **14 JOD**

Water and Sanitation

Households with less than 35 litres of water per individual / day: **33%**

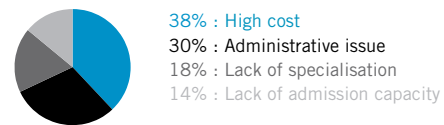
Sanitation facility type:



Health

Households with health service access challenges: **33%**

Predominant health service access challenge:



Vaccination rate:

Polio: **68%** of children aged 0-59 months
 Measles: **69%** of children aged 6-59 months

Protection

Households with at least 1 member with:

Physical disability: **4%**

Mental disability: **3%**



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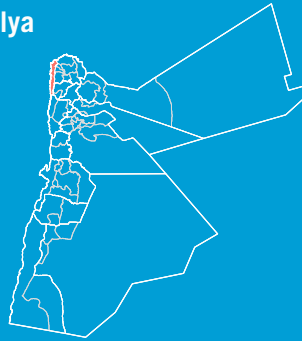
COMPREHENSIVE FOOD SECURITY MONITORING EXERCISE

January 2014

Syrian Refugees in Jordan

District profile: Al Ghwar Ashamalya

Governorate: **Irbid**
 Severity Food Insecurity rank: **25 /40**
 Syrian refugees unregistered in the household: **6%**

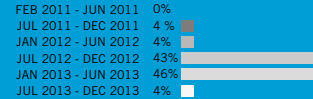


Key Statistics

Average # individuals / household: **5**
 Average dependency ratio: **1.25**
 % of Female head of household: **46.4%**
 Education level of the household head:

- No Education: 11%
- Primary School: 78%
- Secondary School: 7%
- Post Secondary School: 4%

Time of arrival in JORDAN:



Priority Needs

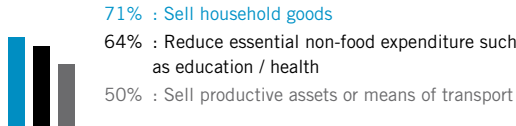
68%: Support rent / improved shelter
 18%: More food
 14%: Other household assets

Information collected from 28 registered Syrian refugee households in Jordanian communities (January 2014)

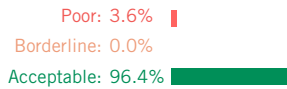
Food Security

Households receiving food assistance: 100%

Predominant strategies used to meet basic needs:



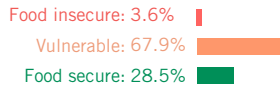
Food Consumption Score:



Share of Food Expenditure by household:



Food Secure Score:

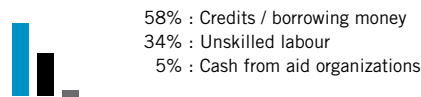


Livelihoods

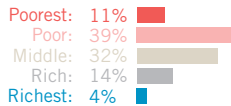
Households with at least 1 member employed: 54%

Households with no source of income: 21 %

Predominant income sources:



Wealth Quintiles:



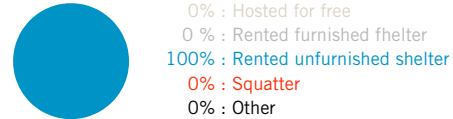
Education

School aged girls attending school: 72%
 School aged boys attending school: 43%

Shelter and NFI

Predominant shelter type: 89% apartment or house

Accommodation type:



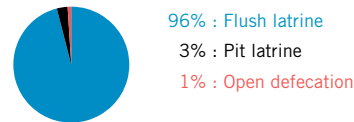
Average monthly rent for accommodation: 115 JOD

Average monthly expenditure on gas: 16 JOD

Water and Sanitation

Households with less than 35 litres of water per individual / day: 29%

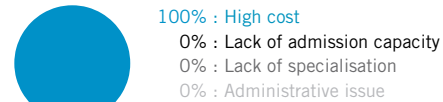
Sanitation facility type:



Health

Households with health service access challenges: 43%

Predominant health service access challenge:



Vaccination rate:

Polio: 74% of children aged 0-59months
 Measles: 74% of children aged 6-59 months

Protection

Households with at least 1 member with:

Physical disability: 11%
 Mental disability: 0%



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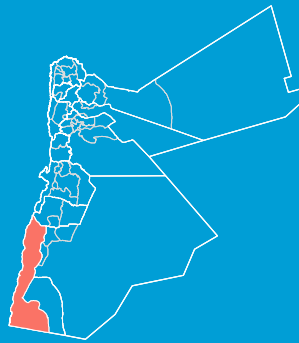
COMPREHENSIVE FOOD SECURITY MONITORING EXERCISE

January 2014

Syrian Refugees in Jordan

District profile: Qasabet Al Aqaba

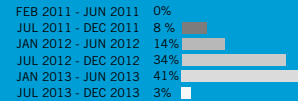
Governorate: **Al Aqaba**
 Severity Food Insecurity rank: **26 /40**
 Syrian refugees unregistered in the household: **8%**



Key Statistics

Average # individuals / household: **4**
 Average dependency ratio: **1.04**
 % of Female head of household: **28.8%**
 Education level of the household head:
 No Education: 3%
 Primary School: 65%
 Secondary School: 29%
 Post Secondary School: 3%

Time of arrival in JORDAN:



Priority Needs

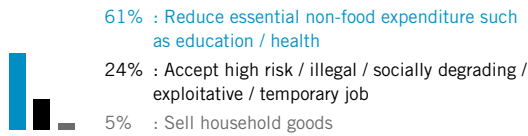
80%: Support rent / improved shelter
 8%: Other household assets
 7%: Cooking fuel / gas / electricity

Information collected from 59 registered Syrian refugee households in Jordanian communities (January 2014)

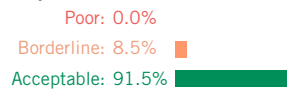
Food Security

Households receiving food assistance: **100%**

Predominant strategies used to meet basic needs:



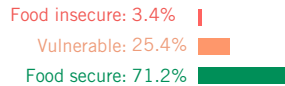
Food Consumption Score:



Share of Food Expenditure by household:



Food Secure Score:

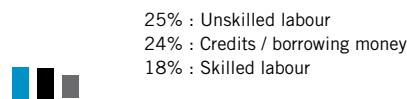


Livelihoods

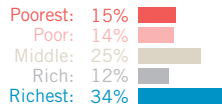
Households with at least 1 member employed: **42%**

Households with no source of income: **5%**

Predominant income sources:



Wealth Quintiles:



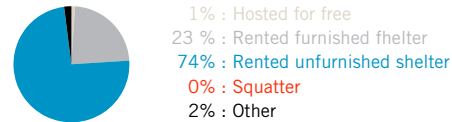
Education

School aged girls attending school: **79%**
 School aged boys attending school: **58%**

Shelter and NFI

Predominant shelter type: **100%** apartment or house

Accommodation type:



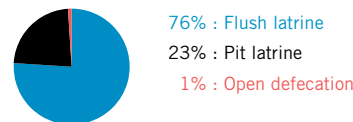
Average monthly rent for accommodation: **167 JOD**

Average monthly expenditure on gas: **12 JOD**

Water and Sanitation

Households with less than 35 litres of water per individual / day: **3%**

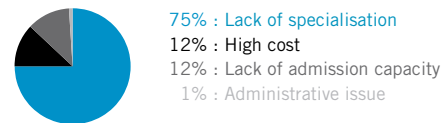
Sanitation facility type:



Health

Households with health service access challenges: **14%**

Predominant health service access challenge:



Vaccination rate:

Polio: **79%** of children aged 0-59 months
 Measles: **79%** of children aged 6-59 months

Protection

Households with at least 1 member with:

Physical disability: **2%**
 Mental disability: **0%**



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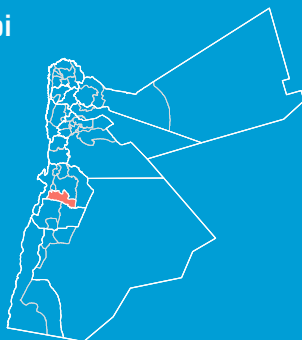
COMPREHENSIVE FOOD SECURITY MONITORING EXERCISE

January 2014

Syrian Refugees in Jordan

District profile: Al Mazar Al Janubi

Governorate: **Al Karak**
 Severity Food Insecurity rank: **27 /40**
 Syrian refugees unregistered in the household: **3%**



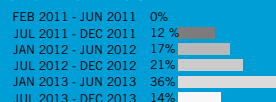
Priority Needs

81%: Support rent / improved shelter
 12%: Cooking fuel / gas / electricity
 3%: Sanitation sewage

Key Statistics

Average # individuals / household: **4**
 Average dependency ratio: **1.06**
 % of Female head of household: **25.9%**
 Education level of the household head:
 No Education: 21%
 Primary School: 56%
 Secondary School: 21%
 Post Secondary School: 2%

Time of arrival in JORDAN:

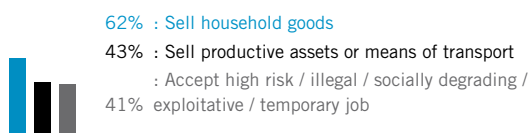


Information collected from 58 registered Syrian refugee households in Jordanian communities (January 2014)

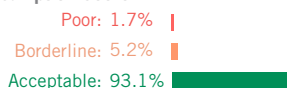
Food Security

Households receiving food assistance: **100%**

Predominant strategies used to meet basic needs:



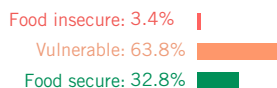
Food Consumption Score:



Share of Food Expenditure by household:



Food Secure Score:

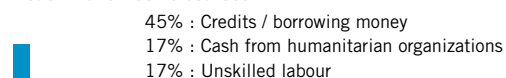


Livelihoods

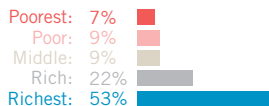
Households with at least 1 member employed: **22%**

Households with no source of income: **29%**

Predominant income sources:



Wealth Quintiles:



Education

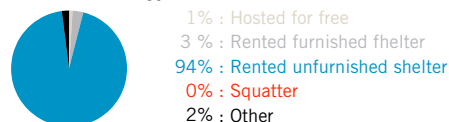
School aged girls attending school: **56%**

School aged boys attending school: **56%**

Shelter and NFI

Predominant shelter type: **96%** apartment or house

Accommodation type:



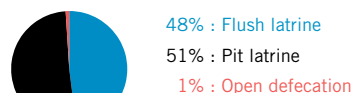
Average monthly rent for accommodation: **107 JOD**

Average monthly expenditure on gas: **18 JOD**

Water and Sanitation

Households with less than 35 litres of water per individual / day: **7%**

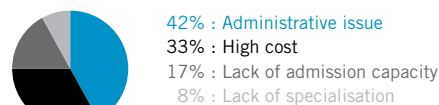
Sanitation facility type:



Health

Households with health service access challenges: **21%**

Predominant health service access challenge:



Vaccination rate:

Polio: **78%** of children aged 0-59months
 Measles: **79%** of children aged 6-59 months

Protection

Households with at least 1 member with:

Physical disability: **5%**

Mental disability: **5%**



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COMPREHENSIVE FOOD SECURITY MONITORING EXERCISE

January 2014

Syrian Refugees in Jordan

District profile: Ash Shuna al-Janubiyya

Governorate: **Al Balqa**
 Severity Food Insecurity rank: **28 /40**
 Syrian refugees unregistered in the household: **3%**



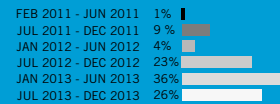
Priority Needs

42%: Support rent / improved shelter
 24%: Cooking fuel / gas / electricity
 16%: More food

Key Statistics

Average # individuals / household: **5**
 Average dependency ratio: **1.47**
 % of Female head of household: **28.4%**
 Education level of the household head:
 No Education: 31%
 Primary School: 45%
 Secondary School: 19%
 Post Secondary School: 5%

Time of arrival in JORDAN:

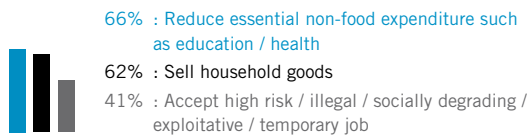


Information collected from **74** registered Syrian refugee households in Jordanian communities (January 2014)

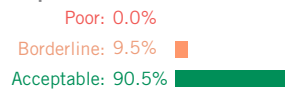
Food Security

Households receiving food assistance: **99%**

Predominant strategies used to meet basic needs:



Food Consumption Score:



Share of Food Expenditure by household:



Food Secure Score:

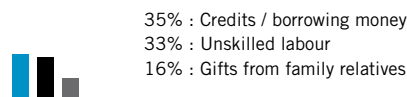


Livelihoods

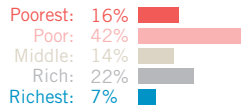
Households with at least 1 member employed: **65%**

Households with no source of income: **4%**

Predominant income sources:



Wealth Quintiles:



Education

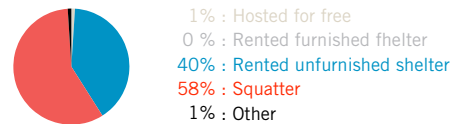
School aged girls attending school: **19%**

School aged boys attending school: **19%**

Shelter and NFI

Predominant shelter type: **35%** apartment or house

Accommodation type:



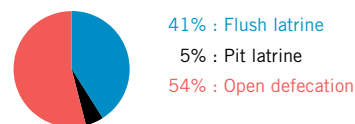
Average monthly rent for accommodation: **118 JOD**

Average monthly expenditure on gas: **16 JOD**

Water and Sanitation

Households with less than 35 litres of water per individual / day: **42%**

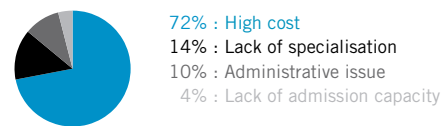
Sanitation facility type:



Health

Households with health service access challenges: **39%**

Predominant health service access challenge:



Vaccination rate:

Polio: **69%** of children aged 0-59 months
 Measles: **68%** of children aged 6-59 months

Protection

Households with at least 1 member with:

Physical disability: **7%**
 Mental disability: **5%**



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COMPREHENSIVE FOOD SECURITY MONITORING EXERCISE

January 2014

Syrian Refugees in Jordan

District profile: Bani Obaid

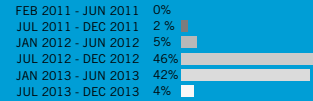
Governorate: **Irbid**
 Severity Food Insecurity rank: **29 /40**
 Syrian refugees unregistered in the household: **9%**



Key Statistics

Average # individuals / household: **5**
 Average dependency ratio: **1.60**
 % of Female head of household: **32%**
 Education level of the household head:
 No Education: 19%
 Primary School: 59%
 Secondary School: 12%
 Post Secondary School: 10%

Time of arrival in JORDAN:



Priority Needs

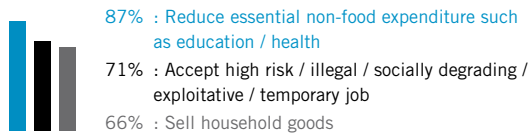
47%: Support rent / improved shelter
 23%: Cooking fuel / gas / electricity
 11%: More food

Information collected from 294 registered Syrian refugee households in Jordanian communities (January 2014)

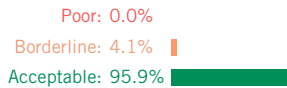
Food Security

Households receiving food assistance: **99%**

Predominant strategies used to meet basic needs:



Food Consumption Score:



Share of Food Expenditure by household:



Food Secure Score:

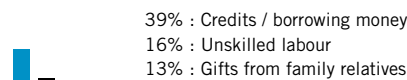


Livelihoods

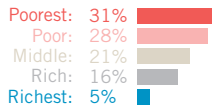
Households with at least 1 member employed: **19%**

Households with no source of income: **10%**

Predominant income sources:



Wealth Quintiles:



Education

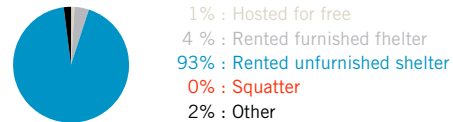
School aged girls attending school: **66%**

School aged boys attending school: **52%**

Shelter and NFI

Predominant shelter type: **90%** apartment or house

Accommodation type:



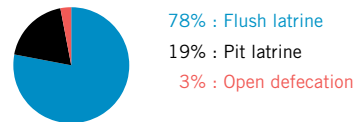
Average monthly rent for accommodation: **156 JOD**

Average monthly expenditure on gas: **17 JOD**

Water and Sanitation

Households with less than 35 litres of water per individual / day: **30%**

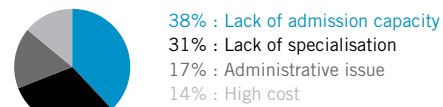
Sanitation facility type:



Health

Households with health service access challenges: **14%**

Predominant health service access challenge:



Vaccination rate:

Polio: **100%** of children aged 0-59 months
 Measles: **100%** of children aged 6-59 months

Protection

Households with at least 1 member with:

Physical disability: **4%**

Mental disability: **4%**



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COMPREHENSIVE FOOD SECURITY MONITORING EXERCISE

January 2014

Syrian Refugees in Jordan

District profile: Al Kora

Governorate: **Irbid**
 Severity Food Insecurity rank: **30 /40**
 Syrian refugees unregistered in the household: **31%**



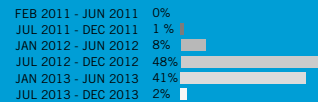
Priority Needs

71%: Support rent / improved shelter
 18%: Cooking fuel / gas / electricity
 4%: Other household assets

Key Statistics

Average # individuals / household: **6**
 Average dependency ratio: **1.16**
 % of Female head of household: **33.9%**
 Education level of the household head:
 No Education: 8%
 Primary School: 76%
 Secondary School: 10%
 Post Secondary School: 6%

Time of arrival in JORDAN:

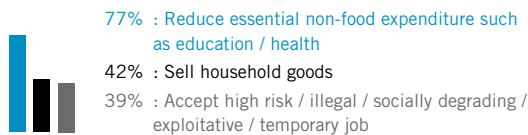


Information collected from 109 registered Syrian refugee households in Jordanian communities (January 2014)

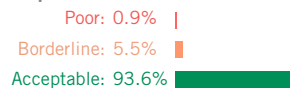
Food Security

Households receiving food assistance: 100%

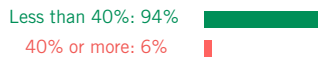
Predominant strategies used to meet basic needs:



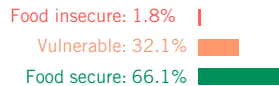
Food Consumption Score:



Share of Food Expenditure by household:



Food Secure Score:

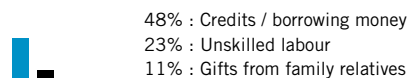


Livelihoods

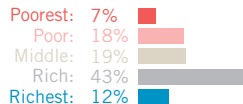
Households with at least 1 member employed: 24%

Households with no source of income: 28%

Predominant income sources:



Wealth Quintiles:



Education

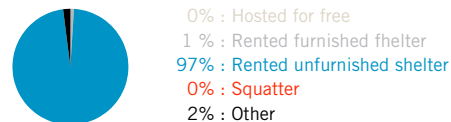
School aged girls attending school: 57%

School aged boys attending school: 50%

Shelter and NFI

Predominant shelter type: 98% apartment or house

Accommodation type:



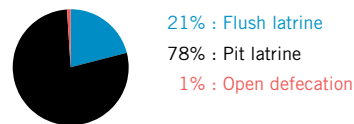
Average monthly rent for accommodation: 114 JOD

Average monthly expenditure on gas: 17 JOD

Water and Sanitation

Households with less than 35 litres of water per individual / day: 24%

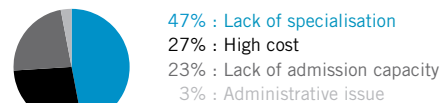
Sanitation facility type:



Health

Households with health service access challenges: 28%

Predominant health service access challenge:



Vaccination rate:

Polio: 77% of children aged 0-59 months
 Measles: 77% of children aged 6-59 months

Protection

Households with at least 1 member with:

Physical disability: 11%

Mental disability: 3%



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COMPREHENSIVE FOOD SECURITY MONITORING EXERCISE

January 2014

Syrian Refugees in Jordan

District profile: Qasabet Irbid

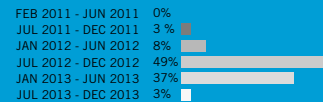
Governorate: **Irbid**
 Severity Food Insecurity rank: **31 /40**
 Syrian refugees unregistered in the household: **14%**



Key Statistics

Average # individuals / household: **5**
 Average dependency ratio: **1.45**
 % of Female head of household: **41.5%**
 Education level of the household head:
 No Education: 15%
 Primary School: 59%
 Secondary School: 17%
 Post Secondary School: 9%

Time of arrival in JORDAN:



Priority Needs

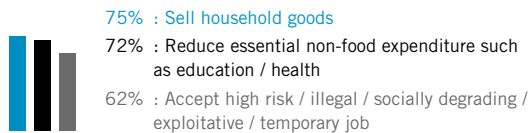
75%: Support rent / improved shelter
 12%: Cooking fuel / gas / electricity
 5%: Other household assets

Information collected from **1016** registered Syrian refugee households in Jordanian communities (January 2014)

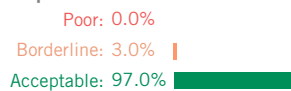
Food Security

Households receiving food assistance: **100%**

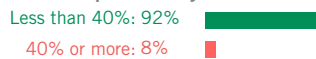
Predominant strategies used to meet basic needs:



Food Consumption Score:



Share of Food Expenditure by household:



Food Secure Score:

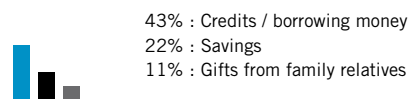


Livelihoods

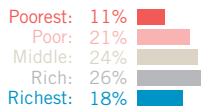
Households with at least 1 member employed: **13%**

Households with no source of income: **11%**

Predominant income sources:



Wealth Quintiles:



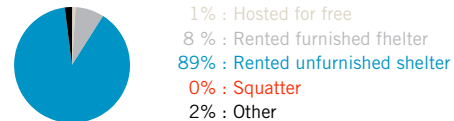
Education

School aged girls attending school: **63%**
 School aged boys attending school: **56%**

Shelter and NFI

Predominant shelter type: **93%** apartment or house

Accommodation type:



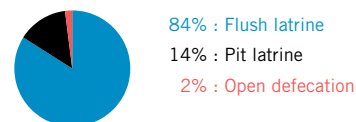
Average monthly rent for accommodation: **184 JOD**

Average monthly expenditure on gas: **17 JOD**

Water and Sanitation

Households with less than 35 litres of water per individual / day: **27%**

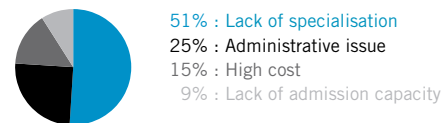
Sanitation facility type:



Health

Households with health service access challenges: **27%**

Predominant health service access challenge:



Vaccination rate:

Polio: **71%** of children aged 0-59 months
 Measles: **71%** of children aged 6-59 months

Protection

Households with at least 1 member with:

Physical disability: **6%**
 Mental disability: **3%**



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COMPREHENSIVE FOOD SECURITY MONITORING EXERCISE

January 2014

Syrian Refugees in Jordan

District profile: At Taibeh

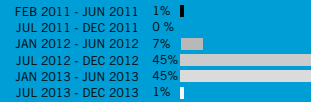
Governorate: **Irbid**
 Severity Food Insecurity rank: **32 /40**
 Syrian refugees unregistered in the household: **8%**



Key Statistics

Average # individuals / household: **5**
 Average dependency ratio: **1.56**
 % of Female head of household: **36%**
 Education level of the household head:
 No Education: 7%
 Primary School: 61%
 Secondary School: 24%
 Post Secondary School: 8%

Time of arrival in JORDAN:



Priority Needs

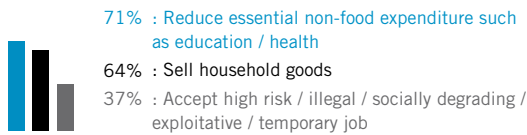
93%: Support rent / improved shelter
 4%: Cooking fuel / gas / electricity
 1%: Clothes / shoes

Information collected from 75 registered Syrian refugee households in Jordanian communities (January 2014)

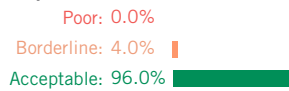
Food Security

Households receiving food assistance: 100%

Predominant strategies used to meet basic needs:



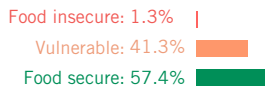
Food Consumption Score:



Share of Food Expenditure by household:



Food Secure Score:

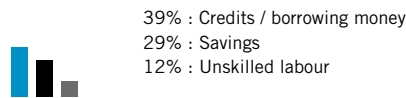


Livelihoods

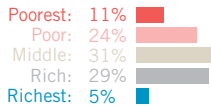
Households with at least 1 member employed: 24%

Households with no source of income: 23%

Predominant income sources:



Wealth Quintiles:



Education

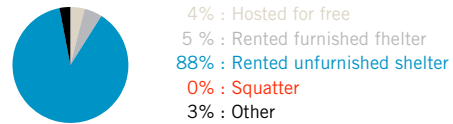
School aged girls attending school: 70%

School aged boys attending school: 55%

Shelter and NFI

Predominant shelter type: 90% apartment or house

Accommodation type:



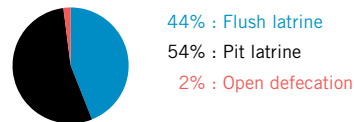
Average monthly rent for accommodation: 147 JOD

Average monthly expenditure on gas: 19 JOD

Water and Sanitation

Households with less than 35 litres of water per individual / day: 20%

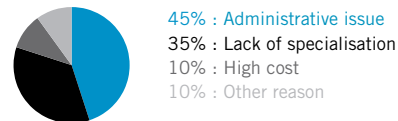
Sanitation facility type:



Health

Households with health service access challenges: 27%

Predominant health service access challenge:



Vaccination rate:

Polio: 75% of children aged 0-59 months
 Measles: 67% of children aged 6-59 months

Protection

Households with at least 1 member with:

Physical disability: 7%

Mental disability: 1%



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COMPREHENSIVE FOOD SECURITY MONITORING EXERCISE

January 2014

Syrian Refugees in Jordan

District profile: Qasabet Al Karak

Governorate: **Al Karak**
 Severity Food Insecurity rank: **33 /40**
 Syrian refugees unregistered in the household: **25%**



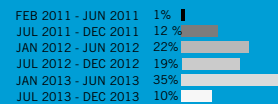
Priority Needs

90%: Support rent / improved shelter
 8%: Cooking fuel / gas / electricity
 1%: More food

Key Statistics

Average # individuals / household: **5**
 Average dependency ratio: **0.92**
 % of Female head of household: **25%**
 Education level of the household head:
 No Education: 2%
 Primary School: 80%
 Secondary School: 12%
 Post Secondary School: 6%

Time of arrival in JORDAN:

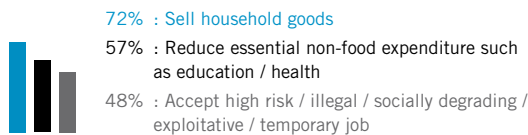


Information collected from 80 registered Syrian refugee households in Jordanian communities (January 2014)

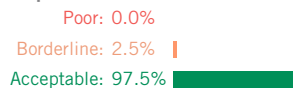
Food Security

Households receiving food assistance: 99%

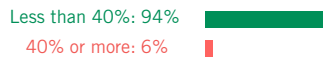
Predominant strategies used to meet basic needs:



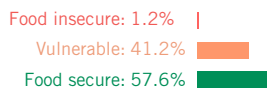
Food Consumption Score:



Share of Food Expenditure by household:



Food Secure Score:

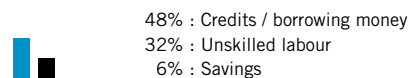


Livelihoods

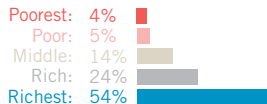
Households with at least 1 member employed: 50%

Households with no source of income: 8%

Predominant income sources:



Wealth Quintiles:



Education

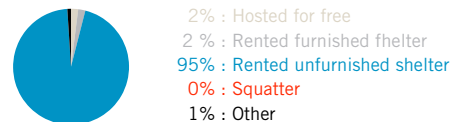
School aged girls attending school: 69%

School aged boys attending school: 57%

Shelter and NFI

Predominant shelter type: 95% apartment or house

Accommodation type:



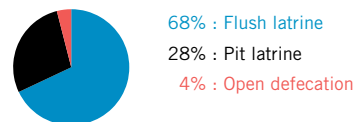
Average monthly rent for accommodation: 120 JOD

Average monthly expenditure on gas: 21 JOD

Water and Sanitation

Households with less than 35 litres of water per individual / day: 25%

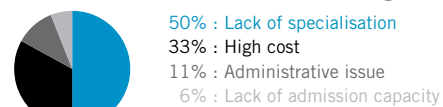
Sanitation facility type:



Health

Households with health service access challenges: 23%

Predominant health service access challenge:



Vaccination rate:

Polio: 67% of children aged 0-59 months
 Measles: 68% of children aged 6-59 months

Protection

Households with at least 1 member with:

Physical disability: 5%

Mental disability: 0%



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COMPREHENSIVE FOOD SECURITY MONITORING EXERCISE

January 2014

Syrian Refugees in Jordan

District profile: 'Ayn Al Basheh

Governorate: **Al Balqa**
 Severity Food Insecurity rank: **34 /40**
 Syrian refugees unregistered in the household: **8%**



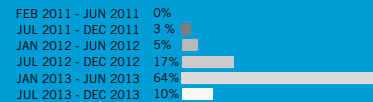
Priority Needs

- 91%: Support rent / improved shelter
- 5%: Cooking fuel / gas / electricity
- 1%: Clothes / shoes

Key Statistics

Average # individuals / household: **4**
 Average dependency ratio: **1.19**
 % of Female head of household: **25%**
 Education level of the household head:
 No Education: 22%
 Primary School: 66%
 Secondary School: 9%
 Post Secondary School: 3%

Time of arrival in JORDAN:

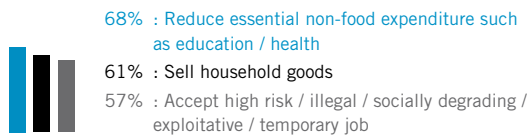


Information collected from 104 registered Syrian refugee households in Jordanian communities (January 2014)

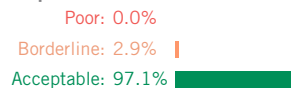
Food Security

Households receiving food assistance: **99%**

Predominant strategies used to meet basic needs:



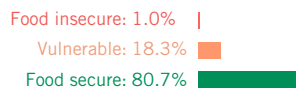
Food Consumption Score:



Share of Food Expenditure by household:



Food Secure Score:

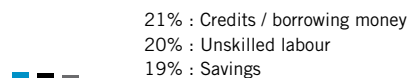


Livelihoods

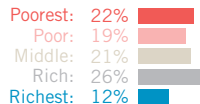
Households with at least 1 member employed: **50%**

Households with no source of income: **17%**

Predominant income sources:



Wealth Quintiles:



Education

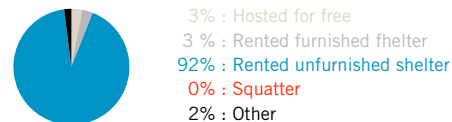
School aged girls attending school: **45%**

School aged boys attending school: **48%**

Shelter and NFI

Predominant shelter type: **96%** apartment or house

Accommodation type:



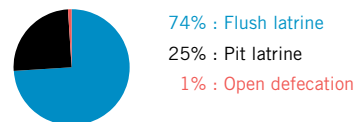
Average monthly rent for accommodation: **157 JOD**

Average monthly expenditure on gas: **17 JOD**

Water and Sanitation

Households with less than 35 litres of water per individual / day: **9%**

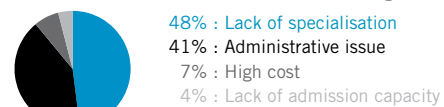
Sanitation facility type:



Health

Households with health service access challenges: **44%**

Predominant health service access challenge:



Vaccination rate:

Polio: **74%** of children aged 0-59 months
 Measles: **69%** of children aged 6-59 months

Protection

Households with at least 1 member with:

Physical disability: **6%**

Mental disability: **2%**



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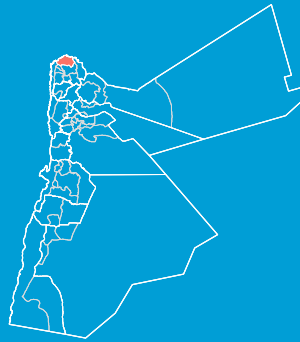
COMPREHENSIVE FOOD SECURITY MONITORING EXERCISE

January 2014

Syrian Refugees in Jordan

District profile: Bani kinana

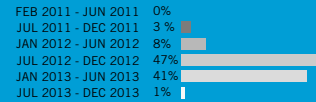
Governorate: **Irbid**
 Severity Food Insecurity rank: **35 /40**
 Syrian refugees unregistered in the household: **19%**



Key Statistics

Average # individuals / household: **5**
 Average dependency ratio: **1.30**
 % of Female head of household: **44.2%**
 Education level of the household head:
 No Education: **18%**
 Primary School: **67%**
 Secondary School: **7%**
 Post Secondary School: **8%**

Time of arrival in JORDAN:



Priority Needs

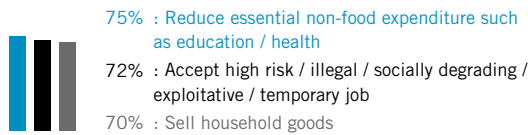
58%: Support rent / improved shelter
 14%: Cooking fuel / gas / electricity
 8%: More food

Information collected from **104** registered Syrian refugee households in Jordanian communities (January 2014)

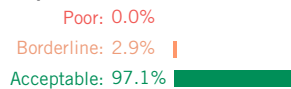
Food Security

Households receiving food assistance: **100%**

Predominant strategies used to meet basic needs:



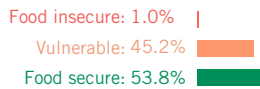
Food Consumption Score:



Share of Food Expenditure by household:



Food Secure Score:

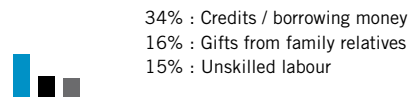


Livelihoods

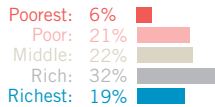
Households with at least 1 member employed: **17%**

Households with no source of income: **16%**

Predominant income sources:



Wealth Quintiles:



Education

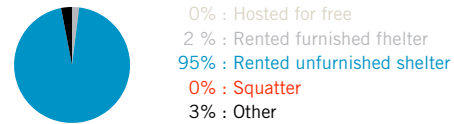
School aged girls attending school: **61%**

School aged boys attending school: **53%**

Shelter and NFI

Predominant shelter type: **97%** apartment or house

Accommodation type:



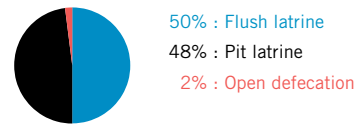
Average monthly rent for accommodation: **141 JOD**

Average monthly expenditure on gas: **22 JOD**

Water and Sanitation

Households with less than 35 litres of water per individual / day: **18%**

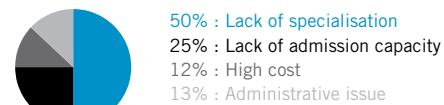
Sanitation facility type:



Health

Households with health service access challenges: **8%**

Predominant health service access challenge:



Vaccination rate:

Polio: **79%** of children aged 0-59 months
 Measles: **79%** of children aged 6-59 months

Protection

Households with at least 1 member with:

Physical disability: **6%**

Mental disability: **1%**



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COMPREHENSIVE FOOD SECURITY MONITORING EXERCISE

January 2014

Syrian Refugees in Jordan

District profile: Al Hashemieh

Governorate: **Zarqa**
 Severity Food Insecurity rank: **36 /40**
 Syrian refugees unregistered in the household: **22%**



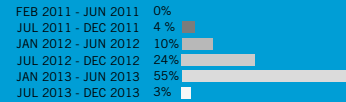
Priority Needs

- 66%: Support rent / improved shelter
- 12%: Other household assets
- 10%: Cooking fuel / gas / electricity

Key Statistics

Average # individuals / household: **6**
 Average dependency ratio: **1.42**
 % of Female head of household: **29.9%**
 Education level of the household head:
 No Education: 10%
 Primary School: 46%
 Secondary School: 37%
 Post Secondary School: 7%

Time of arrival in JORDAN:

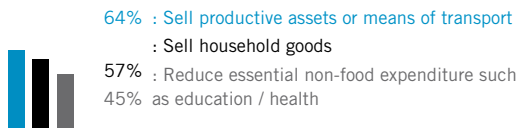


Information collected from 67 registered Syrian refugee households in Jordanian communities (January 2014)

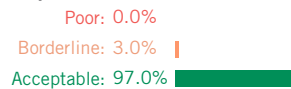
Food Security

Households receiving food assistance: **99%**

Predominant strategies used to meet basic needs:



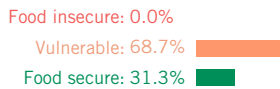
Food Consumption Score:



Share of Food Expenditure by household:



Food Secure Score:

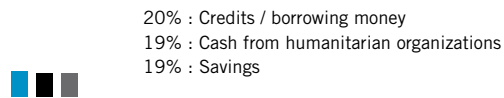


Livelihoods

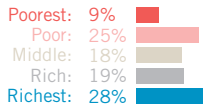
Households with at least 1 member employed: **39%**

Households with no source of income: **28%**

Predominant income sources:



Wealth Quintiles:



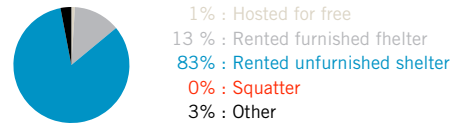
Education

School aged girls attending school: **69%**
 School aged boys attending school: **61%**

Shelter and NFI

Predominant shelter type: **98%** apartment or house

Accommodation type:



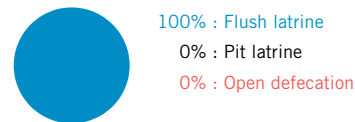
Average monthly rent for accommodation: **116 JOD**

Average monthly expenditure on gas: **14 JOD**

Water and Sanitation

Households with less than 35 litres of water per individual / day: **37%**

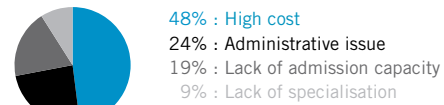
Sanitation facility type:



Health

Households with health service access challenges: **31%**

Predominant health service access challenge:



Vaccination rate:

Polio: **76%** of children aged 0-59 months
 Measles: **77%** of children aged 6-59 months

Protection

Households with at least 1 member with:

Physical disability: **3%**
 Mental disability: **3%**



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COMPREHENSIVE FOOD SECURITY MONITORING EXERCISE

January 2014

Syrian Refugees in Jordan

District profile: Al Jezeh

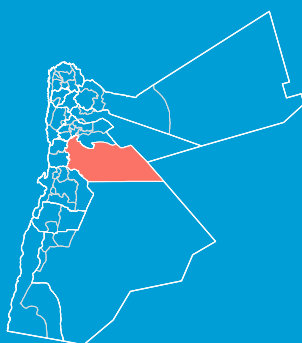
Governorate: **Amman**

Severity Food Insecurity rank: **37 /40**

Syrian refugees unregistered in the household: **17%**

Priority Needs

- 87%: Support rent / improved shelter
- 10%: Cooking fuel / gas / electricity
- 3%: Other household assets



Key Statistics

- Average # individuals / household: **6**
- Average dependency ratio: **1.31**
- % of Female head of household: **41%**
- Education level of the household head:
 - No Education: 15%
 - Primary School: 75%
 - Secondary School: 7%
 - Post Secondary School: 3%

Time of arrival in JORDAN:

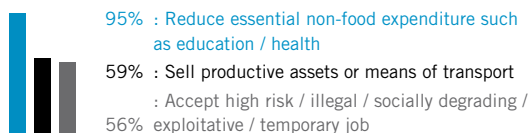
FEB 2011 - JUN 2011	0%
JUL 2011 - DEC 2011	0%
JAN 2012 - JUN 2012	0%
JUL 2012 - DEC 2012	28%
JAN 2013 - JUN 2013	61%
JUL 2013 - DEC 2013	11%

Information collected from **61** registered Syrian refugee households in Jordanian communities (January 2014)

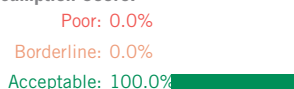
Food Security

Households receiving food assistance: **95%**

Predominant strategies used to meet basic needs:



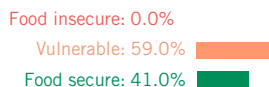
Food Consumption Score:



Share of Food Expenditure by household:



Food Secure Score:

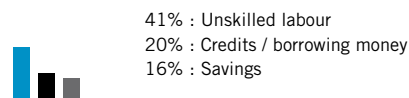


Livelihoods

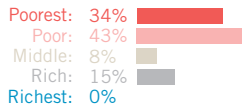
Households with at least 1 member employed: **59%**

Households with no source of income: **8%**

Predominant income sources:



Wealth Quintiles:



Education

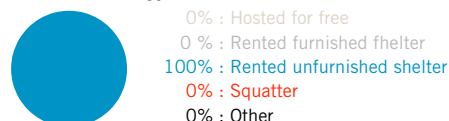
School aged girls attending school: **17%**

School aged boys attending school: **14%**

Shelter and NFI

Predominant shelter type: **98%** apartment or house

Accommodation type:



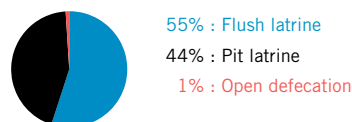
Average monthly rent for accommodation: **130 JOD**

Average monthly expenditure on gas: **19 JOD**

Water and Sanitation

Households with less than 35 litres of water per individual / day: **23%**

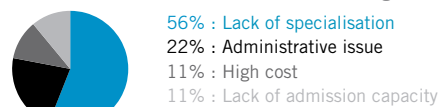
Sanitation facility type:



Health

Households with health service access challenges: **15%**

Predominant health service access challenge:



Vaccination rate:

Polio: **67%** of children aged 0-59 months
 Measles: **66%** of children aged 6-59 months

Protection

Households with at least 1 member with:

Physical disability: **15%**

Mental disability: **5%**



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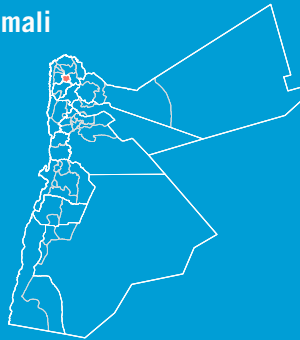
COMPREHENSIVE FOOD SECURITY MONITORING EXERCISE

January 2014

Syrian Refugees in Jordan

District profile: Al Mazar Ash-shamali

Governorate: **Irbid**
 Severity Food Insecurity rank: **38 /40**
 Syrian refugees unregistered in the household: **4%**



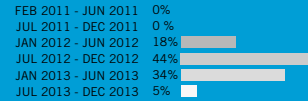
Priority Needs

- 68%: Support rent / improved shelter
- 11%: Cooking fuel / gas / electricity
- 11%: Other household assets

Key Statistics

Average # individuals / household: **5**
 Average dependency ratio: **1.14**
 % of Female head of household: **32.3%**
 Education level of the household head:
 No Education: 10%
 Primary School: 64%
 Secondary School: 16%
 Post Secondary School: 10%

Time of arrival in JORDAN:

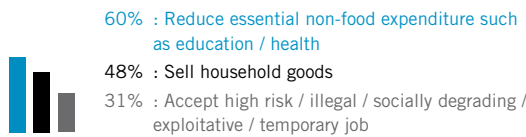


Information collected from 62 registered Syrian refugee households in Jordanian communities (January 2014)

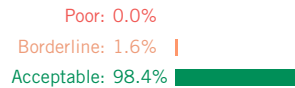
Food Security

Households receiving food assistance: 100%

Predominant strategies used to meet basic needs:



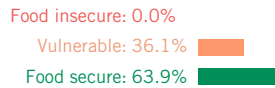
Food Consumption Score:



Share of Food Expenditure by household:



Food Secure Score:

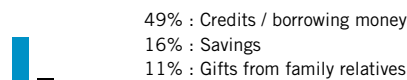


Livelihoods

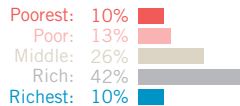
Households with at least 1 member employed: 11%

Households with no source of income: 48%

Predominant income sources:



Wealth Quintiles:



Education

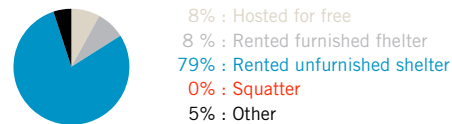
School aged girls attending school: 56%

School aged boys attending school: 47%

Shelter and NFI

Predominant shelter type: 79% apartment or house

Accommodation type:



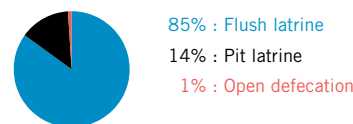
Average monthly rent for accommodation: 131 JOD

Average monthly expenditure on gas: 26 JOD

Water and Sanitation

Households with less than 35 litres of water per individual / day: 23%

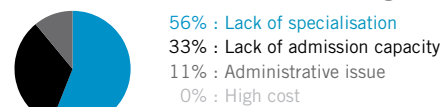
Sanitation facility type:



Health

Households with health service access challenges: 15%

Predominant health service access challenge:



Vaccination rate:

Polio: 70% of children aged 0-59 months
 Measles: 69% of children aged 6-59 months

Protection

Households with at least 1 member with:

Physical disability: 3%

Mental disability: 0%



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COMPREHENSIVE FOOD SECURITY MONITORING EXERCISE

January 2014

Syrian Refugees in Jordan

District profile: Al Wastiyya

Governorate: **Irbid**
 Severity Food Insecurity rank: **39 /40**
 Syrian refugees unregistered in the household: **20%**



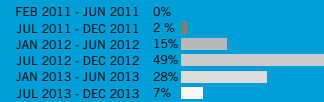
Priority Needs

90%: Support rent / improved shelter
 7%: Cooking fuel / gas / electricity
 3%: More food

Key Statistics

Average # individuals / household: **6**
 Average dependency ratio: **1.16**
 % of Female head of household: **18%**
 Education level of the household head:
 No Education: 8%
 Primary School: 76%
 Secondary School: 11%
 Post Secondary School: 5%

Time of arrival in JORDAN:

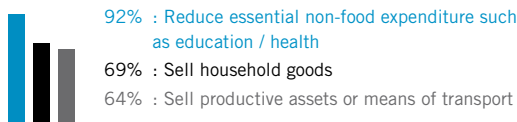


Information collected from 61 registered Syrian refugee households in Jordanian communities (January 2014)

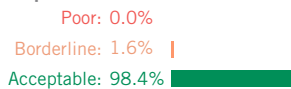
Food Security

Households receiving food assistance: **98%**

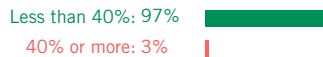
Predominant strategies used to meet basic needs:



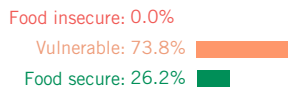
Food Consumption Score:



Share of Food Expenditure by household:



Food Secure Score:

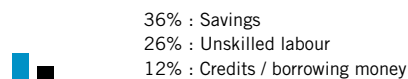


Livelihoods

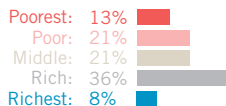
Households with at least 1 member employed: **39%**

Households with no source of income: **10%**

Predominant income sources:



Wealth Quintiles:



Education

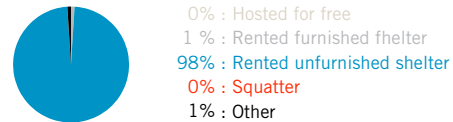
School aged girls attending school: **39%**

School aged boys attending school: **42%**

Shelter and NFI

Predominant shelter type: 100% apartment or house

Accommodation type:



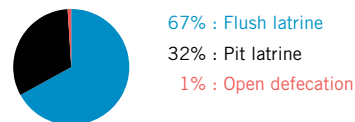
Average monthly rent for accommodation: **147 JOD**

Average monthly expenditure on gas: **21 JOD**

Water and Sanitation

Households with less than 35 litres of water per individual / day: **8%**

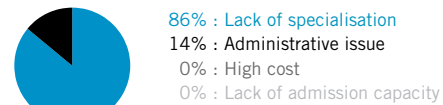
Sanitation facility type:



Health

Households with health service access challenges: **12%**

Predominant health service access challenge:



Vaccination rate:

Polio: **81%** of children aged 0-59 months
 Measles: **83%** of children aged 6-59 months

Protection

Households with at least 1 member with:

Physical disability: **13%**

Mental disability: **2%**



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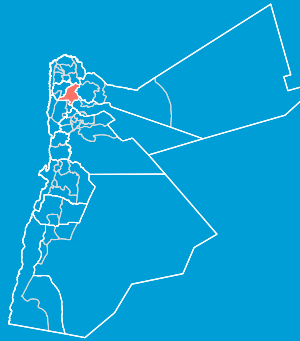
COMPREHENSIVE FOOD SECURITY MONITORING EXERCISE

January 2014

Syrian Refugees in Jordan

District profile: Qasabet Jerash

Governorate: **Jarash**
 Severity Food Insecurity rank: **40 /40**
 Syrian refugees unregistered in the household: **6%**



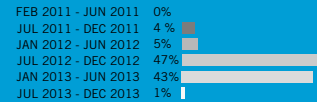
Priority Needs

91%: Support rent / improved shelter
 6%: Cooking fuel / gas / electricity
 1%: Clothes / shoes

Key Statistics

Average # individuals / household: **5**
 Average dependency ratio: **1.57**
 % of Female head of household: **33.1%**
 Education level of the household head:
 No Education: 19%
 Primary School: 64%
 Secondary School: 13%
 Post Secondary School: 4%

Time of arrival in JORDAN:

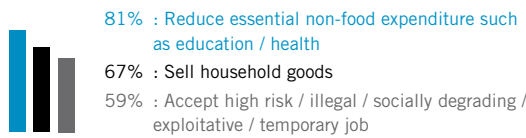


Information collected from 181 registered Syrian refugee households in Jordanian communities (January 2014)

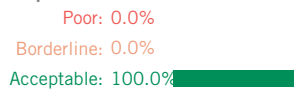
Food Security

Households receiving food assistance: **100%**

Predominant strategies used to meet basic needs:



Food Consumption Score:



Share of Food Expenditure by household:



Food Secure Score:

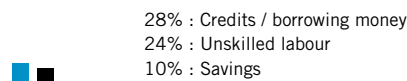


Livelihoods

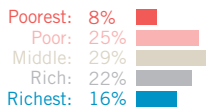
Households with at least 1 member employed: **58%**

Households with no source of income: **1%**

Predominant income sources:



Wealth Quintiles:



Education

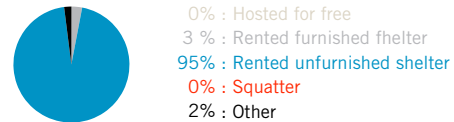
School aged girls attending school: **59%**

School aged boys attending school: **51%**

Shelter and NFI

Predominant shelter type: **97%** apartment or house

Accommodation type:



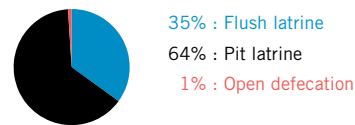
Average monthly rent for accommodation: **123 JOD**

Average monthly expenditure on gas: **17 JOD**

Water and Sanitation

Households with less than 35 litres of water per individual / day: **33%**

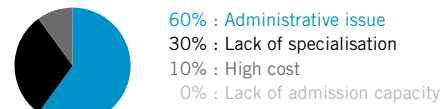
Sanitation facility type:



Health

Households with health service access challenges: **32%**

Predominant health service access challenge:



Vaccination rate:

Polio: **66%** of children aged 0-59months
 Measles: **72%** of children aged 6-59 months

Protection

Households with at least 1 member with:

Physical disability: **7%**

Mental disability: **3%**



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Key data by District, Governorate, Country and Al Za'atari Refugee Camp

Governorate	AJLOUN			AL AQABA		Country	CAMP
	Ajloun	Ajloun	Governorate	Al Aqaba	Governorate		
District	Qasabet Ajloun	Kofranja		Qasabet Al Aqaba		7089	Al Za'atari
Sample size	150	62	212	59	59		725
Household profile							
Average HH size	6.5	5.6	6.2	3.8	3.8	5	5.4
% of children under 16	25	27	25	24	24	24	26
% of adults above 60	4	2	3	2	2	3	3
Average time since arrived from Syria	10 to 11.9 months	10 to 11.9 months	10 to 11.9 months	More than a year	More than a year	10 to 11.9 months	10 to 11.9 months
% of Households members registered	70.6	86.7	74.8	92.4	92.4	86.4	97.4
% of Female head of household	35.3	29	33.5	28.8	28.8	33.4	34.3
% of head of household with no education	10	11.3	10.4	3.4	3.4	14.7	15.7
% of HH that attended primary school	80.7	74.2	78.8	64.4	64.4	63.8	71.9
% of HH that attended secondary school	6	11.3	7.5	28.8	28.8	14.5	7.3
% of HH that attended post secondary school	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	7.1	5.1
Household priorities							
Priority 1	Support rent shelter	Support rent shelter	Support rent shelter	Support rent shelter	Support rent shelter	Support rent shelter	More food
Priority 2	Cooking fuel gas electricity	Other HH assets	Cooking fuel gas electricity	Cooking fuel gas electricity	Cooking fuel gas electricity	Cooking fuel gas electricity	Cooking fuel gas electricity
Priority 3	Cooking fuel gas electricity	Cooking fuel gas electricity	Cooking fuel gas electricity	Medicines health	Medicines health	Other HH assets	Clothes shoes
WASH							
% of households with at least 35l of water a day	52.3	78	59.8	95.6	95.6	70.2	93.9
% of HH with Flush Latrines	97	95	97	76	76	72	44
% of HH with pit latrine	3.0	5	3	24.0	24	25	56
% of HH without latrine	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	2	0
% of Households receiving assistance	96	97	96	100	100	99	99
Coping strategies - 30 day							
Main coping strategy	Sell HH goods	Sell HH goods	Sell HH goods	Reduce essential non food expend	Reduce essential non food expend	Reduce essential non food expend	Sell HH goods
% main coping	73	76	74	61	61	61	79
Second coping	Reduce essential non food expend	Reduce essential non food expend	Reduce essential non food expend	High risk job	High risk job	Sell HH goods	Reduce essential non food expend
% second coping	69.0	66	68	24.0	24	60	66
Third coping strategy	High risk job	High risk job	High risk job	Sell HH goods	Sell HH goods	High risk job	High risk job
% third coping	59.0	65	60	5.0	5	45	34
Shelter							
% of households living in apartment or house	94.0	95	94	100.0	100	89	0
% of households renting unfurnished shelter	87	100	91	74	74	87	0
% of households renting furnished shelter	11.0	0	8	23.0	23	6	0
% of households with other type of accommodation	2.0	0	1	2.0	2	4	99
% of households squatting	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
% of households in shelter provided by humanitarian assistance	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	98
% of households hosted for free	0.0	0	0	1.0	1	2	1
Average rent rate (JOD)	132	112	126	167	167	153	0
Education							
% of boys attending school	56.0	53	55	58.0	58	50	35
% of girl attending school	51	70	56	79	79	55	46
Health							
% of children vaccinated against Polio	67.0	77	70	79.0	79	70	79
% of children vaccinated against Measles	70	76	72	79	79	69	78
% of households without difficulties to access to health care	37.0	39	38	14.0	14	27	1
% of households with access difficulties: cost	32	46	36	12	12	36	NA
% of households with access difficulties: overcrowding of the health center	12.0	4	10	12.0	12	11	NA
% of households with access difficulties: lack of specialisation	20	12	18	75	75	28	NA
% of households with access difficulties: lack of medicine	34.0	33	34	0.0	0	25	NA
% of households with access difficulties: other reason	2	4	2	0	0	1	NA
Disability rate	1.6	1.7	1.7	0.9	0.9	1.5	2
Temporarily disability rate	1.2	1.7	1.4	3.1	3.1	3.2	2.1
Percentage of employment	6.0	7.5	6.4	12.4	12.4	7.2	4.4
Income							
Main income	WFP food voucher	WFP food voucher	WFP food voucher	WFP food voucher	WFP food voucher	WFP food voucher	WFP food voucher
% main income	93	89	92	92	92	74	78
Second income	Credits borrowing money	Credits borrowing money	Credits borrowing money	Unskilled labour	Unskilled labour	Credits borrowing money	None
% second income	49	37	46	29	29	21	21
Third income	None	Credits borrowing money	None	37	37	None	None
% third income	49	52	45			53	51
Food security							
% of food secure households	47.3	25.8	41	71.2	71.2	52.2	12.4
% of vulnerable households to food insecurity	36.7	56.5	42.5	25.4	25.4	41.9	82.1
% of food insecure households	16.0	17.7	16.5	3.4	3.4	5.8	4.8
% of households with Poor FCS	6	6.5	6.1	0	0	1.6	1
% of households with Borderline FCS	20.0	14.5	18.4	8.5	8.5	8.7	4.6
% of households with Acceptable FCS	74	79	75.5	91.5	91.5	89.7	94.5
Wealth							
% of poorest households	22.7	17.7	21.2	15.3	15.3	20.1	21.9
% of households in the second wealth quintile	27.3	22.6	25.9	13.6	13.6	21	20
% of households in the third wealth quintile	18.0	30.6	21.7	25.4	25.4	18.8	19.9
% of households in the fourth wealth quintile	18	21	18.9	11.9	11.9	21.5	21.7
% of richest households	14.0	8.1	12.3	33.9	33.9	18.5	16.6
Average Dietary Diversity	6.5	6.4	6.4	7.1	7.1	6.9	7
Average Coping Strategy Index	16.0	16	16	15.0	15	18	10

Household Questionnaire used in the CFSME

 WFP Jordan		WFP Assistance of Syrian Refugees in Jordan Comprehensive Food Security Monitoring Exercise Questionnaire CFSME EMOP 200433 Syrian Refugee Crisis				CFSME Tool Version 2				
1. GENERAL INFORMATION										
1.1	Name of interviewer	1.2	Interview Date		1.3	Questionnaire code				
1.4	Governorate	1.5	District		1.6	Town/Village				
1.7	Name of Cooperating Partner		1.8	Urban = 1, Rural = 2, N.A = 3		□				
<p>First of all, inform and ask for households consent: We are monitoring the food security situation in Jordan. I would like to ask you some questions about your family. The interview usually takes 45 minutes to complete. Any information that you provide will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shown to other people. The outcome of this information is NOT IN ANY WAY linked to a food response from WFP; it is used strictly for monitoring of food security. This is voluntary and you can choose not to answer any or all of the questions if you want; however we hope that you will participate since your views are important. Do you have any questions? May I begin now? Note: • Before the interview, make sure you walk around the household to put answers into context. Ask for permission first, and look at their assets, food present in granary and kitchen, and general conditions of the household. In this way you will be better able to probe answers that don't seem to make sense. • Specific terms may need to be adjusted to ensure that interview partners understand the meaning (e.g. remittances) Definitions: • A household is defined as a group of people who routinely eat out of same pot and live on the same compound (or physical location). It is possible that they may live in different structures. Sharing the pot is the unifying factor for households. • Definition of HH head: is member of the family who manages the family resources and decisions (He/she is the final decision maker on most of the decision related to income allocation and major family activities).</p>										
2. INFORMATION ON THE HOUSEHOLD										
2.1	Name of Respondant									
2.3.1	What is the sex of the interviewee? 1 = Male 2 = Female	□	2.3.2	What is the age of the interviewee? (in years)	□□□□					
2.4.1	What is the sex of the registered head of household? 1 = Male 2 = Female	□	2.4.2	What is the age of the registered head of household? (in years)	□□□□					
2.5	What is the marital status of the registered head of household?	1 = Single 2 = Married 3 = Divorced / Separated 4 = Widowed			□					
2.6	What's the level of education completed by the head of the household: 0)None, 1)Primary, 2)Secondary, 3)Higher education			□						
2.7	When did the members of your household first arrive from Syria?	□	2.8	When did the members of your household last arrive from Syria?	□					
2.9	Type of WFP assistance that the HH currently benefits from; 1) in-kind food, 2) paper voucher, 3) electronic food card 4) cash, 6) in-kind voucher mix, 7) no assistance received, 8) other (specify)			2.10 For how long has your HH been receiving WFP assistance (GFD/vouchers/e-cards)? (in number of months) _____						
2.11	How many of your HH members are registered under UNHCR?	□	2.11	How many of your HH are NOT registered?	□					
2.12	Total HH members			□						
2.13	Demographic composition of HH members	1. Children 0 to 59 months	2. 5 to 15 years	3. 16 to 18 years	4. 19 to 24 years	5. 25 to 60 years	6. > 60 years	7. Total		
2.13.1	How many males ?	□	□	□	□	□	□	□□□□		
2.13.2	How many females ?	□	□	□	□	□	□	□□□□		
2.14	How many of the following are part of your HH?	1. Pregnant & Lactating women	2. Visual impairment	3. Hearing impairment	4. Other physical disability	5. Mental disability	6. Temporary injured	7. Chronically ill or serious medical conditions	8. Other people in need of support to do daily activities	9. Total
2.14.1	0 to 15 years old	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□□□□	
2.14.2	16 to 60 years old	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□□□□	
2.15	Is your household hosting refugees from Syria? 1=Yes, 0=No			□						
2.15	If your household is hosting refugees from Syria, how many refugees are you hosting?			□						
2.15	Does this number include any unaccompanied or separated minors? 1=Yes, 0=No			□						
2.15.1	If yes, how many?	Number of unaccompanied minors		□	2.15.2	Number of separated minors		□		
2.16	Currently, how many of your children do the following:	2.16.1 Between 5 to 12 and years			2.16.2 Between 13 to 18 years					
		1. Go to school	2. Are working outside home?		1. Go to school	2. Are working outside home?				
a.		How many males?	□	□	□	□				
b.	How many females?	□	□	□	□					
2.17	How many youths (16-24) in your household are engaged in any civic activity?	2.17.1 Males	□	2.17.2 Females	□					

3. LIVING CONDITIONS											
3.1	Type of housing of HH in host country; 1) Apartment, Villa or Independent House, 2) Collective shelter, 3) Separate Room, 4) Unfinished Shelter, Basement, Garage, Magasin, Warehouse or Worksite, 6) Transit centre, 7) Tent, 8) Tented settlement ≤ 10 tents, 9) Tented settlement >10 tents, 10) Homeless										
3.2	Type of occupancy: 1) Owned apartment/house 2) Furnished rental 3) Hosted (for free), 4) Unfurnished rental 5) Shelter provided through humanitarian assistance 6) Squatter (illegal occupation of someone else's house/land)										
3.3	Living space in m2 (Occupied by the HH)				3.4	Number of people sharing the living space					
3.5	Do you have a latrine/toilet of exclusive use for your household 1=Yes, 0=No				3.6	If the latrine/toilet is shared, are they shared with 20 or more people 1=Yes, 0=No					
3.7	What kind of latrine/toilet facility does your household use? 1) Improved latrine with cement slab / flush latrine 2) Traditional pit latrine/ without slab/ open pit 3) Open air (bush, stream) corner place in the compound										
3.8	Does your household have access to sufficient water for drinking, cooking, washing and toilet purposes? (at least 35 litres per person per day) 1=Yes 0=No										
3.9	Does the household have the following items? (in usable condition) 1=Yes 0=No										
1	Matresses		2	Beds		3	Winter Clothes		4	Blankets	
5	Refrigerator		6	Stove/Kitchen		7	Kitchen Utensils		8	Water heater	
9	Table/Chairs		10	Sofa set		11	Heating for house		12	Air conditioning	
13	Washing machine		14	TV		15	Computer		16	Motorcycle	
3.10	What are the Household's 3 main non-cash needs at this moment; in order of importance? (Use the codes below)					3.10.1 Most important	3.10.2 2nd in importance	3.10.3 3rd in importance			
	1) No unmet need	8) Psycho-social support	15) Vocational training								
	2) More food	9) Clothes/shoes	16) More security								
	3) Better quality food	10) Kitchen assets for cooking	17) Sanitation/sewage								
	4) Support for rent/improved shelter	11) Other household assets	18) Drinking Water								
	5) Cooking fuel,gas, electricity	12) Agricultural inputs	19) Baby food								
	6) Medicines/health	13) Transport	20) Youth activities								
	7) Education/books	14) Credit	21) Other (explain in comments)								
4. FOOD CONSUMPTION AND FOOD SOURCES											
4.1	Yesterday, how many meals were eaten by your family? (meals comparable to breakfast lunch, dinner)										
	Consider only meals consumed at home or in public kitchen but not in private restaurants or street food. DO NOT count food consumed in very small amounts; ie less than a teaspoon per person or consumed by only one member of HH.			4.2 CONSUMPTION PATTERN Over the last 7 days, how many days did you consume the following foods? (0 = Not eaten, 1 = 1 day, 2 = 2 days, 3 = 3 days, 4 = 4 days, 5 = 5 days, 6 = 6 days, 7 = Everyday)				4.3 FOOD SOURCES What was the main source of the food in the past 7 days? (0= Not consumed, 1 = Own production, 2 = Bought with cash, 3 = Bought on credit, 4 = Exchanged/borrowed, 5 = Received as gift, 6 =WFP food assistance, 7 = Non WFP official food assistance, 8= Hunting/gathering/fishing)			
	CEREALS (bread, pasta, wheat flour, bulghur)	4.2.1		4.3.1							
	WHITE TUBERS AND ROOTS (potato, sweet potato)	4.2.2		4.3.2							
	VEGETABLES, YELLOW TUBERS, LEAVES	4.2.3		4.3.3							
	FRUITS	4.2.4		4.3.4							
	MEAT (organ and flesh meat)	4.2.5		4.3.5							
	EGGS	4.2.6		4.3.6							
	FISH AND OTHER SEAFOOD	4.2.7		4.3.7							
	PULSES, NUTS AND SEEDS (beans, chickpeas, etc)	4.2.8		4.3.8							
	MILK AND DAIRY PRODUCTS	4.2.9		4.3.9							
	OIL AND FATS	4.2.10		4.3.10							
	SWEETS (Sugar, honey, jam, cakes, candy, etc)	4.2.11		4.3.11							
	SPICES AND CONDIMENTS	4.2.12		4.3.12							
5. MAIN INCOMES AND MAIN EXPENDITURES											
5.1	How many household members have worked/been employed in the last month?										
5.2	How many of these employments are regular, seasonal or temporary?					5.2.1. Regular	5.2.2. Seasonal	5.2.3. Temporary			
5.3	Including these employments, over the past month, what are the 3 main sources of cash/income to sustain your household? (Use the codes below)					5.3.1 Main source	5.3.2 2nd source	5.3.3 3rd source			
	1) No source of money	6) Remittances	10) Sale of assets								
	2) Skilled labour	7) Credits/borrowing money	11) Sale of food aid								
	3) Unskilled labour	8) Begging	12) Gifts from family, relatives								
	4) Informal/small commerce	9) Cash from Aid organizations.	13) WFP food voucher								
	5) Savings	14) Other (explain in comments)									

5.4	If your household has borrowed money/has debts, what is your total amount of debt up to now (select one of the following: 1) No debts, 2) 200 JD or less, 3) 200 to 500 JD, 4) more than 500 JD					<input type="checkbox"/>						
5.5	What is the estimated amount spent by the household during the last month for the following items (in JODs)											
	1. Food Expenditures	<input type="checkbox"/>	2. Rental of current residence	<input type="checkbox"/>	3. Gas (for cooking and heating)	<input type="checkbox"/>						
	4. Health related expenditures	<input type="checkbox"/>	5. Education related expenditures	<input type="checkbox"/>	6. Drinking water	<input type="checkbox"/>						
	7. Transport	<input type="checkbox"/>	8. Debt repayment	<input type="checkbox"/>	9. All other expenditures	<input type="checkbox"/>						
	10. Total expenditures in the past month					<input type="checkbox"/>						
5.6	Have you experienced problems in the past 6 months in accessing public hospitals/clinics? (Yes = 1, No = 0)					<input type="checkbox"/>						
5.7	If yes, please specify the kind of difficulty (tick the box of the most applicable only)		1. Finances (cost of transport, fee, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	2. Could not get an appointment due to overcrowding	<input type="checkbox"/>						
	3. Relevant medical services were not available (specialization not available, medication not available, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	4. Needed medicines or treatment not available	<input type="checkbox"/>	5. Other (please specify): _____							
6. HOUSEHOLD COPING STRATEGIES												
6.1	During the last 7 days, how many times (in days) did your household had to employ one of the following strategies to cope with a lack of food or money to buy it? 0 = Not applied, 1 = 1 day, 2 = 2 days, 3 = 3 days, 4 = 4 days, 5 = 5 days, 6 = 6 days, 7 = Everyday											
6.1.1	Rely on less preferred and less expensive food (ie cheaper lower quality food)					<input type="checkbox"/>						
6.1.2	Borrow food or relied on help from relative(s) or friend(s)					<input type="checkbox"/>						
6.1.3	Reduce number of meals eaten in a day					<input type="checkbox"/>						
6.1.4	Limit portion size at mealtime (different from above: ie less food per meal)					<input type="checkbox"/>						
6.1.5	Restrict consumption by adults in order for small children to eat					<input type="checkbox"/>						
6.2	In the past 30 days, has your household applied any of the below strategies to meet basic food needs? 0 = No, 1 = Yes, 2 = No, because I have exhausted this strategy already and cannot do it anymore											
6.2.1	Spent savings					<input type="checkbox"/>						
6.2.2	Bought food on credit or borrowed money to purchase food					<input type="checkbox"/>						
6.2.3	Reduced essential non food expenditures such as education/health					<input type="checkbox"/>						
6.2.4	Sell household goods (jewelry, phone, furniture, electrodomeotics, bicycle etc)					<input type="checkbox"/>						
6.2.5	Sell productive assets or means of transport (sewing machine, wheel barrow, bicycle, car, motorbike)					<input type="checkbox"/>						
6.2.6	Since arriving in Jordan, have you accepted high risk, illegal, socially degrading or exploitative temporary jobs (describe in comments if revealed)					<input type="checkbox"/>						
6.2.7	Sent adult household members to beg					<input type="checkbox"/>						
6.2.8	Sent children household members to beg (under 18)					<input type="checkbox"/>						
7. CHILD NUTRITION												
7.1	If you have children from 6 to 23 months, please answer following questions											
	7.1.1 Age of child in months	7.1.2 Sex (1=boy, 2=girl)	7.1.3 Did the child receive breast-milk yesterday during the day or at night? (0=no, 1=yes)	7.1.4 How many times did the child eat solid food, semi-solid food or soft foods yesterday during the day or at night? (exclude breast milk)	7.1.5 How many times did the child drink milk yesterday (exclude breast milk)?	7.1.6 Did the child consume any fortified foods designed for infants and young children that contain iron (or foods fortified in the home with a micro-nutrient powder (0=no, 1=yes) only if relevant)?						
a.	Child 1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>						
b.	Child 2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>						
c.	Child 3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>						
d.	Child 4	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>						
7.2	Yesterday, during the day or night, did the child eat or drink any of the following food items? (Yes = 1, No = 0)											
	7.2.1 grains, roots and tubers	7.2.2 Pulses and nuts	7.2.3 dairy products (milk, yogurt, cheese)	7.2.4 flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats)	7.2.5 eggs	7.2.6 vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables (including yellow roots and tubers)	7.2.7 other fruits and vegetables					
a.	Child 1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					
b.	Child 2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					
c.	Child 3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					
d.	Child 4	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					
7.3	How many children in the household received measles/polio vaccinations?											
Gender	Age of Child	1. Measles	2. Polio	Age of Child	3. Measles	4. Polio	Age of Child	5. Measles	6. Polio	Age of Child	7. Measles	8. Polio
a. Male	0-23mth	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	24-59mth	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	5-12yrs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	13-18yrs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Female	0-23mth	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	24-59mth	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	5-12yrs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	13-18yrs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

8. PROTECTION (INFORMATION)						
8.1	Are you aware of the following (1=Yes 0=No):		8.1.1 UNHCR Health Services / Emergency Health Services			<input type="checkbox"/>
8.1.2	UNHCR Help Desks	<input type="checkbox"/>	8.1.3 UNHCR Info line	<input type="checkbox"/>	8.1.4 WFP Info Line	<input type="checkbox"/>
8.2	What are your primary sources of information for refugee services (select top three in ranked order)?				8.2.1 Main Source	<input type="checkbox"/>
			8.2.2 Second Source	<input type="checkbox"/>	8.2.3 Third Source	<input type="checkbox"/>
	1) Relatives	2) Friends / Acquaintances	3) Local CBOs / Local Leaders	4) Local Authorities	5) UNHCR	
	6) International Organization (non-UNHCR)	7) Newspaper	8) Radio	9) TV		
8.3	Are there any separated or unaccompanied minors in the household?					Yes / No
8.3.1	Number of separated minors		Number of unaccompanied minors			
9. QUALITATIVE, EXPLANATORY & CONTEXTUAL COMMENTS						
9.1	What is the interviewers appreciation on the overall level of vulnerability of this household? 1) Very vulnerable, 2) Vulnerable, 3) Somewhat vulnerable, 4) Not vulnerable					<input type="checkbox"/>
9.2	What are the top three priority needs of the household?					
9.3	If the family has reported irregularities or safety/protection issues, please provide further details. Otherwise provide any other contextual information that relates to some of the less typical or incoherent answers provided by the respondent PROVIDE INFORMANT WITH OPPORTUNITY TO ASK QUESTIONS AND/OR MAKE SUGGESTIONS					
9.4	If we had any further questions could we contact you? (Yes=1, No=0)		<input type="checkbox"/>	9.5	If yes provide telephone number	
				<input type="text"/>		