



COMPREHENSIVE FOOD SECURITY MONITORING EXERCISE (CFSME)

SYRIAN REFUGEES IN JORDAN



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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

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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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).

ÉBased on January 2014 UNHCR Refugee population figures

Marka 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 Sore (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.

Figures as of June 2014. WFP and UNHCR (October 2013) Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) Report of Syrian Refugees in Jordan

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.

[°] Publid. PunhCR, 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: Mafrag, Zarga, Jarash, Ajloun, Irbid,

• Central region: Amman, Balqa, Madaba, Karak, Tafilah, Ma'an,

• South region: Agaba

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.

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

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

JORDAN - Food Security Monitoring Exercise

Assessement Sampling

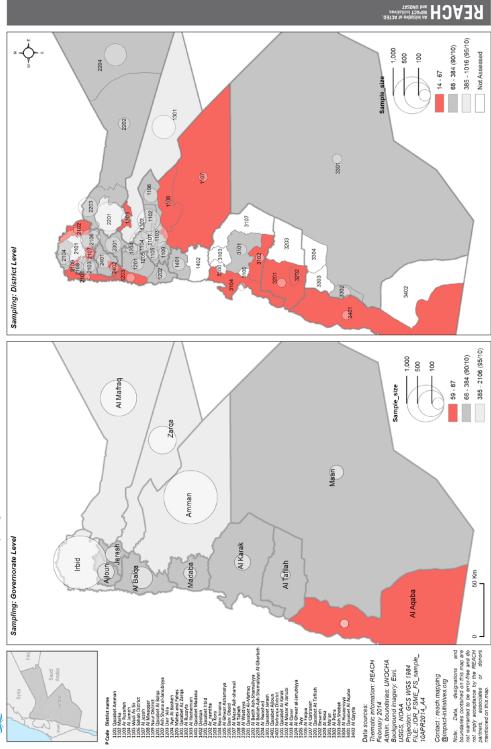




Table 1: Registered Refugee Population by Governorate at the time of the Exercise and the Sample Size per District

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	0.670	Qasabet Ajloun	8112	1622	150
Ajiouri	9,678	Kufranja	1556	311	62
		Al Jamiah	19,830	3966	345
		Al Jiza	2258	452	61
		Al Quaymeh			232
Amman	127,756	Sahab t	8762	1752	173
7 tillilan	127,730	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
		Qasabet Al Balqa	4807	961	110
Al Balga	14 005	Ash Shuna al-Janubiyya and Mahis Wa Al Fuhays	2215	443	74
-Ai Baiqa	14,095	'Ayn Al Basheh	5664	1133	104
		Dair 'Alla	1409	282	59
		Al Ghwar Ashamalya	619	124	28
		Al Kora	4971	994	109
		Al Mazar Ash-shamali	4093	819	62
Irbid	125,187	Ar Ramtha	28630	5726	356
II Did	123,107	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 Mazar Al Janubi	2495	499	58
Al Karak	8,107	Al Aghwar Al Janoobiyah and Al Qasr	1404	281	52
		Al Karak	3512	702	80
		Al Badiah Ash-Shamaliyya Al Gharbeh	15,963	3193	268
Al Mafraq	57,545	Al Badih 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
Madaba	7.407	Ma'an Qasabet Madaba	3851	770	68
Madaba	7,107	and Theeban	7107	1421	117
		Al Hashemieh	4766	953	67
Zarqa	42,838	Qasabet Al Zarqa	29,908	59812	385
		Rusaifeh	8163	1633	344
Al Za'atri Refugee Camp	81,238 ¹⁷	n/svrianrefugees/country.php?id=107		16,247	725

¹⁴UNHCR Jordan (December 2013). http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/country.php?id=107 ¹³Tbid 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.

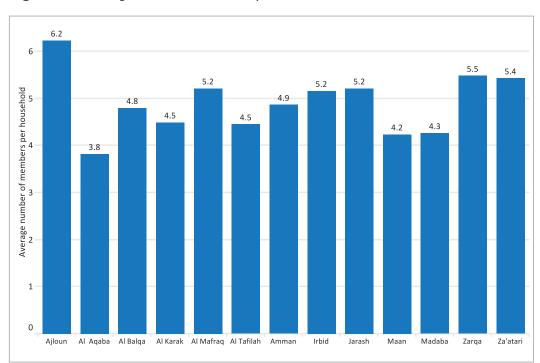


Figure 1: Average Household Size by Governorate

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.

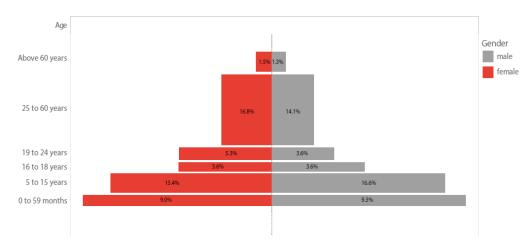


Figure 2: Population Pyramid to Show Population by Age and Sex

Bar areas represent the percentage of the population in the age brackets.

Heads of Household

Exactly one third of households were female headed and the proportion of female headed households was the highest in Al Mafrag 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.

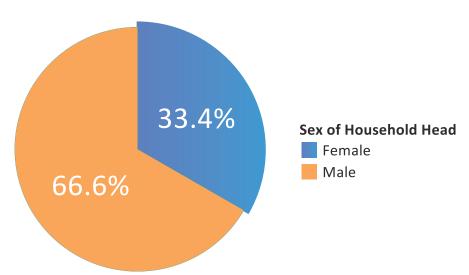


Figure 3: Sex of Head of Household

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. Zarga and Agaba Governorates had the greatest proportion of heads of households who had achieved secondary education level with 26 percent and 29 percent respectively. Al Balga had the highest percentage of heads of households who had no level of education at 26.2 percent followed by Al Mafrag at 24 percent. Those with a post-secondary education were more likely to live in Irbid or Amman than any other governorate.

Educational Level of Household Head Post-secondary Secondary Primary None Governorate 78.8% Ajloun 64.4% Al Aqaba 49.6% Al Balga 64.2% Al Karak 62.0% Al Mafraq Al Tafilah 72.6% Amman 67.5% 61.3% Irbid 63.0% Jarash 77.2% Maan Madaba 59.6% 0% 10% 20% 50% 60% 70% 80% 90% 100% Percentage of households by educational level of household head

Figure 4: Level of Education of Head of Household

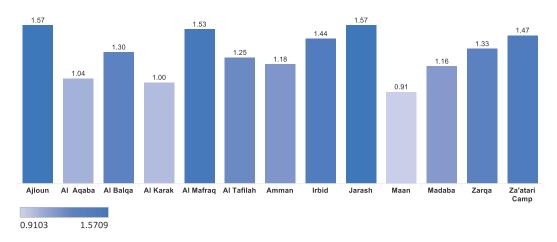
Dependency Ratio

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 Mafrag (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 Agaba (1.04).

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

Figure 5: Average Dependency Ratio

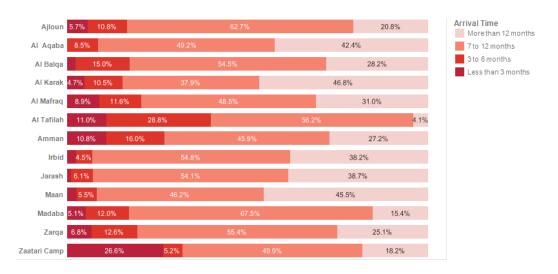


2.1.2 Arrival in Jordan

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 Agaba, Al Balga, 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 Ailoun 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 Mafraq 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.

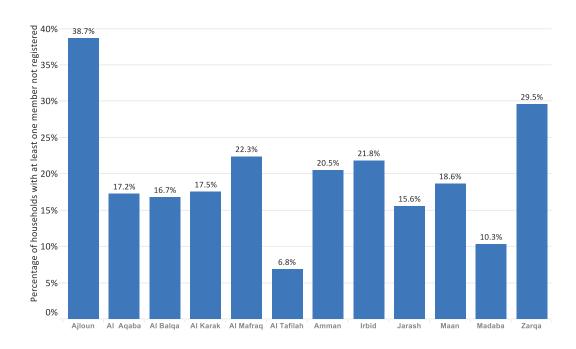


Figure 7: Percent of Households with at least one member not registered

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 Agaba with 30.5 percent and Al Mafrag 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.

Percentage of households with chronically ill member(s) 30% 30% 0% 0% 47.0% 31.6% 30.5% 28.2% 26.9% 26.8% 25.9% 24.0% 22.5% 22.6% 22.2% 19.2% 16.2% Al Balqa Al Karak Al Mafraq Al Tafilah Amman Irbid Maan

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.

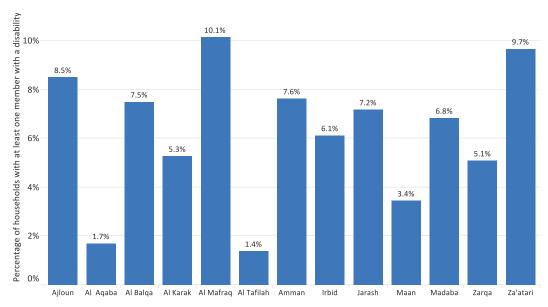


Figure 9: Households Reporting at Least One Individual with a Disability

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			% households	% households with a physical,	% households	%
	% Male	%female	Ave. HH size	caring for unaccomp- anied minors	mental, visual or audio disability	pregnant or lactating women	household with chronic illness
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

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, hearig impairment, visual impairment		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.

Received Breast milk Did not receive breast milk Received breast milk Age of infant 6 - 11 months 12 - 17 months 18 - 23 months 0% 10% 20% 30% 60% 70% 80% 90% 100% 40% 50%

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

Complementary Feeding

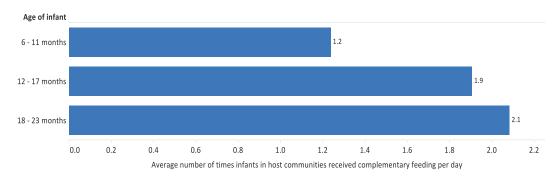
Complementary feeding is the transition from exclusive breastfeeding to family food and typically spans the period from 6 months old to 18-24 months old before infants are weaned entirely off breast milk.

Percentage of infants in host communities who received 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 quidelines 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

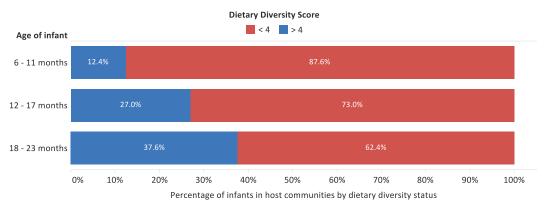


Complementary feeding should also consist of a variety of foods to cover the nutritional needs of the growing child. According to WHO guidelines, children aged 6 to 23 months are considered to have adequate dietary diversity when four of the seven food groups (grains/roots, pulses/nuts, dairy, meats, 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). ¹⁹On 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

¹⁹X2 (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 Balga 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 Agaba (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 Balga 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.

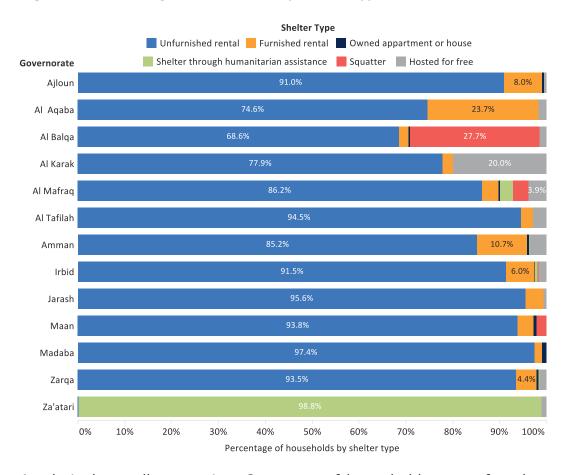


Figure 13: Percentage of Households by Shelter Type

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 Balga 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 Balga, Ajloun and Al Zarga Governorates with

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

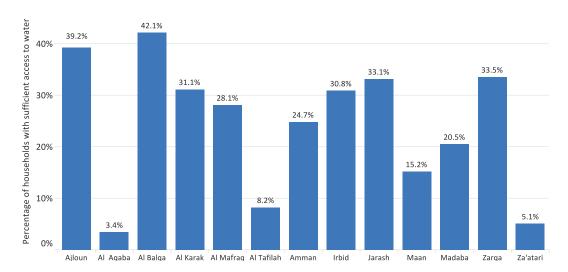


Figure 14: Percentage of Households without Sufficient Access to Water

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.

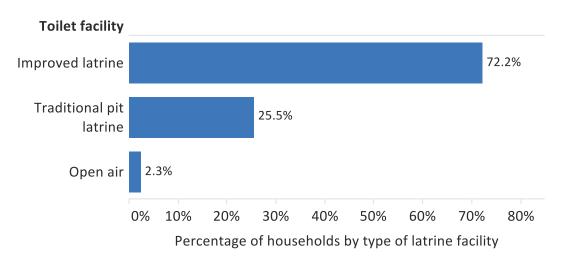
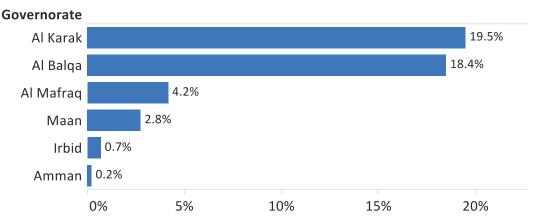


Figure 15: Percentage of Households by Type of Latrine Facility

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

Figure 16: Percentage of Households by Use of Open Defecation



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 Balga Governorate, where nearly 17 percent of households shared a single latrine with more than twenty other individuals.

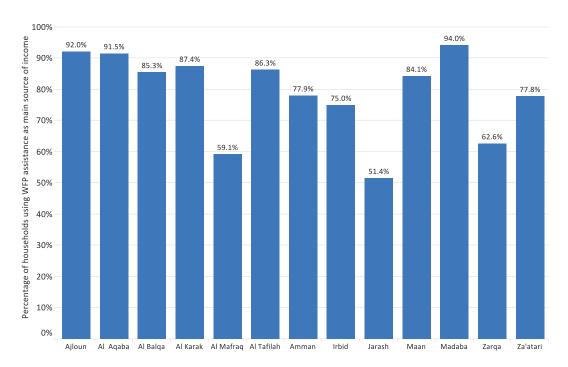
2.2 FINANCIAL CAPITAL

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 Zarga, 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 Mafrag.

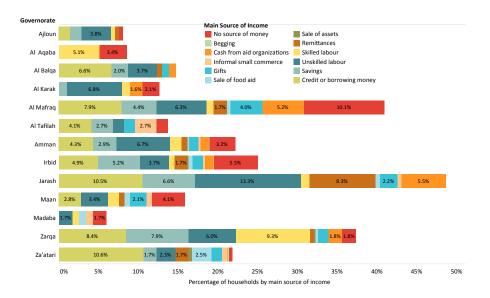
Household were also asked about their second source of income. Across the twelve governorates, the most cited sources were borrowing money, no source of money and WFP food voucher with 20.8 percent, 20.4 percent and 14.3 percent of household respectively. In total, 88.4 percent of Syrian refugees cited 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 Agaba 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 Mafrag (59 percent) and Zarga (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)

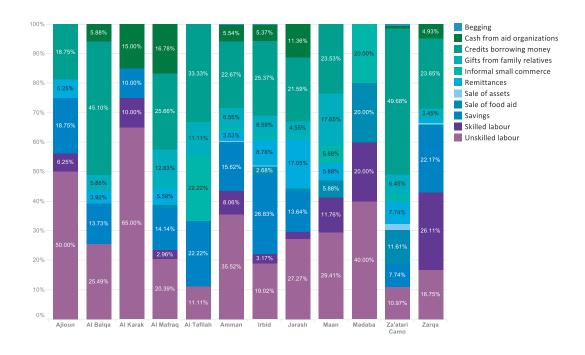
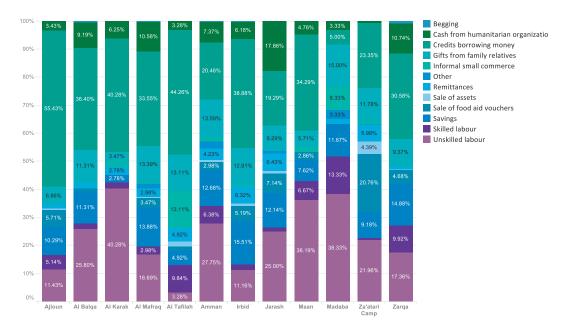
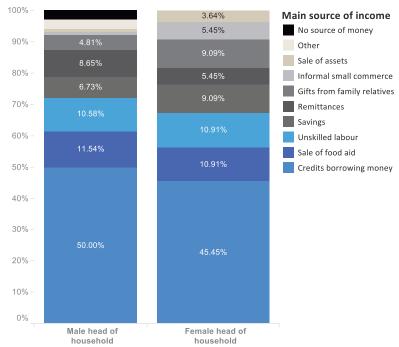


Figure 20: Percentage of Households by Second Source of Income (excluding WFP voucher)



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.

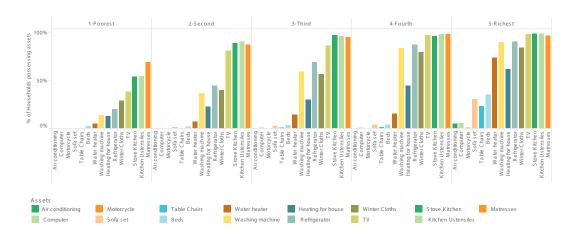
Table 5: Household Assets Included in the Asset Based Wealth Index

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 Mafrag with 29.7 percent and Al Balga with 24.2 percent. The governorates with the highest proportion of households in the richest wealth quintile were Al Karak (41.1 percent), Al Agaba (33.9 percent) and Amman (24.5 percent).

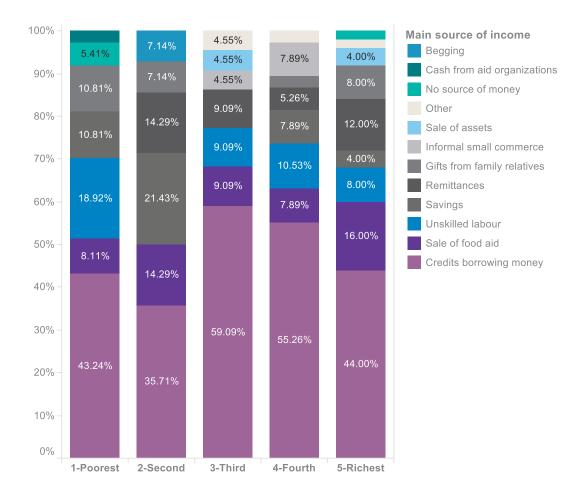
Figure 22 shows the assets held by households in each wealth quintile. For example, of the households in the poorest wealth quintile, the majority of households, more than 50 percent, possessed at least one mattress and kitchen stove but none possessed air conditioning, a sofa set or table and chairs. 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.

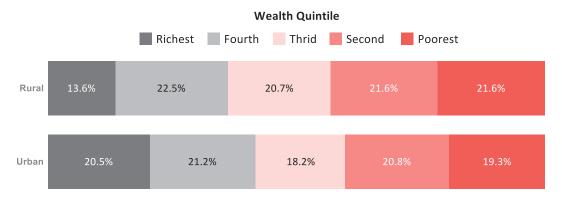
The table below shows the second source of income by governorate, which could give an indication of the likely main source of income if the WFP food voucher was not available. The second main source of income in host communities was credits or borrowing money, followed by unskilled labour and 'no source 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	AI Aqaba	Al Balqa	Al Karak	Al Mafraq	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 Agaba 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.

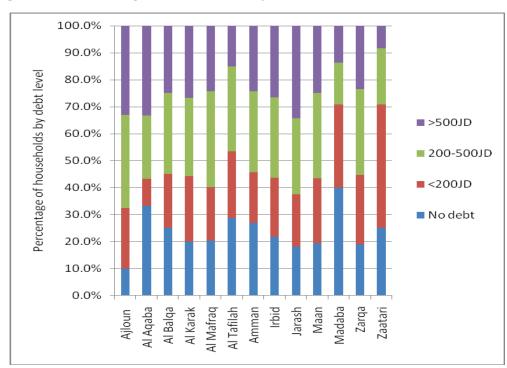


Figure 25: Percentage of Households by Debt Level

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

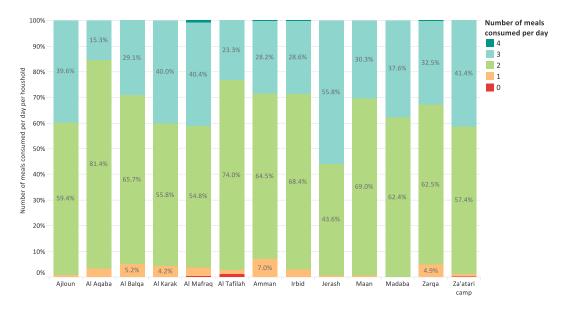
Households are profiled according to their overall food consumption score and are described as having poor, borderline, or acceptable food consumption. In Jordan, results indicated a high consumption of sugar and oil (6-7 times per week). As a result, higher thresholds were used to define the food consumption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

Food Consumption Score Borderline Poor 30% Percentage of households by food consumption class 12.0% 10.0% 0.7% 19.0% 18.8% 1.1% 0.5% 1.0% 11.4% 0.4% 5% 9.6% 9.5% 9.0% 8.5% 6.8% 4.6% 4 2% 0% Al Agaba Al Balga Al Karak Al Mafrag Al Tafilah Irbid Maan Madaba Zarqa Za'atari

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.

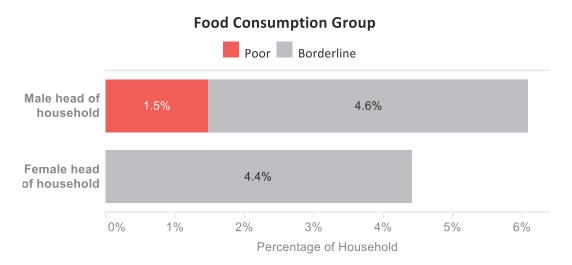
The poor food consumption group also tended to consume cereals every day, but had less access to sugar and oil compared to the borderline food consumption group, averaging four days per week. The consumption of all other food groups, especially those of nutritional importance, was negligible. This diet 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



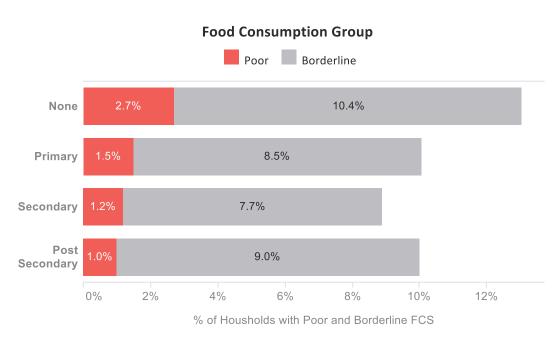
The sex of household heads did not have a significant effect on the FCS for Syrian refugees residing in Za'atri camp²⁴.

²⁴X2 (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. 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



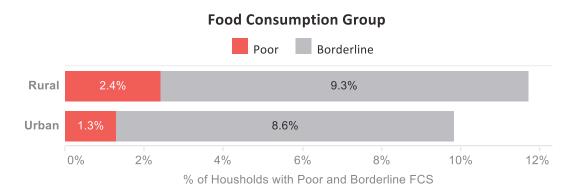
In contrast, the educational level of household heads did not have a significant effect on the FCS for Syrian refugees residing in Za'atri camp²⁶. The lack of a statistically significant relationship between the educational level of household heads and the food consumption score in the camp could be 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.

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

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

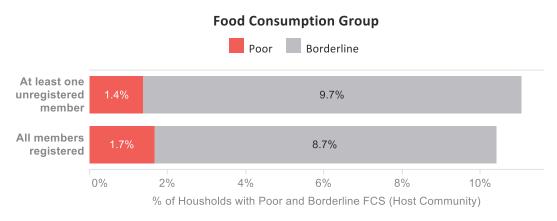


Food Consumption Score and Registration Status of Refugee Households

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.

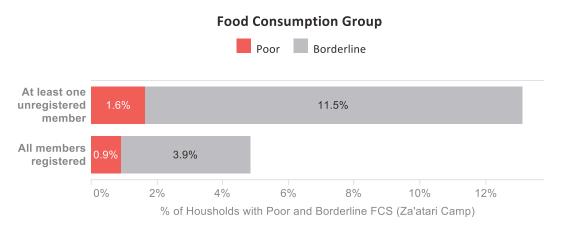
In Al Za'atri camp, 91 percent of the surveyed households had all of their members registered with UNHCR. Among the 9 percent of households that had at least one unregistered member, the number of unregistered members varied between one and nine per household. Unlike the refugee population residing in 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



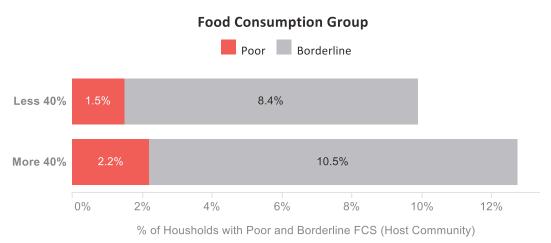
Food Consumption Score and Food Expenditures

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



30X2 (2, N=7067) = 10.55, p < .05

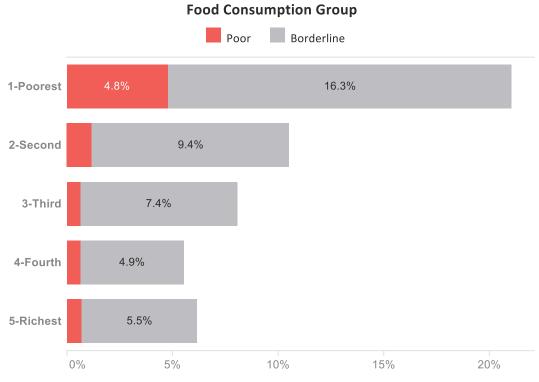
In contrast, the food consumption of households in Al Za'atri camp did not correlate with the percentage of expenditure spent on food in the preceding month.31

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



% of Housholds with Poor and Borderline FCS (Host Community)

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 Balga. 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 Agaba and Al Balga, and 18 percent indicated they purchased these commodities through the WFP vouchers, ranging between 3 percent in Al Balga 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 Zarga 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 Zarga. 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 Balga 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 Balga. In addition, 5 percent of households reported the purchase of pulses with cash, ranging between 1 percent in Balga 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, Zarga with 89.5 percent and Al Balga 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.

³⁴X2 (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:

CSI score = Frequency³⁵x 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.

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

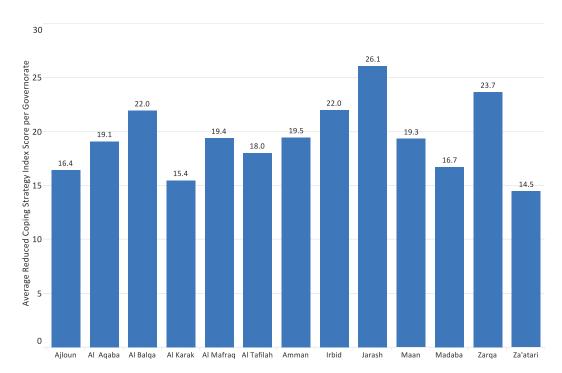


Figure 36: Reduce Coping Strategies Scores

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 Agaba Governorate (35.6 percent), followed by Maan (35.2 percent) and then Irbid (34.9 percent). Jerash had the highest CSI followed by Zarga, Balga 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

 $^{^{36}}$ X2 (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
 39 Livelihoods 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 Agaba (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 highrisk, 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 Zarga (39.1 percent) and least by households residing in Al Agaba (0 percent). The coping strategy of selling productive assets and means of transport was utilized most by households residing in Al Balga (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 Agaba 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 livelihoodbased 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

	Fo	od expenditure sha	re	
FCS	< 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

 $^{^{}m 40}$ UNHCR (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 Balga Governorate (11.8 percent).

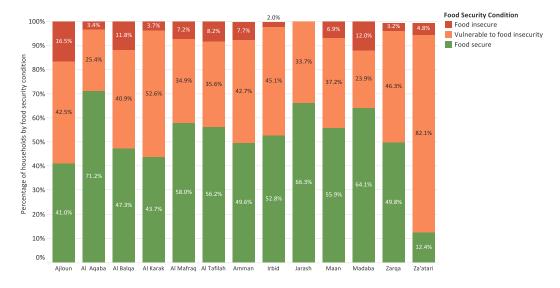
District-level information about the food security status of household is presented below, which shows variations within the governorates and enables further understanding of the geographical location of households that are food insecure and vulnerable to food insecurity.

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 Balga Governorate
- Kofranja (17.1 percent) in Ajloun Governorate
- Qasabet Ajloun (16.0 percent) Ajloun Governorate
- Qasabet Balga (14.5 percent) in Al Balga Governorate

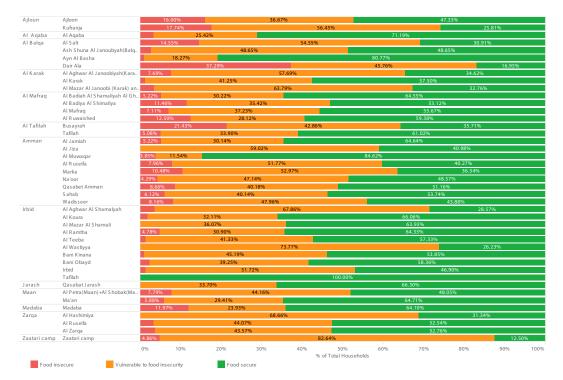
Figure 37: Percentage of Households by Food Security Condition



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 Balga 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:

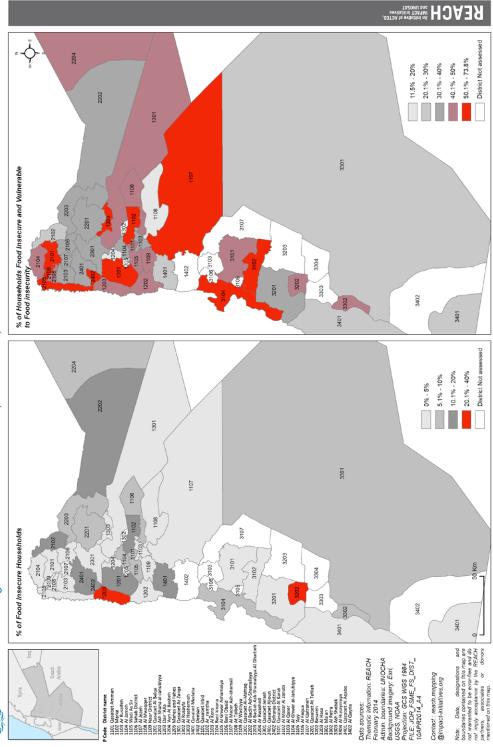
- Mwagger (84.6 percent) Amman Governorate
- Ayn Al Balga (80.8 percent) Al Balga Governorate
- Al Aqaba (71.2 percent) Al Aqaba Governorate
- Qasabet Jarash (66.3 percent) Jarash Governorate
- Al Mazar Al Shamali (62.9 percent) Irbid Governorate

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



⁴¹X2 (129, N=7089) = 689.20, p < .001

JORDAN - Food Security Monitoring Exercise Percentage of Food Insecure Households (District Level)



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.

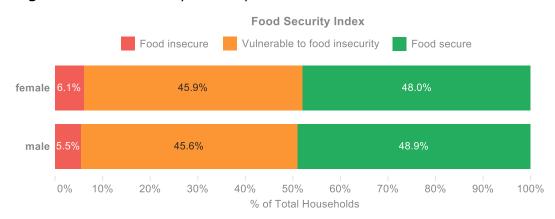


Figure 39: Food Security Index by Sex of Head of Household

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. 43Food 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.

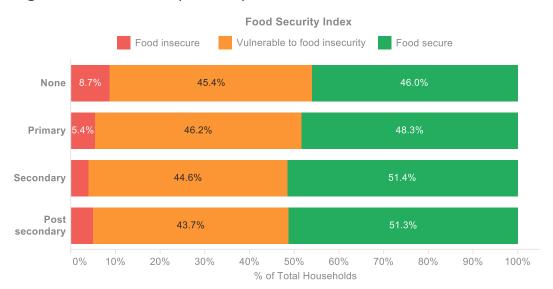


Figure 40: Food Security Index by Educational Level of the Head of Household

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.

 $^{^{43}}$ X2 (9, N=7089) = 35.04, p < .001 44 World Bank 2011. http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.DPND

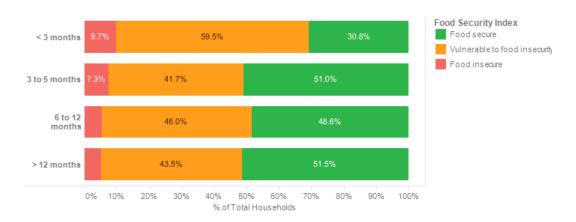
Table 17: Food Security Index by Dependency Ratio

	Depend	ency Ratio Cate	egory	
	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.

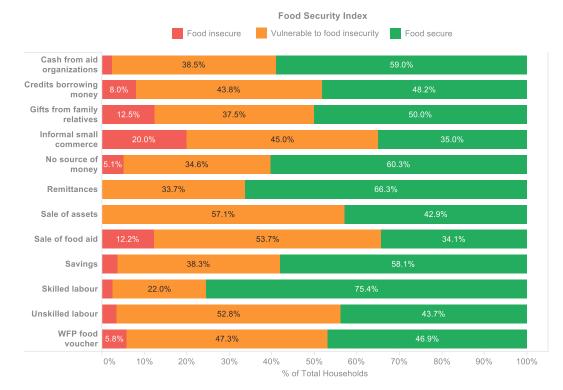


Figure 42: Food Security Index by Main Income Source

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).

⁴⁵X2 (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.

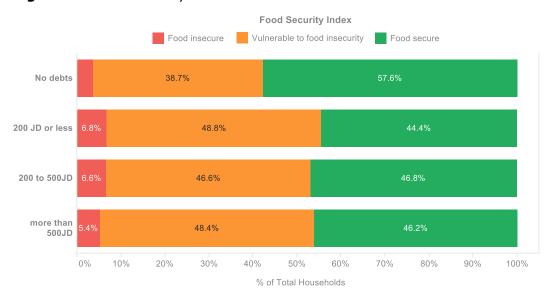


Figure 43: Food Security Index and Household Debt

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.

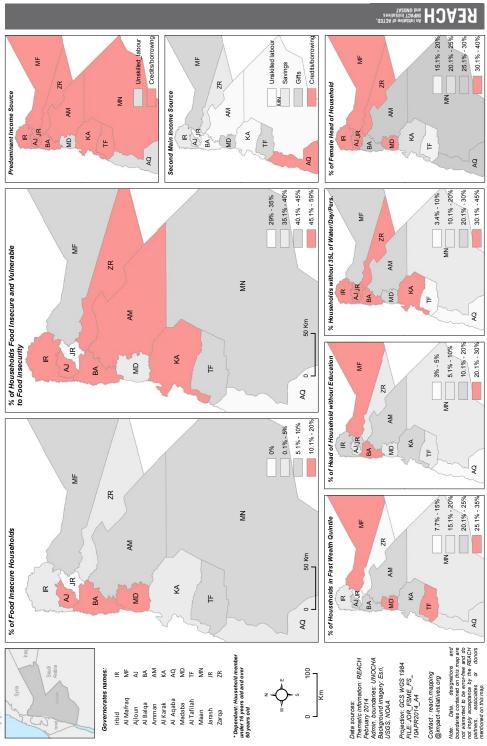
⁴⁶X2 (3, N=7089) = 33.95, p < .001



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Food Security and Underlying factors



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 Ailoun, Madaba, Al Tafilah and Al Balga, 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 Balga Governorate, Kofranja (17.1 percent) and Qasabet Ajloun (16 percent) in Ajloun Governorate, Qasabet Madaba (12 percent) in Madaba Governorate and Oasabet Balga (14.5 percent) in Al Balga 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 Oasabet 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 Janubiyyah & 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 in security 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.

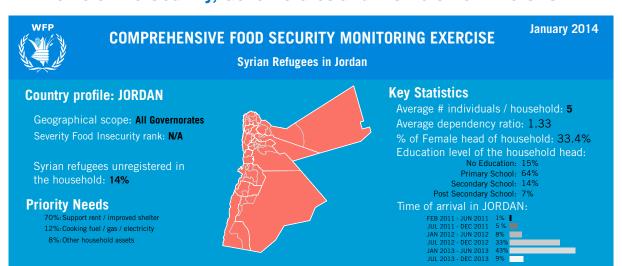
In Za'atri camp, given more than 87 percent are vulnerable to food insecurity or food insecure, continued discussions are needed to determine whether targeting is appropriate in the camp settings.

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



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

Food Security

Households receiving food assistance: 99%

Predominant strategies used to meet basic needs:

61%: Reduce essential non-food expenditure such as education / health



60% : Sell household goods

45%: Accept high risk / illegal / socially degrading / exploitative / temporary job

Food Consumption Score:



Share of Food Expenditure by household: Less than 40%: 85%

40% or more: 15% Food Secure Score: Food insecure: 5.8% Vulnerable: 41.9% ■ Food secure: 52.3%

Livelihoods

Households with at least 1 member employed: 32% Households with no source of income: 20 %

14% : Savings

Predominant income sources:

34% : Credits / borrowing money 19% : Unskilled labour



Wealth Quintiles:

Poorest: 20% Rich. Richest: 19%

Education

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

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



87%: Rented unfurnished shelter

1%: Squatter 4% : Other

Average monthly rent for accommodation: 153 JOD

Average monthly expenditure on gas: 18 JOD

T Water and Sanitation

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

Sanitation facility type:



72% : Flush latrine

25% : Pit latrine

3% : Open defecation

🏶 Health

Households with health service access challenges: 27%

Predominant health service access challenge:



36%: High cost

28%: Lack of specialisation 25% : Administrative issue

Vaccination rate:

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

Protection 1

Households with at least 1 member with: Physical disability: 7% Mental disability: 3%





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 2%: Other household assets

Key Statistics

Average # individuals / household: 6 Average dependency ratio: 1.57 % of Female head of household: 33.5%

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:

74% : Sell household goods

68%: Reduce essential non-food expenditure such as education / health

60%: Accept high risk / illegal / socially degrading / exploitative / temporary job

Food Consumption Score:

Poor: 6.1% Borderline: 18.4% Acceptable: 75.5% |

Share of Food Expenditure by household:

Less than 40%: 75% 40% or more: 25% Food Secure Score:

Food insecure: 16.5% Vulnerable: 42.5% Food secure: 41.0%

Households with no source of income: 14 %

14% : Savings

14%: Unskilled labour

Households with at least 1 member employed: 33%

49%: Credits / borrowing money

Shelter and NFI

Predominant shelter type: 94% apartment or house

Accommodation type:

8 % : Rented furnished fhelter

91% : Rented unfurnished shelter 0% : Squatter 1%: Other

Average monthly rent for accommodation: 126 JOD Average monthly expenditure on gas: 20 JOD

Twater and Sanitation

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

Sanitation facility type:



96% : Flush latrine 3% : Pit latrine 1% : Open defecation

🏶 Health

Households with health service access challenges: 38%

Predominant health service access challenge:



36% : High cost

34% : Administrative issue 18%: Lack of specialisation 12%: Lack of admission capacity

Vaccination rate:

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

Wealth Quintiles:

Poorest: 21% Rich: Richest: 12%

Predominant income sources:

Education

Livelihoods

School aged girls attending school: 56% School aged boys attending school: 55%

Protection

Households with at least 1 member with: Physical disability: 9% Mental disability: 1%





January 2014

Syrian Refugees in Jordan

Governorate profile: Madaba

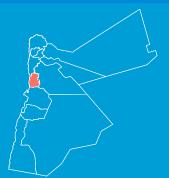
Governorate: Madaba

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:

38% : Sell household goods

27%: Reduce essential non-food expenditure such as education / health

ı.

15%: Accept high risk / illegal / socially degrading / exploitative / temporary job

Food Consumption Score:

Poor: 10.3% ■
Borderline: 18.8% ■

Acceptable: 70.9%

Share of Food Expenditure by household:

Less than 40%: 91% 40% or more: 9%

Food Secure Score:

Livelihoods

Food insecure: 12.0% Vulnerable: 23.9%

Households with at least 1 member employed: 39%

28%: Unskilled labour

22% : Gifts from family relatives 16% : Credits / borrowing money

Households with no source of income: 46 %

Food secure: 64.1%

Predominant income sources:

Poorest: 35% I

⋒ Shelter and NFI

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

1 % : Rented furnished fhelter 97% : Rented unfurnished shelter 0% : Squatter

0% : Squatter 2% : Other

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:



76% : Flush latrine 23% : Pit latrine 1% : Open defecation

***** Health

Households with health service access challenges: 9%

Predominant health service access challenge:



50% : Administrative issue

40% : High cost

10% : Lack of specialisation 0% : Lack of admission capacit

Vaccination rate:

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

Middle: 11% Rich: 17% Richest: 16%

Wealth Quintiles:

Education
School aged girls attending school: 57%
School aged boys attending school: 55%

₩ Protection

Households with at least 1 member with:
Physical disability: 7%
Mental disability: 3%





Syrian Refugees in Jordan

Governorate profile: Al Balga

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:

74% : Sell household goods



64%: Reduce essential non-food expenditure such as education / health

48% : Accept high risk / illegal / socially degrading / exploitative / temporary job

Food Consumption Score:

Poor: 0.0%

Borderline: 19.0%

Acceptable: 81.0%

Share of Food Expenditure by household:

Less than 40%: 81%

40% or more: 19%

Food Secure Score: Food insecure: 11.8% ■

Vulnerable: 40.9%

Food secure: 47.3%

Households with at least 1 member employed: 55%

28% : Unskilled labour 12% : Savings

38%: Credits / borrowing money

Households with no source of income: 10 %

Shelter and NFI

Predominant shelter type: 68% apartment or house

Accommodation type:



68%: Rented unfurnished shelter 27% : Squatter

2% : Other

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:



63% : Flush latrine 18% : Pit latrine 19% : Open defecation

Health

Households with health service access challenges: 45%

Predominant health service access challenge:



42% : High cost 30% : Administrative issue 25%: Lack of specialisation

Vaccination rate:

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

Poorest: 24% I

Wealth Quintiles:

Predominant income sources:

Rich: Richest: 12%

Education

Livelihoods

School aged girls attending school: 38% School aged boys attending school: 40%

Protection 1

Households with at least 1 member with: Physical disability: 8% Mental disability: 3%





Syrian Refugees in Jordan

Governorate profile: Al Tafilah

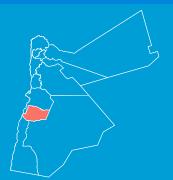
Governorate: Al Tafilah

Severity Food Insecurity rank: 4/12

Syrian refugees unregistered in the household: 3%

Priority Needs

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)



Households receiving food assistance: 99%

Predominant strategies used to meet basic needs:

52%: Reduce essential non-food expenditure such as education / health



44% : Sell household goods

33% : Accept high risk / illegal / socially degrading / exploitative / temporary job

Food Consumption Score:

Poor: 1.4% Borderline: 9.6% Acceptable: 89.0%

Households with at least 1 member employed: 37%

42%: Credits / borrowing money

18% : Gifts from family relatives 11%: Informal small commerce

Households with no source of income: 8 %

Predominant income sources:

Share of Food Expenditure by household:

Less than 40%: 58% 40% or more: 42% Food Secure Score: Food insecure: 8.2% Vulnerable: 35.6% Food secure: 56.2%

Shelter and NFI

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



94%: Rented unfurnished shelter 0% : Squatter

2% : Other

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:



43% : Flush latrine 56% : Pit latrine 1% : Open defecation

Health

Households with health service access challenges: 12%

Predominant health service access challenge:



44% : High cost 44%: Lack of specialisation

11%: Administrative issue



Poorest: 32% Rich: Richest: 4%

Vaccination rate:

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

Education

Livelihoods

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

Protection 1

Households with at least 1 member with: Physical disability: 1% Mental disability: 3%





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:

54%: Reduce essential non-food expenditure such as education / health

53% : Sell household goods

38% : Accept high risk / illegal / socially degrading / exploitative / temporary job

Food Consumption Score:

Poor: 2.2% Borderline: 11.4% ■ Acceptable: 86.4%

Share of Food Expenditure by household:

Less than 40%: 87% 40% or more: 13% Food Secure Score:

Food insecure: 7.7% Vulnerable: 42.7% Food secure: 49.6%

Households with no source of income: 31 %

Households with at least 1 member employed: 36%

25% : Unskilled labour 14% : Savings

25%: Credits / borrowing money

Accommodation type:

Shelter and NFI

10 % : Rented furnished fhelter 85%: Rented unfurnished shelter

0% : Squatter 2% : Other

Predominant shelter type: 91% apartment or house

Average monthly rent for accommodation: 165 JOD Average monthly expenditure on gas: 19 JOD

Twater and Sanitation

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

Sanitation facility type:



81% : Flush latrine 18% : Pit latrine 1% : Open defecation

🏶 Health

Households with health service access challenges: 27%

Predominant health service access challenge:



39% : High cost 23%: Administrative issue 22%: Lack of specialisation

Vaccination rate:

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

Protection 1

Households with at least 1 member with: Physical disability: 8% Mental disability: 2%



Poorest: 21% Rich: Richest: 25%

Predominant income sources:

Education

Livelihoods

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



World Food Programme

January 2014

Syrian Refugees in Jordan

Governorate profile: Al Mafraq

Governorate: Al Mafrag

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

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



Key Statistics

Average # individuals / household: 5 Average dependency ratio: 1.53 % of Female head of household: 39.7%

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

Time of arrival in JORDAN:

Food Security

Households receiving food assistance: 99%

Predominant strategies used to meet basic needs:

58% : Sell household goods

53%: Reduce essential non-food expenditure such as education / health

38% : Accept high risk / illegal / socially degrading / exploitative / temporary job

Food Consumption Score:

Poor: 2.7% Borderline: 9.5% Acceptable: 87.8%

Share of Food Expenditure by household: Less than 40%: 84% 40% or more: 16%

Food Secure Score:

Livelihoods

Food insecure: 7.2% Vulnerable: 34.9%

Households with no source of income: 24 %

Predominant income sources:

Poorest: 30%

Richest: 15%

Wealth Quintiles:

Education

Food secure: 57.9%

Households with at least 1 member employed: 28%

15%: Unskilled labour

32%: Credits / borrowing money

15% : Gifts from family relatives

Shelter and NFI

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



3 % : Rented furnished fhelter

86%: Rented unfurnished shelter

3% : Squatter 5% : Other

Average monthly rent for accommodation: 153 JOD Average monthly expenditure on gas: 20 JOD

Twater and Sanitation

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

Sanitation facility type:



60% : Flush latrine 35%: Pit latrine 5% : Open defecation

🏶 Health

Households with health service access challenges: 29%

Predominant health service access challenge:



54% : High cost

20% : Administrative issue 18% : Lack of specialisation 8%: Lack of admission capacity

Vaccination rate:

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

₩ Protection

Households with at least 1 member with: Physical disability: 10% Mental disability: 3%



School aged girls attending school: 47%



Governorate profile: Ma'an

Governorate: Ma'an

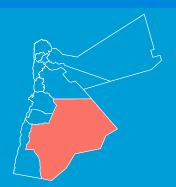
Severity Food Insecurity rank: 7 /12

Syrian refugees unregistered in the household: 10%

Priority Needs

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

476. 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:

FEB 2011 - JUN 2011 6%
JUL 2011 - DEC 2011 14 %
JUL 2011 - DEC 2011 14 %
JUL 2012 - DEC 2012 30%
JUN 2013 - JUN 2013 34%
JUN 2013 - DEC 2013 5%

3 % : Rented furnished fhelter

93% : Rented unfurnished shelter

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:

56%: Reduce essential non-food expenditure such as education / health

48% : Sell household goods

32%: Accept high risk / illegal / socially degrading / exploitative / temporary job

Food Consumption Score:

Poor: 0.7% |
Borderline: 9.0% |
Acceptable: 90.3% |

Share of Food Expenditure by household:

Less than 40%: 62%
40% or more: 38%

Food Secure Score:
Food insecure: 6.9%

Vulnerable: 37.2%
Food secure: 55.9%

Households with no source of income: 11 %

Households with at least 1 member employed: 40%

27%: Unskilled labour

48%: Credits / borrowing money

7% : Gifts from family relatives

Av

2% : Squatter 2% : Other

Average monthly rent for accommodation: 113 JOD Average monthly expenditure on gas: 15 JOD

Predominant shelter type: 93% apartment or house

Twater and Sanitation

Shelter and NFI

Accommodation type:

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

Sanitation facility type:



67% : Flush latrine
29% : Pit latrine
4% : Open defecation

Health

Households with health service access challenges: 19%

Predominant health service access challenge:



43% : High cost

32% : Lack of specialisation 25% : Administrative issue 0% : Lack of admission capacity

Vaccination rate:

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

Wealth Quintiles:

Poorest: 18%
Poor: 17%
Middle: 21%
Rich: 21%
Richest: 23%

Predominant income sources:

Education

Livelihoods

School aged girls attending school: 54% School aged boys attending school: 44%

Protection

Households with at least 1 member with:
Physical disability: 3%
Mental disability: 2%





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

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:

79% : Sell household goods

66%: Reduce essential non-food expenditure such as education / health

34% : Accept high risk / illegal / socially degrading / exploitative / temporary job

Food Consumption Score:

Poor: 1.0% Borderline: 4.6% ■ Acceptable: 94.4% |

Share of Food Expenditure by household:

Less than 40%: 14% 40% or more: 86% Food Secure Score:

> Food insecure: 4.9% Vulnerable: 82.6% Food secure: 12.5%

Livelihoods

Households with at least 1 member employed: 23%

Households with no source of income: 21 %

Predominant income sources:

33%: Credits / borrowing money

15% : Unskilled labour

13% : Sale of food aid vouchers

Wealth Quintiles:

Poorest: 22% Rich: Richest: 17%

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:



0 % : Rented furnished fhelter

0%: Rented unfurnished shelter 0% : Squatter 99% : Other

Average monthly rent for accommodation: O JOD Average monthly expenditure on gas: 10 JOD

Twater and Sanitation

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

Sanitation facility type:



43% : Flush latrine 56% : Pit latrine 1% : Open defecation

Health

Households with health service access challenges: 35%

Predominant health service access challenge:



75%: Lack of specialisation

13% : High cost

8%: Lack of admission capacity 4%: Other reason

Vaccination rate:

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

Protection 1

Households with at least 1 member with: Physical disability: 10% Mental disability: 3%





Syrian Refugees in Jordan

Governorate profile: Al Karak

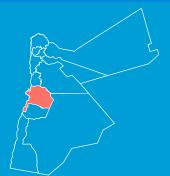
Governorate: Al Karak

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%

77%: Rented unfurnished shelter

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:

65%: Sell household goods



44%: Reduce essential non-food expenditure such as education / health

40%: Accept high risk / illegal / socially degrading / exploitative / temporary job

Food Consumption Score:

Poor: 1.1% Borderline: 6.8% Acceptable: 92.1% |

Share of Food Expenditure by household:

Less than 40%: 70% 40% or more: 30%

Food Secure Score:

Food insecure: 3.7% Vulnerable: 52.6% Food secure: 43.7%

Average monthly expenditure on gas: 18 JOD

***** Health

Shelter and NFI

Accommodation type:

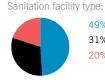
Twater and Sanitation Households with less than 35 litres of water per individual /

0% : Squatter

1%: Other

Average monthly rent for accommodation: 113 JOD

Predominant shelter type: 77% apartment or house



day: 31%

49% : Flush latrine 31% : Pit latrine 20% : Open defecation

Households with health service access challenges: 17%

Predominant health service access challenge:

Livelihoods

Households with at least 1 member employed: 50%

Households with no source of income: 12 %

Predominant income sources:

47%: Credits / borrowing money

7%: Cash from humanitarian organizations

32% : Unskilled labour

Wealth Quintiles:

Poorest: 22% Rich: Richest: 41%

Education

School aged girls attending school: 45% School aged boys attending school: 42%

36% : High cost 33%: Lack of specialisation 21%: Administrative issue

Vaccination rate:

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

Protection 1

Households with at least 1 member with: Physical disability: 5% Mental disability: 3%







Syrian Refugees in Jordan

Governorate profile: Al Agaba

Governorate: Al Agaba

Severity Food Insecurity rank: 9/12

Syrian refugees unregistered in the household: 8%

Priority Needs

80%: Support rent / improved shelte 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%

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

Time of arrival in JORDAN:

FEB 2011 - JUN 2011 JUL 2011 - DEC 2011

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:

61%: Reduce essential non-food expenditure such as education / health

24%: Accept high risk / illegal / socially degrading / exploitative / temporary job

5% : Sell household goods

Food Consumption Score:

Poor: 0.0% Borderline: 8.5% Acceptable: 91.5%

Share of Food Expenditure by household:

Less than 40%: 69% 40% or more: 31%

Food Secure Score:

Livelihoods

Food insecure: 3.4% Vulnerable: 25.4%

Food secure: 71.2%

Households with no source of income: 5 %

Predominant income sources:

Households with at least 1 member employed: 42%

25%: Unskilled labour

18% : Skilled labour

24%: Credits / borrowing money

Shelter and NFI

Predominant shelter type: 100% apartment or house

Accommodation type:

23 % : Rented furnished fhelter 74%: Rented unfurnished shelter

0% : Squatter 2% : Other

Average monthly rent for accommodation: 167 JOD Average monthly expenditure on gas: 12 JOD

Twater and Sanitation

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

Sanitation facility type:



76% : Flush latrine 23% : Pit latrine 1%: Open defecation

🏶 Health

Households with health service access challenges: 14%

Predominant health service access challenge:



75%: Lack of specialisation

12% : High cost

12%: Lack of admission capacity 1% : Administrative issue

Vaccination rate:

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

Wealth Quintiles:

Poorest: 15% Rich: Richest: 34%

Education

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

Protection

Households with at least 1 member with: Physical disability: 2% Mental disability: 0%







Syrian Refugees in Jordan

Governorate profile: Irbid

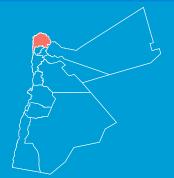
Governorate: Irbid

Severity Food Insecurity rank: 10

Syrian refugees unregistered in the household: 15%

Priority Needs

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



Key Statistics

Average # individuals / household: 5 Average dependency ratio: 1.44

% of Female head of household: 38.3%

No Education: 14% Primary School: 61% Secondary School: 16% Post Secondary School: 9%

Time of arrival in JORDAN:

FEB 2011 - JUN 2011 JUL 2011 - DEC 2011

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:

73%: Reduce essential non-food expenditure such as education / health

66% : Sell household goods

56%: Accept high risk / illegal / socially degrading / exploitative / temporary job

Food Consumption Score:

Poor: 0.4% Borderline: 4.2%

Acceptable: 95.4%

Share of Food Expenditure by household:

Less than 40%: 87% 40% or more: 13%

Food Secure Score:

Livelihoods

Food insecure: 2.0% Vulnerable: 45.1% ■

Predominant income sources:

Poorest: 16%

Richest: 14%

Rich:

Wealth Quintiles:

Education

Food secure: 52.9%

Households with at least 1 member employed: 17%

40% : Credits / borrowing money

11%: Gifts from family relatives

Households with no source of income: 16 %

17%: Savings

Shelter and NFI

Predominant shelter type: 91% apartment or house

Accommodation type:



5 % : Rented furnished fhelter 91%: Rented unfurnished shelter

0% : Squatter 3% : Other

Average monthly rent for accommodation: 168 JOD Average monthly expenditure on gas: 17 JOD

Two Water and Sanitation

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

Sanitation facility type:



71% : Flush latrine 27% : Pit latrine 2% : Open defecation

Health

Households with health service access challenges: 22%

Predominant health service access challenge:



45%: Lack of specialisation

22% : High cost

20% : Administrative issue



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: 6% Mental disability: 3%



School aged girls attending school: 62%



Governorate profile: Zarga

Governorate: Zarqa

Severity Food Insecurity rank: 11

Syrian refugees unregistered in the household: 17%

Priority Needs

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



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:

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:

 $65\%\,:$ Reduce essential non-food expenditure such as education / health



61%: Sell household goods

42% : Accept high risk / illegal / socially degrading / exploitative / temporary job

Food Consumption Score:

Poor: 0.5% I Borderline: 5.4% Acceptable: 94.1%

Share of Food Expenditure by household:

Less than 40%: 85% 40% or more: 15% Food Secure Score:

Food insecure: 3.2% Vulnerable: 46.6% Food secure: 50.2%

Livelihoods

Households with at least 1 member employed: 46%

Households with no source of income: 11 %

Predominant income sources:

30%: Credits / borrowing money

17%: Savings 17% : Unskilled labour

Wealth Quintiles:

Poorest: 15% Rich: Richest: 19%

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:



4 % : Rented furnished fhelter 93%: Rented unfurnished shelter

0% : Squatter 2% : Other

Average monthly rent for accommodation: 122 JOD

Average monthly expenditure on gas: 14 JOD

Twater and Sanitation

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

Sanitation facility type:



79% : Flush latrine 20% : Pit latrine

1% : Open defecation

🏶 Health

Households with health service access challenges: 32%

Predominant health service access challenge:



37%: High cost

31%: Administrative issue 18%: Lack of specialisation

Vaccination rate:

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

Protection 1

Households with at least 1 member with: Physical disability: 5% Mental disability: 3%





January 2014

Syrian Refugees in Jordan

Governorate profile: Jarash

Governorate: Jarash

Severity Food Insecurity rank: 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:

Predominant shelter type: 97% apartment or house

95%: Rented unfurnished shelter

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



Households receiving food assistance: 100%

Predominant strategies used to meet basic needs:

81%: Reduce essential non-food expenditure such as education / health

67%: Sell household goods

59%: Accept high risk / illegal / socially degrading / exploitative / temporary job

Food Consumption Score:

Poor: 0.0%

Borderline: 0.0%

Acceptable: 100.0%

Share of Food Expenditure by household: Less than 40%: 90%

40% or more: 10%

Food Secure Score:

Food insecure: 0.0%

Predominant income sources:

Vulnerable: 33.7% Food secure: 66.3%

Households with no source of income: 1 %

10% : Savings

Households with at least 1 member employed: 58%

24% : Unskilled labour

28%: Credits / borrowing money

Twater and Sanitation

Shelter and NFI

Accommodation type:

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

0% : Squatter

2% : Other

Average monthly rent for accommodation: 123 JOD

Average monthly expenditure on gas: 17 JOD

Sanitation facility type:



35% : Flush latrine 64% : Pit latrine 1% : Open defecation

Health

Households with health service access challenges: 32%

Predominant health service access challenge:



60% : Administrative issue 30%: Lack of specialisation

10%: High cost

Polio: 66% of children aged 0-59months

Measles: 72% of children aged 6-59 months

0%: Lack of admission capacity



Poorest: 8% Rich: Richest: 16% |

Education

Livelihoods

School aged girls attending school: 59% School aged boys attending school: 51%

Protection 1

Households with at least 1 member with: Physical disability: 7% Mental disability: 3%





Syrian Refugees in Jordan

District profile: Dair 'Alla

Governorate: Al Balga

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%

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

Time of arrival in JORDAN:

FEB 2011 - JUN 2011

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:

90% : Sell household goods

58%: Reduce essential non-food expenditure such as education / health

39%: Accept high risk / illegal / socially degrading / exploitative / temporary job

Food Consumption Score:

Poor: 0.0% Borderline: 52.5% Acceptable: 47.5%

Share of Food Expenditure by household:

Less than 40%: 63% 40% or more: 37% Food Secure Score: Food insecure: 37.3% Vulnerable: 45.8% Food secure: 16.9%

Shelter and NFI

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

0 % : Rented furnished fhelter 18%: Rented unfurnished shelter

79% : Squatter 3% : Other

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:



16% : Flush latrine 50% : Pit latrine 34% : Open defecation

🏶 Health

Households with health service access challenges: 46%

Predominant health service access challenge:



56% : High cost

26% : Administrative issue 18%: Lack of specialisation 0%: Lack of admission capacity

Vaccination rate:

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

Wealth Quintiles:

Livelihoods

Poorest: 73% Rich: Richest: 5% **Education**

Households with at least 1 member employed: 64%

45%: Unskilled labour

4% : Savings

46%: Credits / borrowing money

Households with no source of income: 7 %

Predominant income sources:

Protection

Households with at least 1 member with: Physical disability: 9% Mental disability: 3%

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



World Food Programme



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%

No Education: 21% Primary School: 79% Secondary School: 0% Post Secondary School: 0% Time of arrival in JORDAN:

Predominant shelter type: 100% apartment or house

0% : Squatter

1% : Other

Average monthly rent for accommodation: 85 JOD

Average monthly expenditure on gas: 10 JOD

FEB 2011 - JUN 2011 JUL 2011 - DEC 2011

0 % : Rented furnished fhelter

85%: Rented unfurnished shelter

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:



93% : Sell household goods

43% : Reduce essential non-food expenditure such as education / health

36%: Accept high risk / illegal / socially degrading / exploitative / temporary job

Food Consumption Score:

Poor: 7.1% Borderline: 21.4% Acceptable: 71.5%

Share of Food Expenditure by household:

Less than 40%: 64% 40% or more: 36%

Food Secure Score:

Food insecure: 21.4% Vulnerable: 42.9% Food secure: 35.7%

day: 21%

21% : Flush latrine

Households with less than 35 litres of water per individual /

1% : Open defecation

Livelihoods

Households with at least 1 member employed: 21%

Households with no source of income: 0 %

Predominant income sources:

67%: Credits / borrowing money 11%: Gifts from family relatives

6%: Cash from humanitarian organizations

Wealth Quintiles:

Poorest: 36% Rich: Richest: 0%

Education

School aged girls attending school: 62% School aged boys attending school: 75%

Sanitation facility type:

📆 Water and Sanitation

Shelter and NFI

Accommodation type:

78% : Pit latrine

🏶 Health

Households with health service access challenges: 21%

Predominant health service access challenge:



67%: Lack of specialisation

33% : High cost

0%: Lack of admission capacity 0%: Administrative issue

Vaccination rate:

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

Protection |

Households with at least 1 member with: Physical disability: 7% Mental disability: 7%





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

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%

nformation collected from 62 registered Syrian refugee households in Jordanian communties (January 2014)

Food Security

Households receiving food assistance: 97%

Predominant strategies used to meet basic needs:

76%: Sell household goods

66%: Reduce essential non-food expenditure such as education / health

65%: Accept high risk / illegal / socially degrading / exploitative / temporary job

Food Consumption Score:

Poor: 6.5% Borderline: 14.5% ■ Acceptable: 79.0%

Share of Food Expenditure by household:

Less than 40%: 63% 40% or more: 37%

Food Secure Score:

Food insecure: 17.7% Vulnerable: 56.5% Food secure: 25.8%

Livelihoods

Households with at least 1 member employed: 40%

Households with no source of income: 2 %

Predominant income sources:

53%: Credits / borrowing money 22% : Unskilled labour

12% : Sale of food aid vouchers

Wealth Quintiles:

Poorest: 18% Richest: 8%

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:



0 % : Rented furnished fhelter

100%: Rented unfurnished shelter 0% : Squatter

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:



95% : Flush latrine 4% : Pit latrine

1%: Open defecation

Health

Households with health service access challenges: 39%

Predominant health service access challenge:



46% : High cost

33%: Administrative issue 12%: Lack of specialisation

Vaccination rate:

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

Protection 1

Households with at least 1 member with: Physical disability: 10% Mental disability: 0%





January 2014

Syrian Refugees in Jordan

District profile: Qasabet Ajloun

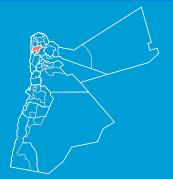
Governorate: Ajloun

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:

nformation 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:

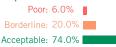
73% : Sell household goods



69%: Reduce essential non-food expenditure such as education / health

59%: Accept high risk / illegal / socially degrading / exploitative / temporary job

Food Consumption Score:



Share of Food Expenditure by household:

Less than 40%: 81% 40% or more: 19%

Food Secure Score:

Food insecure: 16.0% Vulnerable: 36.7% Food secure: 47.3%

Livelihoods

Households with at least 1 member employed: 29%

Households with no source of income: 19 %

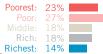
Predominant income sources:

47%: Credits / borrowing money

18% : Savings

12% : Gifts from family relatives

Wealth Quintiles:



Education

School aged girls attending school: 51% School aged boys attending school: 56%

Predominant shelter type: 94% apartment or house

Accommodation type:



11 % : Rented furnished fhelter

87%: Rented unfurnished shelter

0% : Squatter 2% : Other

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:



97% : Flush latrine

2% : Pit latrine

1% : Open defecation

***** Health

Households with health service access challenges: 37%

Predominant health service access challenge:



34%: Administrative issue

32% : High cost

20%: Lack of specialisation 14%: Lack of admission capacity

Vaccination rate:

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

Protection

Households with at least 1 member with: Physical disability: 8%

Mental disability: 1%





January 2014

Syrian Refugees in Jordan

District profile: Qasabet Al Balga

Governorate: Al Balga

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%

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

Time of arrival in JORDAN:

FEB 2011 - JUN 2011

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

Food Security

Households receiving food assistance: 99%

Predominant strategies used to meet basic needs:



85% : Sell household goods

63%: Reduce essential non-food expenditure such as education / health

51%: Accept high risk / illegal / socially degrading / exploitative / temporary job

Food Consumption Score:

Poor: 0.0%

Borderline: 22.7% Acceptable: 77.3%

Share of Food Expenditure by household:

Less than 40%: 88%

40% or more: 12%

Food Secure Score:

Livelihoods

Food insecure: 14.5% Vulnerable: 54.5%

Food secure: 31.0%

Households with no source of income: 9 %

13% : Savings

Predominant income sources:

Households with at least 1 member employed: 48%

23%: Unskilled labour

50% : Credits / borrowing money



Shelter and NFI

Predominant shelter type: 90% apartment or house

Accommodation type:



2 % : Rented furnished fhelter 91%: Rented unfurnished shelter

5% : Squatter 2% : Other

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:



92% : Flush latrine 1% : Pit latrine 7% : Open defecation

🏶 Health

Households with health service access challenges: 49%

Predominant health service access challenge:



48% : High cost

33% : Administrative issue 15%: Lack of specialisation 4%: Lack of admission capacity

Vaccination rate:

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

Wealth Quintiles:

Poorest: 6% Rich: 43% Richest: 20%

Education

School aged girls attending school: 64% School aged boys attending school: 55%

Protection

Households with at least 1 member with: Physical disability: 9% Mental disability: 2%



World Food Programme

January 2014

Syrian Refugees in Jordan

District profile: Ar Rwashed

Governorate: Al Mafrag

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%

No Education: 9%
Primary School: 769
Secondary School: 6%
Post Secondary School: 9%

Time of arrival in JORDAN:

FEB 2011 - JUN 2011

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:

66%: Reduce essential non-food expenditure such as education / health



50% : Sell household goods

25%: Accept high risk / illegal / socially degrading / exploitative / temporary job

Food Consumption Score:

Poor: 6.2% Borderline: 9.4% Acceptable: 84.4%

Share of Food Expenditure by household:

Less than 40%: 84% 40% or more: 16%

Food Secure Score:

Food insecure: 12.5% Vulnerable: 28.1% Food secure: 59.4%

Livelihoods

Households with at least 1 member employed: 31%

Households with no source of income: 13 %

Predominant income sources:

40%: Credits / borrowing money 26%: Gifts from family relatives 23%: Unskilled labour



Wealth Quintiles:

Poorest: 53% Rich: 13% Richest: 0%

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:



6 % : Rented furnished fhelter

90% : Rented unfurnished shelter

0% : Squatter 1% : Other

Average monthly rent for accommodation: 121 JOD

Average monthly expenditure on gas: 17 JOD

Twater and Sanitation

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

Sanitation facility type:



53% : Flush latrine 43% : Pit latrine

4% : Open defecation

🏶 Health

Households with health service access challenges: 22%

Predominant health service access challenge:



71%: Lack of specialisation

29% : High cost

0%: Lack of admission capacity 0%: Administrative issue

Vaccination rate:

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

Protection |

Households with at least 1 member with: Physical disability: 16%

Mental disability: 6%





World Food Programme

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 communties (January 2014)

Food Security

Households receiving food assistance: 96%

Predominant strategies used to meet basic needs:

38% : Sell household goods

27%: Reduce essential non-food expenditure such as education / health

15%: Accept high risk / illegal / socially degrading / exploitative / temporary job

Food Consumption Score:

Poor: 10.3% Borderline: 18.8% Acceptable: 70.9%

Share of Food Expenditure by household:

Less than 40%: 91% 40% or more: 9%

Food Secure Score: Food insecure: 12.0%

Predominant income sources:

Vulnerable: 23.9% Food secure: 64.1%

Households with at least 1 member employed: 39%

28%: Unskilled labour

22% : Gifts from family relatives 16%: Credits / borrowing money

Households with no source of income: 46 %

Shelter and NFI

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

1 % : Rented furnished fhelter 97%: Rented unfurnished shelter

0% : Squatter 2% : Other

Average monthly rent for accommodation: 122 JOD

Average monthly expenditure on gas: 18 JOD

Twater and Sanitation

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

Sanitation facility type:



76% : Flush latrine 23%: Pit latrine 1%: Open defecation

🏶 Health

Households with health service access challenges: 9%

Predominant health service access challenge:



50%: Administrative issue

40% : High cost

10%: Lack of specialisation

Vaccination rate:

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

Wealth Quintiles:

Poorest: 35% | Richest: 16%

Education

Livelihoods

School aged girls attending school: 57% School aged boys attending school: 55%

₩ Protection

Households with at least 1 member with: Physical disability: 7% Mental disability: 3%





Syrian Refugees in Jordan

District profile: Al Badih Ash-Shamaliyya

Governorate: Al Mafrag

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: 229 Primary School: 52% Secondary School: 21% Post Secondary School: 5%

Time of arrival in JORDAN:

FEB 2011 - JUN 2011 JUL 2011 - DEC 2011 JAN 2012 - JUN 2012 JUL 2012 - DEC 2012

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:

53% : Sell household goods

38%: Reduce essential non-food expenditure such as education / health

29%: Accept high risk / illegal / socially degrading / exploitative / temporary job

Food Consumption Score:

Poor: 2.1% Borderline: 16.7% Acceptable: 81.2%

Share of Food Expenditure by household:

Less than 40%: 61% 40% or more: 39% Food Secure Score: Food insecure: 11.5% Vulnerable: 35.4%

Food secure: 53.1%

Livelihoods

Households with at least 1 member employed: 38%

Households with no source of income: 16 %

Predominant income sources:

28%: Credits / borrowing money 28%: Unskilled labour

15% : Gifts from family relatives

Wealth Quintiles:

Poorest: 55% Richest: 7%

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:



3 % : Rented furnished fhelter

77%: Rented unfurnished shelter

3% : Squatter

6% : Other

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:



47% : Flush latrine 31% : Pit latrine 22% : Open defecation

🏶 Health

Households with health service access challenges: 22%

Predominant health service access challenge:



48% : Administrative issue

29% : High cost

23%: Lack of specialisation

Vaccination rate:

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

Protection 1

Households with at least 1 member with: Physical disability: 6% Mental disability: 2%







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:

FEB 2011 - JUN 2011 0%
JUL 2011 - DEC 2011 7%
JUL 2012 - DEC 2012 35%
JUL 2013 - JUN 2013 29%
JUL 2013 - DEC 2013 11%

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:

54% : Sell household goods

50%: Accept high risk / illegal / socially degrading / exploitative / temporary job

47%: Reduce essential non-food expenditure such as education / health

Food Consumption Score:

Poor: 4.0% Borderline: 13.6% Acceptable: 82.4%

Share of Food Expenditure by household:

Less than 40%: 81%
40% or more: 19%

Food Secure Score:

Food insecure: 10.5% Vulnerable: 53.0% Food secure: 36.5%

Livelihoods

Households with at least 1 member employed: 32%

Households with no source of income: 23 %

Predominant income sources:

27% : Credits / borrowing money

21%: Unskilled labour

 $12\%: \mbox{Gifts}$ from family relatives

Wealth Quintiles:

Poorest: 22%
Poor: 20%
Middle: 14%
Rich: 14%
Richest: 30%

Education

School aged girls attending school: 68% School aged boys attending school: 59%

會 Shelter and NFI

Predominant shelter type: 94% apartment or house

Accommodation type:



3%: Hosted for free 6 %: Rented furnished fhelter 88%: Rented unfurnished shelter

0% : Squatter 3% : Other

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:



99%: Flush latrine
0%: Pit latrine
1%: Open defecation

***** Health

Households with health service access challenges: 35%

Predominant health service access challenge:



31%: High cost 25%: Administrative issue 22%: Lack of specialisation 22%: Lack of admission capacit

Vaccination rate:

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

Protection

Households with at least 1 member with: Physical disability: 9%

Physical disability: 99 Mental disability: 2%







Syrian Refugees in Jordan

District profile: Qasabet Amman

Governorate: Amman

Severity Food Insecurity rank: 10

Syrian refugees unregistered in the household: 6%

Priority Needs

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



Key Statistics

Average # individuals / household: 4 Average dependency ratio: 1.14

% of Female head of household: 28.1%

No Education: 16% Primary School: 61% Secondary School: 14%

Post Secondary School: 9% Time of arrival in JORDAN:

FEB 2011 - JUN 2011 JUL 2011 - DEC 2011

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:

59%: Reduce essential non-food expenditure such as education / health



49% : Sell household goods

32% : Sell productive assets or means of transport

Food Consumption Score:

Poor: 2.3% Borderline: 12.6% Acceptable: 85.1%

Share of Food Expenditure by household:

Less than 40%: 85% 40% or more: 15%

Food Secure Score:

Food insecure: 8.7% Vulnerable: 40.2% ■ Food secure: 51.1%

Livelihoods

Households with at least 1 member employed: 22%

Households with no source of income: 37 %

Predominant income sources:

24% : Credits / borrowing money 21%: Unskilled labour

19% : Savings



Wealth Quintiles:

Poorest: 18% Rich: Richest: 26%

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:



9 % : Rented furnished fhelter

84%: Rented unfurnished shelter

0% : Squatter 2% : Other

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:



79% : Flush latrine 19% : Pit latrine 2%: Open defecation

Health

Households with health service access challenges: 20%

Predominant health service access challenge:



37% : High cost

23%: Lack of specialisation 22% : Administrative issue

Vaccination rate:

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

Protection

Households with at least 1 member with: Physical disability: 5% Mental disability: 2%





January 2014

Syrian Refugees in Jordan

District profile: Wadi As Sir

Governorate: Amman

Severity Food Insecurity rank: 11

Syrian refugees unregistered in the household: 3%

Priority Needs

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



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:

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



Households receiving food assistance: 99%

Predominant strategies used to meet basic needs:

61%: Reduce essential non-food expenditure such as education / health



58% : Sell household goods

52% : Accept high risk / illegal / socially degrading / exploitative / temporary job

Food Consumption Score:

Poor: 1.0% Borderline: 12.2% ■ Acceptable: 86.8%

Share of Food Expenditure by household:

Less than 40%: 92% 40% or more: 8%

Food Secure Score: Food insecure: 8.2%

> Vulnerable: 48.0% Food secure: 43.8%

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

Shelter and NFI

78%: Rented unfurnished shelter 0% : Squatter 1% : Other

Average monthly rent for accommodation: 196 JOD Average monthly expenditure on gas: 18 JOD

Twater and Sanitation

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

Sanitation facility type:



63% : Flush latrine 36% : Pit latrine

1% : Open defecation

Livelihoods

Households with at least 1 member employed: 51%

Households with no source of income: 28 %

Predominant income sources:

39%: Unskilled labour

17%: Credits / borrowing money

16% : Savings

Wealth Quintiles:

Poorest: 9% Rich: Richest: 42%

Education

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

🏶 Health

Households with health service access challenges: 35%

Predominant health service access challenge:



32%: Lack of admission capacity

24%: High cost

24%: Administrative issue 20%: Lack of specialisation

Vaccination rate:

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

Protection 1

Households with at least 1 member with: Physical disability: 6% Mental disability: 4%





Syrian Refugees in Jordan

District profile: Al Petra

Governorate: Ma'an

Severity Food Insecurity rank: 12

/40

Syrian refugees unregistered in the household: 13%

Priority Needs

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



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%

Time of arrival in JORDAN:

Predominant shelter type: 97% apartment or house

93%: Rented unfurnished shelter

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:

73% : Sell household goods



60%: Reduce essential non-food expenditure such as education / health

38%: Accept high risk / illegal / socially degrading / exploitative / temporary job

Food Consumption Score:

Poor: 1.3% |
Borderline: 6.5%
Acceptable: 92.2%

Share of Food Expenditure by household:

Less than 40%: 62%
40% or more: 38%

Food Secure Score:

Food insecure: 7.8%

Vulnerable: 44.2%

Food secure: 48.0%

Water and Sanitation

Shelter and NFI

Accommodation type:

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

0% : Squatter

1%: Other

Average monthly rent for accommodation: 118 JOD

Average monthly expenditure on gas: 18 JOD

Sanitation facility type:



75% : Flush latrine 24% : Pit latrine 1% : Open defecation

Livelihoods

Households with at least 1 member employed: 51%

Households with no source of income: 8 %

Predominant income sources:

54% : Credits / borrowing money

33% : Unskilled labour

4% : Gifts from family relatives

Wealth Quintiles:

Education

School aged girls attending school: 66% School aged boys attending school: 49%

Predomina

🏶 Health

Households with health service access challenges: 33%

Predominant health service access challenge:



40% : High cost

32%: Lack of specialisation 28%: Administrative issue

Vaccination rate:

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

Protection

Households with at least 1 member with:
Physical disability: 7%
Mental disability: 4%





Syrian Refugees in Jordan

District profile: Al Ghwar al-Janubiyya

Governorate: Al Karak

Severity Food Insecurity rank: 13

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%

No Education: 42% Primary School: 50% Secondary School: 6% Post Secondary School: 2%

Time of arrival in JORDAN:

FEB 2011 - JUN 201

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:

56% : Sell household goods

46%: Reduce essential non-food expenditure such as education / health

27%: Accept high risk / illegal / socially degrading / exploitative / temporary job

Food Consumption Score:

Poor: 1.9% Borderline: 15.4%

Acceptable: 82.7%

Share of Food Expenditure by household: Less than 40%: 48%

40% or more: 52% Food Secure Score:

Livelihoods

Food insecure: 7.7% Vulnerable: 57.7%

Food secure: 34.6%

Households with no source of income: 0 %

Predominant income sources:

Households with at least 1 member employed: 79%

43%: Unskilled labour

45%: Credits / borrowing money

3%: Cash from aid organizations

Shelter and NFI

Predominant shelter type: 28% apartment or house

Accommodation type:

0 % : Rented furnished fhelter 32%: Rented unfurnished shelter 0% : Squatter

1% : Other

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:



21% : Flush latrine 11% : Pit latrine 68% : Open defecation

🏶 Health

Households with health service access challenges: 6%

Predominant health service access challenge:



67% : High cost

33%: Lack of specialisation 0%: Lack of admission capacity 0%: Administrative issue

Vaccination rate:

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

Wealth Quintiles:

Poorest: 65% Rich: 8% Richest: 8%

Education

School aged girls attending school: 20% School aged boys attending school: 11%

Protection

Households with at least 1 member with: Physical disability: 6% Mental disability: 4%





District profile: Qasabet Al-Mafraq

Governorate: Al Mafrag

Severity Food Insecurity rank: 14

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%

> No Education: 28% Primary School: 60% Secondary School: 9% Post Secondary School: 3%

Time of arrival in JORDAN:

FEB 2011 - JUN 2011

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:

64% : Sell household goods



62%: Reduce essential non-food expenditure such as education / health

42% : Accept high risk / illegal / socially degrading / exploitative / temporary job

Food Consumption Score:

Poor: 2.4% Borderline: 8.3% Acceptable: 89.3%

Households with at least 1 member employed: 23%

38%: Credits / borrowing money

14%: Gifts from family relatives

Households with no source of income: 23 %

15% : Savings

Share of Food Expenditure by household: Less than 40%: 88%

Food Secure Score:

Livelihoods

Food insecure: 7.1% Vulnerable: 37.2% ■

Food secure: 55.7%

Predominant income sources:

40% or more: 12%

Shelter and NFI

Predominant shelter type: 85% apartment or house

Accommodation type:



5 % : Rented furnished fhelter

86%: Rented unfurnished shelter 0% : Squatter

6% : Other

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:



71% : Flush latrine 27% : Pit latrine 2% : Open defecation

🏶 Health

Households with health service access challenges: 36%

Predominant health service access challenge:



62% : High cost

16%: Administrative issue 14%: Lack of specialisation 8%: Lack of admission capacity

Vaccination rate:

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

Wealth Quintiles:

Poorest: 23% Rich: Richest: 14%

Education

School aged girls attending school: 54% School aged boys attending school: 46%

Protection |

Households with at least 1 member with: Physical disability: 13% Mental disability: 3%





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%

Post Secondary School: 6% Time of arrival in JORDAN:

FEB 2011 - JUN 2011 0%
JUL 2011 - DEC 2011 5 %
JUAN 2012 - JUN 2012 10%
JUL 2012 - DEC 2012 24%
JUL 2013 - DEC 2013 46%
JUL 2013 - DEC 2013 13%

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:

61% : Sell household goods



42% : Reduce essential non-food expenditure such as education / health

40% : Sell productive assets or means of transport

Food Consumption Score:

Poor: 1.5% |
Borderline: 10.8% |
Acceptable: 87.7%

Share of Food Expenditure by household:

Less than 40%: 89%
40% or more: 11%

Food Secure Score:

Food insecure: 6.4%

Vulnerable: 49.1%

Food secure: 44.5%

Livelihoods

Households with at least 1 member employed: 48%

Households with no source of income: 39 %

Predominant income sources:

39% : Credits / borrowing money

23% : Unskilled labour 9% : Savings

Wealth Quintiles:

Poorest: 22%
Poor: 20%
Middle: 16%
Rich: 26%
Richest: 16%

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:



2 % : Rented furnished fhelter 95% : Rented unfurnished shelter 0% : Squatter

0% : Squatter 2% : Other

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: $\ensuremath{\mathbf{37\%}}$

Sanitation facility type:



91% : Flush latrine 8% : Pit latrine 1% : Open defecation

***** Health

Households with health service access challenges: 38%

Predominant health service access challenge:



51%: High cost 22%: Administrative issue 21%: Lack of specialisation 6%: Lack of admission capacit

Vaccination rate:

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

₩ Protection

Households with at least 1 member with:
Physical disability: 11%
Mental disability: 4%





Syrian Refugees in Jordan

District profile: Sahab

Governorate: Amman

Severity Food Insecurity rank: 16

Syrian refugees unregistered in the household: 20%

Priority Needs

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



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:

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:

65%: Reduce essential non-food expenditure such as education / health



61% : Sell household goods

55%: Accept high risk / illegal / socially degrading / exploitative / temporary job

Food Consumption Score:

Poor: 1.4% Borderline: 10.2% ■

Acceptable: 88.4% |

Share of Food Expenditure by household: Less than 40%: 80% 40% or more: 20%

Food Secure Score:

Livelihoods

Food insecure: 6.1% Vulnerable: 40.1% Food secure: 53.8%

Households with no source of income: 7 %

Predominant income sources:

Poorest: 14%

Wealth Quintiles:

Households with at least 1 member employed: 58%

30% : Unskilled labour 14% : Savings

33%: Credits / borrowing money

Shelter and NFI

Predominant shelter type: 95% apartment or house

Accommodation type:



98%: Rented unfurnished shelter 0% : Squatter

2% : Other

Average monthly rent for accommodation: 149 JOD Average monthly expenditure on gas: 18 JOD

Twater and Sanitation

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

Sanitation facility type:



75% : Flush latrine 24% : Pit latrine 1% : Open defecation

🏶 Health

Households with health service access challenges: 28%

Predominant health service access challenge:



32% : High cost 29%: Administrative issue 27%: Lack of specialisation

Vaccination rate:

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

Rich: 18% Richest: 25% **Education**

School aged girls attending school: 71% School aged boys attending school: 56%

Protection 1

Households with at least 1 member with: Physical disability: 5% Mental disability: 3%





Syrian Refugees in Jordan

District profile: Ma'an

Governorate: Ma'an

Severity Food Insecurity rank: 17

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%

No Education: Primary School: Secondary School: 12% Post Secondary School: 6%

Time of arrival in JORDAN:

FEB 2011 - JUN 2011

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:

51%: Reduce essential non-food expenditure such as education / health

25%: Accept high risk /illegal / socially degrading / exploitative / temporary job

19% : Sell household goods

Food Consumption Score:

Poor: 0.0%

Borderline: 11.8%

Acceptable: 88.2% Share of Food Expenditure by household:

Less than 40%: 63%

40% or more: 37%

Food Secure Score:

Food insecure: 5.9% Vulnerable: 29.4%

Food secure: 64.7%

Households with at least 1 member employed: 28%

18%: Unskilled labour

39%: Credits / borrowing money

12%: Gifts from family relatives

Households with no source of income: 15 %

Shelter and NFI

Predominant shelter type: 88% apartment or house

Accommodation type:



0 % : Rented furnished fhelter

94%: Rented unfurnished shelter

4% : Squatter 2% : Other

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:



58% : Flush latrine 35% : Pit latrine

7% : Open defecation

🏶 Health

Households with health service access challenges: 4%

Predominant health service access challenge:



67% : High cost

33%: Lack of specialisation 0%: Lack of admission capacity

0%: Administrative issue

Vaccination rate:

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

Poorest: 27%

Wealth Quintiles:

Predominant income sources:

Rich: Richest: 21%

Education

Livelihoods

School aged girls attending school: 29% School aged boys attending school: 36%

Protection

Households with at least 1 member with:

Physical disability: 0% Mental disability: 0%







Syrian Refugees in Jordan

District profile: Al Badiah Ash-Shamaliyya Al Gharbeh

Governorate: Al Mafrag

Severity Food Insecurity rank: 18

/40

Syrian refugees unregistered in

the household: 10%

Priority Needs

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

5%: More food



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%
Time of arrival in JORDAN:

FEB 2011 - JUN 2011 | 1% | JUL 2011 - DEC 2011 | 9% | JUL 2011 - DEC 2011 | 9% | JUL 2012 - DEC 2012 | 32% | JUN 2013 - JUN 2013 | 40% | JUL 2013 - DEC 2013 | 7% | JUL 2013 - DEC 2013 | 7% | JUL 2013 - DEC 2013 | 7% | J

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:

50%: Sell household goods

36%: Reduce essential non-food expenditure such as education / health

34%: Accept high risk / illegal / socially degrading / exploitative / temporary job

Food Consumption Score:

Poor: 3.4% | Borderline: 9.7% |

Acceptable: 86.9%

Share of Food Expenditure by household: Less than 40%: 82%

40% or more: 18%

Food Secure Score:

Livelihoods

Food insecure: 5.2% Vulnerable: 30.2%

Food secure: 64.6%

Predominant income sources:

Households with at least 1 member employed: 37%

23% : Unskilled labour

17% : Gifts from family relatives

17%: Credits / borrowing money

Households with no source of income: 31 %

Shelter and NFI

Predominant shelter type: 81% apartment or house

Accommodation type:



0 % : Rented furnished fhelter

87% : Rented unfurnished shelter

10% : Squatter 2% : Other

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:



41%: Flush latrine
52%: Pit latrine
7%: Open defecation

***** Health

Households with health service access challenges: 18%

Predominant health service access challenge:



37% : High cost

31% : Administrative issue 22% : Lack of specialisation 10% : Lack of admission capacity

Vaccination rate:

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

Wealth Quintiles:

Poorest: 32%
Poor: 19%
Middle: 14%
Rich: 14%
Richest: 22%

Education

School aged girls attending school: 35% School aged boys attending school: 40%

Protection

Households with at least 1 member with:
Physical disability: 4%
Mental disability: 2%





January 2014

Syrian Refugees in Jordan

District profile: Al Jameh

Governorate: Amman

Severity Food Insecurity rank: 19

Syrian refugees unregistered in the household: 20%

Priority Needs

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

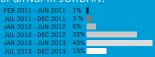


Key Statistics

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%



nformation 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:

54%: Reduce essential non-food expenditure such as education / health



48% : Sell household goods

33%: Accept high risk / illegal / socially degrading / exploitative / temporary job

Food Consumption Score:

Poor: 1.4% |

Borderline: 8.4% ■

Acceptable: 90.2%

Share of Food Expenditure by household:

Less than 40%: 92%

40% or more: 8%

Food Secure Score:

Food insecure: 5.2% Vulnerable: 30.1%

Food secure: 64.7%

Shelter and NFI

Predominant shelter type: 86% apartment or house

Accommodation type:



28 % : Rented furnished fhelter

67%: Rented unfurnished shelter

0% : Squatter 3% : Other

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:



77%: Flush latrine 22% : Pit latrine

1%: Open defecation

Livelihoods

Households with at least 1 member employed: 43%

Households with no source of income: 25 %

Predominant income sources:

20%: Unskilled labour

19% : Gifts from family relatives

17%: Credits / borrowing money

Wealth Quintiles:

Poorest: 24% Richest: 26%

Education

School aged girls attending school: 54% School aged boys attending school: 51%

Health

Households with health service access challenges: 19%

Predominant health service access challenge:



38% : High cost

28%: Lack of specialisation

19%: Administrative issue

Vaccination rate:

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

Protection 1

Households with at least 1 member with: Physical disability: 11% Mental disability: 2%





January 2014

Syrian Refugees in Jordan

District profile: Qasabet At Tafilah

Governorate: Al Tafilah

Severity Food Insecurity rank: 20

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: Primary School: 70% Secondary School: 18% Post Secondary School: 5%

nformation collected from 60 registered Syrian refugee households in Jordanian communties (January 2014)

Food Security

Households receiving food assistance: 98%

Predominant strategies used to meet basic needs:

55%: Reduce essential non-food expenditure such as education / health

33% : Sell household goods

33%: Accept high risk / illegal / socially degrading / exploitative / temporary job

Food Consumption Score:

Poor: 0.0%

Borderline: 6.7% ■

Acceptable: 93.3%

Share of Food Expenditure by household:

Less than 40%: 57%

40% or more: 43%

Food Secure Score:

Food insecure: 5.0% Vulnerable: 33.3%

Food secure: 61.7%

Shelter and NFI

Predominant shelter type: 93% apartment or house

Accommodation type:



3 % : Rented furnished fhelter

96%: Rented unfurnished shelter

0% : Squatter 1% : Other

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 / dav: 5%

Sanitation facility type:



50% : Flush latrine 50% : Pit latrine

0% : Open defecation

Livelihoods

Households with at least 1 member employed: 40%

Households with no source of income: 10 %

Predominant income sources:

36%: Credits / borrowing money 19% : Gifts from family relatives 14%: Informal small commerce



Wealth Quintiles:

Poorest: 32% Rich. Richest: 5%

Education

School aged girls attending school: 59% School aged boys attending school: 56%



***** Health

Households with health service access challenges: 10%

Predominant health service access challenge:



50%: High cost

33%: Lack of specialisation

17%: Administrative issue

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%





January 2014

Syrian Refugees in Jordan

District profile: Ar Ramtha

Governorate: Irbid

Severity Food Insecurity rank: 21

Syrian refugees unregistered in the household: 21%

Priority Needs

66%: Support rent / improved shelter 17%: Cooking fuel / gas / electricity 4%: Other household assets



Key Statistics

Average # individuals / household: 6 Average dependency ratio: 1.49

% of Female head of household: 38.2%

No Education: 12% Primary School: 59% Secondary School: 19% Post Secondary School: 10%

Time of arrival in JORDAN:

FEB 2011 - JUN 2011

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:

61%: Reduce essential non-food expenditure such as education / health



47% : Sell household goods

37%: Accept high risk / illegal / socially degrading / exploitative / temporary job

Food Consumption Score:

Poor: 1.7%

Borderline: 9.0%

Acceptable: 89.3%

Share of Food Expenditure by household: Less than 40%: 87%

40% or more: 13%

Predominant income sources:

Food Secure Score:

Livelihoods

Food insecure: 4.8% Vulnerable: 30.9% ■

Food secure: 64.3%

Households with at least 1 member employed: 17%

34%: Credits / borrowing money

14%: Gifts from family relatives

10%: Cash from humanitarian organizations

Households with no source of income: 22 %

Shelter and NFI

Predominant shelter type: 85% apartment or house

Accommodation type:



2 % : Rented furnished fhelter

94%: Rented unfurnished shelter 0% : Squatter

2% : Other

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:



51% : Flush latrine 47% : Pit latrine 2% : Open defecation

🏶 Health

Households with health service access challenges: 19%

Predominant health service access challenge:



47% : High cost

35%: Lack of specialisation 12%: Lack of admission capacity 6%: Administrative issue

Vaccination rate:

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

Wealth Quintiles:

Poorest: 27% Rich: Richest: 12%

Education

School aged girls attending school: 62% School aged boys attending school: 53%

Protection

Households with at least 1 member with: Physical disability: 7% Mental disability: 5%





January 2014

Syrian Refugees in Jordan

District profile: Naur

Governorate: Amman

Severity Food Insecurity rank: 22

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%

> No Education: 13% Primary School: 65% Secondary School: 13% Post Secondary School: 9%

Time of arrival in JORDAN:

FEB 2011 - JUN 2011

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:

60% : Sell household goods



57%: Reduce essential non-food expenditure such as education / health

46%: Accept high risk / illegal / socially degrading / exploitative / temporary job

Food Consumption Score:

Poor: 1.4% Borderline: 15.7%

Acceptable: 82.9%

Share of Food Expenditure by household:

Less than 40%: 91%

40% or more: 9%

Food Secure Score:

Livelihoods

Food insecure: 4.3%

Predominant income sources:

Vulnerable: 47.1% ■

Food secure: 48.6%

Households with no source of income: 20 %

Households with at least 1 member employed: 47%

40%: Unskilled labour

26% : Credits / borrowing money

16%: Gifts from family relatives

Shelter and NFI

Predominant shelter type: 94% apartment or house

Accommodation type:



10 % : Rented furnished fhelter

88%: Rented unfurnished shelter 0% : Squatter

1% : Other

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:



51% : Flush latrine 48% : Pit latrine 1% : Open defecation

🏶 Health

Households with health service access challenges: 34%

Predominant health service access challenge:



71% : High cost

17%: Lack of admission capacity 8%: Lack of specialisation 4% : Administrative issue

Vaccination rate:

Polio: 66% of children aged 0-59months Measles: 68% of children aged 6-59 months

Wealth Quintiles: Poorest: 30% Rich: Richest: 10%

Education

School aged girls attending school: 48% School aged boys attending school: 37%

Protection |

Households with at least 1 member with: Physical disability: 3% Mental disability: 4%



World Food Programme

District profile: Al Mwagger

Governorate: Amman

Severity Food Insecurity rank: 23

Syrian refugees unregistered in the household: 6%

Priority Needs

62%: Support rent / improved shelter 27%: Other household assets 12%: More food

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:

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:

54% : Sell household goods

19%: Reduce essential non-food expenditure such as education / health

12% : Sell productive assets or means of transport

Food Consumption Score:

Poor: 3.8%

Borderline: 3.8%

Acceptable: 92.4%

Share of Food Expenditure by household:

Less than 40%: 96% 40% or more: 4%

Food Secure Score:

Food insecure: 3.8%

Vulnerable: 11.5%

Food secure: 84.7%

Shelter and NFI

Predominant shelter type: 100% apartment or house

Accommodation type:



0 % : Rented furnished fhelter 96%: Rented unfurnished shelter 0% : Squatter

1% : Other

Average monthly rent for accommodation: 108 JOD Average monthly expenditure on gas: 22 JOD

Twater and Sanitation

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

Sanitation facility type:



Health

88% : Flush latrine 11% : Pit latrine

1% : Open defecation

Livelihoods

Households with at least 1 member employed: 12%

Households with no source of income: 58 %

Predominant income sources:

47%: Credits / borrowing money

20% : Unskilled labour

7% : Begging

Households with health service access challenges: 42%

Wealth Quintiles:

Poorest: 0% Rich: Richest: 27%

Education

School aged girls attending school: 73% School aged boys attending school: 55% Predominant health service access challenge:

100%: Administrative issue 0% : High cost 0%: Lack of admission capacity 0% : Lack of specialisation

Vaccination rate:

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

Protection 1

Households with at least 1 member with: Physical disability: 0% Mental disability: 4%





Syrian Refugees in Jordan

District profile: Qasabet Az Zarga

Governorate: Zarqa

Severity Food Insecurity rank: 24

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)



Households receiving food assistance: 97%

Predominant strategies used to meet basic needs:

62% : Sell household goods

68%: Reduce essential non-food expenditure such



as education / health

46%: Accept high risk / illegal / socially degrading / exploitative / temporary job

Food Consumption Score:

Poor: 0.5% Borderline: 4.7% Acceptable: 94.8%

Share of Food Expenditure by household:

Less than 40%: 86% 40% or more: 14%

Food Secure Score:

Food insecure: 3.7% Vulnerable: 43.6% Food secure: 52.7%

Livelihoods

Households with at least 1 member employed: 48%

Households with no source of income: 6 %

Predominant income sources:

30%: Credits / borrowing money

17%: Savings 17% : Unskilled labour

Wealth Quintiles:

Poorest: 17% Rich: Richest: 16% |

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:



95%: Rented unfurnished shelter

0% : Squatter 1% : Other

Average monthly rent for accommodation: 125 JOD Average monthly expenditure on gas: 14 JOD

Twater and Sanitation

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

Sanitation facility type:



72% : Flush latrine 27%: Pit latrine 1% : Open defecation

***** Health

Households with health service access challenges: 33%

Predominant health service access challenge:



38% : High cost

30% : Administrative issue 18% : Lack of specialisation

Vaccination rate:

Polio: 68% of children aged 0-59months Measles: 69% of children aged 6-59 months

Protection 1

Households with at least 1 member with: Physical disability: 4% Mental disability: 3%







Syrian Refugees in Jordan

District profile: Al Ghwar Ashamalya

Governorate: Irbid

Severity Food Insecurity rank: 25

Syrian refugees unregistered in

the household: 6%

Priority Needs

68%: Support rent / improved shelter

18%: More food

14%: Other household assets



Key Statistics

Average # individuals / household: 5

Average dependency ratio: 1.25

% of Female head of household: 46.4%

No Education: 11% Primary School: 78% Secondary School: 7%

Post Secondary School: 4% Time of arrival in JORDAN:

FEB 2011 - JUN 2011 JUL 2011 - DEC 2011

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:

71%: Sell household goods



64%: Reduce essential non-food expenditure such as education / health

50%: Sell productive assets or means of transport

Food Consumption Score:

Poor: 3.6%

Borderline: 0.0%

Acceptable: 96.4%

Share of Food Expenditure by household:

Less than 40%: 75%



Food Secure Score:

Food insecure: 3.6% Vulnerable: 67.9% ■

Food secure: 28.5%

Shelter and NFI

Predominant shelter type: 89% apartment or house

Accommodation type:



0 % : Rented furnished fhelter

100% : Rented unfurnished shelter

0% : Squatter 0% : Other

Average monthly rent for accommodation: 115 JOD

Average monthly expenditure on gas: 16 JOD

Twater and Sanitation

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

Sanitation facility type:



96% : Flush latrine

3% : Pit latrine

1%: Open defecation

Livelihoods

Households with at least 1 member employed: 54%

Households with no source of income: 21 %

Predominant income sources:

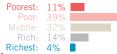


58%: Credits / borrowing money

34%: Unskilled labour

5%: Cash from aid organizations

Wealth Quintiles:



Education

School aged girls attending school: 72% School aged boys attending school: 43%

🏶 Health

Households with health service access challenges: 43%

Predominant health service access challenge:



100% : High cost

0%: Lack of admission capacity 0%: Lack of specialisation 0% : Administrative issue

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%







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%**

Priority Needs

80%: Support rent / improved shelter 8%: Other household assets

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%

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

Post Secondary School: 3% Time of arrival in JORDAN:

JUL 2011 - DEC 2011 8 % JUL 2012 - DEC 2012 14% JUL 2013 - UN 2013

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:

 $61\%: Reduce \ essential \ non-food \ expenditure \ such as \ education \ / \ health$

Livelihoods

Education

Wealth Quintiles:

24%: Accept high risk / illegal / socially degrading / exploitative / temporary job

5% : Sell household goods

Food Consumption Score:

Poor: 0.0%

Borderline: 8.5%

Acceptable: 91.5%

Share of Food Expenditure by household:

Less than 40%: 69%

40% or more: 31%

Food Secure Score:
Food insecure: 3.4%

Predominant income sources:

Poorest: 15%

Richest: 34%

Rich:

Vulnerable: 25.4% Food secure: 71.2%

Households with no source of income: 5 %

Households with at least 1 member employed: 42%

25%: Unskilled labour

18% : Skilled labour

24%: Credits / borrowing money

■ Shelter and NFI

Predominant shelter type: 100% apartment or house

Accommodation type:

1%: Hosted for free 23 %: Rented furnished fhelter 74%: Rented unfurnished shelter 0%: Squatter

0% : Squatte 2% : Other

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:



76% : Flush latrine
23% : Pit latrine
1% : Open defecation

***** Health

Households with health service access challenges: 14%

Predominant health service access challenge:



75%: Lack of specialisation

12% : High cost

12% : Lack of admission capacity 1% : Administrative issue

Vaccination rate:

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

4

Protection

Households with at least 1 member with:
Physical disability: 2%
Mental disability: 0%



School aged girls attending school: 79%



January 2014

Syrian Refugees in Jordan

District profile: Al Mazar Al Janubi

Governorate: Al Karak

Severity Food Insecurity rank: 27

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%

nformation collected from 58 registered Syrian refugee households in Jordanian communties (January 2014)

Food Security

Households receiving food assistance: 100%

Predominant strategies used to meet basic needs:

62% : Sell household goods

41% exploitative / temporary job

43% : Sell productive assets or means of transport : Accept high risk / illegal / socially degrading /

Food Consumption Score:

Poor: 1.7% Borderline: 5.2%

Share of Food Expenditure by household: Less than 40%: 57%

Acceptable: 93.1%

40% or more: 43%

Food Secure Score:

Food insecure: 3.4% Vulnerable: 63.8%

Households with at least 1 member employed: 22%

17% : Unskilled labour

45%: Credits / borrowing money

17%: Cash from humanitarian organizations

Households with no source of income: 29 %

Food secure: 32.8%

Shelter and NFI

Predominant shelter type: 96% apartment or house

Accommodation type:



3 % : Rented furnished fhelter

94%: Rented unfurnished shelter

0% : Squatter 2% : Other

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:



48% : Flush latrine 51% : Pit latrine

1%: Open defecation

Health

Households with health service access challenges: 21%

Predominant health service access challenge:



42%: Administrative issue

33% : High cost

17%: Lack of admission capacity 8%: Lack of specialisation



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

Poorest: 7%

Wealth Quintiles:

Predominant income sources:

Richest: 53%

Education

Livelihoods

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

Protection 1

Households with at least 1 member with: Physical disability: 5% Mental disability: 5%





Syrian Refugees in Jordan

District profile: Ash Shuna al-Janubiyya

Governorate: Al Balqa

Severity Food Insecurity rank: 28

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%

nformation collected from 74 registered Syrian refugee households in Jordanian communties (January 2014)

Food Security

Households receiving food assistance: 99%

Predominant strategies used to meet basic needs:

66%: Reduce essential non-food expenditure such as education / health



62% : Sell household goods

41%: Accept high risk / illegal / socially degrading / exploitative / temporary job

Food Consumption Score:

Poor: 0.0%

Borderline: 9.5% ■

Acceptable: 90.5%

Share of Food Expenditure by household:

Less than 40%: 70% 40% or more: 30%

Food Secure Score:

Food insecure: 2.7% Vulnerable: 48.6%

Food secure: 48.7%

Shelter and NFI

Predominant shelter type: 35% apartment or house

Accommodation type:



0 % : Rented furnished fhelter 40%: Rented unfurnished shelter

58% : Squatter

1%: Other

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:



41% : Flush latrine

5% : Pit latrine

54% : Open defecation

Households with health service access challenges: 39%

Livelihoods

Households with at least 1 member employed: 65%

Households with no source of income: 4 %

Predominant income sources:

35%: Credits / borrowing money

33% : Unskilled labour 16% : Gifts from family relatives

Wealth Quintiles:

Poorest: 16% Rich. Richest: 7%

Education

School aged girls attending school: 19% School aged boys attending school: 19%



Health

Predominant health service access challenge:



72% : High cost

14%: Lack of specialisation

10% : Administrative issue

Vaccination rate:

Polio: 69% of children aged 0-59months Measles: 68% of children aged 6-59 months

Protection

Households with at least 1 member with: Physical disability: 7% Mental disability: 5%





Syrian Refugees in Jordan

District profile: Bani Obaid

Governorate: Irbid

Severity Food Insecurity rank: 29

Syrian refugees unregistered in the household: 9%

Priority Needs

47%: Support rent / improved shelter 23%: Cooking fuel / gas / electricity

11%: More food



Key Statistics

Average # individuals / household: 5 Average dependency ratio: 1.60 % of Female head of household: 32%

No Education: 19% Primary School: 59% Secondary School: 12%
Post Secondary School: 10%

Time of arrival in JORDAN: FEB 2011 - JUN 201

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:

87%: Reduce essential non-food expenditure such as education / health

71%: Accept high risk / illegal / socially degrading / exploitative / temporary job

66% : Sell household goods

Food Consumption Score:

Poor: 0.0% Borderline: 4.1% Acceptable: 95.9%

Share of Food Expenditure by household:

Less than 40%: 81% 40% or more: 19%

Food Secure Score:

Livelihoods

Food insecure: 2.4% Vulnerable: 39.2% ■

Food secure: 58.4%

Predominant income sources:

Households with at least 1 member employed: 19%

16%: Unskilled labour

39%: Credits / borrowing money

13%: Gifts from family relatives

Households with no source of income: 10 %

Shelter and NFI

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

4 % : Rented furnished fhelter 93%: Rented unfurnished shelter

0% : Squatter 2% : Other

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:



78% : Flush latrine 19% : Pit latrine 3% : Open defecation

🏶 Health

Households with health service access challenges: 14%

Predominant health service access challenge:



38%: Lack of admission capacity 31%: Lack of specialisation 17% : Administrative issue 14%: High cost

Vaccination rate:

Polio: 100% of children aged 0-59months Measles: 100% of children aged 6-59 months

Wealth Quintiles:

Poorest: 31% Rich: Richest: 5%

Education

School aged girls attending school: 66% School aged boys attending school: 52%

₩ Protection

Households with at least 1 member with: Physical disability: 4% Mental disability: 4%





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:

FEB 2011 - JUN 2011 0%
JUL 2011 - DEC 2011 1 %
JUL 2011 - DEC 2011 1 %
JUL 2012 - DEC 2012 48%
JUL 2013 - JUN 2013 41%
JUL 2013 - DEC 2013 2%

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:

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77% : Reduce essential non-food expenditure such as education / health

42% : Sell household goods

39%: Accept high risk / illegal / socially degrading / exploitative / temporary job

Food Consumption Score:

Poor: 0.9% | Borderline: 5.5% |

Acceptable: 93.6%

Share of Food Expenditure by household: Less than 40%: 94%

Food Secure Score:

Livelihoods

Food insecure: 1.8% | Vulnerable: 32.1%

40% or more: 6%

Food secure: 66.1%

Predominant income sources:

Households with at least 1 member employed: 24%

23%: Unskilled labour

48%: Credits / borrowing money

11%: Gifts from family relatives

Households with no source of income: 28 %



Shelter and NFI

Predominant shelter type: 98% apartment or house

Accommodation type:



1 % : Rented furnished fhelter
97% : Rented unfurnished shelter

0% : Squatter 2% : Other

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:



21%: Flush latrine 78%: Pit latrine 1%: Open defecation

***** Health

Households with health service access challenges: 28%

Predominant health service access challenge:



47% : Lack of specialisation

27% : High cost

23%: Lack of admission capacity 3%: Administrative issue

Vaccination rate:

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



Poorest: 7% Poor: 18% Poor: 18% Poor: 18% Poor: 18% Poor: 19% Poor: 19% Poor: 12% Poor: 12% Poor: 18% Poor

Education

School aged girls attending school: 57% School aged boys attending school: 50%



Households with at least 1 member with: Physical disability: 11% Mental disability: 3%



World Food Programme

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Syrian Refugees in Jordan

District profile: Qasabet Irbid

Governorate: Irbid

Severity Food Insecurity rank: 31

Syrian refugees unregistered in the household: 14%

Priority Needs

75%: Support rent / improved shelter 12%: Cooking fuel / gas / electricity 5%: Other household assets



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:

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:

75% : Sell household goods



72%: Reduce essential non-food expenditure such as education / health

62% : Accept high risk / illegal / socially degrading / exploitative / temporary job

Food Consumption Score:

Poor: 0.0%

Borderline: 3.0%

Acceptable: 97.0%

Share of Food Expenditure by household: Less than 40%: 92%

40% or more: 8%

Predominant income sources:

Food Secure Score:

Livelihoods

Food insecure: 1.4%

Vulnerable: 51.7%

Food secure: 46.9%

Households with no source of income: 11 %

22%: Savings

Households with at least 1 member employed: 13%

43%: Credits / borrowing money

11%: Gifts from family relatives



Shelter and NFI

Predominant shelter type: 93% apartment or house

Accommodation type:



8 % : Rented furnished fhelter 89%: Rented unfurnished shelter 0% : Squatter

2% : Other

Average monthly rent for accommodation: 184 JOD Average monthly expenditure on gas: 17 JOD

Twater and Sanitation

Households with less than 35 litres of water per individual / day: 27%

Sanitation facility type:



84% : Flush latrine 14% : Pit latrine 2% : Open defecation

Health

Households with health service access challenges: 27%

Polio: 71% of children aged 0-59months

Measles: 71% of children aged 6-59 months

Predominant health service access challenge:



51%: Lack of specialisation 25%: Administrative issue 15%: High cost

Vaccination rate:

Wealth Quintiles:

Poorest: 11% Richest: 18%

Education

School aged girls attending school: 63% School aged boys attending school: 56% Protection 1

Households with at least 1 member with: Physical disability: 6% Mental disability: 3%





Syrian Refugees in Jordan

District profile: At Taibeh

Governorate: Irbid

Severity Food Insecurity rank: 32

/40

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

Priority Needs

93%: Support rent / improved shelter 4%: Cooking fuel / gas / electricity 1%: Clothes / shoes



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:

FEB 2011 - JUN 2011 1%
JUL 2011 - DEC 2011 0 %
JUL 2012 - DEC 2012 45%
JUL 2012 - DEC 2012 45%
JUN 2013 - JUN 2013 45%

Information collected from **75** registered Syrian refugee households in Jordanian communities (January 2014)



Households receiving food assistance: 100%

Predominant strategies used to meet basic needs:

71%: Reduce essential non-food expenditure such as education / health
64%: Sell household goods

37%: Accept high risk / illegal / socially degrading / exploitative / temporary job

Food Consumption Score:

Poor: 0.0%

Borderline: 4.0%

Acceptable: 96.0%

Food Francistins by bosseshold

Share of Food Expenditure by household:
Less than 40%: 77%
40% or more: 23%

Food Secure Score:

Livelihoods

Food insecure: 1.3% | Vulnerable: 41.3% | Food secure: 57.4%

Households with no source of income: 23 %

29% : Savings 12% : Unskilled labour

Predominant income sources:

Households with at least 1 member employed: 24%

39%: Credits / borrowing money

⋒ Shelter and NFI

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

5 % : Rented furnished fhelter 88% : Rented unfurnished shelter 0% : Squatter

0% : Squatter 3% : Other

Average monthly rent for accommodation: 147 JOD Average monthly expenditure on gas: 19 JOD

Twater and Sanitation

Households with less than 35 litres of water per individual / day: 20%

Sanitation facility type:



44% : Flush latrine 54% : Pit latrine 2% : Open defecation

🏶 Health

Households with health service access challenges: 27%

Predominant health service access challenge:



45%: Administrative issue 35%: Lack of specialisation 10%: High cost 10%: Other reason

Vaccination rate:

Polio: 75% of children aged 0-59months Measles: 67% of children aged 6-59 months

Wealth Quintiles: Poorest: Poor:

Education

School aged girls attending school: 70% School aged boys attending school: 55%

Protection

Households with at least 1 member with:
Physical disability: 7%
Mental disability: 1%







Syrian Refugees in Jordan

District profile: Qasabet Al Karak

Governorate: Al Karak

Severity Food Insecurity rank: 33

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%

> No Education: 2% Primary School: 80% Secondary School: 12% Post Secondary School: 6%

Time of arrival in JORDAN:

FEB 2011 - JUN 2011

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:

72% : Sell household goods



57%: Reduce essential non-food expenditure such as education / health

48% : Accept high risk / illegal / socially degrading / exploitative / temporary job

Food Consumption Score:

Poor: 0.0%

Borderline: 2.5%

Acceptable: 97.5%

Share of Food Expenditure by household:

Less than 40%: 94%

40% or more: 6%

Predominant income sources:

Food Secure Score:

Livelihoods

Food insecure: 1.2%

Vulnerable: 41.2%

Food secure: 57.6%

Households with at least 1 member employed: 50%

32% : Unskilled labour

6% : Savings

48% : Credits / borrowing money

Households with no source of income: 8 %

Shelter and NFI

Predominant shelter type: 95% apartment or house

Accommodation type:



2 % : Rented furnished fhelter 95%: Rented unfurnished shelter

0% : Squatter 1% : Other

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:



68% : Flush latrine 28% : Pit latrine 4% : Open defecation

🏶 Health

Households with health service access challenges: 23%

Predominant health service access challenge:



50%: Lack of specialisation

33% : High cost

11% : Administrative issue 6%: Lack of admission capacity

Vaccination rate:

Polio: 67% of children aged 0-59months Measles: 68% of children aged 6-59 months

Wealth Quintiles: Poorest: 4% Rich: Richest: 54%

Education

School aged girls attending school: 69% School aged boys attending school: 57%

Protection

Households with at least 1 member with: Physical disability: 5% Mental disability: 0%





January 2014

Syrian Refugees in Jordan

District profile: 'Ayn Al Basheh

Governorate: Al Balga

Severity Food Insecurity rank: 34

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%

No Education: 22% Primary School: 66% Secondary School: 9% Post Secondary School: 3% Time of arrival in JORDAN:

FEB 2011 - JUN 2011

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:

68%: Reduce essential non-food expenditure such as education / health



61% : Sell household goods

57%: Accept high risk / illegal / socially degrading / exploitative / temporary job

Food Consumption Score:

Poor: 0.0%

Borderline: 2.9%

Acceptable: 97.1%

Share of Food Expenditure by household:

Less than 40%: 90% 40% or more: 10%

Food Secure Score:

Food insecure: 1.0%

Vulnerable: 18.3%

Food secure: 80.7%

Shelter and NFI

Predominant shelter type: 96% apartment or house

Accommodation type:



3 % : Rented furnished fhelter

92% : Rented unfurnished shelter

0% : Squatter

2% : Other

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

74% : Flush latrine

25% : Pit latrine

1% : Open defecation

Households with health service access challenges: 44%

Livelihoods

Households with at least 1 member employed: 50%

Households with no source of income: 17 %

Predominant income sources:

21%: Credits / borrowing money

20%: Unskilled labour

19% : Savings

48%: Lack of specialisation

41%: Administrative issue

7% : High cost

Polio: 74% of children aged 0-59months

Predominant health service access challenge:

4%: Lack of admission capacity

Vaccination rate: Wealth Quintiles:

Poorest: 22%

Rich: Richest: 12%

Education School aged girls attending school: 45% School aged boys attending school: 48%

Measles: 69% of children aged 6-59 months Protection |

Households with at least 1 member with:

Physical disability: 6%

Mental disability: 2%







Syrian Refugees in Jordan

District profile: Bani kinana

Governorate: Irbid

Severity Food Insecurity rank: 35

Syrian refugees unregistered in the household: 19%

Priority Needs

58%: Support rent / improved shelter 14%: Cooking fuel / gas / electricity 8%: More food



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:

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:

75%: Reduce essential non-food expenditure such as education / health

72%: Accept high risk / illegal / socially degrading / exploitative / temporary job

70%: Sell household goods

Food Consumption Score:

Poor: 0.0%

Borderline: 2.9%

Acceptable: 97.1% |

Share of Food Expenditure by household:

Less than 40%: 66% 40% or more: 34%

Predominant income sources:

Food Secure Score:

Livelihoods

Food insecure: 1.0% Vulnerable: 45.2%

Food secure: 53.8%

Households with at least 1 member employed: 17%

15% : Unskilled labour

34%: Credits / borrowing money

16% : Gifts from family relatives

Households with no source of income: 16 %

Shelter and NFI

Predominant shelter type: 97% apartment or house

Accommodation type:

2 % : Rented furnished fhelter 95%: Rented unfurnished shelter 0% : Squatter 3%: Other

Average monthly rent for accommodation: 141 JOD

Twater and Sanitation

Households with less than 35 litres of water per individual / day: 18%

Average monthly expenditure on gas: 22 JOD

Sanitation facility type:



50% : Flush latrine 48% : Pit latrine 2% : Open defecation

Health

Households with health service access challenges: 8%

Predominant health service access challenge:



50%: Lack of specialisation 25%: Lack of admission capacity

12%: High cost 13% : Administrative issue

Polio: 79% of children aged 0-59months

Vaccination rate:

Wealth Quintiles: Poorest: 6% Rich: Richest: 19%

Education

School aged girls attending school: 61% School aged boys attending school: 53% Measles: 79% of children aged 6-59 months

Protection 1 Households with at least 1 member with: Physical disability: 6% Mental disability: 1%





January 2014

Syrian Refugees in Jordan

District profile: Al Hashemieh

Governorate: Zarqa

Severity Food Insecurity rank: 36

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)



Households receiving food assistance: 99%

Predominant strategies used to meet basic needs:

64% : Sell productive assets or means of transport

: Sell household goods



57% : Reduce essential non-food expenditure such 45% as education / health

Food Consumption Score:

Poor: 0.0%

Borderline: 3.0%

Acceptable: 97.0%

Share of Food Expenditure by household:

Less than 40%: 87% 40% or more: 13%

Predominant income sources:

Poorest: 9%

Food Secure Score:

Livelihoods

Food insecure: 0.0%

Vulnerable: 68.7%

Food secure: 31.3%

Households with no source of income: 28 %

19% : Savings

Households with at least 1 member employed: 39%

20%: Credits / borrowing money

19%: Cash from humanitarian organizations

Shelter and NFI

Predominant shelter type: 98% apartment or house

Accommodation type:

13 % : Rented furnished fhelter 83%: Rented unfurnished shelter 0% : Squatter 3% : Other

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:



100% : Flush latrine 0% : Pit latrine 0% : Open defecation

🏶 Health

Households with health service access challenges: 31%

Predominant health service access challenge:



48% : High cost 24%: Administrative issue 19%: Lack of admission capacity

Vaccination rate:

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

Rich: Richest: 28%

Wealth Quintiles:

Education

School aged girls attending school: 69% School aged boys attending school: 61%



Households with at least 1 member with: Physical disability: 3% Mental disability: 3%





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%

TEB 2011 - JUN 2012 - 0%

JAN 2012 - JUN 2012 - 0%

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:



95%: Reduce essential non-food expenditure such as education / health

 $59\%\,$: SeII productive assets or means of transport

: Accept high risk / illegal / socially degrading /

56% exploitative / temporary job

Food Consumption Score:

Poor: 0.0%

Borderline: 0.0%

Acceptable: 100.0%

Share of Food Expenditure by household:

Less than 40%: 100%

40% or more: 0%

Predominant income sources:

Food Secure Score:

Livelihoods

Food insecure: 0.0%

Vulnerable: 59.0%

Food secure: 41.0%

Households with at least 1 member employed: 59%

41%: Unskilled labour

20%: Credits / borrowing money

Households with no source of income: 8 %

16% : Savings

Shelter and NFI

Predominant shelter type: 98% apartment or house

Accommodation type:



0 % : Rented furnished fhelter 100% : Rented unfurnished shelter 0% : Squatter

0% : Squatter 0% : Other

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:



55% : Flush latrine 44% : Pit latrine 1% : Open defecation

***** Health

Households with health service access challenges: 15%

Predominant health service access challenge:



56%: Lack of specialisation 22%: Administrative issue

11% : High cost 11% : Lack of admission capacity

Vaccination rate:

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

Wealth Quintiles:

Poorest: 34%
Poor: 43%
Middle: 8%
Rich: 15%
Richest: 0%

Education

School aged girls attending school: 17% School aged boys attending school: 14%

Protection

Households with at least 1 member with: Physical disability: 15% Mental disability: 5%





January 2014

Syrian Refugees in Jordan

District profile: Al Mazar Ash-shamali

Governorate: Irbid

Severity Food Insecurity rank: 38

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%

No Education: 10% Primary School: 64% Secondary School: 16% Post Secondary School: 10%

Time of arrival in JORDAN: FEB 2011 - JUN 2011

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:

60%: Reduce essential non-food expenditure such as education / health



48% : Sell household goods

31%: Accept high risk / illegal / socially degrading / exploitative / temporary job

Food Consumption Score:

Poor: 0.0% Borderline: 1.6% Acceptable: 98.4%

Share of Food Expenditure by household:

Less than 40%: 77% 40% or more: 23%

Food Secure Score:

Food insecure: 0.0%

Vulnerable: 36.1% ■ Food secure: 63.9%

Shelter and NFI

Predominant shelter type: 79% apartment or house

Accommodation type:



8 % : Rented furnished fhelter

79%: Rented unfurnished shelter

0% : Squatter 5% : Other

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

85% : Flush latrine

14% : Pit latrine

1% : Open defecation

Households with health service access challenges: 15%

Livelihoods

Households with at least 1 member employed: 11%

Households with no source of income: 48 %

Predominant income sources:

49%: Credits / borrowing money

16%: Savings

11%: Gifts from family relatives



56%: Lack of specialisation

33%: Lack of admission capacity

11%: Administrative issue

Vaccination rate:

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

Wealth Quintiles:

Poorest: 10% Rich: Richest: 10%

Education

School aged girls attending school: 56% School aged boys attending school: 47%

Protection |

Households with at least 1 member with: Physical disability: 3% Mental disability: 0%





January 2014

Syrian Refugees in Jordan

District profile: Al Wastiyya

Governorate: Irbid

Severity Food Insecurity rank: 39

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%

nformation 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:



92%: Reduce essential non-food expenditure such as education / health

69% : Sell household goods

64% : Sell productive assets or means of transport

Food Consumption Score:

Poor: 0.0%

Borderline: 1.6%

Acceptable: 98.4%

Share of Food Expenditure by household:

Less than 40%: 97%

40% or more: 3%

Food Secure Score:

Food insecure: 0.0% Vulnerable: 73.8%

Food secure: 26.2%



Shelter and NFI

Predominant shelter type: 100% apartment or house

Accommodation type:



98%: Rented unfurnished shelter

0% : Squatter 1%: Other

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:



67% : Flush latrine 32% : Pit latrine 1%: Open defecation

Livelihoods

Households with at least 1 member employed: 39%

Households with no source of income: 10 %

Predominant income sources:

36%: Savings

26% : Unskilled labour

12%: Credits / borrowing money

Wealth Quintiles:

Poorest: 13% Richest: 8%

Education

School aged girls attending school: 39% School aged boys attending school: 42%

Health

Households with health service access challenges: 12%

Predominant health service access challenge:



86%: Lack of specialisation 14% : Administrative issue

0% : High cost 0%: Lack of admission capacity

Vaccination rate:

Polio: 81% of children aged 0-59months Measles: 83% of children aged 6-59 months

Protection

Households with at least 1 member with: Physical disability: 13% Mental disability: 2%







January 2014

Syrian Refugees in Jordan

District profile: Qasabet Jerash

Governorate: Jarash

Severity Food Insecurity rank: 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%

nformation 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:

81%: Reduce essential non-food expenditure such as education / health

67% : Sell household goods

59%: Accept high risk / illegal / socially degrading / exploitative / temporary job

Food Consumption Score:

Poor: 0.0%

Borderline: 0.0%

Acceptable: 100.0%

Share of Food Expenditure by household:

Less than 40%: 90%

40% or more: 10%



Food insecure: 0.0%

Vulnerable: 33.7% Food secure: 66.3%



Livelihoods

Households with at least 1 member employed: 58%

Households with no source of income: 1 %

Predominant income sources:

28%: Credits / borrowing money

24%: Unskilled labour

10% : Savings



Wealth Quintiles:

Poorest: 8% Rich. Richest: 16%

Education

School aged girls attending school: 59% School aged boys attending school: 51%

Predominant shelter type: 97% apartment or house

Accommodation type:



3 % : Rented furnished fhelter 95%: Rented unfurnished shelter

0% : Squatter

2% : Other

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:



35% : Flush latrine 64% : Pit latrine

1% : Open defecation

🏶 Health

Households with health service access challenges: 32%

Predominant health service access challenge:



60%: Administrative issue 30%: Lack of specialisation

10%: High cost

0%: Lack of admission capacity

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%







Key data by District, Governorate, Country and Al Za'atri Refugee Camp

C	A11	AJLOUN			QABA		64
Governorate	Ajloun	Ajloun	Governorate	Al Aqaba Qasabet Al	Governorate	Country	CAMP
District Sample size	Qasabet Ajloun 150	Kofranja 62	212	Aqaba 59	59	7089	Al Za'atari 725
Household profile	130	02		33	33	7003	723
Average HH size % of children under 16	6.5 25	5.6 27	6.2 25	3.8 24	3.8 24	5 24	5.4 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 % of HoH that attended primary school	10 80.7	11.3 74.2	10.4 78.8	3.4 64.4	3.4 64.4	14.7 63.8	15.7 71.9
% of HoHthat attended secondary school	6	11.3	78.8	28.8	28.8	14.5	71.9
% of HoH 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
	Cooking fuel gas		Cooking fuel gas	Cooking fuel gas	Cooking fuel gas	Cooking fuel gas	Cooking fuel gas
Priority 2	electricity Cooking fuel gas	Other HH assets Cooking fuel gas	electricity Cooking fuel gas	electricity	electricity	electricity	electricity
Priority 3 WASH	electricity	electricity	electricity	Medicines health	Medicines health	Other HH assets	Clothes shoes
% of households with at least 35I of water a							
% of HH with Flush Latines	52.3 97	78 95	59.8 97	95.6 76	95.6 76	70.2 72	93.9 44
% of HH with pit latrine	3.0	5	3	24.0	24	25	56
% of HH wihtout latrine % of Households receving assistance	0.0 96	0 97	0 96	0.0 100	100	2 99	99
Coping strategies - 30 day	· 1	·		· 1		·	
				Reduce essential	Reduce essential	Reduce essential	
Main coping strategy	Sell HH goods 73	Sell HH goods 76	Sell HH goods 74	non food expend 61	non food expend 61	non food expend 61	Sell HH goods 79
% main coping		/6	/4	61	61	61	/9
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 essentia non food expend
% second coping	69.0	66	68	24.0	24	60	66
Third coping strategy % third coping	High risk job 59.0	High risk job 65	High risk job 60	Sell HH goods 5.0	Sell HH goods 5	High risk job 45	High risk job 34
Shelter	· 1	·		· 1		·	
% of households living in apartment or house	94.0	95	94	100.0	100	89	0
		100					
% of households renting unfurnished shelter	87	100	91	74	74	87	0
% of households renting furnished shelter % of households with other type of	11.0	0	8	23.0	23	6	0
accommodation	2.0	0	1	2.0	2	4	99
% of households squatting % of households in shelter provided by	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
humanitarian assistance	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	98
% of households hosted for free Average rent rate (JOD)	0.0 132	0 112	126	1.0 167	167	153	0
## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ##	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 % of households without difficulties to access	70	76	72	79	79	69	78
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 % of households with access difficulties: lack	20	12	18	75	75	28	NA
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 1.2	1.7 1.7	1.7 1.4	0.9 3.1	0.9 3.1	1.5 3.2	2 2.1
Temporarily disability rate Percentage of employment	6.0	7.5	6.4	3.1 12.4	3.1 12.4	7.2	4.4
Income	WFP food	WFP food	WFP food	WFP food	WFP food	WFP food	WFP food
Main income	voucher	voucher	voucher	voucher	voucher	voucher	voucher
% main income	93	89	92	92	92	74	78
Consideration	Credits borrowing	Credits borrowing	Credits borrowing	Handay 11 1	Harlin II	Credits borrowing	
Second income % second income	money 49	money 37	money 46	Unskilled labour 29	Unskilled labour 29	money 21	None 21
		Cradita k					
Third Income	None	Credits borrowing money	None			None	None
% third income Food security	49	52	43	37	37	53	51
% 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
	16.0	17.7	16.5	3.4	3.4	5.8	4.8
% of food insecure households	6	6.5 14.5	6.1 18.4	0 8.5	0 8.5	1.6 8.7	1 4.6
% of food insecure households % of households with Poor FCS	20.0		75.5	91.5	91.5	89.7	94.5
% of food insecure households % of households with Poor FCS % of households with Borderline FCS % of households with Acceptable FCS	20.0 74	79					
% of food insecure households % of households with Poor FCS % of households with Borderline FCS % of households with Acceptable FCS Wealth	74	79		15.3	15.3	20.1	21.9
% of food insecure households % of households with Poor FCS % of households with Borderline FCS % of households with Acceptable FCS Wealth % of poorest households	22.7	17.7	21.2	15.3	15.3	20.1	21.9
% of food insecure households % of households with Poor FCS % of households with Borderline FCS % of households with Acceptable FCS Wealth	74	79		15.3	15.3 13.6	20.1	21.9
% of food insecure households % of households with Poor FCS % of households with Borderline FCS % of households with Acceptable FCS Wealth % of poorest households	22.7	17.7	21.2				
% of food insecure households % of households with Poor FCS % of households with Borderline FCS % of households with Acceptable FCS Wealth % of poorest households % of households in the second wealth quintile	22.7	79 17.7 22.6	21.2	13.6	13.6	21	20
% of food insecure households % of households with Poor FCS % of households with Borderline FCS % of households with Acceptable FCS Wealth % of poorest households % of households in the second wealth quintile % of households in the third wealth quintile	22.7 27.3 18.0	79 17.7 22.6 30.6	21.2 25.9 21.7	13.6 25.4	13.6 25.4	21	20 19.9

Governorate	Amman	Amman	Amman	Amman	Amman	MAN Amman	Amman			CAMP
								Governorate	Country	
District Sample size	Al Jameh 345	Al Jezeh 61	Ar Rusaifeh 344	Al Mwagger 26	Sahab 147	Qasabet Amman 776	Wadi As Sir 98	353	70	Al Za'atari 2102
Household profile										
Average HH size % of children under 16	5.2 22	6.2	5.3 19	4.9	5.4 25	4.4	4.4 21	4.9	4.5 29	4.9
% of adults above 60	2	1	2	5	2	3	1	3	1	2
Average time since arrived from Syria	10 to 11.9 months	8to 9.9 months	More than a year	More than a year	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	80.4	83.2	82.9	93.8	79.9	94.5	97.4	84	97.4	86.9
% of Female head of household	33.9	41	23	34.6	31.3	28.1	32.7	24.6	25.7	28.7
% of head of household with no education % of HoH that attended primary school	9.3 66.7	14.8 75.4	13.4	15.4 69.2	8.2 73.5	16.4 60.7	5.1 71.4	4.5 72.2	12.9 65.7	11.8 67.5
% of HoHthat attended secondary school	14.2	6.6	12.2	11.5	12.2	13.8	12.2	11.9	12.9	12.2
% of HoH that attended post secondary school	9.9	3.3	5.5	3.8	6.1	9.1	11.2	11.3	8.6	8.6
Household priorities										
Priority 1	Support rent	Support rent	Support rent	Support rent	Support rent	Support rent	Support rent	Support rent	Support rent	Support rent
Priority 1	shelter Cooking fuel gas	shelter	shelter Cooking fuel gas	shelter	shelter Cooking fuel gas	shelter Cooking fuel gas	shelter	shelter Cooking fuel gas	shelter	shelter Cooking fuel gas
Priority 2	electricity Cooking fuel gas	Other HH assets Cooking fuel gas	electricity	Other HH assets Cooking fuel gas	electricity Cooking fuel gas	electricity Cooking fuel gas	Other HH assets	electricity	Other HH assets Cooking fuel gas	electricity Cooking fuel gas
Priority 3	electricity	electricity	Clothes shoes	electricity	electricity	electricity	Support rent shelter	Clothes shoes	electricity	electricity
WASH				1						
% of households with at least 35I of water a day	88.9	76	62.1	56.7	73.8	77.4	70.4	65.6	66.1	74.3
% of HH with Flush Latines	88.9 77	56	91 9	88	76	80	63	99	51 49	81
% of HH with pit latrine % of HH wihtout latrine	22.0 1.0	44 0	0	12 0	24 0	20.0	37 0	0	0	18 0
% of Households receving assistance	99	95	99	100	99	96	99	99	97	98
Coping strategies - 30 day	1									
	Reduce essential	Reduce essential			Reduce essential	Reduce essential	Reduce essential			Reduce essential
Main coping strategy % main coping	non food expend 54	non food expend 95	Sell HH goods 61	Sell HH goods 54	non food expend 65	non food expend 59	non food expend 61	Sell HH goods 54	Sell HH goods 60	non food expend 54
		Sell productive								
		assets or means	Reduce essential	Reduce essential					Reduce essential	
Second coping % second coping	Sell HH goods 48.0	of transport 59	non food expend 42	non food expend 19	Sell HH goods 61	Sell HH goods 49.0	Sell HH goods 58	High risk job 50	non food expend 57	Sell HH goods 53
			Sell productive	Sell productive		Sell productive				
			assets or means	assets or means		assets or means		Reduce essential		
Third coping strategy % third coping	High risk job 33.0	High risk job 56	of transport 40	of transport 12	High risk job 55	of transport 32.0	High risk job 52	non food expend 47	High risk job 46	High risk job 38
Shelter										
% of households living in apartment or house	86.0	98	92	100	95	90.0	93	94	94	91
% of households renting unfurnished shelter	67	100	95	96	98	84	78	88	88	85
% of households renting furnished shelter % of households with other type of	28.0	0	2	0	0	9.0	19	6	10	10
% of households with other type of accommodation	3.0	0	2	1	2	2.0	,	2	1	2
% of households squatting	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
% of households in shelter provided by humanitarian assistance	0.0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
% of households hosted for free	2.0 198	0	1 141	3	0	5.0 165	2	3 147	1 164	3 165
Average rent rate (JOD) Education	198	130	141	108	149	165	196	147	164	165
% of boys attending school	51.0	14	54	55	56	49.0	53	59	37	50
% of girl attending school	54	17	51	73	71	53	59	68	48	55
% of children vaccinated against Polio	64.0	67	67	70	70	72.0	72	64	66	68
% of children vaccinated against Measles	45	66	66	70	68	73	74	62	68	64
% of households without difficulties to access										
to health care	19.0	15	38	42	28	20.0	35	35	34	27
% of households with access difficulties: cost	38	11	51	0	32	37	24	31	71	39
% of households with access difficulties: overcrowding of the health center	16.0	11	5	0	10	17.0	32	19	17	15
% of households with access difficulties: lack										
of specialisation % of households with access difficulties: lack	28	56	21	0	27	23	21	22	8	22
of medicine	19.0	22	22	100	29	22.0	24	25	4	23
% of households with access difficulties: other reason	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	2	0	1
Disability rate	2.3	3.9	2.2	0	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.9	0.6	1.7
Temporarily disability rate Percentage of employment	4 9.5	7.6 11.1	4.4 10.2	0.8 3.9	2.5 12.4	3.2 5.4	3.3 11.9	4.3 7.1	3.2 10.9	3.7 8.1
Income										
Main income	WFP food voucher	WFP food voucher	WFP food voucher	WFP food voucher	WFP food voucher	WFP food voucher	WFP food voucher	WFP food youcher	WFP food voucher	WFP food voucher
% main income	68	57	56	62	97	81	81	94	86	78
Second income	None	WFP food voucher	None	None	Unskilled labour	None	None	None	Unskilled labour	None
% second income	25	33	39	58	36	37	28	23	43	None 31
Third Income % third income	None 51	None 43	None 74	None 81	None 37	None 68	None 73	None 62	None 69	None 64
Food security										
% of food secure households	64.6	41	44.5	84.6	53.7	51.0	43.9	36.5	48.6	49.6
% of vulnerable households to food insecurity	30.1	59	49.1	11.5	40.1	40.1	48	53	47.1	42.7
% of food insecure households	5.2	0	6.4	3.8	6.1	8.6	8.2	10.5	4.3	7.7
% of households with Poor FCS % of households with Borderline FCS % of households with Acceptable FCS	1.4 8.4	0	1.5 10.8	3.8	1.4 10.2	2.3 12.6	1 12.2	4 13.6	1.4 15.7	2.2 11.4
% of households with Acceptable FCS	90.1	100	87.8	92.3	88.4	85.1	86.7	82.4	82.9	86.4
% of poorest households	23.5	34.4	21.8	0	13.6	18.3	9.2	22.1	30	20.6
				-						
% of households in the second wealth quintile	15.7	42.6	20.3	15.4	26.5	18.3	15.3	20.1	21.4	19.8
% of households in the third wealth quintile	12.5	8.2	16	23.1	17.7	17.1	15.3	14.2	20	15.9
% of households in the fourth wealth quintile	22	14.8	25.6	34.6	17.7	20.1	18.4	14.2	18.6	19.2
% of richest households	26.4	0	16.3	26.9	24.5	26.2	41.8	29.5	10	24.5
Average Dietary Diversity Average Coping Strategy Index	7 14.0	7.1 18	6.8 14	7.1 14	6.6 15	6.9 18.0	7 14	6.5 14	6.9 23	6.8 16

Second Column Second Colum													
Marche March Mar	Governorate	Irbid	Irbid	Irbid	Irbid	IRBID	Irbid	Irbid	Irbid	Irbid			CAMP
Act	District	Al Ghwar Ashamalya	Al Kora	Al Mazar Ash- shamali	Ar Ramtha	At Taibeh	Bani kinana	Bani Obaid	Al Wastiyya	Oasabet Irbid		Country	
March Control Contro		28		62	356	75	104	294	61	1016	2106	70	2102
Margin 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997	Average HH size		6							5			4.9
March Marc	% of children under 16 % of adults above 60	3				29 3		3				1	2
March Marc		10 to 11.9	M					10 to 11.9				10 to 11.9	10 to 11.9
March Control Contro	% of Households members registered	93.8	68.7	95.8	78.6	91.7	81.2	90.7	80	86.5	84.7		86.9
An extraction of the control of th			33.9			36			18		38.3		
March Marc	% of head of household with no education % of Hold that attended primary school				11.8		18.3						11.8
Part	% of HoHthat attended secondary school		10.1	16.1	19.4		6.7	11.6	11.5	16.6	15.6	12.9	12.2
Control of the Cont	% of HOH that attended post secondary school	3.6	6.4	9.7	10.1	8	7.7	10.2	4.9	9.4	9.2	8.6	8.6
Control of the Cont	Household priorities	Support rent	Support rent	Support rent	Support rent	Sunnort rent	Sunnort rent	Support rest	Support rent	Support rent	Sunnort rent	Support rent	Support rent
Company Comp	Priority 1	shelter	shelter	shelter	shelter	shelter	shelter	shelter	shelter	shelter	shelter		shelter
Column C	Priority 2	Clothes shoes	electricity	electricity	electricity	electricity	electricity	electricity	electricity	electricity	electricity	Other HH assets	electricity
Management Man	Priority 3	Clothes shoes	Clothes shoes	Other HH assets	Clothes shoes	Clothes shoes	Cooking fuel gas electricity	Clothes shoes	Cooking fuel gas electricity	Clothes shoes	Clothes shoes	Cooking fuel gas electricity	Cooking fuel gas electricity
Page 19	WASH												
March Continues	day		75.1	76.4	43.9		80.7	69.1	90.8		68.2	66.1	74.3
March Continues		96 4.0	21 79	85 15	51 48	44	51 48 0	79 20	67	85 15	72 78	51 49	81 18
Main cappaigning	% of HH wihtout latrine	0.0	0	0		1	1.0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Manus company Series growth Series growt		100	100	100	- 77	100	100	33	36	100	100	37	36
Manus company Series growth Series growt			Reduce essential	Reduce essential	Reduce essential	Reduce essential	Reduce essential	Reduce essential	Reduce essential		Reduce essential		Reduce essential
March control March countries March countr	Main coping strategy	Sell HH goods	non food expend	non food expend	non food expend	non food expend	non food expend	non food expend	non food expend	Sell HH goods	non food expend	Sell HH goods	
Second company	num coping	/1	//	60	61	/1	/5	8/	92		/3	60	54
Second colored Seco	Second coping		Sell HH goods	Sell HH goods	Sell HH goods	Sell HH goods	High risk joh	High risk joh	Sell HH goods		Sell HH goods		Sell HH goods
Self productive										72			
Procession Company C													
Note of the content		Sell productive assets or means							Sell productive assets or means				
New Notes New	Third coping strategy % third coping	of transport	High risk job	High risk job	High risk job	High risk job	Sell HH goods	Sell HH goods		High risk job		High risk job	High risk job
Note Content of the content of t		30.0	3,	31	31	31	70.0	- 00	- 04	- 01	- 30	40	30
Note Content of the content of t	% of households living in apartment or house	89.0	98	79	85	90	97.0	90	100	93	91	94	91
Section description of the proof of the pr													
Set Proceedings with other type of contractions with contracting and contrac			97		94	- 88		93	98		91	88	
Metalenskin guestreg	% of households with other type of		1		2	5		4	1		5	10	
Metabolishi in Meta	accommodation % of households countting		2					2		2		1 0	
Medicandesh benefit for free 0.0 0 8 2 4 0.0 11 13 13 3 3 3 4 4 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	% of households in shelter provided by		-										
Autorepart ent et (EDD) 15	humanitarian assistance % of households hosted for free					4						1	
Margin ethnology chool	Average rent rate (IOD)	115	114	131	172	147	141	156	147	184	168	164	165
Mary		43.0	50	47	53	55	53.0		42	56	54	37	50
N. of chaldens secunided against Messales 24 77 69 70 67 79 150 83 71 75 68 64	Health	/2	3/	36	62	70	61	80	39	63	62	40	33
No of household with access difficulties cost 100 27 0 47 10 12 14 0 15 22 72 34 27	% of children vaccinated against Polio	74.0	77	70	70	75	79.0	101	81	71	77	66	68
So And Association with access difficulties cost 100 27 0 47 10 12 14 0 15 22 73 39 So And Association with access difficulties cost 100 27 0 47 10 12 14 0 15 22 73 39 So And Association with access difficulties cost 100 27 13 12 0 250 38 0 8 12 17 15 So And Association with access difficulties in a cost of association 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 So And Association 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	% of children vaccinated against Measles	74	77	69	70	67	79	102	83	71	76	68	64
Section concessed graphers Conference	% of households without difficulties to access to health care	43.0	28	15	19	27	8.0	14	11	27	22	34	27
Section concessed graphers Conference	% of households with access difficulties: cost	100	27	0	47	10	12	14	0	15	22	71	39
See Description See Description See Description Descriptio	% of households with access difficulties:												
Section of the content of the cont	% of households with access difficulties: lack									•		- 1/	
April Apri	of specialisation % of households with access difficulties: lack	0	47	56	35	35	50		86	51	45	8	
Second process Seco	of medicine	0.0	3	11	6	45	12.0	17	14	25	20	4	23
	ather reason		0			10		0		1	1		1.7
WFF load	Temporarily disability rate	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.6	3.4	2.2	2.1	3.5	1.5	1.8	3.2	3.7
Monit income	Income		4			6							
Second accorde	Male ferrors												
Second recome Unsalited lateboor money Mone None Sarrings voocher voocher money Unsalited lateboor None No							77						
Second persons Seco			Credits borrowing				WFP food	WFP food	WFP food	Credits borrowing	Credits borrowing		
Third Instance	Second income % second income		money 31	None 48			voucher 31		voucher 31	money 33			None 31
Third fractione None None													
No.	Third Income	money	None	None	None	None	None	money	None	None	None	None	None
St of part of severe households 26.5 66.1 C2.9 64.3 V3.3 V3.5 V3.2 26.2 46.9 V3.5 46.5 V3.5 46.5 V3.5 V		50	68	71	53	63	47	25	39	55	51	69	64
\$\text{8 of food network boundaries}\$\$ 16 18 0 4.8 13 10 2.4 0 1.4 2 4.3 7.7\$\$ \$\text{8 of boundaries}\$\$ 16 0.9 0 1.7 0 0 0 0 0 1.6 0 0 0.4 14 2.2 \$\text{8 of boundaries}\$\$ \$\text{8 of boundaries}\$\$ 16 0.9 0 5.5 16 9 4 2.9 41 1.6 1 1.6 1 1.6 1 1.7 1.6 \$\text{8 of boundaries}\$\$ \$\text{8 of boundaries}\$\$ \$\text{8 of boundaries}\$\$ \$\text{1 of boundaries}\$\$ \$\text{1 of boundaries}\$\$ \$\text{1 of boundaries}\$\$\$ \$\text{1 of boundaries}\$\$\$\$ \$\text{1 of boundaries}\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$		28.6	66.1	62.9	64.3	57.3	53.8	58.2	26.2	46.9	52.8	48.6	49.6
\$\text{8 of food network boundaries}\$\$ 16 18 0 4.8 13 10 2.4 0 1.4 2 4.3 7.7\$\$ \$\text{8 of boundaries}\$\$ 16 0.9 0 1.7 0 0 0 0 0 1.6 0 0 0.4 14 2.2 \$\text{8 of boundaries}\$\$ \$\text{8 of boundaries}\$\$ 16 0.9 0 5.5 16 9 4 2.9 41 1.6 1 1.6 1 1.6 1 1.7 1.6 \$\text{8 of boundaries}\$\$ \$\text{8 of boundaries}\$\$ \$\text{8 of boundaries}\$\$ \$\text{1 of boundaries}\$\$ \$\text{1 of boundaries}\$\$ \$\text{1 of boundaries}\$\$\$ \$\text{1 of boundaries}\$\$\$\$ \$\text{1 of boundaries}\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$	% of vulnerable households to food insecurity	67.9	32.1			41.3	45.2	39.1	73.8	51.7	45.1		
Ned Proceedable with Biodefinite PCS 0.0 5.5 1.6 9 4 2.0 4.1 1.6 3 4.2 11.7 11.4 No. 4 No.	% of food insecure households % of households with Poor FCS	3.6 3.6	1.8 0.9	0	4.8 1.7	1.3	1.0	2.4 0	0	1.4	0.4		7.7
Net of posterio flourisheds 16.7 7.3 6.7 26.7 16.7 5.8 36.6 13.1 16.6 15.8 30 26.6 16.7 16.7 16.7 16.7 16.7 16.7 16.7 1	% of households with Borderline FCS % of households with Acceptable FCS	0.0		1.6 98.4	9	4 96	2.0	4.1		3			11.4 86.4
K of households in the second words quintile 39.3 18.3 12.9 21.1 24 21.2 27.9 21.3 20.9 21.9 21.4 10.8 N of households in the third words quintile 23.1 19.3 25.8 20.5 30.7 22.1 20.7 23.3 24 22.9 20 35.9 N of households in the further words quintile 14.3 45.1 41.9 20.2 29.3 31.7 15.6 16.1 25.3 25.8 19.2 Well rivitate households 1.5 1.1.6 3.7 11.0 3.5 11.5 3.1 15.0 1.5 13.2 13.5 18.8 19.2 Well rivitate households 1.5 1.1.6 3.7 1.2 3.3 12.9 3.1 8.0 3.2 2.3 2.18 3.0 2.2 2.3 2.18 2.0 2.2 2.2 2.2 2.2 2.0 2.0 3.2 1.2 2.2 2.0 3.2 1.2 3.2 1.2	Wealth											<u> </u>	
Not households in the third weelth quintile 32.1 19.3 25.8 20.5 30.7 22.1 20.7 21.3 24 22.9 20 15.9 Not households in the fourth weelth quintile 14.3 43.1 41.9 20.2 29.3 31.7 15.6 36.1 26.3 25.6 18.6 19.2 Not from the fourth weelth quintile 15.0 11.9 9.7 11.5 5.3 19.2 51.8.2 18.2 18.8 10 24.5 Not from the fourth weelth quintile 15.0 11.9 9.7 11.5 5.3 19.2 51.8.2 18.2 18.8 10 24.5 Not from the fourth weelth quintile 15.0 11.9 9.7 11.5 5.3 19.2 51.8.2 18.2 18.8 10 24.5 Not from the fourth weelth quintile 15.0 11.9 9.7 11.5 5.3 19.2 51.8.2 18.2 18.2 18.8 10 24.5 Not from the fourth weelth quintile 15.0 11.9 9.7 11.5 5.3 19.2 51.8.2 18.2 18.2 18.8 10 24.5 Not from the fourth weelth quintile 15.0 11.0 11.0 11.0 11.0 11.0 11.0 11.0	% of poorest households												
N of households in the fourth wealth quintile 14.3 43.1 41.9 20.2 29.3 31.7 15.6 36.1 26.3 25.6 18.6 19.2 N of richest households: 1.6 11.9 9.7 11.5 5.3 19.2 5.1 8.2 18.2 18.2 18.8 10 24.5 19.2 19.2 19.2 19.2 19.2 19.2 19.2 19.2	% of households in the second wealth quintile	39.3	18.3	12.9	21.1	24	21.2	27.9	21.3	20.9	21.9	21.4	19.8
No friest householders 3.6 11.9 9.7 11.5 5.3 19.2 5.1 8.2 18.2 18.2 18.8 10 24.5 6.9 6.9 7.2 7.1 7 6.9 6.8 6.5 7.3 6.7 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7.2 7.1 7 6.9 6.8 6.8 6.8 7.2 7.1 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7.2 7.1 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7.2 7.1 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7.2 7.1 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7.2 7.1 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7.2 7.1 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7.2 7.1 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7.2 7.1 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7.2 7.1 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7.2 7.1 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7.2 7.1 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7.2 7.1 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7.2 7.1 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7.2 7.1 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7.2 7.1 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7.2 7.1 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7.2 7.1 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7.2 7.1 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7.2 7.1 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7.2 7.1 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7.2 7.1 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7.2 7.1 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7.2 7.1 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7.2 7.1 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7.2 7.1 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7.2 7.1 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7.2 7.1 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7.2 7.1 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7.2 7.1 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7.2 7.1 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7.2 7.1 7 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7.2 7.1 7 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7.2 7.1 7 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7.2 7.1 7 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7.2 7.1 7 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7.2 7.1 7 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7.2 7.1 7 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7.2 7.1 7 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7.2 7.1 7 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7.2 7.1 7 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7.2 7.1 7 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7.2 7.1 7 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7.2 7.1 7 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7.2 7.1 7 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7.2 7.1 7 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7.2 7.1 7 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7.2 7.1 7 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7.2 7.1 7 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7.2 7.1 7 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7.2 7.1 7 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7.2 7.1 7 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7.2 7.1 7 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7.2 7 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7.2 7 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7 7 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7 7 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7 7 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7 7 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7 7 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7 7 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7 7 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7 7 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7 7 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7 7 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7 7 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7 7 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7 7 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7 7 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7 7 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7 7 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7 7 7 6.9 6.9 7 7 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7 7 7 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7 7 7 6.9 6.9 7 7 7 6.9 6.9 7 7 7 7 6.9 6.9 7 7 7 7 6.9 6.9 7 7 7 7 6.9 6.9 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	% of households in the third wealth quintile	32.1	19.3	25.8	20.5	30.7	22.1	20.7	21.3	24	22.9	20	15.9
No friest householders 3.6 11.9 9.7 11.5 5.3 19.2 5.1 8.2 18.2 18.2 18.8 10 24.5 6.9 6.9 7.2 7.1 7 6.9 6.8 6.5 7.3 6.7 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7.2 7.1 7 6.9 6.8 6.8 6.8 7.2 7.1 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7.2 7.1 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7.2 7.1 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7.2 7.1 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7.2 7.1 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7.2 7.1 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7.2 7.1 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7.2 7.1 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7.2 7.1 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7.2 7.1 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7.2 7.1 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7.2 7.1 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7.2 7.1 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7.2 7.1 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7.2 7.1 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7.2 7.1 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7.2 7.1 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7.2 7.1 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7.2 7.1 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7.2 7.1 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7.2 7.1 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7.2 7.1 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7.2 7.1 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7.2 7.1 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7.2 7.1 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7.2 7.1 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7.2 7.1 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7.2 7.1 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7.2 7.1 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7.2 7.1 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7.2 7.1 7 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7.2 7.1 7 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7.2 7.1 7 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7.2 7.1 7 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7.2 7.1 7 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7.2 7.1 7 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7.2 7.1 7 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7.2 7.1 7 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7.2 7.1 7 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7.2 7.1 7 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7.2 7.1 7 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7.2 7.1 7 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7.2 7.1 7 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7.2 7.1 7 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7.2 7.1 7 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7.2 7.1 7 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7.2 7.1 7 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7.2 7.1 7 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7.2 7.1 7 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7.2 7.1 7 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7.2 7.1 7 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7.2 7.1 7 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7.2 7 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7.2 7 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7 7 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7 7 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7 7 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7 7 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7 7 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7 7 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7 7 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7 7 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7 7 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7 7 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7 7 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7 7 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7 7 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7 7 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7 7 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7 7 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7 7 7 6.9 6.9 7 7 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7 7 7 7 6.9 6.9 6.9 7 7 7 6.9 6.9 7 7 7 6.9 6.9 7 7 7 7 6.9 6.9 7 7 7 7 6.9 6.9 7 7 7 7 6.9 6.9 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	% of households in the fourth wealth avintile	14.3	43.1	41.9	20.2	29.3	31.7	15.6	36.1	26.3	25.6	18.6	19.2
0.0 /.3 0.7 / 0.7 0.7 0.7 1.4 /1.1 / 0.9 6.8 Average Coping Strategy Index 15.0 17 12 20 18 24.0 22 16 18 19 23 16	% of richest households	3.6	11.9	9.7	11.5		19.2	5.1	8.2	18.2		10	24.5
	Average Coping Strategy Index	15.0	17	12	20	18	24.0	22	16	18	19		

Governorate	JAR Jarash	ASH	AL K Al Karak	ARAK	Al Balga	Al Balga	AL BALQA Al Balga	Al Balga			CAMP
District	Qasabet Jerash	Governorate	Al Mazar Al Janubi	Governorate	Qasabet Al Balga	Ash Shuna al- Janubiyya	Ayn Al Basheh	Dair 'Alla	Governorate	Country	Al Za'atari
Sample size	181	181	190	190	110	74	104	59	347	70	2102
Average HH size	5.2	5.2	4.5	4.5	5.3	5.3	4.2	4.3	4.8	4.5	4.9
% of children under 16 % of adults above 60	27	27	20	20	24	29	28	20	26	29	23
Average time since arrived from Syria	More than a year	10 to 11.9 months	10 to 11.9 months	More than a year	10 to 11.9 months	10 to 11.9	10 to 11.9 months				
% of Households members registered	93.9	93.9	87	87	90.6	97.4	92	94.8	93.2	97.4	86.9
% of Female head of household	33.1	33.1	22.1	22.1	35.5	28.4	25	27.1	29.4	25.7	28.7
% of head of household with no education	19.3	19.3	18.9	18.9	16.4	31.1	22.1	45.8	26.2	12.9	11.8
% of HoH that attended primary school % of HoHthat attended secondary school	63 13.3	63 13.3	64.2 13.2	64.2 13.2	40 32.7	44.6 18.9	66.3 8.7	44.1 8.5	49.6 18.4	65.7 12.9	67.5 12.2
% of HoH that attended post secondary school	4.4	4.4	3.7	3.7	10.9	5.4	2.9	1.7	5.8	8.6	8.6
Household priorities											
Priority 1	Support rent shelter	Support rent shelter	Other HH assets	Support rent shelter	Support rent shelter	Support rent shelter					
Priority 2	Cooking fuel gas electricity	Cooking fuel gas electricity	Cooking fuel gas electricity	Cooking fuel gas electricity	Other HH assets	Other HH assets	Cooking fuel gas electricity	Other HH assets	Cooking fuel gas electricity	Other HH assets	Cooking fuel gas electricity
					Cooking fuel gas	Cooking fuel gas		Cooking fuel gas	Cooking fuel gas	Cooking fuel gas	Cooking fuel gas
Priority 3 WASH	Other HH assets	Other HH assets	Other HH assets	Other HH assets	electricity	electricity	Other HH assets	electricity	electricity	electricity	electricity
% of households with at least 35l of water a											
% of HH with Flush Latines	65.9 36	65.9 36	67.9 49	67.9 49	46.3 93	57.1 42	90.3 74	17.6 17	56.9 63	66.1 51	74.3 81
% of HH with pit latrine % of HH wihtout latrine	64.0 0.0	64	31.0 19.0	31	2.0 5.0	5 53	26	51	18	49	18
% of Households receving assistance	100	0 100	99	19 99	99	99	0 99	32 100	18 99	0 97	0 98
Coping strategies - 30 day											
Afelo seeles states	Reduce essential	Reduce essential	Sell HH goods	Sell HH goods	Sell HH goods	Reduce essential	Reduce essential	Sell HH goods	Sell HH goods	Call Mill and	Reduce essential
Main coping strategy % main coping	non food expend 81	non food expend 81	Sell HH goods 65	Sell HH goods 65	Sell HH goods 85	non food expend 66	non food expend 68	Sell HH goods 90	Sell HH goods 74	Sell HH goods 60	non food expend 54
			Reduce essential	Reduce essential	Reduce essential			Reduce essential	Reduce essential	Reduce essential	
Second coping	Sell HH goods	Sell HH goods	non food expend	non food expend	non food expend	Sell HH goods	Sell HH goods	non food expend	non food expend	non food expend	Sell HH goods
% second coping Third coping strategy	67.0 High risk job	67 High risk job	44.0 High risk job	44 High risk job	63.0 High risk job	62 High risk job	61 High risk job	58 High risk job	64 High risk job	57 High risk job	53 High risk job
% third coping	59.0	59	40.0	40	51.0	41	57	39	48	46	38
Siletter											
% of households living in apartment or house	97.0	97	77.0	77	90.0	35	96	16	68	94	91
% of households renting unfurnished shelter	95	95	77	77	91	40	92	18	68	88	85
% of households renting furnished shelter	3.0	3	2.0	2	2.0	0	3	0	2	10	10
% of households with other type of accommodation	2.0	2	1.0	1	2.0	1	2	3	,	1	2
% of households squatting % of households in shelter provided by	0	0	0	0	5	58	0	79	27	0	0
humanitarian assistance	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
% of households hasted for free Average rent rate (JOD)	0.0 123	0 123	20.0 113	20 113	0.0 125	1 118	3 157	105	1 136	1 164	3 165
Education											
Cocation											
% of boys attending school % of girl attending school	51.0 59	51 59	42.0 45	42 45	55.0 64	19 19	48 45	22 6	40 38	37 48	50 55
% of girl attending school Health	59	51 59	42.0 45 69.0	42 45	64			6	40 38	37 48	50 55
% of girl attending school Health % of children vaccinated against Polio	59 66.0	66	45 69.0	45	77.0	19	45 74	75	38	48	68
% of girl attending school Scatt % of children vaccinated against Polio % of children vaccinated against Measles % of hildren vaccinated against Measles % of households without difficulties to access	59 66.0 72	66 72	45 69.0 70	45 69 70	77.0 78	19 69 68	45 74 69	6 75 75	74 72	48	68
% of girl attending school Health % of children voccinated against Polio % of children voccinated against Measles	59 66.0	66	45 69.0	45	77.0	19	45 74	75	38	48	68
% of girl attending school Health % of children vaccinated against Polio % of children vaccinated against Measles % of households without difficulties to access to health care % of households with access difficulties; cost	59 66.0 72	66 72	45 69.0 70	45 69 70	77.0 78	19 69 68	45 74 69	6 75 75	74 72	48 66 68	68
No of girl attending school No of children vaccinated against Polio No of children vaccinated against Measles No of households without difficulties to access to health care No of households with access difficulties: cost No of households with access difficulties: cost overcrowding of the health center	59 66.0 72 31.0	66 72 31	45 69.0 70 17.0	45 69 70	77.0 78 49.0	69 68 39	74 69 44	75 75 46	74 72 45	48 66 68 34	68 64 27
% of girl attending school **Reath % of children vaccinated against Polio % of children vaccinated against Measles % of households without difficulties to access to health care % of households with access difficulties: overcrowding of the health center % of households with access difficulties: overcrowding of the health center % of households with access difficulties.	59 66.0 72 31.0 11	72 31 11	45 69.0 70 17.0 36 9.0	45 69 70 17 36	77.0 78 49.0	19 69 68 39 72	45 74 69 44 7	6 75 75 46 56	38 74 72 45 42 3	48 66 68 34 71	68 64 27 39
N of pir interding school N of children vaccinated against Polio N of children vaccinated against Measles N of households without difficulties to access to health care N of households with occess difficulties: cost N of households with occess difficulties: cost N of households with occess difficulties: cost N of households with occess difficulties N overconducting of the health center N of households with occess difficulties: lock N of households with occess difficulties: lock N of households with occess difficulties: lock	59 66.0 72 31.0 11 0.0	66 72 31 11 0	45 69.0 70 17.0 36 9.0	45 69 70 17 36 9	77.0 78 49.0 48 4.0	19 69 68 39 72 3	74 69 44 7 4 48	75 75 46 56 0	38 74 72 45 42 3 25	48 66 68 34 71	68 64 27 39 15
N of pir interding school N of children vaccinated against Pelio N of children vaccinated against Messler N of households without difficulties to access to health care N of households with occess difficulties: cost N of households with occess difficulties: cost N of households with occess difficulties: overviewides) of the health center N of households with occess difficulties: cost of modicine N of households with occess difficulties ick of modicine	59 66.0 72 31.0 11 0.0 30 60.0	66 72 31 11 0 30 60	45 69.0 70 17.0 36 9.0 33	45 69 70 17 36 9 33	77.0 78 49.0 48 4.0 15	19 69 68 39 72 3 14	45 74 69 44 7 4 48	6 75 75 46 56 0	38 74 72 45 42 3 25	48 66 68 34 71 17 8	68 64 27 39 15 22 23
In of printereding school N of children vaccinated against Palia N of children vaccinated against Measles N of households without difficulties to access to health care N of households with access difficulties: cast N of households with access difficulties: cast N of households with access difficulties: cast N of households with access difficulties: access N of households with access difficulties: lack of medicine N of households with access difficulties: lack of medicine N of households with access difficulties:	59 66.0 72 31.0 11 0.0	66 72 31 11 0	45 69.0 70 17.0 36 9.0 33 21.0	45 69 70 17 36 9	77.0 78 49.0 48 4.0 15	19 69 68 39 72 3	74 69 44 7 4 48	75 75 46 56 0	38 74 72 45 42 3 25	48 66 68 34 71	68 64 27 39 15
In of printereding school N of children vaccinated against Palia N of children vaccinated against Measles N of households without difficulties to access to health care N of households with access difficulties: cast N of households with access difficulties: cast N of households with access difficulties: cast N of households with access difficulties: access N of households with access difficulties: lack of medicine N of households with access difficulties: lack of medicine N of households with access difficulties:	59 66.0 72 31.0 11 0.0 30 60.0 0 1.4 4.1	66 72 31 11 0 30 60 0 1.4 4.1	45 69.0 70 17.0 36 9.0 33 21.0 0 1.2	45 69 70 17 36 9 33 21 0	77.0 78 49.0 48 4.0 15 33.0 0 2.1	19 69 68 39 72 3 14 10 0 1.3 5.4	45 74 69 44 7 4 48 41 0 1.4 8.4	6 75 75 46 56 0 19 26 0 24 103	38 74 72 45 42 3 25 30 0 1.7 8.2	48 66 68 34 71 17 8 4	68 64 27 39 15 22 23 1 1.7 3.7
N of printerning school N of children vaccinated against Palio N of children vaccinated against Messiles N of households without difficulties to access to households without difficulties to access to households with access difficulties can N of households with access difficulties can N of households with access difficulties lack of specialisation N of households with access difficulties lack of specialisation N of households with access difficulties lack of specialisation N of households with access difficulties lack of specialisation N of households with access difficulties: lack of medicine	59 66.0 72 31.0 11 0.0 30 60.0 0 1.4 4.1 13.6	72 31 11 0 30 60 0 1.4 4.1 13.6	45 69.0 70 17.0 36 9.0 33 21.0 0 1.2 1.6 13.2	45 69 70 17 36 9 33 21 0 1.2 1.6 13.2	64 77.0 78 49.0 48 4.0 15 33.0 0 2.1 9.1	19 69 68 39 72 3 14 10 0 1.3 5.4 17.1	45 74 69 44 7 4 48 41 0 1.14 8.4 13.2	6 75 75 46 56 0 19 26 0 2.4 10.3 17.9	38 74 72 45 42 3 25 30 0 1.7 8.2 13.4	48 66 68 34 71 17 8 4 0 0.6 3.2 10.9	68 64 27 39 15 22 23 1 1,7 3,7 8,1
N of printereding school N of children voccinated against Palia N of children voccinated against Membes N of households without difficulties to access to health care N of households without difficulties to access to health care N of households with orects difficulties care N of households with occess difficulties care N of households with occess difficulties lock of specialisation N of households with occess difficulties lock of specialisation N of households with occess difficulties lock of medicale N of households with occess difficulties: N of households with occess difficulties: N of households with occess difficulties: No of households with occess difficulties: No of households with occess difficulties: Temporarily disability rate Temporarily disability rate Temporarily disability rate Temporarily disability rate	59 66.0 72 31.0 11 0.0 30 60.0 0 1.4 4.1 13.6 WFP food	72 31 11 0 30 60 0 1.4 4.1 13.6 WFP food	45 69.0 70 17.0 36 9.0 33 21.0 0 1.2 1.6 13.2 WFP food	45 69 70 17 36 9 33 21 0 1.2 1.6 13.2 WFP food	64 77.0 78 49.0 48 4.0 15 33.0 0 2.1 9.1 WFP food	19 69 68 39 72 3 14 10 0 1.3 5.4 17.1 WFP food	45 74 69 44 7 4 48 41 0 1.4 8.4 13.2 WFP food	6 75 75 46 56 0 19 26 0 2.4 10.3 17.9 WFP food	38 74 72 45 42 3 25 30 0 1.7 8.2 13.4 WFP food	48 66 68 34 71 17 8 4 0 0.6 3.2 10.9	68 64 27 39 15 22 23 1 1.7 3.7 8.1
In of printereding school N of children vaccinated against Palia N of children vaccinated against Measles N of households without difficulties to access to health care N of households with access difficulties: cast N of households with access difficulties: cast N of households with access difficulties: cast N of households with access difficulties: access N of households with access difficulties: lack of medicine N of households with access difficulties: lack of medicine N of households with access difficulties:	59 66.0 72 31.0 11 0.0 30 60.0 0 1.4 4.1 13.6	72 31 11 0 30 60 0 1.4 4.1 13.6	45 69.0 70 17.0 36 9.0 33 21.0 0 1.2 1.6 13.2	45 69 70 17 36 9 33 21 0 1.2 1.6 13.2	64 77.0 78 49.0 48 4.0 15 33.0 0 2.1 9.1	19 69 68 39 72 3 14 10 0 1.3 5.4 17.1	45 74 69 44 7 4 48 41 0 1.14 8.4 13.2	6 75 75 46 56 0 19 26 0 2.4 10.3 17.9	38 74 72 45 42 3 25 30 0 1.7 8.2 13.4	48 66 68 34 71 17 8 4 0 0.6 3.2 10.9	68 64 27 39 15 22 23 1 1,7 3,7 8,1
N of pri intending school N of children vaccinated against Palio N of children vaccinated against Memles N of households without difficulties to access to health care N of households with access difficulties: cost N of households with access difficulties: cost N of households with access difficulties: lock of specialisation N of households with access difficulties: lock of specialisation N of households with access difficulties: lock of specialisation N of households with access difficulties: lock of specialisation T of households with access difficulties: lock of specialisation N of households with access difficulties: lock of specialisation T of properties of the specialisation N of households with access difficulties All of the specialisation N of households with access difficulties Make income	59 66.0 72 31.0 11 0.0 30 60.0 0 1.4 4.1 4.1 4.1 51 WFF food voucher 51	66 72 31 11 0 30 60 1.4 4.1 13.6 WFP food veucher 51 WFP food	45 69.0 70 17.0 36 9.0 33 21.0 0 1.2 1.6 13.2 WFF food voucher 87	45 69 70 17 36 9 33 21 0 1.2 1.6 13.2 WFF food voucher 87	77.0 78 49.0 48 4.0 15 33.0 0 2.1 9.1 9.1 WFP food voucher 97 77 Credits borrowing	69 68 39 72 3 14 10 0 13 5.4 17.1 WFP food voucher 77 Credits borrowing	74 69 44 7 4 48 41 0 1.4 8.4 13.2 WFP food voucher 70 WFP food	75 75 46 56 0 19 26 0 2.4 10.3 10.3 10.7 WFP food woucher 100	38 74 72 45 42 3 25 30 0 1.7 8.2 13.4 WFP food voucher 85 Credits borrowing	48 66 68 34 71 17 8 4 0 0.6 3.2 10.9	68 64 27 39 15 22 23 11,7 3,7 8,1 WFP food woucher 78
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Governorate	Al Mafraq	Al Mafraq	AL MAFRAQ Al Mafraq	Al Mafraq		Al Tafilah	AL TAFILAH Al Tafilah			CAMP
	Al Badiah Ash- Shamaliyya Al	Al Badih Ash-		Qasabet Al-	Governorate		Qasabet At	Governorate	Country	
District Sample size	Gharbeh 268	Shamaliyya 96	Ar Rwashed 32	Mafraq 591	987	Besareh 14	Tafilah 60	73	7089	Al Za'atari 725
Household profile										
Average HH size % of children under 16	5.2 24	5.9 24	4.3 14	5.2 25	5.2 24	5.2 32	4.2 24	4.5 25	5 24	5.4 26
% of adults above 60	2	4	1	4	3	0	0	0	3	3
				10 to 11.9	10 to 11.9	Between 6 and	Between 6 and	Between 6 and	10 to 11.9	10 to 11.9
Average time since arrived from Syria % of Households members registered	More than a year 90.2	More than a year 82	8to 9.9 months 91.4	months 88.5	months 88.3	7.9 months 91.8	7.9 months 98.4	7.9 months 96.9	months 86.4	months 97.4
% of Female head of household	34.7	24	21.9	45.5	39.7	0	18.3	15.1	33.4	34.3
% of head of household with no education % of HoH that attended primary school	18.7 68.3	21.9 52.1	9.4 75	27.6 60.1	24 62	21.4 78.6	6.7 70	9.6 72.6	14.7 63.8	15.7 71.9
% of HoHthat attended secondary school % of HoH that attended post secondary	10.4	20.8	6.2	9.5	10.7	0	18.3	13.7	14.5	7.3
school	2.6	5.2	9.4	2.9	3.2	0	5	4.1	7.1	5.1
Household priorities	Support rent	Support rent	Support rent	Support rent	Support rent	Support rent	Support rent	Support rent	Support rent	
Priority 1	shelter Cooking fuel gas	shelter Cooking fuel gas	shelter Cooking fuel gas	shelter Cooking fuel gas	shelter Cooking fuel gas	shelter Cooking fuel gas	shelter Cooking fuel gas	shelter Cooking fuel gas	shelter Cooking fuel gas	More food Cooking fuel gas
Priority 2	electricity	electricity	electricity	electricity	electricity	electricity	electricity	electricity	electricity	electricity
Priority 3	Other HH assets	Clothes shoes	Other HH assets	Other HH assets	Clothes shoes					
WASH % of households with at least 35I of water a										
day	74.4	76.1	74	68.4	70.9	77.6	94	90.8	70.2	93.9
% of HH with Flush Latines % of HH with pit latrine	42 53.0	48 31	53 44	72 27	61 35	21 79.0	50 50	44 56	72 25	44 56
% of HH wihtout latrine % of Households receving assistance	6.0 97	21 99	3 91	1 99	4 99	0.0 100	0 98	0 99	2 99	0 99
Coping strategies - 30 day										
			Reduce essential				Reduce essential	Reduce essential	Reduce essential	
Main coping strategy % main coping	Sell HH goods 50	Sell HH goods 53	non food expend 66	Sell HH goods 64	Sell HH goods 58	Sell HH goods 93	non food expend 55	non food expend 52	non food expend 61	Sell HH goods 79
Je main Coping			00				33	32	01	
Second coping	Reduce essential non food expend	Reduce essential non food expend	Sell HH goods	Reduce essential non food expend	Reduce essential non food expend	Reduce essential non food expend	Sell HH goods	Sell HH goods	Sell HH goods	Reduce essential non food expend
% second coping Third coping strategy	36.0 High risk job	38 High risk job	50 High risk job	62 High risk job	53 High risk job	43.0 High risk job	33 High risk job	44 High risk job	60 High risk job	66 High risk job
% third coping	34.0	29	25	42	38	36.0	33	33	45	34
Shelter										
% of households living in apartment or house	81.0	69	78	85	82	100.0	93	94	89	0
% of households renting unfurnished shelter	87	77	90	86	86	85	96	94	87	0
% of households renting furnished shelter	0.0	3	6	5	3	0.0	3	2	6	0
% of households with other type of accommodation	2.0	6	1	6	5	1.0	1	2	4	99
% of households squatting % of households in shelter provided by	10	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0
humanitarian assistance	0.0	5	0	3	2	0.0	0	0	0	98
% of households hosted for free Average rent rate (JOD)	1.0 138	11 122	3 121	3 166	3 153	14.0 85	0 94	92	2 153	0
Education % of boys attending school	40.0	21	24	46	42	75.0	56	60	50	25
% of girl attending school	40.0 35	31 35	24 40	46 54	42 47	75.0 62	56 59	60 60	50 55	35 46
% of children vaccinated against Polio										
	56.0	62	58	61	60	83.0	52	59	70	79
% of children vaccinated against Measles			-							
% of children vaccinated against Measles % of households without difficulties to access	53	49	SS	64	60	83	53	59	69	79 78
% of households without difficulties to access to health care	53 18.0	49 22	55	64 36	60	83	53	59 12	69 27	78
% of households without difficulties to access to health care % of households with access difficulties: cost	53	49	SS	64	60	83	53	59	69	
% of households without difficulties to access to health core % of households with access difficulties: cost % of households with access difficulties: overcrowding of the health center	53 18.0	49 22	55	64 36	60	83	53	59 12	69 27	78
% of households without difficulties to access to health care % of households with access difficulties: cost % of households with access difficulties: overcrowding of the health center % of households with access difficulties: lack of specialisation	53 18.0 37	49 22 29	55 22 29	64 36 62	60	83 21:0 33	53 10 50	59 12 44	69 27 36	78 1 NA
% of households without difficulties to access to health care % of households with access difficulties: cost % of households with access difficulties: overcowding of the health center % of households with access difficulties: lock of specialisation % of households with access difficulties: lock of medicine % of households with access difficulties: lock of medicine	53 18.0 37 10.0	49 22 29 0	55 22 29 0	64 36 62 8	60 29 54	21.0 33 0.0	53 10 50	59 12 44 0	69 27 36 11	78 1 NA
% of households without difficulties to access to health care % of households with access difficulties: cost. % of households with access difficulties: overcrowding of the health center % of households with access difficulties: lack of specialisation. % of households with access difficulties: lack	53 18.0 37 10.0	49 22 29 0 24	55 22 29 0	64 36 62 8	60 29 54 7	83 21.0 33 0.0	53 10 50 0	59 12 44 0	69 27 36 11 28	78 1 NA NA
% of households without difficulties to access to health care % of households with access difficulties: cost % of households with access difficulties: overcrosslund of the health center % of households with access difficulties: lock of specialization with access difficulties: lock of specialization access difficulties: lock of the middle of the specialization access difficulties: other resson Doublity rate Doublity rate	53 18.0 37 10.0 22 31.0 0	49 22 29 0 24 48 0	55 22 29 0 71 0	64 36 62 8 14 16 1 2.8	60 29 54 7 18 20 1	83 21.0 33 0.0 67 0.0 0	53 10 50 0 33 17 0	59 12 44 0 44 11 0	69 27 36 11 28 25 1	78 1 NA NA NA NA NA NA NA 2
% of households without difficulties to access to health care % of households with access difficulties: cost % of households with access difficulties: % of households with access difficulties: lock of specialisation % of households with access difficulties: lock of specialisation % of households with access difficulties: lock of medicine % of households with access difficulties: lock of medicine % of households with access difficulties: other reason	53 18.0 37 10.0 22 31.0	49 22 29 0 24 48	55 22 29 0 71 0	64 36 62 8 14 16	60 29 54 7 18 20	83 21.0 33 0.0 67 0.0	53 10 50 0 33 17	59 12 44 0 44 11	69 27 36 11 28 25	78 1 NA NA NA NA NA
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No of households without difficulties to access to health core to	53 18.0 37 10.0 22 31.0 0 0.8 1.4 10.3 14.0 10.8 None 8.1 None 10.1 10.1 10.1 10.1 10.1 10.1 10.1 10.	49 22 29 0 0 24 48 0 1.1 0.9 8.1 0.9 8.1 0.9 8.1 1.5 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6	55 22 29 0 71 0 0 3.6 2.9 79 WFF food workers WFF food workers WFF food some services 10 20 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21	64 36 62 8 14 15 1 2.8 3.2 4.7 WFF food workers 42 Credits borrowing minery 39 55,7 37.2 37.2 37.3 83.3 23.4 23.4 23.2	50 29 54 7 18 20 1 1 2.1 2.1 2.4 4.7 4.7 4.7 4.7 4.7 4.7 4.7 4.7 4.7 4	83 21.0 33 0.0 67 0.0 0.0 0.0 2.7 0.1 41 100 Credits borrowing motives 71 None 71 21.4 35.7 35.7	53 10 50 0 3 31 17 0 0 51 10 51 10 10 51 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	59 12 44 0 44 11 0 0.6 4 8.7 WFP food worker 37 34 56.2 35.6 8.9 31.5 26 16.4	69 27 36 11 28 25 1 1.5 3.2 7.2 WFP food voorberr 74 21 22 33 52 41 3 52 41 3 52 41 3 52 41 88,7	78 1 NA
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Governorate	Madaba Madaba	DABA	Maan	MAAN Maan		Zarqa	RQA		CAMP
		Governorate			Governorate		Governorate	Country	
District Sample size	Qasabet Madaba 117	117	Al Petra 77	Ma'an 68	145	Qasabet Az Zarqa 385	570	7089	Al Za'atari 725
Household profile Average HH size	4.3	4.3	5.2	3.1	4.2	5.6	5.5	5	5.4
% of children under 16	26	26	20	11	17	24	23	24	26
% of adults above 60	3	3	1	3	2	2 10 to 11.9	3 10 to 11.9	3 10 to 11.9	3 10 to 11.9
Average time since arrived from Syria	8to 9.9 months	8to 9.9 months	More than a year	More than a year	More than a year	months	months	months	months
% of Households members registered % of Female head of household	96.6 33.3	96.6 33.3	86.8 14.3	96.7 41.2	90.2 26.9	80.9 36.4	82.6 33	86.4 33.4	97.4 34.3
% of head of household with no education	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.4	7.6	8.1	8.9	14.7	15.7
% of HoH that attended primary school	69.2	69.2	79.2	75	77.2	64.2	59.6	63.8	71.9
% of HoHthat attended secondary school % of HoH that attended post secondary	17.1	17.1	6.5	11.8	9	23.9	25.6	14.5	7.3
school Household priorities	6	6	6.5	5.9	6.2	3.9	5.8	7.1	5.1
Household priorities	Support rent	Support rent	Support rent	Support rent	Support rent	Support rent	Support rent	Support rent	
Priority 1	shelter Cooking fuel gas	shelter Cooking fuel gas	shelter Cooking fuel gas	shelter Cooking fuel gas	shelter Cooking fuel gas	shelter Cooking fuel gas	shelter Cooking fuel gas	shelter Cooking fuel gas	More food Cooking fuel gas
Priority 2	electricity	electricity	electricity	electricity	electricity	electricity	electricity	electricity	electricity
Priority 3	Other HH assets	Other HH assets	Other HH assets	Other HH assets	Other HH assets	Other HH assets	Other HH assets	Other HH assets	Clothes shoes
WASH						1			
% of households with at least 35l of water a day	78.5	78.5	76.9	91.6	83.8	66.5	65.5	70.2	93.9
% of HH with Flush Latines % of HH with pit latrine	76 24.0	76 24	75 25.0	59 35	68 30	73 27.0	79 21	72 25	44 56
% of HH wihtout latrine	0.0	0	0.0	6	3	0.0	0	2	0
% of Households receving assistance Coping strategies - 30 day	96	96	99	100	99	97	97	99	99
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	Reduce essential non food expend	Reduce essential non food expend	Sell HH goods
% main coping	38	38	73	51	56	68	65	61	79
	Reduce essential	Reduce essential	Reduce essential			1			Reduce essential
Second coping % second coping	non food expend 27.0	non food expend 27	non food expend 60.0	High risk job 25	Sell HH goods 48	Sell HH goods 62.0	Sell HH goods 61	Sell HH goods 60	non food expend 66
Third coping strategy	High risk job	High risk job	High risk job	Sell HH goods	High risk job	High risk job	High risk job	High risk job	High risk job
% third coping Shelter	15.0	15	38.0	19	32	46.0	42	45	34
% of households living in apartment or house	93.0	93	97.0	88	93	94.0	94	89	0
% of households renting unfurnished shelter	97	97	93	94	93	95	93	87	0
% of households renting furnished shelter	1.0	1	6.0	0	3	3.0	4	6	0
% of households with other type of accommodation	2.0	2	1.0	2	2	1.0	2	4	99
% of households squatting	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	1	0
% of households in shelter provided by humanitarian assistance	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	98
% of households hosted for free Average rent rate (JOD)	0.0 122	0 122	0.0 118	0 107	0 113	1.0 125	1 122	2 153	0
Education	111	111	110	107	113	125	111	155	
% of boys attending school % of girl attending school	55.0 57	55 57	49.0 66	36 29	44 54	50.0 49	53 54	50 55	35 46
Health	•					•			
% of children vaccinated against Polio	61.0	61	78.0	68	75	68.0	71	70	79
% of children vaccinated against Measles	60	60	78	68	75	69	71	69	78
% of households without difficulties to access to health care	9.0	9	32.0	4	19	32.0	32	27	1
% of households with access difficulties: cost	40	40	40	67	43	38	37	36	NA
% of households with access difficulties:									
overcrowding of the health center % of households with access difficulties: lack	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	13.0	12	11	NA
of specialisation	10	10	32	33	32	18	18	28	NA
% of households with access difficulties: lack of medicine	50.0	50	28.0	0	25	30.0	31	25	NA
% of households with access difficulties:			0	C					N/a
other reason Disability rate	0 1.6	0 1.6	1.3	0	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.5	NA 2
Temporarily disability rate Percentage of employment	2 9.8	9.8	1.3 9.7	3.3 8.9	2 9.4	7 9.9	6.6 9.8	3.2 7.2	2.1 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	WFP food voucher	WFP food voucher
% main income	94	94	86	82	84	61	63	74	78
			Credits borrowing			WFP food	WFP food	Credits borrowing	
Second income % second income	None 46	None 46	money	Unskilled labour	Unskilled labour	voucher	voucher	money	None 21
% second income Third Income	46 None	46 None	money 36 None	21 None	26 None	voucher 27 None	voucher 25 None	money 21 None	21 None
% second income	46	46	money 36	21	26	voucher 27	voucher 25	money 21	21
% second income Third Income	46 None	46 None	money 36 None	21 None	26 None	voucher 27 None	voucher 25 None	money 21 None	21 None
% second income Third Income % third income Food security	46 None	46 None 52	36 None 49	21 None 31	26 None 41	voucher 27 None	voucher 25 None 49	money 21 None 53	None 51
5. second income Third income St third income Food security % of food secure households % of vulnerable households to food insecurity % of food onsecure households.	46 None 52 64.1 23.9 12.0	46 None 52 64.1 23.9	money 36 None 49 48.1 44.2 7.8	21 None 31 64.7 29.4 5.9	26 None 41 55.9 37.2 6.9	voucher 27 None 48 52.2 43.1 3.6	voucher 25 None 49 49.8 46.3 3.2	money 21 None 53 52.2 41.9 5.8	21 None 51 12.4 82.1 4.8
8 second income Third secone 8 third income 8 third income 6 to five of security 8 of food secure households 8 of vulnerable households to food insecurity 8 of food insecure households 8 of households with 5 noor FCS 8 of phouseholds with 8 nore rine FCS	46 None 52 64.1 23.9 12.0 10.3 18.8	46 None 52 64.1 23.9 12 10.3 18.8	money 36 None 49 48.1 44.2 7.8 1.3 6.5	21 None 31 64.7 29.4 5.9 0	26 None 41 55.9 37.2 6.9 0.7 9	voucher 27 None 48 52.2 43.1 3.6 0.5 4.7	voucher 25 None 49 49.8 46.3 3.2 0.5 5.4	money 21 None 53 52.2 41.9 5.8 1.6 8.7	21 None 51 12.4 82.1 4.8 1
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8 second income Third secone 8 third income 8 third income 6 to five of security 8 of food secure households 8 of vulnerable households to food insecurity 8 of food insecure households 8 of households with 5 noor FCS 8 of phouseholds with 8 nore rine FCS	46 None 52 64.1 23.9 12.0 10.3 18.8	46 None 52 64.1 23.9 12 10.3 18.8	money 36 None 49 48.1 44.2 7.8 1.3 6.5	21 None 31 64.7 29.4 5.9 0	26 None 41 55.9 37.2 6.9 0.7 9	voucher 27 None 48 52.2 43.1 3.6 0.5 4.7	voucher 25 None 49 49.8 46.3 3.2 0.5 5.4	money 21 None 53 52.2 41.9 5.8 1.6 8.7	21 None 51 12.4 82.1 4.8 1
S second income Third income S their income S their income S their income S their income S to of security S of food secure households S of vulnerable households to food insecurity S of food insecure households S of households with B order ine FCS S of phouseholds with B order ine FCS S of phouseholds with Acceptable FCS Westilt S of poorest households	46 None 52 64.1 23.9 12.0 10.3 18.8 70.9	46 None 52 64.1 23.9 12 10.3 18.8 70.9	money 36 None 49 48.1 44.2 7.8 1.3 6.5 92.2	21 None 31 64.7 29.4 5.9 0 11.8 88.2	26 None 41 55.9 37.2 6.9 0.7 9 90.3	voucher 27 None 48 52.2 43.1 3.6 0.5 4.7 94.8	voucher 25 None 49 49.8 46.3 3.2 0.5 5.4 94	money 21 None 53 52.2 41.9 5.8 1.6 8.7 89.7	21 None 51 12.4 82.1 4.8 1 4.6 94.5
S second income Third income S their income S their income S their income S their income S to of security S of four secure households S of vulnerable households to food insecurity S of food insecure households S of households with their income inc	46 None 52 64.1 23.9 12.0 10.3 70.9 35.0	46 None 52 64.1 23.9 12 10.3 18.8 70.9	money 36 None 49 48.1 44.2 7.8 1.3 6.5 92.2 10.4 20.8	21 None 31 64.7 29.4 5.9 0 11.8 88.2 26.5	26 None 41 55.9 37.2 6.9 0.7 9 90.3	voucher 27 None 48 52.2 43.1 3.6 0.5 4.7 94.8 16.6	voucher 25 None 49 49.8 46.3 3.2 0.5 5.4 94 14.7 23.5	money 21 None 53 S22 41.9 S.8 1.6 8.7 89.7 20.1	21 None 51 12.4 82.1 4.8 1 4.6 94.5
S second income Third income S their income S their income S their income S their income S to of security S of food secure households S of vulnerable households to food insecurity S of food insecure households S of households with B order ine FCS S of phouseholds with B order ine FCS S of phouseholds with Acceptable FCS Westilt S of poorest households	46 None 52 64.1 23.9 12.0 10.3 18.8 70.9	46 None 52 64.1 23.9 12 10.3 18.8 70.9	money 36 None 49 48.1 44.2 7.8 1.3 6.5 92.2	21 None 31 64.7 29.4 5.9 0 11.8 88.2	26 None 41 55.9 37.2 6.9 0.7 9 90.3	voucher 27 None 48 52.2 43.1 3.6 0.5 4.7 94.8	voucher 25 None 49 49.8 46.3 3.2 0.5 5.4 94	money 21 None 53 52.2 41.9 5.8 1.6 8.7 89.7	21 None 51 12.4 82.1 4.8 1 4.6 94.5
S second income Third income St of secure households St of secure households to food insecurity St of food secure households to food insecurity St of food secure households to food insecurity St of households with Acceptable FCS St of poocetholds with Acceptable FCS St of poocetholds with Acceptable FCS St of poocetholds in the second wealth quintile St of households in the second wealth quintile St of households in the third wealth quintile St of households in the third wealth quintile St of households in the footh wealth quintile	46 None 52 64.1 23.9 12.0 10.3 18.8 70.9 35.0 20.5	46 None 52 64.1 23.9 12 10.3 18.8 70.9 35 20.5	money 36 None 49 48.1 44.2 7.8 1.3 6.5 92.2 10.4 20.8	21 None 31 64.7 29.4 5.9 0 11.8 88.2 26.5 11.8	26 None 41 55.9 37.2 6.9 0.7 9 90.3 17.9 16.6	voucher 27 None 48 S 2.2 S 2.2 S 2.2 S 2.2 S 2.2 S 2.3	voucher 25 None 49 49.8 46.3 3.2 0.5 5.4 94 14.7 23.5 17	money 21 None 53 S1 S2 2 41.9 S.8 1.6 8.7 89.7 20.1 21 18.8 21.5	21 None 51 12.4 82.1 4.8 1 1 4.6 94.5 21.9 20 19.9
Sis second income Third income Sit the income Sit of S	46 None 52 64.1 23.9 12.0 10.3 18.8 70.9 35.0 20.5	46 None 52 64.1 23.9 12 10.3 18.8 70.9	money 36 None 49 48.1 44.2 7.8 1.3 6.5 92.2 10.4 20.8 18.2	21 None 31 64.7 29.4 5.9 0 11.8 88.2 26.5 11.8	26 None 41 55.9 37.2 6.9 0.7 9 90.3 17.9 16.6	voucher 27 27 None 48 52.2 43.1 3.6 0.5 4.7 94.8 16.6 25.2 19.0	voucher 25 None 49 49.8 46.3 3.2 0.5 5.4 94 14.7 23.5	money 21 None 53 S2.2 41.9 S.8 1.6 8.7 S9.7 20.1 21 18.8	21 None 51 12.4 82.1 4.8 1 4.6 94.5 21.9 20

Household Questionnaire used in the CFSME

ý		Compreh			of Syrian urity Monit CFSME	oring			tionn	aire		CFS	ME Tool
	WFP Jordan RAL INFORMATION			EMOF	200433 Syrian	Refugee	Crisis					Ve	ersion 2
1.1		f interviewer	1.2		Interv	iew Da	te		1.3		Ques	tionnaire	code
1.4	Gov	rernorate	1.5		Di	strict			1.6		To	own/Villa	ge
1.7		Name of Coope	erating Parti	ner		1.8		Urban = 1,	Rural	= 2, N.A = 3			
We are in that you in used strict your view • Before in general construction • A house structures • Definition • Definitio	all, inform and ask for monitoring the food sec provide will be kept stri tity for monitoring of fo so are important. Do y the interview, make sus conditions of the house terms may need to be ons: ehold is defined as a g s. Sharing the pot is th on of HH head: is mem and major family activ	curity situation in Jor citly confidential and of security. This is v ou have any question re you walk around t hold. In this way you a adjusted to ensure roup of people who ie e unifying factor for lo ber of the family who	dan. I would will not be si oluntary and ns? May I be he household will be bette that interview routinely eat nouseholds.	nown to other you can cho egin now? d to put answer able to prot v partners un out of same p	r people. The o ose not to answ ers into context be answers that derstand the me oot and live on t	utcome er any o . Ask for don't se eaning (he sam	of this infor or all of the r permission eem to mak (e.g. remitta e compoun	mation is N questions in first, and I e sense. nces)	IOT IN A f you wa look at t cal local	ANY WAY linke ant; however w Note: their assets, fo tion). It is possi	ed to a for we hope to od prese	ood respo that you v ent in grar they may	nse from WFP; it is vill participate since hary and kitchen, and live in different
2. INFOR	RMATION ON THE HO	USEHOLD											
2.1		Name of Re	espondant										
2.3.1	What is the sex	of the interviewee?	1 = Male 2	! = Female		2.3.2	What is	he age of	the inte	erviewee? (in	years)		I
2.4.1	What is the sex of	the registered head Male 2 = Fema		old? 1 =	-	2.4.2	What i		he age of the registered head of household? (in years)				IIII
2.5	What is the marital s	tatus of the registe	ered head o	f household	? 1 = Single	2=1	Married 3			ated 4 = Wide	owed		
2.6	What's the level of e	ducation complete	d by the hea	d of the hou	sehold: 0)None	e, 1)Prir	mary, 2)Sec	ondary, 3)H	ligher e	ducation			<u></u>
2.7	When did the membersyria?	ers of your househ	old first arri	ve from			hen did the from Syria		of you	r household la	ast		<u> </u>
2.9	Type of WFP assist: 2) paper voucher, 3		ard 4) cash,	6) in-kind vo			or how lon)? (in numb			en receiving	WFP ass	sistance	(GFD/vouchers/e-
2.11	How many of your H	H members are reg	jistered und	er UNHCR?	<u></u>	2.1	1 How mar	y of your	HH are	NOT registere	ed?		<u> </u>
2.12	Total HH members				<u> </u>						·		
2.13	Demographic composition of H members	1. Children 0 months		5 to 15 years	3. 16 to 18	years	4. 19 to	24 years	5. 25	to 60 years	6. > 6	0 years	7. Total
2.13.1	How many males ?			Ш			L				L	_	
2.13.2	How many females ?							_			L	_	
2.14	How many of the following are part your HH?		2 Visual impairment	3. Hearing impairmer				Temporary injured	seri	ronically ill or ous medical onditions	in ne suppo	r people ed of rt to do ctivities	9. Total
2.14.1	0 to 15 years old	<u> </u>		<u></u>		L					_	_	
2.14.2	16 to 60 years old	d									L	_	<u> </u>
2.15		Is your	household	hosting refu	gees from Syr	ia? 1=Y	es, 0=No						
2.15	If	your household is	hosting ref	ugees from	Syria, how mar	ny refuç	gees are yo	u hosting	?				<u></u>
2.15		Does this number	include any	unaccomam	panied or sep	erated i	minors? 1=	Yes, 0=No					<u></u>
2.15.1	If yes, how many?	Number of unacc	ompanied m			2.15.2	Nui	mber of	separated mir	iors			
	Currently, how man	y of your children		2.16.1 Betw	veen 5 to 12 an	d years	3			2.16.2 Bet	ween 13	3 to 18 ye	ears
2.16	do the fol		1. Go	to school	2. Are wor	king out	tside home?	1	. Go to	school	2. /	Are worki	ng outside home?

2.17

How many males?

How many youths (16-24) in your household are engaged in any civic activity?

2.17.1 Males

2.17.2 Females

3. LIVING	G CONDITIONS											
3.1		Garage, Maga						e, 2) Collective shelte Tent, 8) Tented settle				IIII
3.2	Type of occupancy humanitarian assista							free), 4) Unfurnished d)	I rental 5) Shelt	er provid	led through	ш
3.3	Living space	in m2 (Occup	ied by 1	the HH)	_	Ш	3.4	Number of p	eople sharing	the livin	g space	II
3.5	Do you have a la	trine/toilet of					3.6	If the latrine/toilet i		they sha		Ш
3.7		e/toilet facility	does y	your househo				with cement slab / fl	ush latrine 2) T	raditiona	l pit latrine/	LJ
3.8		old have acce						ashing and toilet pu	rposes? (at le	ast 35 lit	res per person	LJ
3.9	Does the household		llowing	items? (in us	able conditi	ion) 1=	=Yes 0=	=No				
1	Matresses		2	Beds	L	_	3	Winter Clothes		4	Blankets	<u></u> I
5	Refrigerator	II	6	Stove/Kitch	nen _	I	7	Kitchen Utensils		8	Water heater	Ш
9	Table/Chairs	II	10	Sofa se	t I_		11	Heating for house	ш	12	Air conditioning	Ш
13	Washing machine	II	14	TV	L	I	15	Computer	Ш	16	Motorcycle	L
	What are the Hous	ehold's 3 ma	in non-	cash needs at the codes be	this momer	nt; in o	rder of	importance? (Use	3.10.1 Most in	nportant	3.10.2 2nd in importance	3.10.3 3rd in importance
	1) No unmet need		8) Psyc	cho-social sup		15) Vo	ocation	al traininig				
	2) More food		9) Cloti	hes/shoes		16) M	ore sec	curity				
	3) Better quality food	i	10) Kito	chen assets fo	r cooking	17) Sa	anitatio	n/sewage				
3.10	Support for rent/in shelter	nproved	11) Oth	ner household	assets	18) Dr	rinking '	Water	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	L_I
	5) Cooking fuel,gas,	electricity	12) Agr	ricultural inputs	š	19) Ba	aby foo	d				
	6) Medicines/health		13) Tra	nsport		20) Yo	outh act	tivities				
	7) Education/books		14) Cre	edit		21) Other (explain in comments)						
4. FOOI	D CONSUPTION AND	FOOD SOU	RCES									
4.1	Yesterday, how ma	ny meals wer	e eaten	by your fami	ly? (meals cor	mparabl	le to bre	eakfast lunch, dinner)				
Consider only meals consumed at home or in public kitchen but not in private restautrants or street food. Do NOT count food consumed in very small amounts; le less than a teaspoon per person or consumed.												
private	e restautrants or street nall amounts; ie less t	t food. DO NO	T count on per p	food consume	ed in follo	ys, how wing fo	v many oods? = 3 day	days did you consi (0 = Not eaten, 1 =	ume the 1 day, 2 Boug	food in to sumed, tht on creat, t, 6 =WF	he past 7 days 1 = Own produce edit, 4 = Exchan P food assistan	at was the main source of the (?) (0= Not tion, 2 = Bought with cash, 3 = ged/borrowed, 5 = Received as ice, 7 = Non WFP official food hting/gathering/fishing)
private very sm	e restautrants or street nall amounts; ie less t	t food. DO NO than a teaspoo one member o	T count on per p of HH.	food consume	rot in ed in umed 7 day follor = 2 d	ys, how wing fo	v many oods? = 3 day	days did you consi (0 = Not eaten, 1 = s, 4 = 4 days, 5 = 5 d	the last ume the 1 day, 2 lays, 6 =	food in to sumed, tht on creat, t, 6 =WF	he past 7 days 1 = Own produce edit, 4 = Exchan P food assistan	ction, 2 = Bought with cash, 3 = aged/borrowed, 5 = Received as ace, 7 = Non WFP official food
private very sm	e restautrants or street nall amounts; ie less t by only	t food. DO NO than a teaspoo one member o	T count on per p of HH.	food consume erson or consu	7 day follo = 2 d	ys, how wing fo lays, 3 =	v many oods? = 3 day	days did you consi (0 = Not eaten, 1 = s, 4 = 4 days, 5 = 5 d	the last ume the 1 day, 2 lays, 6 = gif	food in t sumed, tht on cre t, 6 =WF assi	he past 7 days 1 = Own produce edit, 4 = Exchan P food assistan	ction, 2 = Bought with cash, 3 = aged/borrowed, 5 = Received as ace, 7 = Non WFP official food
private very sm	e restautrants or street nall amounts; ie less t by only _S (bread, pasta, wh	t food. DO NO than a teaspoo one member one meat flour, bul S (potato, sw	of count on per p of HH. ghur)	food consume erson or consu	7 day follor = 2 d	ys, how wing fo lays, 3 =	v many oods? = 3 day	days did you consi (0 = Not eaten, 1 = s, 4 = 4 days, 5 = 5 d	ume the 1 day, 2 lays, 6 = Boug gif	rood in t sumed, tht on cre t, 6 =WF assi	he past 7 days 1 = Own produce edit, 4 = Exchan P food assistan	ction, 2 = Bought with cash, 3 = aged/borrowed, 5 = Received as ace, 7 = Non WFP official food
private very sm	e restautrants or street nall amounts; ie less t by only LS (bread, pasta, wh	t food. DO NO than a teaspoo one member one meat flour, bul S (potato, sw	of count on per p of HH. ghur)	food consume erson or consu	## 100 till ## 7 day follow ## 2 d ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4. ## 4.	ys, how wing for lays, 3 = .2.1	v many oods? = 3 day	days did you consi (0 = Not eaten, 1 = s, 4 = 4 days, 5 = 5 d	ume the 1 day, 2 lays, 6 = Gong gif	food in t sumed, tht on cre t, 6 =WF assi	he past 7 days 1 = Own produce edit, 4 = Exchan P food assistan	ction, 2 = Bought with cash, 3 = aged/borrowed, 5 = Received as ace, 7 = Non WFP official food
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CEREAL WHITE T VEGETA FRUITS MEAT (0 EGGS FISH AN PULSES MILK AN OIL AND SWEETS SPICES 5. MAIN 5.1	restautrants or street nall amounts; ie less t by only LS (bread, pasta, wh TUBERS AND ROOT: ABLES, YELLOW TUI OTHER SEAFOOL S, NUTS AND SEEDS ND DAIRY PRODUCT DO FATS S (Sugar, honey, jam AND CONDIMENTS I INCOMES AND MAI How many househed How many of these Including these em 1) No source of mon	tood. DO NOT have a composition of the composition	IT count in ghur) and per p of HH. ghur) eeet potates kpeas, ivy, etc) URES have w ts are re over the n your 6) Rem	etc) etc) vorked/been e egular, seasor past month, household? (iiitances	7 day de din Julied in 19 de la constant de la cons	ys, how wing fc 2.1 2.2 2.2 2.3 2.4 2.5 2.2 2.6 2.7 2.8 2.9 2.10 2.11 2.12 2.11 2.12 2.11 2.12 3 male last 11) See 3 male last	v manyour oods? = 3 days 6 days tt monti	days did you cons (0 = Not eaten, 1 = s, 4 = 4 days, 5 = 5 ds, 7 = Everyday	me the 1 day, 2 Bougard 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	ood in t. sumed, t. 6 = WF as a sumed, t. 6 = WF as a sumed, as a sumed, as a sumed, as a sumed as	he past 7 days 1 = Own product 1 = Own product 2 = Exchar 2 Food assistant stance, 8= Hur 5.2.2. Seasonal	1.7 (G Not July 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.
private very sm CEREAL WHITE 1 VEGETA FRUITS MEAT (0 EGGS FISH AN OIL AND SSPICES 5. MAIN 5.1	restautrants or street nall amounts; ie less t by only LS (bread, pasta, wh TUBERS AND ROOT: ABLES, YELLOW TUI OTHER SEAFOOL S, NUTS AND SEEDS ND DAIRY PRODUCT DO FATS S (Sugar, honey, jam AND CONDIMENTS I INCOMES AND MAI How many househed How many of these Including these em 1) No source of mon 2) Skilled labour	in expendition of the control of the	IT count on per p on per p on per p of HH. ghur) eet pota ES kkpeas, ky, etc) URES have w tts are re 6) Rem 7) Crece 8) Beggi	etc) etc) vorked/been e egular, seasor past month, household? (iiitances	remployed in to the major tempore what are the Use the code	ys, how wing fc 2.1 2.2 2.3 2.4 2.5 2.6 2.7 2.8 2.9 2.10 2.11 2.12 2.11 2.12 2.11 2.12 2.11 3.11 3	v manyo oods? = 3 dayo 6 dayo t monti	days did you cons (0 = Not eaten, 1 = s, 4 = 4 days, 5 = 5 ds, 7 = Everyday	me the 1 day, 2 Bougard 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5.2.1. Reg	ood in t. sumed, t. 6 = WF as a sumed, t. 6 = WF as a sumed, as a sumed, as a sumed, as a sumed as	he past 7 days 1 = Own producedit, 4 = Exchan P food assistant stance, 8 = Hur 5.2.2. Seasonal 5.3.2.2nd source	1.7 (G Not Ition, 2 = Bought with cash, 3 = ged/borrowed, 5 = Received as ee, 7 = Non WFP official food tring/gathering/fishing)

	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														
	What is the e	stimate	d amount s	ent by the h	ousehold during the	last month fo	or the followi	ng items (in	JODs)						
	1.Food	Expend	litures		2.Rental o	f current reside	ence	_		cooking and ating)					
5.5	4.Health rel	ated exp	penditures		5.Education	related expend	ditures	_	6. Drink	ing water					
	7.	Transpo	rt		8. De	bt repayment	<u></u>	_	9.All other	expenditures					
					10.Total expenditu	ures in the past	t month		•						
5.6	Have you exp	perience	ed problems	in the past (months in accessi	ng public hos	pitals/clinics	? (Yes = 1, N	o = 0)			Г			
			fy the kind of most applica	of difficulty (table only)	ick the 1. Finances	(cost of transp	ort, fee, etc.)	<u> </u>		get an appointm overcrowding	ent due	<u> </u>			
5.7	3. Relevant medical services were not available (specialization not available, medication not available, etc.) 4. Needed medicines or treatment not available available endicines or treatment not available endicines end														
6. HOUS	EHOLD COPING STRATEGIES														
6.1	During the la	ast 7 day	ys, how mar		lays) did your house oplied, 1 = 1 day, 2 = 2						k of foo	d or money to buy it?			
6.1.1	Rely on less p	referred	d and less ex	pensive food	(ie cheaper lower qua	lity food)									
6.1.2	Borrow food o		<u> </u>		friend(s)										
6.1.3	Reduce numb														
6.1.4	Limit portion s	ize at m	nealtime (diffe	rent from abo	ove: ie less food per m	neal)						<u> </u>			
6.1.5	Restrict consu	ımption l	by adults in o	order for smal	I children to eat							LI			
6.2			In		days, has your hous = Yes, 2 = No, becau										
6.2.1	Spent savings	3								•		LI			
6.2.2	Bought food o	n credit	or borrowed	money to pur	chase food										
6.2.3	Reduced esse	ential no	n food exper	ditures such	as education/health							<u> </u>			
6.2.4	Sell househol	d goods	(jewelry, pho	ne, fumiture,	electrodomestics, bic	ycle etc)									
6.2.5	Sell productive	e assets	or means of	transport (se	wing machine, wheel	barrow, bicycle	e, car, motorbi	ke)				<u> </u>			
6.2.6	Since arriving	in Jorda	an, have you	accepted high	n risk, illegal, socially	degrading or e	xploitative ten	nporary jobs	(describe in comr	nents if revealed	d)				
6.2.7	Sent adult hor	usehold	members to	beg								LI			
6.2.8	Sent children	househo	old members	to beg (unde	r 18)										
7. CHILD	NUTRITION														
from 6 to	u have childre o 23 months, nswer followi is		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)	child eat sol food or sof during the	many times did id food, semi- t foods yester day or at nigl le breast milk)	solid 7.1.5 day did ht? n	How many times the child drink illk yesterday ude breast milk)?	designed for i contain iron (o.	infants ar	ume any fortified foods nd young children that ortified in the home with er (0=no, 1=yes) only if ant)?			
	a. Child 1										<u> </u>	_			
	b. Child 2			<u> </u>			<u> </u>								
	c. Child 3 d. Child 4														
7.2 Yeste day or ni eat or dr following (Yes = 1,	erday, during t ight, did the c ink any of the g food items? No = 0)	the hild 7	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 fo fish, pou liver/orga	Iltry and	7.2.5 egg	and vegeta	n-A rich fruits bles (inluding s and tubers)	7.2	2.7 other fruits and vegetables			
	a. Child 1				Ш	<u></u>	_		L						
	b. Child 2		Ш	Ш	Ш	L			L						
	c. Child 3			<u></u>	ш	I_	_		L						
7.3	d. Child 4	aildran '	in the bour-	hold ressim	d moseles/nelle	cinations?			L						
7.3 Gender	Age of	1. Mea	isles 2. F	olio A	d measles/polio vac	4. Polio	Age or	5. Measle	6. Polio	Age of Child	7. Maaslas	8. Polio			
a. Male	0-23mth			24-	59mth		5-12yrs			13-18yrs					
b. Female	0-23mth			24-	59mth		5-12yrs			13-18yrs					

8.1	Are you aware of t		es 8.1.1 UNHCR Hea	alth Services /	Emerge	ncy Health	Services				
8.1.2 L	JNHCR Help Desks	ll	8.1.3 UNHCR Info line			8.1.4 V	VFP Info Line				
	What are your prim		formation for refugee service anked order)?	es (select top	8.2.1 Sou		L.	3.2.2 Second Source	Ш	8.2.3 Third Source	
8.2	1) Relatives	2) F	riends / Acquaintances	3) Local CBC	Os / Loc	al Leaders	4) Local A	uthorities	5) UNH	ICR	
	6) International Orga	nization (non-UNF	ICR)	7) Newspape	er		8) Radio		9) TV		
8.3	Are there any sepera	ated or unaccompa	nied minors in the household?				Yes / No				
8.3.1	Number of seperate	d minors	Number of unaccompar	ied minors							
9. QUAL	ITATIVE, EXPLANAT	ORY & CONTEXT	UAL COMMENTS								
9.1	What is the intervie Somewhat vulnerable		n on the overall level of vulne e	erability of th	is hous	ehold? 1) \	/ery vulneral	ole, 2) Vulnera	ble, 3)		<u></u>
9.2	What are the top th	ree priority needs	of the household?								
9.3			ies or safety/protection issu erent answers provided by t	he responder		IDE INFO					
9.4	.4 If we had any further questions could we contact you? (Yes=1, No=0) 9.5 If yes provide telephone number									I	