## CONTENTS

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**  
6

**PART 1 – OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY**  
12

**PART II – KEY FINDINGS (HUMAN CAPITAL AND FINANCIAL CAPITAL)**  
16

2.1.1 Demographics and Heads of Household  
16

2.1.2 Arrival in Jordan  
20

2.1.3 Registered Refugees  
21

2.1.4 Health  
21

2.1.5 Child Nutrition  
24

2.1.6 Education  
27

2.1.7 Shelter  
28

2.1.8 WASH  
28

2.2.1 Sources of Income  
30

2.2.2 Food Assistance  
34

2.2.3 Wealth  
34

2.2.4 Household Expenditure on Food  
37

2.2.5 Household Debt  
38

**PART III – FOOD SECURITY AND VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS**  
40

3.1.1 Food Consumption Score  
40

3.1.2 Dietary Diversity Score for Refugee Households  
48

3.1.3 Sources of Food  
49

3.1.4 Consumption Based Coping Strategy Index  
51

3.1.5 Livelihood-based Coping Strategies  
53

3.2.1 Calculating the Food Security Index  
55

3.2.2 Food Security Results for Syrian Refugee Households by Governorate  
56

3.2.3 Deconstruction of the Composite Food Security Index  
60

3.2.4 Characteristics of the Food Insecure Households  
60

**PART IV – CONCLUSION**  
66
FIGURES

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

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

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

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

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

Figure 36: Reduce Coping Strategies Scores

Figure 37: Percentage of Households by Food Security Condition

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

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

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

Figure 41: Food Security Index and Time of Arrival

Figure 42: Food Security Index by Main Income Source

Figure 43: Food Security Index and Household Debt

TABLES

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

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

Table 3: Percentage of individuals with Disabilities, Temporary Injuries and Health Information by Age

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

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

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

Table 7: Monthly Household Expenditures Between Host Communities and Za’atri Camp

Table 8: Percentage of Debt by Households in Host Communities

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

Table 10: Food Consumption Score Thresholds

Table 11: Food Groups for the Dietary Diversity Score

Table 12: Consumption Based Coping Strategies and Weighting

Table 13: Livelihoods Based Coping Strategies and Weightings

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

Table 15: Food Security Index and Definition of Each Category

Table 16: Food Security Index by Households and by Governorate

Table 17: Food Security Index by Dependency Ratio

Table 18: Districts with the Highest Percentage of Food Insecure Households
MAPS
Map 1: Sampling for the monitoring exercise 14
Map 2: Host community districts with highest percentage of food insecure households 59
Map 3: Characteristics of Food Insecure Households 65

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

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

WFP and REACH would like to thank everyone involved in this Comprehensive Food Security Monitoring Exercise of the Syrian refugees in Jordan for their tireless support and contribution, which has made this monitoring exercise a success.

We particularly wish to thank the Syrians who have sought refuge in Jordan for their responsiveness and cooperation during this monitoring exercise.

A special thanks goes to each individual enumerator from the REACH team whose engagement and enthusiasm throughout the mission is highly appreciated.

This CFSME was prepared by Hazem Al-Mahdy and Edgar Luce from WFP, and Lizzie Wood and Olivier Cecchi from REACH. Helpful comments and contributions were also received from colleagues from the WFP and REACH teams.
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).

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²Based on January 2014 UNHCR Refugee population figures.
³Marka District is located in Amman Governorate.
However, other governorates had much higher proportions of food insecure households. The highest proportions of food insecure lived in Ajloun (16.5 percent), Madaba (12.8 percent), Al Balqa (11.8 percent) and Al Tafilah (8.2 percent) governorates. When analyzed by district, some districts had higher levels of food insecurity such as in Dair Allah in Al Balqa Governorate where 37.3 percent of households are food insecure. Al Aqaba and Jerash governorates have among the highest proportions of food secure households (71.2 and 66.3 percent respectively).

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

**What are the main factors underlying food insecurity?**

According to the results of this monitoring exercise, the main factors affecting food insecurity consisted of the following:
- Marital status (widows)
- Wealth status (based on number of assets)
- Income and expenditure
- Education level of the head of household
- Geographic location including urban vs. rural
- Access to water
- Household debt
- High dependency ratio (more dependents per individuals able to economically provide)

**What are the recommended interventions?**

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

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

If WFP were to cease food assistance, this would have a dramatic impact on the food security situation of Syrian refugees; extrapolating the data to show the impact without WFP assistance indicates an estimated 85 percent of refugees would not have economic access to sufficient food. This figure is based on the modeling of expenditure patterns comparing
total food expenditure per day (WFP voucher plus additional cash expenditure) with the total expenditure excluding essential expenditures on rent, health, transportation and drinking water. Any household with a total expenditure less than the cost of their current food basket would be rendered vulnerable to food insecurity or may be forced to adopt additional and more severe coping mechanisms. In such circumstances, an increase in the frequency and severity of coping strategies used would be expected as well as movements to informal tented settlements in all governorates of Jordan, children being withdrawn from education, reduced expenditure on hygiene etc. In addition, competition over livelihood opportunities would likely increase, impacting the Jordanian host community as well.

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

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

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

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

3) Sustainability – With the protracted nature of the crisis, humanitarian agencies should work with government counterparts to find more durable, mid-term solutions to allow Syrian refugees to diversify the support received, thus decreasing their dependency on WFP food assistance in the future and increasing self-reliance.
Findings from the CFSME also provide some guidance on what non-food interventions or activities should be prioritized. This CFSME recommended that special attention be paid to the following:

1) Investigate the reasons why refugees are not registering to ensure all in need are able to access humanitarian assistance given that in some governorates, up to 39 percent of households contained at least one non-registered refugee.

2) Improve child nutrition and maternal care practices to enhance dietary diversity and ensure infants are receiving adequate breast milk.

3) Improve the accessibility to health services in specific districts detailed in this report.

INTRODUCTION

Background to the Comprehensive Food Security Monitoring Exercise

The Syrian conflict, which has now been ongoing for more than three years, caused a large influx of Syrian refugees into neighbouring countries which are constantly challenged to accommodate a rising number of refugees. Jordan is one of the countries that has received a large number of displaced persons crossing its borders, with more than 597,000 persons of concern now residing in camp and urban settings across Jordan. 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.

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 sold.

This Comprehensive Food Security Monitoring Exercise (CFSM), 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 UNHCR before a further transition to vouchers as outlined above. Outside of the camps, where Syrian refugees are spread across both urban and rural settings, WFP has been able to provide nationwide assistance through food vouchers, reaching over 444,000 registered refugees by April 2014, representing 98 percent of the total non-camp population.

\(^5\)Figures as of June 2014.
\(^6\)WFP and UNHCR (October 2013) Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) Report of Syrian Refugees in Jordan
\(^7\)Ibid
Whilst the availability of food is not generally considered to be a significant issue in Jordan, access to food for Syrian refugees is a challenge, especially as their purchasing power diminishes due to limited livelihood opportunities and difficulties in obtaining work permits. 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 labour. 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 food.

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 patterns.

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 shops.

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.

[1] Ibid.

(CFSME) Syrian Refugees in Jordan
Geographical Scope

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

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

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

Geographical Classifications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Governorate</th>
<th>Highest form of governance below the national level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>District</td>
<td>Sub-division of a governorate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Governorate</th>
<th>Syrian Refugee Population in Governorate</th>
<th>District names</th>
<th>Syrian Refugee Population in District</th>
<th>Number of households</th>
<th>Sample size per district</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jordan – host communities</td>
<td>492,756</td>
<td>Qasabet Ajloun, Kufranja</td>
<td>8112, 1556</td>
<td>1622, 311</td>
<td>150, 62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amman</td>
<td>127,756</td>
<td>Al Jamiah, Al Quaymeh, Sahab, Qasabet Amman, Wadi As Sir, Marka District</td>
<td>19,830, 8762, 7644, 22855</td>
<td>3966, 1752, 1528, 4571</td>
<td>345, 173, 98, 353</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Al Aqaba</td>
<td>1491</td>
<td>Qasabet Al Aqaba and Al Quayra</td>
<td>48352, 2258, 22855, 2215, 7644, 10378, 81238</td>
<td>9670, 443, 282, 927, 927</td>
<td>776, 74, 59, 70</td>
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<tr>
<td>Al Balqa</td>
<td>14,095</td>
<td>Qasabet Al Balqa, Al Ghwar Ashamalya, Al Mazar Ash-shamali, Ar Ramtha, At Taibeh, Bani Kinana, Bani Obaid, Al Wastiyya, Qasabet Irbid, Qasabet Jerash</td>
<td>4807, 619, 4971, 28630, 2890, 4847, 16821, 48352, 10378</td>
<td>961, 124, 994, 5726, 128, 3364, 28630, 2075</td>
<td>110, 28, 109, 356, 294, 1016</td>
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<tr>
<td>Irbid</td>
<td>125,187</td>
<td>Al Ghwar Ashamalya, Al Mazar Al Janubi, Al Kora, Ar Ramtha, At Taibeh, Bani Kinana, Bani Obaid, Al Wastiyya, Qasabet Irbid</td>
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<td>2075, 499, 702</td>
<td>182, 58, 80</td>
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<td>Al Ghwar, Al Janoobiyah and Al Qasr, Al Mazar, Al Karak, Al Badiah, Al Gharbeh</td>
<td>1404, 28630, 15,963, 5364</td>
<td>281, 5726, 3193</td>
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<td>Al Mafraq</td>
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<td>5364, 15,963, 611</td>
<td>1073, 3193, 122</td>
<td>96, 268, 32</td>
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<td>Al Tafilah</td>
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<td>Ma'an</td>
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<tr>
<td>Al Za‘atri Refugee Camp</td>
<td>81,238</td>
<td>Qasabet Al Za‘atri</td>
<td>29,908, 8163</td>
<td>59812, 1633</td>
<td>385, 344</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

17 Ibid
18 Number of households is based on refugee population divided by 5, the average refugee household size.
19 UNHCR 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

![Average Household Size by Governorate](image)

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

![Population Pyramid to Show Population by Age and Sex](image)
Heads of Household

Exactly one third of households were female headed and the proportion of female headed households was the highest in Al Mafrak 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](image)

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

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

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

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

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

The average dependency ratio in Za’atri camp was 1.47 which was also relatively high.
2.1.2 Arrival in Jordan

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

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

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

The governorates with the highest percentage of households which had at least one unregistered individual in the household were Ajloun with 38.7 percent of households with at least one individual not registered, followed by Zarqa with 29.5 percent of households and then Al 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 Aqaba with 30.5 percent and Al Mafraq 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.
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 Maﬁraq 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.

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

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

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.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Mental disability, physical disability, hearing impairment, visual impairment</th>
<th>Temporary injury</th>
<th>Pregnant and/or lactating woman</th>
<th>Chronic illness</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-15 years</td>
<td>6.4%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-60 years</td>
<td>7.0%</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
<td>4.4%</td>
<td>5.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
breastfed the day preceding the assessment. Breastfeeding practices decreased significantly with the age of the child, for example, 81 percent of infants aged 6 - 11 months had received breast milk the day before during the day or night, compared to 36 percent of children aged 18-23 months.

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

![Figure 10](image)

**Complementary Feeding**

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

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

WHO guidelines also stipulate that complementary feeding should be adequate, where the amount and frequency of feeding complementary foods should cover the energy and nutrient needs of the infant that cannot be provided by breast milk alone. Of Syrian refugees living in host communities, complementary feeding of infants increased significantly with age. For example, children aged 6 to 11 months received complementary food on average 1.2 times per day, children aged 12 - 17 months received complementary food 1.9 times per day and children aged 18-23 months received this 2.1 times per day.
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). On the other hand, dietary diversity increased significantly with the child’s age. More children aged 18 - 23 months (38 percent) had an adequate dietary diversity than infants aged 6 - 11 months (12 percent). Figure 12 shows the percentage of infants in host communities by dietary diversity score.

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

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19$X^2 (2, N=1902) = 111.97, p < .001$
increased significantly with the child’s age with the dietary diversity score for children aged 6 – 11 months increasing to 37.6 percent for children aged 18 – 23 months. There was very little variation between governorates regarding the child dietary diversity scores.

### 2.1.6 Education

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

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

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

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

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

**Figure 13: Percentage of Households by Shelter Type**

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

2.1.8 WASH

Access to Water

Across the twelve governorates, 30 percent of refugee households reportedly do not have access to sufficient amounts of water for drinking, cooking or washing activities. The governorates with the highest proportion of refugee households without access to sufficient amounts of water were Al Balqa, Ajloun and Al Zarqa Governorates with
reported rates of access at 42 percent, 39 percent and. In contrast to this, refugee households residing in Al Aqaba and Al Tafilah recorded marginal levels of inadequate access to water with 3 percent and 8 percent of surveyed households.

**Figure 14:** Percentage of Households without Sufficient Access to Water

Sanitation

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

**Figure 15:** Percentage of Households by Type of Latrine Facility

Across the twelve governorates, findings indicate that open defecation was most widely practised in Al Karak with 20 percent of households, Al Balqa with 18 percent and Al Mafraq with 4 percent.
Of the 72 percent of refugee households reportedly having access to standard flush latrines, there were significant variations between the governorates. In Ajloun, 97 percent of refugee households have access to such infrastructure. However, the findings for Jarash and Al Tafilah Governorates were below this overall average with 36 percent of households in Jarash and 45 percent in Al Tafilah. These figures are largely offset by the widespread use of traditional pit latrines in these governorates, at 46 percent and 58 percent of refugee households respectively.

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

### 2.2 FINANCIAL CAPITAL

#### 2.2.1 Sources of Income

Across the twelve governorates, 74.1 percent of households said that the WFP food voucher was their main source of income. This was followed by unskilled labour with 5.3 percent of households and then credits or borrowing money with 5.2 percent of households. Other main income sources to note were in Zarqa, where 9 percent of households stated that skilled labour was their main source of income and 13 percent of households in Jarash cited unskilled labour as their main income source. Borrowing money was reported to be the main source of income for 11 percent of households in Jarash and 8 percent of households in Al Mafraq.
Household were also asked about their second source of income. Across the twelve governorates, the most cited sources were borrowing money, no source of money and WFP food voucher with 20.8 percent, 20.4 percent and 14.3 percent of household respectively. In total, 88.4 percent of Syrian refugees cited the WFP food voucher as their primary or secondary income source.

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

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

Figure 19: Percentage of Households by Main 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

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).
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mattresses</th>
<th>Beds</th>
<th>Winter Clothes</th>
<th>Blankets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Refrigerator</td>
<td>Stove/Kitchen</td>
<td>Kitchen Utensils</td>
<td>Water heater</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table/Chairs</td>
<td>Sofa set</td>
<td>Heating for house</td>
<td>Air conditioning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washing machine</td>
<td>TV</td>
<td>Computer</td>
<td>Motorcycle</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

**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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Governorate</th>
<th>Ajloun</th>
<th>Aqaba</th>
<th>Balqa</th>
<th>Karak</th>
<th>Mafraq</th>
<th>Tafilah</th>
<th>Amman</th>
<th>Irbid</th>
<th>Jarash</th>
<th>Ma'an</th>
<th>Madaba</th>
<th>Zaraqa</th>
<th>Zaatari</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash from humanitarian organizations</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>13.8</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Credits borrowing money</td>
<td>45.8</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>29.7</td>
<td>30.5</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>37.0</td>
<td>11.6</td>
<td>26.1</td>
<td>14.9</td>
<td>24.8</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>19.5</td>
<td>13.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gifts from family relatives</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>8.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Informal small commerce</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No source of money</td>
<td>13.7</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>12.1</td>
<td>24.3</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>30.5</td>
<td>15.5</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>46.2</td>
<td>11.4</td>
<td>18.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remittances</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sale of assets</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sale food aid vouchers</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>14.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Savings</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>6.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skilled labour</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>16.9</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unskilled labour</td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>28.8</td>
<td>21.0</td>
<td>30.5</td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>15.9</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>19.3</td>
<td>26.2</td>
<td>19.7</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>15.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WFP food vouchers</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>12.1</td>
<td>14.2</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>11.9</td>
<td>16.3</td>
<td>22.1</td>
<td>14.5</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>24.9</td>
<td>14.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Wealth quintiles were also divided by rural and urban located households below\textsuperscript{22}. 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

![Figure 24](image)

### 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. \textsuperscript{22}This 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.

\textsuperscript{22}F(11, 7066) = 26.90, p < .001
2.2.5 Household Debt

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

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount of debt</th>
<th>Percent of households</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No debt</td>
<td>22.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200 JD or less</td>
<td>20.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>201 – 500 JD</td>
<td>30.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>501 JD or more</td>
<td>25.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The categories of debt incurred were distributed fairly evenly across households. Jarash, Ajloun and Al Aqaba had the highest percentage of household debt with more than 500 JD of debt in 34.3 percent, 33.0 percent and 33.3 percent of households respectively. The governorates with the highest percentage of households with no debt at all were Al Aqaba with (33.3 percent), Al Tafilah (28.8 percent) and then Amman (27.0 percent). Figure 25 shows the percentage of households in each debt range by governorate.

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

**Figure 25:** Percentage of Households by Debt Level
PART III - FOOD SECURITY AND VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS

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

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

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

3.1 FOOD SECURITY INDICATORS

3.1.1 Food Consumption Score

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Food item</th>
<th>Weight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Main staples</td>
<td>Rice, millet pasta, bread, cereals, potatoes, other tubers</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Beans, peas, nuts, seeds</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vegetables</td>
<td>Vegetables, leaves</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruit</td>
<td>Fruits</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meat</td>
<td>Beef, chicken, goat, eggs, fish, seafood</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dairy products</td>
<td>Milk, yogurt, other dairy products</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweets</td>
<td>Sugar, sugar products, sweets, honey</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil</td>
<td>Oil, fats, butter</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condiments</td>
<td>Spices, tea, coffee, salt</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FCS Thresholds</th>
<th>Profile</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.00 - 28.00</td>
<td>Poor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.01 - 42.00</td>
<td>Borderline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; 42</td>
<td>Acceptable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

\[ \chi^2 (22, N=7089) = 326.18, p < .001. \]
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

Food Consumption Group

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Male head of household</th>
<th>Female head of household</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>Borderline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5%</td>
<td>4.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

\[x^2 (2, N=725) = 3.73, p > .05\]
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

![Food Consumption Group](chart)

In contrast, the educational level of household heads did not have a significant effect on the FCS for Syrian refugees residing in Za’atri camp. 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 score. 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.

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25*χ²(6, N=7089) = 16.13, p < .05
26*χ²(6, N=725) = 1.37, p > .05
27*χ²(4, N=7089) = 15.05, p < .01
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 households. 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 camp. 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 30: Food Consumption Score and Rural and Urban Location of Household

![Food Consumption Group graph]

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

![Food Consumption Group graph]
Figure 32: Food Consumption Score and Registration Status of Household in Za’atari camp

Food Consumption Group

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>At least one unregistered member</th>
<th>Poor</th>
<th>Borderline</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.6%</td>
<td>11.5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>All members registered</th>
<th>Poor</th>
<th>Borderline</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.9%</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

% of Households with Poor and Borderline FCS (Za’atari 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 month; 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

Food Consumption Group

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Less 40%</th>
<th>Poor</th>
<th>Borderline</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.5%</td>
<td>8.4%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>More 40%</th>
<th>Poor</th>
<th>Borderline</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.2%</td>
<td>10.5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\[X^2 (2, N=7067) = 10.55, p < .05\]
In contrast, the food consumption of households in Al Za’atri camp did not correlate with the percentage of expenditure spent on food in the preceding month.\textsuperscript{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)\textsuperscript{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**

![Food Consumption Group diagram](image-url)

\[\chi^2(2, N=715) = 1.09, p > .05\]

\[\chi^2(8, N=7089) = 266.04, p < .001\]
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.

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 ANOVA\(^3\). 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.

Table 11: Food Groups for the Dietary Diversity Score

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Food group</th>
<th>Food item</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Main Staples (bread, rice, pasta, potatoes)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Pulses (lentils, nuts, seeds)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Vegetables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Fruit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Meat (fish, poultry, beef, eggs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Dairy Products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Oil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Sweets</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Food group Food item

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Governor</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ajloun</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Al Asr</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Al Barq</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Al Karak</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Al Mafraq</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Al Taifah</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amman</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irbid</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jarash</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muha</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mafraq</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zarqa</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zaatari Camp</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^3\)F(11, 7077) = 19.02, p < .001
3.1.3 Sources of Food

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

**Sources of Cereals**

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

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

**Sources of Tubers and Roots**

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

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

**Sources of Vegetables**

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

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

**Sources of Fruits**

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

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

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

Sources of Pulses

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

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

Sources of Meat

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

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

Sources of Eggs

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

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

Sources of Milk and Dairy Products

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

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

\[^{34}\chi^2 (77, N=7089) = 364.14, p < .001\]
Sources of Oil and Fats

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

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

3.1.4 Consumption Based Coping Strategy Index

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

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

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

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

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

35Frequency is defined as the number of days per week and must therefore range from 0 to 7
CSI scores were categorised into four thresholds to help interpret the coping behaviours of households in response to food shortages.

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

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

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

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

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36$X^2 (3, N=7089) = 2.39, p > .05$
Consumption Based coping Strategies and Time of Arrival in Jordan

There was a statistically significant relationship between the frequency of usage of consumption-based coping behaviours and the time of arrival of the surveyed refugee households residing in host communities. 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 communities. 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 Jordan. These, along with the severity classification assigned to each by WFP, are summarised below.

Table 13: Livelihoods Based Coping Strategies and Weightings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Livelihoods-based coping behaviour</th>
<th>Severity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spent savings</td>
<td>Stress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bought food on credit</td>
<td>Stress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sold household goods</td>
<td>Stress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reduced essential non food expenses</td>
<td>Crisis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sold productive assets or means of transport</td>
<td>Crisis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accepted high risk, illegal, socially degrading or exploitative temporary jobs</td>
<td>Emergency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sent adult household member to beg</td>
<td>Emergency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sent child household member to beg</td>
<td>Emergency</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Chi-square (18, N=7089) = 30.90, p < .05*
*Chi-square (12, N=7089) = 159.64, p < .001*

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 Aqaba (5.1 percent). The coping strategy of selling household goods was utilized most by households residing in Ajloun (60.4 percent) and least by households residing in Madaba (16.2 percent).

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

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

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

3.2.1 Calculating the Food Security Index

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

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

-A long-term perspective of a household’s economic vulnerability and food security situation measured through the household’s 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Food expenditure share</th>
<th>FCS</th>
<th>ACCEPTABLE</th>
<th>BORDERLINE</th>
<th>POOR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No coping mechanisms</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stress coping mechanisms</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crisis coping mechanisms</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency coping mechanisms</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt; 40 percent</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-60 percent</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60-80 percent</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80-100 percent</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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

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

#### 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

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

*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 Balqa Governorate (11.8 percent).

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

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

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

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

**Figure 37**: Percentage of Households by Food Security Condition
Overall, there were significant variations in the three food security groups across districts which can be seen in the figure below. Some governorates such as Al Balqa had both some of the highest concentrations of food insecure and food secure depending on the district of residence. The districts with the highest percentage of food secure households were:

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

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

![Figure 38: Percentage of Households by Food Security Condition – by District](image-url)

X² (129, N=7089) = 689.20, p < .001
3.2.3 Deconstruction of the Composite Food Security Index

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

\[ R^2 = 0.896, F(3, 7062) = 9617.55, p < .001 \]

\[ \text{Figure 39: Food Security Index by Sex of Head of Household} \]
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. Food secure households were more likely to be households whose head had completed any level of formal education, whether at the primary, secondary or post-secondary level, than households whose head had not completed any education at all. For example, of households where the head of household had not completed any level of education, 46 percent were food secure and 8.7 percent were food insecure. However, households where the head of household had completed primary education, this rose to 48.3 percent food secure 5.4 percent food insecure.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Educational Level</th>
<th>Food Insecure (%)</th>
<th>Vulnerable to Food Insecure (%)</th>
<th>Food Secure (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>45.4</td>
<td>46.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>46.2</td>
<td>48.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td>44.6</td>
<td>51.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post secondary</td>
<td>43.7</td>
<td>51.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 to 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 crisis. 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 $X^2 (9, N=7089) = 35.04, p < .001$
Table 17: Food Security Index by Dependency Ratio

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

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 debt\(^4\). More food secure households did not have any debts (27 percent) compared to food insecure households (14 percent).

\(^4\)\(X^2 (9, N=7089) = 111.78, p < .001\)
For households with debt, there was not a large difference in terms of the amount of debt and the variation of food security status. It can be drawn from this that household debt of any amount indicates food insecurity, a relatively small debt load can still indicate a refugee family’s inability to meet their basic needs. 76.8 percent of households in host communities had debt which fell into the debt ranges of 200 JD or less, 201 – 500 JD or more than 500 JD.

**Figure 43: Food Security Index and Household Debt**

![Food Security Index and Household Debt](image)

**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 water\(^a\). 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.

---

\(^a\)\(X^2 (3,\ N=7089) = 33.95, \ p < .001\)
PART IV – CONCLUSION

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

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

Livelihood Food Security and Vulnerability Profiles

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

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

Geographic Food Security and Vulnerability

The governorates with the highest percentages of food insecure households include Ajloun, Madaba, Al Tafilah and Al Balqa. Results showed that there was a cluster of fifteen districts with high levels of food insecurity which are summarised in Table 18. Districts with the highest percentage of food insecure households are Dair’Alla (37.3 percent) in Al Balqa Governorate, Kofranja (17.1 percent) and Qasabet Ajloun (16 percent) in Ajloun Governorate, Qasabet Madaba (12 percent) in Madaba Governorate and Qasabet Balqa (14.5 percent) in Al Balqa Governorate.
The full list of fifteen districts with the highest percentage of food insecure households can be seen in the table below in descending order, starting with the district with the highest percentage of food insecure households. The table also shows the estimated number of households and individuals in each affected district, based on the percentage of food insecure households in the district. The districts with the highest number of food insecure households are in Qasabet Amman with 832 households, Qasabet Al Mafraq with 506 households and Marka District in Amman with 480 households. It is important to note that these are the districts with relatively high populations of Syrian refugees.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Heads of households with any level of education were more likely to be food secure than those without any formal education. Nearly 65 percent of households with a primary level of education or less were food insecure. Interestingly, the sex of the head of household had no significant effect on any of the above underlying causes of food insecurity.
Households with a higher number of individuals dependent on those able to make an income were more likely to be food insecure. Furthermore, while the number of children in a family did not have a direct effect on a households’ food security status, the ratio of dependents to those of working age did have a strong relationship, meaning households often had more than one individual able to obtain an income. The insignificance of family size is most likely due to the individual assistance provided by WFP to all registered Syrian refugees, meaning households with multiple small children will more often have leftover values on their vouchers than smaller households.

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

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

**Recommendations**

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

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

If WFP were to cease food assistance, this would have a dramatic impact on the food security situation of Syrian refugees in that an estimated 85 percent of refugees would not have economic access to sufficient food. This figure is based on the modeling of expenditure patterns comparing total food expenditure per day (WFP voucher plus additional cash expenditure) with total household expenditure excluding essential expenditures on rent, health, transportation and drinking water. The two assumptions made within this model are 1) food consumption patterns would hold relatively constant meaning refugees would prioritize food over other expenditures and 2) Syrian refugees would prioritize expenditures on drinking water, rent, health and transportation and thus ensuring a similar level of food consumption would impact other expenditure such as on education, debt repayment, gas etc.
Therefore, any households with a total expenditure less than the cost of their current food basket (including voucher) would be rendered vulnerable to food insecurity or may adopt additional and/or more severe coping mechanisms. An increase in the frequency and severity of coping strategies used would be expected as well as movements to informal tented settlements in all governorates of Jordan, withdrawal of children from education etc. In addition, competition over livelihood opportunities would likely increase, impacting the Jordanian host community as well.

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

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

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

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

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

3) Longer term solutions – With the protracted nature of the crisis, humanitarian agencies should work with government counterparts to find more durable, mid-term solutions, thus decreasing refugee dependency on WFP food assistance in the future.
Findings from the CFSME also provide some guidance on what non-food interventions or activities should be prioritized. This CFSME recommends that special attention be paid to the following:

1) Overall, 21.5 percent of households have at least one non-registered person living with UNHCR registered refugees though in some governorates this figure is as high as 39 percent. Findings show that households with at least one non-registered member were more likely to be food insecure. A clear recommendation is therefore to investigate the reasons why refugees are not registering to ensure all in need are able to access humanitarian assistance. Where assessments have already occurred, close monitoring is suggested.

2) Improve child nutrition and maternal care practices to enhance dietary diversity and ensure infants are receiving adequate breast milk.

3) Improve the accessibility to health services in specific districts detailed in this report.
Profile of the Country, Governorates and Districts from the CFSME

COMPREHENSIVE FOOD SECURITY MONITORING EXERCISE

Syrian Refugees in Jordan

Key Statistics

Average # individuals / household: 5
Average dependency ratio: 1.33

% of Female head of household: 33.4%
Education level of the household head:
- No Education: 15%
- Primary School: 64%
- Secondary School: 14%
- Post Secondary School: 7%

Time of arrival in JORDAN:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time Period</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FEB 2011 - JUN 2011</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JUL 2011 - DEC 2011</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JAN 2012 - JUN 2012</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JUL 2012 - DEC 2012</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JAN 2013 - JUN 2013</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JUL 2013 - DEC 2013</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Food Security

- Households receiving food assistance: 99%
- Predominant strategies used to meet basic needs:
  - 61%: Reduce essential non-food expenditure such as education / health
  - 45%: Sell household goods
- Food Consumption Score:
  - Poor: 1.6%
  - Borderline: 8.7%
  - Acceptable: 89.7%
- 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%
- Predominant income sources:
  - 34%: Credits / borrowing money
  - 19%: Unskilled labour
  - 14%: Savings
- Wealth Quintiles:
  - Poorest: 20%
  - Poor: 21%
  - Middle: 19%
  - Rich: 22%
  - Richest: 19%

Education

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

Semi-urban

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

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
  - 11%: Lack of admission capacity
- Vaccination rate:
  - Polio: 70% of children aged 0-59 months
  - Measles: 69% of children aged 6-59 months

Protection

Households with at least 1 member with:
- 7%
Syrian Refugees in Jordan

**Governorate profile: Ajloun**

- **Governorate:** Ajloun
- **Severity Food Insecurity rank:** 1/12
- **Syrian refugees unregistered in the household:** 25%

**Priority Needs**
- 32%: Support food / improved shelter
- 31%: Cooking fuel / gas / electricity
- 2%: Other household assets

**Key Statistics**
- **Average # individuals / household:** 6
- **Average dependency ratio:** 1.57
- **% of Female head of household:** 33.5%
- **Education level of the household head:**
  - No Education: 10%
  - Primary School: 79%
  - Secondary School: 8%
  - Post Secondary School: 3%
- **Time of arrival in JORDAN:**
  - JAN 2011 - FEB 2013: 3%
  - MAR 2013 - JUN 2013: 4%
  - JUL 2013 - DEC 2013: 4%

**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%

**SHELTER AND NFI**
- **Predominant shelter type:** 94% apartment or house
- **Accommodation type:**
  - 0%: Hosted for free
  - 8%: Rented furnished shelter
  - 91%: Rented unfurnished shelter
  - 0%: Squatter
  - 1%: Other
- **Average monthly rent for accommodation:** 126 JOD
- **Average monthly expenditure on gas:** 20 JOD

**Water and Sanitation**
- **Households with less than 35 litres of water per individual / day:** 39%
- **Sanitation facility type:**
  - 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%: Loss of admission capacity
- **Vaccination rate:**
  - Polio: 70% of children aged 0-59 months
  - Measles: 72% of children aged 6-59 months

**Livelihoods**
- **Households with at least 1 member employed:** 33%
- **Households with no source of income:** 14%
- **Predominant income sources:**
  - 49%: Credits / borrowing money
  - 14%: Savings
  - 14%: Unskilled labour

**Wealth Quintiles:**
- Poorest: 21%
- Poor: 26%
- Middle: 22%
- Rich: 19%
- Richest: 12%

**Education**
- **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%

**World Food Programme**

**REACH**

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**Syrian Refugees in Jordan**
COMPREHENSIVE FOOD SECURITY MONITORING EXERCISE

Syrian Refugees in Jordan

January 2014

Governorate profile: Madaba

Governorate: Madaba
Severity Food Insecurity rank: 2 /12

Syrian refugees unregistered in the household: 3%

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:
   - FEB 2011 - JUN 2011: 3%
   - JUL 2011 - DEC 2011: 3%
   - JAN 2012 - APR 2012: 3%
   - MAY 2012 - JUN 2012: 21%
   - JUL 2012 - DEC 2012: 17%
   - JAN 2013 - JUN 2013: 3%
   - JUL 2013 - DEC 2013: 10%

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
   - 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%
   - Vulnerable: 23.9%
   - Food secure: 64.1%

Livelihoods

Households with at least 1 member employed: 39%

Households with no source of income: 46%

Predominant income sources:
   - 28%: Unskilled labour
   - 22%: Gifts from family relatives
   - 16%: Credits / borrowing money

Wealth Quintiles:
   - Poorest: 35%
   - Poor: 21%
   - Middle: 11%
   - Rich: 17%
   - Richest: 16%

Education

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

Shelter and NFI

Predominant shelter type: 93% apartment or house

Accommodation type:
   - 0%: Hosted for free
   - 1%: Rented furnished shelter
   - 97%: Rented unfurnished shelter
   - 0%: Squatter
   - 2%: Other

Average monthly rent for accommodation: 122 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 capacity

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

Protection

Households with at least 1 member with:
   - Physical disability: 7%
   - Mental disability: 3%
COMPREHENSIVE FOOD SECURITY MONITORING EXERCISE
Syrian Refugees in Jordan

January 2014

Governorate profile: Al Balqa

Governorate: Al Balqa
Severity Food Insecurity rank: 3 /12
Syrian refugees unregistered in the household: 7%

Priority Needs
63% Support new / repaired 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:
FEB 2011 - JUN 2011: 1%
JUL 2011 - DEC 2011: 9%
JAN 2012 - JUN 2012: 7%
JUL 2012 - DEC 2012: 27%
JAN 2013 - JUN 2013: 46%
JUL 2013 - DEC 2013: 12%

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%

Livelihoods
Households with at least 1 member employed: 55%
Households with no source of income: 10%

Predominant income sources:
38% : Credits / borrowing money
28% : Unskilled labour
12% : Savings

Wealth Quintiles:
Poorest: 24%
Poor: 22%
Middle: 15%
Rich: 27%
Richest: 12%

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

Shelter and NFI
Predominant shelter type: 68% apartment or house
Accommodation type:
1% : Hosted for free
2% : Rented furnished shelter
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
3% : Lack of admission capacity

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

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

World Food Programme

REACH
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**Governorate profile: Al Tafilah**

**Governorate:** Al Tafilah  
**Severity Food Insecurity rank:** 4/12

Syrian refugees unregistered in the household: 3%

**Priority Needs**  
7%: Support for repaired shelter  
19%: Cooking fuel / gas / electricity  
3%: Other household assets

**Key Statistics**

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

**Time of arrival in JORDAN:**

- Jan 2012 - Jun 2012: 1%
- Jul 2012 - Dec 2012: 7%
- Jan 2013 - Jun 2013: 40%
- Jul 2013 - Dec 2013: 30%

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

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### Food Security

- **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%

**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:**
  - Hosted for free: 2%
  - Rented furnished shelter: 94%
  - Rented unfurnished shelter: 0%
  - Squatter: 2%
  - Other: 0%

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

### Health

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

**Predominant health service access challenge:**

- High cost: 44%
- Lack of specialisation: 44%
- Administrative issue: 11%
- Lack of admission capacity: 1%

**Vaccination rate:**

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

### Livelihoods

- **Households with at least 1 member employed:** 37%
- **Households with no source of income:** 8%

**Predominant income sources:**

- Credits / borrowing money: 42%
- Gifts from family relatives: 18%
- Informal small commerce: 11%

**Wealth Quintiles:**

- Poorest: 32%
- Poor: 26%
- Middle: 14%
- Rich: 22%
- Richest: 4%

### Education

- **School aged girls attending school:** 60%
- **School aged boys attending school:** 60%
Governorate profile: Amman

Governorate: Amman
Severity Food Insecurity rank: 5 / 12
Syrian refugees unregistered in the household: 13%

Priority Needs
- 72%: Support for improved shelter
- 11%: Other household assets
- 8%: Cooking fuel / gas / electricity

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%

Livelihoods
- Households with at least 1 member employed: 36%
- Households with no source of income: 31%
- Predominant income sources:
  - 25%: Credits / borrowing money
  - 25%: Unskilled labour
  - 14%: Savings
- Wealth Quintiles:
  - Poorest: 21%
  - Poor: 20%
  - Middle: 16%
  - Rich: 19%
  - Richest: 25%

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

Safey and NFI
- Predominant shelter type: 91% apartment or house
- Accommodation type:
  - 3%: Hosted for free
  - 10%: Rented furnished shelter
  - 85%: 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: 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
  - 16%: Lack of admission capacity
- Vaccination rate:
  - Polio: 68% of children aged 0-59 months
  - Measles: 64% of children aged 6-59 months

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

Information collected from 2102 registered Syrian refugee households in Jordanian communities (January 2014)
**Governorate profile: Al Mafraq**

- **Governorate:** Al Mafraq
- **Syrian refugees in Jordan:** 6 /12
- **Syrian refugees unregistered in the household:** 12%

**Priority Needs**
- 63%: Support and improved shelter
- 15%: Cooking fuel / gas / electricity
- 11%: More food

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**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:**
- Food insecure: 7.2%
- Vulnerable: 34.9%
- Food secure: 57.9%

**Livelihoods**

- **Households with at least 1 member employed:** 28%
- **Households with no source of income:** 24%

**Predominant income sources:**
- 32%: Credits / borrowing money
- 15%: Gifts from family relatives
- 15%: Unskilled labour

**Wealth Quintiles:**
- Poorest: 30%
- Poor: 22%
- Middle: 18%
- Rich: 15%
- Richest: 15%

**Education**

- **Households with at least 1 member attending:**
  - School aged girls attending school: 47%
  - School aged boys attending school: 42%

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**Shelter and NFI**

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

**Accommodation type:**
- 3%: Hosted for free
- 3%: Rented furnished shelter
- 86%: Rented unfurnished shelter
- 3%: Squatter
- 5%: Other

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

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

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**Protection**

- **Households with at least 1 member with:**
  - Physical disability: 10%
  - Mental disability: 3%
**COMPREHENSIVE FOOD SECURITY MONITORING EXERCISE**

**January 2014**

**Governorate profile: Ma’an**

Governorate: Ma’an

Severity Food Insecurity rank: 7/12

Syrian refugees unregistered in the household: 10%

**Priority Needs**

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

**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%

**Livelihoods**

- Households with at least 1 member employed: 40%
- Households with no source of income: 11%

**Predominant income sources:**

- 48%: Credits / borrowing money
- 27%: Unskilled labour
- 7%: Gifts from family relatives

**Wealth Quintiles:**

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

**Education**

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

**Shelter and NFI**

- Predominant shelter type: 93% apartment or house

**Accommodation type:**

- 0%: Hosted for free
- 3%: Rented furnished shelter
- 93%: Rented unfurnished shelter
- 2%: Squatter
- 2%: Other

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

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

**Water and Sanitation**

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

**Sanitation facility type:**

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

**Protection**

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

**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: 14%
- JUL 2011 - DEC 2011: 14%
- JAN 2012 - JUN 2012: 10%
- JUL 2012 - DEC 2012: 10%
- JAN 2013 - JUN 2013: 30%
- JUL 2013 - DEC 2013: 34%

Information collected from 145 registered Syrian refugee households in Jordanian communities (January 2014)
COMPREHENSIVE FOOD SECURITY MONITORING EXERCISE

Syrian Refugees in Jordan

Camp profile: Al Zaatari
Governorate: Al Mafraq
Syrian 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:
  - FEB 2011 - JUN 2011: 0%
  - JUL 2011 - DEC 2011: 0%
  - JAN 2012 - APR 2012: 3%
  - JUL 2012 - DEC 2012: 42%
  - JAN 2013 - JUN 2013: 38%
  - JUL 2013 - DEC 2013: 17%

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%

Shelter and NFI
- Predominant shelter type:
  - 0%: apartment or house
- Accommodation type:
  - 1%: Hosted for free
  - 0%: Rented furnished shelter
  - 0%: Rented unfurnished shelter
  - 0%: Squatter
  - 99%: Other
- Average monthly rent for accommodation: 0 JOD
- Average monthly expenditure on gas: 10 JOD

Water and Sanitation
- Households with less than 35 litres of water per individual / day: 5%
- Sanitation facility type:
  - 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

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%
- Poor: 20%
- Middle: 20%
- Rich: 22%
- Richest: 17%

Education
- School aged girls attending school: 46%
- School aged boys attending school: 35%

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

World Food Programme
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
- 70%: Support with temporary shelter
- 17%: Cooking fuel / gas / electricity
- 8%: More food

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

Time of arrival in JORDAN:
- JUL 2011 - DEC 2011: 14%
- JAN 2012 - DEC 2012: 15%
- JAN 2013 - DEC 2013: 8%
- JAN 2014 - DEC 2014: 8%

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 / exploitive / 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%

Shelter and NFI
- Predominant shelter type: 77% apartment or house
- Accommodation type:
  - 20%: Hosted for free
  - 2%: Rented unfurnished shelter
  - 77%: Rented furnished shelter
  - 0%: Squatter
  - 1%: Other
- Average monthly rent for accommodation: 113 JOD
- Average monthly expenditure on gas: 18 JOD

Water and Sanitation
- Households with less than 35 litres of water per individual / day: 31%
- Sanitation facility type:
  - 49%: Flush latrine
  - 31%: Pit latrine
  - 20%: Open defecation

Health
- Households with health service access challenges: 17%
- Predominant health service access challenge:
  - 36%: High cost
  - 33%: Lack of specialisation
  - 21%: Administrative issue
  - 10%: Lack of admission capacity
- Vaccination rate:
  - Polio: 69% of children aged 0-59 months
  - Measles: 70% of children aged 6-59 months

Livelihoods
- Households with at least 1 member employed: 50%
- Households with no source of income: 12%
- Predominant income sources:
  - 47%: Credits / borrowing money
  - 32%: Unskilled labour
  - 7%: Cash from humanitarian organizations

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

Education level of the household head:
- Poor: 92.1%
- Borderline: 6.8%
- Acceptable: 1.1%

Poverty Quintiles:
- Poorest: 22%
- Poor: 8%
- Middle: 13%
- Rich: 19%
- Richest: 41%

Wealth Quintiles:
- Poorest: 22%
- Poor: 8%
- Middle: 13%
- Rich: 19%
- Richest: 41%

Wealth Distribution Rank:
- 5%: Less than 40%
- 52%: 40% or more
- 43%: 70%

Poverty Distribution Rank:
- 30%: Less than 40%
- 30%: 40% or more
- 40%: 70%

Wealth Quintiles:
- 5%: Less than 40%
- 52%: 40% or more
- 43%: 70%

Poverty Distribution Rank:
- 30%: Less than 40%
- 30%: 40% or more
- 40%: 70%

World Food Programme

REACH
Informing more effective humanitarian action
jordan@reach-initiative.org / www.reach-initiative.org / @REACH_info
**Key Statistics**

- Average # individuals / household: 4
- Average dependency ratio: 1.04
- % of Female head of household: 28.8%
- Education level of the household head:
  - No Education: 3%
  - Primary School: 66%
  - Secondary School: 29%
  - Post Secondary School: 3%

**Time of arrival in JORDAN:**

- Feb 2011 - Jun 2011: 9%
- Jul 2011 - Dec 2011: 8%
- Jan 2012 - Jun 2012: 14%
- Jul 2012 - Dec 2012: 34%
- Jan 2013 - Jun 2013: 41%
- Jul 2013 - Dec 2013: 3%

**Governorate profile: Al Aqaba**

- Governorate: Al Aqaba
- Severity Food Insecurity rank: 9/12
- Syrian refugees unregistered in the household: 8%

**Priority Needs**

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

**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:**
- Food insecure: 3.4%
- Vulnerable: 25.4%
- Food secure: 71.2%

**Livelihoods**

- Households with at least 1 member employed: 42%
- Households with no source of income: 5%

**Predominant income sources:**
- 25%: Unskilled labour
- 24%: Credits / borrowing money
- 18%: Skilled labour

**Wealth Quintiles:**
- Poorest: 15%
- Poor: 14%
- Middle: 25%
- Rich: 12%
- Richest: 34%

**Education**

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

**Shelter and NFI**

- Predominant shelter type: 100% apartment or house
- Accommodation type:
  - 1%: Hosted for free
  - 23%: Rented furnished shelter
  - 74%: Rented unfurnished shelter
  - 0%: Squatter
  - 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 0-59 months
  - Measles: 79% of children aged 6-59 months

**Protection**

- Households with at least 1 member with:
  - Physical disability: 2%
  - Mental disability: 0%
COMPREHENSIVE FOOD SECURITY MONITORING EXERCISE

Syrian Refugees in Jordan

January 2014

Governorate profile: Irbid

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

Priority Needs
65%: Support to refuged homes
14%: Cooking fuel / gas / electricity
6%: Other household assets

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:
- Food insecure: 2.0%
- Vulnerable: 45.1%
- Food secure: 52.9%

Livelihoods

Households with at least 1 member employed: 17%
Households with no source of income: 16%

Predominant income sources:
- 40%: Credits / borrowing money
- 17%: Savings
- 11%: Gifts from family relatives

Wealth Quintiles:
- Poorest: 16%
- Poor: 22%
- Middle: 23%
- Rich: 26%
- Richest: 14%

Education

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

Key Statistics

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

Time of arrival in JORDAN:
- Feb 2011 - Jun 2011: 7%
- Jul 2011 - Dec 2011: 7%
- Jan 2012 - Jun 2012: 8%
- Jul 2012 - Dec 2012: 48%
- Jan 2013 - Jun 2013: 33%
- Jul 2013 - Dec 2013: 3%

Information collected from 2,106 registered Syrian refugee households in Jordanian communities (January 2014)

Shelter and NFI

Predominant shelter type: 91% apartment or house

Accommodation type:
- 1%: Hosted for free
- 6%: Rented unfurnished shelter
- 91%: Rented furnished shelter
- 0%: Squatter
- 3%: Other

Average monthly rent for accommodation: 168 JOD

Water and Sanitation

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

Sanitation facility type:
- Flush latrine: 71%
- Pit latrine: 27%
- Open defecation: 2%

Health

Households with health service access challenges: 22%

Predominant health service access challenge:
- 45%: Lack of specialisation
- 22%: High cost
- 20%: Administrative issue
- 13%: Lack of admission capacity

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

Protection

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

Information collected from 2,106 registered Syrian refugee households in Jordanian communities (January 2014)
Syrian Refugees in Jordan

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:
  - Jul 2011 - Dec 2011: 3%
  - Jan 2012 - Apr 2012: 9%
  - Jul 2012 - Dec 2012: 26%
  - Jan 2013 - Jun 2013: 51%
  - Jul 2013 - Dec 2013: 10%

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

Priority Needs
- 7%: Support for improved shelter
- 10%: Other household assets
- 10%: Cooking fuel / gas / electricity

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

Food Security
- Households receiving food assistance: 97%
- Predominant strategies used to meet basic needs:
  - 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%
- 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%
- Poor: 24%
- Middle: 17%
- Rich: 25%
- 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:
  - 1%: Hosted for free
  - 4%: Rented furnished shelter
  - 93%: Rented unfurnished shelter
  - 0%: Squatter
  - 2%: Other
- Average monthly rent for accommodation: 122 JOD
- Average monthly expenditure on gas: 14 JOD

Water and Sanitation
- Households with less than 35 litres of water per individual / day: 34%
- Sanitation facility type:
  - 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
  - 14%: Lack of admission capacity
- Vaccination rate:
  - Polio: 71% of children aged 0-59 months
  - Measles: 71% of children aged 6-59 months

Protection
- Households with at least 1 member with:
  - Physical disability: 5%
  - Mental disability: 3%
**Governorate profile: Jarash**

- **Governorate:** Jarash
- **Severity Food Insecurity rank:** 12
- **1/12**
- **Syrian refugees unregistered in the household:** 8%

**Priority Needs**

- 7% Support with repaired 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:**
  - FEb 2011 - Jun 2011 4%
  - Jul 2011 - Dec 2011 4%
  - Jan 2012 - Jun 2012 7%
  - Jul 2012 - Dec 2012 47%
  - Jan 2013 - Jun 2013 4%
  - Jul 2013 - Dec 2013 4%

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

### Food Security

- **Households receiving food assistance:** 100%
- **Predominant strategies used to meet basic needs:**
  - 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%
  - Vulnerable: 33.7%
  - Food secure: 66.3%

### Shelter and NFI

- **Predominant shelter type:** 97% apartment or house
- **Accommodation type:**
  - 0%: Hosted for free
  - 3%: Rented furnished shelter
  - 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 0-59 months
  - Measles: 72% of children aged 6-59 months

### 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

### Education

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

### Priority Needs

- **Households receiving food assistance:** 100%

### Wealth Quintiles

- **Poorest:** 8%
- **Poor:** 25%
- **Middle:** 29%
- **Rich:** 22%
- ** Richest:** 16%

### Protection

- **Households with at least 1 member with:**
  - Physical disability: 7%
  - Mental disability: 3%
**District profile: Dair ‘Alla**

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

Syrian refugees unregistered in the household: 3%

**Priority Needs**
- 64%: Cash with an asset
- 17%: Support rent / improved shelter
- 14%: Cooking fuel / gas / electricity

**Key Statistics**
- Average # individuals / household: 4
- Average dependency ratio: 1.14
- % of Female head of household: 27.1%
- Education level of the household head:
  - No Education: 46%
  - Primary School: 44%
  - Secondary School: 4%
  - Post Secondary School: 2%

**Time of arrival in JORDAN:**
- FEB 2011 - JUN 2011: 56%
- JUL 2011 - DEC 2011: 24%
- JAN 2012 - JUN 2012: 7%
- JUL 2012 - DEC 2012: 37%
- JAN 2013 - JUN 2013: 24%
- JUL 2013 - DEC 2013: 19%

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%

### Livelihoods

- Households with at least 1 member employed: 64%
- Households with no source of income: 7%

- Predominant income sources:
  - 46%: Credits / borrowing money
  - 45%: Unskilled labour
  - 4%: Savings

### Shelter and NFI

- Predominant shelter type: 16% apartment or house

- Accommodation type:
  - 0%: Hosted for free
  - 0%: Rented furnished shelter
  - 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 0-59 months
  - Measles: 75% of children aged 6-59 months

### Protection

- Households with at least 1 member with:
  - Physical disability: 9%
  - Mental disability: 3%
COMPREHENSIVE FOOD SECURITY MONITORING EXERCISE

Syrian Refugees in Jordan

January 2014

District profile: Besareh
Governorate: Al Tafilah
Severity Food Insecurity rank: 2 / 40

Syrian refugees unregistered in the household: 8%

Priority Needs
7%: Support rent / improved shelter
21%: Cooking fuel / gas / electricity
0%: Agricultural inputs

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%

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%
Poor: 36%
Middle: 21%
Rich: 7%
 Richest: 0%

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

Key Statistics
Average # individuals / household: 5
Average dependency ratio: 1.38
% of Female head of household: 0%

Time of arrival in JORDAN:
FEB 2011 - JUN 2011: 21%
JUL 2011 - DEC 2011: 7%
JAN 2012 - JUN 2012: 0%
JUL 2012 - DEC 2012: 0%
JAN 2013 - JUN 2013: 0%
JUL 2013 - DEC 2013: 0%

Wealth Quintiles
Poorest: 36%
Poor: 36%
Middle: 21%
Rich: 7%
 Richest: 0%

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

World Food Programme

REACH
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Syrian Refugees in Jordan

**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%

**Shelter and NFI**

- **Predominant shelter type:** 95% apartment or house
- **Accommodation type:**
  - 100%: Rented unfurnished shelter
  - 0%: Squatter
  - 0%: Hosted for free

- **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
  - 9%: Lack of admission capacity

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

**Protection**

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

**District profile: Kofranja**

- **Governorate:** Ajloun
- **Severity Food Insecurity rank:** 3 /40
- **Syrian refugees unregistered in the household:** 13%

**Priority Needs**

- 92%: Support net / improved shelter
- 55%: Cooking fuel / gas / electricity
- 3%: Other household assets
COMPREHENSIVE FOOD SECURITY MONITORING EXERCISE

Syrian Refugees in Jordan

January 2014

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:

- FEB 2011 - JUN 2011: 4%
- JUL 2011 - DEC 2011: 2%
- JAN 2012 - JUN 2012: 7%
- JUL 2012 - DEC 2012: 31%
- JAN 2013 - JUN 2013: 35%
- JUL 2013 - DEC 2013: 4%

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

### Food Security

- Households receiving food assistance: 96%
- Predominant strategies used to meet basic needs:
  - 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:
  - Poor: 6.0%
  - Borderline: 20.0%
  - Acceptable: 74.0%
- 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%

### Shelter and NFI

- Predominant shelter type: 94% apartment or house
- Accommodation type:
  - 0%: Hosted for free
  - 11%: Rented furnished shelter
  - 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

- Sanitation facility type:
  - 97%: Flush latrine
  - 2%: Pit latrine
  - 1%: Open defecation
- Households with water and sanitation access challenges: 32%
- Households with less than 35 litres of water per individual / day: 47%

### 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 0-59 months
  - measles: 70% of children aged 6-59 months

### 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:
  - Poorest: 23%
  - Poor: 27%
  - Middle: 18%
  - Rich: 18%
  - Richest: 14%

### Education

- School aged girls attending school: 51%
- School aged boys attending school: 56%
**District profile: Qasabet Al Balqa**

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

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

### Priority Needs
- 5%: Support new / improved shelter
- 3%: Cooking fuel / gas / electricity
- 3%: Other household assets

---

### Key Statistics
- **Average # individuals / household:** 5
- **Average dependency ratio:** 1.38
- **% of Female head of household:** 35.5%
- **Education level of the household head:**
  - No Education: 16%
  - Primary School: 48%
  - Secondary School: 33%
  - Post Secondary School: 11%

**Time of arrival in JORDAN:**
- FEB 2011 - JUN 2011: 5%
- JUL 2011 - DEC 2011: 5%
- JAN 2012 - JUN 2012: 37%
- JUL 2012 - DEC 2012: 37%
- JAN 2013 - JUN 2013: 48%
- JUL 2013 - DEC 2013: 3%

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

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#### 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:**
- Food insecure: 14.5%
- Vulnerable: 54.5%
- Food secure: 31.0%

---

#### Shelter and NFI
- **Predominant shelter type:** 90% apartment or house
- **Accommodation type:**
  - 0%: Hosted for free
  - 2%: Rent furnished shelter
  - 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 0-59 months
- Measles: 78% of children aged 6-59 months

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#### Livelihoods
- **Households with at least 1 member employed:** 48%
- **Households with no source of income:** 9%

**Predominant income sources:**
- 50%: Credits / borrowing money
- 23%: Unskilled labour
- 13%: Savings

**Wealth Quintiles:**
- Poorest: 6%
- Poor: 18%
- Middle: 14%
- Rich: 43%
- Richest: 20%

---

#### Education
- **School aged girls attending school:** 64%
- **School aged boys attending school:** 55%
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%
  - Poor: 25%
  - Middle: 9%
  - Rich: 13%
  - Richest: 0%

**Education**
- School aged girls attending school: 40%
- School aged boys attending school: 24%

**Sponsorship**
- Child Sponsorship: 540
- Adult Sponsorship: 40

**Shelter and NFI**
- Predominant shelter type: 78% apartment or house
- Predominant accommodation type:
  - 3%: Hosted for free
  - 6%: Rented furnished shelter
  - 90%: Rented unfurnished shelter
  - 0%: Squatter
  - 1%: Other
- Average monthly rent for accommodation: 121 JOD
- Average monthly expenditure on gas: 17 JOD

**Water and Sanitation**
- Households with less than 35 litres of water per individual / day: 25%
- Sanitation facility type:
  - 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 0-59 months
  - Measles: 55% of children aged 6-59 months

**Protection**
- Households with at least 1 member with:
  - Physical disability: 16%
  - Mental disability: 6%
**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%
  - Vulnerable: 23.9%
  - Food secure: 64.1%

**Shelter and NFI**

- **Predominant shelter type:** 93% apartment or house
- **Accommodation type:**
  - 0%: Hosted for free
  - 1%: Rented furnished shelter
  - 97%: Rented unfurnished shelter
  - 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 capacity

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

**Livelihoods**

- **Households with at least 1 member employed:** 39%
- **Households with no source of income:** 46%
- **Predominant income sources:**
  - 28%: Unskilled labour
  - 22%: Gifts from family relatives
  - 16%: Credits / borrowing money

**Wealth Quintiles:**

- **Poorest:** 35%
- **Poor:** 21%
- **Middle:** 11%
- **Rich:** 17%
- **Richest:** 16%

**Education**

- **School aged girls attending school:** 57%
- **School aged boys attending school:** 55%
# Syrian Refugees in Jordan

## January 2014

### COMPREHENSIVE FOOD SECURITY MONITORING EXERCISE

#### Syrian Refugees in Jordan

### Key Statistics
- **Average # individuals / household:** 6
- **Average dependency ratio:** 1.53
- **% of Female head of household:** 24%
- **Education level of the household head:**
  - No Education: 22%
  - Primary School: 52%
  - Secondary School: 21%
  - Post Secondary School: 5%

#### Time of arrival in JORDAN:
- **FEB 2011 - JUN 2011:** 3%
- **JUL 2011 - DEC 2011:** 3%
- **JAN 2012 - JUN 2012:** 9%
- **JUL 2012 - DEC 2012:** 33%
- **JAN 2013 - JUN 2013:** 47%
- **JUL 2013 - DEC 2013:** 4%

### Priority Needs
- **58%:** Support rent / improved shelter
- **18%:** Cooking fuel / gas / electricity
- **12%:** Other household assets

### Education
- **School aged girls attending school:** 35%
- **School aged boys attending school:** 31%

### Protection
- **Households with at least 1 member with:**
  - Physical disability: 6%
  - Mental disability: 2%

### 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

### Shelter and NFI
- **Predominant shelter type:** 69% apartment or house
- **Accommodation type:**
  - 11%: Hosted for free
  - 3%: Rented furnished shelter
  - 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
- **0%:** Lack of admission capacity

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

### Food Consumption Score:
- **Poor:** 2.1%
- **Borderline:** 16.7%
- **Acceptable:** 81.2%

#### Food Secure Score:
- **Food insecure:** 11.5%
- **Vulnerable:** 35.4%
- **Food secure:** 53.1%

### Health
- **Households with at least 1 member:**
  - Physical disability: 6%
  - Mental disability: 2%

### Weights Quintiles:
- **Poorest:** 55%
- **Poor:** 20%
- **Middle:** 8%
- **Rich:** 9%
- **Richest:** 7%

### 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:

### Food Secure Score:

### Water and Sanitation

### Education

### Protection

### Livelihoods

### Shelter and NFI

### Education

### Food Security

### Key Statistics

### Food Secure Score:

### Livelihoods

### Protection
**District profile: Marka**

**Governorate:** Amman  
**Syrian Refugees 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

---

**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%: 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%

---

**Shelter and NFI**

- Predominant shelter type: 94% apartment or house  
- Accommodation type:
  - 3%: Hosted for free  
  - 6%: Rented furnished shelter  
  - 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 capacity

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

---

**Protection**

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

**Shelter and NFI**

- Predominant shelter type: 90% apartment or house
- Predominant accommodation type:
  - 5%: Hosted for free
  - 9%: Rented furnished shelter
  - 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**

- Houses 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
  - 18%: Lack of admission capacity
- Vaccination rate:
  - Polio: 72% of children aged 0-59 months
  - Measles: 73% of children aged 6-59 months
- Protection

- Households with at least 1 member with:
  - Physical disability: 5%
  - Mental disability: 2%
**COMPREHENSIVE FOOD SECURITY MONITORING EXERCISE**

**Syrian Refugees in Jordan**

**January 2014**

**District profile: Wadi As Sir**

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

**Priority Needs**

- 1%: Supplied with improved shelter
- 23%: Other household assets
- 16%: Cooking fuel / gas / electricity

---

**Food Security**

- 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%

---

**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%
- Poor: 15%
- Middle: 15%
- Rich: 18%
- Richest: 42%

---

**Education**

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

---

**Shelter and NFI**

- Predominant shelter type: 93% apartment or house

**Accommodation type:**

- 2%: Hosted for free
- 19%: Rented furnished shelter
- 78%: Rented unfurnished shelter
- 0%: Squatter
- 1%: Other

Average monthly rent for accommodation: 196 JOD

Average monthly expenditure on gas: 18 JOD

---

**Water and Sanitation**

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

**Sanitation facility type:**

- 63%: Flush latrine
- 36%: Pit latrine
- 1%: Open defecation

---

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

---

**Protection**

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

---

**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:**

- Jan 2012 - Jun 2012: 16%
- Jul 2012 - Dec 2012: 24%
- Jan 2013 - Jun 2013: 32%
- Jul 2013 - Dec 2013: 6%

---

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

### COMPREHENSIVE FOOD SECURITY MONITORING EXERCISE

**January 2014**

#### 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:
- Jan 2011 - Dec 2011: 13%
- Jan 2012 - June 2012: 17%
- July 2012 - Dec 2012: 17%
- Jan 2013 - June 2013: 42%
- July 2013 - Dec 2013: 9%

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

---

#### District profile: Al Petra
- **Governorate:** Ma’an
- **Severity Food Insecurity rank:** 12/40
- **Syrian refugees unregistered in the household:** 13%

#### Priority Needs
- 23%: Support for temporary shelter
- 21%: Cooking fuel / gas / electricity
- 15%: Medicines / health

---

#### 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%

#### 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:
- Poorest: 10%
- Poor: 23%
- Middle: 18%
- Rich: 26%
- Richest: 25%

#### Education
- School aged girls attending school: 66%
- School aged boys attending school: 49%

#### Shelter and NFI
- **Predominant shelter type:** 97% apartment or house
- **Accommodation type:**
  - 0%: Hosted for free
  - 6%: Rented furnished shelter
  - 93%: Rented unfurnished shelter
  - 0%: Squatter
  - 1%: Other
- **Average monthly rent for accommodation:** 118 JOD
- **Average monthly expenditure on gas:** 18 JOD

#### Water and Sanitation
- **Households with less than 35 litres of water per individual / day:** 22%
- **Sanitation facility type:**
  - 75%: Flush latrine
  - 24%: Pit latrine
  - 1%: Open defecation

#### Health
- **Households with health service access challenges:** 33%
- **Predominant health service access challenge:**
  - 40%: High cost
  - 32%: Lack of specialisation
  - 28%: Administrative issue
  - 8%: Lack of admission capacity
- **Vaccination rate:**
  - Polio: 78% of children aged 0-59 months
  - Measles: 78% of children aged 6-59 months

#### Protection
- **Households with at least 1 member with:**
  - Physical disability: 7%
  - Mental disability: 4%
COMPREHENSIVE FOOD SECURITY MONITORING EXERCISE

Syrian Refugees in Jordan

January 2014

District profile: Al Ghwar al-Janubiyya

Governorate: Al Karak
Severity Food Insecurity rank: 13
Syrian Refugees unregistered in the household: 6%

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

Time of arrival in JORDAN:
- JAN 2011 - JUN 2011: 12%
- JUL 2011 - DEC 2011: 19%
- JAN 2012 - JUN 2012: 4%
- JUL 2012 - DEC 2012: 37%
- JAN 2013 - JUN 2013: 29%
- JUL 2013 - DEC 2013: 0%

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:
- Food insecure: 7.7%
- Vulnerable: 57.7%
- Food secure: 34.6%

Livelihoods
Households with at least 1 member employed: 79%
Households with no source of income: 0%
Predominant income sources:
- 45%: Credits / borrowing money
- 43%: Unskilled labour
- 3%: Cash from aid organizations

Wealth Quintiles:
- Poorest: 65%
- Poor: 12%
- Middle: 8%
- Rich: 8%
- Richest: 8%

Shelter and NFI
Predominant shelter type: 28% apartment or house
Accommodation type:
- 67%: Hosted for free
- 0%: Rented furnished shelter
- 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 0-59 months
- Measles: 63% of children aged 6-59 months

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

Information collected from 52 registered Syrian refugee households in Jordanian communities (January 2014)
COMPREHENSIVE FOOD SECURITY MONITORING EXERCISE

Syrian Refugees in Jordan

January 2014

Key Statistics
- Average # individuals / household: 5
- Average dependency ratio: 1.64
- % of Female head of household: 45.5%
- Education level of the household head:
  - No Education: 28%
  - Primary School: 60%
  - Secondary School: 9%
  - Post Secondary School: 3%
- Time of arrival in JORDAN:
  - From 2011: 4%
  - Jan 2012-Jun 2012: 10%
  - Jul 2012-Dec 2012: 26%
  - Jan 2013-Jun 2013: 47%
  - Jul 2013-Dec 2013: 18%

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

District profile: Qasabet Al-Mafraq

Governorate: Al Mafraq

Severity Food Insecurity rank: 14/40

Syrian refugees unregistered in the household: 12%

Priority Needs
- Cash: Support rent / improved shelter
- 15%: Move food
- 8%: Cooking fuel / gas / electricity
- 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 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%

Share of Food Expenditure by household:
- Less than 40%: 88%
- 40% or more: 12%

Food Secure Score:
- Food insecure: 7.1%
- Vulnerable: 37.2%
- Food secure: 55.7%

Livelihoods

Households with at least 1 member employed: 23%

Households with no source of income: 23%

Predominant income sources:
- 38%: Credits / borrowing money
- 15%: Savings
- 14%: Gifts from family relatives

Wealth Quintiles:
- Poorest: 23%
- Poor: 23%
- Middle: 22%
- Rich: 17%
- Richest: 14%

Education

School aged girls attending school: 54%

School aged boys attending school: 46%

Shelter and NFI

Predominant shelter type: 85% apartment or house

Accommodation type:
- 3%: Hosted for free
- 5%: Rented furnished shelter
- 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 0-59 months
- Measles: 64% of children aged 6-59 months

Protection

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

World Food Programme

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(CFSME) Syrian Refugees in Jordan
January 2014

**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%

**District profile: Ar Rusaifeh**
- Governorate: Amman
- Severity Food Insecurity rank: 15 /40
- Syrian refugees unregistered in the household: 17%

**Priority Needs**
- 61%: Support and improved shelter
- 18%: Other household assets
- 7%: Cooking fuel / gas / electricity

**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

**Shelter and NFI**
- Predominant shelter type: 92% apartment or house
- Accommodation type:
  - 1%: Hosted for free
  - 2%: Rented furnished shelter
  - 95%: Rented unfurnished shelter
  - 0%: Squatter
  - 2%: Other

**Water and Sanitation**
- Households with less than 35 litres of water per individual / day: 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 capacity

**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: 15%
  - Rich: 26%
  - Richest: 16%

**Education**
- School aged girls attending school: 51%
- School aged boys attending school: 54%

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

**January 2014**

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

**Priority Needs**
- 83%: Support for self-rented 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:
  - FEB 2011 - JUN 2011: 7%
  - JUL 2011 - DEC 2011: 9%
  - JAN 2012 - JUN 2012: 21%
  - JUL 2012 - DEC 2012: 21%
  - JAN 2013 - JUN 2013: 46%
  - JUL 2013 - DEC 2013: 16%

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%

**Shelter and NFI**
- Predominant shelter type: 95% apartment or house
- Accommodation type:
  - 0%: Hosted for free
  - 0%: Rented unfurnished shelter
  - 98%: Rented furnished shelter
  - 0%: Squatter
  - 2%: Other
- Average monthly rent for accommodation: 149 JOD
- Average monthly expenditure on gas: 18 JOD

**Water and Sanitation**
- Households with less than 35 litres of water per individual / day: 25%
- Sanitation facility type:
  - 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
  - 12%: Lack of admission capacity
- Vaccination rate:
  - Polio: 70% of children aged 0-59 months
  - Measles: 68% of children aged 6-59 months

**Education**
- School aged girls attending school: 71%
- School aged boys attending school: 56%

**Livelihoods**
- Households with at least 1 member employed: 58%
- Households with no source of income: 7%
- Predominant income sources:
  - 33%: Credits / borrowing money
  - 30%: Unskilled labour
  - 14%: Savings

**Wealth Quintiles**
- Poorest: 14%
- Poor: 27%
- Middle: 18%
- Rich: 18%
- Richest: 25%

**Protection**
- Households with at least 1 member with:
  - Physical disability: 5%
  - Mental disability: 3%
**COMPREHENSIVE FOOD SECURITY MONITORING EXERCISE**

**January 2014**

**District profile: Ma'an**

**Governorate:** Ma'an  
**Severity Food Insecurity rank:** 17/40  
**Syrian refugees unregistered in the household:** 3%

**Priority Needs**

- 83%: Support need / improved shelter  
- 12%: Cooking fuel / gas / electricity  
- 3%: Clothes / shoes

**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 / exploitive / temporary job
  - 19%: Sell household goods

**Food Consumption Score:**  
- Poor: 0.0%
- Borderline: 11.8%
- Acceptable: 88.2%
- Good: 5%

**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%

**Livelihoods**

- Households with at least 1 member employed: 28%
- Households with no source of income: 15%

**Predominant income sources:**  
- 39%: Credits / borrowing money  
- 18%: Unskilled labour  
- 12%: Gifts from family relatives

**Wealth Quintiles:**  
- Poorest: 27%  
- Poor: 12%  
- Middle: 25%  
- Rich: 16%  
- Richest: 21%

**Education**

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

**Key Statistics**

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

**Time of arrival in JORDAN:**

- Jan 2011 - Jun 2011: 6.5%
- Jul 2011 - Dec 2011: 16%
- Jan 2012 - Jun 2012: 9%
- Jul 2012 - Dec 2012: 9%
- Jan 2013 - Jun 2013: 35%
- Jul 2013 - Dec 2013: 0%

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

**Shelter and NFI**

- Predominant shelter type: 88% apartment or house
- Accommodation type:  
  - 0%: Hosted for free
  - 0%: Rented furnished shelter
  - 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 0-59 months
  - Measles: 68% of children aged 6-59 months

**Protection**

- Households with at least 1 member with:
  - Physical disability: 0%
  - Mental disability: 0%
**COMPREHENSIVE FOOD SECURITY MONITORING EXERCISE**

**January 2014**

**Syrian Refugees in Jordan**

**District profile: Al Badiah Ash-Shamaliyya Al Gharbeh**

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

**Priority Needs**

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

**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:**

- Food insecure: 5.2%
- Vulnerable: 30.2%
- Food secure: 64.6%

**Livelihoods**

- **Households with at least 1 member employed:** 37%
- **Households with no source of income:** 31%

**Predominant income sources:**

- 23%: Unskilled labour
- 17%: Gifts from family relatives
- 17%: Credits / borrowing money

**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%

**Shelter and NFI**

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

**Accommodation type:**

- 1%: Hosted for free
- 0%: Rented furnished shelter
- 87%: Rented unfurnished shelter
- 10%: Squatter
- 2%: Other

**Average monthly rent for accommodation:** 138 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 0-59 months
- Measles: 53% of children aged 6-59 months

**Protection**

- **Households with at least 1 member with:**
  - Physical disability: 4%
  - Mental disability: 2%
### Syrian Refugees in Jordan

**District profile: Al Jameh**

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

### Priority Needs

- **81%:** Support nst / improved shelter
- **2%:** Cooking fuel / gas / electricity
- **5%:** Other household assets

**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%

### 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%  
- **Poor:** 16%  
- **Middle:** 13%  
- **Rich:** 22%  
- **Richest:** 26%

### Education

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

### Key Statistics

- **Average # individuals / household:** 5  
- **Average dependency ratio:** 1.17  
- **% of Female head of household:** 33.9%

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

### Shelter and NFI

- **Predominant shelter type:** 86% apartment or house  
- **Accommodation type:**
  - 2%: Hosted for free  
  - 28%: Rented furnished shelter  
  - 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 water service access challenges:** 77%
  - **High cost:** 22%  
  - **Lack of specialisation:** 1%  
  - **Administrative issue:** 38%  
  - **Lack of admission capacity:** 28%

**Sanitation facility type:**

- **Flush latrine:** 77%  
- **Pit latrine:** 22%  
- **Open defecation:** 1%

### Health

- **Households with health service access challenges:** 19%
- **Predominant health service access challenge:**
  - 38%: High cost  
  - 28%: Lack of specialisation  
  - 19%: Administrative issue  
  - 15%: Lack of admission capacity

**Vaccination rate:**

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

### Protection

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

---

**World Food Programme**

[World Food Programme](http://www.wfp.org)

[REACH](http://www.reach-initiative.org)

[www.reach-initiative.org](http://www.reach-initiative.org) / @REACH_info
**COMPREHENSIVE FOOD SECURITY MONITORING EXERCISE**

**January 2014**

**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

### Food Security

- **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%

### 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%
  - Poor: 23%
  - Middle: 19%
  - Rich: 25%
  - Richest: 5%

### Education

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

### Shelter and NFI

- **Predominant shelter type:** 93% apartment or house
- **Accommodation type:**
  - 0%: Hosted for free
  - 3%: Rented furnished shelter
  - 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/day:** 5%
  - **Sanitation facility type:**
    - 50%: Flush latrine
    - 50%: Pit latrine
    - 0%: Open defecation

### Health

- **Households with health service access challenges:** 10%
- **Predominant health service access challenge:**
  - 50%: High cost
  - 33%: Lack of specialisation
  - 17%: Administrative issue
  - 0%: Lack of admission capacity

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

### Protection

- **Households with at least 1 member with:**
  - Physical disability: 0%
  - Mental disability: 2%
  - Poor Education:
    - Primary School: 70%
    - Secondary School: 18%
    - Post Secondary School: 5%

Information collected from 60 registered Syrian refugee households in Jordanian communities (January 2014)
COMPREHENSIVE FOOD SECURITY MONITORING EXERCISE

Syrian Refugees in Jordan

January 2014

Key Statistics

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

Time of arrival in JORDAN:
- FEB 2011 - JUN 2011: 1%
- JUL 2011 - DEC 2011: 3%
- JAN 2012 - JUN 2012: 30%
- JUL 2012 - DEC 2012: 40%
- JAN 2013 - JUN 2013: 42%
- JUL 2013 - DEC 2013: 3%

District profile: Ar Ramtha
Governorate: Irbid
Severity Food Insecurity rank: 21/40
Syrian refugees unregistered in the household: 21%

Priority Needs
- 61%: Support rent / improved shelter
- 17%: Cooking fuel / gas / electricity
- 4%: Other household assets

Information collected from 356 registered Syrian refugee households in Jordanian communities (January 2014)

Food Security

Households receiving food assistance: 99%

Predominant strategies used to meet basic needs:
- 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%

Food Secure Score:
- Food insecure: 4.8%
- Vulnerable: 30.9%
- Food secure: 64.3%

Livelhoods

Households with at least 1 member employed: 17%
Households with no source of income: 22%

Predominant income sources:
- 34%: Credits / borrowing money
- 14%: Gifts from family relatives
- 10%: Cash from humanitarian organizations

Wealth Quintiles:
- Poorest: 27%
- Poor: 21%
- Middle: 21%
- Rich: 20%
- Richest: 12%

Education

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

Shelter and NFI

Predominant shelter type: 85% apartment or house

Accommodation type:
- 2%: Hosted for free
- 2%: Rented furnished shelter
- 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 0-59 months
- Measles: 70% 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:** Naur

**Governorate:** Amman

**Severity Food Insecurity rank:** 22/40

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

### Priority Needs
- 7%: Support food / improved shelter
- 14%: Other household assets
- 10%: Cooking fuel / gas / electricity

### 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:**
  - Food insecure: 4.3%
  - Vulnerable: 47.1%
  - Food secure: 48.6%

### Livelihoods

- **Households with at least 1 member employed:** 47%
- **Households with no source of income:** 20%

- **Predominant income sources:**
  - 40%: Unskilled labour
  - 26%: Credits / borrowing money
  - 16%: Gifts from family relatives

### 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

### Shelter and NFI

- **Predominant shelter type:** 94% apartment or house
- **Accommodation type:**
  - 1%: Hosted for free
  - 10%: Rented furnished shelter
  - 88%: Rented unfurnished shelter
  - 0%: Squatter
  - 1%: Other

- **Average monthly rent for accommodation:** 164 JOD
- **Average monthly expenditure on gas:** 19 JOD

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

### Protection

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

---

**World Food Programme**

**REACH**

**Key Statistics**

- **Average # individuals / household:** 5
- **Average dependency ratio:** 1.32
- **% of Female head of household:** 25.7%

**Education level of the household head:**
- No Education: 13%
- Primary School: 65%
- Secondary School: 13%
- Post Secondary School: 9%

**Time of arrival in JORDAN:**

- JAN 2013 - JUN 2013: 47%
- JUL 2012 - DEC 2012: 9%
- JUL 2012 - JUN 2012: 9%
- JAN 2012 - JUN 2012: 9%
- JUN 2011 - DEC 2011: 11%
- JAN 2011 - JUN 2011: 11%
- FEB 2011 - JUN 2011: 6%

Information collected from 70 registered Syrian refugee households in Jordanian communities (January 2014)
**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:**

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**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

## Shelter and NFI

- Predominant shelter type: 100% apartment or house
- Accommodation type:
  - 3%: Hosted for free
  - 0%: Rented furnished shelter
  - 96%: Rented unfurnished shelter
  - 0%: Squatter
  - 1%: Other

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

## Water and Sanitation

- Households with less than 35 litres of water per individual / day: 42%
- Sanitation facility type:
  - 88%: Flush latrine
  - 11%: Pit latrine
  - 1%: Open defecation

## Health

- Households with health service access challenges: 42%
- 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 0-59 months
  - Measles: 70% of children aged 6-59 months

## 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

## Education

- School aged girls attending school: 73%
- School aged boys attending school: 55%
Syrian Refugees in Jordan

January 2014

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:
- 0%
- 3%
- 8%
- 125 JOD
- 14 JOD
- 1%
- 3%
- 95%

Information collected from 385 registered Syrian refugee households in Jordanian communities (January 2014)

District profile: Qasabet Az Zarqa
Governorate: Zarqa
Severity Food Insecurity rank: 24/40
Syrian refugees unregistered in the household: 19%

Priority Needs
- 75%: Support warm / improved shelter
- 10%: Cooking fuel / gas / electricity
- 9%: Other household assets

Comprehensive Food Security Monitoring Exercise

1. Food Security
   - Households receiving food assistance: 97%
   - Predominant strategies used to meet basic needs:
     - 68%: Reduce essential non-food expenditure such as education / health
     - 62%: Sell household goods
     - 46%: Accept high risk / illegal / socially degrading / exploitative / temporary job

2. Shelter and NFI
   - Predominant shelter type: 94% apartment or house
   - Accommodation type:
     - 1%: Hosted for free
     - 3%: Rented furnished shelter
     - 95%: Rented unfurnished shelter
     - 0%: Squatter
     - 1%: Other
   - Average monthly rent for accommodation: 125 JOD
   - Average monthly expenditure on gas: 14 JOD

3. Water 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

4. Health
   - Households with health service access challenges: 33%
   - Predominant health service access challenge:
     - 38%: High cost
     - 30%: Administrative issue
     - 18%: Lack of specialisation
     - 14%: Lack of admission capacity
   - Polio: 68% of children aged 0-59 months
   - Measles: 69% of children aged 6-59 months

5. 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

6. Education
   - School aged girls attending school: 49%
   - School aged boys attending school: 50%

7. Protection
   - Households with at least 1 member with:
     - Physical disability: 4%
     - Mental disability: 3%
**District profile: Al Ghwar Ashamalya**

**Governorate:** Irbid  
**Syrian refugees Insecurity rank:** 25/40  
**Syrian refugees unregistered in the household:** 6%

**Priority Needs**
66%: Support rent / improved shelter  
18%: More food  
14%: Other household assets

**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%
- 40% or more: 25%

**Food Secure Score:**
- Food insecure: 3.6%
- Vulnerable: 67.9%
- Food secure: 28.5%

**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:**
- Poorest: 11%
- Poor: 39%
- Middle: 32%
- Rich: 14%
- Richest: 4%

**Education**
- School aged girls attending school: 72%
- School aged boys attending school: 43%

**Shelter and NFI**
- Predominant shelter type: 89% apartment or house

**Accommodation type:**
- 0%: Hosted for free
- 0%: Rented unfurnished shelter
- 100%: Rented furnished shelter
- 0%: Squatter
- 0%: Other

- Average monthly rent for accommodation: 115 JOD
- Average monthly expenditure on gas: 16 JOD

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

**Sanitation facility type:**
- 96%: Flush latrine
- 3%: Pit latrine
- 1%: Open defecation

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

**Protection**
- Households with at least 1 member with:
  - Physical disability: 11%
  - Mental disability: 0%

**Information collected from 28 registered Syrian refugee households in Jordanian communities (January 2014)**
**COMPREHENSIVE FOOD SECURITY MONITORING EXERCISE**

**Syrian Refugees in Jordan**

**January 2014**

**District profile: Qasabet Al Aqaba**

**Governorate:** Al Aqaba  
**Syrian refugees Insecurity rank:** 26/40

**Priority Needs**
8% Support rent / improved shelter  
8% Other household assets  
7% Cooking fuel / gas / electricity

**Key Statistics**
- Average # individuals / household: 4
- Average dependency ratio: 1.04
- % of Female head of household: 28.8%

**Education level of the household head:**
- No Education: 3%
- Primary School: 65%
- Secondary School: 29%
- Post Secondary School: 3%

**Time of arrival in JORDAN:**
- Feb 2011 - Jan 2011: 7%
- Jul 2011 - Dec 2011: 8%
- Jan 2012 - Jun 2012: 14%
- Jul 2012 - Dec 2012: 34%
- Jan 2013 - Jun 2013: 41%
- Jul 2013 - Dec 2013: 3%

**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:**
- Food insecure: 3.4%
- Vulnerable: 25.4%
- Food secure: 71.2%

**Livelihoods**
- Households with at least 1 member employed: 42%
- Households with no source of income: 5%

**Predominant income sources:**
- 25%: Unskilled labour
- 24%: Credits / borrowing money
- 18%: Skilled labour

**Wealth Quintiles:**
- Poorest: 15%
- Poor: 14%
- Middle: 25%
- Rich: 12%
- Richest: 34%

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

**Shelter and NFI**
- Predominant shelter type: 100% apartment or house
- Accommodation type:
  - 1%: Hosted for free
  - 23%: Rented furnished shelter
  - 74%: Rented unfurnished shelter
  - 0%: Squatter
  - 2%: Other

**Average monthly rent for accommodation:** 167 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 0-59 months
- Measles: 79% of children aged 6-59 months

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

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

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COMPREHENSIVE FOOD SECURITY MONITORING EXERCISE
Syrian Refugees in Jordan

January 2014

Key Statistics
Average # individuals / household: 5
Average dependency ratio: 1.47
% of Female head of household: 28.4%
Education level of the household head:
No Education: 31%
Primary School: 45%
Secondary School: 19%
Post Secondary School: 5%

Time of arrival in JORDAN:
- FEB 2011 - JUN 2011: 1%
- JUL 2011 - DEC 2011: 9%
- JAN 2012 - JUN 2012: 4%
- JUL 2012 - DEC 2012: 3%
- JAN 2013 - JUN 2013: 35%
- JAN 2013 - DEC 2013: 38%

Information collected from 74 registered Syrian refugee households in Jordanian communities (January 2014)

District profile: Ash Shuna al-Janubiyya
Governorate: Al Balqa
Severity Food Insecurity rank: 28 / 40
Syrian refugees unregistered in the household: 3%

Priority Needs
42%: Support rent / improved shelter
24%: Cooking fuel / gas / electricity
16%: More food

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%

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%
- Poor: 42%
- Middle: 24%
- Rich: 22%
- Richest: 7%

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

Shelter and NFI
Predominant shelter type: 35% apartment or house
Accommodation type:
- 1%: Hosted for free
- 0%: Rented furnished shelter
- 40%: Rented unfinished 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

Health
Households with health service access challenges: 39%
Predominant health service access challenge:
- 72%: High cost
- 14%: Lack of specialisation
- 10%: Administrative issue
- 4%: Lack of admission capacity

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

Protection
Households with at least 1 member with:
- Physical disability: 7%
- Mental disability: 5%
COMPREHENSIVE FOOD SECURITY MONITORING EXERCISE

Syrian Refugees in Jordan

January 2014

District profile: Bani Obaid

Governorate: Irbid
Severity Food Insecurity rank: 29/40
Syrian refugees unregistered in the household: 9%

Priority Needs
- 4%: Support need / 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%
- Education level of the household head:
  - No Education: 19%
  - Primary School: 59%
  - Secondary School: 12%
  - Post Secondary School: 10%

Time of arrival in JORDAN:
- JUL 2011 - DEC 2011: 7%
- JAN 2012 - JUN 2012: 7%
- JUL 2012 - DEC 2012: 46%
- JAN 2013 - JUN 2013: 42%
- JUL 2013 - DEC 2013: 4%

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:
  - Food insecure: 2.4%
  - Vulnerable: 39.2%
  - Food secure: 58.4%

Livelihoods
- Households with at least 1 member employed: 19%
- Households with no source of income: 10%
- Predominant income sources:
  - 39%: Credits / borrowing money
  - 16%: Unskilled labour
  - 13%: Gifts from family relatives
- Wealth Quintiles:
  - Poorest: 31%
  - Poor: 28%
  - Middle: 21%
  - Rich: 16%
  - Richest: 5%

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

Shelter and NFI
- Predominant shelter type: 90% apartment or house
- Accommodation type:
  - 1%: Hosted for free
  - 4%: Rented furnished shelter
  - 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 0-59 months
  - Measles: 100% of children aged 6-59 months

Protection
- Households with at least 1 member with:
  - Physical disability: 4%
  - Mental disability: 4%
**Food Security**

- Households receiving food assistance: 100%
- Predominant strategies used to meet basic needs:
  - 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%
- 40% or more: 6%

**Food Secure Score:**
- Food insecure: 1.8%
- Vulnerable: 32.1%
- Food secure: 66.1%

**Shelter and NFI**

- Predominant shelter type: 98% apartment or house
- Accommodation type:
  - 0%: Hosted for free
  - 1%: Rented furnished shelter
  - 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 0-59 months
  - Measles: 77% of children aged 6-59 months

**Protection**

- Households with at least 1 member with:
  - Physical disability: 11%
  - Mental disability: 3%
Syrian Refugees in Jordan

**District profile: Qasabet Irbid**

- Governorate: Irbid
- Severity Food Insecurity rank: 31/40
- Syrian refugees unregistered in the household: 14%

**Priority Needs**
- 75%: Support well / improved shelter
- 72%: Cooking fuel / gas / electricity
- 5%: Other household assets

**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%
- Food Secure Score:
  - Food insecure: 1.4%
  - Vulnerable: 51.7%
  - Food secure: 46.9%

**Livelihoods**
- Households with at least 1 member employed: 13%
- Households with no source of income: 11%
- Predominant income sources:
  - 43%: Credits / borrowing money
  - 22%: Savings
  - 11%: Gifts from family relatives

**Shelter and NFI**
- Predominant shelter type: 93% apartment or house
- Accommodation type:
  - 1%: Hosted for free
  - 8%: Rented furnished shelter
  - 89%: Rented unfurnished shelter
  - 0%: Squatter
  - 2%: Other
- Average monthly rent for accommodation: 184 JOD

**Water 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%
- Predominant health service access challenge:
  - 51%: Lack of specialisation
  - 25%: Administrative issue
  - 15%: High cost
  - 9%: Lack of admission capacity

**Education**
- School aged girls attending school: 63%
- School aged boys attending school: 56%

**Wealth Quintiles**
- Poorest: 11%
- Poor: 21%
- Middle: 24%
- Rich: 26%
- Richest: 18%

**Food Secure Score**
- Less than 40%: 40% or more: 92%
- Food insecure: 1.4%
- Vulnerable: 51.7%
- Food secure: 46.9%

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

**Wealth Quintiles**
- Poorest: 11%
- Poor: 21%
- Middle: 24%
- Rich: 26%
- Richest: 18%

**Water 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

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Syrian Refugees in Jordan

**COMPREHENSIVE FOOD SECURITY MONITORING EXERCISE**

**January 2014**

**District profile: At Taibeh**

**Governorate:** Irbid  
**Syrian Refugees in Jordan**

**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: 8%  
  - JUL 2011 - DEC 2011: 6%  
  - JAN 2012 - JUN 2012: 7%  
  - JUL 2012 - DEC 2012: 45%  
  - JAN 2013 - JUN 2013: 45%  
  - JUL 2013 - DEC 2013: 1%

**Priority Needs**

- 1%: Support with repaired shelter  
- 4%: Cooking fuel / gas / electricity  
- 1%: Clothes / shoes

**Food Security**

- 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%

**Shelter and NFI**

- Predominant shelter type: 90% apartment or house  
- Predominant accommodation type:
  - 4%: Hosted for free  
  - 5%: Rented furnished shelter  
  - 88%: Rented unfurnished shelter  
  - 0%: Squatter  
  - 3%: Other

**Water and Sanitation**

- Sanitation facility type:
  - 44%: Flush latrine  
  - 54%: Pit latrine  
  - 2%: Open defecation

**Health**

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

**Livelihoods**

- Households with at least 1 member employed: 24%  
- Predominant income sources:
  - 39%: Credits / borrowing money  
  - 29%: Savings  
  - 12%: Unskilled labour

**Education**

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

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

January 2014

COMPREHENSIVE FOOD SECURITY MONITORING EXERCISE

District profile: Qasabet Al Karak

Governorate: Al Karak
Severity Food Insecurity rank: 33/40
Syrian refugees unregistered in the household: 25%

Priority Needs
- Basic support need: improved shelter
- 8%: Cooking fuel / gas / electricity
- 1%: More food

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%

Food Secure Score:
- Food insecure: 1.2%
- Vulnerable: 41.2%
- Food secure: 57.6%

Livelihoods

Households with at least 1 member employed: 50%
Households with no source of income: 8%

Predominant income sources:
- 48%: Credits / borrowing money
- 32%: Unskilled labour
- 6%: Savings

Wealth Quintiles:
- Poorest: 4%
- Poor: 5%
- Middle: 14%
- Rich: 24%
- Richest: 54%

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

Shelter and NFI

Predominant shelter type: 95% apartment or house

Accommodation type:
- 2%: Hosted for free
- 2%: Rented furnished shelter
- 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 0-59 months
- Measles: 68% of children aged 6-59 months

Protection

Households with at least 1 member with:
- Physical disability: 5%
- Mental disability: 0%
**COMPREHENSIVE FOOD SECURITY MONITORING EXERCISE**

January 2014

**Syrian Refugees in Jordan**

**District profile: 'Ayn Al Basheh**

- **Governorate:** Al Balqa
- **Severity Food Insecurity rank:** 34/40
- **Syrian refugees unregistered in the household:** 8%

**Priority Needs**

- 33%: Support rent / improved shelter
- 5%: Cooking fuel / gas / electricity
- 1%: Clothes / shoes

**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%

**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

- **Wealth Quintiles:**
  - Poorest: 22%
  - Poor: 19%
  - Middle: 21%
  - Rich: 26%
  - Richest: 12%

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

**Shelter and NFI**

- **Predominant shelter type:** 96% apartment or house
- **Accommodation type:**
  - 3%: Hosted for free
  - 3%: Rented furnished shelter
  - 92%: Rented unfurnished shelter
  - 0%: Squatter
  - 2%: Other
- **Average monthly rent for accommodation:** 157 JOD

**Water and Sanitation**

- **Households with less than 35 litres of water per individual / day:** 9%
- **Sanitation facility type:**
  - 74%: Flush latrine
  - 25%: Pit latrine
  - 1%: Open defecation

**Health**

- **Households with health service access challenges:** 44%
- **Predominant health service access challenge:**
  - 48%: Lack of specialisation
  - 41%: Administrative issue
  - 7%: High cost
  - 4%: Lack of admission capacity
- **Vaccination rate:**
  - Polio: 74% of children aged 0-59 months
  - Measles: 69% of children aged 6-59 months

**Protection**

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

**Key Statistics**

- Average # individuals / household: 4
- Average dependency ratio: 1.19
- % of Female head of household: 25%
- Education level of the household head:
  - No Education: 22%
  - Primary School: 66%
  - Secondary School: 9%
  - Post Secondary School: 3%

**Time of arrival in JORDAN:**

- FEB 2011 - JAN 2011: 24%
- JUL 2011 - DEC 2011: 17%
- JAN 2012 - JUN 2012: 35%
- JUL 2012 - DEC 2012: 27%
- JAN 2013 - JUN 2013: 64%
- JUL 2013 - DEC 2013: 0%

**Information collected from 104 registered Syrian refugee households in Jordanian communities (January 2014)**

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**Syrian Refugees in Jordan**

**January 2014**

**District profile: Bani kinana**

- Governorate: Irbid
- Severity Food Insecurity rank: 35 / 40
- Syrian refugees unregistered in the household: 19%

**Priority Needs**

- 24%: Supported with improved shelter
- 14%: Cooking fuel / gas / electricity
- 8%: More food

**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%
- Food Secure Score:
  - Food insecure: 1.0%
  - Vulnerable: 45.2%
  - Food secure: 53.8%

**Livelihoods**

- Households with at least 1 member employed: 17%
- Households with no source of income: 16%
- Predominant income sources:
  - 34%: Credits / borrowing money
  - 16%: Gifts from family relatives
  - 15%: Unskilled labour

**Water and Sanitation**

- Households with less than 35 litres of water per individual / day: 18%
- Sanitation facility type:
  - 50%: Flush latrine
  - 48%: Pit latrine
  - 2%: Open defecation

**Education**

- School aged girls attending school: 61%
- School aged boys attending school: 53%

**Sponsorship**

[World Food Programme]

**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:
  - 2011 - 2013: 5%
  - 2012 - 2013: 47%
  - 2013 - 2014: 47%

**Wealth Quintiles**

- Poorest: 6%
- Poor: 21%
- Middle: 22%
- Rich: 32%
- Richest: 19%

**Protection**

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

**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:**
  - 64%: Sell productive assets or means of transport
  - 57%: Sell household goods
  - 45%: Reduce essential non-food expenditure such 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%

**Food Secure Score:**
- Food insecure: 0.0%
- Vulnerable: 68.7%
- Food secure: 31.3%

**Livelihoods**

- **Households with at least 1 member employed:** 39%
- **Households with no source of income:** 28%
- **Predominant income sources:**
  - 20%: Credits / borrowing money
  - 19%: Cash from humanitarian organizations
  - 19%: Savings

**Wealth Quintiles:**
- Poorest: 9%
- Poor: 25%
- Middle: 18%
- Rich: 19%
- Richest: 28%

**Education**

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

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**Safeguard and NFI**

- **Predominant shelter type:** 98% apartment or house
- **Accommodation type:**
  - 1%: Hosted for free
  - 13%: Rented furnished shelter
  - 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
  - 9%: Lack of specialisation

**Vaccination rate:**
- Polio: 75% of children aged 0-59 months
- Measles: 77% of children aged 6-59 months

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**Protection**

- **Households with at least 1 member with:**
  - Physical disability: 3%
  - Mental disability: 3%
**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%: Sell productive assets or means of transport
  - 56%: 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%: 100%
  - 40% or more: 0%
- Food Secure Score:
  - Food insecure: 0.0%
  - Vulnerable: 59.0%
  - Food secure: 41.0%

**Shelter and NFI**
- Predominant shelter type: 98% apartment or house
- Accommodation type:
  - 0%: Hosted for free
  - 0%: Rented furnished shelter
  - 100%: Rented unfurnished shelter
  - 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 0-59 months
  - Measles: 66% of children aged 6-59 months

**Livelihoods**
- Households with at least 1 member employed: 59%
- Households with no source of income: 8%
- Predominant income sources:
  - 41%: Unskilled labour
  - 20%: Credits / borrowing money
  - 16%: Savings

**Education**
- School aged girls attending school: 17%
- School aged boys attending school: 14%

**District profile: Al Jezeh**
- Governorate: Amman
- Severity Food Insecurity rank: 37 / 40
- Syrian refugees unregistered in the household: 17%

**Priority Needs**
- 67%: Support food / improved shelter
- 10%: Cooking fuel / gas / electricity
- 3%: Other household assets

**Key Statistics**
- Average # individuals / household: 6
- Average dependency ratio: 1.31
- % of Female head of household: 41%
- Education level of the household head:
  - No Education: 15%
  - Primary School: 75%
  - Secondary School: 7%
  - Post Secondary School: 3%

**Time of arrival in JORDAN:**
- FEB 2011 - JUN 2011: 0%
- JUL 2011 - DEC 2011: 0%
- JAN 2012 - JUN 2012: 5%
- JUL 2012 - DEC 2012: 38%
- JAN 2013 - JUN 2013: 61%
- JUL 2013 - DEC 2013: 13%

Information collected from 61 registered Syrian refugee households in Jordanian communities (January 2014)
**Syrian Refugees in Jordan**

**COMPREHENSIVE FOOD SECURITY MONITORING EXERCISE**

January 2014

### District profile: Al Mazar Ash-shamali

**Governorate:** Irbid

**Severity Food Insecurity rank:** 38/40

**Syrian refugees unregistered in the household:** 4%

### Priority Needs

- 64% Support rent / improved shelter
- 11% Cooking fuel / gas / electricity
- 11% Other household assets

### Key Statistics

- Average # individuals / household: 5
- Average dependency ratio: 1.14
- % of Female head of household: 32.3%
- Education level of the household head:
  - No Education: 10%
  - Primary School: 64%
  - Secondary School: 16%
  - Post Secondary School: 10%

### Time of arrival in JORDAN:

- **FEB 2011 - JUN 2011:** 0%
- **JUL 2011 - DEC 2011:** 5%
- **JAN 2012 - JUN 2012:** 18%
- **JUL 2012 - DEC 2012:** 41%
- **JAN 2013 - JUN 2013:** 34%
- **JUL 2013 - DEC 2013:** 6%

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%

### 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

### Shelter and NFI

- Predominant shelter type: 79% apartment or house
- Accommodation type:
  - 8%: Hosted for free
  - 8%: Rented furnished shelter
  - 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:
  - 85%: Flush latrine
  - 14%: Pit latrine
  - 1%: Open defecation

### Health

- Households with health service access challenges: 15%
- Predominant health service access challenge:
  - 56%: Lack of specialisation
  - 33%: Lack of admission capacity
  - 11%: Administrative issue
  - 0%: High cost

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

### Protection

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

---

**World Food Programme**

**REACH**

Informing more effective humanitarian action

jordan@reach-initiative.org / www.reach-initiative.org / @REACH_info
District profile: Al Wastiyya

Governorate: Irbid
Severity Food Insecurity rank: 39 /40
Syrian refugees unregistered in the household: 20%

Priority Needs
- 90%: Support NFI / improved shelter
- 72%: Cooking fuel / gas / electricity
- 3%: More food

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%

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%
- Poor: 21%
- Middle: 21%
- Rich: 36%
- Richest: 8%

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

Sponsorship
World Food Programme

Key Statistics
Average # individuals / household: 6
Average dependency ratio: 1.16
% of Female head of household: 18%
Education level of the household head:
- No Education: 8%
- Primary School: 76%
- Secondary School: 11%
- Post Secondary School: 5%

Time of arrival in JORDAN:
- FEB 2011 - JUN 2011: 2%
- JUL 2011 - DEC 2011: 15%
- JAN 2012 - JUN 2012: 49%
- JUL 2012 - DEC 2012: 28%
- JAN 2013 - JUN 2013: 7%
- JUL 2013 - DEC 2013: 5%

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

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

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

REACH
Informing more effective humanitarian action
jordan@reach-initiative.org / www.reach-initiative.org / @REACH_info
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:
- FEB 2011 - JUN 2011: 2%
- JUL 2011 - DEC 2011: 4%
- JAN 2012 - JUN 2012: 7%
- JUL 2012 - DEC 2012: 47%
- JAN 2013 - JUN 2013: 45%
- JUL 2013 - DEC 2013: 1%

District profile: Qasabet Jerash
- Governorate: Jarash
- Syrian Refugees in Jordan

Syrian Refugees in Jordan

January 2014

COMPREHENSIVE FOOD SECURITY MONITORING EXERCISE

Priorities Needs
- 91%: Support rent / improved shelter
- 61%: Cooking fuel / gas / electricity
- 11%: Clothes / shoes

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

Shelter and NFI
- Predominant shelter type: 97% apartment or house
- Predominant accommodation type:
  - 0%: Hosted for free
  - 3%: Rented furnished shelter
  - 95%: Rented unfinished 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

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

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%
- Poor: 25%
- Middle: 29%
- Rich: 22%
- Richest: 16%

Information collected from 181 registered Syrian refugee households in Jordanian communities (January 2014)
### Key data by District, Governorate, Country and Al Za’atri Refugee Camp

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Governorate</th>
<th>Ajloun</th>
<th>Al Za’atri</th>
<th>Jordan</th>
<th>All States</th>
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<td><strong>% of richest households</strong></td>
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<td><strong>% of households in the fourth wealth quintile</strong></td>
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<td><strong>% of households with Acceptable FCS</strong></td>
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<td><strong>% of households with Borderline FCS</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>% of households with Poor FCS</strong></td>
<td>90.0</td>
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<td><strong>% of vulnerable households to food insecurity</strong></td>
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<td>Group</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Shelter</td>
<td>Household Priorities</td>
<td>Coping Strategies - 30 day</td>
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</table>
| % of children vaccinated against Polio |          |         | Average Dietary Diversity | Average rent rate (JOD) | % of households hosted for free | % of households renting unfurnished shelter | % of households renting furnished shelter | % of households that attended secondary school | % of Female head of household | % of Households members registered | % of children under 16 | % of children | % of households that had a school | % of households that had a school
| % of children vaccinated against Polio |          |         | Average Dietary Diversity | Average rent rate (JOD) | % of households hosted for free | % of households renting unfurnished shelter | % of households renting furnished shelter | % of households that attended secondary school | % of Female head of household | % of Households members registered | % of children under 16 | % of children | % of households that had a school | % of households that had a school
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Date: 127 (CFSME) Syrian Refugees in Jordan
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Main coping strategy</th>
<th>Third coping</th>
<th>Second coping</th>
<th>Other coping</th>
<th>Non food expend</th>
<th>WASH</th>
<th>WASH</th>
<th>Education</th>
<th>Income</th>
<th>Wealth</th>
<th>Household profile</th>
<th>Coping strategies - 30 day</th>
<th>Basic needs</th>
<th>Children</th>
<th>Boys</th>
<th>Girls</th>
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<th>7-12 years</th>
<th>13-18 years</th>
<th>18+ years</th>
<th>Access difficulties</th>
<th>Specialisation</th>
<th>Cost</th>
<th>Rent</th>
<th>Food insecurity</th>
<th>Food security</th>
<th>Poor FCS</th>
<th>Muscat</th>
<th>Shamali</th>
<th>governorate</th>
<th>average time since arrived from Syria</th>
<th>average time since arrived from Syria</th>
<th>average time since arrived from Syria</th>
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</table>
| Description | Location | Food | Non-food | Water | Sanitation | Housing | FCS | Education | Health | WASH | Income | Mobility | Gender | Children | Employment | Residency | Income | Average Income | Average Income
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<td>% of boys attending school</td>
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<tr>
<td>% of households in the third income group</td>
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<td>% of households in the second income group</td>
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<td>% of households in the first income group</td>
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<td>% of households in the first income group</td>
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<td>% of households with land access</td>
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<td>% of households with food insecurity</td>
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<td>% of vulnerable households to food insecurity</td>
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<td>% of households in the second wealth quintile</td>
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<tr>
<td>% of households in the fourth wealth quintile</td>
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<td>% of households in the third wealth quintile</td>
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<td>% of households in the third income group</td>
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<td>% of households in the second income group</td>
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<td>% of households in the first income group</td>
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<td>% of households in the first income group</td>
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</table>
Household Questionnaire used in the CFSME

WFP Assistance of Syrian Refugees in Jordan
Comprehensive Food Security Monitoring Exercise Questionnaire

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

1.3 Name of interviewer:
1.2 Interview Date:
1.1 Questionnaire code:

1.6 Governorate:
1.5 District:
1.4 Town/Village:

1.7 Name of Cooperating Partner:

First of all, inform and ask for households consent:

We are monitoring the food security situation in Jordan. I would like to ask you some questions about your family. The interview usually takes 45 minutes to complete. Any information that you provide will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shown to other people. The outcome of this information is NOT IN ANY WAY linked to a food response from WFP. It is used strictly for monitoring food security. This is voluntary and you can choose not to answer any or all of the questions if you want; however we hope that you will participate since your views are important. Do you have any questions? May I begin now?

Note: Before the interview, make sure you walk around the household to put answers into context. Ask for permission first, and look at their assets, food present in granary and kitchen, and general conditions of the household. In this way you will be better able to probe answers that don’t seem to make sense.

Specific terms may need to be adjusted to ensure that interview partners understand the meaning (e.g. rent/maintenance).

Definitions:
• A household is defined as a group of people who routinely eat out of same pot and live on the same compound (or physical location). It is possible that they may live in different structures. Sharing the pot is the unifying factor for households.
• Definition of HH head: is member of the family who manages the family resources and decisions (He/she is the final decision maker on most of the decision related to income allocation and major family activities).

2. INFORMATION ON THE HOUSEHOLD

2.1 Name of Respondent:

2.3.1 What is the sex of the interviewees? 1 = Male; 2 = Female

2.3.2 What is the age of the interviewees? (in years)

2.4.1 What is the sex of the registered head of household? 1 = Male; 2 = Female

2.4.2 What is the age of the registered head of household? (in years)

2.5 What is the marital status of the registered head of household?
1 = Single
2 = Married
3 = Divorced
4 = Widowed

2.6 What’s the level of education completed by the head of the household:
(0= None, 1= Primary, 2= Secondary, 3= Higher education)

2.7 When did the members of your household first arrive from Syria?

2.8 When did the members of your household last arrive from Syria?

2.16 If yes, how many?

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

2.18 For how long has your HH been receiving WFP assistance (e.g. food vouchers/cards)? (in number of months)

2.19 What’s the level of education completed by the head of the household:
(0= None, 1= Primary, 2= Secondary, 3= Higher education)

2.11 How many of your HH members are registered under UNHCR?

2.12 Total HH members

2.13 Demographic composition of HH members:
1. Children 0 to 59 months
2. 6 to 15 years
3. 16 to 18 years
4. 19 to 24 years
5. 25 to 60 years
6. > 60 years
7. Total

2.14 How many of the following are part of your HH?
1. Pregnant/Lactating women
2. Visual impairment
3. Hearing impairment
4. Other physical disability
5. Mental disability
6. Temporary injured
7. Chronically ill or serious medical conditions
8. Other people in need of support to do daily activities
9. Total

2.15 Is your household hosting refugees from Syria? 1=Yes; 0=No

2.16.1 Between 5 to 12 years
1. Go to school
2. Are working outside home?

2.16.2 Between 13 to 18 years
1. Go to school
2. Are working outside home?

2.17.1 Males

2.17.2 Females

2.18 How many of your HH members are NOT registered?

2.19 How many HH members are in need of humanitarian assistance? 1=Yes; 0=No

2.20 Number of unaccompanied or separated minors:
1. Yes
2. No

2.21 Number of separated minors:
1. Yes
2. No

2.22 If yes, how many?

2.23 Number of unaccompanied minors:
1. Yes
2. No

2.24 If yes, how many?

2.25 If your household is hosting refugees from Syria, how many refugees are you hosting?

2.26 Does this number include any unaccompanied or separated minors? 1=Yes; 0=No

2.27 If yes, how many?

2.28 Number of unaccompanied minors:
1. Yes
2. No

2.29 Number of separated minors:
1. Yes
2. No

2.30 If yes, how many?

2.31 Does your household have access to sufficient water for drinking, cooking, washing and toilet purposes?

2.32 What kind of latrine/toilet facility does your household use?

2.33 How many vehicles do you own?

2.34 How many electricity connections does your household have?

2.35 How many cooking fuel does your household have?

2.36 Does your household have access to any fuel?

2.37 How many fuel do you own?

2.38 What is the sex of the interviewee?

2.39 What is the age of the interviewee? (in years)

2.40 What’s the level of education completed by the head of the household:
(0= None, 1= Primary, 2= Secondary, 3= Higher education)

2.41 How many HH members are in need of humanitarian assistance? 1=Yes; 0=No

2.42 How many HH members are NOT registered?

2.43 How many HH members are NOT registered?

2.44 How many HH members are NOT registered?

2.45 How many HH members are NOT registered?

2.46 How many HH members are NOT registered?

2.47 How many HH members are NOT registered?

2.48 How many HH members are NOT registered?

2.49 How many HH members are NOT registered?

2.50 How many HH members are NOT registered?

2.51 How many HH members are NOT registered?

2.52 How many HH members are NOT registered?

2.53 How many HH members are NOT registered?

2.54 How many HH members are NOT registered?

2.55 How many HH members are NOT registered?

2.56 How many HH members are NOT registered?

2.57 How many HH members are NOT registered?

2.58 How many HH members are NOT registered?

2.59 How many HH members are NOT registered?

2.60 How many HH members are NOT registered?

2.61 How many HH members are NOT registered?

2.62 How many HH members are NOT registered?

2.63 How many HH members are NOT registered?

2.64 How many HH members are NOT registered?

2.65 How many HH members are NOT registered?

2.66 How many HH members are NOT registered?

2.67 How many HH members are NOT registered?

2.68 How many HH members are NOT registered?

2.69 How many HH members are NOT registered?

2.70 How many HH members are NOT registered?
3. LIVING CONDITIONS

3.1 Type of housing of HH in host country: 1) Apartment, Villa or Independent House, 2) Collective shelter, 3) Separate Room, 4) Unfinished Shelter, Basement, Garage, Mobile, Vans/house or Workshop, 5) Transit center, 7) Tent, 8) Tent shared by 10 tents, 9) Homeless

3.2 Type of occupancy: 1) Owned apartment/house, 2) Furnished rental, 3) Hosted (for free), 4) Unfurnished rental, 5) Shelter provided through humanitarian assistance, 6) Squatter (illegal occupation of someone else house/land)

3.3 Living space in m2 (Occupied by the HH) ____________ 3.4 Number of people sharing the living space ____________

3.5 Do you have a latrine/toilet of exclusive use for your household? Yes, 0=No

3.6 If the latrine/toilet is shared, are they shared with 20 or more people Yes, 0=No

3.7 What kind of latrine/toilet facility does your household use? 1) Improved latrine with cement slab / Bush latrine 2) Traditional pit latrine without slab/open pits 3) Open air (ditch, stream) corner place in the compound

3.8 Does your household have access to sufficient water for drinking, cooking, washing and toilet purposes? (at least 35 litres per person per day) Yes, 0=No

3.9 Does the household have the following items? (in usable condition) 1=Yes 0=No

1) Mattresses ______ 2) Beds ______ 3) Winter Clothes ______ 4) Blankets ______

5) Refrigerator ______ 6) Stove/Kitchen ______ 7) Kitchen utensils ______ 8) Water heater ______

9) Table/Chairs ______ 10) Sofa set ______ 11) Heating for house ______ 12) Air conditioning ______


3.10.1 Most important 3.10.2 2nd in importance 3.10.3 3rd in importance

What are the household’s 3 main non-cash needs at this moment in order of importance? (Use the codes below)

1) No unload need 9) Psychosocial support 15) Vocational training
2) More food 9) Clothes/shoes 16) More security
3) Better quality food 10) Kitchen assets for cooking 17) Sanitation/sewage
4) Support for rent/improved shelter 11) Other household assets 18) Drinking Water
5) Cooking fuel, gas, electricity 12) Agricultural inputs 19) Baby food
6) Medicines/health 13) Transport 20) Youth activities
7) Education/books 14) Credit 21) Other (explain in comments)

4. FOOD CONSUMPTION AND FOOD SOURCES

4.1 Yesterday, how many meals were eaten by your family? (meals comparable to breakfast, lunch, dinner)

4.2 CONSUMPTION PATTERN Over the last 7 days, how many days did you consume the following foods? (0 = not eaten, 1 = 1 day, 2 = 2 days, 3 = 3 days, 4 = 4 days, 5 = 5 days, 6 = 6 days, 7 = Everyday)

4.3 FOOD SOURCES What was the main source of the food in the past 7 days? 1= Own production, 2= Bought with cash, 3= Bought on credit, 4= Exchanged/borrowed, 5= Received as gift, 6= WFP food assistance, 7= Non WFP official food assistance, 8= Hunting/gathering/fishing

4.4 INCOME SOURCES

4.5 How many households members have worked/been employed in the last month?

4.6 How many of these employments are regular, seasonal or temporary?

4.7 Including these employments, over the past month, what are the 3 main sources of cash/income to sustain your household? (Use the codes below)

5. MAIN INCOME AND MAINT EXPENDITURES

5.1 How many household members have worked/been employed in the last month?

5.2 How many of these employments are regular, seasonal or temporary?

5.3 Including these employments, over the past month, what are the 3 main sources of cash/income to sustain your household? (Use the codes below)
### CFSME- Household questionnaire

#### 5.4
If your household has borrowed money/has debts, what is your total amount of debt up to now (select one of the following: 1) No debts, 2) 200-250 JOD, 3) 250-350 JOD, 4) more than 500 JOD)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount of Debt</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1) No debts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) 200-250 JOD</td>
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<tr>
<td>3) 250-350 JOD</td>
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<tr>
<td>4) More than 500 JOD</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

#### 5.5
What is the estimated amount spent by the household during the last month for the following items (in JODs)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Estimated Amount Spent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Food Expenditures</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Rent of current residence</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Gas (for cooking and heating)</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. Health related expenditures</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. Education related expenditures</td>
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<td>6. Drinking water</td>
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<tr>
<td>7. Transport</td>
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<tr>
<td>8. Debt repayment</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>9. All other expenditures</td>
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<tr>
<td>10. Total expenditures in the month</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

#### 5.6
Have you experienced problems in the past 6 months in accessing public hospitals/clinics? (Yes = 1, No = 0)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Problem</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Measles</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Polio</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Relevant medical services were not available (specification not available, medication not available, etc.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. Needed medicines or treatment not available</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>5. Other (please specify)</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 6. HOUSEHOLD COPING STRATEGIES

#### 6.1
During the last 7 days, how many times (in days) did your household had to employ one of the following strategies to cope with a lack of food or money to buy it?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strategy</th>
<th>Number of Days Employed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Financial means of transport</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Casual labor</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Casual commerce</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. Informal/small commerce</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. Skilled labor</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 7. CHILD NUTRITION

#### 7.1
If you have children from 0 to 23 months, please answer following questions:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Child</th>
<th>Age of Child in months</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>How many times did the child eat solid food, semi-solid food or soft foods yesterday (exclude breast milk)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Child 1</td>
<td>0-6</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child 2</td>
<td>6-12</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child 3</td>
<td>12-24</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child 4</td>
<td>24-59</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

#### 7.2
Yesterday, during the day or night, did the child eat or drink any of the following food items?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Grains, roots and tubers</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Pulses and nuts</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.3 Dairy products (milk, yogurt, cheese)</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.4 Flash foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats)</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.5 Eggs</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.8 Vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables (including yellow fruits and tubers)</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2.7 Other fruits and vegetables</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

#### 7.3
How many children in the household received measles/whooping cough vaccinations?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Age of Child</th>
<th>Measles</th>
<th>Polio</th>
<th>Age of Child</th>
<th>Measles</th>
<th>Polio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>0-23 months</td>
<td>24-59</td>
<td>5-12</td>
<td>13-18 years</td>
<td>5-12</td>
<td>13-18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>0-23 months</td>
<td>24-59</td>
<td>5-12</td>
<td>13-18 years</td>
<td>5-12</td>
<td>13-18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**SUGGESTIONS**

- If the family has reported irregularities or safety/protection issues, please provide further details. Otherwise provide any other contextual information that relates to overcrowding (tick the box of the most applicable only).
- If there are any further questions, please contact us.
- If we had any further questions, could we contact you?
### PROTECTION INFORMATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>8.1</th>
<th>Are you aware of the following? [1]=Yes, [0]=No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.1.1 UNHCR Health Services / Emergency Health Services</td>
<td>[ ]</td>
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<tr>
<td>8.1.2 UNHCR Help Desks</td>
<td>[ ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.1.3 UNHCR Info Line</td>
<td>[ ]</td>
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<tr>
<td>8.1.4 WFP Info Line</td>
<td>[ ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>What are your primary sources of information for refugee services (select top three in ranked order)?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.2.1 Main Source</td>
<td>[ ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.2.2 Second Source</td>
<td>[ ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.2.3 Third Source</td>
<td>[ ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1) Relatives</td>
<td>[ ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) Friends / Acquaintances</td>
<td>[ ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) Local CBOs / Local Leaders</td>
<td>[ ]</td>
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<tr>
<td>4) Local Authorities</td>
<td>[ ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5) UNHCR</td>
<td>[ ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6) International Organization (non-UNHCR)</td>
<td>[ ]</td>
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<tr>
<td>7) Newspaper</td>
<td>[ ]</td>
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<tr>
<td>8) Radio</td>
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<tr>
<td>9) TV</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

#### 8.3 Are there any separated or unaccompanied minors in the household? [Yes, No]

- [ ] Number of separated minors ______
- [ ] Number of unaccompanied minors ______

#### 8.4 What are your primary sources of information for refugee services (select top three in ranked order)?

- [8.3.1 UNHCR Info line]
- [8.3.2 Second Source]
- [8.3.3 Third Source]

#### 9.1 If the family has reported irregularities or safety/protection issues, please provide further details. Otherwise provide any other contextual information that relates to some of the less typical or incoherent answers provided by the respondents.

If yes provide telephone number: [__________]

### QUALITATIVE, EXPLANATORY & CONTEXTUAL COMMENTS

- [__________]

- [Provide informant with opportunity to ask questions and/or make suggestions]

- [Interviewer’s appreciation on the overall level of vulnerability of this household]

- [1) Very vulnerable, 2) Vulnerable, 3) Somewhat vulnerable, 4) Not vulnerable]

- [__________]

- [If yes provide telephone number: [__________]]