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COMPREHENSIVE FOOD SECURITY MONITORING EXERCISE

(CFSME)

SYRIAN REFUGEES IN JORDAN



WFP/Shaza Moghraby

JULY 2015

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FOREWORD

As the Syrian crisis enters its fifth year, Syrian refugee families are facing another year in exile with little possibility to return to their place of origin and resume their usual lives. At the same time, 2015 has been difficult with reduction in the quantity and predictability of humanitarian assistance, removal of the free health care and enforcement of the employment regulations. This has meant most refugee families living in Jordan, especially those outside the camps, have been faced with increasingly difficult decisions regarding their family's welfare.

The 2014 WFP/REACH Comprehensive Food Security Monitoring Exercise (CFSME) demonstrated the increasing vulnerability of these refugee families over time. One year later, especially with these reductions in assistance, WFP felt it was crucial to conduct a similar exercise in 2015 to ensure we understand how food security and vulnerability are changing and to maintain evidence-based programming. At the same time we wanted to ensure that the assessment complemented and supported the Vulnerability Assessment Framework, so we coordinated closely together.

The 2015 WFP/REACH CFSME therefore builds on our experience from 2014. Importantly, it provides directly comparable data to last year so we can really identify trends and know what has happened in the intervening year. In addition, understanding that many families are not living in isolation, we have worked more on understanding the dynamics and support networks within and between households.

Worryingly, this report shows that the food security situation for the Syrian refugees in Jordan is worse than we initially expected. The refugee population is clearly now very vulnerable and food insecure; they lack the resilience to cope with even small reductions in humanitarian assistance. Families have already taken steps to reduce their food requirements to the minimum and adopted various coping mechanisms; they have little scope to do more. Despite the ongoing very generous support from their Jordanian hosts, many refugee families are just reaching the end of their ability to continue in exile. Reductions in assistance and particularly food assistance given its previous extensive coverage are therefore some of the main drivers of refugee movement back to Syria, to the camps and potentially elsewhere.

The findings contained in this report also shed greater light on the complexities of determining vulnerability to food insecurity; the results may challenge our preconceptions on who is likely to be vulnerable given the diversity of resource levels and inter-dependence within and between families. The report also helps us understand the link between food assistance and family participation in other sectors such as education and healthcare.

We would like to thank all our donors for their continued generous support and hope the findings contained in the report confirm the reasons why it is imperative to continue the provision of food assistance. The impact on the refugee families of the reductions that WFP has been forced to make during 2015 are already very clear. The reduced levels of assistance that WFP is currently providing cannot be allowed to become the “new normal”; these levels do not reflect the refugee needs, but only the assistance we can actually provide given our available resources. We need to stand by the refugees so that we do not cause further hardship or provoke further movement.

Finally, I would like to thank all the colleagues from REACH and WFP who have been involved in this assessment for their hard work on collecting and analysing the data and writing the report, particularly REACH’s Katie Rickard and WFP’s Nicole Carn and Yara Maasri who have led the initiative. I am sure that we will all find it very useful for our work with the refugees.

Jonathan Campbell,

EMOP, WFP Jordan

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Scope and methods

As the Syrian crisis extends into its fifth year, almost 630,000 Syrian refugees are now registered by UNHCR as displaced to Jordan,¹ the vast majority of which (nearly 85 percent) live in host communities outside of refugee camps. Since the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP)/REACH 2014 Comprehensive Food Security Monitoring Exercise (CFSME), there have been several significant changes in context for refugees living in Jordan: Azraq refugee camp has opened, the regulatory environment has become more restrictive, and humanitarian funding has decreased, resulting in less assistance for refugees living in the host communities. To measure how these changes have affected refugees, WFP, again in partnership with REACH, has carried out another CFSME throughout all 12 governorates of Jordan as well as in Azraq and Za'atri refugee camps. The results of this exercise were compared to the findings from the WFP/REACH 2014 CFSME. Given the similar approach and timing, the results of the two CFSMEs are directly comparable and therefore provide a good understanding of how the food security situation of Syrian refugees in Jordan has evolved over the year.

The overall objectives of the CFSME (2015) are to assess current levels of refugee food security, how these have changed from last year and review how many and who are the most vulnerable refugees. This in turn then informs WFP targeting, the prioritisation of families and households for urgent assistance. The findings in this report focus on vulnerability to food insecurity and how this interconnects and reinforces cross-sector vulnerability of refugees living within host communities, with comparisons to findings from the refugee camps where relevant. In total, 5,088 families, representing 2,837 households and comprising 20,255 individuals, were surveyed between March and May 2015 during this monitoring exercise.

Overview of food security



CFSME (2015) results found that 85 percent of Syrian refugee households living in the host community are now either vulnerable to food insecurity or food insecure, a dramatic increase in comparison to the 48 percent in 2014. Food insecurity for host community refugees has been driven by the depletion of resources: over two thirds of households (68 percent) live below the absolute poverty line of JOD 68 (USD 96). This is a considerable increase since 2014, when less than half of refugees lived below the absolute poverty line.

¹UNHCR, exact figure as of 17 September 2015: 628,887

However, food security in Za'atri refugee camp has remained stable at around 20 percent. The more recently opened Azraq refugee camp has lower levels of food security with only 13 percent of Syrian refugee households recorded as food secure. This rate is similar to those for refugees living in host communities. Differences in food security levels between Azraq and Za'atri refugee camps indicate that, as both contexts receive full WFP assistance, greater access to alternative livelihood opportunities and informal markets is key to the food security of refugees living in Za'atri camp.

Access to food

Reductions in food security of Syrian refugees living in the host community has been, in part, caused by a reduced household access to a sufficient quantity and quality of food combined. At the same time there has been an increase in the adoption of livelihoods coping strategies. 24 percent of households now have a poor or borderline food consumption score, compared to 11 percent of households last year. CFSME (2015) findings show 63 percent of refugee households recorded an optimal dietary diversity score, a decline from 78 percent of refugee households in 2014. Reductions in dietary diversity are likely to have a subsequent impact on nutritional health for young children. As observed in focus group discussions, mothers with lower dietary diversity feel they are less able to provide breast milk to their children, which could lead to a decrease in already low breastfeeding rates; according to preliminary findings of the Interagency Nutrition Survey 2014, 64 percent of Syrian refugee children under 6 months in host communities were not being exclusively breastfed.

These lower food consumption scores in host communities demonstrate that as food assistance decreases households cannot reduce further the amount of food consumed, so they buy more poor quality and less nutritious food. CFSME findings demonstrate that there has been minimal change in food consumption coping strategies between 2014 and 2015, illustrating the lack of potential to adopt these strategies more. Reduced food consumption and poor dietary diversity is now the "new normal". Refugees are now left with no alternative but to seek ever more extreme livelihood coping strategies outside the household to deal with a lack of resources to buy food.

Livelihood coping strategies

Households are increasingly adopting unsustainable and even irreversible livelihood coping mechanisms. In 2015, 67 percent of households are adopting crisis or emergency livelihood coping strategies to cope with their lack of resources to buy food, nearly double the number of households forced to adopt such strategies in 2014. Households increasingly accept high risk or illegal work to provide additional resources for food; 37 percent of households are now doing this compared to only 8 percent in 2014. Children especially are increasingly sent to work in order to seek resources for the household: nearly one in six households are now sending male children aged between 5 and 17 years old to work outside the household, 12 percent more households than in 2014.

Reduced household budgets and limited resources have meant households are forced to prioritize food over other essential expenditures such as education and health. CFSME (2015) found that 51 percent of households reduced essential non-food expenditures, 22 percent more than in 2014. Furthermore, reduced food security and limited household budgets negatively impact the ability to adequately meet other needs such as shelter, education and health.

Shelter

To cope with reduced resources, households are living in cheaper, overcrowded and poor quality accommodation with the consequent impact on hygiene and sanitation. The vast majority of refugees live in low quality shelter, often with damp walls or leaking roofs. Households are increasingly sharing with other families; the average household size of 6.7 members in 2015 is a significant increase from 4.5 members in 2014. Reflective of this trend, 23 percent of households reported hygiene concerns in their accommodation. Other households cope with rental costs by moving into cheaper accommodation; 15 percent of households reported changing accommodation to reduce rent as a means of expanding household resources for buying food.



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Education

Further, households can no longer afford certain education-related expenses such as transport, lunch money and books; this is evident in the reduced expenditure per school-aged child, which decreased from JOD 6.1 (USD 8.6) in 2014 to JOD 2.5 (USD 3.5) – less than half – in 2015. Reductions in educational expenditure show that the resilience of households has been stretched, and any further reductions in household resources may risk the removal of children from school.



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Last resort: Return to Syria

When households are no longer able to reduce non-essential expenditure and have no means to seek additional resources, members have returned to Syria as a last resort to seek resources and livelihoods; currently 2.4 percent of households, representing approximately 4,900 families, have sent members back to Syria. UNHCR's analysis of families returning to Syria shows that 74 percent are classified as highly or severely vulnerable.²

Who are the most vulnerable?



Dramatic increases in the vulnerability of Syrian refugees living in Jordan show that households are highly dependent on humanitarian assistance and are becoming less resilient over time, particularly those already identified as the most vulnerable. According to the results of this year's CFSME, the main factors affecting food insecurity consisted of the following:

- **Livelihoods:** Households with male members employed in temporary work, which is precarious and not stable, were significantly less likely than the overall Syrian refugee population to be food secure. Exploitative or poorly paid work should not be viewed as a source of income positively contributing to household food security, but rather as an indication that households are resorting to extreme measures to maintain food consumption.
- **Food assistance:** Households who rely on selling food assistance to meet other basic, often emergency needs, are more likely to be food insecure, with 69 percent of households who engage in this activity citing WFP food assistance to be their main source of income. Such households have limited livelihoods alternatives and therefore have little choice but to resort to ever more extreme measures: 69 percent of households selling food assistance reported adopting emergency coping strategies. This suggests households without alternative income to WFP food vouchers are the most vulnerable to food insecurity.
- **Debt:** Households relying on debt to secure access to basic needs are more likely to have poor food consumption scores and a higher usage of extreme livelihood coping strategies. In total, 79 percent of food insecure households are in more

²WFP, UNHCR, "Expected impact of cessation of WFP assistance to Syrian refugees in communities" (2015)

than JOD 200 (USD 282) of debt. Only 8 percent of food insecure households have no debt.

- **Demographics:** Households with higher dependency ratios, that is households with more economically inactive members in proportion to economically active members, are more likely to have poor food consumption scores. Households who are headed by single females or single males, including widows, divorcees or males not yet married are more likely to be food insecure. However, for these family types, further circumstances, such as whether they are sharing resources with other families in the wider household, dictate food security levels. Single male headed families, for example, fall into two separate categories, a group highly vulnerable to food insecurity, and a group with high income who are food secure.
- **Resource sharing:** Households without resource sharing structures, especially the 43 percent of female headed families who either live independently or are providing financial support to another family, are most likely to be food insecure. Families whose sharing patterns fit the cultural norm, for example, male headed families supporting other families living in the household and female headed families which are supported by another family, are less likely to be food insecure.

What are the recommended interventions?



Based on the results of CFSME (2015), the following interventions are recommended:

1. **Maintenance of food assistance in the refugee camps in Jordan.** WFP assistance has maintained high levels of food security and food consumption scores in Za'atri refugee camp. Azraq and Za'atri refugee camps provide a last resort for households whose resources have been exhausted and can no longer afford to live in the host communities. Removing this safety net would have severe consequences for the Syrian refugee population living in Jordan. In the likely event of further reductions in humanitarian assistance, funding is required to maintain food assistance for a subsequent increase in camp populations.

2. **Continuation of food assistance for vulnerable Syrian refugees in host communities in Jordan.** Reductions in humanitarian assistance have had a severely negative impact on food security. Removal of assistance, at a time when refugees are facing increasing vulnerability due to the protracted nature of the crisis and limited livelihood opportunities within Jordan, will push households into further debt and will lead to an increase in the adoption of extreme coping mechanisms, such as child labour, removal of children from school, begging, and even return to Syria.
3. **Increased access to economic opportunities for Azraq refugee camp residents.** Refugees living in Azraq refugee camp have poorer food consumption scores and dietary diversity scores than households in Za'atri refugee camp, in part due to less access to incentive based volunteering opportunities and the lack of economic activity which would allow for small-scale income generation and promote competition. It is recommended that, where feasible, these opportunities are expanded.
4. **Identification of temporary economic accommodation for Syrian refugees.** An evidence-based transition strategy should be considered in partnership with the Jordanian government, donors, and international agencies. Such a strategy would control and regulate Syrian livelihood opportunities in a way that positively contributes to the Jordanian economy without disadvantaging Jordanian workers.
5. **Continuous monitoring and review of needs of the most vulnerable households.** Changes in the context for host community refugees necessitate continued monitoring and review of household vulnerability to ensure refugee households most vulnerable to food insecurity continue to be prioritized. In particular, as refugees remain in Jordan, further eroding their resources, it is likely that more households will become extremely vulnerable. As evidenced by this latest CFSME, the only way to track such vulnerability shifts is through comprehensive monitoring which allows for the identification of trends, such as if particular households have become more or less vulnerable, to continue supporting effective evidence based targeting.

PART I: OBJECTIVES AND METHODS



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1.1 INTRODUCTION

The ongoing Syrian crisis has forced four million Syrians to seek refuge in the neighbouring countries of Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey, Iraq and Egypt.³ With no immediate prospect of return, refugees rely on these countries to host them. Jordan has welcomed over 629,000 asylum seekers across its Syrian border, 83 percent of whom live in host communities, while the rest live in official refugee camps. Last year, to understand the complex challenges faced by refugees, and to ensure an evidence-based humanitarian response, WFP and REACH conducted a nation wide Comprehensive Food Security and Monitoring Exercise (CFSME). This exercise found that in 2014, as the crisis became increasingly extended, refugees had become less resilient; savings had been spent and assets sold so consequently the vast majority of households (75 percent) were reliant on WFP assistance as their main source of income.⁴ The CFSME demonstrated the role of WFP's voucher programme in maintaining food security with 50 percent of Syrian refugees found to be food secure. However, a predicted 85 percent of households would have insufficient economic access to food if WFP assistance was to be removed. Given the critical nature of WFP assistance for households vulnerable to food insecurity, the CFSME (2014) identified the most vulnerable households which enabled WFP, working in partnership with the interagency Vulnerability Assessment Framework (VAF, an initiative to provide comprehensive and comparable information on the vulnerability of Syrian refugees) to implement a targeting strategy to ensure assistance for the most food insecure households.

In the year following CFSME (2014), there has been a large change in the humanitarian context in Jordan; the opening of Azraq refugee camp, restrictions in the regulatory framework and reduced humanitarian funding have all had consequences on refugees' access to goods and services. As Za'atri camp reached full capacity in early 2014, plans to provide an additional refugee camp were implemented with Azraq

³UNHCR, 2015 <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/regional.php>

⁴WFP, REACH, "Comprehensive Food Security Monitoring Exercise" (2014), this figure was reported as 74 in the 2014 report, but was recalibrated to allow for comparison with the 2015 data; UNHCR "Living in the Shadows" (2014)

refugee camp opening in April 2014. The situation for Syrian refugees in Jordan has become increasingly complex with shifts in the regulatory context changing much of the environment, such as the suspension of the bailout process from camps influencing where refugees are able to live and move to.⁵ At the end of November 2014, the Government announced the cessation of free health care for registered Syrian refugees. Further, the authorities were increasingly strict on refugees caught working without official work permits. These changes have affected the costs of basic services and goods as well as reduced refugees' ability to find alternative sustainable income sources.

In addition, wide-spread shortfalls in humanitarian funding have led to reductions in the humanitarian assistance provided to refugees living in Jordan. In 2014, though difficult, WFP was able to maintain assistance levels throughout the year for refugees in both camps and host communities. In communities, each refugee received assistance valued at JOD 24 (USD 34), while those in camps received JOD 20 (USD 28.2) per person in addition to fresh bread distributed daily. As part of its responsible programming approach, WFP implemented targeting in host communities in October 2014, terminating assistance to those who were considered able to survive without it. As of January 2015, the WFP food basket was revalued at JOD 20 (USD 28.2) per person per month, and thus the planned voucher value for refugees in host communities was set at this level. However, due to funding shortfalls, eligible refugees received only JOD 13 (USD 18.3) for the first three months of the year. In April, a tiered strategy was implemented in communities, with the extremely vulnerable receiving JOD 20 (USD 28.2) per household member and the vulnerable receiving JOD 10 (USD 14.1).

In comparison to large shifts in the host community context, the context for Syrian refugees living in camps has so far remained relatively stable. Refugees continue to receive full WFP assistance and, other than restrictions on the bailout process, changes in the regulation framework have minimal impact on those refugees legally registered as residents in the refugee camps. Given the contextual differences, this report presents analysis for Syrians living in host communities and refugee camps separately, highlighting differences where relevant, rather than providing nationwide findings. Specific analyses on how refugees living in host communities have been affected by reduced humanitarian assistance and shifts in the existing regulatory framework are included. The objective of this year's CFSME, which took place across all governorates as well as Azraq and Za'atri refugee camps, is to indicate and explain the effect of these changes on the vulnerability of refugees.

Further, with recorded levels of vulnerability increasing, and as humanitarian funding continues to decrease, it becomes ever more urgent to ensure available assistance is directed at those who need it the most.⁶ The findings of this study will be used to support WFP's existing evidence-based prioritization of assistance as well as to contribute to further monitoring and review of vulnerability of Syrian refugees living in Jordan both for WFP and also inform the VAF.

⁵The bailout process is the official system whereby refugees are given approval by the Government of Jordan to leave the refugee camps and legally live amongst the host communities.

⁶UNHCR, "VAF baseline assessment" (2015)

1.1.1 Food security of Syrian refugees in 2014



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The introduction of WFP voucher assistance in July 2012 was found to have contributed to improved food consumption scores for Syrian refugees living in the refugee camps and host communities in Jordan.⁷ WFP food assistance appeared to sustain high levels of food security in 2014: only 6 percent were vulnerable to food insecurity and the majority (50 percent) were food secure. Last year, nationwide assistance reached over 564,953 eligible refugees in host communities and camps, representing 90 percent of the registered population; 78 percent of the population assessed were consuming a healthy and nutritious diet.⁸ In the host communities, only a small percentage of refugees (2 percent) were unable to access sufficient food, as measured by the food consumption score.

1.1.2 Food security of Syrian refugees in 2015

This report provides a comprehensive overview of how refugees in Jordan are coping with reduced WFP assistance, and the effect this has had on household budgets and consequent access to food as well as the affordability of key services such as shelter, education and health. The final section outlines which households are the most food insecure and in most urgent need of assistance. CFSME (2015) updated the data collection methodology to provide information for agencies targeting at either the family (or "case", the UNHCR registration unit for refugee families) level and household levels. The report identifies household and family characteristics which are associated with the most vulnerable Syrian refugee households living in the host communities and refugee camps of Jordan. The following section outlines how CFSME (2015) collected data and analysed results.

1.2 OBJECTIVES

The objectives of CFSME (2015) are:

1. Monitor trends in food security and vulnerability from 2014 to 2015;
2. Further analyse the characteristics of refugee households vulnerable to food insecurity.

⁷WFP Jordan, "Monthly monitoring report" (December 2013)

⁸Measured by dietary diversity scores; CFSME (2014)

1.3 METHODOLOGY OVERVIEW



To meet these objectives, CFSME (2015) used the methodology from CFSME (2014) with updates to key elements in order to capture the current context of Syrian refugees living in Jordan.⁹ The methodology was developed through four key steps:

- Updated coping strategy index, applicable for the Jordan context;
- Information collected for both households and families, allowing a nuanced analysis of household and intra-household dynamics;
- Questionnaire designed to feed directly into the interagency VAF; and,
- Updated sampling design to include refugees which have recently migrated within Jordan.

Updates to the methodology were designed to ensure that data from both CFSME exercises is comparable for statistical trend analysis of 2014 and 2015 results.

1.3.1 Updated coping strategy index (CSI)

Food security coping strategy indices (CSI) are crucial for accurate context-specific assessments of food security.¹⁰ Following WFP global analytical food security guidelines, WFP and REACH adapted the global CSI to identify coping strategies applicable for Syrian refugees living in Jordan. The adaptation of the CSI for the Jordanian context is the first of its kind developed and tested in the country.

Following the methodology outlined in the WFP Coping Strategies Index Field Methods Manual (2008), primary data was collected through a series of focus group discussions to adjust the CSI to the Jordanian context. Focus group discussions sought to identify common coping strategies used by Syrian refugees in Jordan to cope with a lack of food or resources to buy food, and weight each strategy according to the perceptions of the severity as reported by Syrian refugees. Severity weights should reflect the extent to which the use of a strategy indicates extreme food insecurity. The weightings recommended by WFP are "4" (most severe), "3" (severe), "2" (moderately severe) and "1" (least severe).

⁹Methodology updates do not affect the comparability of CFSME (2014) and CFSME (2015) data.

¹⁰Maxwell, Ahiadeke, Levin, Armar-Klimesu, Zakariah, and Lamptey, "Alternative Food Security Indicators: Revisiting the Frequency and Severity of 'Coping Strategies'", *Food Policy* 24(4): 411-429, (1999); Maxwell and Caldwell, "The Coping Strategies Index Field Methods Manual, Second Edition" (2008).

Once identified, the coping strategies were included in the updated CSI based on two criteria:

1. Whether coping strategies represented a “consensus view” across the male and female focus group discussions;
2. Whether they were significantly different from other coping strategies (coping strategies were excluded if they represented similar behaviour to other coping strategies on the list).

Strategies were weighted according to the WFP CSI field manual (2008), with an average taken across the focus group discussions. To ensure that the coping strategies were applicable to refugees living across the different regions and contexts in Jordan, the table below outlines the locations of the 22 focus group discussions. The strategies available to refugees living in refugee camps, informal tented settlements (ITS) and urban and rural environments differ; for example, focus group discussions showed that the refugees living in camps were less likely to adopt livelihood coping strategies, such as sending a household member to work in exploitative or high risk conditions.

Table 1 Focus group discussions

Group	Urban	Rural	Private land ITS	Public land ITS	Refugee camps	TOTAL
Female	3	2	2	2	2	11
Male	3	2	2	2	2	11
TOTAL	6	4	4	4	4	22

The updated CSI, reflective of these findings, was incorporated as part of the quantitative data collection tool. See Table 2 for the list of updated coping strategies applicable for Syrian refugees living in Jordan:¹¹

Table 2 Updated livelihood coping strategies index

Livelihood-based coping strategy	Severity
Spent savings	Stress
Sold household goods	Stress
[NEW] Changed accommodation location or type in order to reduce rental expenditure	Stress
Sold productive assets	Crisis
Reduced essential non-food expenditure	Crisis
Bought food on credit or borrowed money to purchase money from non-relatives or friends	[Updated] Crisis
[NEW] Male household member(s) accepted high risk, socially degrading or exploitative temporary jobs	Emergency
[NEW] Female household member(s) accepted high risk, socially degrading or exploitative temporary jobs	Emergency
[NEW] Children under the age of 18 in the household worked in order to provide resources for the household	Emergency
Sent adult household members to beg	Emergency
Sent child household members to beg	Emergency
[NEW] Household member/s returned to Syria to provide resources for the household or to reduce household expenditure	Emergency

¹¹For a more comprehensive overview of the methodology behind and the findings of the focus group discussions, see WFP and REACH: “Coping Strategies used by Syrian refugees living in Jordan” (2015)

1.3.2 Sampling design

CFSME (2015) used an updated sampling design to include refugees who have moved recently, i.e. since their last registration with UNHCR, which 23 percent of households were found to have done. Movement is especially frequent for those refugees seeking informal agricultural work.¹² Without knowledge of these movement patterns, it is difficult to locate and provide information about these refugees. Moreover, movement patterns are often key indicators of vulnerability; two of the newly identified coping strategies discussed in focus group discussions were related to movement, either households changing accommodation to reduce rental expenditure or returning to Syria as a severe measure to try and increase household resources. Recognizing the importance of movement as a factor of vulnerability, a brief movement assessment was conducted to identify where refugees are now living in the host communities of Jordan and to ensure that refugees who have moved were included in the overall exercise.

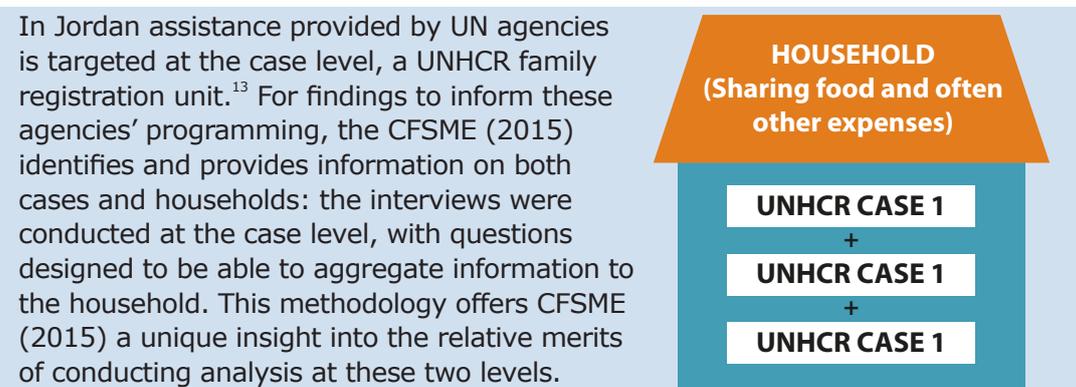
Between 8 March and 20 March 2015, a call centre was established, where registered Syrian refugees were called from a random sample of telephone numbers drawn from the UNHCR database, sufficient to provide findings at the 90/10 confidence level for each district of Jordan. Each family was asked where they are currently living. With this information a database was created to identify where refugees have registered previously with UNHCR and where they are living now. From this database, accounting for the proportions of refugees moving in and out of each district, a final random sample was drawn. The final sample used for data collection included Syrian refugees who had moved recently, as well as those households who have remained stationary.

1.3.3 Questionnaire

The questionnaire was designed, in collaboration with technical experts from WFP and REACH, to provide findings comparable to CFSME (2014) and contribute to inter-agency targeting models. To meet these objectives, two unique features were added to the CFSME (2015) questionnaire:

- The questionnaire was designed to capture information at both the family (case) and the household level. In Jordan, many agencies use data from the UNHCR Refugee Assistance Information System (RAIS) database, which provides information on refugee families, to design targeting models and prioritise refugees for assistance. By capturing both household and case level information, the report can speak to both units of analysis.
- The questionnaire incorporated indicators from the interagency VAF initiative. Findings within this report aim to contribute to this framework so as to provide more effective and evidence based targeting.

Figure 1 Families (UNHCR registered cases) within households



¹²UNHCR, "Living in the Shadows" (2014)

¹³Agencies use the UNHCR RAIS database to identify vulnerable cases and cross-check which cases are already receiving assistance. The VAF is an initiative, using data collected in RAIS, to standardize vulnerability analysis across agencies. The VAF initiative has developed an assessment tool to ensure there is an interagency standard approach to measuring refugee vulnerability.

- A household, according to the WFP definition, is a group of people living together who share food.
- Cases are family members registered as one family unit on a UNHCR asylum seeker certificate.
- 74 percent of cases share a household with another case.
- Each case, on average, contains 3.6 members.
- According to CFSME (2015) findings, in those cases sharing a household with another case, 72 percent reported they share financial resources with the case(s) in the household with 28 percent reporting they do not share resources.
- Overall, given the large proportions of both cases that share financial resources within the household and those that share accommodation but do not share other resources, it is necessary to examine Syrian refugee families at both the case and household level. In this context both these units are applicable.
- The report will refer to cases as “families” for ease of understanding.

1.3.4 Statistical significance of results

For robust findings applicable to all Syrian refugees living in Jordan, 5,088 family-level interviews, which represents, because families share accommodation, 2,837 households and 20,255 individuals, were conducted between 1 March and 4 May 2015. Both WFP beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries were interviewed in this exercise. At the national level, findings are representative of registered Syrian refugee families to a 99 percent confidence level and a 2 percent margin of error, and of Syrian refugee households to a 97 percent confidence level and a 3 percent margin of error.¹⁴

Table 3 Statistical significance, Syrian refugee families

	Confidence level	Margin of error
National level	99 percent	2 percent
Governorate level	95 percent	5 percent
District level	90 percent	10 percent

1.3.5 Trend analysis: 2014 and 2015

A key objective of CFSME (2015) is to provide analysis of how household food security and vulnerability has changed since 2014. To meet this objective and to ensure that comparisons between the two years are statistically robust, 2014 and 2015 comparisons only include households in which all refugees are registered.

1.4 LIMITATIONS



¹⁴At the governorate level, household findings are representative to a minimum 90 percent confidence level and 10 percent margin of error

Challenges occurred during data collection and analysis, which were addressed by the WFP and REACH teams as follows:

- To ensure informed consent, 6,663 refugees were randomly sampled from the UNHCR database and called prior to interviews to confirm their willingness to be interviewed. A total of 239 respondents who answered the phones declined to participate, which may have created a small exclusion bias. However, given the size of the sample (5,087 families), this is unlikely to have affected the results.
- Incomplete information was collected for 263 households, thus they were excluded from the analysis. However, excluded households are randomly distributed across the governorates of Jordan, suggesting any exclusion bias is negligible.
- CFSME (2014) sampled at the household level and included households with non-registered Syrian refugees, whereas CFSME (2015) sampled registered Syrian refugee families, whilst allowing for household level aggregation. To make the data between 2014 and 2015 statistically comparable, households with non-registered refugees in CFSME (2014) were excluded from the analysis, enabling full comparability for registered Syrian refugee households.¹⁵
- Questions and responses at the family level were aggregated to the household level, enabling direct comparisons with CFSME (2014) data. Only categorical variables with no numerical values were impossible to aggregate. For the vast majority of variables, aggregation was possible, and in the process of aggregation, care was taken to follow best practice and construct variables that were comparable with CFSME (2014) data.
- A recent WFP study outlining best practices for conducting food security assessments in urban areas notes the difficulties of consistent definitions for urban and rural contexts: In a middle-income context, there are not clear distinctions between urban and rural areas, but rather a continuum between urban and rural, including small cities, towns and extended urban sprawl.¹⁶ Enumerators were trained extensively to identify urban and rural using WFP best practices. Rural areas were defined as locations with limited access to services and small population density; however, it is likely that, reflecting the lack of a clear distinction between rural and urban areas, the urban/rural variable may be subject to some inaccuracy.
- WFP announced the tiered approach to assistance in communities on 17 March 2015; however, implementation of assistance using this approach did not begin until 1 April. In the interim, this resulted in some households providing answers about what they were expecting to receive from WFP in the future, rather than the amount they had received in the 30 days preceding the interview (the recall period for the survey). To correct potential self-reporting errors, responses declaring WFP assistance were cross-checked with official WFP assistance data: 242 responses were corrected with this information.
- It is possible total income and employment levels have been underreported in the survey as Syrian refugees are often employed within the informal economy due to the difficulty in obtaining work permits. This makes self-reporting highly sensitive. However, findings of CFSME (2015) regarding employment correlate with a recent ILO study on the Jordanian labour market, further corroborating the CFSME findings.¹⁷

¹⁵The results of the published CFSME (2014) report are applicable to households with non-registered and registered refugees as residents; whereas CFSME (2015) report is applicable to households in 2014 and 2015 with only registered refugees.

¹⁶WFP, "Adapating to an Urban World" (2015).

¹⁷ILO, Fafo, "Impact of Syrian refugees on the Jordanian labour market", (2015).

PART II: A CHANGING CONTEXT



WFP/Shaza Moghraby

“The situation before the reduced coupon value was a little better... [now] children tell their parents they want to go back to Syria.”

Females, Mafraq, focus group discussion

Figure 2 Calculating food security index

The food security index is a global measure of food consumption and economic vulnerability, calculated using three indicators covering the short and longer term:

1. The food consumption score (FCS) giving a snapshot of food consumption
2. Livelihood coping strategies
3. Food expenditure share, which indicates the extent to which households have remaining expenditure after spending money on food.

The food security index used in this report is an adaptation of WFP’s Consolidated Approach for Reporting Indicators of Food Security (CARI) food security index, piloted in CFSME (2014). CFSME (2014) utilized a grid system to categorize households according to their food security situation. To establish the overall food security of Syrian refugee households, the three core indicators within the two domains described were first calculated and the grid system below was then used to categorize households into three groups: food secure, vulnerable to food insecurity and food insecure.

Table 4 Grid to explain food security index

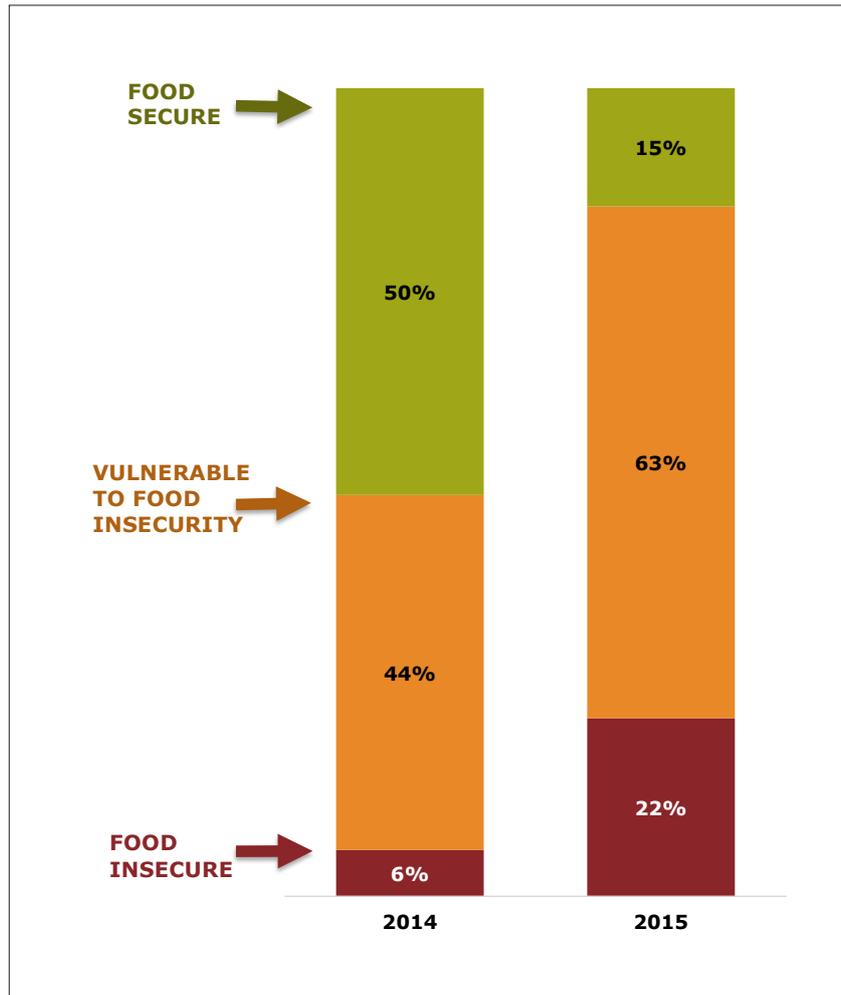
	Food Expenditure Share			
	< 40%	40–60%	60–80%	80–100%
FCS: ACCEPTABLE				
No coping mechanisms				
Stress coping mechanisms				
Crisis coping mechanisms				
Emergency coping mechanisms				
FCS: BORDERLINE				
No coping mechanisms				
Stress coping mechanisms				
Crisis coping mechanisms				
Emergency coping mechanisms				
FCS: POOR				
No coping mechanisms				
Stress coping mechanisms				
Crisis coping mechanisms				
Emergency coping mechanisms				

2.1 FOOD SECURITY

2.1.1 Refugees living in host communities

In 2015, the vast majority of households (85 percent) are either vulnerable to food insecurity or food insecure; this represents approximately 450,000 refugees who are living in households vulnerable to food insecurity or food insecure.¹⁸ Only 15 percent of refugee households living in the host communities are now food secure, compared to some 50 percent in 2014. Food security levels have therefore dropped dramatically for Syrian refugee households living in the host communities in Jordan.

Figure 3 Food security index, Syrian refugees living in the host communities



All governorates have witnessed a steep decline in levels of food security. More detailed governorate food security profiles are included in the annexes.

No statistical difference was found between food security of households living in urban compared to rural areas.¹⁹ This is likely because greater access to livelihood opportunities in urban areas balances cheaper living in rural areas.

¹⁸ UNHCR, Statistical Report on UNHCR Registered Syrians (31 July 2015)

¹⁹ As WFP explained in a recent study on conducting assessments in urban areas, one of the biggest challenges is to identify urban areas accurately; therefore these findings should not be seen as definitive; WFP, "Adapting to an Urban World: Syrian Crisis Case study" (2015)

Northern and central governorates, which host the largest proportion of refugees, have more households that are vulnerable to food insecurity or food insecure.²⁰ This is most evident in Al Balqa and Ajloun, where over 90 percent of households are vulnerable to food insecurity or food insecure, compared to less than 80 percent of households in the southern governorates of Al Tafilah and Al Aqaba.

Meanwhile, although they host fewer households who are food insecure or vulnerable to food insecurity, southern governorates have seen a more extreme deterioration in the levels of food security. For example, in 2015, 48 percent more households are vulnerable to food insecurity or are food insecure in Al Aqaba than in 2014. Decreases in food security in the southern governorates have been driven by reduced food consumption of households. In Al Tafilah, 8 percent of households had poor food consumption scores in 2015, compared to only 2 percent of households in 2014. Similar trends of increased levels of poor household food consumption were found in Maan and Al Aqaba.²¹

2.1.2 Refugee camps



While Syrian refugees living in host communities have experienced a rapid decline in food security, those living in Za'atri refugee camp have maintained relatively stable levels of food security, with 20 percent recorded as food secure, a 1 percent increase from 2014. During CFSME (2014), Azraq refugee camp was not open, therefore comparisons across time are not possible. However, refugees living in Azraq refugee camp currently have similar levels of food security to those living in host communities and much higher levels of food insecurity in comparison to Za'atri refugee camp: 22 percent of households in Azraq camp are food insecure.²² Although refugees in both camps have continued to receive full assistance, the difference in food security levels between the two camps can be explained by the different contexts. Za'atri camp is more established, with more organisations active in the camp and a thriving informal economy which enhances the ability of households to economically access food.²³ As demonstrated in Figure 5, access to these opportunities appears to have prevented those vulnerable to food insecurity in Za'atri refugee camp from becoming food insecure, whereas there is a lack of such access in Azraq camp; there is no informal market in Azraq, and only one out of three refugees registered as an active job seeker in the incentive-based volunteer database has been given a paid volunteering opportunity in the past year.²⁴

²⁰This finding is corroborated in the VAF (2015) baseline assessment.

²¹There are a small number of refugees living in Al Tafilah, so results present a "census" finding, as all refugees on the UNHCR RAIS database living in Al Tafilah were contacted, and if subsequently available, interviewed for the assessment.

²²Azraq refugee camp was not open during CFSME (2014) data collection, as a result figures are only available for 2015.

²³NRC, "Supporting dignified choices 'Paper Plus' cash voucher programming in camps in Jordan" (2015); WFP, "Economic Impact Study: Direct and Indirect impact of the WFP food voucher programme in Jordan" (2014)

²⁴CARE International, "Baseline assessment of skills & market opportunities for youth in Azraq refugee camp in Jordan" (2015)

Figure 4 Food insecurity map, comparison of governorates in 2014 and 2015

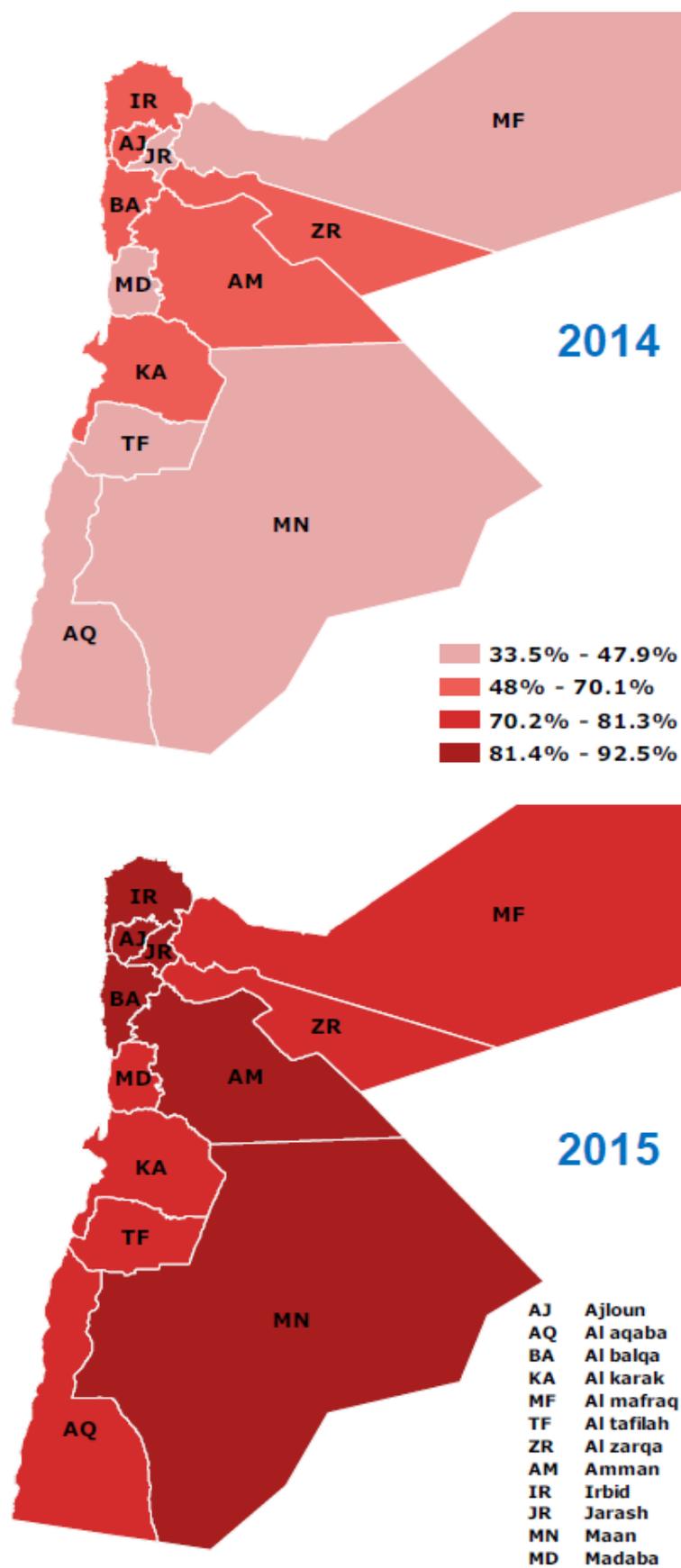
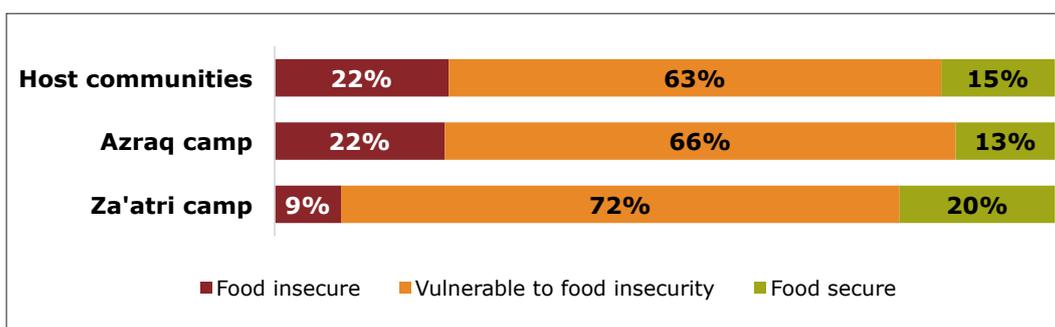


Figure 5 Food security, host communities and refugee camps



2.1.3 Overview

Overall, households living in host communities, the largest proportion of Syrian refugees, have witnessed the most rapid decline in food security. Refugees living outside camps receive less humanitarian assistance and incur more expenses such as rent and education-related costs and, due to greater reliance on governmental services, are likely to have been most affected by the changes in the regulatory framework. Consequently, it is highly necessary to continue closely monitoring how these changes have affected refugees in order to support the most effective targeting and assistance delivery.

2.2 ACCESS TO FOOD



In 2015, Syrian refugees in Jordan have reduced access to a sufficient quantity and quality of food. The following section will examine the food consumption score, a key component of the food security index, and explain how this has affected dietary diversity and infant nutrition.

2.2.1 Food consumption

The food consumption score, a global WFP indicator, is a key component of the food security index and measures both the quality and frequency of consumption of different food groups. CFSME (2014) updated the food consumption score to reflect the dietary profiles of Syrian refugees living in Jordan, and this updated score has been applied to CFSME (2015) results. The food consumption score calculates the consumption of nine food groups weighted by their dietary value, as defined by WFP, during the seven-day recall period preceding the assessment:

Table 5 Food groups and weightings for the Food Consumption Score

Food Group	Food Item	Weight
Meat	Beef, chicken, goat, eggs, fish, seafood	4
Dairy products	Milk, yoghurt, other dairy products	4
Pulses	Beans, peas, nuts and seeds	3
Main staples	Rice, bread, cereals, tubers	2
Vegetables	Vegetables, leaves	1
Fruit	Fruits	1
Sweets	Sugar, sugar products, sweets, honey	0.5
Oil	Oils, fats and butter	0.5
Condiments	Spices, tea, coffee and salt	0

Households are profiled according to their overall food consumption score and are described as having poor, borderline or acceptable food consumption scores.

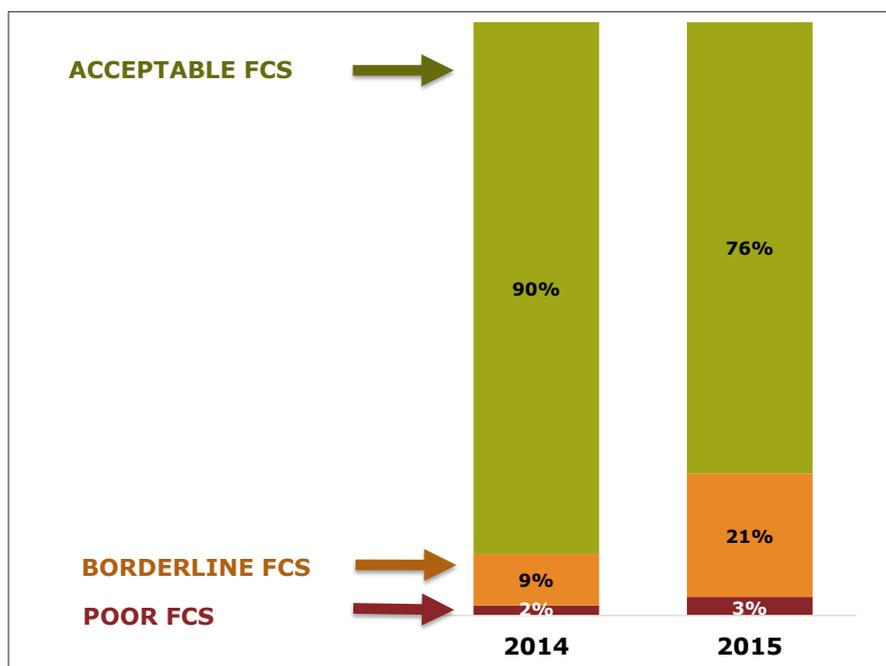
Table 6 Food consumption score thresholds

Profile	Food Item
Poor	< 28.00
Borderline	28.01 – 42.00
Acceptable	> 42.00

2.2.2 Refugees living in host communities

In 2015, registered Syrian refugees living in host communities are reducing the quality and quantity of food consumed. Nearly a quarter of households (24 percent) have a poor or borderline food consumption score, more than double the number of households in 2014.

Figure 6 Food consumption score, host communities



Refugees living in host communities have the highest percentage of households with poor or borderline food consumption scores, indicating that reductions in WFP assistance coupled with limited livelihood opportunities have had a detrimental impact on the ability of households to access food. More than a quarter of households in Al Mafraq, Amman and Al Tafilah have poor or borderline food consumption scores.²⁵ Although household food consumption scores have improved in Madaba and Ajloun, these governorates have witnessed a dramatic increase in levels of food insecurity – suggesting that in these areas, refugees are resorting to extreme livelihood coping strategies to maintain food consumption.

2.2.3 Refugee camps

Food consumption scores differ between the two refugee camps. In Azraq refugee camp, 22 percent of households have poor or borderline food consumption scores, compared to 9 percent of households in Za’atri refugee camp. Although Za’atri refugee camp has comparatively high levels of food consumption, there has been an increase in the number of households with poor or borderline food consumption scores: In 2015, 9 percent of households had poor or borderline food consumption scores, compared to 5 percent in 2014.

²⁵For more details, see governorate fact sheets included in the annexes.

Figure 7 Map of food consumption scores

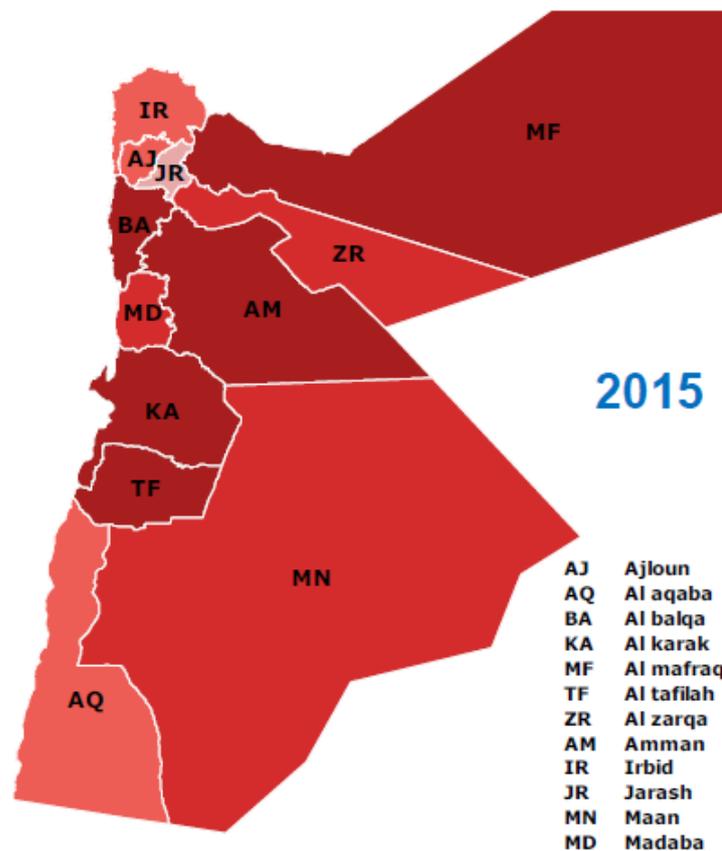
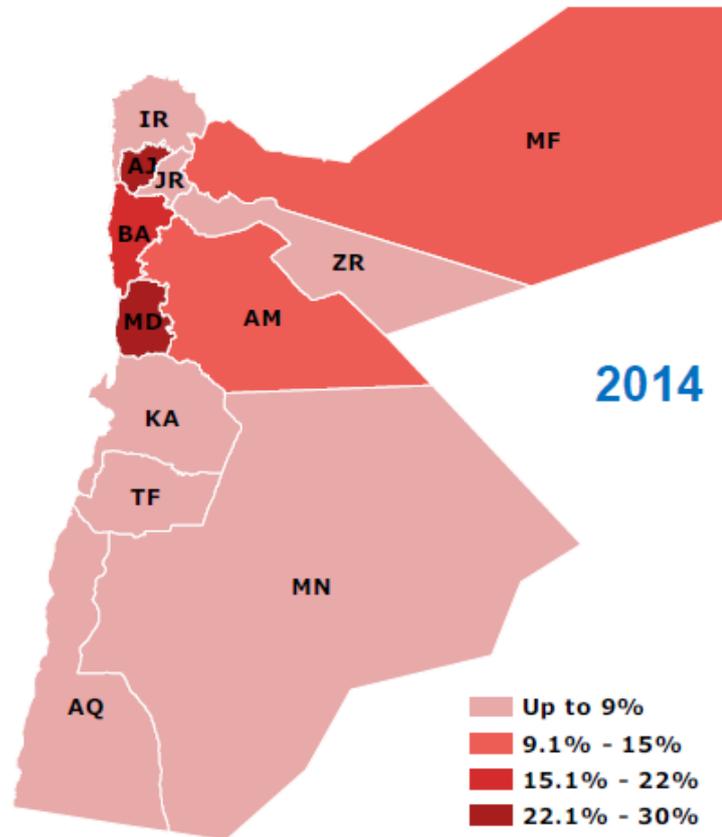
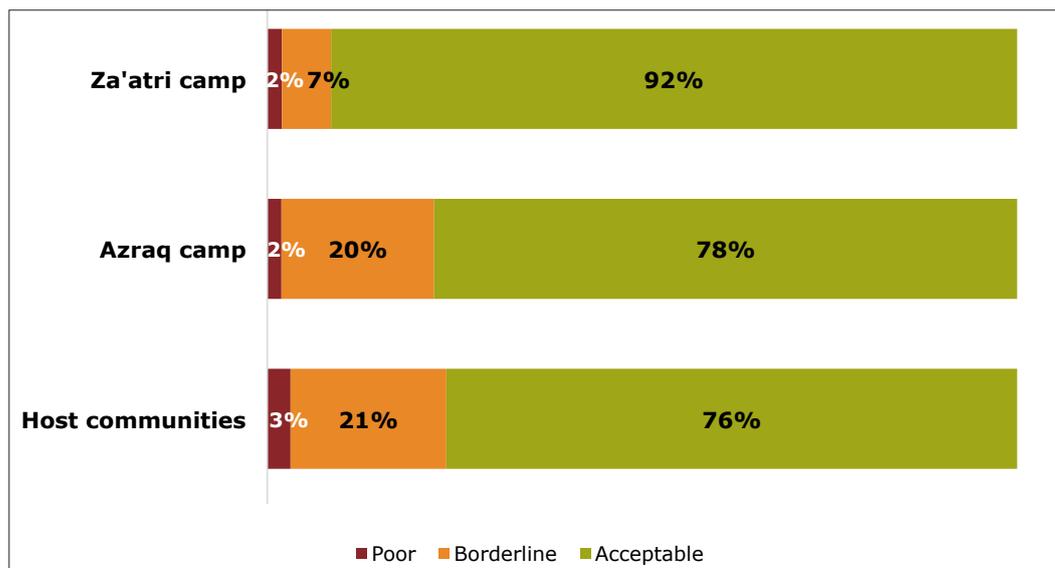


Figure 8 Food consumption score in refugee camps



2.2.4 Overview

Overall, food consumption scores have deteriorated for Syrian refugees living in the refugee camps and host communities of Jordan. Although in both 2014 and 2015, most households ate an average of two meals per day, 6 percent of households in 2015 can only afford to eat only one meal a day, up from 4 percent in 2014.²⁶ Households are also reporting limiting the size of portions eaten during meal times three times a week, compared to twice a week in 2014. Households with poor food consumption scores appear to be reducing the consumption of nutritious food groups, such as dairy, eggs, pulses and nuts,²⁷ which will likely have consequences on overall nutritional health.

2.2.5 Dietary Diversity

The dietary diversity score is a global indicator, which measures the quality of food consumption and serves as a proxy for the nutritional intake of households.²⁸ The dietary diversity score is based on the consumption of the seven food groups displayed in Figure 16. The total range is between 0–7 and the optimal score is 7, where all food groups of nutritional relevance are consumed in the past week. Households with a lower dietary score have a diet which is less varied and of lower nutritional value.

Table 7 Dietary diversity food groups

Food groups within Dietary Diversity Score
Dairy products
Cereals, roots and tubers
Pulses and legumes
Meats, fish and eggs
Oils and fats
Fruits
Vegetables

²⁶Chi Squares test (Pearson Chi-Square = 27.941, p < 0.000)

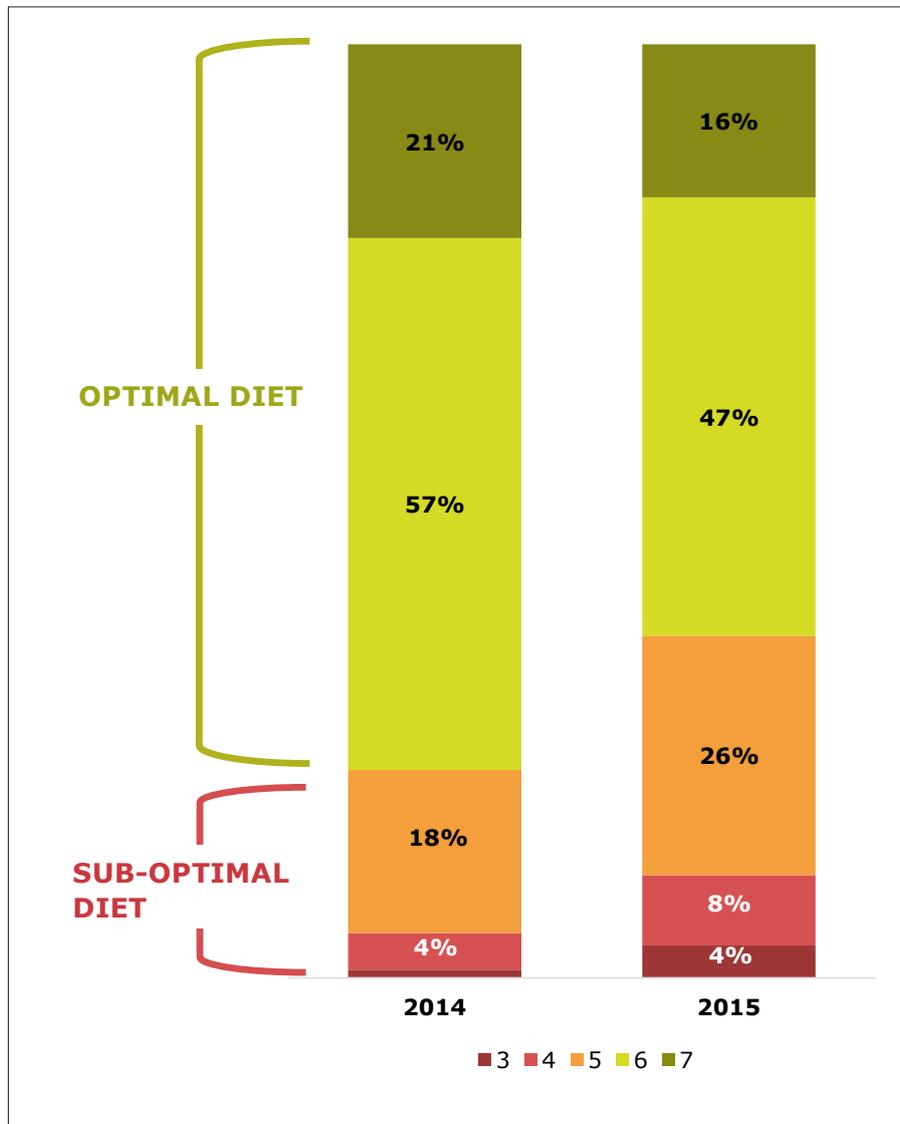
²⁷Consumption of these food groups is a strong predictor of the overall food consumption score (Adjusted R2 = 0.327)

²⁸Steyn, Nel, Nantel, Kennedy, Labadarios, "Food variety and dietary diversity scores in children: are they good indicators of dietary adequacy?" Public Health Nutrition, 9, 5, (2006)

2.2.6 Refugees living in host communities

In the host communities, the average dietary diversity scores for refugee households has decreased significantly in 2015; 38 percent of households have a sub-optimal dietary diversity score, compared to 22 percent of households in 2014.

Figure 9 Dietary diversity scores



Indicative of a possible deterioration of nutritional health, 12 percent of households are eating only three or four food groups each week, prioritizing the consumption of cereals and tubers and, due to reduced resources, decreasing consumption of nutritious foods such as dairy, pulses and nuts. Representative of limited access to food, even households with optimal dietary diversity scores eat meat only once a week on average.

Overall, households living in the host communities have significantly reduced their consumption of milk and dairy, and pulses and nuts in 2015. On average, households now eat milk and dairy products twice a week, compared to three times a week in 2014. Similarly, households eat pulses and nuts an average of three times a week in 2015, compared to four times a week in 2014. Given that these foods are important for a nutritious diet, these reductions signify that as food becomes less affordable the nutritional health of households is likely to deteriorate.

“Everything is expensive in Jordan (vegetables and meat); the most important issue is to provide bread and fruit once per month.”
Female, Al Tafilah, focus group discussion

“[After the voucher reduction] now we don’t buy meat, chicken, canned foods and fruit. For the children, we reduce the amount of milk and feed them yoghurt instead.”

Female, Mafrag, focus group discussion

Household wealth, as measured by the wealth index, is strongly associated with optimal dietary diversity scores, suggesting household economic security affects the ability of households to afford a diverse and nutritious diet.²⁹ This would explain why the reduction in humanitarian assistance – corresponding to decreased economic resources for many refugees – has had a negative impact on

dietary diversity. Focus group respondents explained that since the reduction in the value of the voucher, they have reduced their consumption of meat and fruit, now only “buying the basic needs.” Many focus group respondents explained how they had replaced chicken with stock cubes, as it is much cheaper than buying fresh or frozen meat, although it does not provide the same nutritional value. Refugees living in an informal tented settlements in Ramtha explained how they only eat meat once a month, when the WFP voucher e-card is first reloaded. As the month draws to a close and if they have spent the voucher value, they often borrow food from neighbouring families and repay once the voucher is reloaded. Households are heavily reliant on the WFP food voucher to purchase food, and further reductions in the value of the voucher would likely have a severe impact on dietary diversity.

2.2.7 Refugee camps

Whereas dietary diversity scores have remained relatively stable in Za’atri refugee camp, refugees living in Azraq refugee camp displayed poor dietary diversity scores, even lower than refugee households living in the host communities. In Azraq refugee camp, 52 percent of households have sub-optimal dietary diversity scores, compared to 31 percent in Za’atri refugee camp and 38 percent of refugees in the host communities. During focus group discussions with female residents in Azraq refugee camp, they explained that they had previously lived in Za’atri refugee camp, and that when they were living in this camp, they were able to buy vegetables from the informal markets within Za’atri, which are usually cheaper than formal supermarkets.³⁰ Focus group respondents explained that the WFP food voucher is not sufficient to buy “fundamental needs, such as sugar, vegetable oil and bulgur,” and complementary food such as yoghurt, potatoes, tomatoes and olive oil. This issue is compounded by the absence of economic activity in Azraq refugee camp and a resultant lack of competition from informal small businesses, which otherwise, could drive prices down. Families that rely on WFP assistance to meet their preferred dietary preferences generally spend their assistance within 10–15 days and must make do with bread and other staples for the remainder of the month.

²⁹Chi squared test (K12 = 131.422; p = 0.00); FAO, REACH; “Food security and Livelihoods assessment: Central and Northern Jordan” (2015). The wealth index is a reduced factor of household analysis using Principle Component Analysis.

³⁰Informal markets usually do not pay sales tax, income tax or social security contributions.

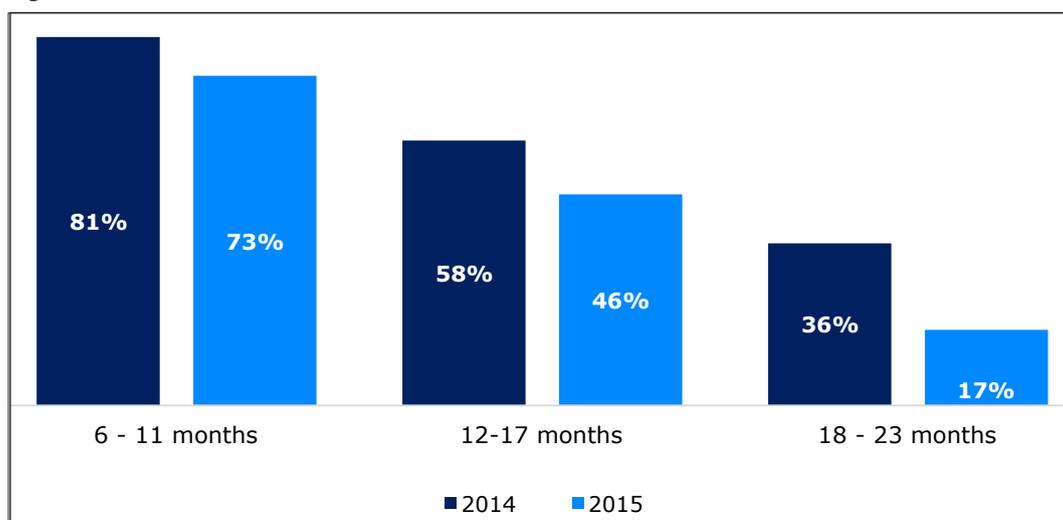
2.2.8 Child nutrition

Reduced quantity and quality of food accessible to households could ultimately have an impact on child nutrition, as caregivers are increasingly unable to access nutritious foods required for adequate and healthy growth and development. While the preliminary findings of the Interagency Nutrition Survey 2014 showed low rates of global acute malnutrition among children, high rates of anaemia were found: 26.1 percent for Syrian refugee children aged 6–59 months in host communities. This could also be a sign of other micronutrient deficiencies. As micronutrients are found in products that are being consumed less since the voucher value was reduced, such as dairy, nuts and meat, it is likely that children’s nutritional health is on the decline.



WFP/Dina El-Kassaby

Figure 10 Children received breast milk



The World Health Organization guidelines recommend exclusive breastfeeding for the first 6 months of life, and children up until the age of 2 years should continue to receive breast milk with the steady introduction of solid foods into the diet.³¹ In 2015, the number of infants under the age of 2 years receiving breast milk has reduced; for example, 46 percent of children between 12 and 17 months receive breast milk, 12 percent less than in 2014. Further, young female infants have been most affected by this: 38 percent of females between 12 to 24 months receive breast milk, compared to 66 percent of males of the same age. Continued deterioration of the nutritional health of mothers is therefore likely to have a more severe effect on female infants than male infants.

Preliminary findings of the Interagency Nutrition Survey 2014 showed that infant and young child feeding practices among Syrian refugees were poor, with only 36 percent of children aged 0–6 months being exclusively breastfed. While the reasons behind such low rates were not explored, it was noted that they were similar to rates in pre-crisis Syria. It does appear, however, that some mothers believe they are unable to breastfeed due to their poor diets; during a focus group discussion in Al Tafilah, a female respondent explained that she was no longer able to regularly produce breast milk because she was not consuming a sufficiently large or healthy diet, and because of a lack of money to buy milk, she resorted to mixing flour, sugar and water as a substitute. Such anecdotes suggest that reductions in household access to food can have a serious impact on the nutritional health of both mothers and children. Further, the presence of children regularly receiving breast milk within households was positively correlated with increased food consumption scores, suggesting that, as the quantity and quality of food consumption is reduced, child nutrition is likely to be negatively impacted.

2.2.9 Coping with limited food

The food consumption coping strategy index (reduced CSI) is a global predictor of the onset of food insecurity and measures households' short-term behaviour when they do not have sufficient access to food.^{32 33} The reduced CSI assesses how many times during a seven-day period households employed five specific coping strategies in response to a shortage of food. Each coping strategy has a standard weight reflecting the severity of the coping strategy used.

Table 8 Reduced CSI weighting

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

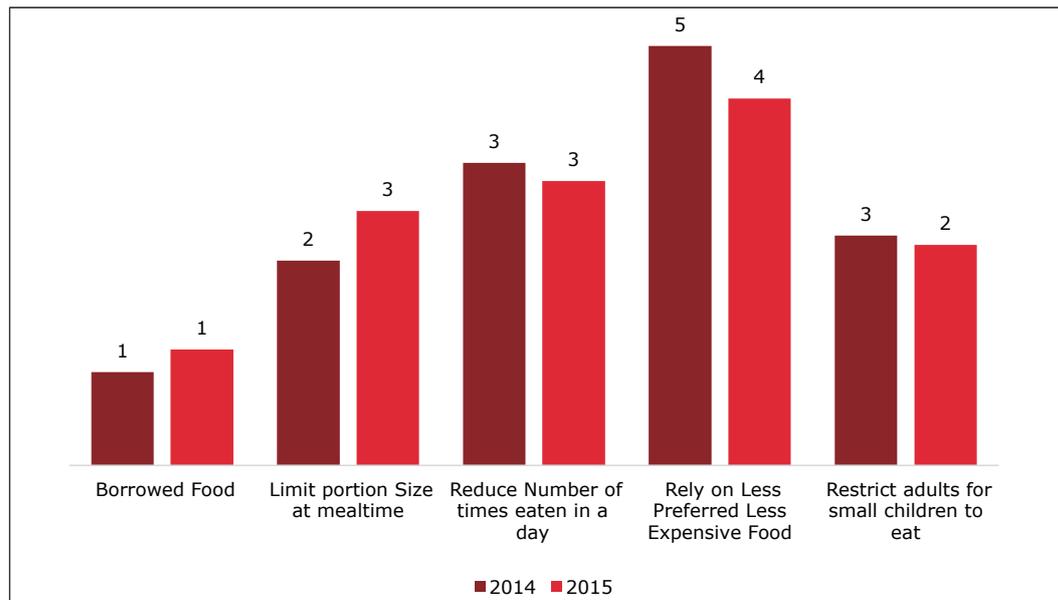
³¹WHO, "Infant and young child feeding" (2014) <http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs342/en/>

³²Maxwell, Coates, Vaitla, "How do different indicators of household food security compare?" (2013)

³³Maxwell and Caldwell, "The Coping Strategies Index Field Methods Manual, Second Edition" (2008)

Households have frequently resorted to strategies to cope with a lack of resources to buy food in both 2014 and 2015. These strategies often reflect an alteration in the dietary behaviour of the household, such as reducing food intake or reducing the quality of food eaten.³⁴ The frequency and severity of coping strategies used by households in 2015 has remained constant since 2014: 61 percent of households reduce the number of meals eaten and 50 percent of adult household members are still reducing their daily intake to ensure young children have been able to eat. No statistical significance was found in the proportion of households using these strategies between the two years. This could be because households have little possibility for more reductions of these types.

Figure 11 Food consumption coping strategies, average use per week



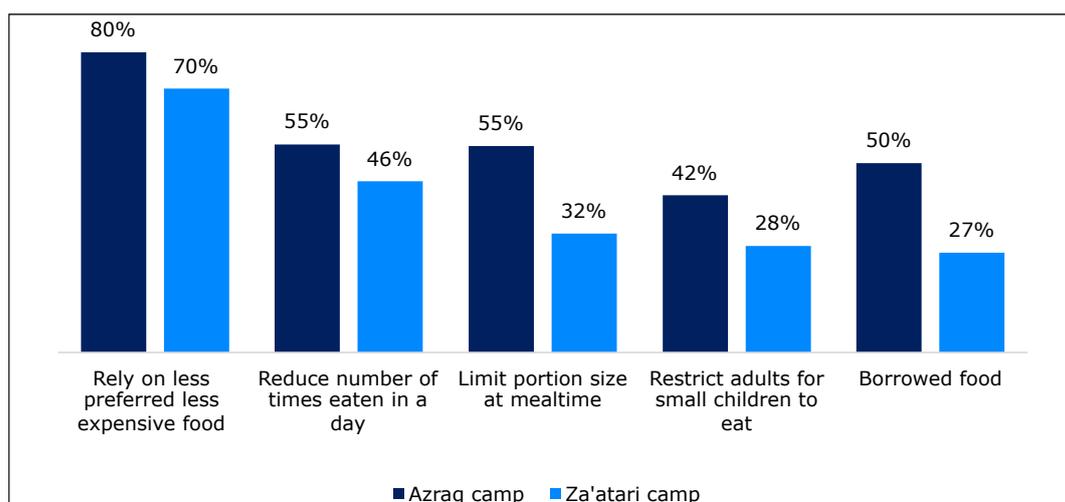
However, households in 2015 are increasingly resorting to reducing the portion size of meals and report using this strategy three times a week, compared to twice a week in 2014. During focus group discussions, Syrian women frequently explained how they have reduced portion sizes to make limited household budgets last longer, whilst also maintaining normalcy by eating regular meals with the family. Respondents explained that it is difficult for parents seeing their children not eating and so they would rather provide a small meal than no meal at all. Often parents will eat less to ensure their children eat sufficient quantities of food; for example, on average adults reported restricting their consumption three times a week to ensure small children can eat.

2.2.10 Refugee camps

Figure 12 demonstrates clearly that refugee households living in Azraq camp adopt more food consumption coping strategies than households in Za'atri camp. In Azraq camp, households are eating poorer quality (in terms of dietary diversity) and a smaller quantity of food compared to refugees in Za'atri refugee camp. For example, 80 percent of households rely on less preferred and expensive food, 10 percent more than households in Za'atri. Furthermore, the majority of households in Azraq refugee camp are reducing the number of meals eaten in a day (55 percent) or limiting portion size at mealtimes (55 percent), compared to 46 percent of households reducing meals and 32 percent limiting portion size in Za'atri. Frequent adoption of these coping strategies demonstrates that households have limited access to food particularly in Azraq refugee camp and are resorting to food consumption coping strategies to cope with a lack of food or resources to buy food.

³⁴For both years the reduced CSI is 20.3

Figure 12 Food consumption coping strategies, refugee camps



2.2.11 Overview

Further reducing food consumption is not a long-term strategy and could have severe implications for the nutritional health of household members. To avoid reducing food consumption further, households have increasingly resorted to borrowing food from friends and relatives: 34 percent of refugee households living in the host community report borrowing food from friends and relatives an average of once a week. However, as whole communities become less resilient, it is less likely that households will continue to be able to rely on the support from friends and families. To mitigate these resource shortfalls, rather than reducing food consumption, refugees are increasingly turning to strategies outside of the household. Livelihood coping strategies will be explored in the following section.

2.3 LIVELIHOODS

2.3.1 HOUSEHOLD INCOME

In 2015, only 25 percent of households rely on WFP assistance as their main source of income, whereas in 2014, 75 percent of households were primarily reliant on WFP food vouchers. Since voucher values have been progressively reduced since January 2015, 50 percent of households have had no alternative but to rely on alternative income sources, in some cases through harmful or unsustainable strategies, such as borrowing money or relying on help from relatives and friends.

Table 9 Sources of income

Main source of income	2014	2015	TREND
WFP food voucher	75%	25%	↓
Unskilled labour	5%	23%	↑
Borrow money	5%	19%	↑
Skilled labour	2%	10%	↑
Gifts from relatives	1%	7%	↑
Cash aid	2%	11%	↑
Remittances	1%	3%	↑
Sale of assets	0%	1%	↑
Savings	4%	1%	↓
Other sources	0%	1%	↑
No source of money	5%	0%	↓

Reflective of this, 23 percent of households now rely on unskilled labour as their main source of income, compared to only 5 percent of households in 2014. However, not all forms of income from labour appear to affect household welfare positively: analysis found that households working in temporary work are more likely to be food insecure.³⁵ The type of employment of household members is also indicative of overall household food security: the small proportion of households (10 percent) engaged in skilled labour are more likely to be food secure.³⁶

Over one fifth (21 percent) of refugee households in the host communities rely on debt or depletion of assets as their main source of income.³⁷ Households facing reduced humanitarian assistance and who are not able to make up this loss through income generating strategies have no alternative but to rely on unsustainable sources of income, such as debt (19 percent), sale of assets (1 percent) and savings (1 percent).

In total, 10 percent of refugee households rely on community structures to provide their main sources of income, compared to 2 percent in 2014: 7 percent of households rely on gifts from relatives and friends and 3 percent rely on remittances as their main source of income. Although community support structures are currently mitigating resource shortfalls, relying on gifts from relatives and friends is likely to be unsustainable in the medium term, as whole communities become more vulnerable. In 2015, households are now proportionally more reliant on alternative sources of cash-based assistance from aid organisations: 11 percent of households rely on cash from other aid organizations, compared to 2 percent in 2014. However, in real terms, this does not translate into an increase in cash-based assistance, all sectors have experienced shortfalls in humanitarian funding including partners providing cash support. If household level assistance is reduced further, there will be a subsequent negative effect on those households relying on this support as a significant portion of their income.

2.3.2 LIVELIHOODS COPING STRATEGIES

In 2015, Syrian refugees are resorting to more severe livelihood coping strategies to cope with a lack of food or resources to buy food. This year, to provide a contextualised understanding of the type of coping strategies adopted, WFP/REACH updated the livelihood coping strategy index. The results of the context specific coping strategy index has been integrated throughout the report, however, for this section, for the purposes of comparing between 2014 and 2015 CFSME data the global livelihoods coping strategy index was analysed. This index is a global WFP indicator, comprised of eight coping strategies, which measure longer term household behaviours such as asset depletion, debt and accepting exploitative work.³⁸

Table 10 Livelihood coping strategies

Livelihood-based coping strategy	Severity
Spent savings	Stress
Bought food on credit	Stress
Sold household goods	Stress
Reduced essential non-food expenditures	Crisis
Sold productive assets	Crisis
Accepted high risk, socially degrading or exploitative temporary jobs	Emergency
Sent adult household members to beg	Emergency
Sent child household members to beg	Emergency

³⁵Multilinear regression with Livelihoods coping strategy index (R2 = 0.285). See final section "Who are food insecure" for further explanation and results.

³⁶Ibid.

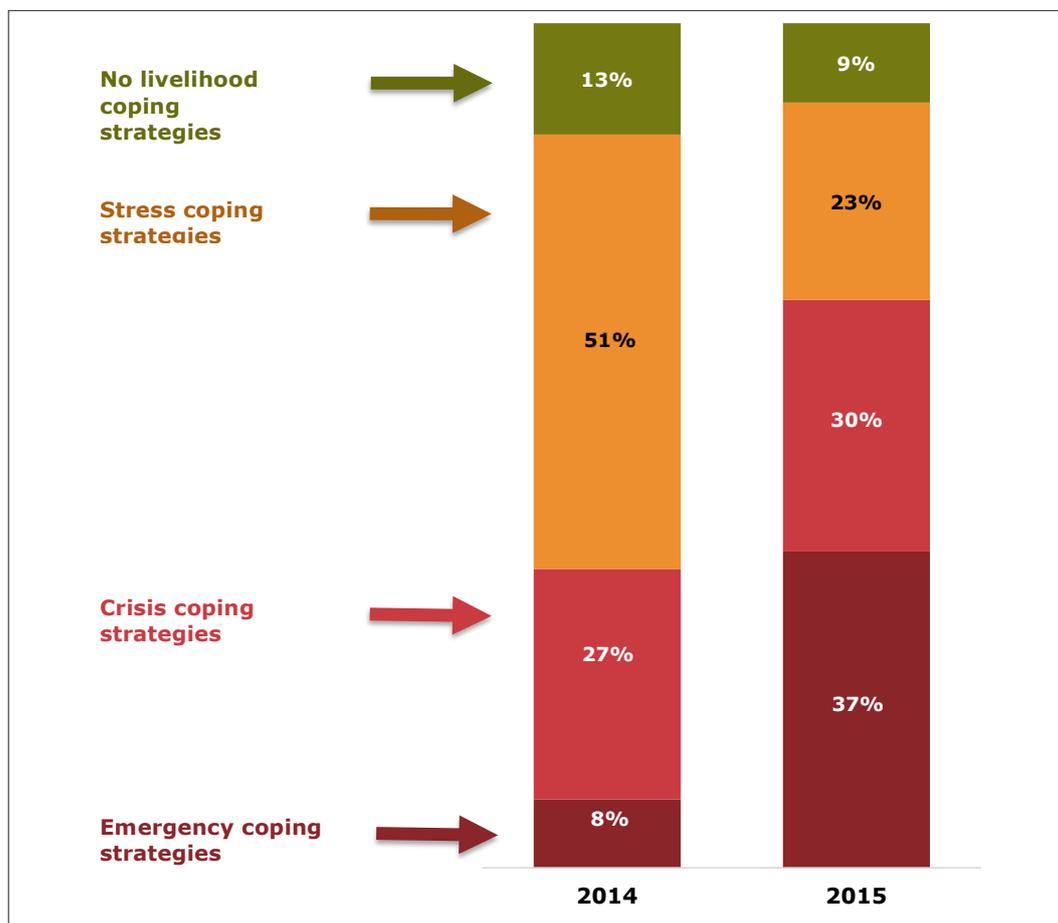
³⁷Calculated by applying the percent of refugees living in these households to UNHCR data on number of refugees in Jordan, UNHCR Data portal as of 17 June 2015.

³⁸Maxwell and Caldwell, "The Coping Strategies Index Field Methods Manual, Second Edition" (2008); Maxwell, Coates, Vaitla, "How do different indicators of household food security compare?" (2013)

Overall, households are increasingly resorting to livelihood coping strategies (such as reducing non-essential food expenditure and accepting high risk jobs) as a response to resource shortfalls and in an attempt to maintain existing access to food and other basic goods and services.³⁹ The following sections will explore how households are adopting different strategies from 2014 to cope with limited resources, demonstrating how over time Syrian refugees have depleted resources and been impacted by the changing humanitarian context in Jordan.

There has been a rapid increase in the most severe coping mechanisms: over two thirds of households adopt crisis or emergency coping strategies, a 33 percent increase from last year. These findings are corroborated in the recent VAF baseline study, which found that 80 percent of Syrian refugee individuals were resorting to either crisis or emergency coping strategies, such as exhausting savings, decreasing food intake or resorting to high risk work.⁴⁰ These behaviours are unsustainable and may lead to further vulnerability in the future.

Figure 13 Livelihood coping strategies



³⁹This finding is corroborated by the VAF econometric study, which found livelihood coping strategies were positively correlated with increase case expenditure; VAF "The 'Vulnerability Targeting Model' in Jordan" (2014).

⁴⁰UNHCR, "VAF baseline assessment" (2015)

2.3.3 Exploitative labour

There has been a 29 percent increase in households sending a member to work in a high risk or exploitative job, which is indicative of how families have resorted to more extreme mechanisms to cope with a lack of food or resources to buy food. During focus group discussions this was perceived as a very severe coping strategy, putting members of the household at risk in precarious employment and with little remuneration. A recent ILO (2015) report details the informal and often exploitative nature of working conditions for Syrian refugees living in Jordan. The overwhelming majority (99 percent) of employed Syrians work in the informal sector and only 10 percent have a valid work permit.⁴¹ The CFSME (2015) found that 37 percent of households are sending members to work in exploitative or high risk jobs, which is substantiated by the ILO finding that over 35 percent of those employed reported the work was “dangerous.”



WFP/Rein Skullerud

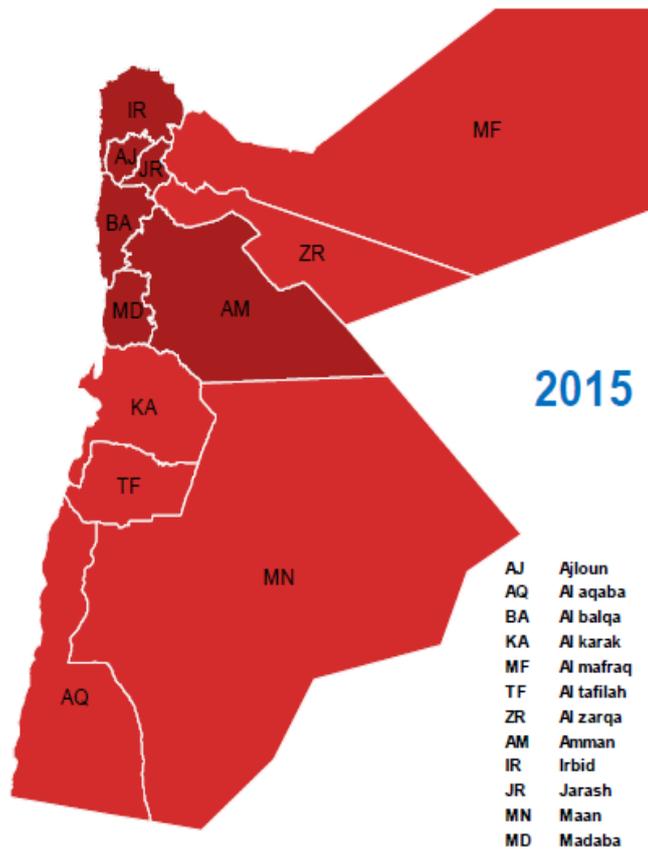
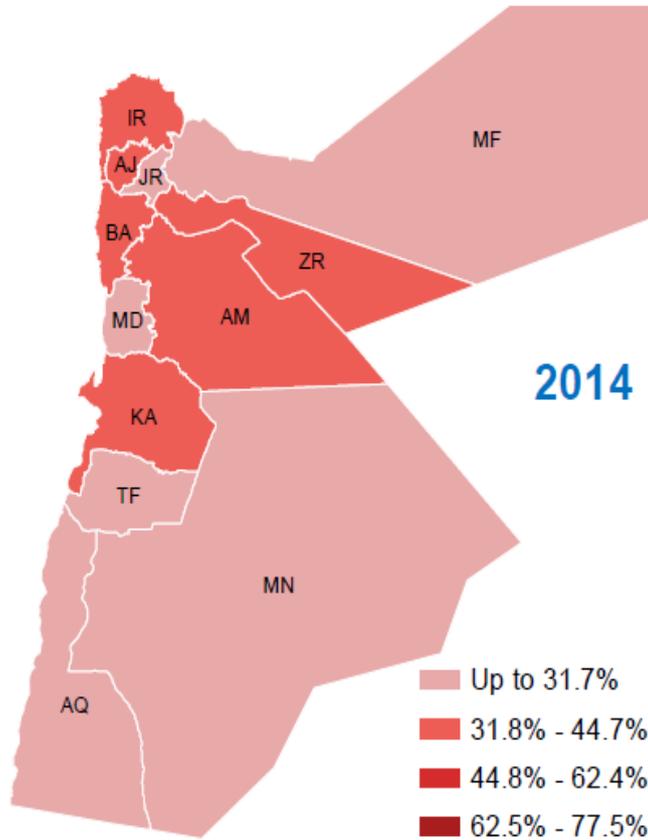
“It’s like humiliation. You know they are using you, but you still work... There is no other choice.”

Male, Mafraq, focus group discussion

Stories of work related injuries, minimal or no remuneration, and long hours, were frequently discussed during focus groups. For example, during a focus group discussion with Syrian males in Al Tafilah a participant explained how he had lost his finger during a construction accident. Not only was he not compensated for his workplace injury, but he was also not remunerated for his work as his employer left the country without paying wages to the workers on site. Across focus group discussions, households reported that males were employed in dangerous work, with little remuneration and with no legal work permits, at significant risk of sanction by authorities.

⁴¹ILO, Fafo, “Impact of Syrian refugees on the Jordanian labour market”, (2015)

Figure 14 Map of households adopting crisis and extreme livelihood coping strategies



- AJ Ajloun
- AQ Al aqaba
- BA Al balqa
- KA Al karak
- MF Al mafraq
- TF Al tafilah
- ZR Al zarqa
- AM Amman
- IR Irbid
- JR Jarash
- MN Maan
- MD Madaba

“I’m 8 months pregnant, but I have to keep working, cleaning staircases, to feed my 1-year-old son.”

Female, Amman, key informant interview

2.3.4 Female employment

Female Syrian refugees are less likely to work than their male counterparts; only 5 percent of households sent females to work in exploitative or socially degrading conditions.⁴² This is, in part, due to cultural attitudes towards female employment. During focus group discussions sending a female

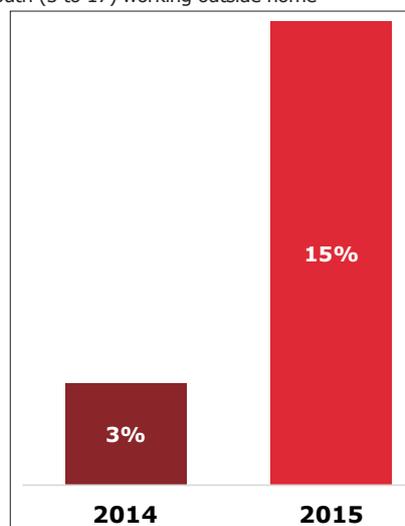
household member to work was seen as a severe coping strategy. Male respondents explained that a woman working, particularly in manual labour, was perceived as shameful for her family; sending women to work was considered a response to extreme hardship, and necessary to cope with an acute lack of resources to buy food. However, female respondents were more divided on this issue; for some, working was seen as necessary to provide food for their family, although nearly all expressed that this was something their husbands wished they did not have to do. This phenomenon is likely under-reported given the cultural sensitivities associated with females working.

2.3.5 Child employment

Since 2014, there has been an increase in the average number of school-aged children sent to work. In 2015, 15 percent of households with school aged males, are sending male children (between 5 and 17 years old) to work outside of the household, a 12 percent increase from 2014. Focus group respondents described how children work long hours for low pay and are often at risk of sexual harassment, a key finding from focus group discussions.⁴³

Further to the protection concerns of children working, the ILO report found that educational enrolment of Syrian children (between 9 and 15 years of age) who are actively looking for work is 18 percent.⁴⁴ The CFSME found that “financial constraints” was the most common reason for not sending children to school, cited by 43 percent of households. In addition, 13 percent of households specifically stated that their child was not attending school because they needed to work. Regression analysis found a correlation between households removing children from school and food insecurity. Consequently, it appears that as resources become tighter, children are removed from school to either save money or contribute to increased household income through child employment.

Figure 15 Households with male youth (5 to 17) working outside home



⁴²ILO, Fafo, “Impact of Syrian refugees on the Jordanian labour market”, (2015)

⁴³These protection cases have been referred for follow up to the relevant UNHCR offices.

⁴⁴ILO, Fafo, “Impact of Syrian refugees on the Jordanian labour market” (2015)

“For my son it is not necessary to study, it is better to work and get JOD 2 per day.”
 Female, Mafraq, focus group discussion

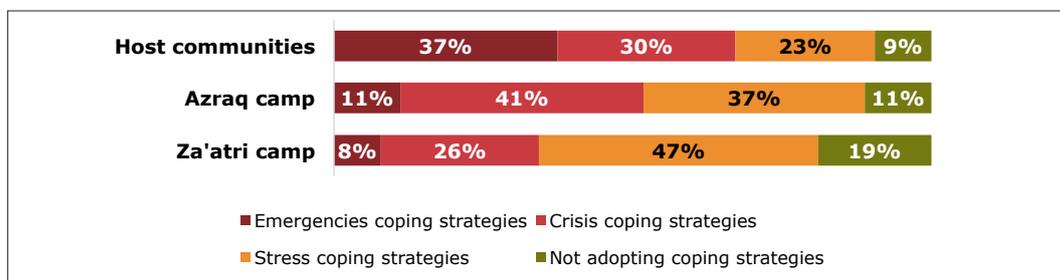
2.3.6 Begging

Begging is considered an irreversible strategy which causes the loss of human dignity. In 2015, 1 percent of households send an adult member to beg to cope with a lack of resources to buy food, representing an increase from 0.5 percent of households in 2014.⁴⁵ This figure translates into nearly 5,500 refugees living in a household who is sending members to beg. An increase in this extreme strategy represents a concerning trend, especially as begging is illegal in Jordan and can lead to arrest by the authorities.

2.3.7 Refugee camps

Households in refugee camps adopt livelihood coping strategies less frequently than refugee households living in the host communities; only 8 percent of households in Za’atri and 11 percent of households in Azraq refugee camp adopt emergency coping strategies.

Figure 16 Livelihood coping strategies, refugee camps



2.3.8 Summary

Poor working conditions, in terms of risk and remuneration, impact the food security of households. Results show that households with males working in seasonal or temporary work are more likely to be food insecure and, in contrast, households with male members in stable employment are more likely to be food secure – demonstrating that precarious employment is a significant indication of food insecurity.⁴⁶ This suggests that households seeking additional resources through accepting high risk and exploitative work are doing this to maintain food consumption, rather than increase the welfare of the household.

2.3.9 ASSET DEPLETION



WFP/Jumana Al-Maraghi

⁴⁵Given cultural sensitivities associated with begging, it is likely that this figure is underreported.

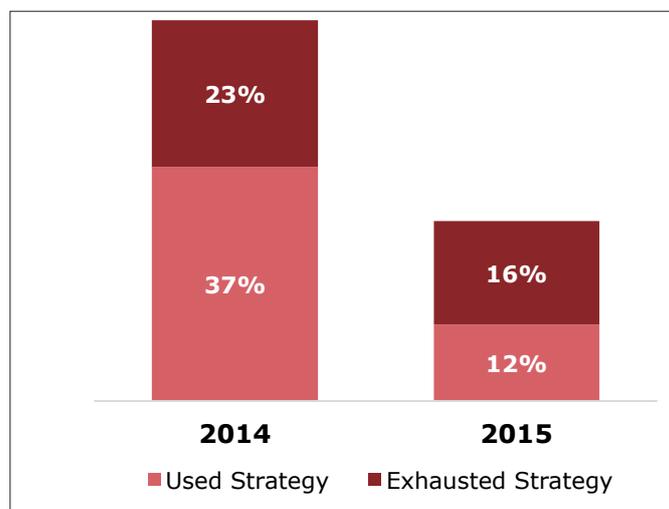
⁴⁶Members of household in seasonal employment significantly correlated with the food security index (Adjusted R2 = tbc)

2.3.10 Savings

In 2015, only 12 percent of households have spent savings to cope with the lack of resources to buy food, a 25 percent reduction since 2014. There has been a dramatic reduction in the number of households relying on savings or selling assets to cope with a lack of resources to buy food. According to focus group participants, the majority of Syrian refugees could not transport large productive assets to Jordan as they came on foot and believed they would stay for a short period of time.

The majority of savings of Syrian refugees have been exhausted: in 2015, households have an average of JOD 4 (USD 5.6) worth of savings.⁴⁷ According to a recent NRC (2015) report, one in ten households “do not know how they are going to pay for their next rent due to the depletion of their savings.”⁴⁸ Additional cuts in humanitarian assistance are likely to have exacerbated this issue, as most households no longer have savings left to provide resilience against further reductions in income.

Figure 17 Spent savings



2.3.11 Household assets

There is a strong positive association between food security and wealth of households, as measured by household assets. In 2015 households appear to have sold more expensive household goods, such as water heaters, televisions and kitchen stoves and, compared to households in 2014, reported that they had less of these assets to begin with. Selling household assets is often a last resort by households facing severe food insecurity. However, the presence and availability of different assets is subject to seasonal needs and the extent to which non-food items have been distributed by international agencies to households. For example, there is a higher prevalence of households reporting they owned winter goods, compared to households in CFSME (2014). This is likely due to the severity of the winter months, the timing of international agency distributions of winter goods (such as blankets, heaters and winter clothes) and the accumulation of non-perishable items from previous years. Given that the presence of winter goods is often outside of refugee control, it is not possible to make conclusions from this trend without further exploration.

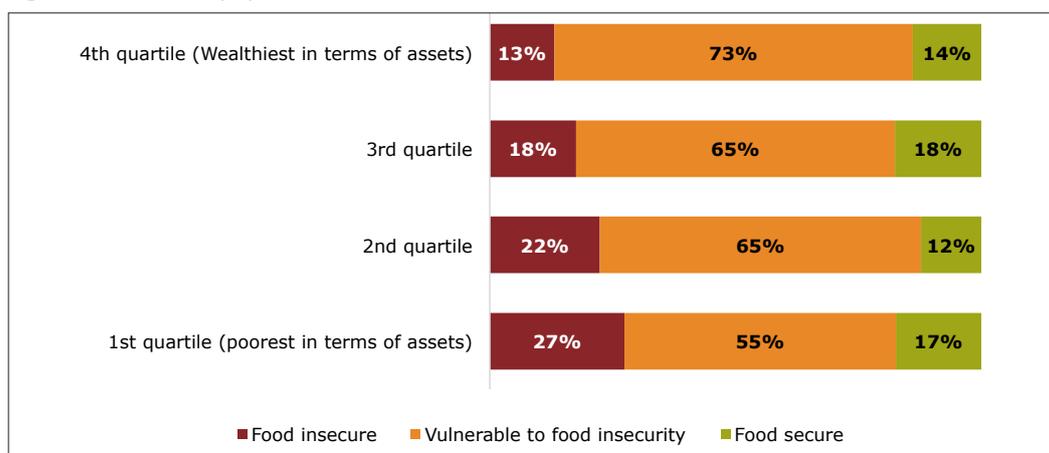
Overall, 27 percent of households which reported owning the least assets (as measured by the wealth index) were food insecure, compared to 13 percent of households with the highest number of assets. Consequently households which are selling assets as a means of providing resources or who cannot afford to buy new assets are most vulnerable to food insecurity.

⁴⁷The number is small because the vast majority of refugee households surveyed have no savings, which has pulled the average down overall. A study conducted by UNHCR in 2014 outlines how, as the crisis has become more protracted, many refugees have entered “a cycle of asset depletion, with savings gradually exhausted and levels of debt increasing”. UNHCR, “Living in the Shadows” (2014)

⁴⁸NRC, “In search of a home” (2015)

2.3.12 Household debt

Figure 18 Food security by wealth index



Reductions in WFP food vouchers and depleted savings coupled with limited livelihood opportunities has resulted in 67 percent of households reporting that they either bought food on credit or borrowed money to cope with a lack of resources to buy food. Overall, 86 percent of households are in debt, which is a 9 percent increase from last year. However the number of households with more than JOD 500 (USD 705.2) debt has nearly doubled: 47 percent of refugees households in 2015, compared to 25 percent in 2014.

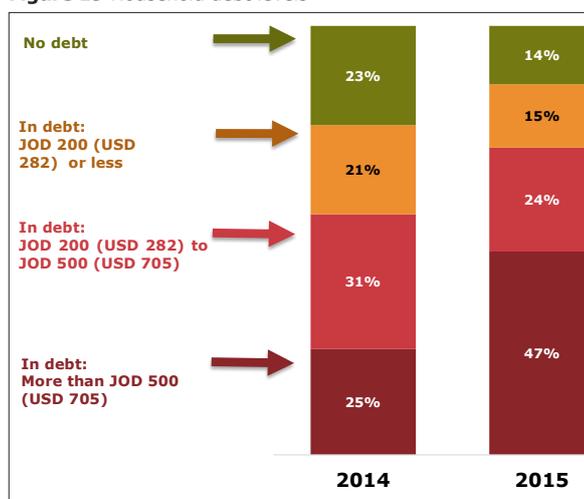
High debt levels reduce a household's ability to meet basic needs, especially affordable housing,⁴⁹ and indicates that household resilience has been severely depleted. A recent NRC (2015) study found that Syrian households typically borrow from their family (43 percent), their landlords (25 percent), neighbours (16 percent) or their shopkeepers (10 percent). One quarter of households in the NRC study reported that they were in debt to their landlord, suggesting high debt levels are likely to affect households' security of rental tenure.

"We feel humiliation, because we can't pay back our debts."

Female, Mafraq, focus group discussion

The high proportion of families borrowing from other families and shopkeepers indicates Syrian refugee households are heavily reliant on community support networks. However if livelihoods opportunities continue to be limited, and with no recourse to pay off debts or increase savings, it is likely community vulnerability will increase as a whole, eroding the safety net for the most food insecure households. Without continued humanitarian assistance, it is likely Syrian refugee households who are currently reliant on community support will become more vulnerable.

Figure 19 Household debt levels



⁴⁹VAF, "Vulnerability Assessment Framework Baseline Survey" (2015); NRC, "In Search of a home" (2015); CARE, "Lives Unseen: Urban Syrian refugees and Jordanian host communities three years into the crisis" (2014)

PART III: HOUSEHOLD VULNERABILITY



“There are no job opportunities and rent is too high and because of this we have to reduce food to pay rent. Last time the owner evicted us because we didn’t pay the rent...”

Female, Hassa, Al Tafilah, focus group discussion

3.1 HOUSEHOLD POVERTY

The following section details how the negative trends surrounding debt and asset depletion have already resulted in rising poverty and increased vulnerability in terms of access to food, education, health and adequate housing. There has been a dramatic increase in the number of Syrian refugee households living below the absolute and abject poverty lines. In 2015, over two thirds of Syrian refugee households live below the absolute poverty line, more than double the number of households in 2014.

The poverty line calculates how much a household reported having previously spent on essential goods and services in the last month. By this measure, 68 percent of households, representing 75 percent of individual Syrian refugees, do not have enough resources to meet basic needs such as food, water, rent, health and education.

In 2015, households are spending JOD 47 (USD 66.3) per registered Syrian refugee per month, which represents a 30 percent reduction since 2014. A recent VAF (2015) baseline study corroborates these findings using predicted expenditure; when measuring family units (or “cases”) rather than households, 68 percent live below the absolute poverty line. VAF (2015) classifies these families as “severely vulnerable.”

Households living in the northern and central governorates have the highest rates of household poverty: in Ajloun, 85 percent of households live below the absolute poverty line and Mafraq, Irbid, Jarash, Al Balqa and Madaba governorates now have more than 60 percent of households living below the absolute poverty line.

The southern governorate of Maan has witnessed the most extreme increase in household poverty, with 72 percent of households now living below the poverty line, compared to 44 percent in 2014. Maan has also witnessed the most rapid increase in food insecurity and an increase in the use of more severe livelihood coping strategies.

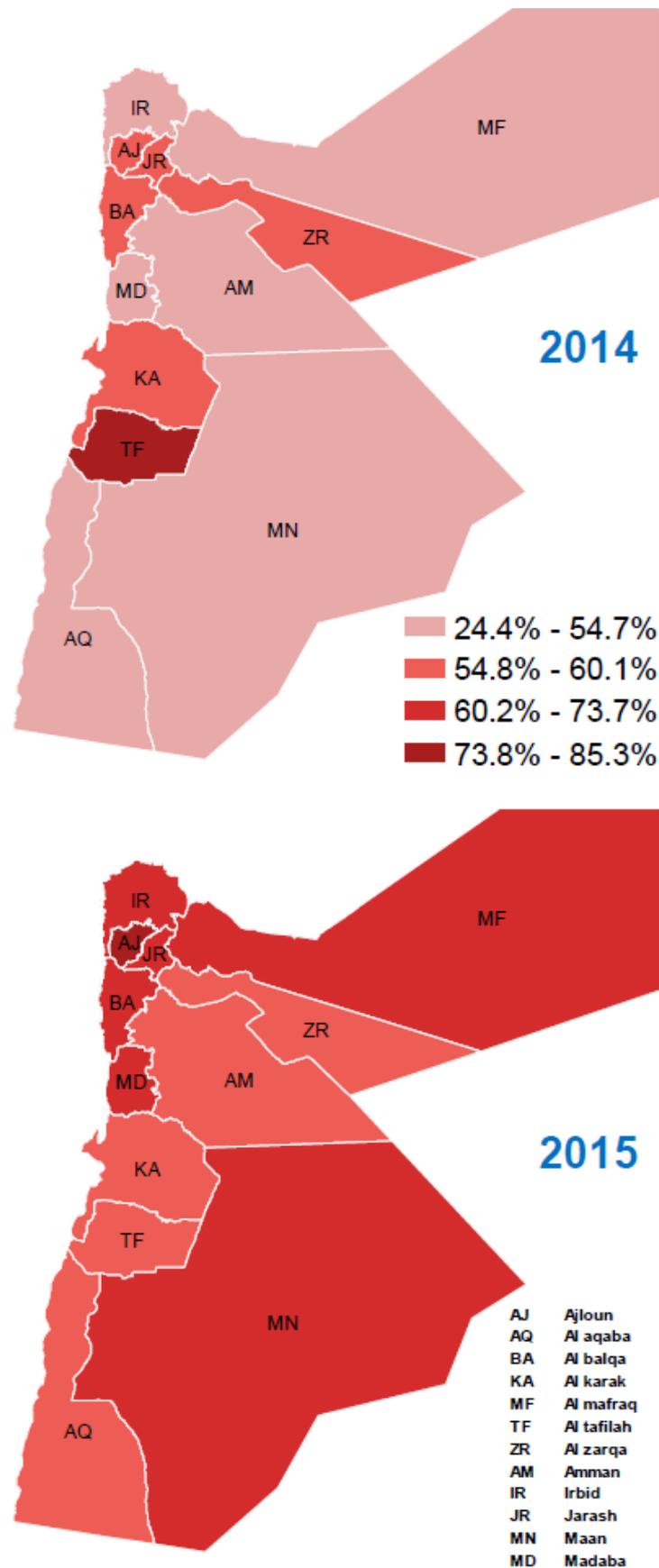


Table 11 Household budget, average type of expenditure

Share of total expenditure	2014	2015	
Food	27%	44%	↑
Rent	42%	26%	↓
Health	5%	9%	↑
Utilities	5%	6%	↑
Transport	6%	4%	↓
Other	7%	4%	↓
Debt	1%	3%	↑
Water	4%	3%	↓
Education	3%	2%	↓

With the drop in average household expenditure in 2015, households are prioritizing food budgets over other basic necessities including rent, education, transport and “other.” In 2015, food constitutes 44 percent of the household expenditure, a 16 percent increase since 2014. Across focus group discussions, Syrian refugees explained that in the face of reduced household budgets, attempting to maintain sufficient food consumption was the first priority, even if this means spending money that would otherwise be spent for rent, another major priority for those living in host communities.

Figure 20 Map of households living below absolute poverty line



3.2 REDUCING ESSENTIAL NON-FOOD EXPENDITURE

3.2.1 Implications for shelter, education and health

Reducing essential non-food expenditure as outlined in the section above is a key livelihood coping strategy to cope with the lack of resources to meet basic food needs. In 2015, 51 percent of households reduced essential non-food expenditure to cope with a lack of resources to buy food, 22 percent more households than 2014. Faced with depleted resources, households are diverting limited finances from essential non-food expenditure, such as education or health, to continue maintaining food consumption. For example, during a focus group discussion with females in the urban area of Mafraq, a mother explained how as the reduction in WFP assistance increased pressures on the household budget, she found it increasingly difficult to afford rent, which in turn affected her ability to feed her children. She explained that if in the next month they were unable to afford rent, she would be forced to return with her children to Syria.

Figure 21 Reduced essential non-food expenditure (i.e. health and education)

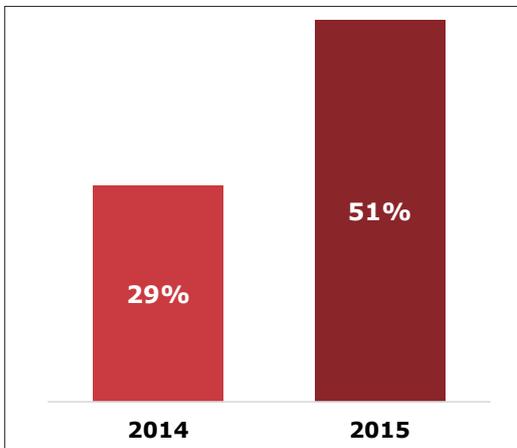
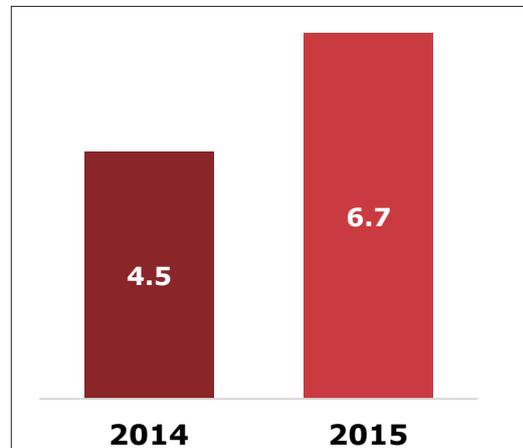


Figure 22 Average size of households sharing accommodation



3.2.2 Shelter

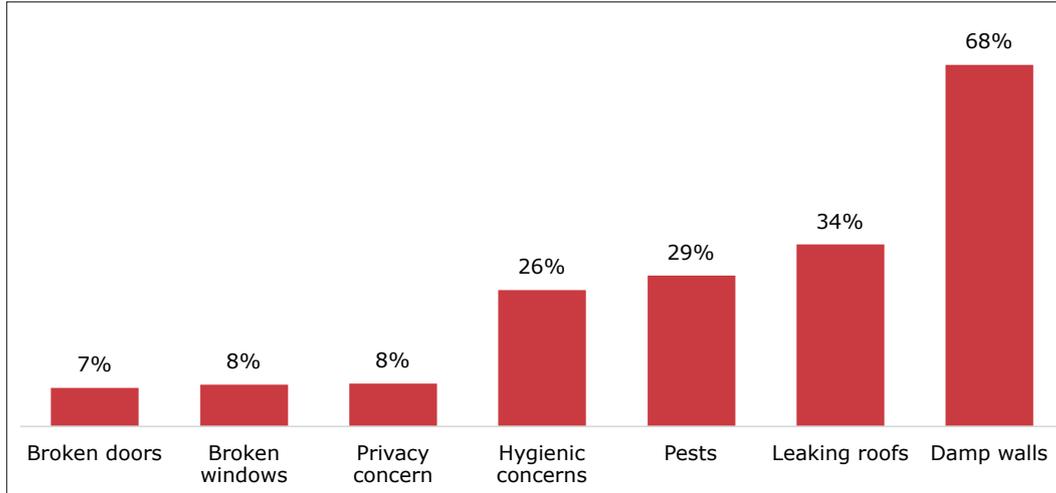
Rental prices have continued to increase in the host communities of Jordan. According to Ministry of Interior figures, approximately 120,000 housing units are needed to meet the demand of Syrian refugees living in Jordan.⁵⁰ NRC, in a recent study, calculated that limited supply of housing and an increased demand has resulted in a 14 percent increase in the price of rent between January 2014 and January 2015.⁵¹

The CFSME (2015) finds that for Syrian refugees living in the host communities, rent constitutes on average a quarter of the household budget. However, this represents a decrease from 43 percent of the household budget in 2014. Given that rent prices are increasing, this reduction in the proportion spent on rent indicates households are adopting strategies to reduce rental expenditure, often at the expense of adequate living conditions. For example, Syrian refugee families appear to be increasingly sharing accommodation to reduce rental costs. In 2015 the average household size was 6.7 household members, increased from 4.5 household members in 2014. In total, 28 percent of households live with more than three people in each room and over 18 percent of households, with more than four people to a room. Over-crowded accommodation is likely to be partially the cause of 26 percent of households reporting that their accommodation presented hygienic concerns for the family, particularly with large numbers of individuals sharing a single bathroom.

⁵⁰Ministry of Planning and Cooperation, UN, HCSP, "National Resilience Plan" (2013)

⁵¹NRC, "In search of a home" (2015)

Figure 23 Accommodation conditions



The vast majority of households (86 percent) live in a permanent shelter, which is often in poor condition. For example, 68 percent of households live in shelter with visibly damp walls and 34 percent live in accommodation with leaking roofs. Increased sharing of households has resulted in 8 percent of households reporting privacy concerns, which may affect the perceived dignity and well-being of female residents in over-crowded housing.

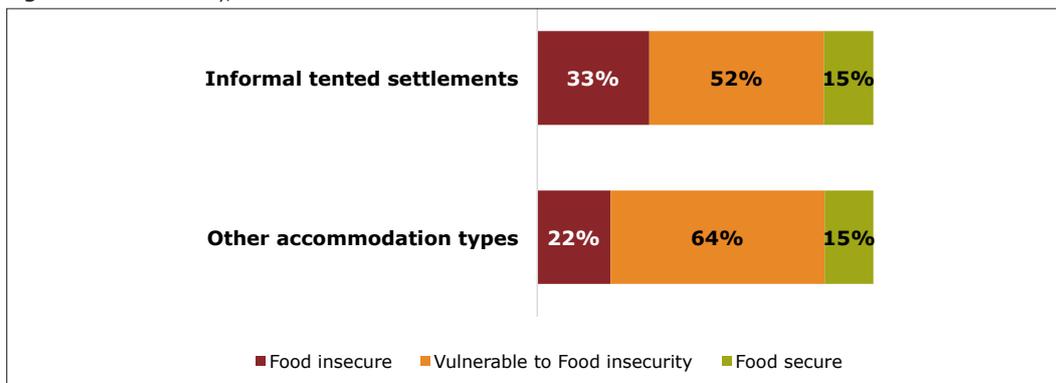
A recent NRC (2015) report found that nearly half of households they assessed in the northern governorates of Jordan live in shelter with mould and damp indicating households are resorting to living in poor quality living conditions to reduce rental costs; nearly a quarter of these households were reported to live in shelter without basic protection from the elements.⁵² This presents health risks to family members.

Another shelter strategy employed by 15 percent households to cope with depleted resources is moving into cheaper and poorer quality accommodation. As households are forced to prioritize food budgets, it is expected that the quality of housing will deteriorate.

Informal tented settlements (ITS)

More households living in ITS are food insecure compared to the wider population living in the host communities; one third of households living in ITS are food insecure, compared to 22 percent of households in other accommodation types.

Figure 24 Food security, informal tented settlements

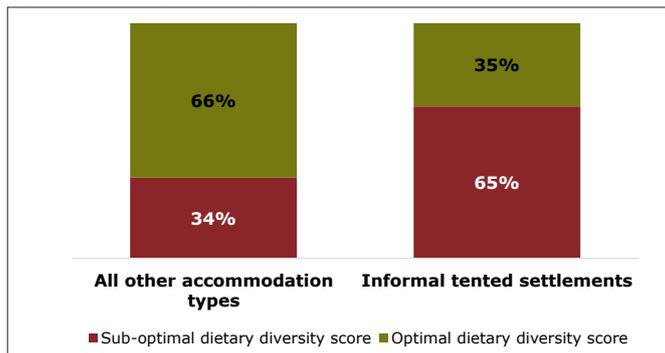


⁵²NRC, "In search of a home" (2015)

In addition, ITS refugee households have significantly lower food consumption scores than refugee households living in other types of shelter in the host communities; 34 percent of ITS households have poor or borderline food consumption scores, 10 percent more than households in other types of accommodation. Lower food consumption scores appear to be driven by poor dietary diversity, as 65 percent of ITS households have sub-optimal dietary diversity scores, 31 percent more than households living in other types of accommodation.

However, ITS households do not employ livelihood coping strategies significantly more than other households and appear to send household members to work in dangerous and exploitative work to the same extent as other Syrian refugees in the

Figure 25 Dietary diversity, informal tented settlements



host communities. Instead, it appears ITS households are borrowing money in an effort to maintain food consumption levels for the household; 84 percent of ITS households reported that they borrow money or buy food on credit to cope with a lack of resources to buy food, 18 percent more than Syrian refugee households

in the rest of the host communities. High levels of debt, without further livelihood opportunities will make this population increasingly vulnerable.

The most vulnerable population living in ITS appear to be children, in terms of access to education and being sent to work outside of the household. Overall, 69 percent of ITS households reported that at least one child in the household was missing school, compared to 26 percent of households living in non-ITS shelter; 28 percent of ITS households cited child labour as the main reason children were missing school, 17 percent more than non-ITS refugee households in the host community. This represents a concerning trend, suggesting that children currently living in ITS households are less likely to have access to skilled economic opportunities in the future.



WFP/Shaza Moghraby

3.2.3 Education

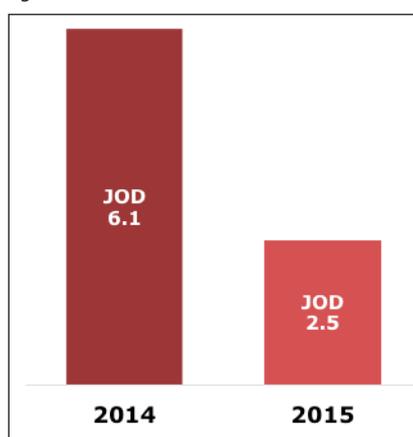


WFP/Shaza Moghraby

In 2015 there has been a significant reduction in the amount households can afford to spend on education per school-aged child: households now spend an average of JOD 2.5 (USD 3.5), down from JOD 6.1 (USD 8.6) in 2014. However, attendance in school has stayed relatively constant: 45 percent of all households in the host communities have children missing school in 2015, compared to 44 percent in 2014.⁵³ Despite the drops in educational expenditure, the fact that attendance rates have remained constant suggests households are trying as much as possible to keep their children in school, often at the expense of providing children with school equipment, transport to school and lunch money.

As there are not enough places in schools to accommodate all Syrian refugee school-aged children,⁵⁴ the constant attendance rates could also indicate that when some parents remove their children from school, others are able to enrol them.

Figure 26 Average expenditure per school aged child



“We didn’t send our children to school because of the expense, such as pocket money and transportation because the school is far away... we prefer to feed the children instead of send them to school.”

Female, Ramtha, Irbid, focus group discussion

Financial constraints were the most common explanation why children were unable to access education, cited by 43 percent households. A focus group participant living in an informal tented settlement in Ramtha, Irbid explained that she did not send her children to school because of the associated education expenditures, such as “pocket money” and “transportation costs.” Focus group discussions described how food consumption for children was perceived as a higher priority than sending children to school.

⁵³In a recent UNICEF and REACH assessment of Za’atri refugee camp and Azraq refugee camp, a similar trend was found, school enrollment rates in the refugee camps have been maintained at similar levels between 2014 and 2015.

⁵⁴According to UNHCR’s “Living in the Shadows” report (2014), 27.8 percent of respondents cited lack of available schools in the area or insufficient space in the school as a reason for their children not attending school.

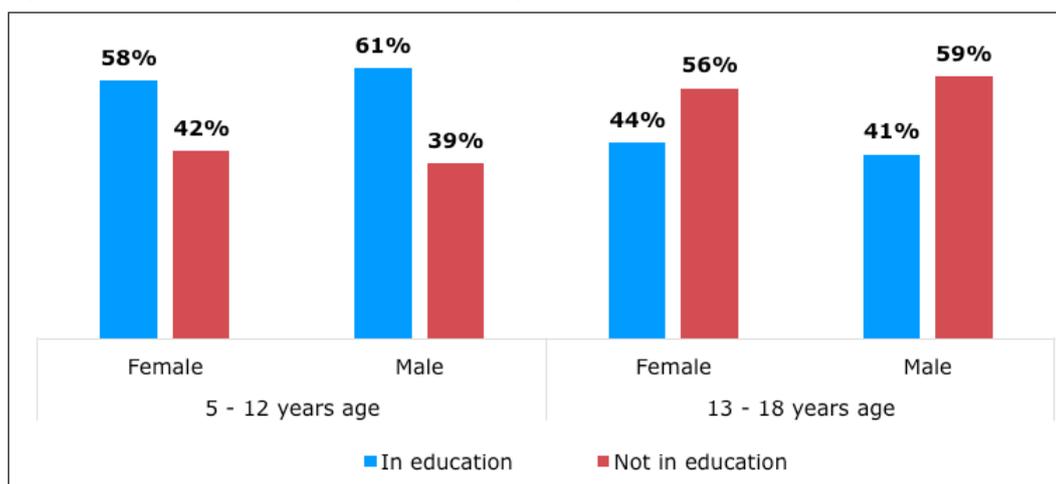
“Distance to school,” cited by 21 percent of households, was the second most common reason for children not accessing education. During focus group discussions many households explained that living far away from school prohibited families from sending their children to school, in large part because of the transportation cost and, in some cases, because they were afraid for the security of their child. “Child labour” was cited by 13 percent of households not sending children to school, suggesting that access to education is not only determined by household resources, but also the requirement of households to seek additional resources

“I just found out I’m going to marry a complete stranger. We’re alone here in Jordan; me, my mother, and my younger brother and sister – my father went missing in Syria three years ago. I like studying, but my mother works six days a week and still can’t even pay the whole rent, so if there’s one less mouth to feed, it will be easier on her.”

Female, 14 years old, Zarqa, key informant interview

In 2015, in 8 percent of households with children not accessing education services, children have been removed from school in order to get married. Although it is a highly sensitive topic, and most focus group discussions explained that child marriage was due to cultural preferences rather than a lack of resources, focus group respondents did explain that early marriage was a strategy used by some households in their community to alleviate pressures on resources. Education levels differed between males and females and age categories. The majority of children between 5 and 12 years of age were reported to be attending school, however a smaller proportion of females (58 percent) are in school, compared to males (61 percent). This trend is reversed in the 13 to 18 years age bracket, with more females (44 percent) attending school than males (41 percent). Lower educational enrolment for children between 13 and 18 is likely related to the financial constraints mentioned by parents, with many young males being sent to work.

Figure 27 Reported school attendance by gender and age



During focus group discussions, many households explained that further reductions in WFP vouchers would mean they would have to remove their children from school as they no longer would be able to afford the transport and associated costs they are covering now.

3.2.4 Health

Overall, health expenditure has remained constant between 2014 and 2015. Of those households with a recent medical problem, 47 percent were accessing public health clinics, 16 percent using UNHCR or NGO supported clinics and 33 percent accessed health services through private clinics. If NGO and UNHCR services are reduced or removed, it is likely that health costs will increase, and if households are unable to afford these costs, either food consumption or health is likely to severely decline. Focus group participants reported that they were less willing to reduce the necessary expenditure to treat serious health conditions; for example, male focus groups in Al Tafilah explained that serious health conditions have priority, while education and food expenditure are of similar importance. Across several focus group discussions, respondents explained how for less serious health problems they reduce health expenditure to ensure the family has enough money to eat. For example, in an ITS in Mafraq, a female respondent explained she did not go to the health clinic for an X-Ray because she felt her discomfort was a lesser priority than securing enough resources to feed her children. This suggests that households facing resource shortages are not likely to access health services for smaller medical complaints.

3.3 LAST RESORT: Return to Syria

According to the revised coping strategies index, households sending members to return to Syria to seek resources and livelihoods is an indication that household resilience has been depleted. Faced with reduced humanitarian funding, limited temporary livelihood alternatives and a rapid downward spiral of asset depletion, focus group respondents reported that they were considering either moving the whole household back to Syria or sending individual family members back to seek resources for the household living in Jordan. The CFSME (2015) survey found that 2.4 percent of households were sending family members back to Syria as an extreme livelihood mechanism to cope with a lack of food or resources to buy food, representing approximately 4,900 families. Syrian refugees indicated during focus group discussions that returning to Syria was a last resort when faced with extreme vulnerability and no alternative to improve their families' welfare.

PART IV: WHO ARE THE FOOD INSECURE?

CFSME (2014) identified the most vulnerable households to food insecurity, however large increases in overall vulnerability and changes in the humanitarian context necessitate a review of who are the most vulnerable Syrian refugees in 2015. This should ensure the least resilient households continue being prioritized for assistance. The 2015 CFSME provides a unique opportunity to analyse vulnerability at both the household and intra-household level. Data was collected at the household and family (or "case") level so it is possible to analyse how the intra-household composition of families affects the overall food security of households. This analysis contributes towards evidence-based programming for agencies targeting families (or "cases") and households. The following section identifies the characteristics of food insecure households and examines how gender composition and the sharing of resources within households affects overall food security.

"Sometimes I pretend that I'm fasting so that the children won't feel bad about me not eating."
Female, Amman, key informant interview

4.1 METHOD

To determine which factor contributed the most to overall food security, a linear regression and principal component analysis was performed using two core indicators which are used in combination to calculate the food security index: food consumption score and livelihoods coping strategy index.⁵⁵ The characteristics outlined in the next section are not exhaustive of all households facing food insecurity, but instead, represent the most strongly correlated variables. Where relevant, the statistical procedures and results are outlined in the footnotes.

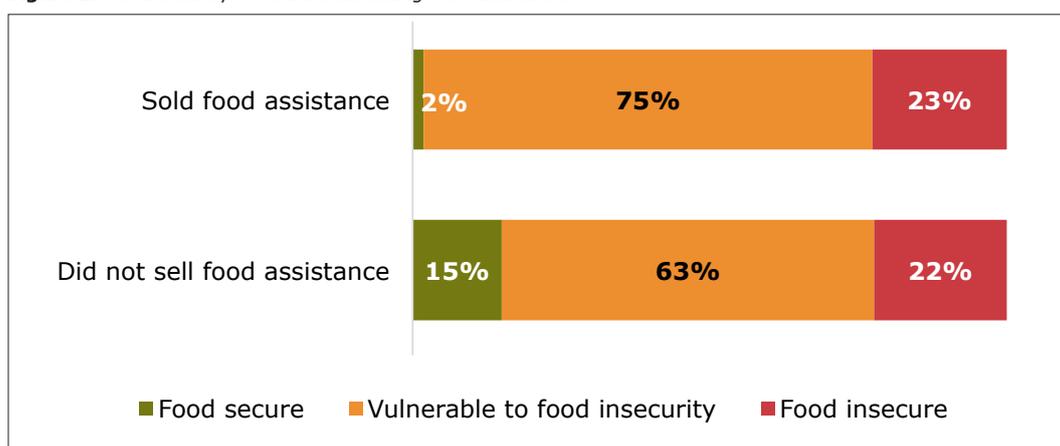
4.2 LIVELIHOODS AND SOURCES OF INCOME

The way in which a household accesses resources, in terms of employment and sources of income, is a significant predictor of food security.

4.2.1 Selling food assistance

Households who are heavily reliant on humanitarian assistance as a source of income are more likely to be food insecure across all key components of the food security index. Recipients of UNHCR cash assistance and households who were forced to sell food assistance to meet cross-sector needs had lower food consumption scores and were more likely to adopt severe livelihood coping strategies.⁵⁶ The small proportion of households (3 percent) reporting that they sold food assistance were more heavily reliant on WFP vouchers as their main source of income: 69 percent of households selling food are reliant on WFP food vouchers as their main source of income, compared to 24 percent of households who do not sell food assistance. A significantly higher proportion of households who reported selling food assistance adopted more severe emergency coping strategies: 69 percent reported that they adopted emergency coping strategies, compared to only 36 percent of households who were not selling food assistance.

Figure 28 Food security of households selling food assistance



Households who sell food assistance are more reliant on WFP vouchers as a source of income, and therefore have limited alternative resources to pay for necessary goods and services; with limited livelihood opportunities, they are most likely to be severely impacted by further reductions in the value and coverage of the voucher programme.

⁵⁵Findings present the results of two multiple multi-linear regressions with the FCS, (Adjusted R2: > 0.256) and Livelihoods CSI (Adjusted R2 > 0.265). Please see annex for table of co-efficients. Results presented are those which were found to have a similar statistical effect on both the food consumption score and livelihood coping strategies, two key indicators which measure access to food and economic vulnerability.

⁵⁶UNHCR Cash assistance, livelihoods CSI (Adjusted R2> 0.265); Selling food aid, FCS ((Adjusted R2: > 0.256) and Livelihoods CSI (Adjusted R2 > 0.265)

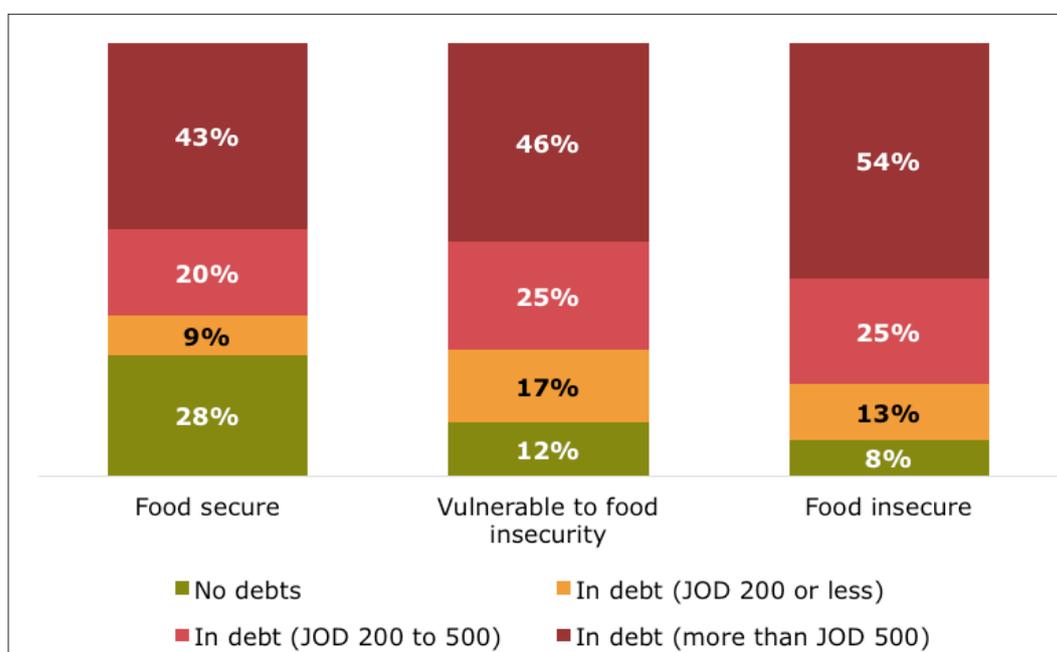
4.2.2 Unstable or exploitative employment

Irregular and temporary male employment has a significant association with food insecurity.⁵⁷ Households with males in temporary work (43 percent) are more likely to adopt livelihood coping strategies. Although employment provides crucial resources to households, critically, if this employment is not stable, the resources such work brings into the household are not sufficient to secure access to food, which increases the need for refugees to adopt ever more severe coping strategies to maintain food consumption. Overall, it appears households without secure means to seek alternative economic opportunities are more likely to be food insecure.

4.2.3 Household debt

Households relying on debt to secure access to basic needs are more likely to have poor food consumption scores and a higher usage of extreme livelihood coping strategies.⁵⁸ Households who have no alternatives to seek additional resources use borrowing money and buying food on credit as a last resort strategy.

Figure 29 Household debt levels by food security status



Only 8 percent of food insecure households have no debt, compared to 28 percent of food secure households. In total, 79 percent of food insecure households are in more than JOD 200 (USD 282.1) of debt. Without further assistance, households in high levels of debt, with no alternative livelihood strategies, are likely to become more vulnerable as they enter a vicious cycle of asset depletion and debt.⁵⁹

⁵⁷Livelihoods CSI Multilinear regression (Adjusted R2 > 0.265);

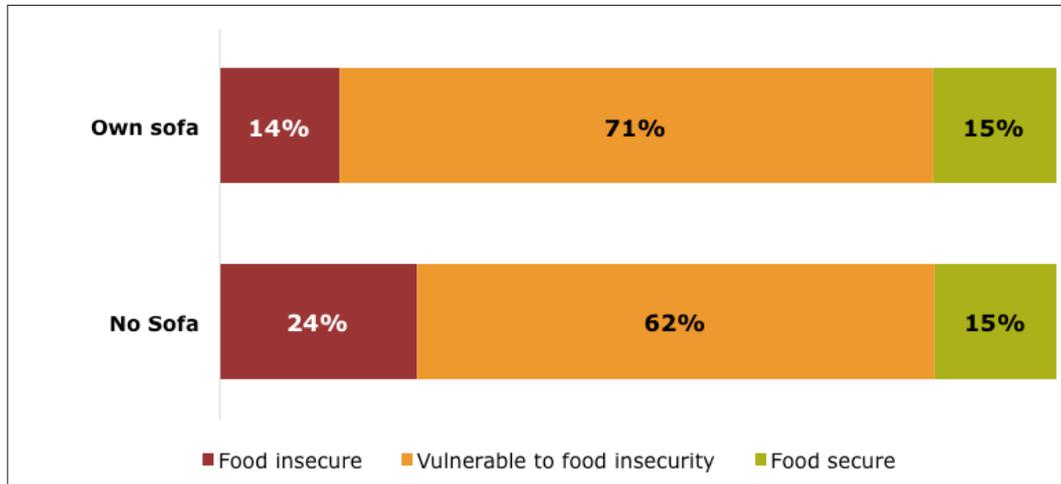
⁵⁸Source of income credits and borrowing, Livelihoods CSI Multilinear regression (Adjusted R2 > 0.265); Debt levels, Livelihoods CSI Multilinear regression (Adjusted R2 > 0.265), FCS multilinear regression (Adjusted R2 > 0.256); Debt share Livelihoods CSI Multilinear regression (Adjusted R2 > 0.265); Debt repayment, FCS CSI Multilinear regression (Adjusted R2 > 0.256)

⁵⁹UNHCR, "Living in the Shadows" (2014)

4.2.4 Household assets

Households with a large number of expensive household assets have higher food consumption scores.⁶⁰ In particular, the presence of assets such as sofas and heaters were significantly correlated with high food consumption scores.⁶¹ For example, 24 percent of households who do not own a sofa are food insecure, compared to 14 percent of households with a sofa.

Figure 30 Food security by sofa ownership



This is likely because households with more expensive assets, such as washing machines, are more likely to have sufficient income to procure and maintain these assets, compared to households with limited resources. However, it is important to note that not all households with these assets are food secure; rather the presence of these assets indicates a household is less likely to be vulnerable to food insecurity.

4.3 SHELTER



Households with access to secure accommodation, such as an apartment or independent house, without privacy concerns and with the presence of a non-open air toilet are more likely to be food secure.⁶² Overcrowded housing, with limited privacy, in which families are living in unsanitary conditions is likely to indicate the household has been forced to reduce rent in order to pay for basic food, sacrificing the quality of shelter to secure sufficient resources to meet essential needs.

⁶⁰Food consumption score Multilinear regression (R2 > 0.256)

⁶¹FCS Multilinear regression (R2 > 0.256)

⁶²Livelihoods CSI multilinear regression (Adjusted R2 > 0.265) and FCS multilinear regression (R2 > 0.256)

4.4 ACCESS TO SERVICES

Access to services, such as education and health are key signs a household is more stable and less vulnerable; obstacles to these services, or, in the case of health, heavy reliance on expensive treatments, requires households to adopt more severe coping strategies to find additional resources in order to afford these critical services.

4.4.1 Education



Households with females accessing education are more likely to have higher food consumption scores and are less likely to adopt severe livelihood coping strategies.⁶³ Focus group respondents explained that if household budgets are reduced, health care and food consumption are prioritized over education. In reverse, households without children in school, particularly those who have removed children from school, have poor food consumption scores.

4.4.2 Health



Households which have access to measures to prevent their children from developing serious medical conditions, indicated by the presence of valid vaccination cards and immunization to polio, have higher food consumption scores and adopt fewer livelihood coping strategies. In the reverse, households with children without vaccination cards and who have not received polio immunizations are more vulnerable to food insecurity.

⁶³Livelihoods CSI multilinear regression (Adjusted R2 > 0.265) and FCS multilinear regression (R2 > 0.256);

Households with members who have a serious medical condition, physical impairments, or who have been seriously injured are more likely to have poor food consumption scores and more frequently adopt severe livelihood coping strategies.⁶⁴ A household caring for a member with a serious health issue spends an average of JOD 40 (USD 56.4) on health, which is significantly higher than the average for households without serious health issues, JOD 19 (USD 26.8). This affects the overall household budget; households with severe medical conditions spend JOD 96 (USD 135.4) more a month on overall expenditure than households with no reported serious health issues. However, households which have the financial means to access private health care clinics are less likely to adopt severe livelihood strategies and have higher food consumption scores. The VAF (2015) baseline assessment also found that a serious health condition, coupled with a lack of financial means to afford large medical expenditures, is a key determinant of vulnerability. Households with limited financial means are more vulnerable to the impact of health shocks and, without additional assistance, the onset of a health issue is likely to have a detrimental effect on overall household welfare.

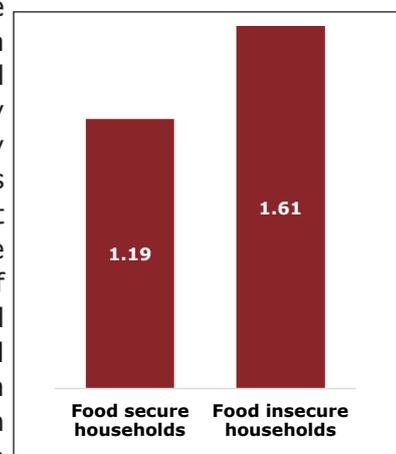
4.4.3 Intra-household analysis: Demographic composition and sharing resources



WFP/Shaza Moghraby

The demographic composition of households and the extent to which they are able to contribute economically to household resources has a significant impact on food security as demonstrated by the increased vulnerability to food insecurity for households with members who are physically impaired. The following section presents the findings of a multi-linear regression analysis conducted at the household level examining four factors: size and dependency ratio of household, disabilities of heads of families, gender of heads of families and the extent to which families within the household are sharing resources.⁶⁵ The annexes provides a detailed analysis of each family type, and provide an overview of their respective level of vulnerability to food insecurity.

Figure 31 Dependency ratio of food secure and insecure



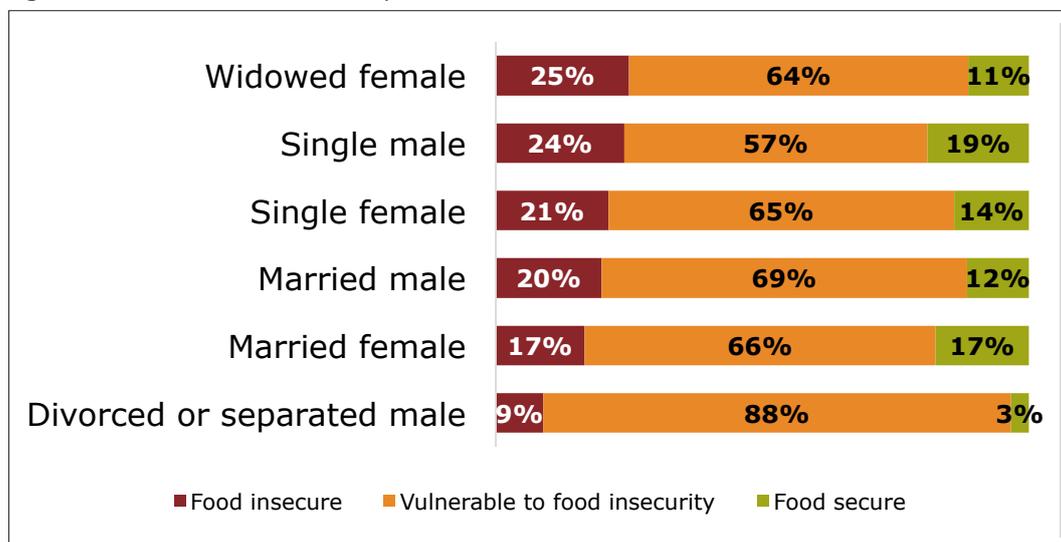
⁶⁴Livelihoods CSI and FCS multilinear regression ($R^2 > 0.265$, $R^2 > 0.256$)

⁶⁵FCS multilinear regression ($R^2 > 0.042$); Livelihoods CSI multilinear regression ($R^2 > 0.065$). Given only four factors have been analysed, small R^2 were expected. Overall these four factors explain between 4 – 6 percent of the variation in the household livelihood CSI index and household FCS scores.

Households with higher dependency ratios, that is households with more economically inactive members (or “dependents”), in proportion to economically active members (or “non-dependents”) were more likely to have poor food consumption scores.⁶⁶ A similar trend was found in 2014, suggesting that these households have remained vulnerable across time, due, in part, to fewer economically active members who can provide additional resources to sustain the household. Households composed of more than one family (as measured by UNHCR registration units or “cases”) are significantly more likely to adopt severe coping strategies.⁶⁷ This can be attributed to the increased number of members able to adopt strategies to seek additional resources for the household. Evidence such as this suggests that the family composition of households is likely to affect the food security of the overall household.

Households with family structures adhering to cultural norms, that is households with married female and male-headed families, are less likely to be food insecure.

Figure 32 Marital status and food security index



For example, only 17 percent of families headed by married females are food insecure, compared to 25 percent of widowed females. However, gender appears to affect this trend; for example, households with a higher proportion of married male-headed families are more likely to be food insecure than households with married female-headed families. This is likely due to amounts of assistance received: female-headed families, due to their reduced ability to secure alternative livelihoods, are often prioritized for humanitarian assistance. Overall, what appears critical is the marital status of female and male-headed families; households with married male-headed families are less likely to be food insecure than those with single male-headed families.

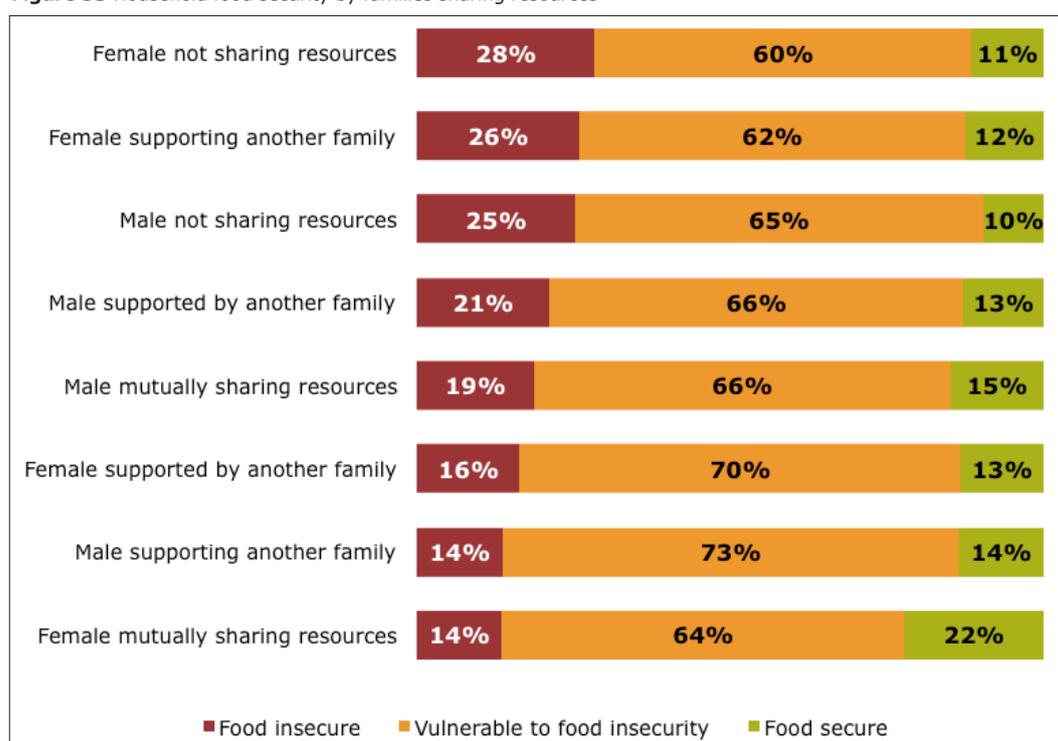
The most vulnerable group appears to be households composed of female-headed families who are not married or widowed, and therefore likely to be living without support of a male-headed family. CFSME (2014) identified that widowed heads of household were more likely to be food insecure. This trend has continued: in 2015, 89 percent of households with widow-headed families are vulnerable to food insecurity or are food insecure.

⁶⁶Food Consumption score Multilinear regression ($R^2 > 0.193$)

⁶⁷See figure 1 for definitions of household and family.

What appears to be critical for explaining the trend between gender, marital status and food security is how families are sharing resources. Each family in the household was asked whether they share financial resources with other families living in the household. Families whose sharing patterns follow the cultural norm, for example, male-headed families supporting other families living in the household and female-headed families which are supported by another family, are less likely to be food insecure.⁶⁸ Overall only 14 percent of male-headed families and 16 percent of female-headed families following these “traditional” sharing patterns are food insecure. This compares to a much higher rate of food insecurity amongst female-headed families who are not sharing resources with other families in the household: 28 percent of female-headed families living independently are food insecure.

Figure 33 Household food security by families sharing resources

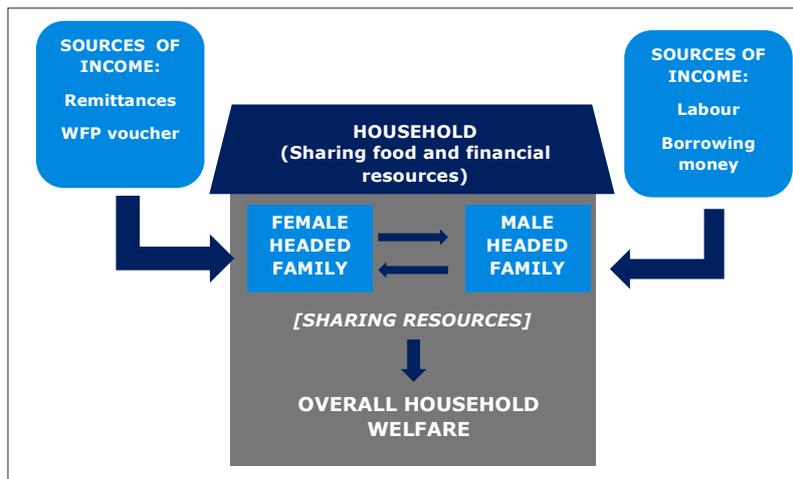


Female-headed families are most likely to be reliant on external support because of cultural reasons which limit female participation in livelihood activities: 62 percent of female-headed families are either sharing resources or being supported by another family in the household, compared to 38 percent of male-headed families. Indicative of the reliance of a large proportion of female-headed families on external support, 30 percent of female-headed families reported they were reliant on the WFP food voucher and 18 percent reported they were reliant on cash from aid organizations as their main source of income, compared to 22 percent and 8 percent of male-headed families. A further 24 percent of female-headed families reported their main source of income was gifts from families and friends, compared to 11 percent of male-headed families. Male-headed families were more able to use external livelihood strategies to provide income to their household: 28 percent of male-headed families relied on unskilled labour, compared to 6 percent of female-headed families, which demonstrates male-headed families are more likely to be financially independent and are able to seek resources outside of the household.

⁶⁸FCS multilinear regression ($R^2 > 0.042$); Livelihoods CSI multilinear regression ($R^2 > 0.065$)

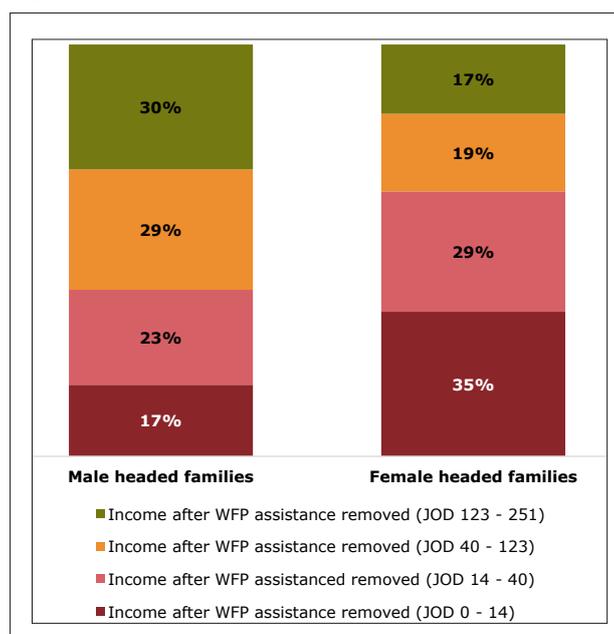
The high prevalence of households sharing resources suggests that male-headed families who are seeking alternative livelihoods subsequently provide resources gained from this work as “gifts” to female-headed families living within the household. Therefore, female-headed families sharing resources with another male-headed family in the household, are likely to benefit from the income of males working.⁶⁹ The welfare of families appears to be inter-connected; therefore, improving the welfare of one family within the household is likely to benefit the welfare of the whole household. Given the high levels of female-headed families relying on either support within the household or external support from humanitarian agencies, if livelihood opportunities remain limited, reductions in assistance to either male or female-headed families will have a severe impact on female-headed families reliant on support from other families within the household.

Figure 34 Flow chart of families sharing resources within household



Households without “traditional” resource sharing structures are most likely to be food insecure.⁷⁰ This most severely affects the 38 percent of female-headed families who either do not share resources or who have responsibility for providing financial support to another family in the household. Of these families, 88 percent are either vulnerable to food insecurity or food insecure. When WFP assistance is removed from families’ income, 64 percent of female-headed families would have between JOD 0–40 (USD 0–56.4) per month to meet family needs. Overall, 8 percent of families would have no income if WFP assistance is removed. For female-headed families who are not receiving resources from other families, removal of WFP assistance would have a severely detrimental impact on their ability to purchase food and meet other basic needs.

Figure 35 Income of families after WFP assistance removed



⁶⁹ A global study by WFP and UNHCR found that women did not need to be the direct recipients of cash for it to have a positive impact on their lives; WFP and UNHCR, “Examining Protection and Gender in Cash and Voucher Transfers” (2013)

⁷⁰ FCS multilinear regression (R2 > 0.042); Livelihoods CSI multilinear regression (R2 > 0.065)

4.4.4 Overview

Socio-economic ties at the intra-household level in addition to the inter-household level, for example community support structures, are important for household food security. Interventions without considering the marital structure of households and how families are sharing resources will not effectively target the most vulnerable. Families who are not sharing resources are of most concern as these families live in less food secure households and should be prioritized for assistance accordingly. Further analysis is included in the annexes, through intra-household profiles, which outlines the vulnerability of different family types to food insecurity.

PART V: RECOMMENDATIONS



Since 2014 there has been a dramatic increase in the levels of food insecurity and vulnerability amongst Syrian refugees: 85 percent of refugees are now vulnerable to food insecurity or food insecure, compared to 48 percent in 2014. To maintain food consumption, households are resorting to ever more extreme and irreversible coping strategies such as child labour, reducing health and education expenditures, and, in some severe cases, sending members back to Syria in the search of resources and livelihood opportunities. The use of these coping strategies has cross-sectoral implications for the vulnerability of Syrian refugees. As the context shifts and vulnerability has increased, it has been necessary to review and identify who are now the most vulnerable refugees, to ensure that they are prioritised for assistance. Households most vulnerable to food insecurity are characterised by heavy reliance on WFP assistance, with no alternative sources of income and high levels of debt. Food insecure households live in poor quality shelter and household members have low education levels and poor school attendance. In addition, households with members suffering a serious medical condition are more likely to be vulnerable to food insecurity. To mitigate further rapid increases in the vulnerability to food insecurity of these households, this report makes the following recommendations:

1. **Maintenance of food assistance in the refugee camps in Jordan.** WFP assistance has maintained high levels of food security and food consumption scores in Za'atri refugee camp. Reductions in WFP assistance in the refugee camps is likely to have a negative spill-over effect on the host communities, as refugee households seek alternative livelihoods outside of the camps. Refugee camps provide a last resort for households which have depleted resilience and can no longer afford to live in the host communities. Removing this safety net would have severe consequences for the Syrian refugee population living in Jordan. In the likely event of further reductions in humanitarian assistance, funding is required to maintain food assistance for an increased camp population.
2. **Continuation of food assistance for vulnerable Syrian refugees in host communities in Jordan.** Reductions in humanitarian assistance have had a severely negative impact on food security. Removal of assistance at a time when refugees are facing increasing vulnerability due to the protracted nature of the crisis and limited livelihood opportunities within Jordan will push households further into debt and will lead to an increase in the adoption of extreme coping mechanisms, such as child labour, removal of children from school and begging.
3. **Increased access to economic opportunities for Azraq refugee camp residents.** Refugees living in Azraq refugee camp have poorer food consumption scores and dietary diversity scores than households in Za'atri refugee camp. This can be attributed to the informal economic activity and incentive-based volunteering in Za'atri, which allows for small-scale income generation and competition driving prices down. It is recommended that, where feasible, these opportunities are expanded for Azraq camp.
4. **Identification of temporary economic accommodation for Syrian refugees.** An evidence-based transition strategy in partnership with the Jordanian government, donors and international agencies should be considered. Such a strategy would control and regulate Syrian livelihood opportunities in a way that positively contributes to the Jordanian economy without disadvantaging Jordanian workers.
5. **Continuous monitoring and review of needs of the most vulnerable households.** Changes in the context for host community refugees necessitate continued monitoring and review of household vulnerability to ensure refugee households most vulnerable to food insecurity continue to be prioritized. In particular, as refugees remain in Jordan, further eroding their resources, it is likely that more households will become extremely vulnerable. When examining indicators of vulnerability at the family rather than household level, findings show that the gender of the head of case and how female- and male-headed families are sharing resources is a key determinant of food security.

ANNEX 1: Profiles



World Food Programme

Comprehensive Food Security Monitoring Exercise JORDAN: MARRIED FEMALE-HEADED CASES, May 2015

Since the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) / REACH 2014 Comprehensive Food Security Monitoring Exercise (CFSME), there have been several significant changes in context for refugees living in Jordan, necessitating continued review of vulnerability characteristics to inform more effective programming and targeting. The WFP Comprehensive Food Security Monitoring Exercise (CFSME) 2015, conducted in partnership with REACH, found that the sex of head of cases and whether they are sharing resources with other cases in the same household affects the food security of households. The following profile outlines the key characteristics of married female-headed cases, outlining their food security, economic vulnerability, and which are most food insecure. Cases are UNHCR registered refugee family units.

% ASSESSED POPULATION:



21% total assessed cases were married female-headed cases.

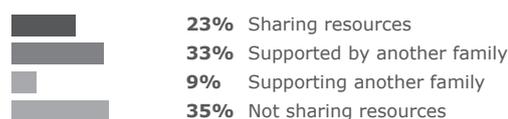
CASE CHARACTERISTICS

Average family size: **3.6 members**

Cases sharing households:



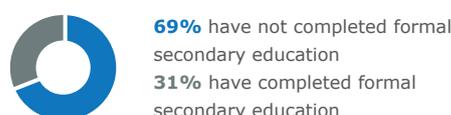
Cases sharing financial resources:



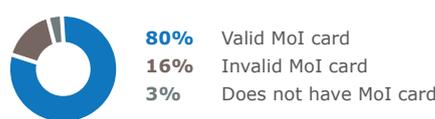
HEAD OF CASE CHARACTERISTICS

Average age head of case: **34**

Head of case education level:



Validity of head of case MoI card*:

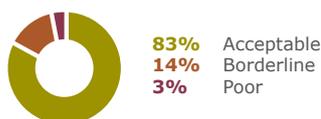


FOOD SECURITY

Cases classified by household food security:

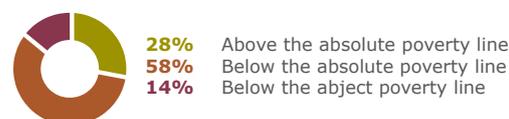


Food consumption scores by case:

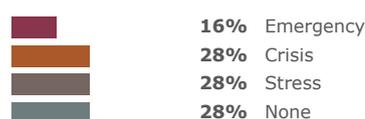


ECONOMIC VULNERABILITY

Cases classified by level of household poverty:



Cases deploying coping strategies:



WHO ARE FOOD SECURE?

- Cases that live alone and do not share household with another case.
- Those who share resources with other cases in the household
- Those with more economically active members in the household to non-economically active dependents.
- Heads of case have completed some formal education

WHO ARE FOOD INSECURE?

- Those providing financial support for, or do not share resources with, other cases in the household.
- Cases headed by older married females.
- Heads of case have not completed formal education.
- Those with fewer economically active members of the household to non-economically active dependents.

SUMMARY

- All other factors remaining equal, married female-headed cases are not amongst the most vulnerable to food insecurity of the family types assessed in Jordan.
- Married female-headed cases predominantly share with other cases in the household, however a large proportion live independently. Of those living independently, a large proportion are food secure.
- Cases headed by married females with high dependency ratios, no formal education and who provide financial support for, or do not share resources with, other cases in the household, are more likely to be food insecure.

*Ministry of Interior cards are legal documents necessary to have access to basic services such as education and health.

**The sample size of this group is representative at the national level with a 95% level of confidence and a 5% margin of error.

REACH An initiative of
IMPACT Initiatives
ACTED and UNOSAT



Since the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) / REACH 2014 Comprehensive Food Security Monitoring Exercise (CFSME), there have been several significant changes in context for refugees living in Jordan, necessitating continued review of vulnerability characteristics to inform more effective programming and targeting. The WFP Comprehensive Food Security Monitoring Exercise (CFSME) 2015, conducted in partnership with REACH, found that the sex of head of cases and whether they are sharing resources with other cases in the same household affects the food security of households. The following profile outlines the key characteristics of divorced female-headed cases, outlining their food security, economic vulnerability, and which are most food insecure. Cases are UNHCR registered refugee family units.

% ASSESSED POPULATION:



3% total assessed cases were divorced female-headed cases.

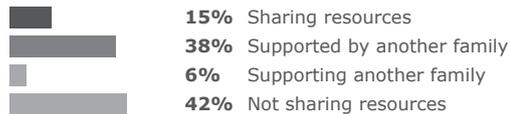
CASE CHARACTERISTICS

Average family size: **2.7 members**

Cases sharing households:



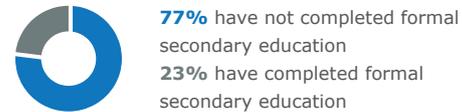
Cases sharing financial resources:



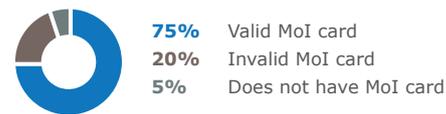
HEAD OF CASE CHARACTERISTICS

Average age head of case: **38**

Head of case education level:



Validity of head of case MoI card*:

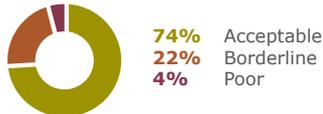


FOOD SECURITY

Cases classified by household food security:

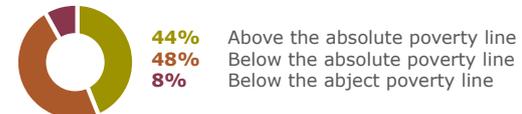


Food consumption scores by case:

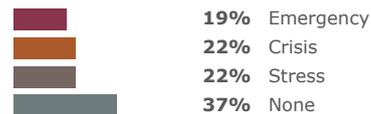


ECONOMIC VULNERABILITY

Cases classified by level of household poverty:



Cases deploying coping strategies:



WHO ARE FOOD SECURE?

- Cases sharing households with another family.
- Cases sharing financial resources with another family in the household.
- Those with more economically active members of the household to non-economically active dependents.

WHO ARE FOOD INSECURE?

- Cases financially supporting another family in the household.
- Those with fewer economically active members of the household to non-economically active dependents.
- Heads of case have not completed any formal education.

SUMMARY

- Divorced female-headed cases are most likely to be vulnerable to food insecurity, rather than to be food insecure. The majority of divorced females are reliant on WFP assistance, cash from aid organisations or gifts from family and friends as their main source of income.
- It appears external support, in the form of aid or community structures, prevents this type of case from becoming food insecure. Of those cases living without the support of other cases in the household, a higher proportion are food insecure.

*Ministry of Interior cards are legal documents necessary to have access to basic services such as education and health.

**The sample size of this group is representative at the national level with a 90% level of confidence and a 10% margin of error.



Since the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) / REACH 2014 Comprehensive Food Security Monitoring Exercise (CFSME), there have been several significant changes in context for refugees living in Jordan, necessitating continued review of vulnerability characteristics to inform more effective programming and targeting. The WFP Comprehensive Food Security Monitoring Exercise (CFSME) 2015, conducted in partnership with REACH, found that the sex of head of cases and whether they are sharing resources with other cases in the same household affects the food security of households. The following profile outlines the key characteristics of widowed female-headed cases, outlining their food security, economic vulnerability, and which are most food insecure. Cases are UNHCR registered refugee family units.

% ASSESSED POPULATION:



11% total assessed cases were widowed female-headed cases.

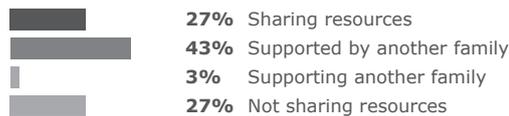
CASE CHARACTERISTICS

Average family size: **2.3 members**

Cases sharing households:



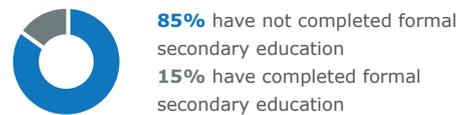
Cases sharing financial resources:



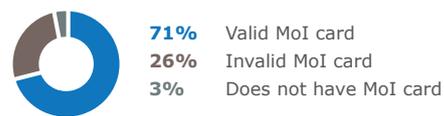
HEAD OF CASE CHARACTERISTICS

Average age head of case: **53**

Head of case education level:



Validity of head of case MoI card*:

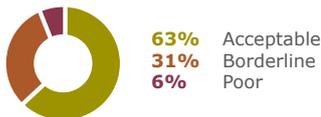


FOOD SECURITY

Cases classified by household food security:

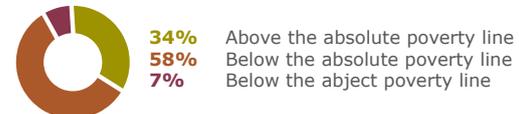


Food consumption scores by case:

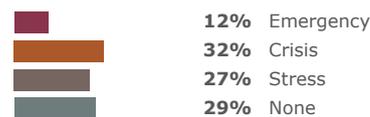


ECONOMIC VULNERABILITY

Cases classified by level of household poverty:



Cases deploying coping strategies:



WHO ARE FOOD SECURE?

- A small number of widow-headed cases are food secure, as such it is not possible to make conclusions on the characteristics of these cases.

WHO ARE FOOD INSECURE?

- Cases financially supporting other cases in the households.
- Cases headed by younger widows.
- Heads of family without a valid MoI card.
- Cases sharing a household with another family.

SUMMARY

- Cases headed by female widows are amongst the most vulnerable to food insecurity; 25% of these cases live in households classified as food insecure.
- Widowed female-headed cases are heavily reliant on external support, therefore when these cases are financially supporting other cases in the household they are more likely to be food insecure.
- Female widow-headed cases are generally older than other heads of cases, however of these cases, the youngest widows are more likely to be food insecure.

*Ministry of Interior cards are legal documents necessary to have access to basic services such as education and health.

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% ASSESSED POPULATION:



52% total assessed cases were married male-headed cases.

CASE CHARACTERISTICS

Average family size: **4.3 members**

Cases sharing households:



66% Share with other cases
34% Live independently

Cases sharing financial resources:



22% Sharing resources
14% Supported by another family
19% Supporting another family
44% Not sharing resources

FOOD SECURITY

Cases classified by household food security:



20% Food insecure
68% Vulnerable to food insecurity
12% Food secure

Food consumption scores by case:



75% Acceptable
21% Borderline
4% Poor

WHO ARE FOOD SECURE?

- Cases financially supporting another case in the household.
- Heads of case have completed some formal education.
- Heads of case have valid MoI card.

WHO ARE FOOD INSECURE?

- Cases not living with other cases in the same household.
- Cases supported by another case or not sharing resources with other cases in the household.
- Heads of case have not completed any formal education.

HEAD OF CASE CHARACTERISTICS

Average age head of case: **41**

Head of case education level:



73% have not completed formal secondary education
27% have completed formal secondary education

Validity of head of case MoI card*:



76% Valid MoI card
22% Invalid MoI card
2% Does not have MoI card

ECONOMIC VULNERABILITY

Cases classified by level of household poverty:



31% Above the absolute poverty line
61% Below the absolute poverty line
8% Below the abject poverty line

Cases deploying coping strategies:



31% Emergency
30% Crisis
24% Stress
14% None

SUMMARY

- All other factors remaining equal, married male-headed cases are the least vulnerable type of case to food insecurity.
- Married male-headed cases are most reliant on unskilled and skilled labour as the main source of income. Married male-headed cases are least reliant on external assistance to sustain their case, and wider household.
- The most vulnerable married male-headed cases live alone; not being supported by, or sharing resources with, other cases.

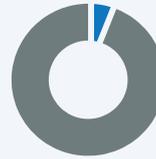
*Ministry of Interior cards are legal documents necessary to have access to basic services such as education and health.

**The sample size of this group is representative at the national level with a 95% level of confidence and a 5% margin of error.



Since the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) / REACH 2014 Comprehensive Food Security Monitoring Exercise (CFSME), there have been several significant changes in context for refugees living in Jordan, necessitating continued review of vulnerability characteristics to inform more effective programming and targeting. The WFP Comprehensive Food Security Monitoring Exercise (CFSME) 2015, conducted in partnership with REACH, found that the sex of head of cases and whether they are sharing resources with other cases in the same household affects the food security of households. The following profile outlines the key characteristics of single male-headed cases, outlining their food security, economic vulnerability, and which are most food insecure. Cases are UNHCR registered refugee family units.

% ASSESSED POPULATION:



6% total assessed cases were single male-headed cases.

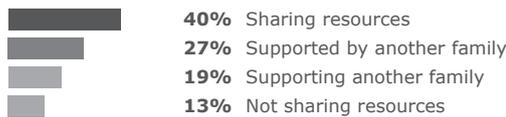
CASE CHARACTERISTICS

Average family size: **1.3 members**

Cases sharing households:



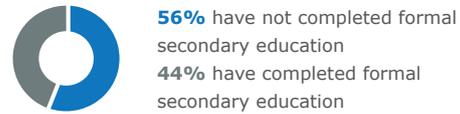
Cases sharing financial resources:



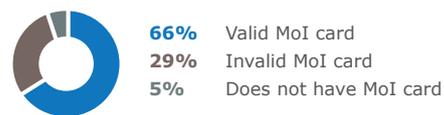
HEAD OF CASE CHARACTERISTICS

Average age head of case: **24**

Head of case education level:



Validity of head of case MoI card*:

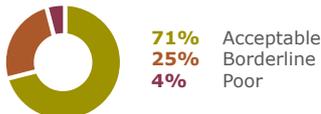


FOOD SECURITY

Cases classified by household food security:

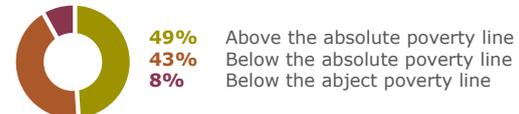


Food consumption scores by case:



ECONOMIC VULNERABILITY

Cases classified by level of household poverty:



Cases deploying coping strategies:



WHO ARE FOOD SECURE?

- Cases that share resources with other cases in the household.
- Heads of case have completed some formal education.
- Those living in permanent accommodation, such as an apartment or independent housing.

WHO ARE FOOD INSECURE?

- Heads of case have not completed any formal education.
- Those relying on credit or borrowing money as a main source of income.
- Cases living in tented accommodation or unfurnished shelter.

SUMMARY

- Overall, there appear to be two distinct groups within single male-headed cases – a substantial proportion that are highly vulnerable, and a large proportion who are food secure. Single male-headed cases should not be treated as one homogenous group; rather, key characteristics should be identified, which determine the more vulnerable single male cases.
- The most vulnerable single male-headed cases appear to rely heavily on credit and borrowing as their main source of income; in addition, they have lower levels of education and are less likely to be sharing resources with other cases in the household.

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ANNEX 2: Fact sheets



World Food Programme

Comprehensive Food Security Monitoring Exercise

JORDAN: Ajloun Governorate, May 2015

Since the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) / REACH 2014 Comprehensive Food Security Monitoring Exercise (CFSME), there have been several significant changes in context for refugees living in Jordan: Azraq refugee camp has opened, the regulatory environment has become more restrictive, and humanitarian funding has decreased, resulting in less assistance for refugees living in the host community. To measure how these changes have affected refugees, WFP, in partnership with REACH, has carried out another CFSME throughout all 12 governorates of Jordan as well as in Azraq and Za'atari refugee camps. In total, 5,088 families, representing 2,837 households, and comprising 20,255 individuals, were surveyed between March and May 2015 during this monitoring exercise. This factsheet summarizes key findings in Ajloun governorate.



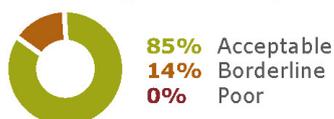
Food security

Households classified by level of food security:



Food consumption score

Food consumption scores by household:



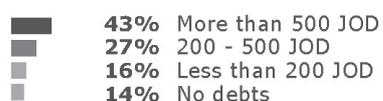
Dietary diversity scores

Categorization of household dietary diversity:



Household debt

Level of debt reported per household:



Economic vulnerability

Households living below poverty lines:

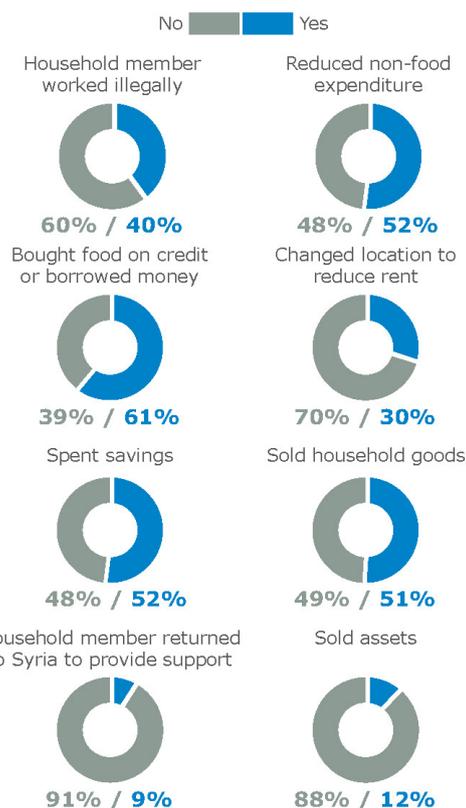


Coping strategies

% of households deploying stress, crisis, and emergency coping strategies:



% of households that reported the following coping strategies:



*The sample size for this factsheet is representative to the governorate with a 90% level of confidence and a 10% margin of error.

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Since the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) / REACH 2014 Comprehensive Food Security Monitoring Exercise (CFSME), there have been several significant changes in context for refugees living in Jordan: Azraq refugee camp has opened, the regulatory environment has become more restrictive, and humanitarian funding has decreased, resulting in less assistance for refugees living in the host community. To measure how these changes have affected refugees, WFP, in partnership with REACH, has carried out another CFSME throughout all 12 governorates of Jordan as well as in Azraq and Za'atari refugee camps. In total, 5,088 families, representing 2,837 households, and comprising 20,255 individuals, were surveyed between March and May 2015 during this monitoring exercise. This factsheet summarizes key findings in Amman governorate.



Food security

Households classified by level of food security:



Food consumption score

Food consumption scores by household:



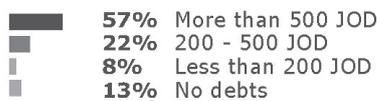
Dietary diversity scores

Categorization of household dietary diversity:



Household debt

Level of debt reported per household:



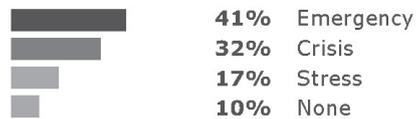
Economic vulnerability

Households living below poverty lines:

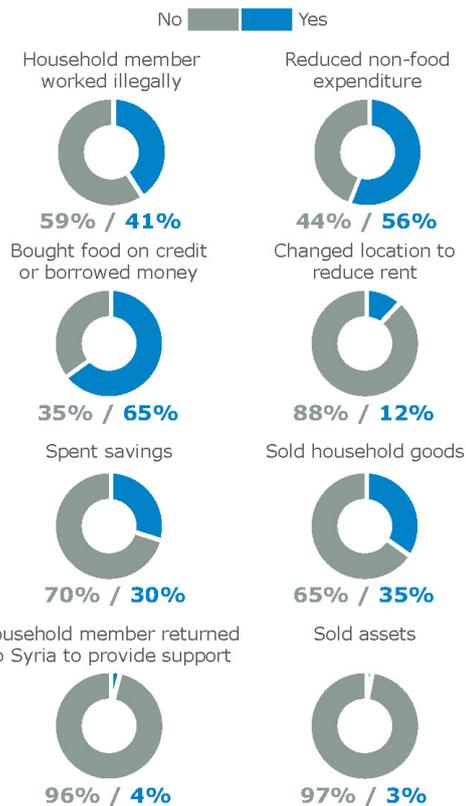


Coping strategies

% of households deploying stress, crisis, and emergency coping strategies:



% of households that reported the following coping strategies:



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Food security

Households classified by level of food security:



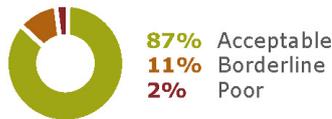
Coping strategies

% of households deploying stress, crisis, and emergency coping strategies:

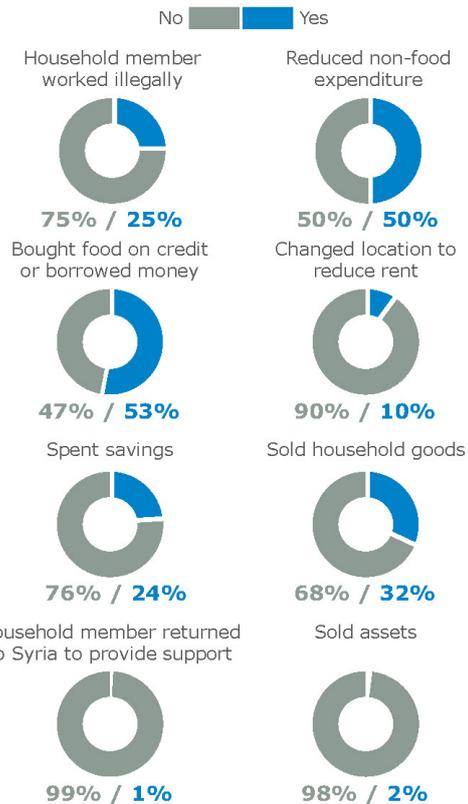


Food consumption score

Food consumption scores by household:



% of households that reported the following coping strategies:



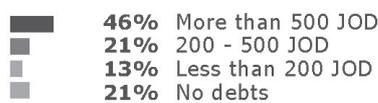
Dietary diversity scores

Categorization of household dietary diversity:



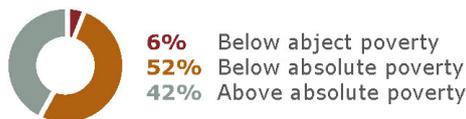
Household debt

Level of debt reported per household:



Economic vulnerability

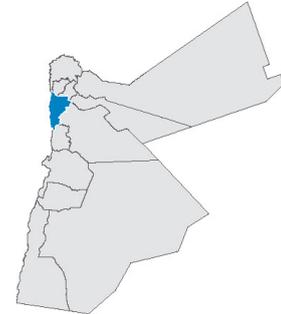
Households living below poverty lines:



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Since the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) / REACH 2014 Comprehensive Food Security Monitoring Exercise (CFSME), there have been several significant changes in context for refugees living in Jordan: Azraq refugee camp has opened, the regulatory environment has become more restrictive, and humanitarian funding has decreased, resulting in less assistance for refugees living in the host community. To measure how these changes have affected refugees, WFP, in partnership with REACH, has carried out another CFSME throughout all 12 governorates of Jordan as well as in Azraq and Za'atari refugee camps. In total, 5,088 families, representing 2,837 households, and comprising 20,255 individuals, were surveyed between March and May 2015 during this monitoring exercise. This factsheet summarizes key findings in Balqa governorate.



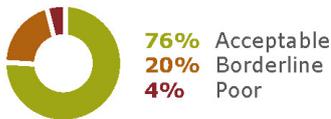
Food security

Households classified by level of food security:



Food consumption score

Food consumption scores by household:



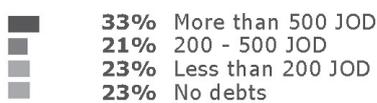
Dietary diversity scores

Categorization of household dietary diversity:



Household debt

Level of debt reported per household:



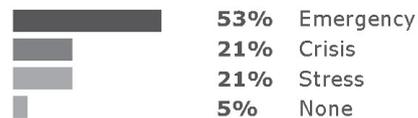
Economic vulnerability

Households living below poverty lines:

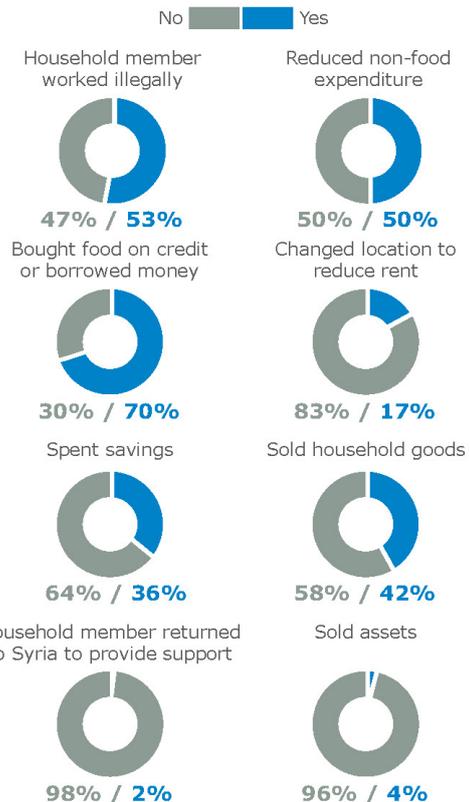


Coping strategies

% of households deploying stress, crisis, and emergency coping strategies:



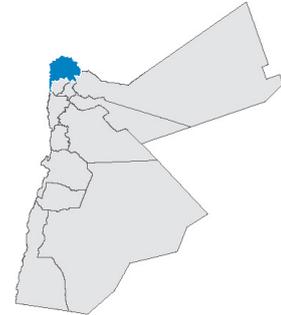
% of households that reported the following coping strategies:



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Since the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) / REACH 2014 Comprehensive Food Security Monitoring Exercise (CFSME), there have been several significant changes in context for refugees living in Jordan: Azraq refugee camp has opened, the regulatory environment has become more restrictive, and humanitarian funding has decreased, resulting in less assistance for refugees living in the host community. To measure how these changes have affected refugees, WFP, in partnership with REACH, has carried out another CFSME throughout all 12 governorates of Jordan as well as in Azraq and Za'atari refugee camps. In total, 5,088 families, representing 2,837 households, and comprising 20,255 individuals, were surveyed between March and May 2015 during this monitoring exercise. This factsheet summarizes key findings in Irbid governorate.



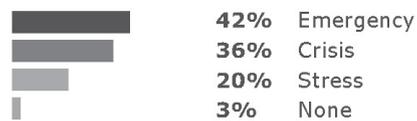
Food security

Households classified by level of food security:



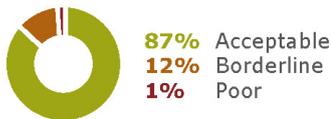
Coping strategies

% of households deploying stress, crisis, and emergency coping strategies:

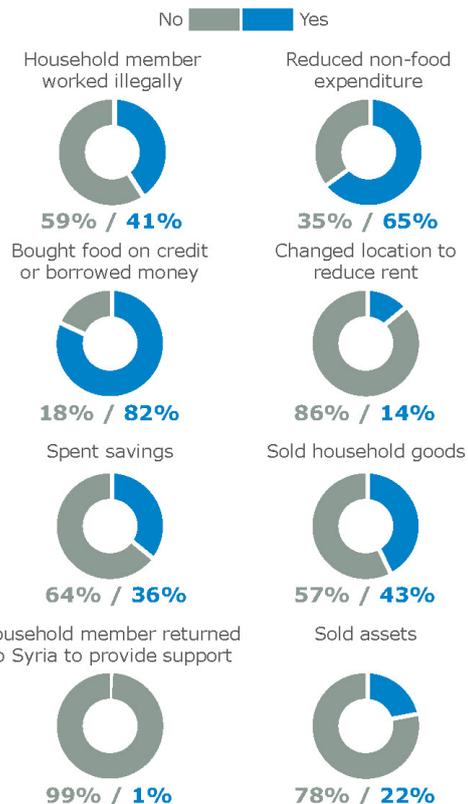


Food consumption score

Food consumption scores by household:



% of households that reported the following coping strategies:



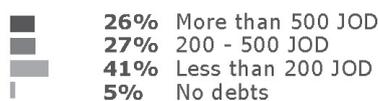
Dietary diversity scores

Categorization of household dietary diversity:



Household debt

Level of debt reported per household:



Economic vulnerability

Households living below poverty lines:



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Food security

Households classified by level of food security:



Food consumption score

Food consumption scores by household:



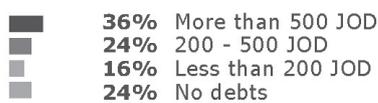
Dietary diversity scores

Categorization of household dietary diversity:



Household debt

Level of debt reported per household:



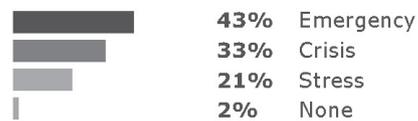
Economic vulnerability

Households living below poverty lines:

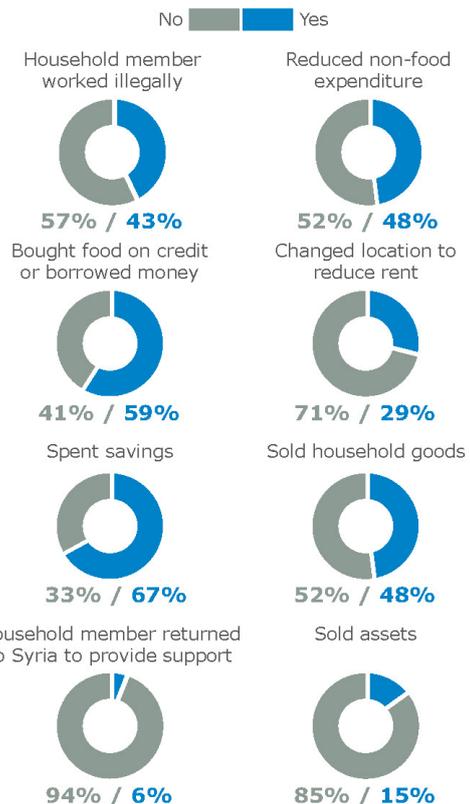


Coping strategies

% of households deploying stress, crisis, and emergency coping strategies:



% of households that reported the following coping strategies:



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Food security

Households classified by level of food security:



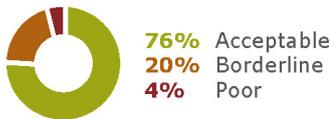
Coping strategies

% of households deploying stress, crisis, and emergency coping strategies:

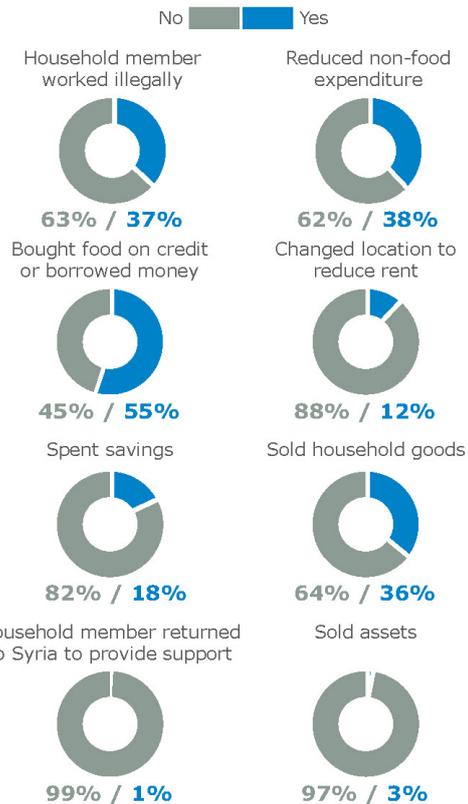


Food consumption score

Food consumption scores by household:



% of households that reported the following coping strategies:



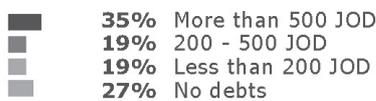
Dietary diversity scores

Categorization of household dietary diversity:



Household debt

Level of debt reported per household:



Economic vulnerability

Households living below poverty lines:



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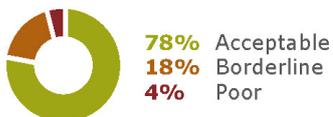
Food security

Households classified by level of food security:



Food consumption score

Food consumption scores by household:



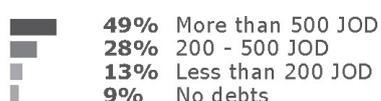
Dietary diversity scores

Categorization of household dietary diversity:



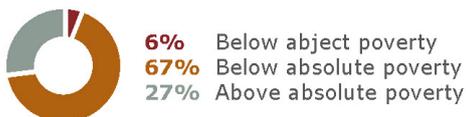
Household debt

Level of debt reported per household:



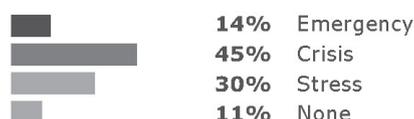
Economic vulnerability

Households living below poverty lines:

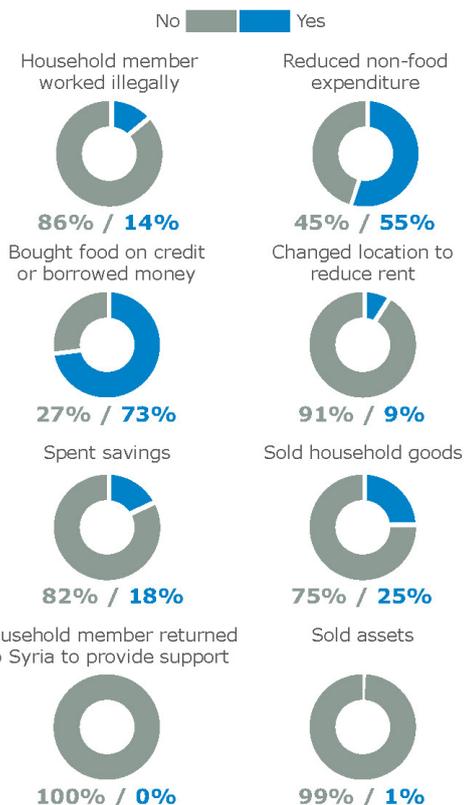


Coping strategies

% of households deploying stress, crisis, and emergency coping strategies:



% of households that reported the following coping strategies:



*The sample size for this factsheet is representative to the governorate with a 90% level of confidence and a 10% margin of error.



Since the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) / REACH 2014 Comprehensive Food Security Monitoring Exercise (CFSME), there have been several significant changes in context for refugees living in Jordan: Azraq refugee camp has opened, the regulatory environment has become more restrictive, and humanitarian funding has decreased, resulting in less assistance for refugees living in the host community. To measure how these changes have affected refugees, WFP, in partnership with REACH, has carried out another CFSME throughout all 12 governorates of Jordan as well as in Azraq and Za'atari refugee camps. In total, 5,088 families, representing 2,837 households, and comprising 20,255 individuals, were surveyed between March and May 2015 during this monitoring exercise. This factsheet summarizes key findings in Madaba governorate.



Food security

Households classified by level of food security:



Food consumption score

Food consumption scores by household:



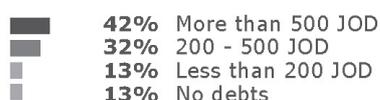
Dietary diversity scores

Categorization of household dietary diversity:



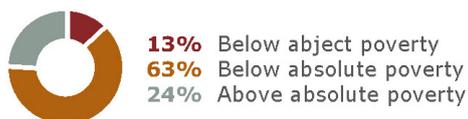
Household debt

Level of debt reported per household:



Economic vulnerability

Households living below poverty lines:

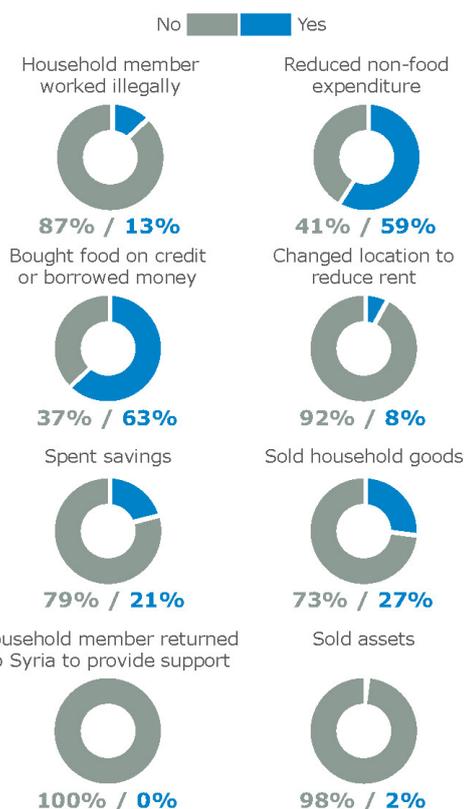


Coping strategies

% of households deploying stress, crisis, and emergency coping strategies:



% of households that reported the following coping strategies:



*The sample size for this factsheet is representative to the governorate with a 90% level of confidence and a 10% margin of error.



Since the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) / REACH 2014 Comprehensive Food Security Monitoring Exercise (CFSME), there have been several significant changes in context for refugees living in Jordan: Azraq refugee camp has opened, the regulatory environment has become more restrictive, and humanitarian funding has decreased, resulting in less assistance for refugees living in the host community. To measure how these changes have affected refugees, WFP, in partnership with REACH, has carried out another CFSME throughout all 12 governorates of Jordan as well as in Azraq and Za'atari refugee camps. In total, 5,088 families, representing 2,837 households, and comprising 20,255 individuals, were surveyed between March and May 2015 during this monitoring exercise. This factsheet summarizes key findings in Mafraq governorate.



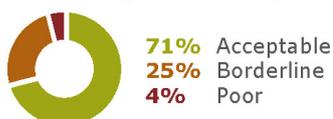
Food security

Households classified by level of food security:



Food consumption score

Food consumption scores by household:



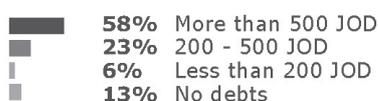
Dietary diversity scores

Categorization of household dietary diversity:



Household debt

Level of debt reported per household:



Economic vulnerability

Households living below poverty lines:

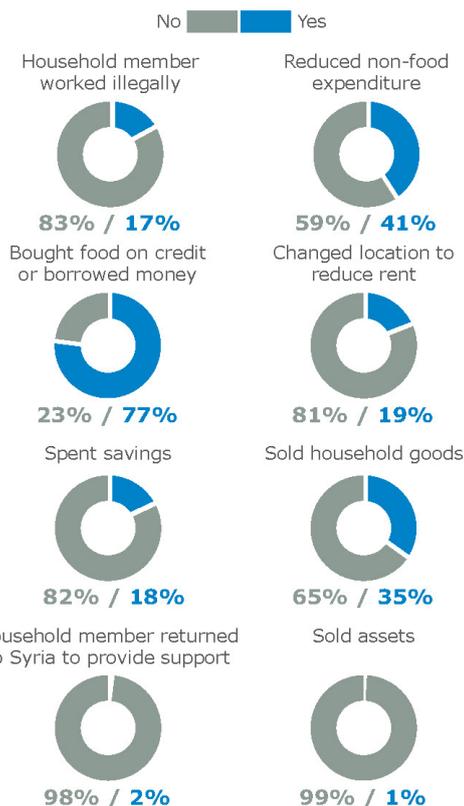


Coping strategies

% of households deploying stress, crisis, and emergency coping strategies:



% of households that reported the following coping strategies:



*The sample size for this factsheet is representative to the governorate with a 90% level of confidence and a 10% margin of error.



Since the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) / REACH 2014 Comprehensive Food Security Monitoring Exercise (CFSME), there have been several significant changes in context for refugees living in Jordan: Azraq refugee camp has opened, the regulatory environment has become more restrictive, and humanitarian funding has decreased, resulting in less assistance for refugees living in the host community. To measure how these changes have affected refugees, WFP, in partnership with REACH, has carried out another CFSME throughout all 12 governorates of Jordan as well as in Azraq and Za'atari refugee camps. In total, 5,088 families, representing 2,837 households, and comprising 20,255 individuals, were surveyed between March and May 2015 during this monitoring exercise. This factsheet summarizes key findings in Tafilah governorate.



Food security

Households classified by level of food security:



Food consumption score

Food consumption scores by household:



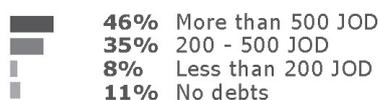
Dietary diversity scores

Categorization of household dietary diversity:



Household debt

Level of debt reported per household:



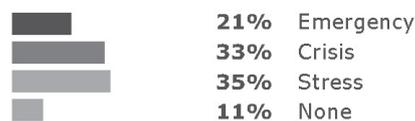
Economic vulnerability

Households living below poverty lines:

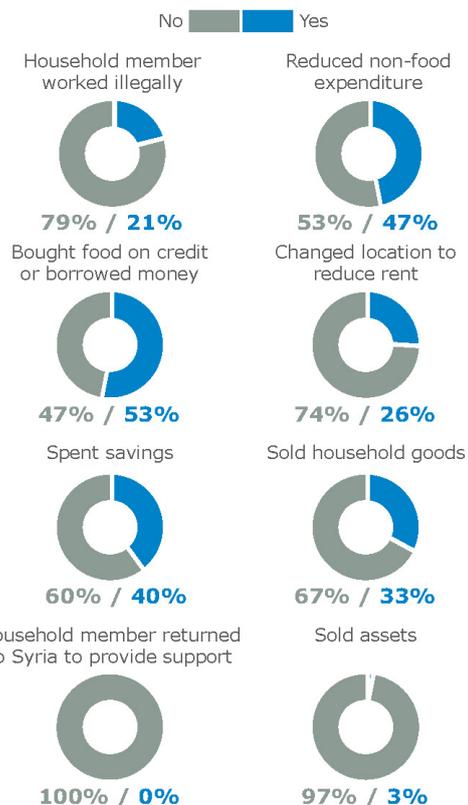


Coping strategies

% of households deploying stress, crisis, and emergency coping strategies:



% of households that reported the following coping strategies:



*The sample size for this factsheet is 50, representing all of the refugee households available to be interviewed in Tafilah governorate at the time of the assessment.



Since the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) / REACH 2014 Comprehensive Food Security Monitoring Exercise (CFSME), there have been several significant changes in context for refugees living in Jordan: Azraq refugee camp has opened, the regulatory environment has become more restrictive, and humanitarian funding has decreased, resulting in less assistance for refugees living in the host community. To measure how these changes have affected refugees, WFP, in partnership with REACH, has carried out another CFSME throughout all 12 governorates of Jordan as well as in Azraq and Za'atari refugee camps. In total, 5,088 families, representing 2,837 households, and comprising 20,255 individuals, were surveyed between March and May 2015 during this monitoring exercise. This factsheet summarizes key findings in Zarqa governorate.



Food security

Households classified by level of food security:



Food consumption score

Food consumption scores by household:



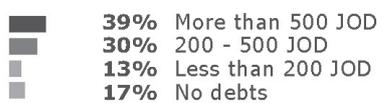
Dietary diversity scores

Categorization of household dietary diversity:



Household debt

Level of debt reported per household:



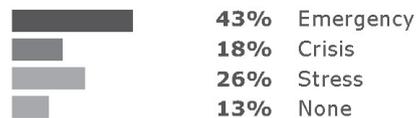
Economic vulnerability

Households living below poverty lines:

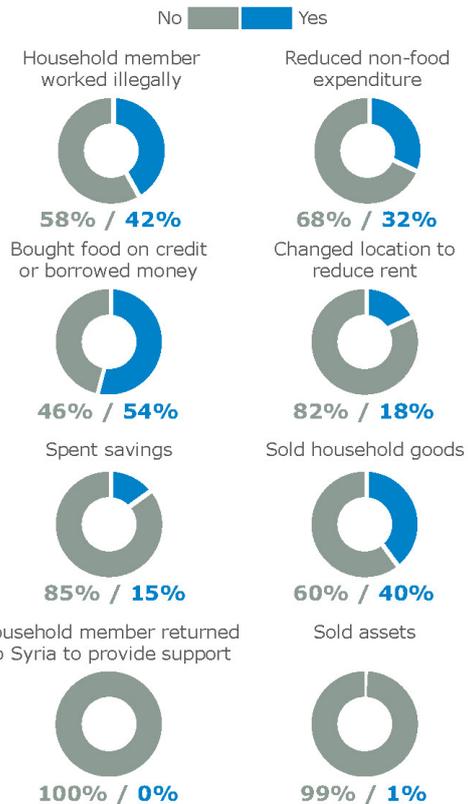


Coping strategies

% of households deploying stress, crisis, and emergency coping strategies:



% of households that reported the following coping strategies:



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Since the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) / REACH 2014 Comprehensive Food Security Monitoring Exercise (CFSME), there have been several significant changes in context for refugees living in Jordan: Azraq refugee camp has opened, the regulatory environment has become more restrictive, and humanitarian funding has decreased, resulting in less assistance for refugees living in the host community. To measure how these changes have affected refugees, WFP, in partnership with REACH, has carried out another CFSME throughout all 12 governorates of Jordan as well as in Azraq and Za'atari refugee camps. In total, 5,088 families, representing 2,837 households, and comprising 20,255 individuals, were surveyed between March and May 2015 during this monitoring exercise. This factsheet summarizes key findings in Azraq Refugee Camp.



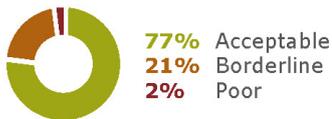
Food security

Households classified by level of food security:



Food consumption score

Food consumption scores by household:



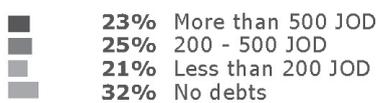
Dietary diversity scores

Categorization of household dietary diversity:



Household debt

Level of debt reported per household:



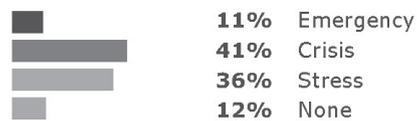
Economic vulnerability

Households living below poverty lines:

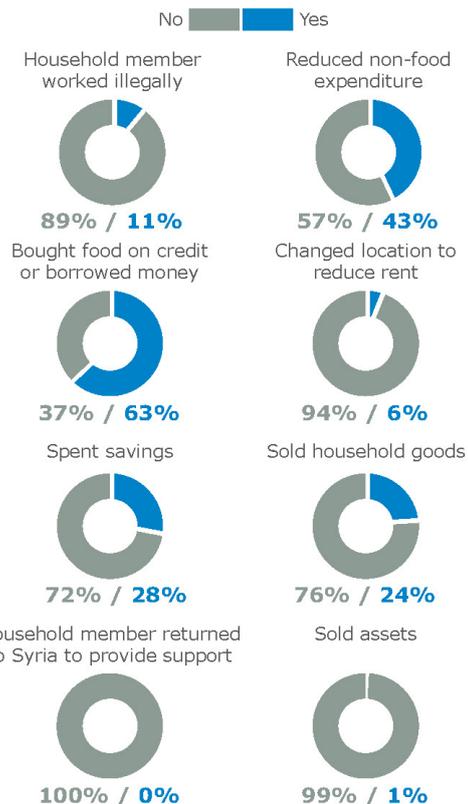


Coping strategies

% of households deploying stress, crisis, and emergency coping strategies:



% of households that reported the following coping strategies:



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Since the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) / REACH 2014 Comprehensive Food Security Monitoring Exercise (CFSME), there have been several significant changes in context for refugees living in Jordan: Azraq refugee camp has opened, the regulatory environment has become more restrictive, and humanitarian funding has decreased, resulting in less assistance for refugees living in the host community. To measure how these changes have affected refugees, WFP, in partnership with REACH, has carried out another CFSME throughout all 12 governorates of Jordan as well as in Azraq and Za'atari refugee camps. In total, 5,088 families, representing 2,837 households, and comprising 20,255 individuals, were surveyed between March and May 2015 during this monitoring exercise. This factsheet summarizes key findings in Za'atari Refugee Camp.



Food security

Households classified by level of food security:



Food consumption score

Food consumption scores by household:



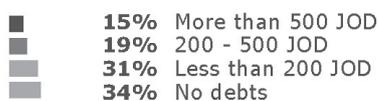
Dietary diversity scores

Categorization of household dietary diversity:



Household debt

Level of debt reported per household:



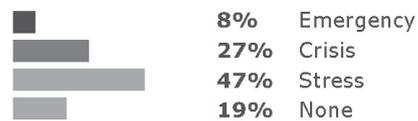
Economic vulnerability

Households living below poverty lines:

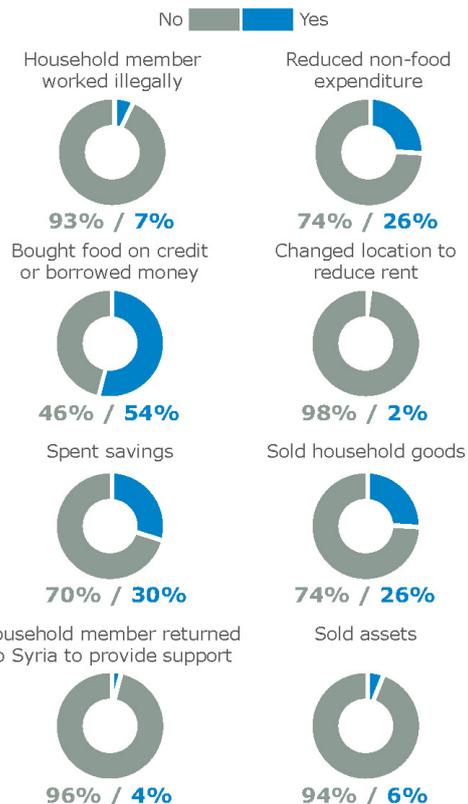


Coping strategies

% of households deploying stress, crisis, and emergency coping strategies:



% of households that reported the following coping strategies:



*The sample size for this factsheet is representative to the governorate with a 90% level of confidence and a 10% margin of error.

ANNEX 3: Updated Food Security Index

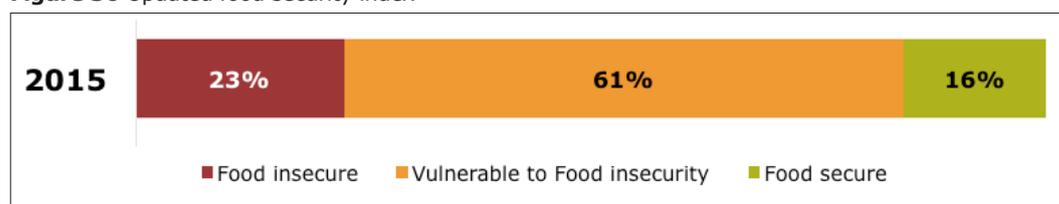
Livelihood coping strategies form a key component of the food security index. This year's CFSME updated the coping strategy index, through a series of focus group discussions, to adjust the CSI to the Jordanian context. New and updated coping strategies were analysed during the report, however to provide comparisons to CFSME (2014) results, the global livelihoods CSI was used for calculating the food security index. This section outlines how, by including the adapted coping strategies and context specific weights, the food security index can be updated. Table 12 outlines the new and updated livelihood coping strategies, with their updated weights.

Table 12 Updated Livelihood coping strategies

Livelihood-based coping strategy	Severity
Spent savings	Stress
Sold household goods	Stress
[NEW] Changed accommodation location or type in order to reduce rental expenditure	Stress
Sold productive assets	Crisis
Reduced essential non-food expenditure	Crisis
Bought food on credit or borrowed money to purchase money from non-relatives or friends	<i>[Updated]</i> Crisis
[NEW] <i>Male</i> household member(s) accepted high risk, socially degrading or exploitative temporary jobs	Emergency
[NEW] <i>Female</i> household member(s) accepted high risk, socially degrading or exploitative temporary jobs	Emergency
[NEW] <i>Children</i> (under the age of 18) in the household worked in order to provide resources for the household	Emergency
Sent adult household members to beg	Emergency
Sent child household members to beg	Emergency
[NEW] Household member/s returned to Syria to provide resources for the household or to reduce household expenditure.	Emergency

Incorporating these updated coping strategies, as part of the food security index has a marginal impact on the overall food security index. By this adapted measure, 84 percent of households are vulnerable to food insecurity or food insecure, with 61 percent vulnerable to food insecurity and 23 percent food insecure.

Figure 36 Updated food security index



ANNEX 4: Questionnaire

CFSME 2015 Questionnaire								
1. GENERAL INFORMATION								
1.3	Governorate	1.1	Interview Date	1.2	Questionnaire code			
1.4	District	1.5	Town/Village					
1.6	Are you living in: Urban = 1, Rural = 2, N.A = 3			1.7	Record Location (GPS – with 6M accuracy or less)			
2. INFORMATION ON THE CASE								
2.1	Do you live in a household headed by a non-Syrian? 1=Yes, 0=No						<input type="checkbox"/>	
2.2	Does your Case share HH with other Syrian refugees? 1=Yes, 0=No						<input type="checkbox"/>	
2.3	Number of HH members in total (including all non-Syrians)						<input type="checkbox"/>	
2.3.1	Number of Refugees in total (including non-registered)						<input type="checkbox"/>	
2.3.2	Does the total number of refugees include any unaccompanied or separated minors? 1=Yes, 0=No						<input type="checkbox"/>	
2.3.2.1	If yes, how many?	Number of unaccompanied minors	<input type="checkbox"/>	2.3.2.2	Number of separated minors		<input type="checkbox"/>	
2.4	What is the total number of cases in this HH?						<input type="checkbox"/>	
2.4.1	How many willing to be interviewed?						<input type="checkbox"/>	
2.5	Number of rooms excluding the kitchen & sanitary facilities (shared by entire HH)						<input type="checkbox"/>	
2.5.1	Living space in m2 (All rooms except kitchen and sanitary facilities. Occupied by the entire HH)						<input type="checkbox"/>	
START CASE LOOPS (# CASES = # LOOPS)								
<i>Each case in the household was separately asked the following questions</i>								
2.6	What is the sex of the interviewee? 1 = Male 2 = Female		<input type="checkbox"/>	2.7	What is the age of the interviewee? (in years)		<input type="checkbox"/>	
2.8	Are you the head of case? 1=Yes, 0=No						<input type="checkbox"/>	
2.8.1	If not, what is the sex of the registered head of case? 1 = Male 2 = Female		<input type="checkbox"/>	2.8.2	If not, what is the age of the registered head of case? (in years)		<input type="checkbox"/>	
2.9	What is the marital status of the registered head of case: 1) Single 2) Married 3) Divorced / Separated 4) Widowed 5) Engaged						<input type="checkbox"/>	
2.1	What's the level of education completed by the head of the case: 1) none 2) primary school 3) secondary school below grade 9 4) grade 9 certificate 5) grade 12, 6) university degree, 7)prefer not to say						<input type="checkbox"/>	
2.11	Is the registered Head of case disabled or visibly impaired?						<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
2.12	Does the head of case have a valid UNHCR asylum seeker certificate ? (Look at expiry date)			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No				
2.12.1	How to enter your registration UNHCR asylum seeker certificate?			<input type="checkbox"/>				
2.12.1.a	Registration sheet number (By using Barcode Scanner)			<input type="checkbox"/>				
2.12.1.b	Manual registration sheet number			<input type="checkbox"/>				
2.13	Does the head of case have a valid MOI/service card? (look at place of residence)			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> no_card				
2.14	Total Case members						<input type="checkbox"/>	
2.15	When did the members of your case arrive from Syria?						<input type="checkbox"/>	
2.15.1	First arrival (first case member):						<input type="checkbox"/>	
2.15.2	Last arrival (last case member):						<input type="checkbox"/>	
2.16	Type of WFP assistance that the case currently benefits from; 1) in-kind food, 2) paper voucher, 3) electronic food card 4) no assistance received, 5) other (specify)						<input type="checkbox"/>	
2.16.1	Specify other type of WFP assistance						<input type="checkbox"/>	
2.17	For how long has your case been receiving WFP assistance (GFD/vouchers/e-cards)? (in number of months)						<input type="checkbox"/>	
LOOPED QUESTIONS PER CASE MEMBER								
<i>The following questions were asked about each member of the case (until Question 3.1.)</i>								
2.18		Case member 1	Case member 2	Case member 3	Case member 4	Case member 5	Case member 6	7. Total
2.18.1	Age (YYYY) (IF under 2 years, MM)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.18.2	Gender (1 = Male, 2 = Female)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.18.3	Valid Mol card? (1=Yes, 0=No, 2=no_card)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.18.4	In education, employed or in training? (0 = No, 1 = Yes)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

2.18.5	Have you worked/been employed in the last 30 days? (0 = No, 1=regular work, 2 =seasonal work, 3= temporary work)	<input type="checkbox"/>						
2.18.6	Visual/hearing impairment (0 = no, 1= Partial, 2= Complete)	<input type="checkbox"/>						
2.18.7	Other physical impairment (0 = No, 1 = Yes)	<input type="checkbox"/>						
2.18.8	Mental impairment (0 = No, 1 = Yes)	<input type="checkbox"/>						
2.18.9	Injured (0 = No, 1 = Yes)	<input type="checkbox"/>						
2.18.10	Chronically ill or serious medical conditions (0 = No, 1 = Yes)	<input type="checkbox"/>						
2.18.11	Needs other people for support to do daily activities(0 = No, 1 = Yes)	<input type="checkbox"/>						
IF UNDER 18:								
2.18.12	Finished 10th grade in Syria or Jordan (0 = No, 1 = Yes)	<input type="checkbox"/>						
2.18.13	Currently attending public school (0 = No, 1 = Yes)	<input type="checkbox"/>						
2.18.14	Currently attending private school (0 = No, 1 = Yes)	<input type="checkbox"/>						
2.18.15	Other educational centres (community centres etc) (0 = No, 1 = Yes)	<input type="checkbox"/>						
2.18.16	Working outside the home? (0 = No, 1 = Yes)	<input type="checkbox"/>						
2.18.17	Has this child missed education in school? (0=No, 1=Yes)	<input type="checkbox"/>						
2.18.18	If yes (missed education), how many years?	<input type="checkbox"/>						
FOR CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS								
2.18.19	Was the child immunized for polio? (0 = No, 1 = Yes)	<input type="checkbox"/>						
2.18.20	Was the child immunized for measles? (0=No, 1=Yes)	<input type="checkbox"/>						
IF 23 MONTHS OR UNDER								
2.18.21	Did the child receive breast-milk yesterday during the day or at night? (0=No, 1=Yes)	<input type="checkbox"/>						
2.18.22	How many times did the child drink milk yesterday (exclude breast milk)?	<input type="checkbox"/>						

2.18.23	Does the child have a vaccination card? (0=No, 1=Yes)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
IF 6 MONTHS OR UNDER								
2.18.24	Are these children breastfed exclusively? (0 = No, 1 = Yes)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.1	Are children accessing formal education services? (0 = No 1 = Yes)							
3.2	If children are not accessing education services, what are the reasons? (select all that apply)							
		1) None						<input type="checkbox"/>
		2) Not interested cultural/not useful)						<input type="checkbox"/>
		3) Child marriage/Engagement						<input type="checkbox"/>
		4) Child labor/work						<input type="checkbox"/>
		5) Financial constraints						<input type="checkbox"/>
		6) Distance to school						<input type="checkbox"/>
		7) Issues at school (overcrowding, turned away, not happy with quality)						<input type="checkbox"/>
		8) Physical and/or verbal abuse at school						<input type="checkbox"/>
		9) Safety fears for movement outside the home - cannot leave home						<input type="checkbox"/>
		10) Do not know if school registration is possible or not						<input type="checkbox"/>
		11) They were not going to school in Syria						<input type="checkbox"/>
		12) The family is waiting for the return to Syria in order to register children in school						<input type="checkbox"/>
		13) Psychological distress/difficulties concentrating						<input type="checkbox"/>
		14) A big gap between their last grade in their home country vs the one that they are supposed to be in Jordan						<input type="checkbox"/>
		15) Disability/serious health condition						<input type="checkbox"/>
		16) Difficult dialect/teaching methods/curriculum						<input type="checkbox"/>
		17) Moving from one house to another						<input type="checkbox"/>
		18) New arrivals to Jordan/Arrival in the middle of the academic year						<input type="checkbox"/>
		19) Mol card registered issued in different place, cannot attend school						<input type="checkbox"/>
		20) Other						<input type="checkbox"/>
4.1	Yesterday, how many meals were eaten by your family? (meals comparable to breakfast, lunch, dinner)							
	Consider only meals consumed at home or in public kitchen but not in private restaurants or street food. DO NOT count food consumed in very small amounts; i.e. less than a teaspoon per person or consumed by only one member of case.		4.2 CONSUMPTION PATTERN Over the last 7 days, how many days did your case 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 eaten by your case the past 7 days? (0= Not consumed, 1 = Own production, 2 = Bought with cash, 3 = Bought on credit, 4 = Exchanged/borrowed, 5 = Received as gift, 6=WFP food assistance, 7 = Non WFP official food assistance, 8= Hunting/gathering/fishing)	
	CEREALS (bread, pasta, wheat flour, bulghur)	4.2.1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	4.3.1	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	WHITE TUBERS AND ROOTS (potato, sweet potato)	4.2.2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	4.3.2	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	VEGETABLES, LEAVES	4.2.3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	4.3.3	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	FRUITS	4.2.4	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	4.3.4	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	MEAT (organ and flesh meat)	4.2.5	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	4.3.5	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	EGGS	4.2.6	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	4.3.6	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	FISH AND OTHER SEAFOOD	4.2.7	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	4.3.7	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	PULSES, NUTS AND SEEDS (beans, chickpeas, etc)	4.2.8	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	4.3.8	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	MILK AND DAIRY PRODUCTS	4.2.9	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	4.3.9	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	OIL AND FATS	4.2.10	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	4.3.10	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	SWEETS (Sugar, honey, jam, cakes, candy, etc)	4.2.11	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	4.3.11	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	SPICES AND CONDIMENTS	4.2.12	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	4.3.12	<input type="checkbox"/>	
5.1.	During the last 7 days, how many times (in days) did your case have to employ one of the following strategies to cope with a lack of food or money to buy it? (0 = not applied, 1 = 1 day, 2 = 2 days, 3 = 3 days, 4 = 4 days, 5 = 5 days, 6 = 6 days, 7 = Everyday)							
	Rely on less preferred and less expensive food (i.e. cheaper lower quality food)						<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Borrow food or relied on help from relative(s) or friend(s), or seeking additional humanitarian assistance (excluding WFP food vouchers)						<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Reduce number of meals eaten in a day						<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Limit portion size at mealtime (different from above: i.e. less food per meal)						<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Restrict consumption by adults in order for small children to eat						<input type="checkbox"/>	
5.2.	In the past 30 days, has your case applied any of the below strategies to meet basic food needs? (0 = No, 1 = Yes, 2 = No, because I have exhausted this strategy and cannot do it anymore)							
	Spent savings						<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Sell productive assets or means of transport (sewing machine, wheel barrow, bicycle, car, motorbike)						<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Reduced essential non food expenditures such as education/health						<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Bought food on credit or borrowed money to purchase food from non-relatives/friends						<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Sell household goods (jewelry, phone, furniture, electrodomestics, bicycle etc)						<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Changed accommodation location or type in order to reduce rental expenditure						<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Male members of the case accepted socially degrading, exploitative, high risk or illegal temporary jobs						<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Female members of the case accepted socially degrading, exploitative, high risk or illegal temporary jobs						<input type="checkbox"/>	
	children (under the age of 18) in the family worked in order to provide resources for the case.						<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Sent adult case members to beg						<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Sent children case members to beg						<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Members of the case returned to Syria to provide resources for the case or reduce case expenditure.						<input type="checkbox"/>	

6.1	Does your case provide financial support (that does not need to be repaid) to another case(s) in the HH?										<input type="checkbox"/>	
6.2	Is your case receiving financial support (that does not need to be repaid) by another case(s) in the HH?										<input type="checkbox"/>	
6.3	Over the past 30 days, what were the 3 main sources of cash/income to sustain your case? (Use the codes below)									5.4.1 Main source	5.4.2 2nd source	5.4.3 3rd source
	1) No source of money			6) Remittances			10) Sale of assets			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	2) Skilled labour			7) Credits/borrowing money			11) Sale of food aid					
	3) Unskilled labour			8) Begging			12) Gifts from family, relatives					
	4) Informal/small commerce			9) Cash from Aid organizations			13) WFP food voucher					
5) Savings			14) Other (explain in comments)									
6.3.1	What amount of money (JDs) were generated from each of these 3 main sources over the past 30 days?									<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6.3.2	What amount of money (JDs) was generated by all other sources of income over the past 30 days?									<input type="checkbox"/>		
6.4	What amount of UNHCR Cash Assistance did you receive over the last 30 days?										<input type="checkbox"/>	
6.5	If your case has borrowed money/has debts, what is currently your total amount of debt? (this should include not paying the rent etc.)										<input type="checkbox"/>	
6.6	How much of your savings (JDs) have you spent over the last six months in total?										<input type="checkbox"/>	
6.7	How much savings (JDs) do you have now?										<input type="checkbox"/>	
6.8	What is the estimated amount spent by the case during the last 30 days for the following items (in JODs)											
	1. Food Expenditures (excluding WFP vouchers)			<input type="checkbox"/>	2. Rent			<input type="checkbox"/>	3. Utilities (electricity/gas)			<input type="checkbox"/>
	4. Health related expenditures (medical, pharmaceutical)			<input type="checkbox"/>	5. Education related expenditures			<input type="checkbox"/>	6. Water (network, tanker, bottled, dislodging water, etc.)			<input type="checkbox"/>
	7. Transport			<input type="checkbox"/>	8. Debt repayment			<input type="checkbox"/>	9. All other expenditures, please specify			<input type="checkbox"/>
6.9	Does the case have the following items? (in usable condition) 1=Yes, 0=No											
6.9.1	IF YES, is item shared with other case in HH? 1=Yes, 0=No											
1	Matresses	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	Beds	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	Winter Clothes	<input type="checkbox"/>	4	Blankets	<input type="checkbox"/>	
5	Refrigerator	<input type="checkbox"/>	6	Stove/Kitchen	<input type="checkbox"/>	7	Kitchen Utensils	<input type="checkbox"/>	8	Water heater	<input type="checkbox"/>	
9	Table/Chairs	<input type="checkbox"/>	10	Sofa set	<input type="checkbox"/>	11	Heating for house	<input type="checkbox"/>	12	Air conditioning	<input type="checkbox"/>	
13	Washing machine	<input type="checkbox"/>	14	TV	<input type="checkbox"/>	15	Computer	<input type="checkbox"/>	16	Motorized vehicle	<input type="checkbox"/>	
6.10	What are the case's 3 main non-cash needs at this moment; in order of importance? (Use the codes below)									6.8.1 Most important	6.8.2 2nd in importance	6.8.3 3rd in importance
	1) No unmet need			8) Psycho-social support			15) Vocational training			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	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) Credit			18) Drinking Water					
	5) Cooking fuel, gas, electricity			12) Agricultural inputs			19) Baby food					
	6) Medicines/health			13) Transport			20) Other					
7) Education/books			14) Youth activities									
7.1	Type of housing: 1) Apartment, Villa or Independent House, 2) Collective shelter, 3) Separate Room, 4) Unfinished Shelter, Basement, Garage, Magasin, Warehouse or Worksite, 6) Transit centre, 7) Tent, 8) Tented settlement <10 tents, 9) Tented settlement >10 tents, 10) Homeless										<input type="checkbox"/>	
7.1.1	If rent:	How much: _____			7.1.2	Existence of rental contract (0= No, 1 = Yes)	7.1.3	Duration of rental agreement: (monthly/quarterly/biannual/annual)			<input type="checkbox"/>	
7.2	How many times has your case been forced to move or evicted in Jordan prior to current location?										<input type="checkbox"/>	
7.3	Ventilation is present where case lives (0= No, 1 = Yes)										<input type="checkbox"/>	
7.3.1	If yes, type of ventilation (list all applicable options)									1) Windows	<input type="checkbox"/>	
										2) Doors	<input type="checkbox"/>	
										3) Tubes/openings	<input type="checkbox"/>	
7.4	Case has access to Electricity (0 = No, 1 = Yes)										<input type="checkbox"/>	
7.4.1	Please specify if any of the following is observed:									1) Damp walls	<input type="checkbox"/>	
										2) Leaking roofs	<input type="checkbox"/>	
										3) Hygienic concerns	<input type="checkbox"/>	
										4) Broken windows	<input type="checkbox"/>	
										5) Broken doors	<input type="checkbox"/>	
										6) Privacy concern	<input type="checkbox"/>	
										7) Pests (rodents, insects, etc)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
										8) NA	<input type="checkbox"/>	
7.5	How would you judge the assessed shelter?									1) Standard/acceptable	<input type="checkbox"/>	
										2) Substandard	<input type="checkbox"/>	

7.6	Do you have access to any latrine/toilet (0=No, 1=Yes)	<input type="checkbox"/>	7.6.1	How many people do you share the latrine with?	<input type="checkbox"/>	
7.7	What kind of latrine/toilet facility does your case use? (1) Improved latrine with cement slab / flush latrine 2) Traditional pit latrine/ without slab/ open pit 3) Open air)				<input type="checkbox"/>	
7.8	Is a latrine physically accessible to all members of the case? (0 = No, 1 = Yes)				<input type="checkbox"/>	
7.9	Is the latrine located in an environment which is perceived to be safely (infrastructure) & security (no personal risk) accessible to all members of the case? (0 = No, 1 = Yes)				<input type="checkbox"/>	
7.10	Did your case have access to sufficient water for drinking, cooking, washing and toilet purposes over the last 30 days? (at least 35 litres per person per day) (0=No, 1=Yes)				<input type="checkbox"/>	
7.11	How many days did your case not have water in the past 30 days?				<input type="checkbox"/>	
7.12	What are the most important sources of water in your case over the past 30 days?	1) Piped/municipality/public water trucks		<input type="checkbox"/>		
		2) Private water trucks		<input type="checkbox"/>		
		4) UN Agency/NGO assistance (not UNHCR CA)		<input type="checkbox"/>		
		5) Shop/market		<input type="checkbox"/>		
		6) Private well		<input type="checkbox"/>		
		7) Others		<input type="checkbox"/>		
7.13		Wastewater collection/disposal	<input type="checkbox"/> Network/sewage system <input type="checkbox"/> Tank or lined pit <input type="checkbox"/> unlined pit, field bucket, plastic bag			
8.1	If there was a medical need, were you or any of your case members able to access public hospitals/clinics in the past six months?(0 = No, 1 = Yes)				<input type="checkbox"/>	
8.1.1	If yes, where:		1. Public clinic/hospital	<input type="checkbox"/>	2. CBOs/NGOs	<input type="checkbox"/>
	3. UNHCR supported organization (JHAS, Caritas)	<input type="checkbox"/>	4. Private clinic/hospital	<input type="checkbox"/>		
8.1.2	If no, please specify the kind of difficulty (tick the box of the most applicable only)		1. Finances (cost of transport, fee, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	2. Documentation (problems related to MOI/service card and UNHCR certificate)	<input type="checkbox"/>
	3. Relevant medical services were not available (specialization not available, medication not available, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	4. Hospital/clinic personnel denied access without clear reason	<input type="checkbox"/>	5. Lack of knowledge of health centre availability	<input type="checkbox"/>
	6. Other (please specify): _____					
9.1	Has the family reported safety or protection issues? (0 = No, 1 = Yes)				<input type="checkbox"/>	
9.1.1	If yes, describe details				<input type="checkbox"/>	
9.2	Have you noticed any other protection concerns?				<input type="checkbox"/>	
9.2.1	If yes, provide details				<input type="checkbox"/>	
9.3	If we had any further questions could we contact you? (0 = No, 1 = Yes)				<input type="checkbox"/>	
9.3.1	If yes, Name	<input type="checkbox"/>	9.3.2	If yes, Telephone number	<input type="checkbox"/>	



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