

Key Findings

Syrian refugee families living in the host communities in Jordan, have become more vulnerable in 2015:

- 86% households are either food insecure or vulnerable to food insecurity, a 36% increase since 2014.
- 69% households live below the absolute poverty line, an 21% increase from 2014.
- 67% households have resorted to negative coping measures due to insufficient resources to buy food, an 33% increase from 2014.

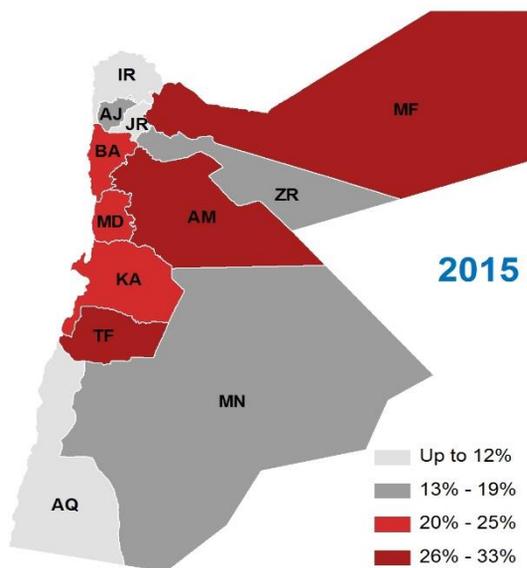
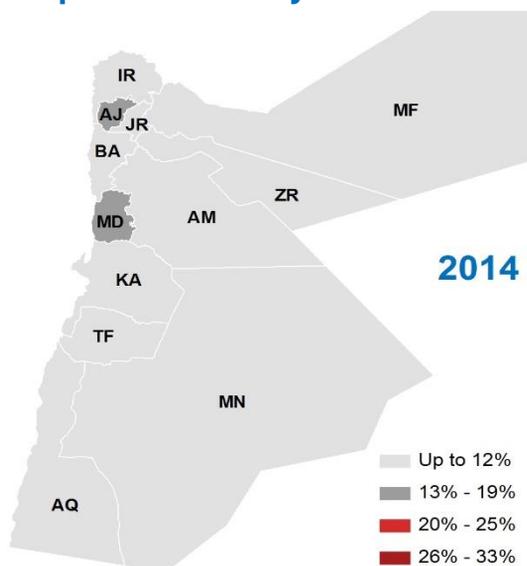
Context

In January 2014, the Comprehensive Food Security Monitoring Exercise (CFSME), a study conducted to evaluate the level of food insecurity among registered Syrian refugees living in Jordanian communities, found that 85% of Syrian refugees would not be able to meet their basic food needs without WFP's assistance.

Through targeting and verification, WFP has excluded around 100,000 Syrian refugees found to not be in need of food assistance. As of April 2015, a tiered approach in communities was implemented, with the aim to ensure that any available funds are directed at those who need it the most.

Decreasing levels of funding, however, have forced reductions in the WFP voucher value in communities, the impact of which can be seen in the CFSME (2015) findings.

Map: Food security

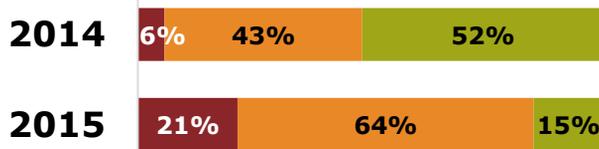


Food Security

% HH food insecure

In 2015, 85% of households were assessed as either **food insecure or vulnerable to food insecurity**.

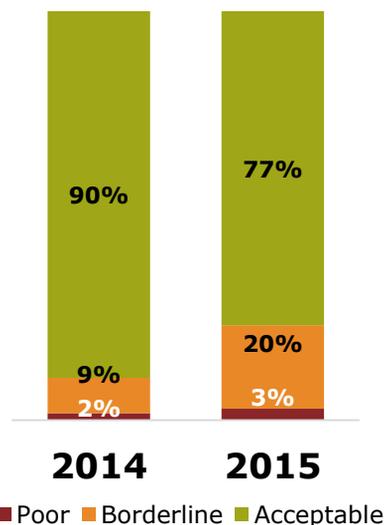
Compared to 2014, there has been a **36% increase in the number of food insecure refugee households**.



■ Food insecure ■ Vulnerable to Food insecurity ■ Food Secure

% HH with poor or borderline food consumption score (FCS)

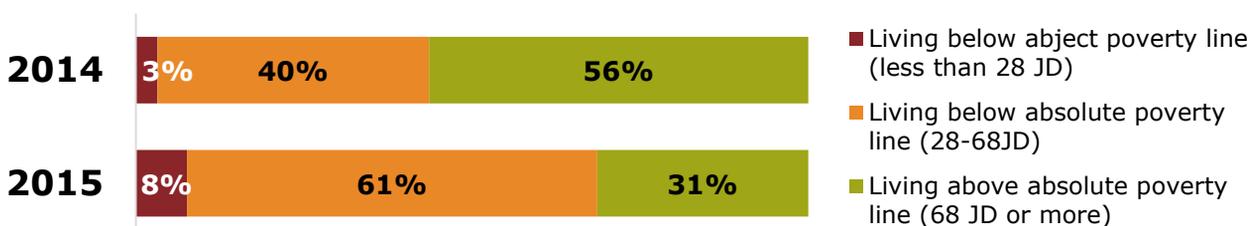
Food consumption levels have dropped in 2015. 15% fewer Syrian refugees registered an acceptable FCS compared to 2014. This suggests that the **nutritional health** of Syrian refugees living in Jordan has deteriorated.



Economic Vulnerability

% HH living below poverty line

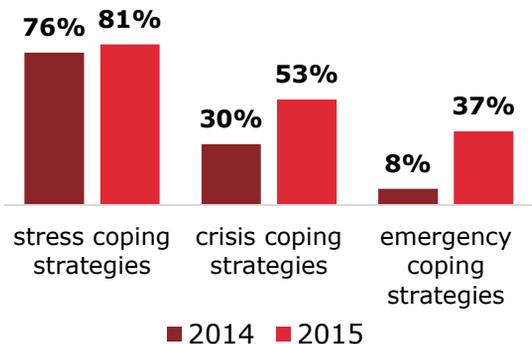
Overall, **69% of Syrian refugees live below the absolute poverty line in Jordan**. Compared to 2014, 25% more Syrian refugee are now living below the absolute poverty line.



Coping Strategies

% HH deploying stress, crisis and emergency coping strategies

Overall, the use of short-term strategies to cope with the lack of food or resources to secure food has remained the same throughout both years. However, in 2015, **90% of households were found to adopt unsustainable livelihood coping strategies** which will have detrimental long-term consequences.



% HH engaged in exploitative work

Increasingly, households are resorting to sending family members to work in exploitative or high risk conditions to increase available resources for buying food.



% HH reporting reduced essential non-food expenditure

More households in 2015 are spending less money on essential health and education needs, in order to have enough resources to buy food for the household.

