



REFUGEE POPULATION IN JORDAN



JANUARY HIGHLIGHTS

E-vouchers:

Following the successful e-voucher pilot project, the full rollout of the e-voucher programme began on 19 January in three governorates in Jordan (Byader Wadi Al-Syer in Amman, Ajloun and Jerash). During the period of 19–30 January, over 8,000 beneficiary households received e-vouchers.

Nutrition:

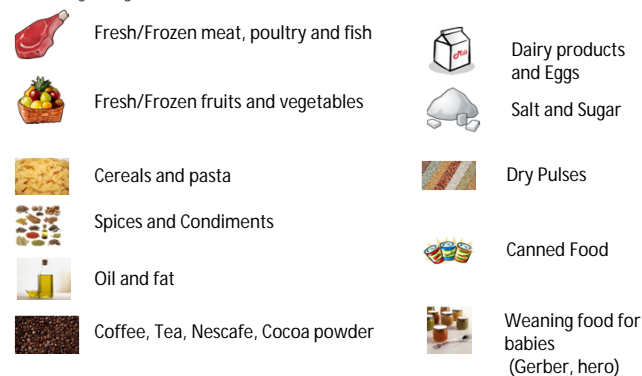
The treatment for moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) programme was launched on 26 January by Medair. The programme targets children under the age of five and pregnant and lactating women who will be given SuperCereal Plus. The first distributions, carried out at the Jordanian Health Aid Society (JHAS) clinics, were reported to have gone smoothly.

Zaatarı supermarkets:

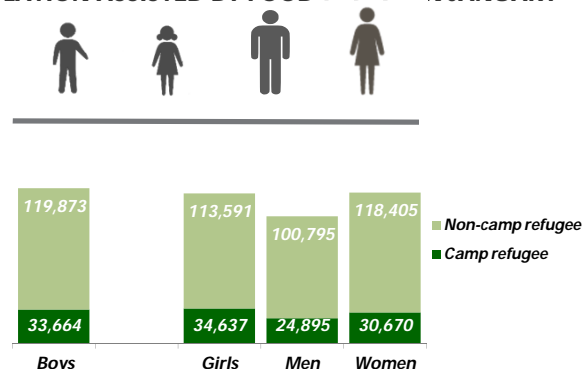
In the month of January, both Safeway and Tazweed supermarkets opened in the camp. Save the Children organized for a group of children in the camp to paint the walls of the Tazweed supermarket. Beneficiaries indicated that they greatly appreciate the new larger shops, particularly the greater selection of items and lower prices.

FOOD ITEMS PURCHASED BY VOUCHERS

The food items for purchase with the voucher in Jordan are listed under the following categories:



POPULATION ASSISTED BY FOOD SECTOR IN JANUARY



RRP6 OBJECTIVES

Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies in order to:

1. Maintain food security and improve food availability, access and utilization for Syrian refugees in Jordan through appropriate and consistent food assistance.
2. Improve food security including food availability, access and utilization for vulnerable Jordanian populations through targeted food production and livelihood interventions.
3. Improve the nutritional status of Syrian refugees, particularly malnourished girls and boys under the age of five and pregnant and lactating mothers.
4. Ensure effective and coordinated sectoral response through evidence-based food security and livelihood interventions.

NEEDS ANALYSIS

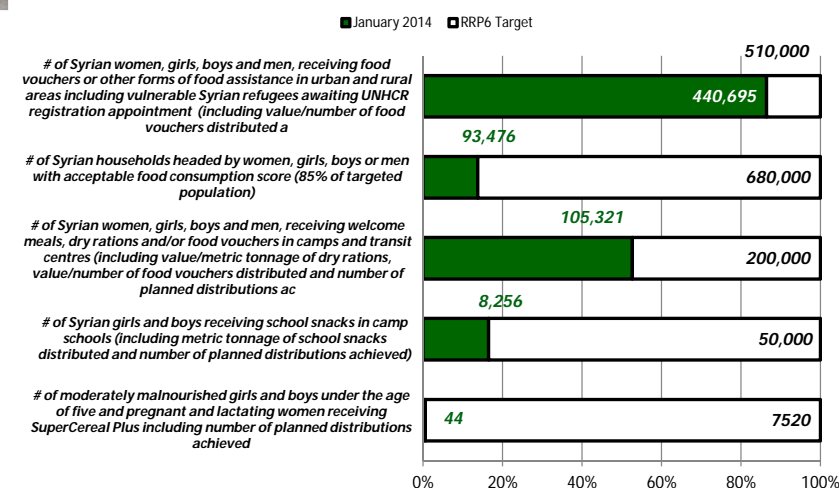
Food expenditure constitutes more than one-third of all expenditure for both Syrian refugees and Jordanians. The income versus expenditure gap, caused by limited livelihood opportunities, rising rent, food and service prices, induces increased use of negative coping strategies as the Syrian crisis becomes more protracted, increasing the financial pressure on vulnerable refugees and Jordanians alike. This impacts women, girls, boys and men differently, which is reflected in their negative coping strategies. Young girls, boys and pregnant and nursing mothers are particularly put at risk when eating less diverse quality food. It is becoming more and more prevalent for families to take on debt and send their adolescent boys to work, as households spend their savings and sell their remaining assets.

Syrian refugees are highly reliant on food assistance as their main food source, and thus food assistance remains a high priority to prevent the deterioration of refugees' food security status, particularly in camp settings where there are very few income opportunities. Increased food, rent and service prices, combined with the refugee competition for informal unskilled labour has aggravated the food security and livelihood conditions of poor Jordanians living in host communities.

In January, an overwhelming majority of newly arrived refugees surveyed noted high food prices and shortages of basic commodities were one of their two main reasons for fleeing Syria. Some refugees had not consumed bread in over two weeks.

In Jordan, livestock has a significant impact on rural well-being, particularly in the marginal areas bordering Syria. The disruption of the veterinary services in Syria and the unofficial border crossing of animals may cause uncontrolled spread of Trans-border Animal Diseases (TADs) resulting in threats to public health and in large animal losses.

PROGRESS AGAINST TARGETS



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Agencies who reported in this update:

