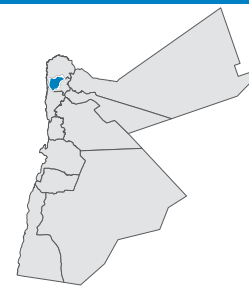


# Comprehensive Food Security Monitoring Exercise

Ajloun Governorate, Jordan - December 2016

Of the nearly five million Syrians who have fled their homeland in the past five years, more than 655,000 are now registered with UNHCR as refugees in Jordan.<sup>1</sup> In order to understand the impact of contextual changes on the food security and broader welfare of refugees, the World Food Programme (WFP) has partnered with REACH to conduct a third Comprehensive Food Security Monitoring Exercise (CFSME), covering all 12 governorates in Jordan as well as Azraq and Za'atari refugee camps. In total, 3,253 households comprising 20,067 individuals were surveyed between April and May 2016. This factsheet summarizes key findings in **Ajloun** governorate. Findings are representative of all Syrian refugee cases in the governorate with a 95 percent confidence level and a 5 percent margin of error.



■ Ajloun governorate

## Key demographics

**205** households surveyed

**27%** female headed households

**6.2** refugees per household



## Food security

Household food security levels:

**2014**

**2015**

**2016**

Food secure **35%**

**8%**

**29%**

Vulnerable to food insecurity **48%**

**79%**

**62%**

Food insecure **18%**

**13%**

**9%**



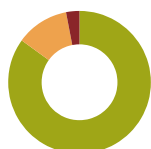
## Food consumption

Household food consumption levels:

Acceptable **85%**

Borderline **12%**

Poor **3%**



## Household resources

Average household income: **JOD 331 (USD 467)<sup>2</sup>**

Top three sources of income:

- 1 Cash from aid organisations.....26%
- 2 WFP food vouchers.....24%
- 3 Unskilled labour.....23%



## Household expenditure

On average, households allocate:



29% of expenditure to food



26% of expenditure to shelter



10% of expenditure to healthcare



35% of expenditure to other goods and services



## Livelihood coping strategies

In 2016, **91% of households are using livelihood coping strategies** to cope with a lack of food or lack of resources to buy food.<sup>3</sup>

**83%** of households are using stress coping strategies, for example:



**72%** borrowing money to buy food or purchasing food on credit

**47%** of households are using crisis coping strategies, for example:



**47%** reducing essential non-food expenditure

**21%** of households are using emergency coping strategies, for example:



**19%** sending household members to work in exploitative or illegal jobs

**5%** of households have savings



**91%** of households are in debt



Average debt  
**JOD 673 (USD 949)**

<sup>1</sup>UNHCR, exact figures as of 19 December 2016: 4,810,981 Syrian refugees, 655,675 registered in Jordan

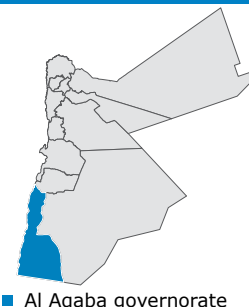
<sup>2</sup>1 JOD is equal to 1.41 USD, as of 19 December 2016

<sup>3</sup>Households were able to select multiple livelihood coping strategies. The coping strategies highlighted in this factsheet are examples of each severity category (stress, crisis, and emergency); please see the CFSME report for a full list of coping strategies.

# Comprehensive Food Security Monitoring Exercise

Al Aqaba Governorate, Jordan - December 2016

Of the nearly five million Syrians who have fled their homeland in the past five years, more than 655,000 are now registered with UNHCR as refugees in Jordan.<sup>1</sup> In order to understand the impact of contextual changes on the food security and broader welfare of refugees, the World Food Programme (WFP) has partnered with REACH to conduct a third Comprehensive Food Security Monitoring Exercise (CFSME), covering all 12 governorates in Jordan as well as Azraq and Za'atari refugee camps. In total, 3,253 households comprising 20,067 individuals were surveyed between April and May 2016. This factsheet summarizes key findings in **Al Aqaba** governorate. Findings are representative of all Syrian refugee cases in the governorate with a 94 percent confidence level and a 6 percent margin of error.<sup>2</sup>



■ Al Aqaba governorate

## Key demographics

**154** households surveyed

**8%** female headed households

**5.5** refugees per household



## Food security

Household food security levels:

**2014**

**2015**

**2016**

Food secure **65%**

**25%**

**23%**

Vulnerable to food insecurity **33%**

**64%**

**69%**

Food insecure **2%**

**11%**

**8%**



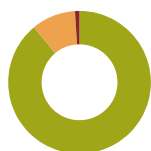
## Food consumption

Household food consumption levels:

Acceptable **89%**

Borderline **10%**

Poor **1%**



## Household resources

Average household income: **JOD 393 (USD 554)**<sup>3</sup>

Top three sources of income:

- 1 Unskilled labour.....35%
- 2 Skilled labour.....32%
- 3 Credits or borrowing money .....10%



## Household expenditure

On average, households allocate:



31% of expenditure to food



30% of expenditure to shelter



9% of expenditure to healthcare



29% of expenditure to other goods and services



## Livelihood coping strategies

In 2016, **88% of households are using livelihood coping strategies** to cope with a lack of food or lack of resources to buy food.<sup>4</sup>

**66%** of households are using stress coping strategies, for example:



**50%** borrowing money to buy food or purchasing food on credit

**49%** of households are using crisis coping strategies, for example:



**49%** reducing essential non-food expenditure

**42%** of households are using emergency coping strategies, for example:



**42%** sending household members to work in exploitative or illegal jobs

<sup>1</sup>UNHCR, exact figures as of 19 December 2016: 4,810,981 Syrian refugees, 655,675 registered in Jordan

<sup>2</sup>All available refugee cases in the governorate were interviewed for this assessment.

<sup>3</sup>1 JOD is equal to 1.41 USD, as of 19 December 2016

<sup>4</sup>Households were able to select multiple livelihood coping strategies. The coping strategies highlighted in this factsheet are examples of each severity category (stress, crisis, and emergency); please see the CFSME report for a full list of coping strategies.

# Comprehensive Food Security Monitoring Exercise

Al Balqa Governorate, Jordan - December 2016

Of the nearly five million Syrians who have fled their homeland in the past five years, more than 655,000 are now registered with UNHCR as refugees in Jordan.<sup>1</sup> In order to understand the impact of contextual changes on the food security and broader welfare of refugees, the World Food Programme (WFP) has partnered with REACH to conduct a third Comprehensive Food Security Monitoring Exercise (CFSME), covering all 12 governorates in Jordan as well as Azraq and Za'atari refugee camps. In total, 3,253 households comprising 20,067 individuals were surveyed between April and May 2016. This factsheet summarizes key findings in **Al Balqa** governorate. Findings are representative of all Syrian refugee cases in the governorate with a 95 percent confidence level and a 5 percent margin of error.



■ Al Balqa governorate

## Key demographics

**205** households surveyed

**16%** female headed households

**6.3** refugees per household



## Food security

Household food security levels:

**2014**

**2015**

**2016**

Food secure **47%**

**8%**

**30%**

Vulnerable to food insecurity **42%**

**70%**

**55%**

Food insecure **10%**

**22%**

**15%**



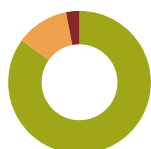
## Food consumption

Household food consumption levels:

Acceptable **85%**

Borderline **12%**

Poor **3%**



## Household resources

Average household income: **JOD 358 (USD 505)<sup>2</sup>**

Top three sources of income:

- 1 Unskilled labour.....37%
- 2 WFP food vouchers.....16%
- 3 Cash from aid organisations.....13%



## Household expenditure

On average, households allocate:



32% of expenditure to food



28% of expenditure to shelter



12% of expenditure to healthcare



27% of expenditure to other goods and services



## Livelihood coping strategies

In 2016, **93% of households are using livelihood coping strategies** to cope with a lack of food or lack of resources to buy food.<sup>3</sup>

**83%** of households are using stress coping strategies, for example:



**64%** borrowing money to buy food or purchasing food on credit

**40%** of households are using crisis coping strategies, for example:



**37%** reducing essential non-food expenditure

**32%** of households are using emergency coping strategies, for example:



**31%** sending household members to work in exploitative or illegal jobs

<sup>1</sup>UNHCR, exact figures as of 19 December 2016: 4,810,981 Syrian refugees, 655,675 registered in Jordan

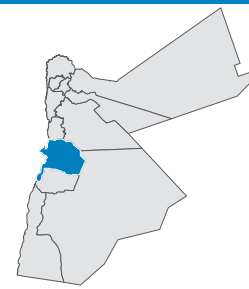
<sup>2</sup>1 JOD is equal to 1.41 USD, as of 19 December 2016

<sup>3</sup>Households were able to select multiple livelihood coping strategies. The coping strategies highlighted in this factsheet are examples of each severity category (stress, crisis, and emergency); please see the CFSME report for a full list of coping strategies.

# Comprehensive Food Security Monitoring Exercise

Al Karak Governorate, Jordan - December 2016

Of the nearly five million Syrians who have fled their homeland in the past five years, more than 655,000 are now registered with UNHCR as refugees in Jordan.<sup>1</sup> In order to understand the impact of contextual changes on the food security and broader welfare of refugees, the World Food Programme (WFP) has partnered with REACH to conduct a third Comprehensive Food Security Monitoring Exercise (CFSME), covering all 12 governorates in Jordan as well as Azraq and Za'atari refugee camps. In total, 3,253 households comprising 20,067 individuals were surveyed between April and May 2016. This factsheet summarizes key findings in **Al Karak** governorate. Findings are representative of all Syrian refugee cases in the governorate with a 95 percent confidence level and a 5 percent margin of error.



■ Al Karak governorate

## Key demographics

**271** households surveyed

**18%** female headed households

**5.6** refugees per household



## Food security

Household food security levels:

**2014**

**2015**

**2016**

Food secure **37%**

**20%**

**28%**

Vulnerable to food insecurity **59%**

**58%**

**65%**

Food insecure **4%**

**22%**

**7%**



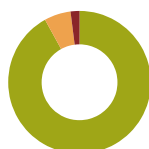
## Food consumption

Household food consumption levels:

Acceptable **92%**

Borderline **7%**

Poor **2%**



## Household resources

Average household income: **JOD 373 (USD 526)<sup>2</sup>**

Top three sources of income:

- 1 Unskilled labour.....23%
- 2 Skilled labour.....20%
- 3 Cash from aid organisations.....18%



## Household expenditure

On average, households allocate:



30% of expenditure to food



24% of expenditure to shelter



11% of expenditure to healthcare



35% of expenditure to other goods and services



## Livelihood coping strategies

In 2016, **86% of households are using livelihood coping strategies** to cope with a lack of food or lack of resources to buy food.<sup>3</sup>

**79%** of households are using stress coping strategies, for example:



**73%** borrowing money to buy food or purchasing food on credit

**55%** of households are using crisis coping strategies, for example:



**55%** reducing essential non-food expenditure

**22%** of households are using emergency coping strategies, for example:



**21%** sending household members to work in exploitative or illegal jobs

<sup>1</sup>UNHCR, exact figures as of 19 December 2016: 4,810,981 Syrian refugees, 655,675 registered in Jordan

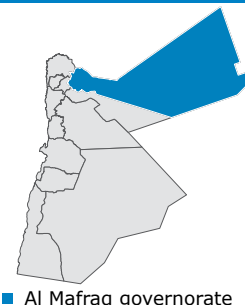
<sup>2</sup>1 JOD is equal to 1.41 USD, as of 19 December 2016

<sup>3</sup>Households were able to select multiple livelihood coping strategies. The coping strategies highlighted in this factsheet are examples of each severity category (stress, crisis, and emergency); please see the CFSME report for a full list of coping strategies.

# Comprehensive Food Security Monitoring Exercise

Al Mafrq Governorate, Jordan - December 2016

Of the nearly five million Syrians who have fled their homeland in the past five years, more than 655,000 are now registered with UNHCR as refugees in Jordan.<sup>1</sup> In order to understand the impact of contextual changes on the food security and broader welfare of refugees, the World Food Programme (WFP) has partnered with REACH to conduct a third Comprehensive Food Security Monitoring Exercise (CFSME), covering all 12 governorates in Jordan as well as Azraq and Za'atari refugee camps. In total, 3,253 households comprising 20,067 individuals were surveyed between April and May 2016. This factsheet summarizes key findings in **Al Mafrq** governorate. Findings are representative of all Syrian refugee cases in the governorate with a 95 percent confidence level and a 5 percent margin of error.



■ Al Mafrq governorate

## Key demographics

**250** households surveyed

**26%** female headed households

**6.1** refugees per household



## Food security

Household food security levels:

**2014**

**2015**

**2016**

Food secure **55%**

**19%**

**23%**

Vulnerable to food insecurity **38%**

**55%**

**66%**

Food insecure **8%**

**25%**

**11%**



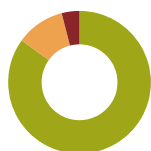
## Food consumption

Household food consumption levels:

Acceptable **85%**

Borderline **11%**

Poor **4%**



## Household resources

Average household income: **JOD 298 (USD 420)**<sup>2</sup>

Top three sources of income:

- 1 WFP food vouchers.....22%
- 2 Credits or borrowing money .....21%
- 3 Cash from aid organisations.....19%



## Household expenditure

On average, households allocate:



34% of expenditure to food



25% of expenditure to shelter



9% of expenditure to healthcare



32% of expenditure to other goods and services



## Livelihood coping strategies

In 2016, **87% of households are using livelihood coping strategies** to cope with a lack of food or lack of resources to buy food.<sup>3</sup>

**83%** of households are using stress coping strategies, for example:



**75%** borrowing money to buy food or purchasing food on credit

**49%** of households are using crisis coping strategies, for example:



**41%** reducing essential non-food expenditure

**21%** of households are using emergency coping strategies, for example:



**19%** sending household members to work in exploitative or illegal jobs

<sup>1</sup>UNHCR, exact figures as of 19 December 2016: 4,810,981 Syrian refugees, 655,675 registered in Jordan

<sup>2</sup>1 JOD is equal to 1.41 USD, as of 19 December 2016

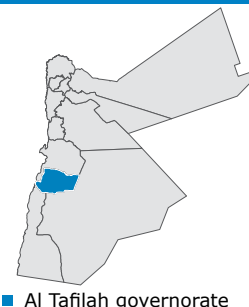
<sup>3</sup>Households were able to select multiple livelihood coping strategies. The coping strategies highlighted in this factsheet are examples of each severity category (stress, crisis, and emergency); please see the CFSME report for a full list of coping strategies.



# Comprehensive Food Security Monitoring Exercise

Al Tafilah Governorate, Jordan - December 2016

Of the nearly five million Syrians who have fled their homeland in the past five years, more than 655,000 are now registered with UNHCR as refugees in Jordan.<sup>1</sup> In order to understand the impact of contextual changes on the food security and broader welfare of refugees, the World Food Programme (WFP) has partnered with REACH to conduct a third Comprehensive Food Security Monitoring Exercise (CFSME), covering all 12 governorates in Jordan as well as Azraq and Za'atari refugee camps. In total, 3,253 households comprising 20,067 individuals were surveyed between April and May 2016. This factsheet summarizes key findings in **Al Tafilah** governorate. Findings are representative of all Syrian refugee cases in the governorate with a 92 percent confidence level and a 8 percent margin of error.<sup>2</sup>



■ Al Tafilah governorate

## Key demographics

**80** households surveyed

**11%** female headed households

**5.7** refugees per household



## Food security

Household food security levels:

**2014**

**2015**

**2016**

Food secure **57%**

**22%**

**18%**

Vulnerable to food insecurity **37%**

**51%**

**73%**

Food insecure **6%**

**27%**

**9%**



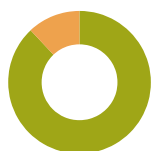
## Food consumption

Household food consumption levels:

Acceptable **88%**

Borderline **12%**

Poor **0%**



## Household resources

Average household income: **JOD 329 (USD 464)**<sup>3</sup>

Top three sources of income:

- 1 Unskilled labour.....50%
- 2 Cash from aid organisations.....20%
- 3 Credits or borrowing money .....9%



## Household expenditure

On average, households allocate:



35% of expenditure to food



20% of expenditure to shelter



9% of expenditure to healthcare



35% of expenditure to other goods and services



## Livelihood coping strategies

In 2016, **95% of households are using livelihood coping strategies** to cope with a lack of food or lack of resources to buy food.<sup>4</sup>

**80%** of households are using stress coping strategies, for example:



**71%** borrowing money to buy food or purchasing food on credit

**45%** of households are using crisis coping strategies, for example:



**43%** reducing essential non-food expenditure

**48%** of households are using emergency coping strategies, for example:



**48%** sending household members to work in exploitative or illegal jobs

<sup>1</sup>UNHCR, exact figures as of 19 December 2016: 4,810,981 Syrian refugees, 655,675 registered in Jordan

<sup>2</sup>All available refugee cases in the governorate were interviewed for this assessment.

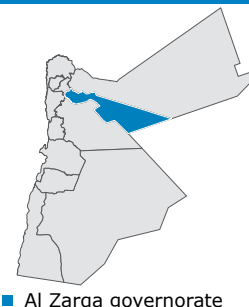
<sup>3</sup>1 JOD is equal to 1.41 USD, as of 19 December 2016

<sup>4</sup>Households were able to select multiple livelihood coping strategies. The coping strategies highlighted in this factsheet are examples of each severity category (stress, crisis, and emergency); please see the CFSME report for a full list of coping strategies.

# Comprehensive Food Security Monitoring Exercise

Al Zarqa Governorate, Jordan - December 2016

Of the nearly five million Syrians who have fled their homeland in the past five years, more than 655,000 are now registered with UNHCR as refugees in Jordan.<sup>1</sup> In order to understand the impact of contextual changes on the food security and broader welfare of refugees, the World Food Programme (WFP) has partnered with REACH to conduct a third Comprehensive Food Security Monitoring Exercise (CFSME), covering all 12 governorates in Jordan as well as Azraq and Za'atari refugee camps. In total, 3,253 households comprising 20,067 individuals were surveyed between April and May 2016. This factsheet summarizes key findings in **Al Zarqa** governorate. Findings are representative of all Syrian refugee cases in the governorate with a 95 percent confidence level and a 5 percent margin of error.



■ Al Zarqa governorate

## Key demographics

**235** households surveyed

**23%** female headed households

**6.3** refugees per household



## Food security

Household food security levels:

**2014**

**2015**

**2016**

Food secure **47%**

**19%**

**19%**

Vulnerable to food insecurity **49%**

**62%**

**68%**

Food insecure **3%**

**19%**

**13%**



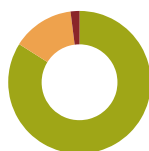
## Food consumption

Household food consumption levels:

Acceptable **84%**

Borderline **15%**

Poor **2%**



## Household resources

Average household income: **JOD 372 (USD 524)**<sup>2</sup>

Top three sources of income:

- 1 Unskilled labour.....33%
- 2 Cash from aid organisations.....29%
- 3 Credits or borrowing money .....10%



## Household expenditure

On average, households allocate:



**34%** of expenditure to food



**29%** of expenditure to shelter



**11%** of expenditure to healthcare



**27%** of expenditure to other goods and services



## Livelihood coping strategies

In 2016, **93% of households are using livelihood coping strategies** to cope with a lack of food or lack of resources to buy food.<sup>3</sup>

**81%** of households are using stress coping strategies, for example:



**72%** borrowing money to buy food or purchasing food on credit

**44%** of households are using crisis coping strategies, for example:



**44%** reducing essential non-food expenditure

**44%** of households are using emergency coping strategies, for example:



**42%** sending household members to work in exploitative or illegal jobs

<sup>1</sup>UNHCR, exact figures as of 19 December 2016: 4,810,981 Syrian refugees, 655,675 registered in Jordan

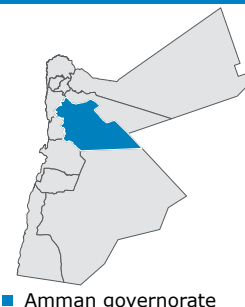
<sup>2</sup>1 JOD is equal to 1.41 USD, as of 19 December 2016

<sup>3</sup>Households were able to select multiple livelihood coping strategies. The coping strategies highlighted in this factsheet are examples of each severity category (stress, crisis, and emergency); please see the CFSME report for a full list of coping strategies.

# Comprehensive Food Security Monitoring Exercise

Amman Governorate, Jordan - December 2016

Of the nearly five million Syrians who have fled their homeland in the past five years, more than 655,000 are now registered with UNHCR as refugees in Jordan.<sup>1</sup> In order to understand the impact of contextual changes on the food security and broader welfare of refugees, the World Food Programme (WFP) has partnered with REACH to conduct a third Comprehensive Food Security Monitoring Exercise (CFSME), covering all 12 governorates in Jordan as well as Azraq and Za'atari refugee camps. In total, 3,253 households comprising 20,067 individuals were surveyed between April and May 2016. This factsheet summarizes key findings in **Amman** governorate. Findings are representative of all Syrian refugee cases in the governorate with a 95 percent confidence level and a 5 percent margin of error.



## Key demographics

**371** households surveyed

**16%** female headed households

**6.0** refugees per household



## Food security

Household food security levels:

**2014**

**2015**

**2016**

Food secure **47%**

**13%**

**36%**

Vulnerable to food insecurity **44%**

**60%**

**52%**

Food insecure **8%**

**27%**

**12%**



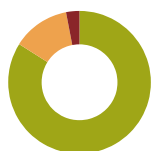
## Food consumption

Household food consumption levels:

Acceptable **84%**

Borderline **13%**

Poor **3%**



## Household resources

Average household income: **JOD 375 (USD 529)<sup>2</sup>**

Top three sources of income:

- 1 Unskilled labour.....39%
- 2 Cash from aid organisations.....19%
- 3 Skilled labour.....14%



## Household expenditure

On average, households allocate:



37% of expenditure to shelter



27% of expenditure to food



11% of expenditure to healthcare



25% of expenditure to other goods and services

**1%** of households have savings



**81%** of households are in debt



Average debt

**JOD 919 (USD 1296)**



## Livelihood coping strategies

In 2016, **84% of households are using livelihood coping strategies** to cope with a lack of food or lack of resources to buy food.<sup>3</sup>

**70%** of households are using stress coping strategies, for example:



**61%** borrowing money to buy food or purchasing food on credit

**44%** of households are using crisis coping strategies, for example:



**44%** reducing essential non-food expenditure

**31%** of households are using emergency coping strategies, for example:



**31%** sending household members to work in exploitative or illegal jobs

<sup>1</sup>UNHCR, exact figures as of 19 December 2016: 4,810,981 Syrian refugees, 655,675 registered in Jordan

<sup>2</sup>1 JOD is equal to 1.41 USD, as of 19 December 2016

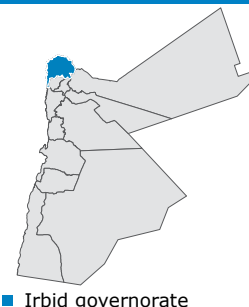
<sup>3</sup>Households were able to select multiple livelihood coping strategies. The coping strategies highlighted in this factsheet are examples of each severity category (stress, crisis, and emergency); please see the CFSME report for a full list of coping strategies.



# Comprehensive Food Security Monitoring Exercise

Irbid Governorate, Jordan - December 2016

Of the nearly five million Syrians who have fled their homeland in the past five years, more than 655,000 are now registered with UNHCR as refugees in Jordan.<sup>1</sup> In order to understand the impact of contextual changes on the food security and broader welfare of refugees, the World Food Programme (WFP) has partnered with REACH to conduct a third Comprehensive Food Security Monitoring Exercise (CFSME), covering all 12 governorates in Jordan as well as Azraq and Za'atari refugee camps. In total, 3,253 households comprising 20,067 individuals were surveyed between April and May 2016. This factsheet summarizes key findings in **Irbid** governorate. Findings are representative of all Syrian refugee cases in the governorate with a 95 percent confidence level and a 5 percent margin of error.



■ Irbid governorate

## Key demographics

**357** households surveyed

**22%** female headed households

**6.7** refugees per household



## Food security

Household food security levels:

**2014**

**2015**

**2016**

Food secure **51%**

**11%**

**23%**

Vulnerable to food insecurity **47%**

**76%**

**64%**

Food insecure **2%**

**13%**

**13%**



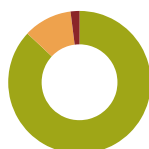
## Food consumption

Household food consumption levels:

Acceptable **87%**

Borderline **11%**

Poor **2%**



## Household resources

Average household income: **JOD 386 (USD 545)<sup>2</sup>**

Top three sources of income:

- 1 WFP food vouchers.....21%
- 2 Credits or borrowing money .....20%
- 3 Cash from aid organisations.....18%



## Household expenditure

On average, households allocate:



29% of expenditure to food



26% of expenditure to shelter



13% of expenditure to healthcare



32% of expenditure to other goods and services

**10%** of households have savings



**92%** of households are in debt



Average debt  
**JOD 854 (USD 1204)**



## Livelihood coping strategies

In 2016, **88% of households are using livelihood coping strategies** to cope with a lack of food or lack of resources to buy food.<sup>3</sup>

**81%** of households are using stress coping strategies, for example:



**70%** borrowing money to buy food or purchasing food on credit

**69%** of households are using crisis coping strategies, for example:



**65%** reducing essential non-food expenditure

**16%** of households are using emergency coping strategies, for example:



**15%** sending household members to work in exploitative or illegal jobs

<sup>1</sup>UNHCR, exact figures as of 19 December 2016: 4,810,981 Syrian refugees, 655,675 registered in Jordan

<sup>2</sup>1 JOD is equal to 1.41 USD, as of 19 December 2016

<sup>3</sup>Households were able to select multiple livelihood coping strategies. The coping strategies highlighted in this factsheet are examples of each severity category (stress, crisis, and emergency); please see the CFSME report for a full list of coping strategies.

# Comprehensive Food Security Monitoring Exercise

Jarash Governorate, Jordan - December 2016

Of the nearly five million Syrians who have fled their homeland in the past five years, more than 655,000 are now registered with UNHCR as refugees in Jordan.<sup>1</sup> In order to understand the impact of contextual changes on the food security and broader welfare of refugees, the World Food Programme (WFP) has partnered with REACH to conduct a third Comprehensive Food Security Monitoring Exercise (CFSME), covering all 12 governorates in Jordan as well as Azraq and Za'atari refugee camps. In total, 3,253 households comprising 20,067 individuals were surveyed between April and May 2016. This factsheet summarizes key findings in **Jarash** governorate. Findings are representative of all Syrian refugee cases in the governorate with a 95 percent confidence level and a 5 percent margin of error.



Jarash governorate

## Key demographics

**186** households surveyed

**19%** female headed households

**6.6** refugees per household



## Food security

Household food security levels:

**2014**

**2015**

**2016**

Food secure **66%**

**12%**

**33%**

Vulnerable to food insecurity **34%**

**81%**

**62%**

Food insecure **0%**

**8%**

**5%**



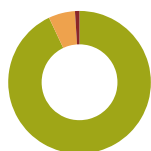
## Food consumption

Household food consumption levels:

Acceptable **93%**

Borderline **7%**

Poor **1%**



## Household resources

Average household income: **JOD 355 (USD 500)**<sup>2</sup>

Top three sources of income:

- 1 Cash from aid organisations .....28%
- 2 Unskilled labour.....28%
- 3 WFP food vouchers.....11%



## Household expenditure

On average, households allocate:



32% of expenditure to food



29% of expenditure to shelter



15% of expenditure to healthcare



24% of expenditure to other goods and services



## Livelihood coping strategies

In 2016, **83% of households are using livelihood coping strategies** to cope with a lack of food or lack of resources to buy food.<sup>3</sup>

**72%** of households are using stress coping strategies, for example:



**63%** borrowing money to buy food or purchasing food on credit

**40%** of households are using crisis coping strategies, for example:



**39%** reducing essential non-food expenditure

**30%** of households are using emergency coping strategies, for example:



**30%** sending household members to work in exploitative or illegal jobs

<sup>1</sup>UNHCR, exact figures as of 19 December 2016: 4,810,981 Syrian refugees, 655,675 registered in Jordan

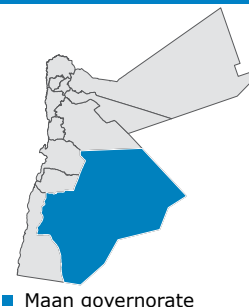
<sup>2</sup>1 JOD is equal to 1.41 USD, as of 19 December 2016

<sup>3</sup>Households were able to select multiple livelihood coping strategies. The coping strategies highlighted in this factsheet are examples of each severity category (stress, crisis, and emergency); please see the CFSME report for a full list of coping strategies.

# Comprehensive Food Security Monitoring Exercise

Maan Governorate, Jordan - December 2016

Of the nearly five million Syrians who have fled their homeland in the past five years, more than 655,000 are now registered with UNHCR as refugees in Jordan.<sup>1</sup> In order to understand the impact of contextual changes on the food security and broader welfare of refugees, the World Food Programme (WFP) has partnered with REACH to conduct a third Comprehensive Food Security Monitoring Exercise (CFSME), covering all 12 governorates in Jordan as well as Azraq and Za'atari refugee camps. In total, 3,253 households comprising 20,067 individuals were surveyed between April and May 2016. This factsheet summarizes key findings in **Maan** governorate. Findings are representative of all Syrian refugee cases in the governorate with a 95 percent confidence level and a 5 percent margin of error.



■ Maan governorate

## Key demographics

**242** households surveyed

**7%** female headed households

**5.7** refugees per household



## Food security

Household food security levels:

**2014**

**2015**

**2016**

Food secure **57%**

**17%**

**27%**

Vulnerable to food insecurity **38%**

**62%**

**62%**

Food insecure **5%**

**20%**

**12%**



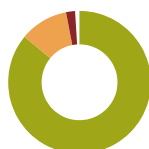
## Food consumption

Household food consumption levels:

Acceptable **86%**

Borderline **11%**

Poor **2%**



## Household resources

Average household income: **JOD 406 (USD 572)<sup>2</sup>**

Top three sources of income:

- 1 Unskilled labour .....28%
- 2 Cash from aid organisations.....23%
- 3 Skilled labour.....22%



## Household expenditure

On average, households allocate:



31% of expenditure to food



28% of expenditure to shelter



12% of expenditure to healthcare



29% of expenditure to other goods and services

**1%** of households have savings



**87%** of households are in debt



Average debt

**JOD 947 (USD 1336)**



## Livelihood coping strategies

In 2016, **86% of households are using livelihood coping strategies** to cope with a lack of food or lack of resources to buy food.<sup>3</sup>

**74%** of households are using stress coping strategies, for example:



**71%** borrowing money to buy food or purchasing food on credit

**52%** of households are using crisis coping strategies, for example:



**52%** reducing essential non-food expenditure

**40%** of households are using emergency coping strategies, for example:



**40%** sending household members to work in exploitative or illegal jobs

<sup>1</sup>UNHCR, exact figures as of 19 December 2016: 4,810,981 Syrian refugees, 655,675 registered in Jordan

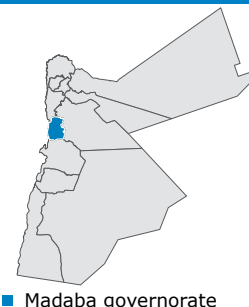
<sup>2</sup>1 JOD is equal to 1.41 USD, as of 19 December 2016

<sup>3</sup>Households were able to select multiple livelihood coping strategies. The coping strategies highlighted in this factsheet are examples of each severity category (stress, crisis, and emergency); please see the CFSME report for a full list of coping strategies.

# Comprehensive Food Security Monitoring Exercise

Madaba Governorate, Jordan - December 2016

Of the nearly five million Syrians who have fled their homeland in the past five years, more than 655,000 are now registered with UNHCR as refugees in Jordan.<sup>1</sup> In order to understand the impact of contextual changes on the food security and broader welfare of refugees, the World Food Programme (WFP) has partnered with REACH to conduct a third Comprehensive Food Security Monitoring Exercise (CFSME), covering all 12 governorates in Jordan as well as Azraq and Za'atari refugee camps. In total, 3,253 households comprising 20,067 individuals were surveyed between April and May 2016. This factsheet summarizes key findings in **Madaba** governorate. Findings are representative of all Syrian refugee cases in the governorate with a 95 percent confidence level and a 5 percent margin of error.



■ Madaba governorate

## Key demographics

**181** households surveyed

**12%** female headed households

**6.5** refugees per household



## Food security

Household food security levels:

**2014**

**2015**

**2016**

Food secure **62%**

**20%**

**23%**

Vulnerable to food insecurity **26%**

**60%**

**63%**

Food insecure **12%**

**20%**

**13%**



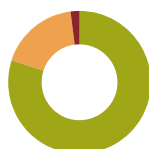
## Food consumption

Household food consumption levels:

Acceptable **80%**

Borderline **19%**

Poor **2%**



## Household resources

Average household income: **JOD 364 (USD 513)<sup>2</sup>**

Top three sources of income:

- 1 Unskilled labour.....36%
- 2 Skilled labour.....15%
- 3 Cash from aid organisations.....14%



## Household expenditure

On average, households allocate:



33% of expenditure to shelter



30% of expenditure to food



13% of expenditure to healthcare



24% of expenditure to other goods and services



## Livelihood coping strategies

In 2016, **84% of households are using livelihood coping strategies** to cope with a lack of food or lack of resources to buy food.<sup>3</sup>

**74%** of households are using stress coping strategies, for example:



**57%** borrowing money to buy food or purchasing food on credit

**44%** of households are using crisis coping strategies, for example:



**42%** reducing essential non-food expenditure

**34%** of households are using emergency coping strategies, for example:



**33%** sending household members to work in exploitative or illegal jobs

<sup>1</sup>UNHCR, exact figures as of 19 December 2016: 4,810,981 Syrian refugees, 655,675 registered in Jordan

<sup>2</sup>1 JOD is equal to 1.41 USD, as of 19 December 2016

<sup>3</sup>Households were able to select multiple livelihood coping strategies. The coping strategies highlighted in this factsheet are examples of each severity category (stress, crisis, and emergency); please see the CFSME report for a full list of coping strategies.