

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.¹ 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.



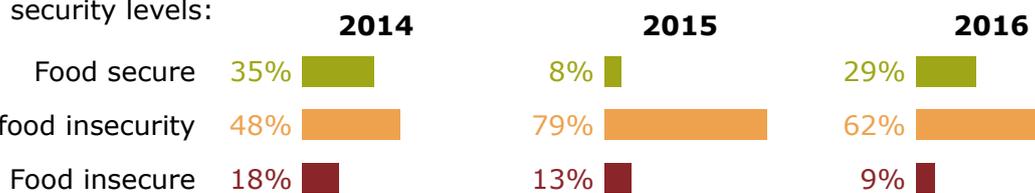
■ Ajloun governorate

Key demographics

205 households surveyed **27%** female headed households **6.2** refugees per household

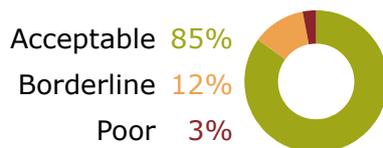
Food security

Household food security levels:



Food consumption

Household food consumption levels:



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

Household resources

Average household income: **JOD 331 (USD 467)**²

Top three sources of income:

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

5% of households have savings



91% of households are in debt



Average debt
JOD 673 (USD 949)

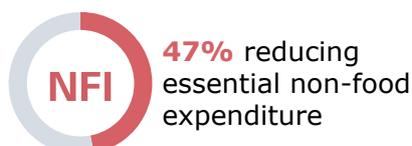
Livelihood coping strategies

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

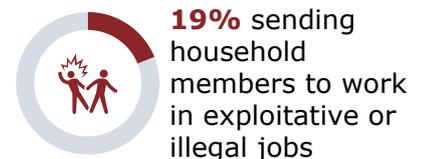
83% of households are using stress coping strategies, for example:



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



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



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

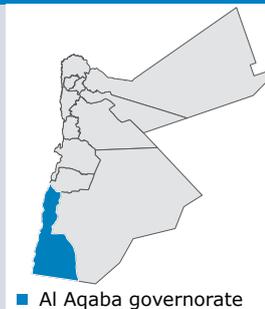
²1 JOD is equal to 1.41 USD, as of 19 December 2016

³Households 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.¹ 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.²



Key demographics

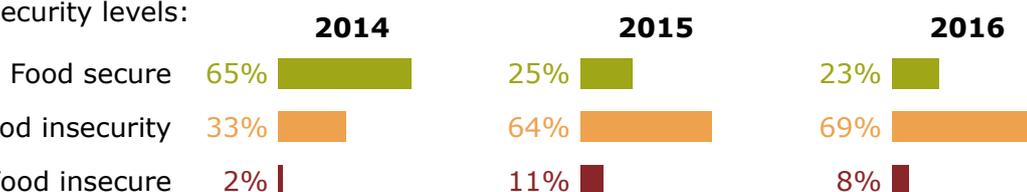
154 households surveyed

8% female headed households

5.5 refugees per household

Food security

Household food security levels:



Food consumption

Household food consumption levels:



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

Household resources

Average household income: **JOD 393 (USD 554)**³

Top three sources of income:

- 1 Unskilled labour.....35%
- 2 Skilled labour.....32%
- 3 Credits or borrowing money10%

3% of households have savings



69% of households are in debt



Average debt
JOD 976 (USD 1376)

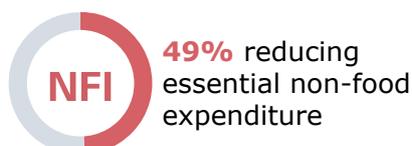
Livelihood coping strategies

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

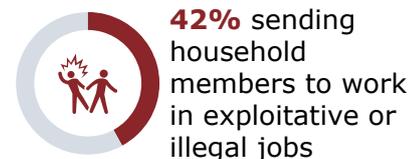
66% of households are using stress coping strategies, for example:



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



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



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

²All available refugee cases in the governorate were interviewed for this assessment.

³1 JOD is equal to 1.41 USD, as of 19 December 2016

⁴Households 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.¹ 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.



Key demographics

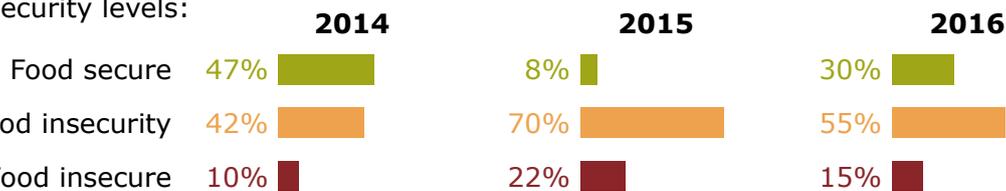
205 households surveyed

16% female headed households

6.3 refugees per household

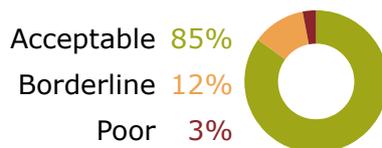
Food security

Household food security levels:



Food consumption

Household food consumption levels:



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

Household resources

Average household income: **JOD 358 (USD 505)²**

Top three sources of income:

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

1% of households have savings



89% of households are in debt



Average debt
JOD 958 (USD 1351)

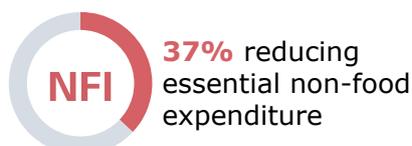
Livelihood coping strategies

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

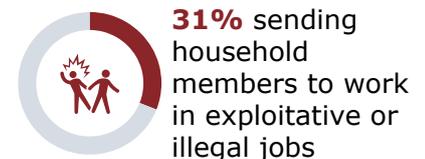
83% of households are using stress coping strategies, for example:



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



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



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

²1 JOD is equal to 1.41 USD, as of 19 December 2016

³Households 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.¹ 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

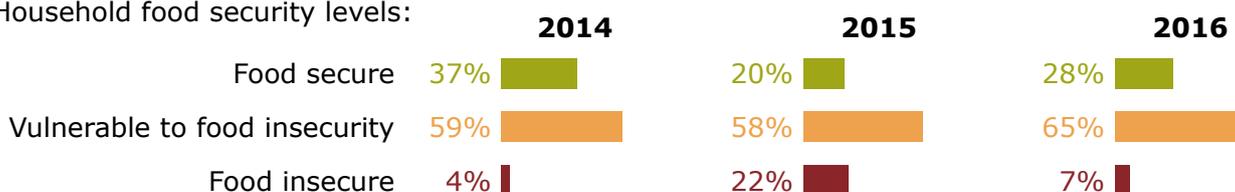
271 households surveyed

18% female headed households

5.6 refugees per household

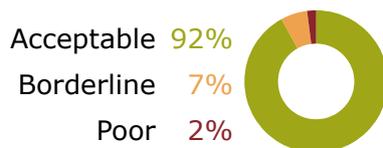
Food security

Household food security levels:



Food consumption

Household food consumption levels:



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

Household resources

Average household income: **JOD 373 (USD 526)²**

Top three sources of income:

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

4% of households have savings



89% of households are in debt



Average debt
JOD 805 (USD 1135)

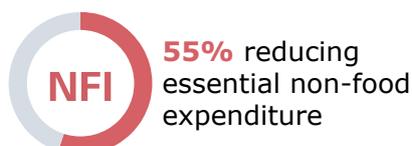
Livelihood coping strategies

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

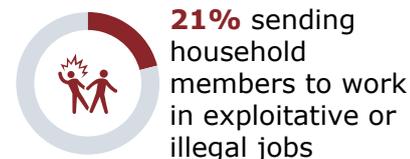
79% of households are using stress coping strategies, for example:



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



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



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

²1 JOD is equal to 1.41 USD, as of 19 December 2016

³Households 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 Mafraq 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.¹ 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 Mafraq** 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

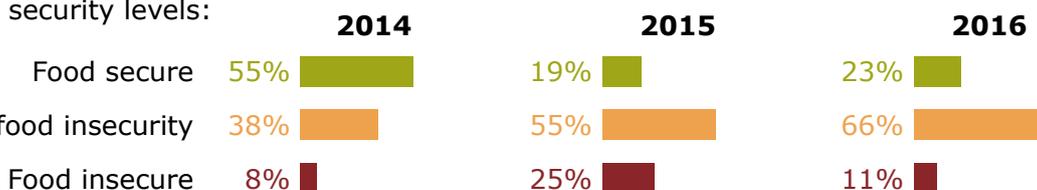
250 households surveyed

26% female headed households

6.1 refugees per household

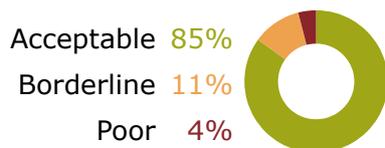
Food security

Household food security levels:



Food consumption

Household food consumption levels:



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

Household resources

Average household income: **JOD 298 (USD 420)²**

Top three sources of income:

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

9% of households have savings



89% of households are in debt



Average debt
JOD 555 (USD 783)

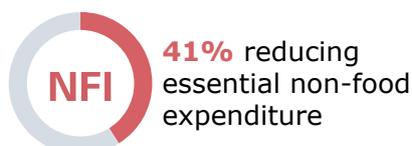
Livelihood coping strategies

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

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



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



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



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

²1 JOD is equal to 1.41 USD, as of 19 December 2016

³Households 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.¹ 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.²



■ Al Tafilah governorate

Key demographics

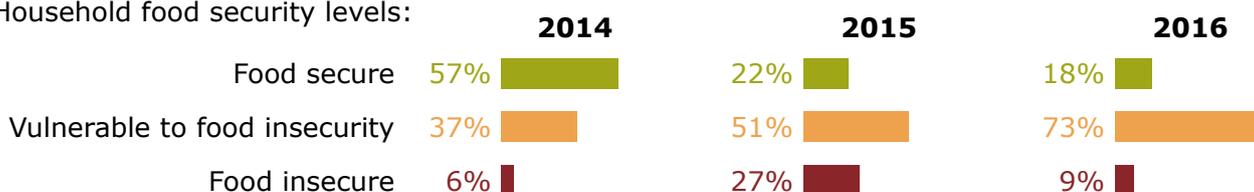
80 households surveyed

11% female headed households

5.7 refugees per household

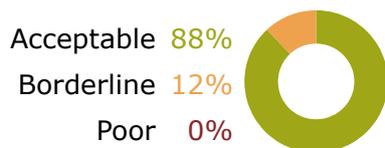
Food security

Household food security levels:



Food consumption

Household food consumption levels:



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

Household resources

Average household income: **JOD 329 (USD 464)**³

Top three sources of income:

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

0% of households have savings



96% of households are in debt



Average debt
JOD 1144 (USD 1613)

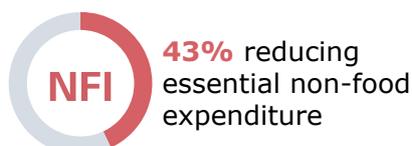
Livelihood coping strategies

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

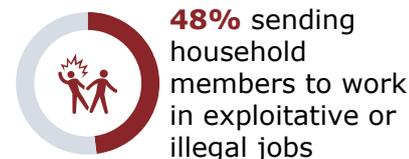
80% of households are using stress coping strategies, for example:



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



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



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

²All available refugee cases in the governorate were interviewed for this assessment.

³1 JOD is equal to 1.41 USD, as of 19 December 2016

⁴Households 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.¹ 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

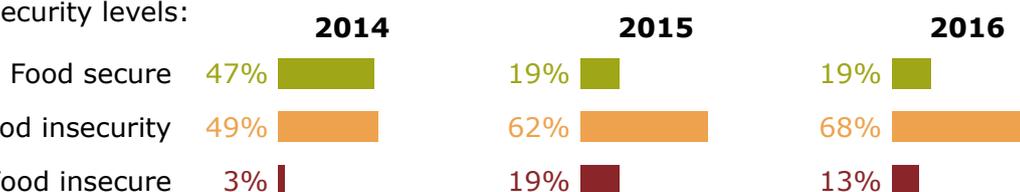
235 households surveyed

23% female headed households

6.3 refugees per household

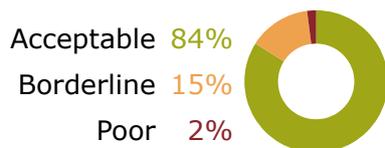
Food security

Household food security levels:



Food consumption

Household food consumption levels:



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

Household resources

Average household income: **JOD 372 (USD 524)²**

Top three sources of income:

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

2% of households have savings



90% of households are in debt



Average debt
JOD 753 (USD 1062)

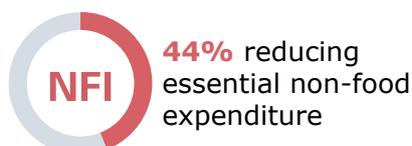
Livelihood coping strategies

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

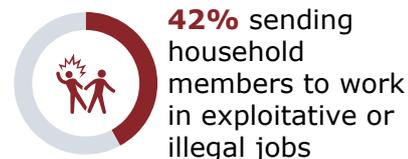
81% of households are using stress coping strategies, for example:



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



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



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

²1 JOD is equal to 1.41 USD, as of 19 December 2016

³Households 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.¹ 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.

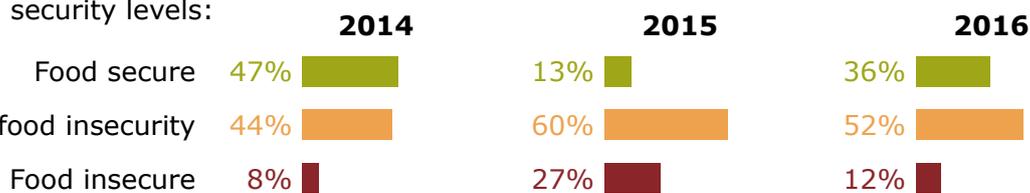


Key demographics

371 households surveyed **16%** female headed households **6.0** refugees per household

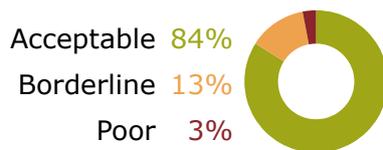
Food security

Household food security levels:



Food consumption

Household food consumption levels:



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

Household resources

Average household income: **JOD 375 (USD 529)²**

Top three sources of income:

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

1% of households have savings



81% of households are in debt



Average debt
JOD 919 (USD 1296)

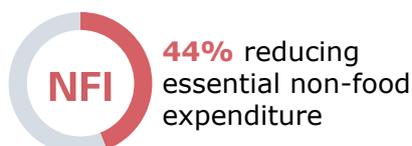
Livelihood coping strategies

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

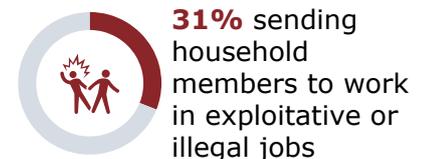
70% of households are using stress coping strategies, for example:



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



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



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

²1 JOD is equal to 1.41 USD, as of 19 December 2016

³Households 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.¹ 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

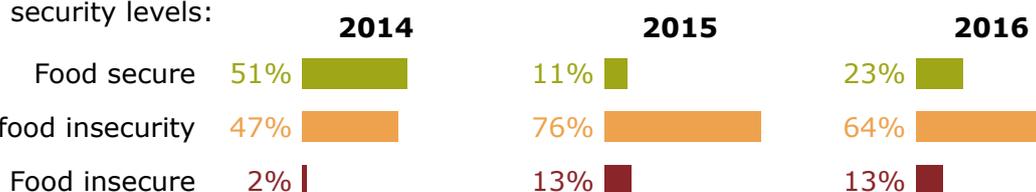
357 households surveyed

22% female headed households

6.7 refugees per household

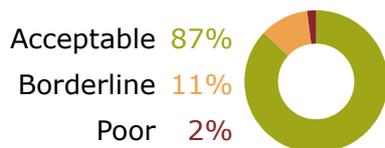
Food security

Household food security levels:



Food consumption

Household food consumption levels:



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

Household resources

Average household income: **JOD 386 (USD 545)²**

Top three sources of income:

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

10% of households have savings



92% of households are in debt



Average debt
JOD 854 (USD 1204)

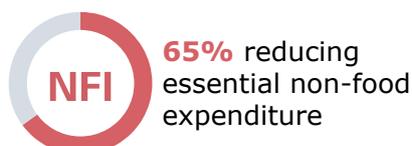
Livelihood coping strategies

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

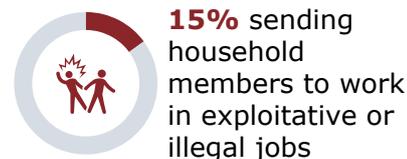
81% of households are using stress coping strategies, for example:



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



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



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

²1 JOD is equal to 1.41 USD, as of 19 December 2016

³Households 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.¹ 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

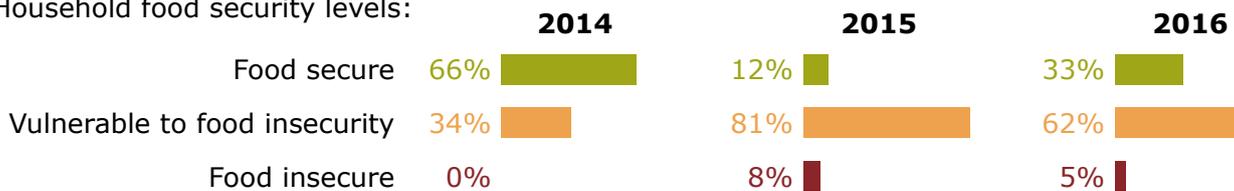
186 households surveyed

19% female headed households

6.6 refugees per household

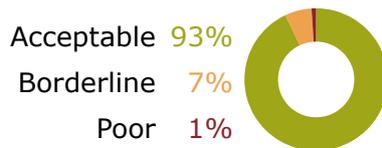
Food security

Household food security levels:



Food consumption

Household food consumption levels:



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

Household resources

Average household income: **JOD 355 (USD 500)**²

Top three sources of income:

- 1 Cash from aid organisations28%
- 2 Unskilled labour.....28%
- 3 WFP food vouchers.....11%

1% of households have savings



86% of households are in debt



Average debt
JOD 652 (USD 920)

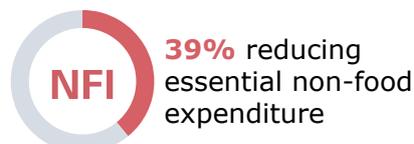
Livelihood coping strategies

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

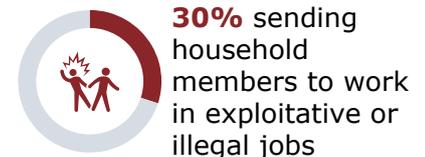
72% of households are using stress coping strategies, for example:



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



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



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

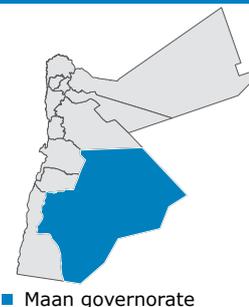
²1 JOD is equal to 1.41 USD, as of 19 December 2016

³Households 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.¹ 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.



Key demographics

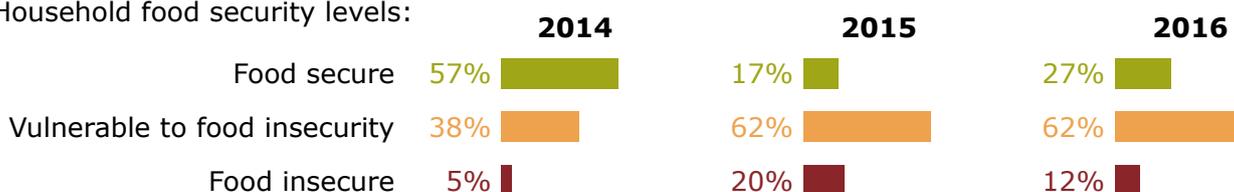
242 households surveyed

7% female headed households

5.7 refugees per household

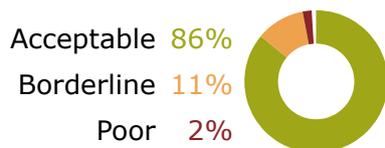
Food security

Household food security levels:



Food consumption

Household food consumption levels:



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

Household resources

Average household income: **JOD 406 (USD 572)²**

Top three sources of income:

- 1 Unskilled labour28%
- 2 Cash from aid organisations.....23%
- 3 Skilled labour.....22%

1% of households have savings



87% of households are in debt



Average debt
JOD 947 (USD 1336)

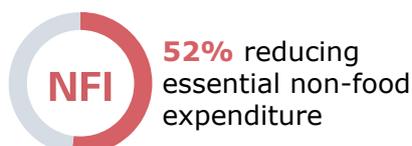
Livelihood coping strategies

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

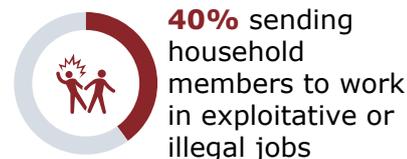
74% of households are using stress coping strategies, for example:



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



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



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

²1 JOD is equal to 1.41 USD, as of 19 December 2016

³Households 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.¹ 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.



Key demographics

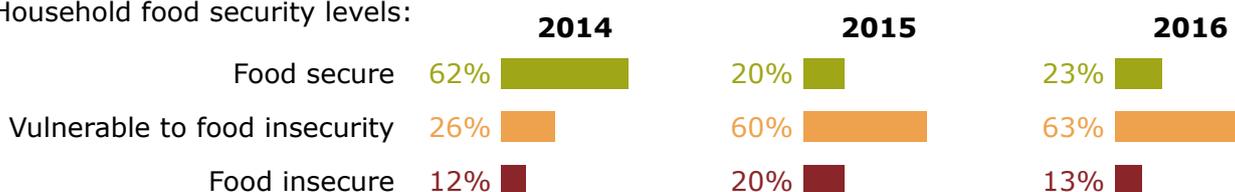
181 households surveyed

12% female headed households

6.5 refugees per household

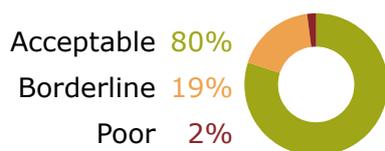
Food security

Household food security levels:



Food consumption

Household food consumption levels:



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

Household resources

Average household income: **JOD 364 (USD 513)²**

Top three sources of income:

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

2% of households have savings



91% of households are in debt



Average debt
JOD 972 (USD 1371)

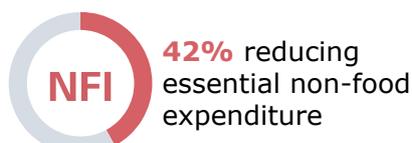
Livelihood coping strategies

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

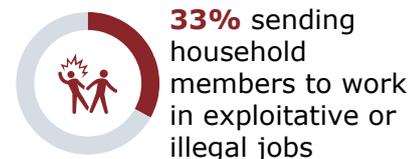
74% of households are using stress coping strategies, for example:



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



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



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

²1 JOD is equal to 1.41 USD, as of 19 December 2016

³Households 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.