

Introduction

During Q1 2021, WFP Jordan responded to the food needs of 512,524 refugees, including 258,005 females and 254,519 males, through the provision of monthly food assistance in the form of cash-based transfers.¹ Assistance is provided in both host communities and camps, covering 401,763 refugees living in communities and 110,761 refugees living in camps. To ensure that assistance is effective, efficient, relevant, and aligned with organizational commitments towards protection and inclusion, the WFP Jordan Country Office conducts quarterly food security outcome monitoring (FSOM) exercises covering WFP beneficiaries in Jordan. This factsheet provides a summary of the main findings for Azraq Camp and Zaatari Camp from the FSOM Q1 2021 conducted in March 2021. The findings and conclusions presented in this document provide the evidence base for effective data-driven decision-making for WFP and partners with the goal of improving program quality and accountability.

Programme Overview

Programme Coverage²



Programme Targeting

Blanket coverage of all refugee households in Azraq and Zaatari Camps.

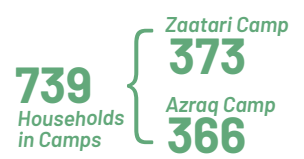
Programme Assistance Modality

Unconditional e-vouchers redeemable at WFP-contracted shops with a value of 23 JOD per person per month.

Study Overview

Data Collection

Phone-based survey administered to a stratified random sample, with a margin of error of 5% and confidence interval of 95%.



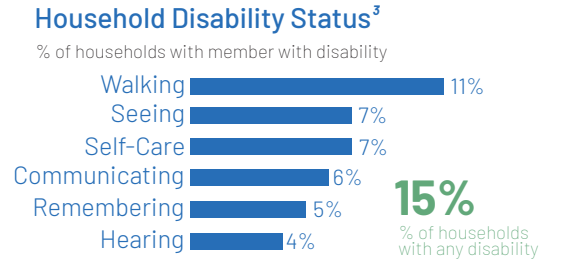
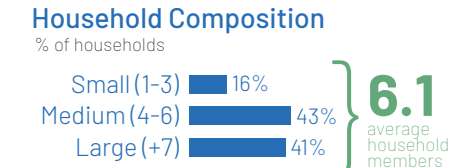
Data Analysis

Weighted descriptive statistics and hypothesis testing across strata (Azraq Camp, Zaatari Camp) and disaggregate (head of household gender, household disability status, household size).

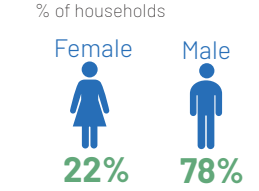
Study Findings

Demographics

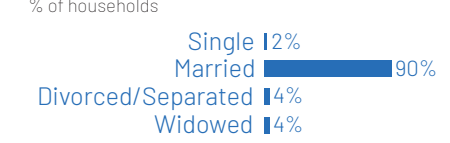
Refugee households in camps included an average of 6.1 members with 41% of households consisting of 7 or more members. Seventy-eight percent of households were headed by a male while the remaining 22% were headed by a female. The average head of household age was 41 years with 6% of households headed by a member who was 60 or older. Household heads were generally married (90%) and had formal education through primary school (57%) or secondary school (22%). Ten percent of household heads were illiterate, although this percentage increased to 18% for female-headed households. Of the 33% of household heads that found work within Q1 2021, 85% were engaged in temporary work while 14% were engaged in permanent work. Among female-headed households, only 19% of household heads found work in Q1 2021. Fifteen percent of households included a person with disability, with sight and walking difficulties reported as the most frequent challenges.



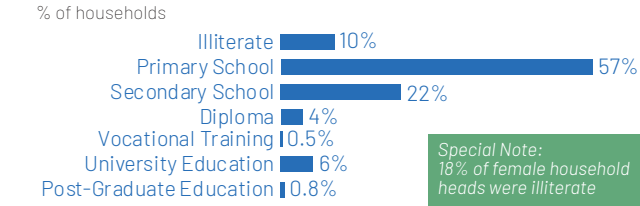
Head of Household Gender



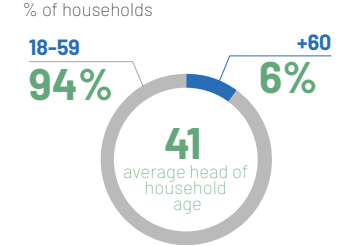
Head of Household Marital Status



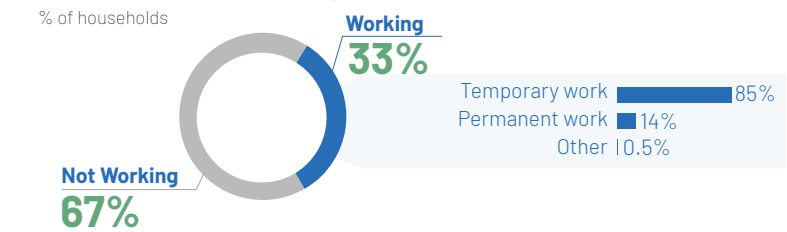
Head of Household Educational Status



Head of Household Age



Head of Household Employment Status

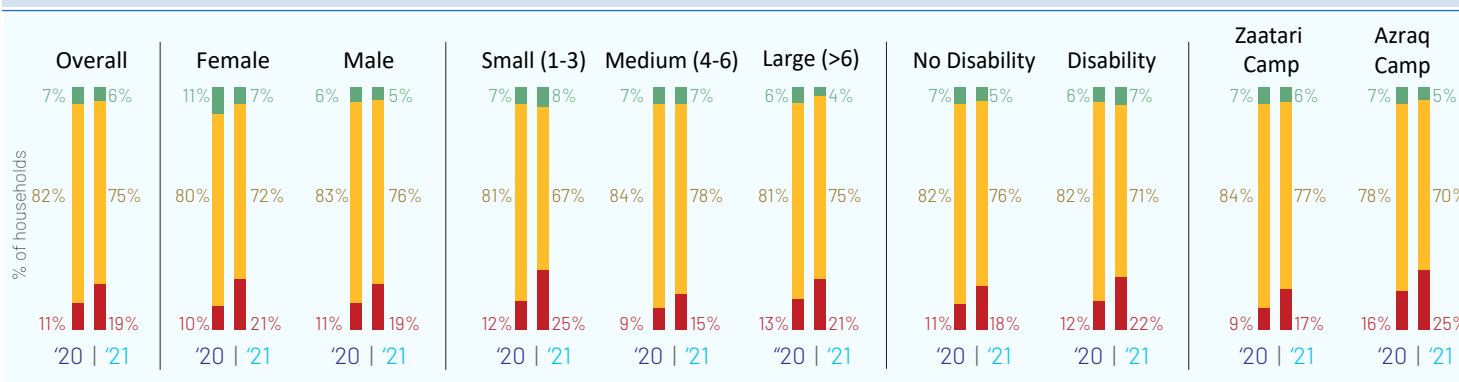


¹ Beneficiary figures as of March 30, 2021.
² Camps beneficiary figures additionally includes 653 beneficiaries in King Abdullah Park (KAP).
³ Presented values follow the "Disability 3" threshold recommended by the Washington Group which includes all households citing "a lot of difficulty" of "cannot do at all".

Food Security Index (FSI)

Definition: The Food Security Index is a composite measure of food security that combines the Food Consumption Score (FCS), Food Expenditure Share (FES), and Livelihoods-Based Coping Strategy Index (LCSI) into a single holistic measure calculated following the Consolidated Approach to Reporting Indicators of Food Security (CARI).

FSI - Classification ⁴



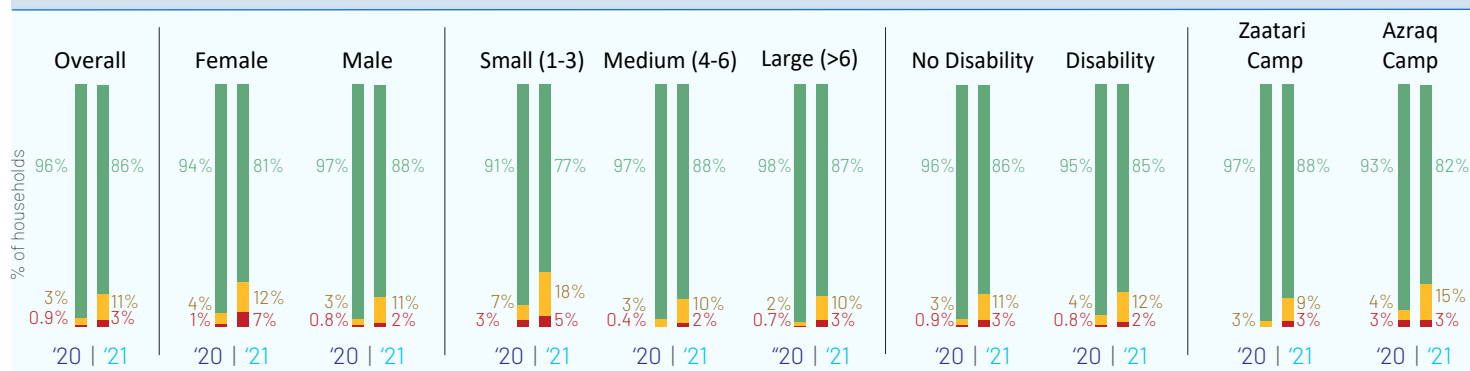
'20 = Nov 2020 / '21 = Mar 2021

- Food insecurity for refugee households in camps has increased significantly since the previous reporting period, with 11% of households classified as food insecure in Nov 2020 compared to 19% in Mar 2021.
- Household demographics identified female-headed households (21%), small households (25%), large households (21%), and households with a member with a disability (22%) as particularly food insecure.
- Disaggregation by camp showed that 25% of households in Azraq Camp and 17% in Zaatari Camp were food insecure.

Food Consumption Score (FCS)

Definition: The Food Consumption Score measures dietary diversity, consumption frequency, and relative nutritional importance of household food consumption. The measure is considered a good indicator of current food security when combined with the Consumption-Based Coping Strategy Index (rCSI).

FCS - Classification



'20 = Nov 2020 / '21 = Mar 2021

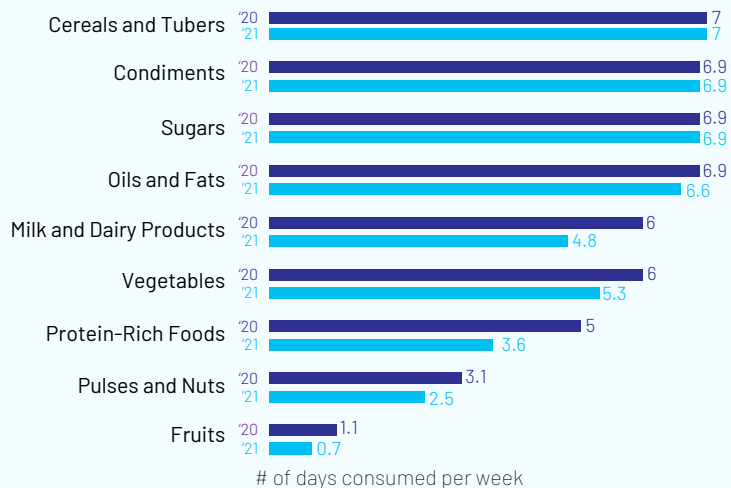
FCS - Average Score

Nov '20	Mar '21
81	68

- The average food consumption score for refugee households in camps degraded from 81 in Nov 2020 to 68 in Mar 2021, indicating a significant reduction in the frequency and diversity of household-level food consumption. Fourteen percent of households had poor or borderline food consumption in Mar 2021, compared to 4% of households in Nov 2020.
- Household demographics showed that female-headed households (19%) and small households (23%) had particularly inadequate food consumption, as evidenced by the percent of households with poor or borderline food consumption.
- Disaggregation by camp showed that 18% of households in Azraq Camp and 12% of households in Zaatari Camp had poor or borderline food consumption.

⁴ Figures presented follow a modified FSI methodology including only FCS and LCSI. Methodology was followed to accommodate known distortions in household expenditure data in camps.

Food Group Consumption



Cereals and Tubers includes rice, wheat, bulgur, bread, pasta, wheat flour, vermicelli, potatoes, sweet potatoes, etc.

Condiments includes spices, tea, coffee, cocoa, salt, garlic, yeast, baking powder, thyme, etc.

Sugars includes sugar, juice, halawa, honey, jam, cakes, candy, cookies, pastries, etc.

Oils and Fats includes vegetable oil, palm oil, olive oil, ghee, margarine, etc.

Vegetables includes tomatoes, cucumber, onions, carrot, red pepper, pumpkin, spinach, broccoli, etc.

Milk and Dairy Products includes powdered milk, fresh milk, cheese, yoghurt, etc.

Protein-Rich Foods includes chicken, beef, lamb, goat, duck, fish, eggs, etc. and includes both flesh meat and organ meat (liver, kidneys, hearts, etc.)

Pulses and Nuts includes lentils, chickpeas, peanut, almond, chestnut, cashew, etc.

Fruits includes apple, banana, orange, clementine, apricot, peach, etc.

'20 = Nov 2020 / '21 = Mar 2021

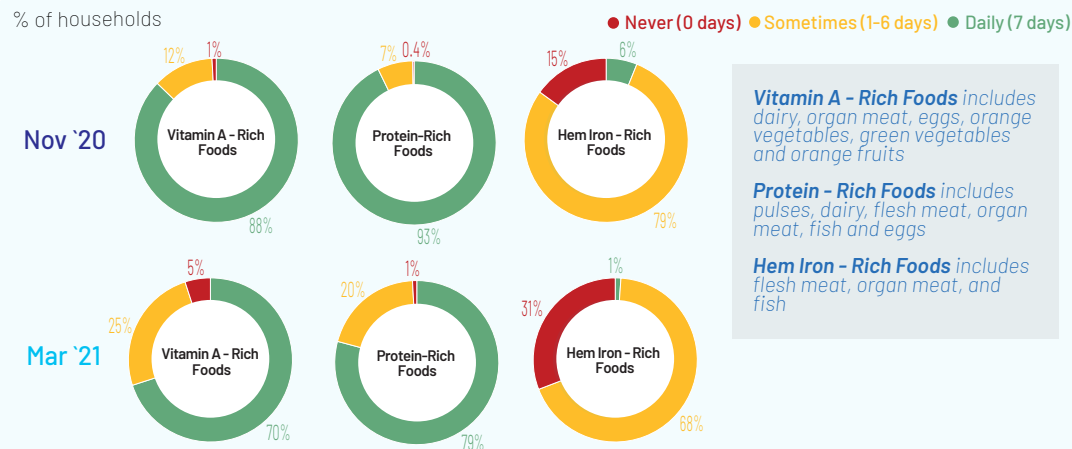
Refugee households in camps generally consumed cereals and tubers, condiments, sugars, and oils and fats 6-7 days per week while they consumed vegetables, milk, dairy products, and protein-rich foods 3-5 days per week. Pulses, nuts and fruits were consumed 1-2 days per week. Compared to Nov 2020, Mar 2021 results showed a reduction in the consumption of protein-rich foods and milk and dairy products, with the consumption of protein-rich foods dropping from 5 to 3.6 days per week and milk and dairy products from 6 to 4.8 days.

Food Consumption Score - Nutrition (FCS-N)

Definition: The Food Consumption Score - Nutrition is a proxy measure of household consumption of key macro and micronutrients, including Vitamin A, Protein, and Hem Iron. The FCS-N is assessed as the frequency of consumption of Vitamin A-Rich, Protein-Rich, and Hem Iron - Rich foods over a 7 day recall period.

- Household consumption of foods rich in Vitamin A and Protein was generally adequate although consumption significantly decreased between Nov 2020 and Mar 2021
- Food consumption for Hem Iron - Rich Foods was inadequate for the majority of refugee households in camps with only 1% of households reporting daily consumption of Hem Iron - Rich Foods in Mar 2021 compared to 6% in Nov 2021.

FCS-N - Classification



Vitamin A - Rich Foods includes dairy, organ meat, eggs, orange vegetables, green vegetables and orange fruits

Protein - Rich Foods includes pulses, dairy, flesh meat, organ meat, fish and eggs

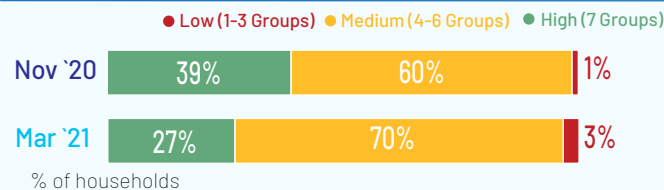
Hem Iron - Rich Foods includes flesh meat, organ meat, and fish

Dietary Diversity Score (DDS)

Definition: The Dietary Diversity Score is a proxy measure of overall household nutrient intake, reflecting the degree to which a household consumes a diverse diet. The DDS is assessed as the number of food groups consumed by a household within a 7 day recall period.

- The percentage of households with low or medium dietary diversity increased from 60% in Nov 2020 to 70% in Mar 2021, indicating reduced dietary diversity for refugees.
- Decreased dietary diversity appears to be driven by a reduction in the consumption of meat products, dairy products, fruits, and vegetables

DDS - Classification



DDS - Average Score

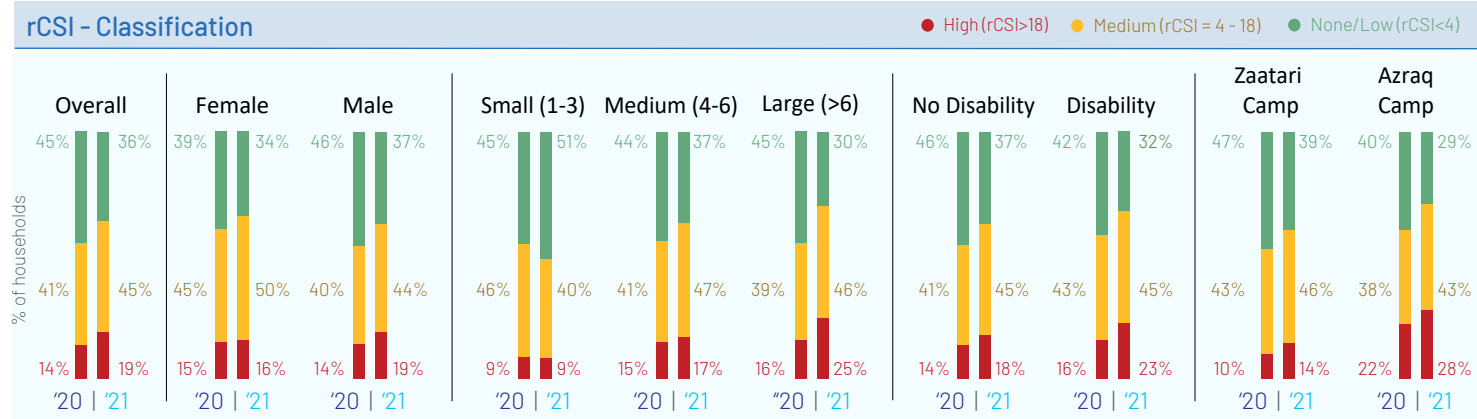
Nov '20	Mar '21
6.2	5.9

Consumption-Based Coping Strategy Index (rCSI)

Definition: The Consumption-Based Coping Strategy Index measures the adoption of consumption-based coping strategies frequently employed by households exposed to food shortages. The rCSI is as an indicator of current household food security when analyzed in combination with the FCS.

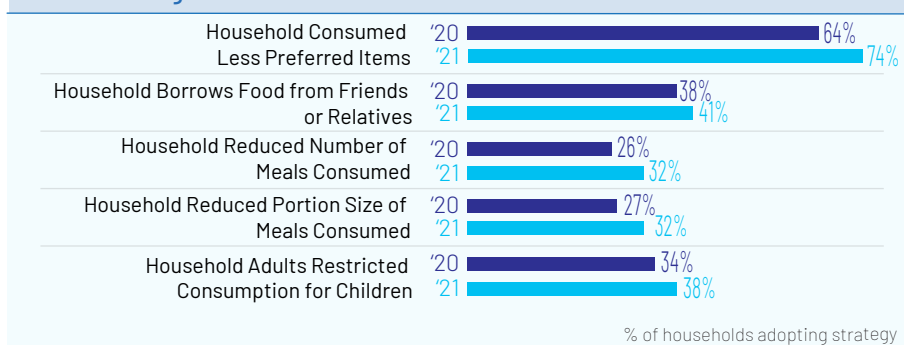
- The adoption of high or medium consumption-based coping strategies by refugee households in camps increased by 9 percentage points from 55% in Nov 2020 to 64% in Mar 2021. Disaggregation by household demographics indicated that female-headed households (66%), large households (71%) and households with members with a disability (68%) were most likely to adopt medium to high consumption-based coping strategies.
- Overall, refugee households in camps increased their adoption of consumption-based coping strategies in the first quarter of 2021. There was roughly 10 percentage point increase in households consuming less preferred food items, from 64% in Nov 2020 to 74% in Mar 2021; 6 percentage point increase in households reducing the number of meals consumed per day, from 26% in Nov 2020 to 32% in Mar 2021; and 5 percentage point increase in households restricting their portion size of meals, from 27% in Nov 2020 to 32% in Mar 2021; 4 percentage point increase in the households that have restricted food consumption for adults in order to provide enough food for children, from 34% in Nov 2020 to 38% in Mar 2021; and 3 percentage point increase in the households borrowing food from friends and relatives from 38% in Nov 2020 to 41% in Mar 2021.

rCSI - Classification



'20 = Nov 2020 / '21 = Mar 2021

rCSI - Strategies



'20 = Nov 2020 / '21 = Mar 2021

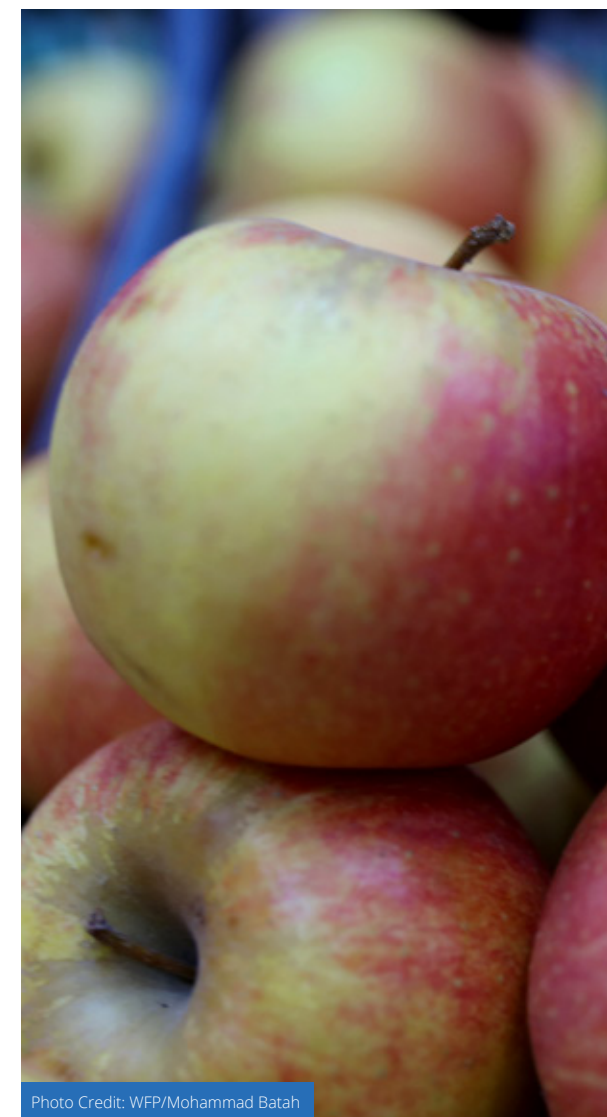


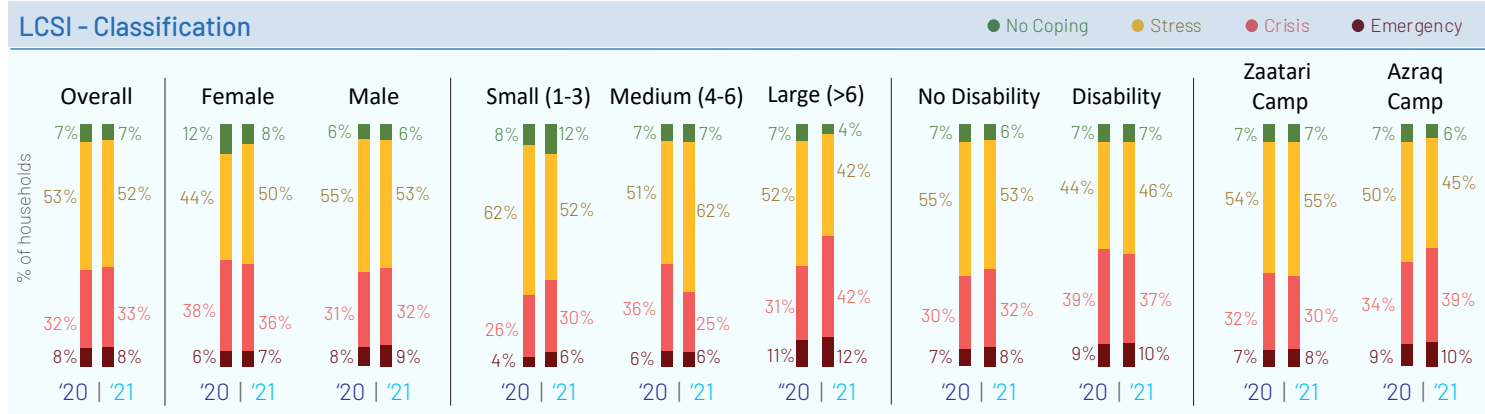
Photo Credit: WFP/Mohammad Batah

Livelihoods-Based Coping Strategy Index (LCSI)

Definition: The Livelihoods-Based Coping Strategy Index measures the adoption of livelihoods-based coping strategies frequently employed by households exposed to food shortages. The LCSI is an indicator of future household food security when analyzed in combination with the FCS and rCSI.

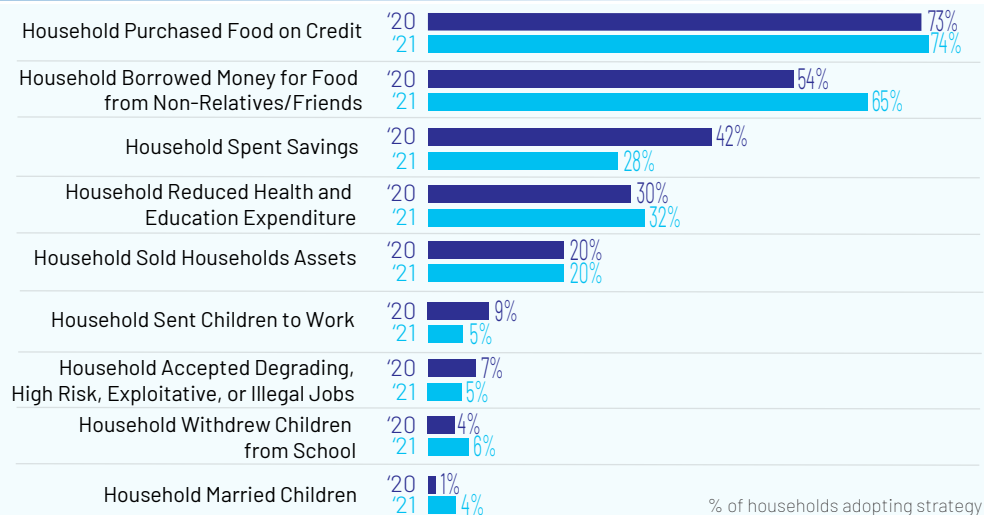
- Adoption of crisis or emergency coping strategies by refugee households in camps slightly increased between Nov 2020 and Mar 2021, rising from 40% to 41%. Disaggregation by household demographics showed that female-headed households (43%), large households (54%), and households with a member with a disability (47%) were more likely to adopt crisis or emergency coping strategies than the overall population in Mar 2021.
- The coping strategies adopted by refugee households in camps varied. The proportion of households borrowing money for food from non-relatives/friends increased by 11 percentage points, from 54% in Nov 2020 to 65% in Mar 2021 while the proportion of households sending children to work decreased by 4 percentage points from 9% in Nov 2020 to 5% in Mar 2021.

LCSI - Classification



'20 = Nov 2020 / '21 = Mar 2021

LCSI - Strategies



'20 = Nov 2020 / '21 = Mar 2021

Photo Credit: WFP/Mohammad Batah



Household Income⁵

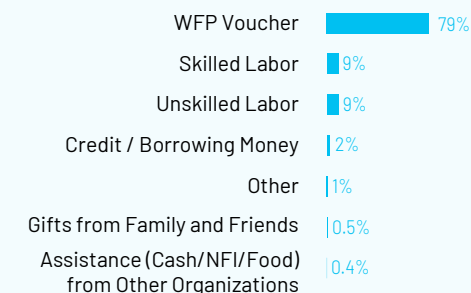
% of households

- Total household income for refugee households in camps decreased from 254 JOD per month in Nov 2020 to 215 JOD per month in Mar 2021. Disaggregation by head of household gender found significant disparities, with an average monthly income of 228 JOD for male-headed households compared to 169 JOD for female-headed households in Mar 2021.
- Per capita household income decreased from 45 JOD per month in Nov 2020 to 37 JOD per month in Mar 2021.
- In Q1 2021, WFP assistance increased its importance as an income source for refugee households in camps with 79% of households reporting WFP assistance as their primary income source in Mar 2021 compared to 70% in Nov 2020.

Household Income

	Nov '20	Mar '21
Monthly Income Per Household (JOD)	254	215
Monthly Income Per Capita (JOD)	45	37

Household Primary Income Source



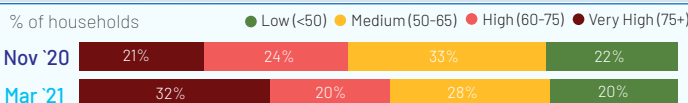
Household Expenditure

- The average food expenditure share (FES) for refugee households in camps increased slightly from 61% in Nov 2020 to 65% in Mar 2021, indicating the households are allocating a higher proportion of their expenditure to food. Increasing FES values are an early indication of increasing household-level poverty.
- Overall household expenditure in camps decreased from 326 JOD in Nov 2020 to 264 JOD in Mar 2021. Food expenditure decreased from 188 JOD to 162 JOD from Nov 2020 to Mar 2021, while non-food expenditure decreased from 137 JOD to 102 JOD in the same period. Disaggregation by head of household gender found significant disparities, with an average monthly expenditure of 282 JOD for male-headed households in Mar 2021 compared to 200 JOD for female-headed households in Mar 2021.

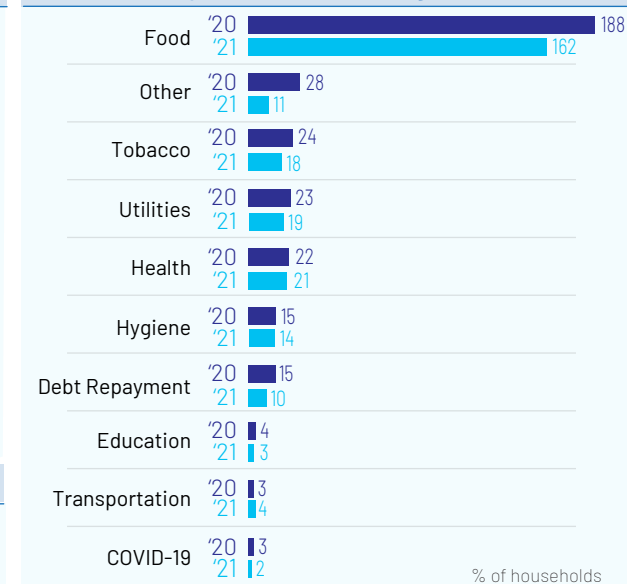
Household Expenditure / Food Expenditure Share (FES)

	Nov '20	Mar '21
Monthly Expenditure Per Household (JOD)	326	264
Monthly Food Expenditure Per Household (JOD)	143	135
Monthly Non-Food Expenditure Per Household (JOD)	137	102
Monthly Expenditure Per Capita (JOD)	58	48
Monthly Food Expenditure Per Capita (JOD)	33	28
Monthly Non-Food Expenditure Per Capita (JOD)	25	20
Food Expenditure Share (FES)	61%	65%

FES - Classification



Household Expenditure Sub-Categories



'20 = Nov 2020 / '21 = Mar 2021

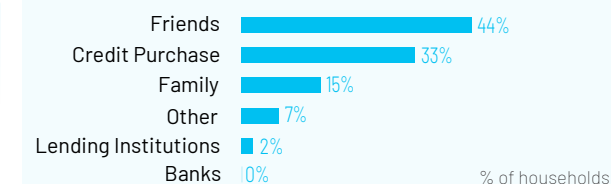
Household Debt

- Household accumulated debt for refugee households in camps decreased from 514 JOD in Nov 2020 to 406 JOD in Mar 2021. The primary source of debt were friends (44%), credit purchases (33%), and family (15%) in Mar 2021.
- Similar to income and expenditure, disaggregation by head of household gender found significant disparities, with an average accumulated debt of 456 JOD for male-headed households compared to 227 JOD for female-headed households in Mar 2021.
- Decreasing accumulated debt may be an early indication of limited availability among debt sources.

Household Debt

	Nov '20	Mar '21
Accumulated Debt Per Household (JOD)	514	406
Accumulated Debt Per Capita (JOD)	99	81

Household Debt Source

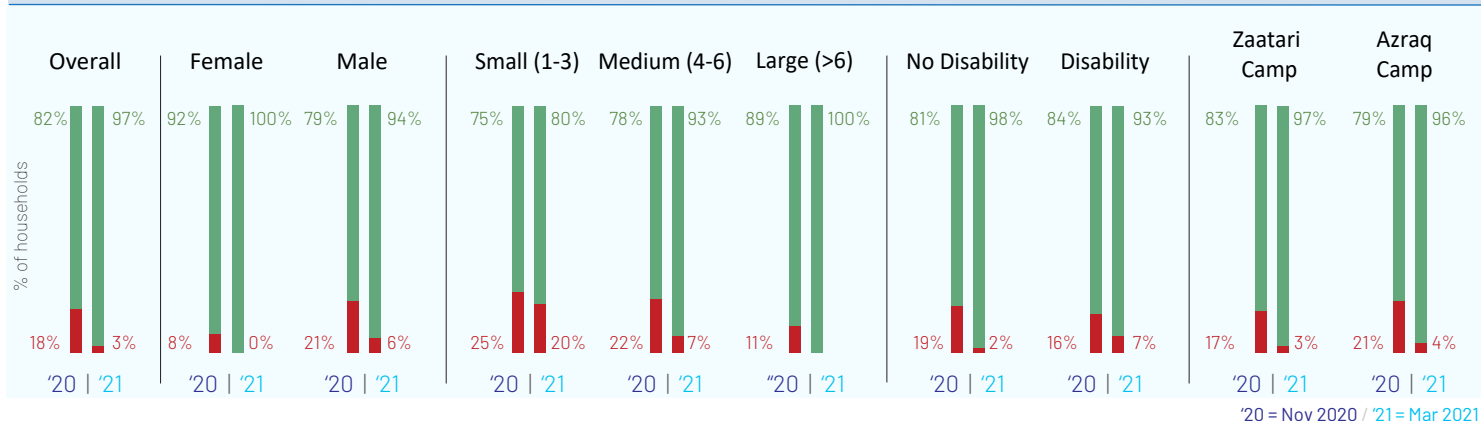


⁵ Household income includes WFP assistance.

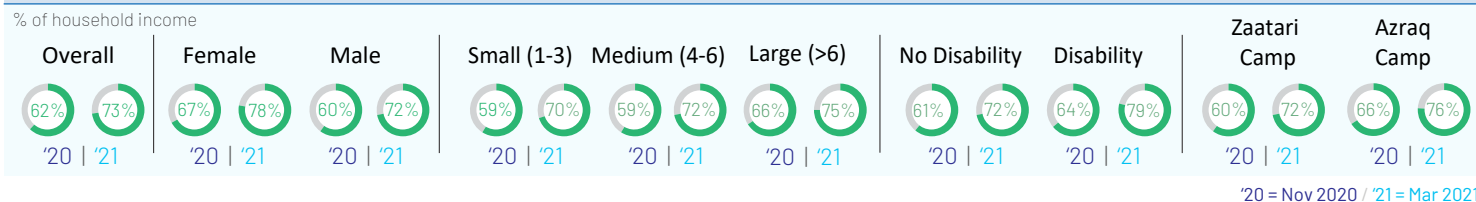
Household Assistance

WFP Assistance - Food Expenditure Comparison

● WFP Assistance < Food Expenditure ● WFP Assistance > Food Expenditure

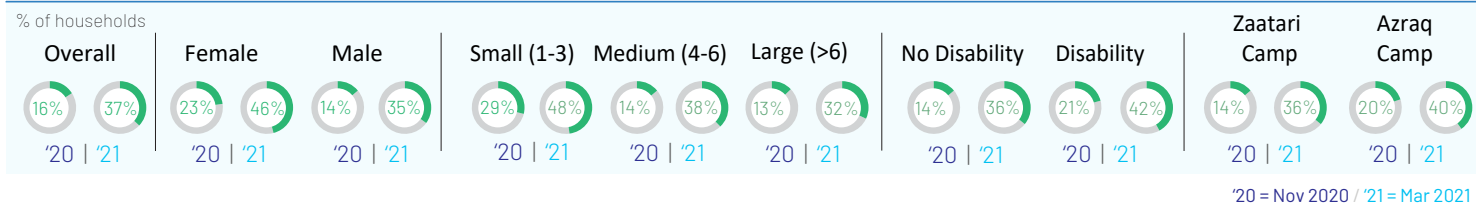


WFP Assistance - Contribution to Household Income



WFP Assistance - Only Source of Household Income

● WFP Assistance Only Household Income Source

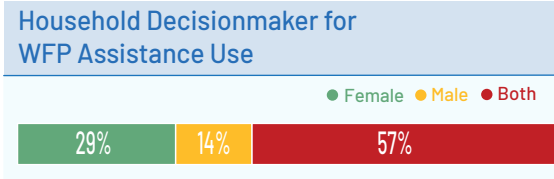


- In Mar 2021, WFP assistance covered all food expenditure for 97% of refugee households in camps, an increase from 88% in Nov 2020. The increase in coverage is generally attributable to a reduction in income which has led to decreases in food expenditure between Nov 2020 and Mar 2021.
- The average contribution of WFP assistance to household income in camps increased from 62% in Nov 2020 to 73% in Mar 2021 indicating the increasing importance of WFP assistance as households have reduced ability to earn an income during the pandemic and consequent economic downturn. Disaggregation by household demographics showed that WFP assistance accounts for the highest share of household income in female-headed households (78%), large households (75%), and households with a member with a disability (79%).
- Overall, the results showed a drastic increase in households whose only income source is WFP assistance, increasing from 16% in Nov 2020 to 37% in Mar 2021. Disaggregation by household demographics identified female-headed households (46%), small households (48%), and households with a member with disability (42%) as particularly dependent on WFP assistance as their exclusive source of income in Mar 2021. Forty percent of households in Azraq Camp reported WFP assistance as their only source of income compared to 36% of households in Zaatari Camp in Mar 2021.

Cross-Cutting Themes

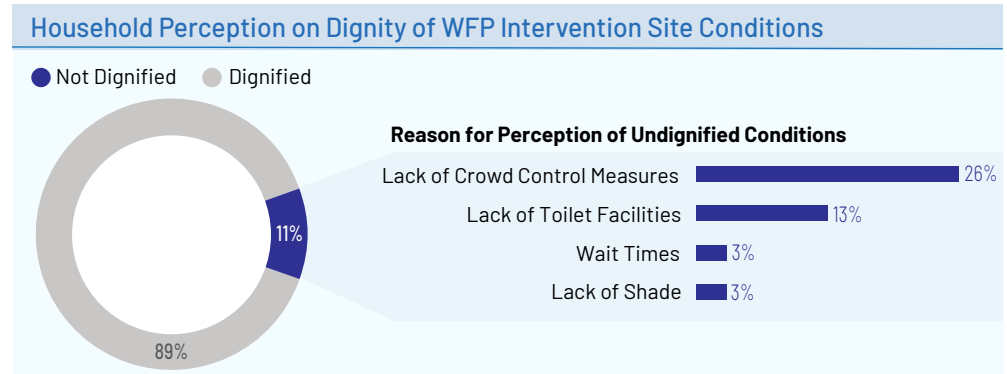
Gender

- An exploration of intra-household dynamics related to the use of WFP assistance found that in 57% of households, both males and females decide jointly on how best to use WFP assistance. Thirty percent of households reported that females decided on the best use of WFP assistance.
- Among households that cited females as the primary decisionmaker for WFP assistance, 63% were female-headed households and 37% were male-headed households.

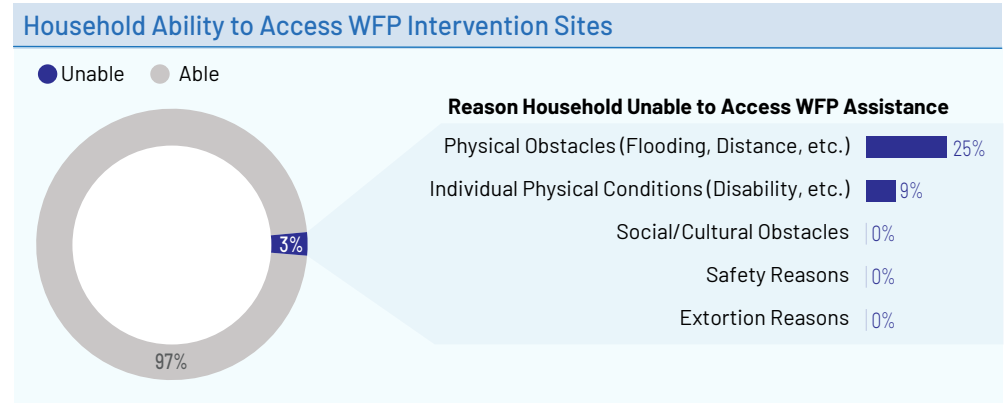
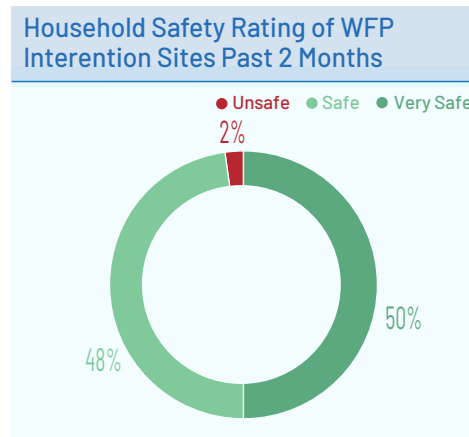


Protection

- Seven percent of households encountered safety problems in relation to WFP assistance delivery, with crowd control at shops during the covid-19 pandemic noted as the primary safety concern. Of the households that encountered safety problems, 89% noted that measures has already been taken by WFP and its partners to address the problem.
- Ninety-eight percent of household felt that WFP intervention sites were very safe or safe
- Eighty-nine percent of households perceived WFP intervention sites as dignified. For the remaining 11% of households, lack of crowd control measures and toilet facilities were the most cited reasons for undignified conditions.
- Accessibility to WFP assistance was also investigated with 3% of households unable to access WFP assistance; mostly for reasons around physical obstacles, including long distances to shops (25%) and individual physical conditions (9%).



	Mar '21
Household Treated with Respect by WFP and Partners	98%
Household Encountered Safety Problems Past 2 Months	7%
Household Aware of Community Safety Problems Past 2 Months	5%



Zaatari Camp

- In Mar 2021, 94% of refugee households in Zaatari Camp were classified as food insecure or vulnerable to food insecurity and 12% had poor or borderline food consumption. Sixty percent of refugee households in Zaatari Camp refugee adopted medium to high consumption-based coping strategies and 38% adopted crisis to emergency livelihood-based coping strategies. Food consumption of Vitamin A - Rich and Protein - Rich foods was adequate but alarmingly low for Hem Iron - Rich foods.
- Average household income for refugee households in Zaatari Camp dropped from 264 JOD per month in Nov 2020 to 219 JOD per month in Mar 2021. Total accumulated household debt decreased from 533 JOD in Nov 2020 to 419 JOD in Mar 2021. This may be an indication of decreasing availability of debt as a coping mechanism.
- Total household expenditure in the past 30 days for refugee households in Zaatari Camp decreased significantly from 342 JOD in Nov 2020 to 265 JOD in Mar 2021. Food expenditure has also decreased from 193 JOD in Nov 2020 to 163 JOD in Mar 2021. Similarly, non-food expenditure witnessed a drop from 149 JOD in Nov 2020 to 102 JOD in Mar 2021.
- Disaggregation by head of household gender found significant disparities for household income and expenditure, with an average monthly income of 234 JOD for male-headed household compared to 171 JOD for female-headed households, and an average monthly expenditure of 285 JOD for male-headed household compared to 201 JOD for female-headed households in Zaatari Camp in Mar 2021. Additionally, WFP assistance was found to play an even more important role for female-headed households in Zaatari Camp, providing 77% of household income for female-headed households compared to 70% for male-headed households



Photo Credit: WFP/Mohammad Batah

Food Security Index (FSI)

● Food Secure ● Vulnerability to Food Insecurity ● Food Insecure



% of households

Food Consumption Score (FCS)

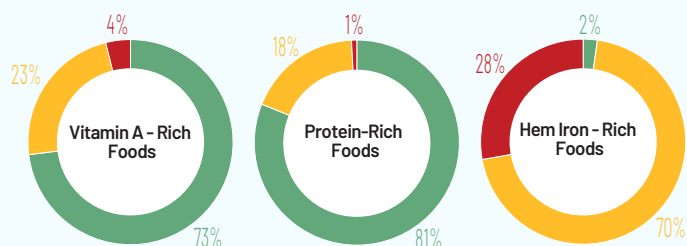
● Acceptable ● Borderline ● Poor



% of households

Food Consumption Score - Nutrition (FCS-N)

● Never (0 days) ● Sometimes (1-6 days) ● Daily (7 days)



% of households

Livelihood-Based Coping Strategy (LCSI)

● No Coping ● Stress ● Crisis ● Emergency



% of households

Consumption-Based Coping Strategy Index (rCSI)

● None/Low (rCSI<4) ● Medium (rCSI = 4-18) ● High (rCSI>18)



% of households

Household Economics

	Per Household	Per Capita
Monthly Income (JOD)	219	38
Monthly Expenditure (JOD)	265	48
Monthly Food Expenditure (JOD)	163	28
Monthly Non-Food Expenditure (JOD)	102	20
Accumulated Debt (JOD)	419	85

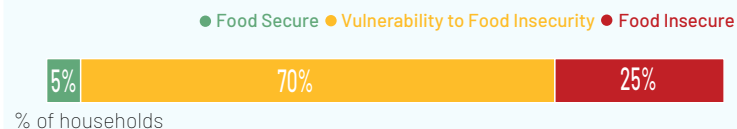
Azraq Camp

- In Mar 2021, 95% of refugee households in Azraq Camp were classified as food insecure or vulnerable to food insecurity and 18% had poor or borderline food consumption. Seventy-one percent of refugee households in Azraq Camp adopted medium to high consumption-based coping strategies and 49% adopted crisis to emergency livelihood-based coping strategies. Food consumption for Protein - Rich and Vitamin A - Rich foods was adequate but generally quite low for Hem Iron - Rich foods.
- Household income for refugee households in Azraq Camp dropped from 232 JOD per month in Nov 2020 to 207 JOD per month in Mar 2021. Total accumulated debt decreased from 477 JOD in Nov 2020 to 379 JOD in Mar 2021.
- Total expenditure in the past 30 days for refugee households in Azraq Camp decreased from 287 JOD in Nov 2020 to 263 JOD in Mar 2021. Food expenditure decreased from 178 JOD in Nov 2020 to 161 JOD in Mar 2021. Similarly, non-food expenditure decreased from 109 JOD in Nov 2020 to 103 JOD in Mar 2021.
- Disaggregation by head of household gender found significant disparities for household income and expenditure, with an average monthly income of 216 JOD for male-headed household compared to 161 JOD for female-headed households, and an average monthly expenditure of 278 JOD for male-headed household compared to 195 JOD for female-headed households in Azraq Camp in Mar 2021. Additionally, WFP assistance was found to play an especially important role for female-headed households in Azraq Camp, providing 81% of household income for female-headed households compared to 75% for male-headed households

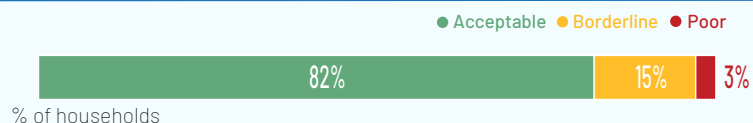


Photo Credit: WFP/Mohammad Batah

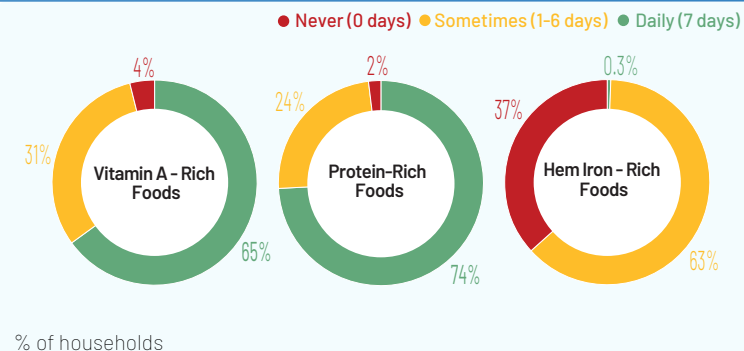
Food Security Index (FSI)



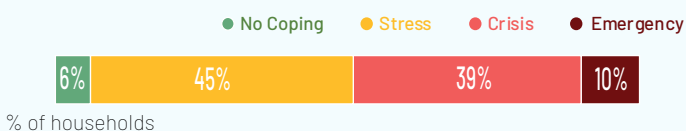
Food Consumption Score (FCS)



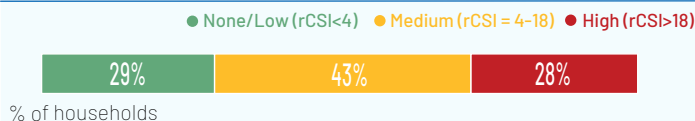
Food Consumption Score - Nutrition (FCS-N)



Livelihood-Based Coping Strategy (LCSI)



Consumption-Based Coping Strategy Index (rCSI)



Household Economics

	Per Household	Per Capita
Monthly Income (JOD)	207	36
Monthly Expenditure (JOD)	263	47
Monthly Food Expenditure (JOD)	161	28
Monthly Non-Food Expenditure (JOD)	103	20
Accumulated Debt (JOD)	379	71

Study Conclusions

- Collectively, all major food security indicators point towards a **significant deterioration in food security for refugee households in camps between Nov 2020 and Mar 2021**, primarily driven by an increase in the proportion of households with poor or borderline food consumption and an increase in food expenditure share due to reduction in household-level financial resources. The Food Security Index (FSI), a composite indicator summarizing household-level food security, showed an increase in the proportion of households classified as food insecure, from 11% in Nov 2020 to 19% in Mar 2021.
- Disaggregation by household demographics identified **female-headed households, large households, and households with members with a disability** as particularly likely to be food insecure in camps.
- Refugee households in camps significantly **increased their use of consumption-based coping strategies** between Nov 2020 and Mar 2021, with the proportion of households adopting medium or high consumption-based coping strategies increasing from 55% to 64%.
- Refugee households in camps significantly **decreased their food consumption** between Nov 2020 and Mar 2021, with the proportion of households with poor or borderline food consumption increasing from 4% to 14%.
- Refugee households in camps **increased the proportion of expenditure allocated to food** between Nov 2020 and Mar 2021, with food expenditure increasing from 61% to 65% of total expenditure. Increasing food expenditure share values are an early indication of increasing household-level poverty. Overall household expenditure decreased considerably during the same period, from 326 JOD to 264 JOD per household per month and per capita food expenditure decreased from 33 JOD per person per month in Nov 2020 to 28 JOD in Mar 2021.
- **Per capita household income, expenditure, and debt decreased** between Nov 2020 and Mar 2021 likely driven by continued limitations on the availability of formal and informal labor opportunities in camps and tightening markets for debt. Increasingly scarce household-level financial resources are the primary cause of deteriorating household food security.
- **Concerningly high levels of unemployment** were reported by households in camps, with only 33% of household heads finding work, either informally or formally in Mar 2021. Female-headed households are of particular concern, with only 19% of household heads finding work in female-headed households compared to 37% among male-headed households in Mar 2021.
- **Dependence on WFP assistance increased** as indicated by the increasing share of total household income contributed by WFP assistance for refugee households in camps. WFP assistance constituted 73% of households income in Mar 2021 compared to 62% in Nov 2020. WFP assistance was found to be particularly important for female-headed households in camps, with WFP assistance providing 78% of total household income for female-headed households compared to 72% for male-headed households in Mar 2021.
- **Deterioration in dietary diversity** for refugee households in camps, between Nov 2020 and Mar 2021 with the number of food groups consumed in the previous week decreasing from 6.2 to 5.9. The reduction in dietary diversity is mainly driven by a reduction in the consumption of meat, milk and dairy products, fruits, and vegetables
- **Persistently low consumption of Hem Iron - Rich foods**, with 31% of households in camps consuming no Hem Iron - Rich foods throughout the week in Mar 2021 compared to 15% in Nov 2020.



Photo Credit: WFP/Mohammad Batah

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