



World Food Programme

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# Food Security Outcome Monitoring - Q4 2021

## Camps Factsheet




## Key Findings

- **Food insecurity for refugee households in camps deteriorated slightly in Q4**, with 85% of households classified as severely food insecure, moderately food insecure, or marginally food secure. This increase is **primarily driven by the rising adoption of harmful livelihoods-based coping strategies**; 60% of refugee households in camps resorted to emergency or crisis level coping strategies in Q4 compared to 50% in Q3. Female-headed households and households with a member with a disability continue to be particularly susceptible to food insecurity.
- **Dietary diversity for women of reproductive age remained low in Q4**, with 68% of women of reproductive age in camps consuming less than 5 food groups, the universally defined threshold for adequate dietary diversity
- **Consumption of hem iron-rich foods continued to be inadequate for the majority of refugee households in camps in Q4**, with 37% of households consuming no hem iron-rich foods throughout the week.
- **WFP assistance continued to play a significant role in maintaining household income in Q4**, with WFP assistance providing 62% of household income and 23% of households cited WFP as their only income source.
- **WFP assistance continued to play a significant role in reducing household-level poverty in Q4**; 38% of refugee households in camps have a total expenditure below the SMEB. After removing WFP assistance, the proportion of refugee households with total expenditure below the SMEB doubles to 79%.

## Introduction

During Q4 2021, WFP Jordan responded to the food needs of 466,073 refugees, 237,697 females and 228,376 males, through the provision of monthly food assistance in the form of cash-based transfers. Assistance was provided in both host communities and camps, covering 353,819 refugees living in communities and 112,254 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 refugees in camps from the FSOM Q4 2021 conducted in November 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 (Camps Only)

PROGRAMME COVERAGE <sup>1</sup>	PROGRAMME TARGETING	PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE MODALITY
 <p><b>112,254</b> Individuals in camps</p> <p><b>38,364</b> Azraq Camp</p> <p><b>73,890</b> Zaatari Camp</p>	<p>Blanket coverage of all refugee households registered in Azraq Camp and Zaatari Camp.</p>	<p>Unconditional e-vouchers redeemable at WFP-contracted shops with a value of 23 JOD per person per month.</p>

## Study Overview

DATA COLLECTION	DATA ANALYSIS
<p>Face-to-face survey administered to a stratified random sample, with a margin of error of 5% and confidence interval of 95%.</p> <p><b>542</b> Households in camps</p> <p><b>271</b> Azraq Camp</p> <p><b>271</b> Zaatari Camp</p>	<p>Weighted descriptive statistics and hypothesis testing across strata (Azraq Camp, Zaatari Camp) and disaggregate (head of household sex, head of households age, household disability status, household size).</p>

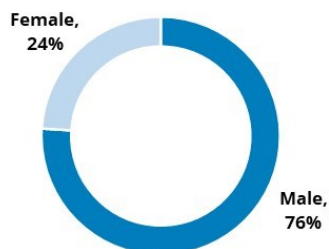
<sup>1</sup>: Figures as of December 2021

# Study Findings

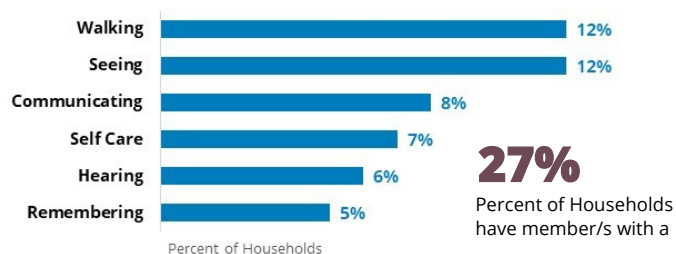
## Demographics

Refugee households in camps had an average of 6.4 members with 45% of households having 7 or more members. 76% of households were headed by a male and 24% headed by a female. The average age of the head of households was 42 years, with 9% of households headed by a member who was 60 or older. Household heads were primarily married (91%) and generally completed formal education through primary school (58%) or secondary school (21%). Eleven percent of household heads are illiterate. Forty-one percent of household heads found some work in Q4 2021. Of those that found work, 76% engaged in temporary work and 14% in permanent work. Twenty-seven percent of households had a member with a disability, with difficulties in walking (12%) and seeing (12%) reported as the most frequent challenges.

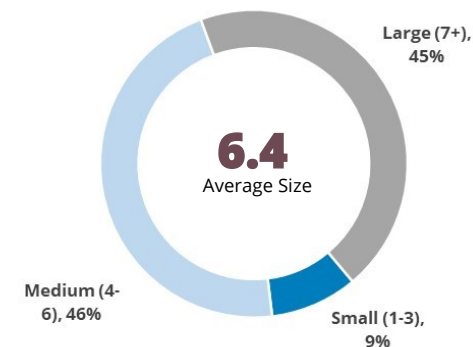
**Household Head Sex**



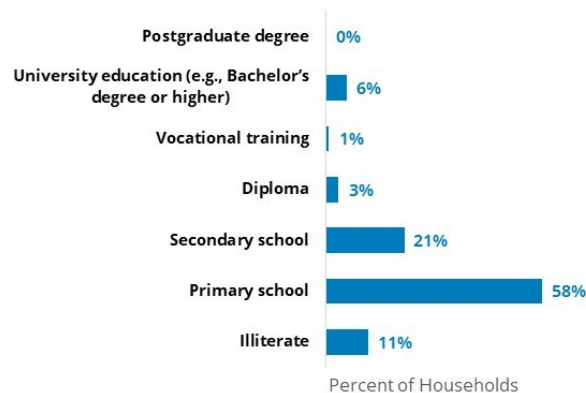
**Household Disability Status<sup>3</sup>**



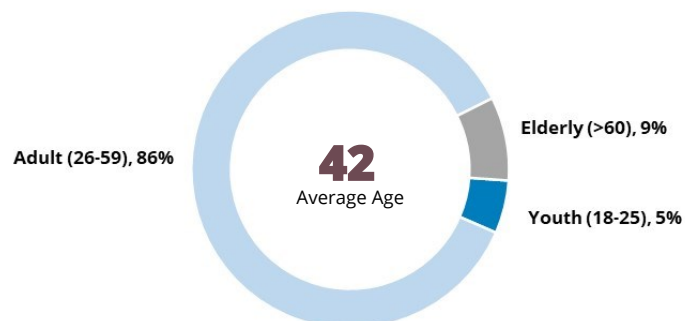
**Household Size**



**Household Head Education Level**



**Household Head Age**



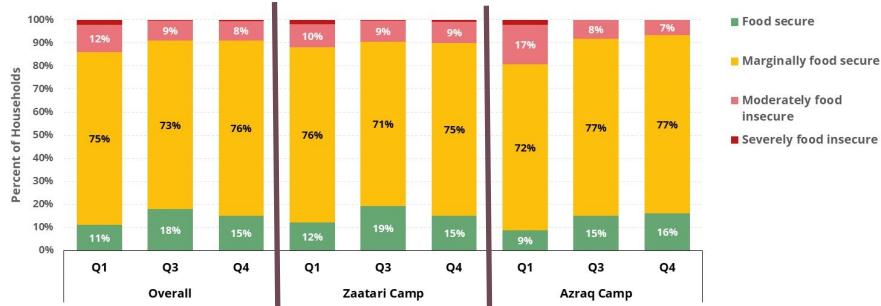
<sup>2</sup>: Figures based on data collected as part of Q4 2021

<sup>3</sup>: Figures based on the "Disability 3" threshold recommended by the Washington Group which includes all households citing "a lot of difficulty" or "cannot do at all".

# Food Security Index (FSI)

**Indicator 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).

**Food Security Index by Geographic Disaggregate and Quarter**

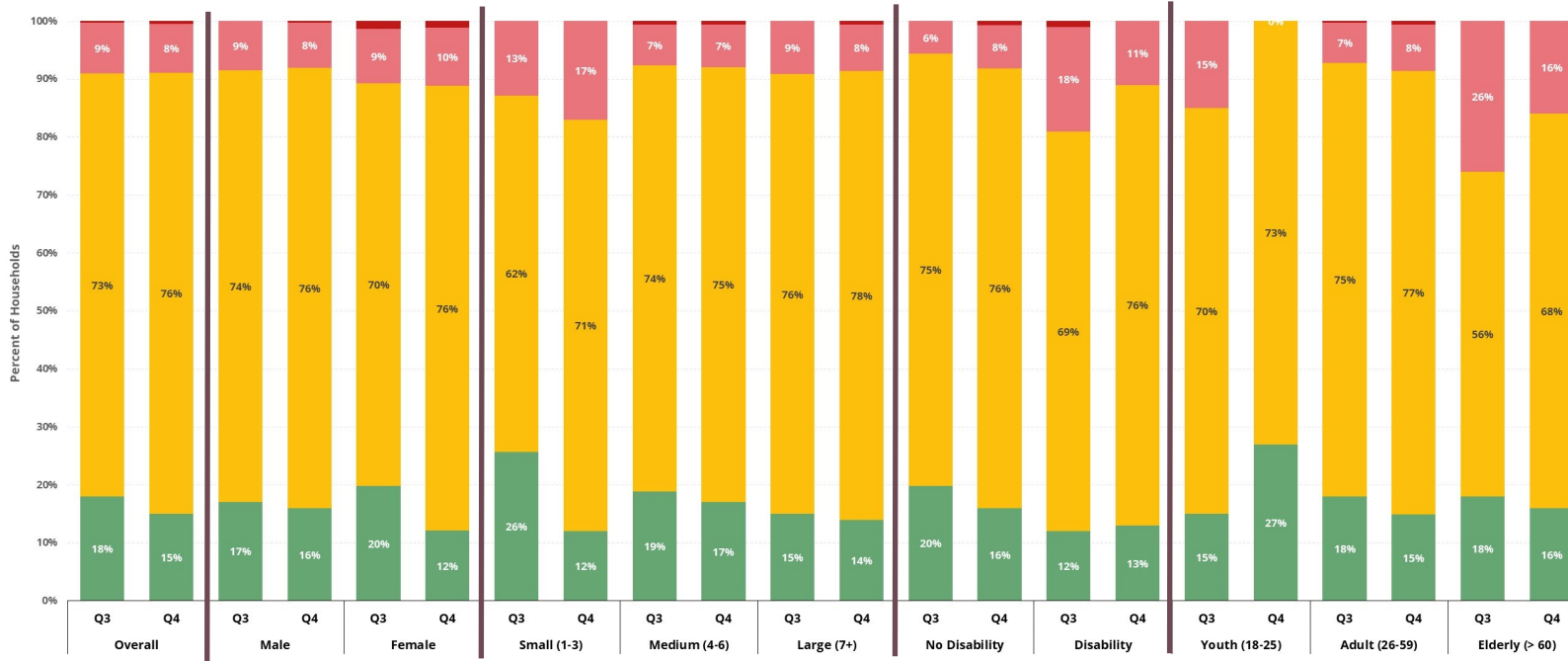


- Food insecurity for refugee households in camps deteriorated in Q4 when compared to Q3, however food insecurity in Q4 remains lower than Q1. Overall 85% of households in camps were classified as severely food insecure, moderately food insecure, or marginally food secure in Q4 compared to 89% of households in Q1.

- Disaggregation by household geographic location found that household food insecurity improved in Azraq Camp but deteriorated in Zaatari Camp in Q4.

- Disaggregation by household socio-demographic characteristics identified small households (88%), female headed households (88%) and households with a member with a disability (87%) as particularly likely to be severely food insecure, moderately food insecure, or marginally food secure in Q4.

**Food Security Index by Socio-Demographic Disaggregate and Quarter**

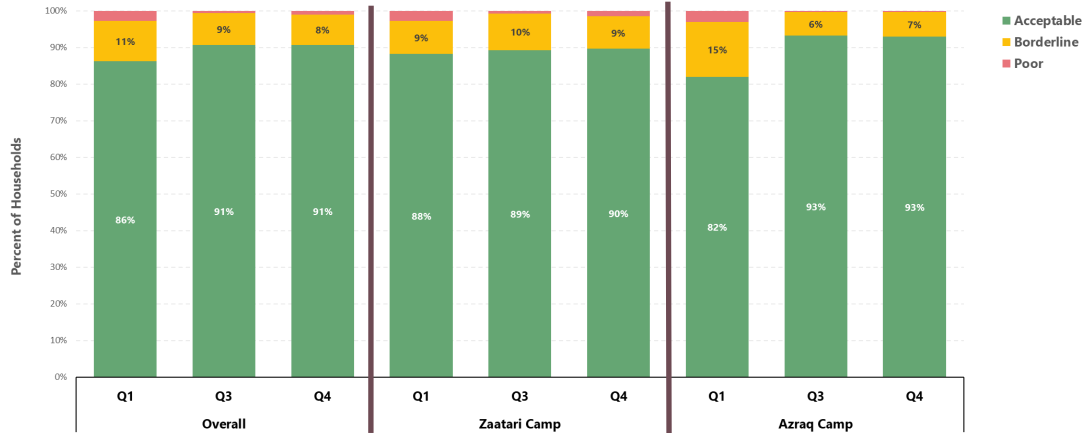


**Methodological Note:** Socio-demographic disaggregates defined as Sex of Head of Household (e.g. Male, Female); Household Size (e.g. Small, Medium, Large); Household Disability Status (e.g. No Disability, Disability); and Age of Head of Household (e.g. Youth, Adult, Elderly)

# Food Consumption Score (FCS)

**Indicator 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).

Food Consumption Score by Geographic Disaggregate and Quarter

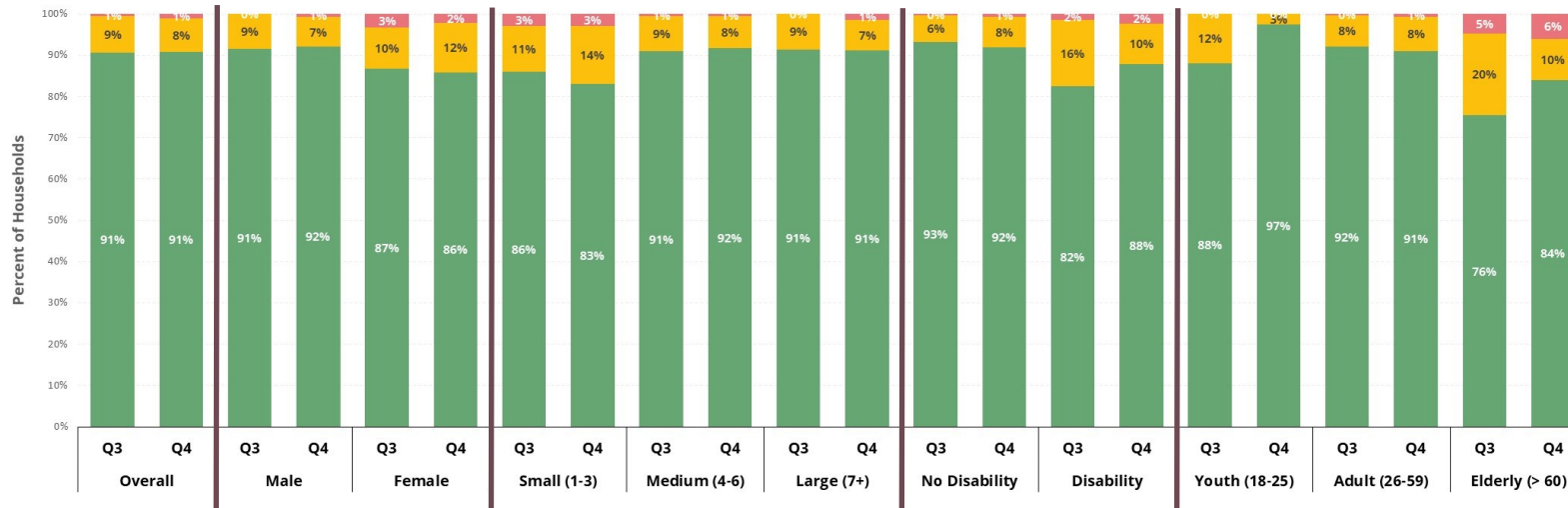


- The proportion of refugee households in camps with poor or borderline food consumption decreased to 9% in Q4 as compared to 14% in Q1 and 10% in Q3, indicating an improvement in food consumption. This improvement stems from the winterization assistance provided by various stakeholders in Q4.

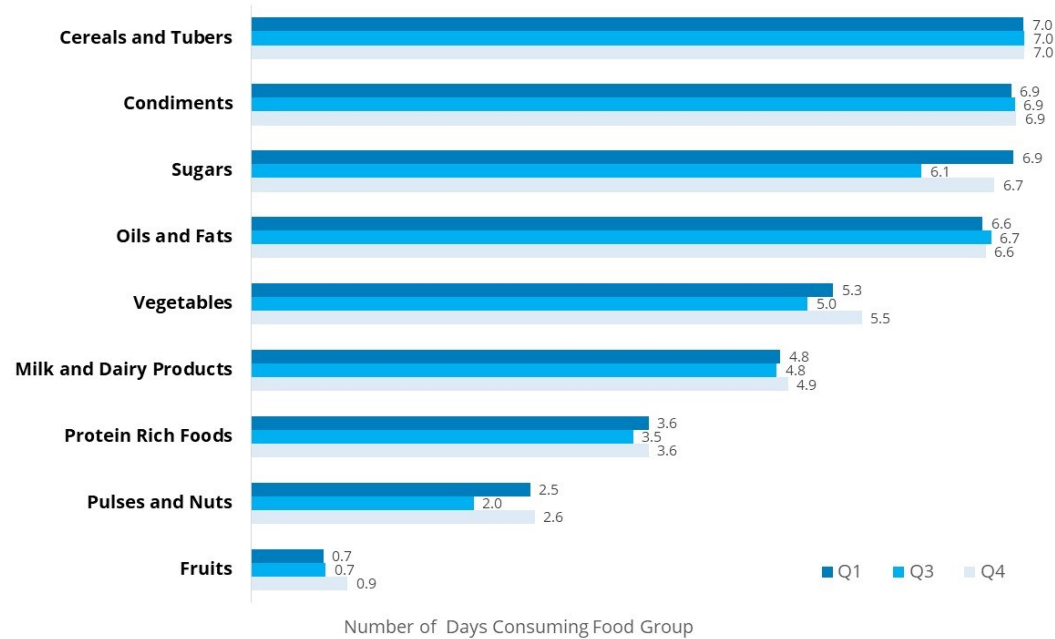
- Disaggregation by household geographic location found significant improvements in food consumption in Azraq Camp but relatively stable food consumption in Zaatari Camp.

- Disaggregation by household demographics identified female headed households (14%), small households (17%), households with a member with a disability (12%), and elderly headed households (16%) as having particularly inadequate food consumption in Q4, as measured by the proportion of households with poor or borderline food consumption.

Food Consumption Score by Socio-Demographic Disaggregate and Quarter



### Food Group Consumption Score by Period



Refugee households in camps generally consumed cereals and tubers, condiments, sugars, oils and fats 6-7 days per week. Vegetables, protein-rich foods, and milk and dairy products were consumed 3-5 days per week, while pulses, nuts and fruits were consumed 1-2 days per week. Changes in consumption patterns between Q4 and Q3 include an increase in the consumption of vegetables, milk and dairy products, pulses and nuts, and fruits. Also, households were perhaps able to choose more diversity due to the increased income levels given they had received their winterization assistance.

#### Food Consumption Score Food Groups:

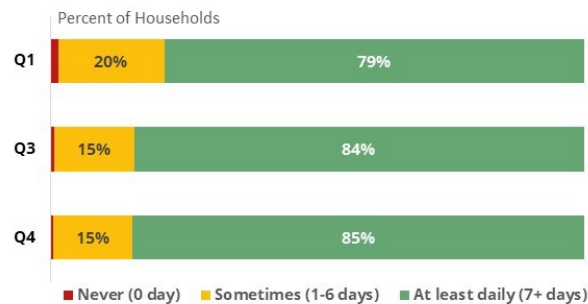
- Cereals and Tubers** includes rice, wheat, bulgur, bread, pasta, wheat flour, vermicelli, potatoes, sweet potatoes, etc.
- Condiments** includes spices, tea, coffee, cocoa, salt, garlic, yeast, baking powder, thyme, etc.
- Sugars** includes sugar, juice, halawa, honey, jam, cakes, candy, cookies, pastries, 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, cashew, etc.
- Fruits** includes apple, banana, orange, clementine, apricot, peach, etc.

## Food Consumption Score - Nutrition (FCS-N)

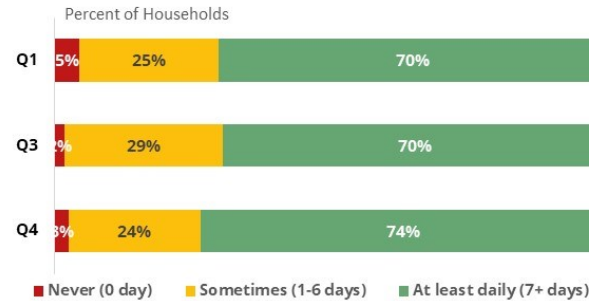
**Indicator Definition:** The Food Consumption Score - Nutrition is a proxy measure of household consumption of key macro and micronutrients, including Vitamin A, Protein, and Hem Iron. The FCS-N is assessed as the frequency of consumption of Vitamin A-rich, Protein-rich, and Hem Iron-rich foods over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

- Consumption of Protein-rich foods and Vitamin A-rich foods improved in Q4, as compared to Q1 and Q3. Overall, the consumption of these foods remained at an adequate level for most households.
- Consumption of hem iron-rich foods was inadequate for the majority of refugee households in camps with 37% of households consuming no Hem Iron-rich foods throughout the week in Q4. Consumption of Hem Iron appears to be low due to the relatively high cost of animal-based proteins compared to more affordable energy sources including cereals, sugar and oils. Chicken prices were 24% higher in Q4 than during the same period in 2020. Hem Iron is generally provided through animal-based proteins, including meat, poultry, seafood, and fish and is a key macronutrient needed for the prevention of anemia. Anemia is particularly detrimental for young children and adult females, with correlations to motor and cognitive development delays and increased risk of infection among young children, and pregnancy complications and heart problems among adult females.

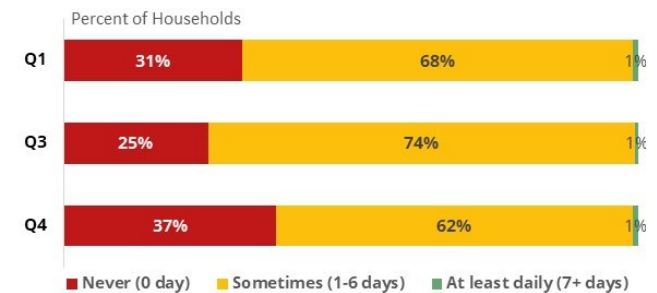
Consumption of Protein-rich Foods by Period



Consumption of Vitamin A-rich Foods by Period



Consumption of Hem Iron-rich Foods by Period

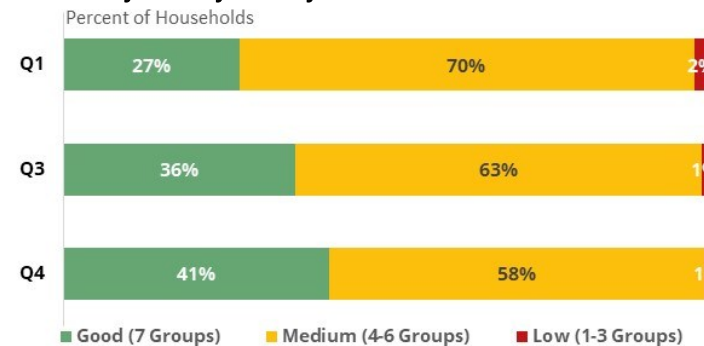


## Dietary Diversity Score (DDS)

**Indicator 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.

- Dietary diversity for refugees in camps improved in Q4, with 41% of households having good dietary diversity in Q4 compared to 36% in Q3 and 27% in Q1.
- Changes in consumption patterns between Q4 and Q3 include an increase in the consumption of vegetables, milk and dairy products, pulses and nuts, and fruits.

Dietary Diversity Score by Period



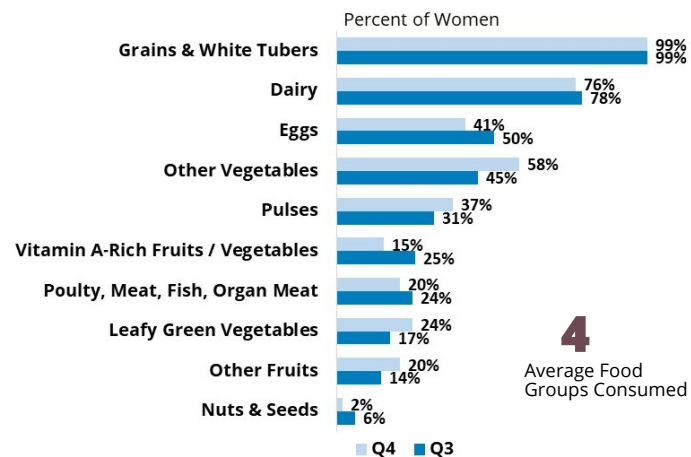
## Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women (MDD-W)

**Indicator Definition:** Women of reproductive age (age 15 - 49) are often nutritionally vulnerable due to the demands of pregnancy and lactation, as the requirements for most nutrients are higher for pregnant and lactating women than adult men. Insufficient intake of nutrients during these times can affect both women and their children. Additionally, given pressures on household diets, women often consume less than adult men and sometimes poorer quality. The Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women (MDD-W) is a proxy indicator which seeks to measure micronutrient adequacy of 11 essential micronutrients. While MDD-W does not measure the full scope of diet quality and nutrition for women of reproductive age, the consumption of a diet with foods from diverse food categories is recommended universally and the indicator allows for the comparison of food group consumption patterns across areas and time. The MDD-W is assessed as the number of food groups consumed by women of reproductive age within the households within a 24 hour recall period.

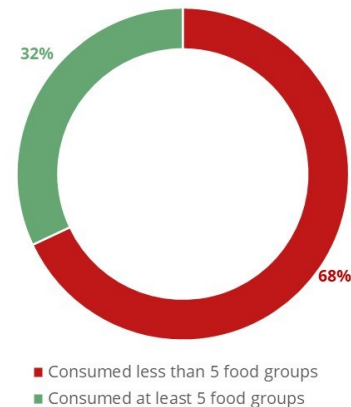
- The percentage of women of reproductive age in camps who consumed at least 5 food groups, the universally defined threshold for adequate dietary diversity, was 32% in Q4, indicating that the majority of women of reproductive age are consuming a diet which provides inadequate micronutrient intake. Limited dietary diversity among women of reproductive age, if sustainable over time, may lead to micronutrient deficiencies with significant implications on health and developmental outcomes for both women and children.
- On average, women of reproductive age in camps consumed 4 food groups, primarily comprised of grains and white tubers (e.g. bread, rice, pasta, potato, etc.), dairy products (e.g. milk, cheese, yoghurt, etc.), eggs, and other vegetables (e.g. tomato, cucumber, eggplant, etc.).



Food Groups Consumed by Women of Reproductive Age by Period



Women of Reproductive Age Consuming Minimum Dietary Diversity



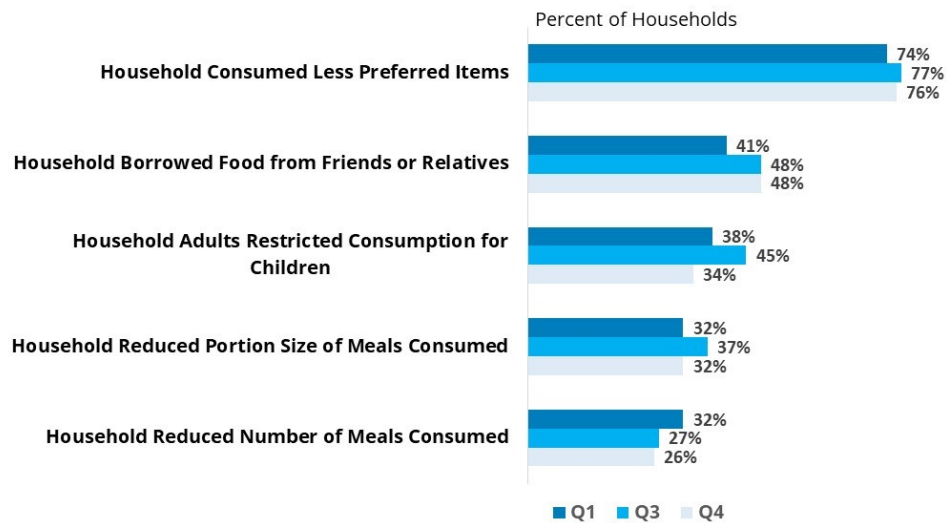


## Consumption-Based Coping Strategy Index (rCSI)

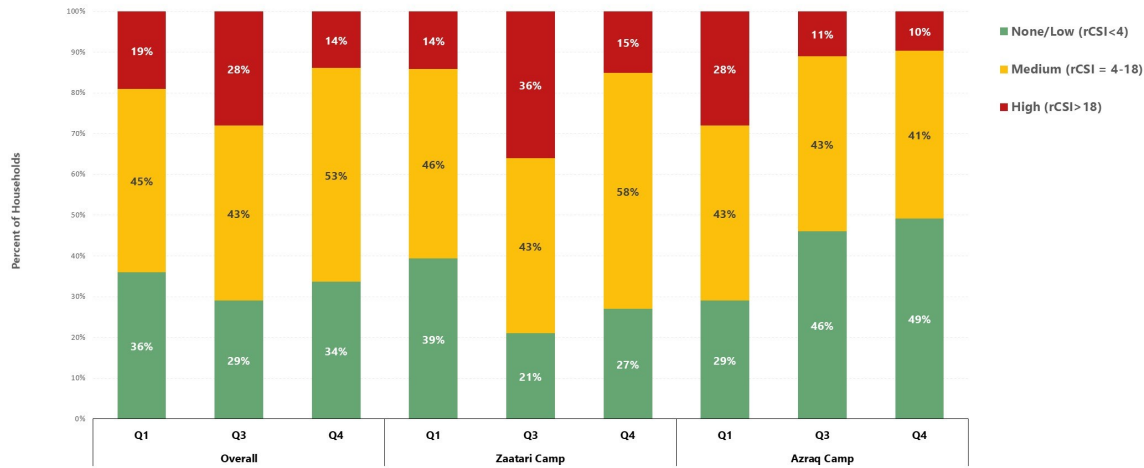
**Indicator Definition:** The Consumption-Based Coping Strategy Index measures the adoption of consumption-based coping strategies frequently employed by households exposed to food shortages. The rCSI is as an indicator of current household food security when analyzed in combination with the FCS.

The adoption of consumption-based coping strategies generally decreased in Q4 as compared to Q3. The most commonly applied strategies by refugee households in camps continue to be the consumption of less preferred foods (76%), borrowing of food from friends and relatives (48%), and the restriction of adult consumption to support the needs of children (34%).

### Consumption-Based Coping Strategies by Quarter



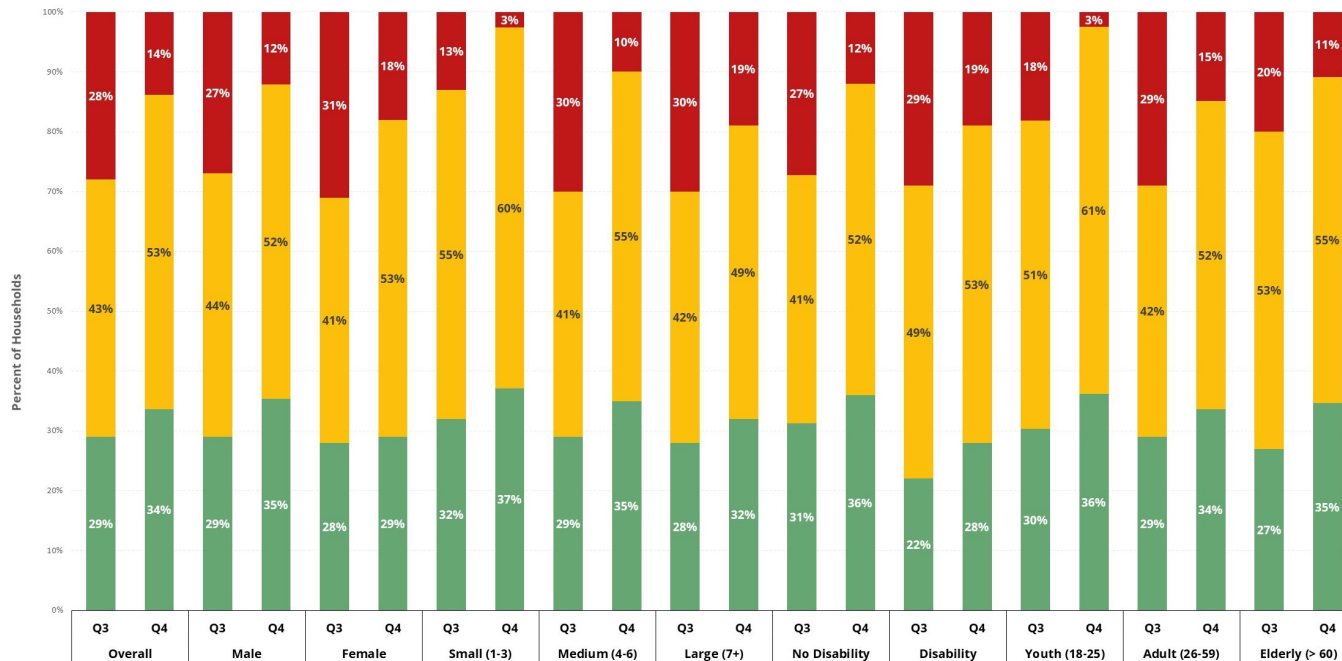
### Consumption Based Coping Strategy Index by Geographic Disaggregate and Period



• Generally refugee households in camps decreased their adoption of consumption-based coping strategies in Q4 compared to Q3, decreasing the number and frequency of strategies adopted. In Azraq, households have significantly reduced their use of consumption-base coping strategies over the year, while in Zaatari the numbers are better than Q3 but reflective of Q1.

• Disaggregation by household socio-demographics characteristics identified female-headed households (71%) and households with a member with a disability (72%) as particularly likely to use consumption-based coping strategies, as measured by the proportion of households with medium or high rCSI scores.

### Consumption Based Coping Strategy Index by Socio-Demographic Disaggregate and Period

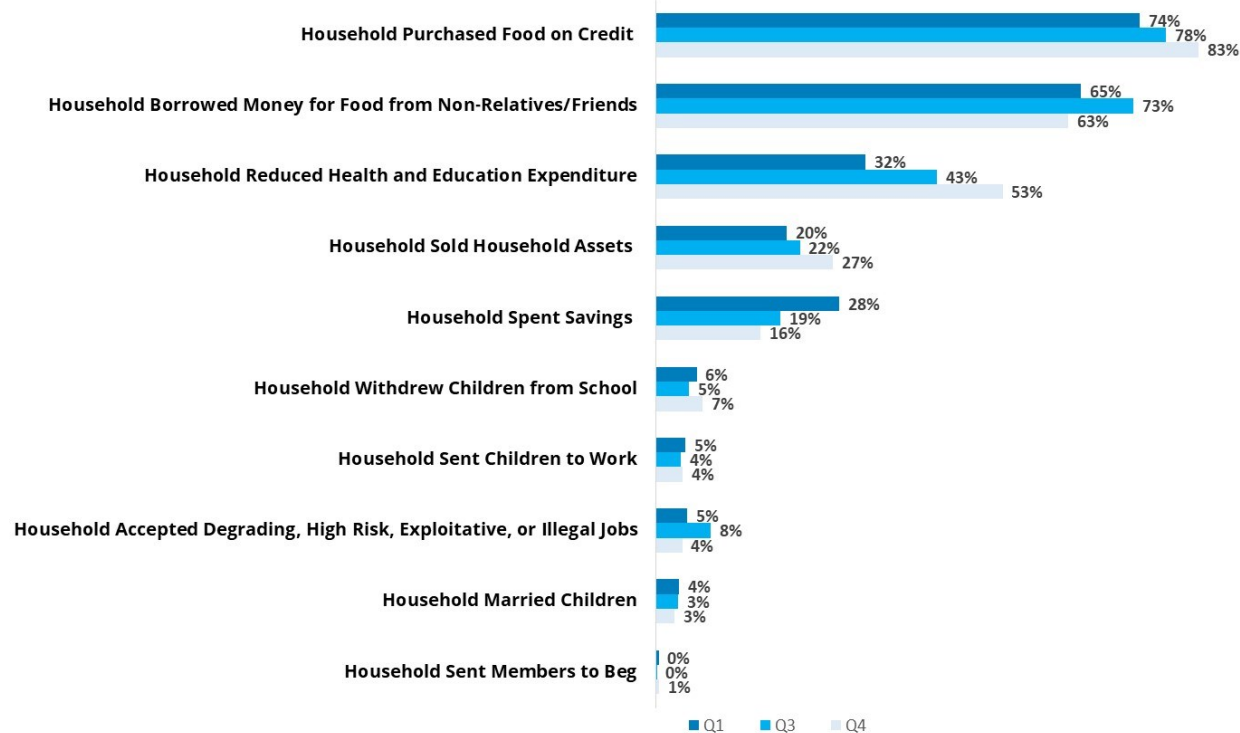


## Livelihoods-Based Coping Strategy Index (LCSI)

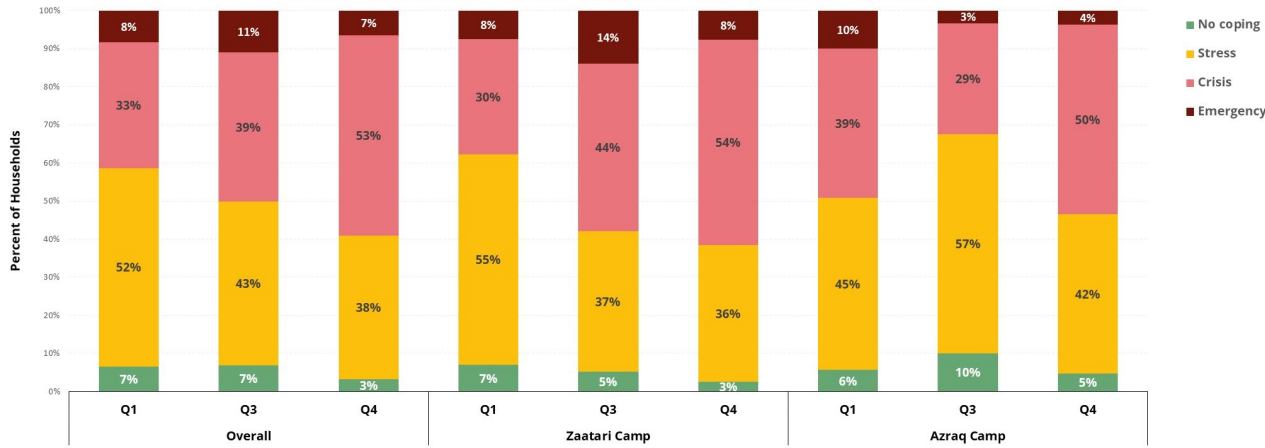
**Indicator Definition:** The Livelihoods-Based Coping Strategy Index measures the adoption of livelihoods-based coping strategies frequently employed by households exposed to food shortages. The LCSI is an indicator of future household food security when analyzed in combination with the FCS and rCSI.

The adoption of livelihoods-based coping strategies by refugee households in camps generally increased in Q4 compared to Q3 and Q1. The most commonly applied strategies included household purchases of food on credit (83%), household borrowing money for food from non-relatives and friends (63%), households reductions in health and education expenditure (53%), and household sale of household assets (27%) in Q4.

### Livelihoods-Based Coping Strategies by Period



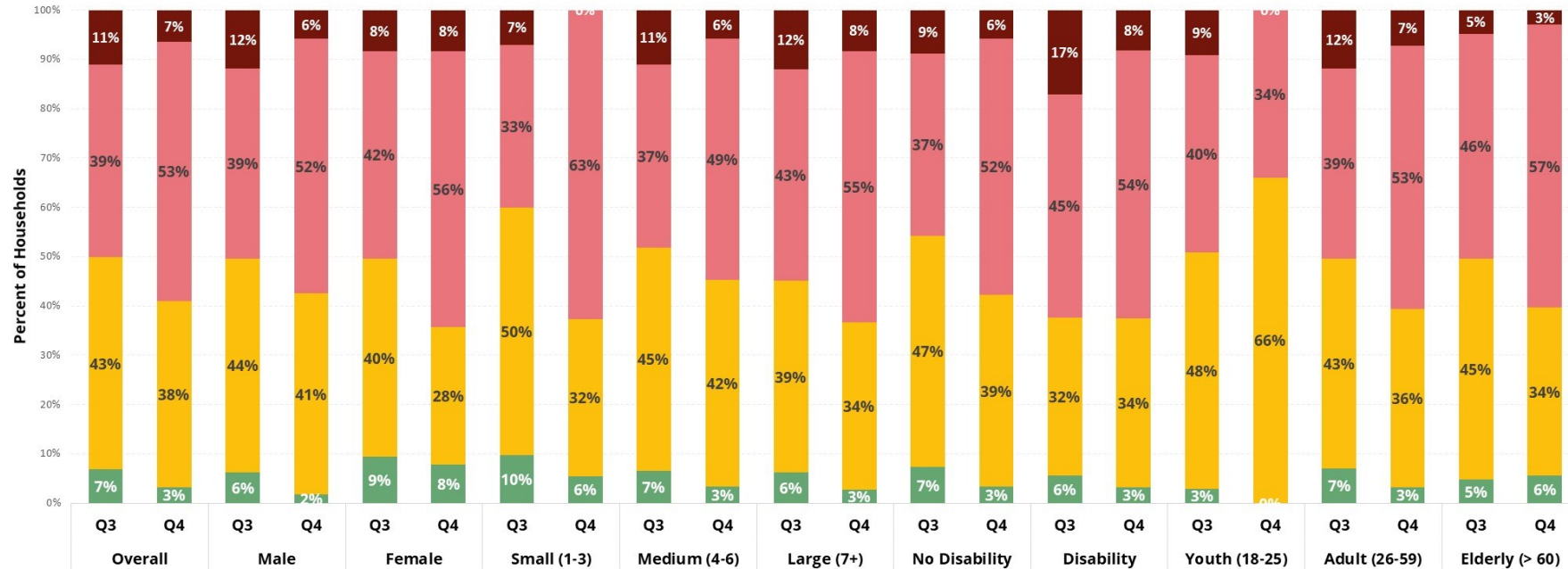
### Livelihoods Based Coping Strategy Index by Geographic Disaggregate and Period



- The share of refugee households in camps resorting to emergency and crisis level coping strategies increased significantly in Q4 as compared to Q3 and Q1.

- Disaggregation by household demographics identified female headed households (64%), large households (64%), and households with members with disability (62%) as having particularly high rates of adoption of emergency and crisis level coping strategies in Q4.

### Livelihoods Based Coping Strategy Index by Socio-Demographic Disaggregate and Period



## Household Economics

- Household income for refugee households in camps increased to 47 JOD per capita per month in Q4, compared to 43 JOD in Q3 and 37 JOD in Q1. This increase is driven by increased income from unskilled labor, increased borrowing, and particularly increased assistance (winterization assistance) from other agencies.
- Household expenditure for refugee households in camps increased to 56 JOD per capita per month in Q4, compared to 51 JOD in Q3 and 48 JOD in Q1. This increase is driven by increased food and non-food expenditure, including expenditure on other costs (such as shelter repair, heating insulation, clothing), hygiene products, and debt repayment.
- Overall 75% of expenditures account for minimum survival needs such as food, health, and hygiene.
- Household accumulated debt for refugee households in camps decreased slightly to 101 JOD per capita in Q4, compared to 107 JOD in Q3 but still higher than the 81 JOD in Q1.

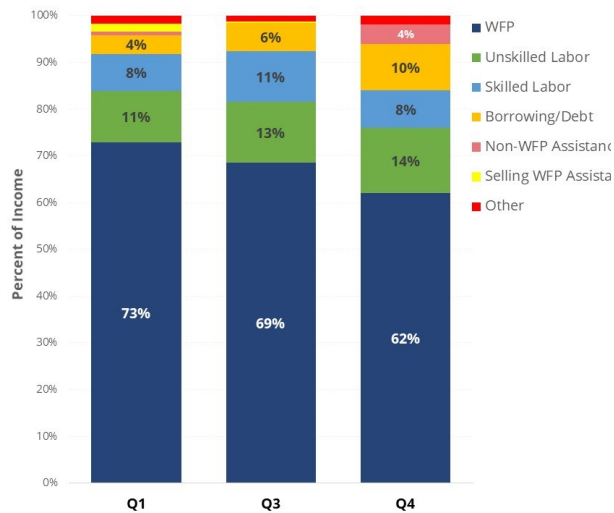
Household Monthly Income, Expenditure, Debt by Period

Indicator	Q1	Q3	Q4
Income (JOD)	215	243	285
Expenditure (JOD)	264	287	340
Food Expenditure (JOD)	162	145	171
Non-Food Expenditure (JOD)	102	142	169
Debt (JOD)	406	547	586

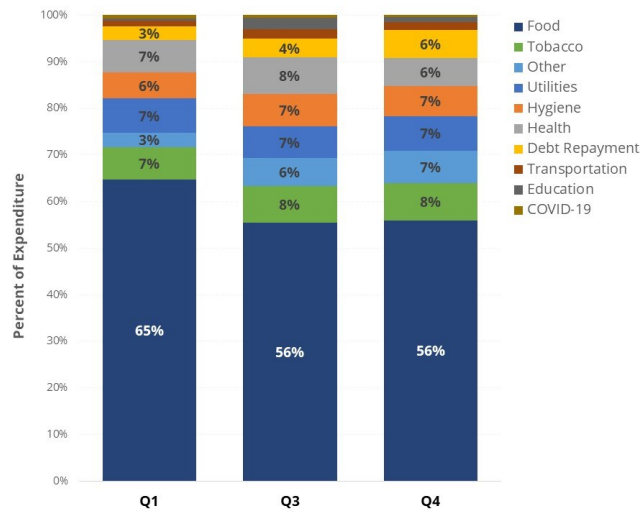
Per Capita Monthly Income, Expenditure, Debt by Period

Indicator	Q1	Q3	Q4
Income (JOD)	37	43	47
Expenditure (JOD)	48	51	56
Food Expenditure (JOD)	28	25	28
Non-Food Expenditure (JOD)	20	27	28
Debt (JOD)	81	107	101

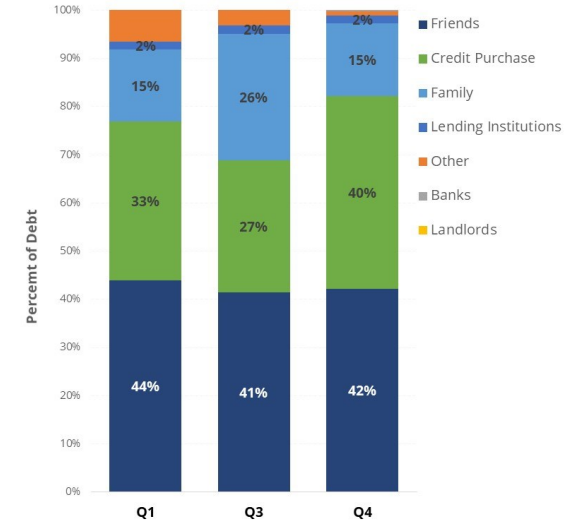
Household Income Source by Period



Household Expenditure Source by Period



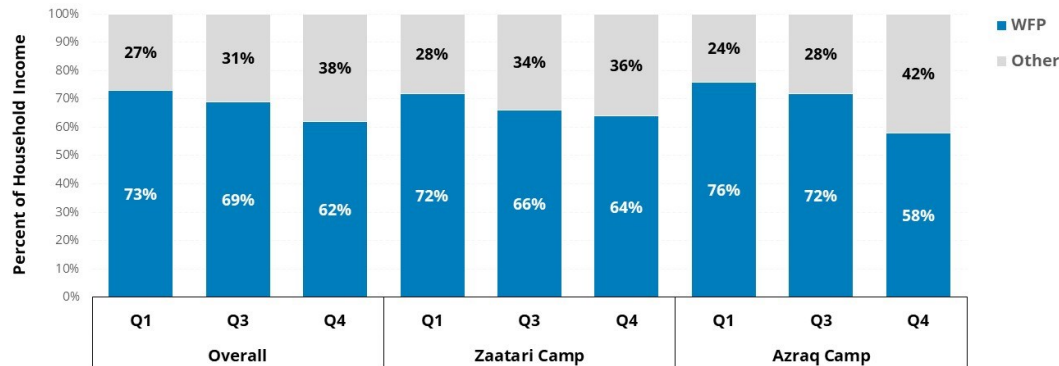
Household Debt Source by Period



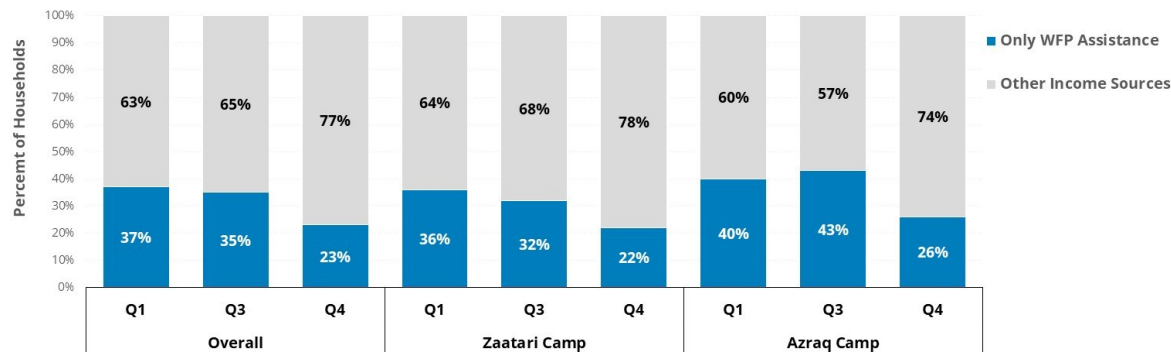
## Household Assistance

- In Q4, WFP assistance provided 62% of household income for refugee households in camps. Disaggregation by geographic location noted that WFP assistance provided 64% of household income in Zaatari Camp compared to 58% of household income in Azraq Camp.
- Roughly 23% of refugee households in camps noted that WFP assistance was their only income source in Q4. Disaggregation by geographic location noted that WFP assistance was the only income source for 22% of households in Zaatari Camp and 26% of households in Azraq Camp.

WFP Assistance Contribution to Income by Geographic Disaggregate and Period



WFP Assistance Only Income Source by Geographic Disaggregate and Period



Household Assistance Past 30 Days by Quarter

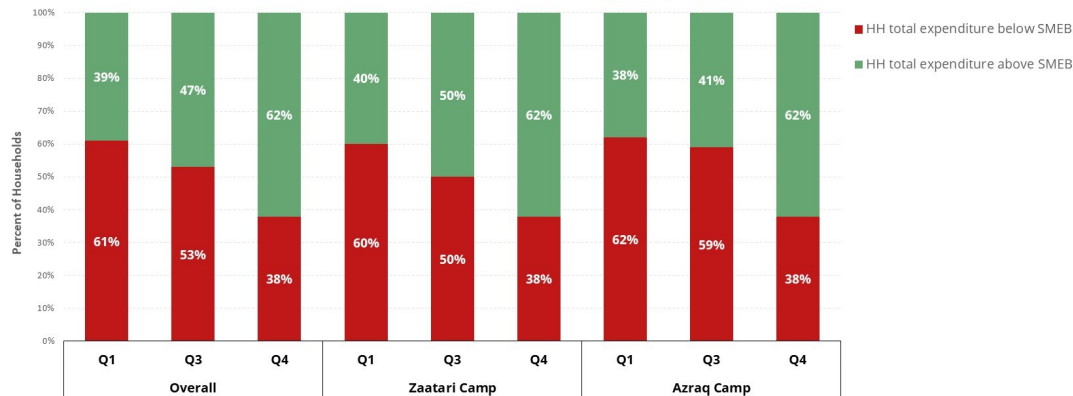
Indicator	Q1	Q3	Q4
WFP Assistance (JOD)	157	168	177
Other Assistance (JOD)	2	0	12

**Methodological Note:** Other assistance assigns a value of 0 for other assistance for households who do not receive assistance. The average value of other assistance for those provided assistance was 31, 32, and 316 in Q1, Q3, and Q4..

# Household Poverty

**Indicator Definition:** The Economic Capacity to Meet Essential Needs (ECMEN), is an indicator designed to capture the percentage of households with expenditure above the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) and Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB). The MEB can be considered equivalent to a poverty line and the SMEB can be considered equivalent to an abject poverty line.

**Household Expenditure Compared to Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket by Geographic Disaggregate and Period**

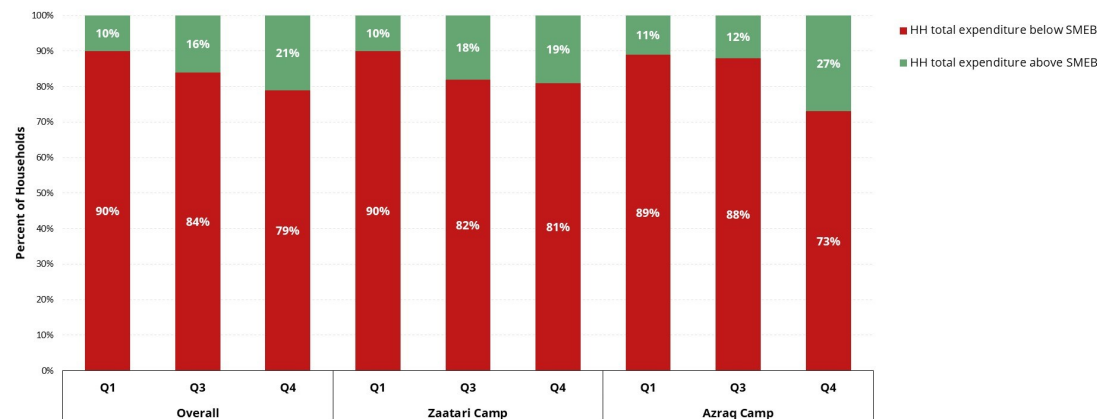


- The percentage of refugee households in camps with total expenditure below the SMEB, the abject poverty line, decreased to 38% in Q4, compared to 53% in Q3 and 61% in Q1, indicating a decrease in household-level abject poverty.

- To understand household economic standing in the absence of WFP assistance, WFP assistance was subtracted from household expenditure and the percentages of households above and below the SMEB threshold were re-evaluated. The percentage of refugee households in camps with total expenditure minus WFP assistance below the SMEB threshold remained high at 79% in Q4, though this is a slight decrease from 84% in Q3 and 90% in Q1.

- Together these findings suggest that the incidence of abject poverty among refugee households in camps is decreasing, although WFP assistance continues to play a significant role in reducing the overall abject poverty rate. We also believe the winterization boost will only have short term improvements on consumption and poverty.

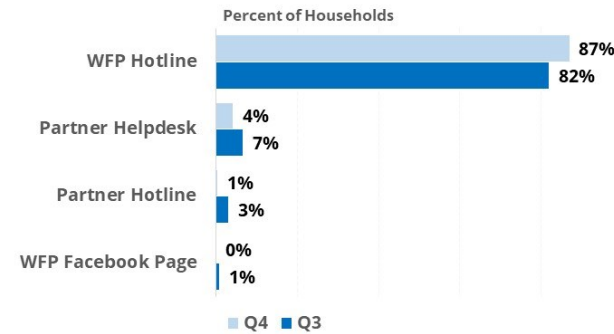
**Household Expenditure With WFP Assistance Removed Compared to Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket by Geographic Disaggregate and Period**



## Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP)

• Generally refugee households in camps perceived that the WFP hotline (87%) was the preferred communication channel for raising and addressing issues. The next most popular channels were partner helpdesk (4%) and partner hotline (1%).

Household Preferred Channel to Contact WFP by Period



## Protection

• Generally, protection concerns improved between Q1, Q3, and Q4, with only 1% of households aware of safety problems in the camp in Q4 compared to 5% in Q1, and 0% of households unable to access WFP assistance and intervention sites in Q4 compared to 3% in Q1.

• One-hundred percent of refugee households in camps felt that WFP intervention sites were respectful in Q4 and 98% of refugee households in camps felt that WFP intervention sites were dignified in Q4.

Household Self-Reported Protection Indicators Past 30 Days by Quarter

Indicator	Q1	Q3	Q4
Household Aware of Safety Problems in Community	5%	2%	1%
Household Unable to Access WFP Assistance and Intervention Sites	3%	1%	0%
Household Reported Respectful Treatment by WFP and Partners	98%	99%	100%
Household Reported Dignity of WFP Intervention Sites	89%	94%	98%







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