



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

Food Security Outcome Monitoring - Q1 2022

Camps Factsheet



Key Findings


- **More than half of refugee households in camps are food insecure (55%).** Female-headed households and households with a member with a disability are particularly susceptible to food insecurity; with 63% and 57% food insecure respectively.
- **Dietary diversity for women of reproductive age remains low,** with five out of 10 women of reproductive age in camps consuming less than five food groups and 20% of all households consuming no heme iron-rich foods.
- **Rising food insecurity is driven by increasing costs of food and decreasing income opportunities;** food items represented 65% of household expenditure, compared to 56% last quarter (Q4-21). Similarly, fewer refugees reported working (-8 percentage points).
- **More than half of households resorted to lower quality and quantity of food to make ends meet.** Three in five households relied on less preferred food and nearly 30% reduced their consumption in order for their children to eat.
- **Nearly nine out of 10 households are holding debt,** with most households either purchasing food on credit (79%) or borrowing money from friends and neighbors (55%) for food.
- **WFP assistance was the only source of income for three out of 10 households** and represents two-thirds of household income for refugees in camps in the first quarter of 2022 (Q1-22).
- **Without WFP assistance, 85% of refugee households in camps would fall into abject poverty** and be unable to afford a survival minimum expenditure basket (SMEB) of food and basic hygiene. This is a 24% increase from last quarter (Q4-21).

Introduction

During Q1 2022, WFP Jordan responded to the food needs of up to 462,488 refugees, 220,775 females and 241,713 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 349,326 refugees living in communities and 113,499 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 Q1 2022 conducted in March 2022. 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 ¹	PROGRAMME TARGETING	PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE MODALITY
 <p>113,499 Individuals in camps</p> <p>38,499 Azraq Camp</p> <p>74,663 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 4% and confidence interval of 98%.</p> <p>600 Households in camps</p> <p>300 Azraq Camp</p> <p>300 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>

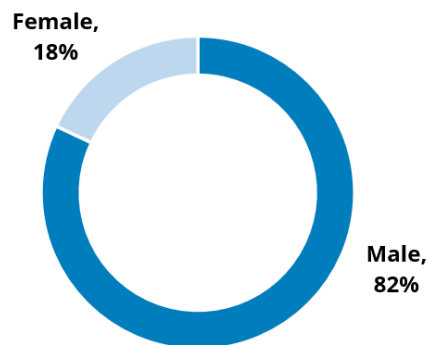
¹: Figures as of April 2022

Study Findings

Demographics²

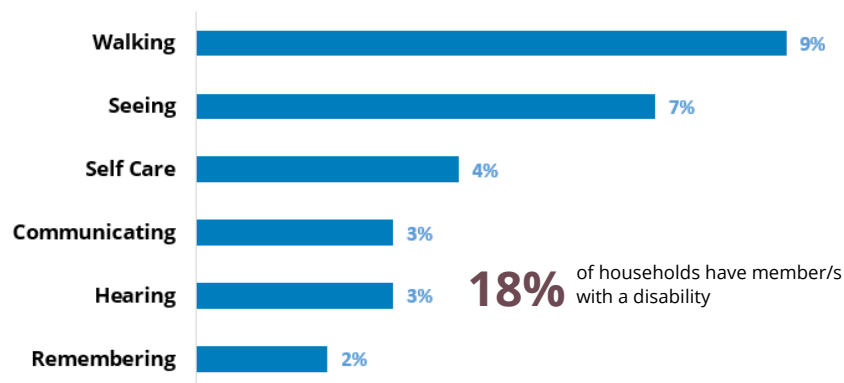
Refugee households in camps had an average of 6.4 members with 45% of households having 7 or more members. 82% of households were headed by a male and 18% headed by a female. The average age of the head of household was 43 years, with 9% of households headed by a member who was 60 or older. Household heads were primarily married (90%) and generally completed formal education through primary school (63%) or secondary school (17%). Ten percent of household heads were illiterate. Eighteen percent of households had a member with a disability, with difficulties in walking (9%) and seeing (7%) reported as the most frequent challenges.

Household Head Sex

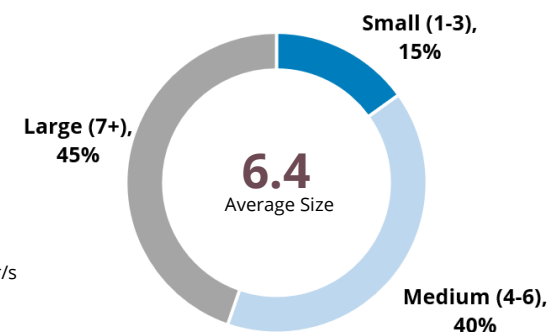


Household Disability Status³

Percent of households

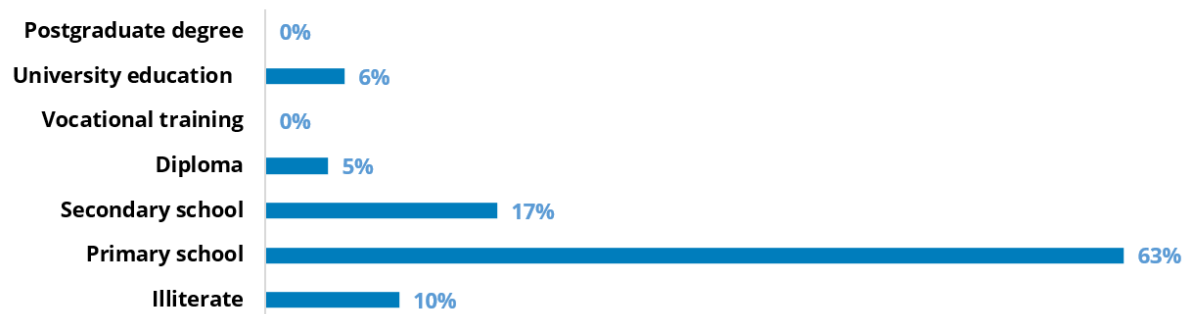


Household Size

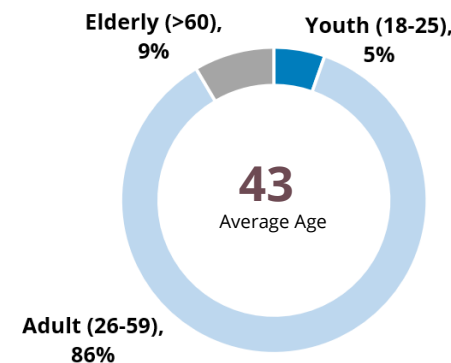


Household Head Education Level

Percent of households



Household Head Age



²: Figures based on data collected as part of Q1 2022

³: 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), reduced Coping Strategies Index (rCSI), Economic Capacity to Meet Essential Needs (ECMEN), and Livelihoods-Based Coping Strategy Index (LCSI) into a single holistic measure calculated following the Consolidated Approach to Reporting Indicators of Food Security (CARI).

Domain		Indicator	Food Secure	Marginally Food Secure	Moderately Food Insecure	Severely Food Insecure
Current Status	Food Consumption	Food Consumption Score and reduced Coping Strategies Index	42.2%	49.8%	6.5%	1.5%
Coping Capacity	Economic Capacity	Economic Capacity to Meet Essential Needs	1.2%		8.5%	90.3%
	Livelihood Coping Strategies	Livelihood Coping Strategies - Food Security	6.5%	53.0%	36.7%	3.8%
CARI			0.1%	45.0%	53.0%	1.9%

In Q1 2022, more than half (55%) of refugee households in camps are food insecure and the other half are vulnerable to food insecurity.

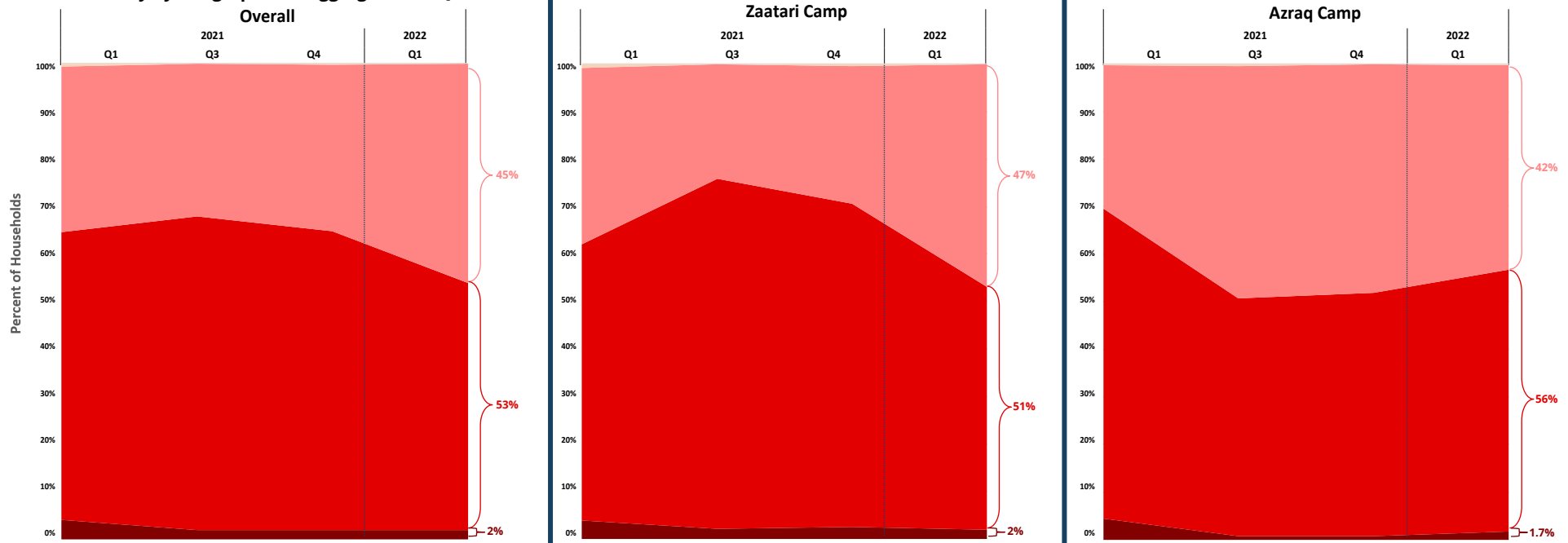
Current Status

- Considering food consumption alone, 92% of refugee households are able to consume acceptable levels of food.
- However, most households are using consumption based coping strategies, multiple times a week, in order to keep food on the table i.e. consuming less preferred items (62%) or borrowing food from friends (46%).

Coping Capacity

- Azraq and Zaatari report similar levels of food security in Q1-22. However, the trends are opposite for these camps.
- Fewer households are working in Azraq Camp than Zaatari Camp, each quarter, and WFP assistance is an increasingly higher proportion of household income. This leads to higher usage of food and livelihood coping strategies in Azraq Camp as well.

Food Security by Geographic Disaggregate and Quarter



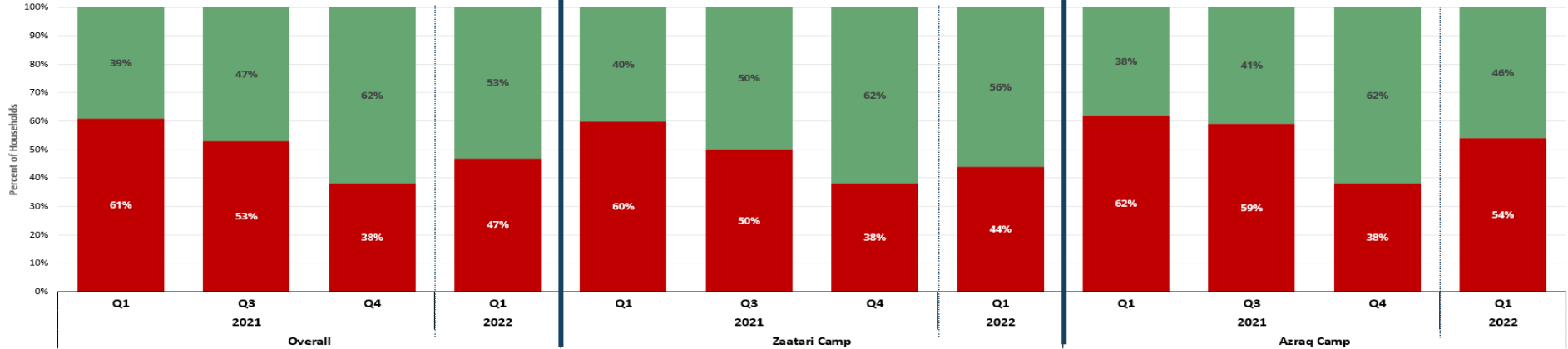
Household Poverty

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.

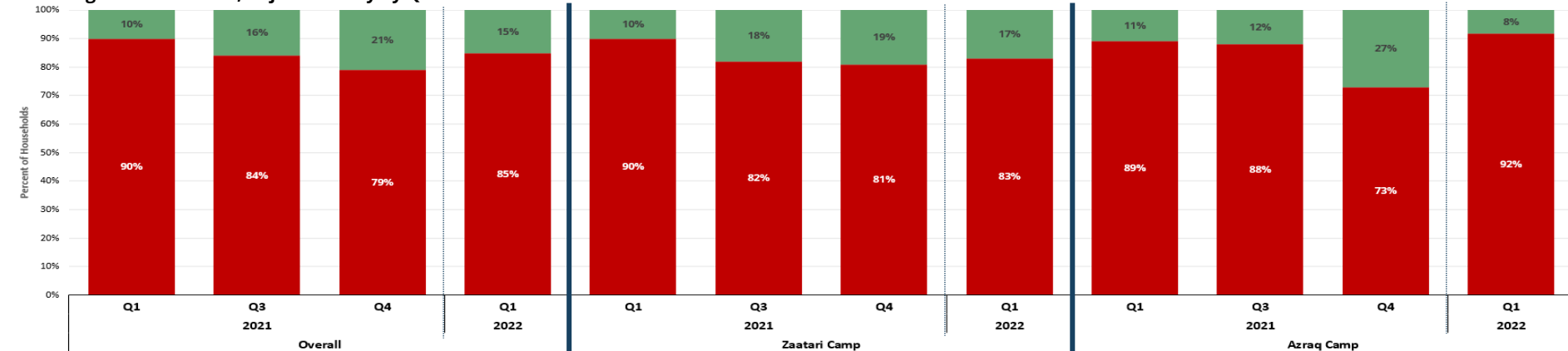
Without WFP assistance, 85% of refugee households in camps would fall into abject poverty and be unable to afford a survival minimum expenditure basket (SMEB) of food and basic hygiene

- The percentage of refugee households in camps with total expenditure below the SMEB, the abject poverty line, increased to 47%, compared to 38% in Q4-21, indicating a significant increase in household-level abject poverty.
- In Azraq, 92% of households fall below the abject poverty line. In Q4-21, only 73% of households were below the poverty line due to the additional winterization assistance, showing the necessity of all forms of assistance and the fragility of many households.

Including All Assistance, Abject Poverty by Quarter

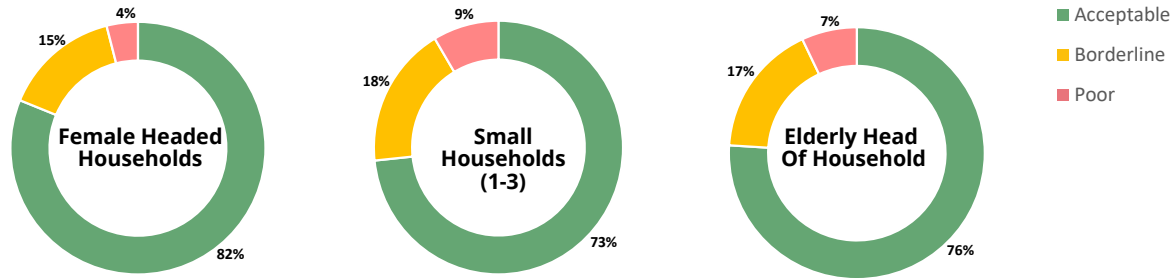


Excluding WFP Assistance, Abject Poverty by Quarter



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).

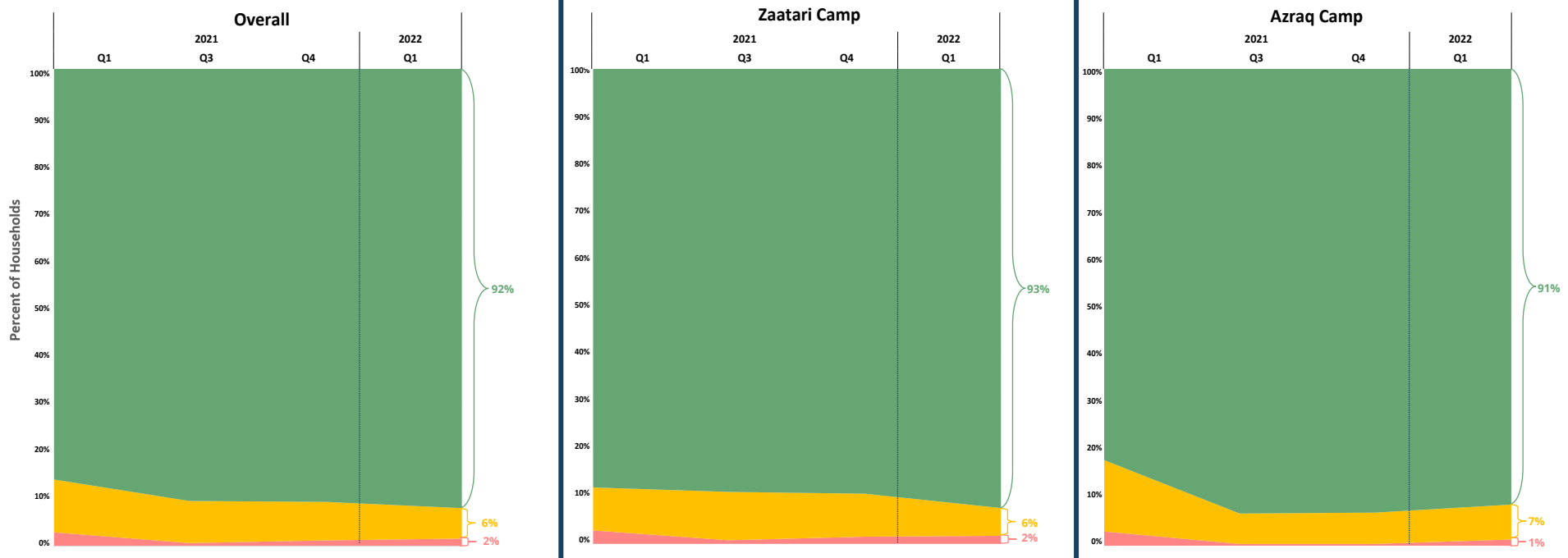


Nine out of ten refugee households in camps are showing acceptable levels of food consumption.

Historically, refugee households in camps have had high food consumption scores due to food assistance, formal and informal markets, and accessible health and nutrition services.

- The proportion of refugee households in camps with poor or borderline food consumption decreased to 8% compared to 9% in Q4-21 and 14% in Q1 of 2021.
- However, this improvement is not seen equitably as more vulnerable households e.g. female headed households (14%), small households (20%), and elderly headed households (18%) continue to have higher levels of poor and borderline food consumption reported.
- Similarly, food consumption in Azraq Camp slightly decreased (-2 percentage points) but increased in Zaatari Camp (+3 percentage points).

Food Consumption Score by Geographic Disaggregate and Quarter

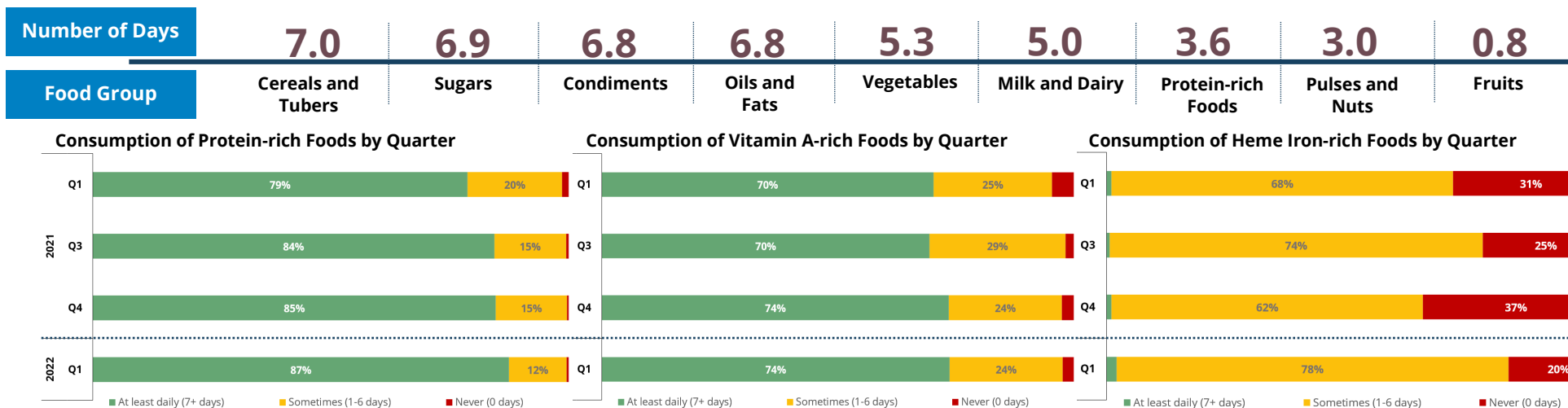


Food Consumption Score - Nutrition (FCS-N)

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

Consumption of Heme Iron-rich foods is inadequate for the majority of refugee households in camps.

- Consumption levels of Heme Iron-rich foods are the highest recorded in the past year. However, Heme Iron-rich foods are only consumed 1.8 days per week by all households and 20% never consumed Heme Iron-rich foods during the 7-day recall.
- Consumption of Protein-rich foods slightly improved, likely attributed to an increased consumption of pulses. On average, pulses were consumed 3 out of 7 days, compared to 2.1 days in Q4-21. Consumption of Vitamin A-rich foods remained consistent throughout 2021 and Q1-22.

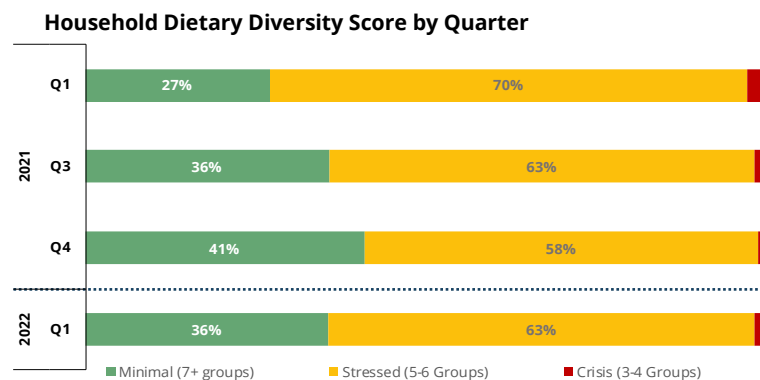


Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS)

Indicator Definition: The Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS) aims to reflect the economic ability of households to access a variety of foods. The data for this indicator is based on households' self-reporting of the 12 food groups consumed in the previous 24 hours. This FANTA-developed indicator has been validated against household caloric consumption and is highly correlated with other food security indicators.

Three out of five households in host communities are considered stressed based on their limited dietary diversity. These households are just 1-2 food groups away from crisis.

- Dietary diversity is declining. 36% of households consumed 7 or more food groups, compared to 41% in Q4-21.
- While the average household consumed 6.1 food groups, 3% of refugee households in camps only consumed 3-4 food groups and therefore are considered in crisis.



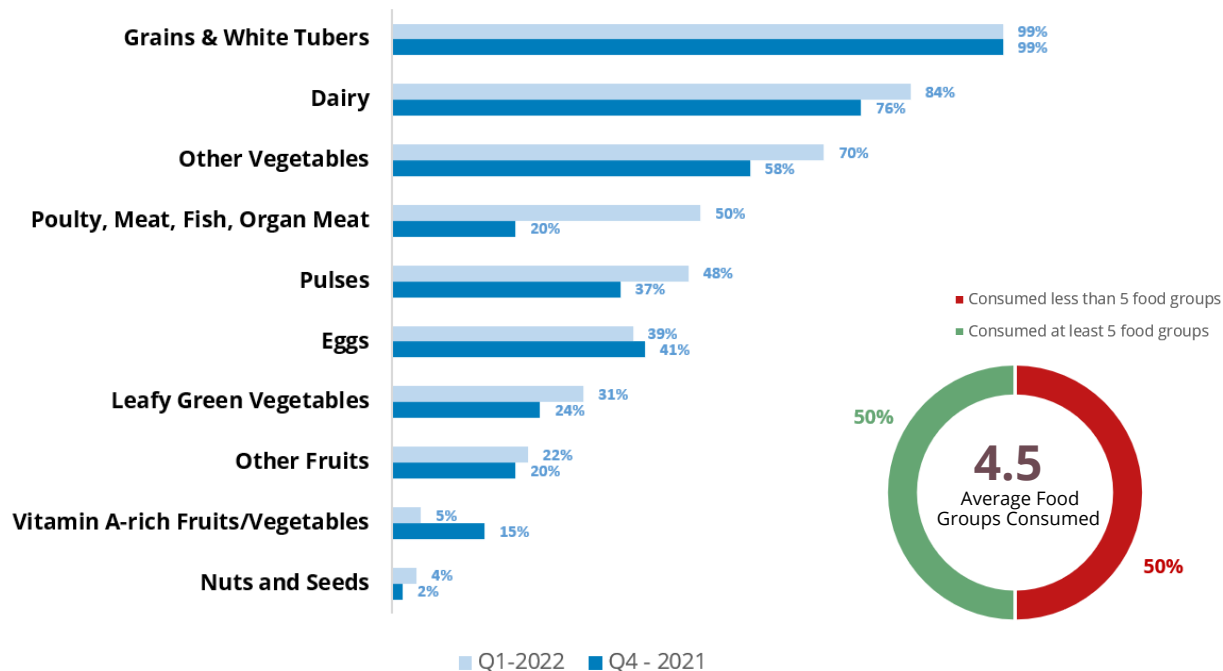
Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women (MDD-W)

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 food. 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.

Half of all women of reproductive age are consuming a diet which provides inadequate micronutrient intake.

- The universally defined threshold for adequate dietary diversity is five food groups and 50% of women of reproductive age are consuming less than five per day. Limited dietary diversity among women of reproductive age, if sustained 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 4.5 food groups, primarily comprised of grains and white tubers (e.g. bread, rice, pasta, potato, etc.), dairy products (e.g. milk, cheese, yoghurt, etc.), protein (e.g. poultry, meat, fish, organ meat), and other vegetables (e.g. tomato, cucumber, eggplant, etc.).

Food Groups Consumed by Women of Reproductive Age by Quarter



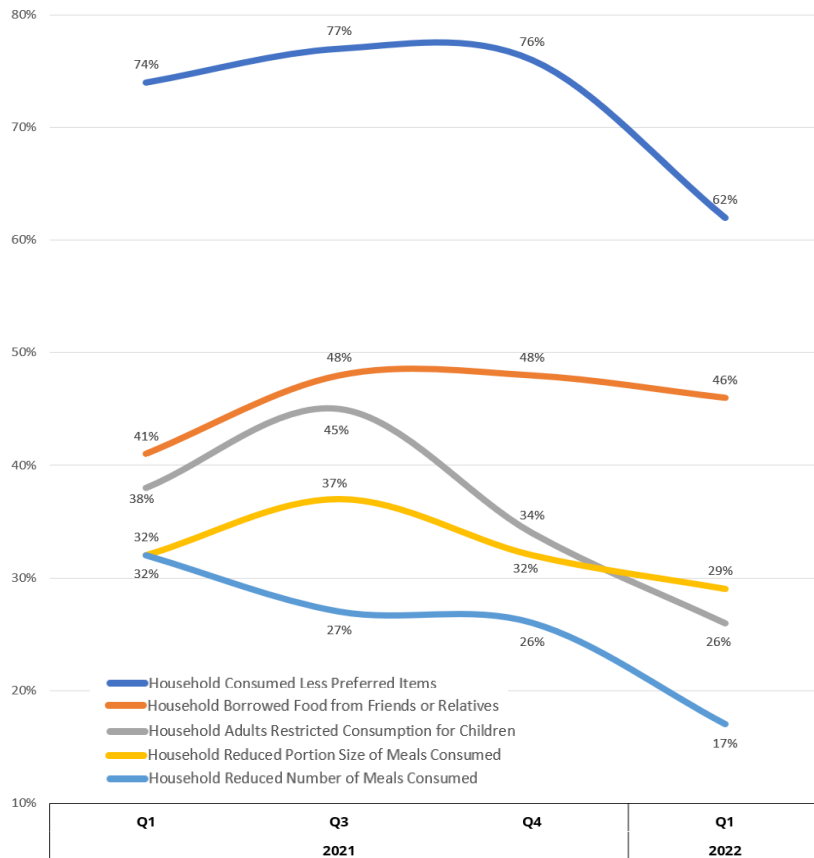
Consumption-Based Coping Strategy Index (rCSI)

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.

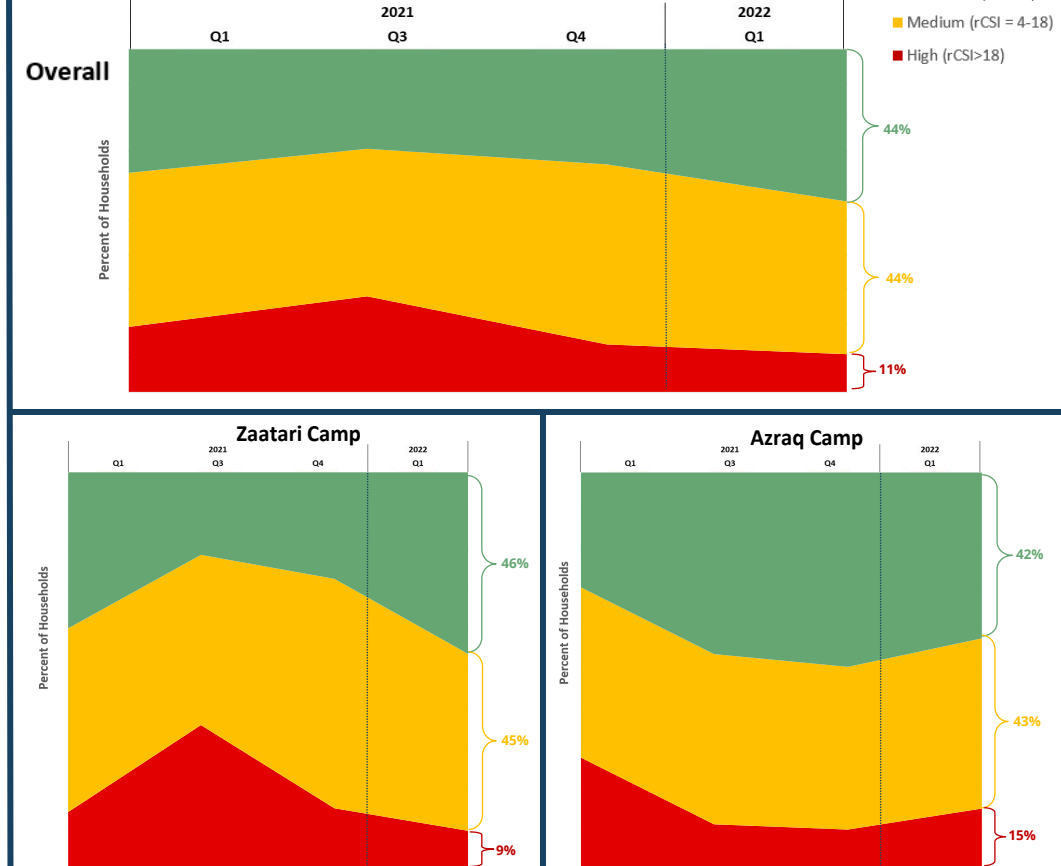
More than half of households resorted to lower quality and quantity of food to make ends meet. Three in five households relied on less preferred food and nearly 30% reduced their consumption in order for their children to eat.

- All consumption-based coping strategies showed decreased tendencies compared to Q4-21 and much of 2021. However, this decrease is driven by Zaatari Camp where households using zero consumption-based coping strategies nearly doubled between Q4-21 (27%) and Q1-22 (46%). In Azraq, households with high levels of consumption-based coping strategies (rCSI >18) increased slightly from 10% in Q4-21 to 15% in Q1-22.
- Female-headed households (65%) and households with a member with a disability (59%) are particularly likely to use consumption-based coping strategies, as measured by the proportion of households with medium or high rCSI scores.

Consumption-Based Coping Strategies by Quarter



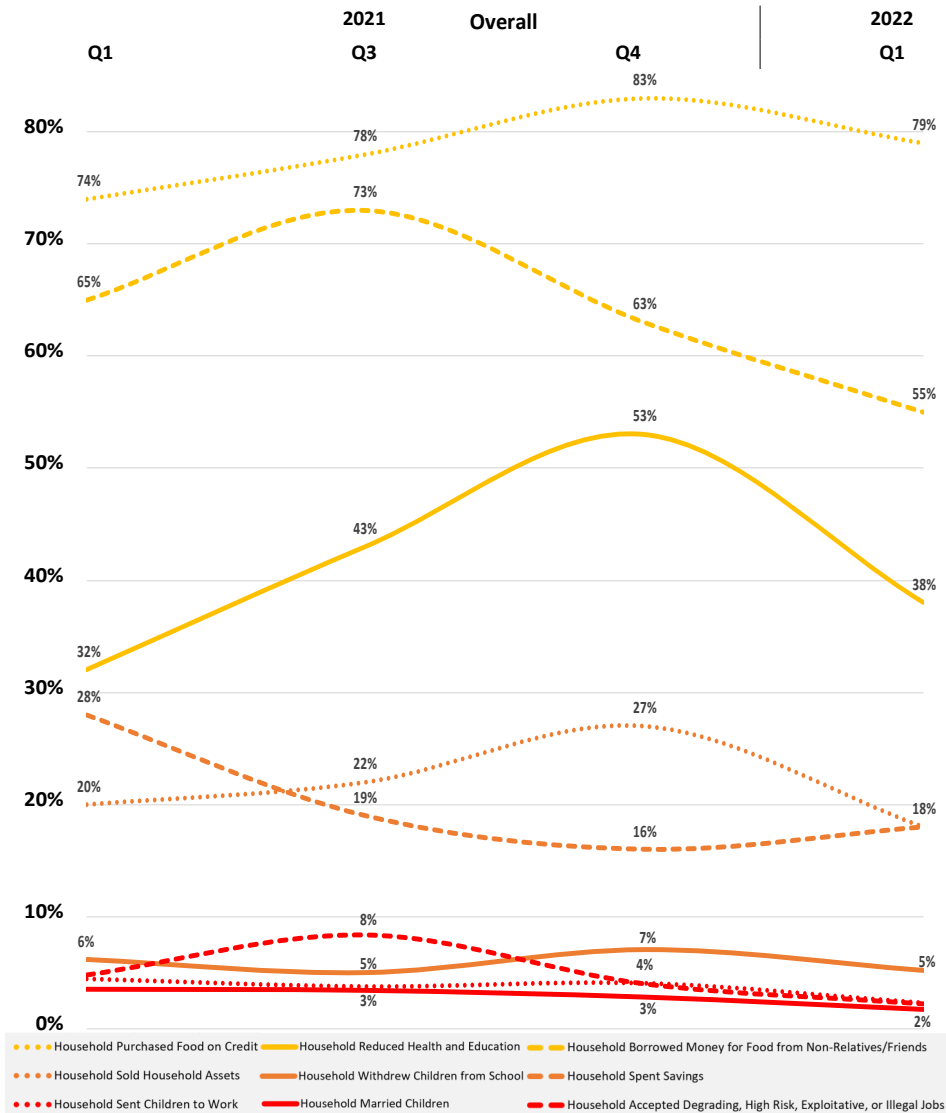
Consumption-Based Coping Strategy Index by Quarter



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.

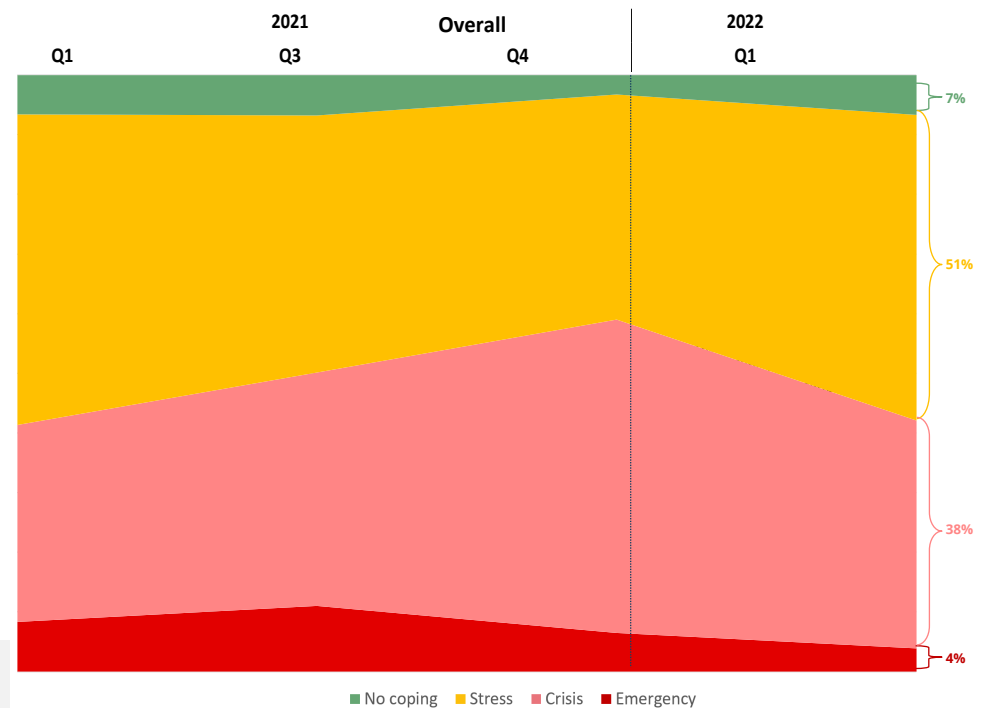
Livelihoods-Based Coping Strategies by Quarter



Eight out of ten households purchased food on credit and more than half borrowed money for food.

- Overall, livelihoods-based coping strategies decreased significantly from their highest levels in Q4-21. In particular, reducing expenses on health and education decreased by 15% and selling household assets reduced by 9%.
- However, households with members with disability (59%), female-headed households (54%), and small households (46%) continue to report higher rates of adoption of emergency and crisis level coping strategies than other socio-demographics.
- Regarding emergency coping strategies 5% of households sent children to work, 2% of households accepted exploitative jobs, and 2% of households married off their children.

Livelihoods-Based Coping Strategy Index by Quarter



Household Economics

Overall, 81% of expenditure is on minimum survival needs such as food, health, and hygiene. Food expenditure significantly increased (3%) and is at an all time high. Likely due to increasing prices for key commodities i.e. vegetable oil and chicken

- Household income for refugee households in camps decreased to 42 JOD per capita per month, compared. This decrease is driven by a reduction in all income sources (e.g. unskilled labor, borrowing,) and the end of seasonal assistance from other agencies
- Debt levels slightly reduced to 546 JOD per household (-7%). This is likely due to the levels of debt repayment in Q4-21, where refugees spent 6% of their expenses on debt repayment. Debt still remains 36% higher than Q1-21.

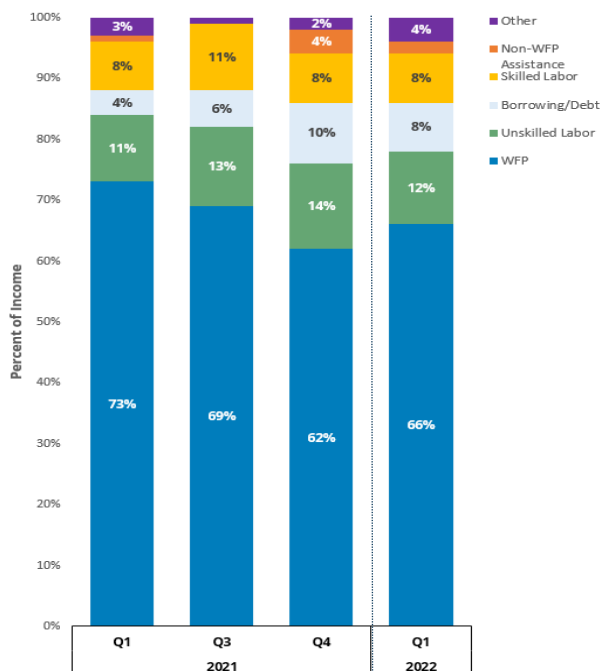
Household (Monthly)

Income, Expenditure, & Debt	2021			2022
	Q1	Q3	Q4	Q1
Income (JOD)	215	243	285	242 ↓
Expenditure (JOD)	264	287	340	290 ↓
Food Expenditure (JOD)	162	145	171	176
Non-Food Expenditure (JOD)	102	142	169	114
Debt (JOD)	406	547	586	546 ↓

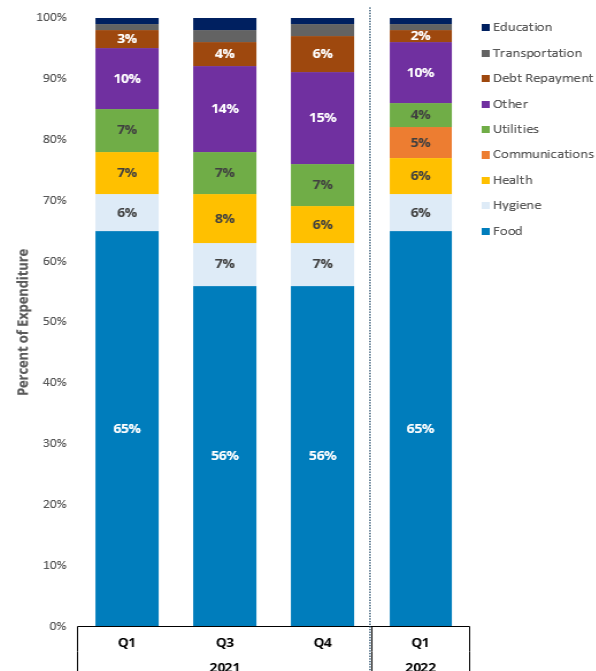
Per Capita (Monthly)

Income, Expenditure, & Debt	2021			2022
	Q1	Q3	Q4	Q1
Income (JOD)	37	43	47	42 ↓
Expenditure (JOD)	48	51	56	51 ↓
Food Expenditure (JOD)	28	25	28	30
Non-Food Expenditure (JOD)	20	27	28	21
Debt (JOD)	81	107	101	104 ↑

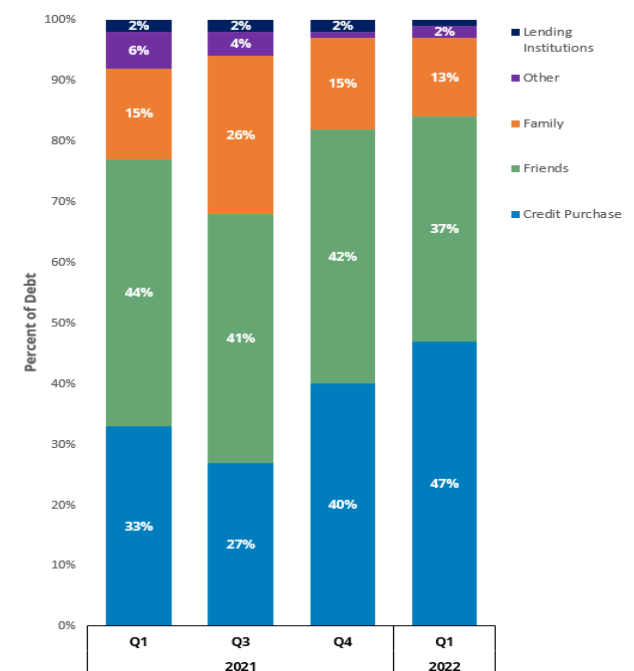
Household Income Source by Quarter



Household Expenditure Source by Quarter



Household Debt Source by Quarter



Household Assistance

WFP assistance provided 66% of household income for refugee households in camps. In Zaatari Camp, WFP assistance provided 65% of household income, compared to 69% of household income in Azraq Camp.

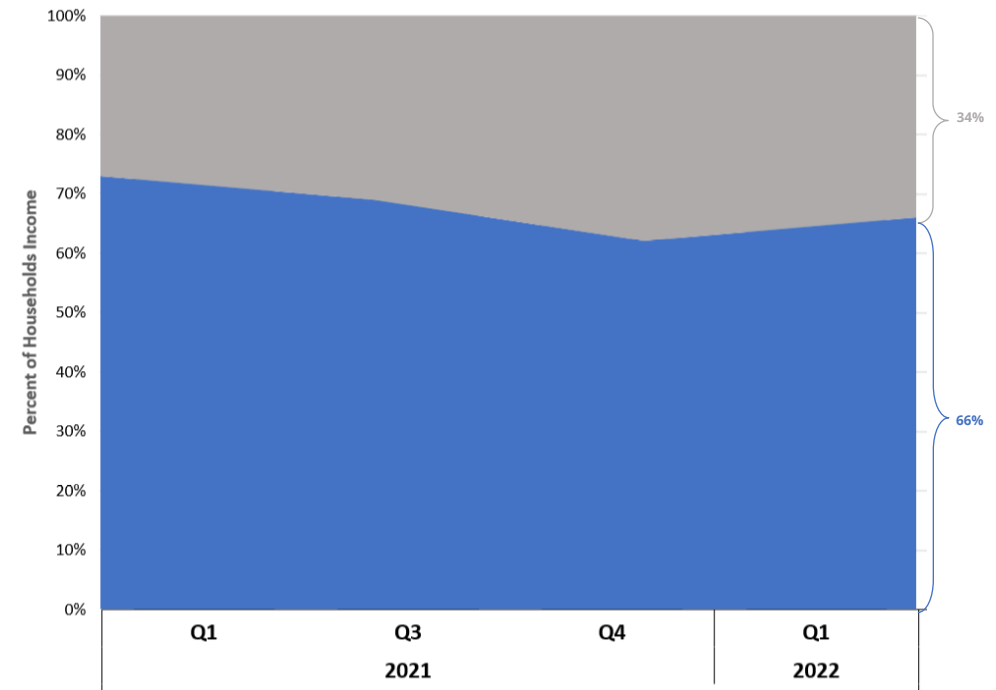
- Economic conditions have worsened for many refugees in camps. Globally prices have risen reducing the purchasing power of any income refugees are receiving. **Three out of ten households noted WFP assistance was their only income source.**
- Similarly, fewer refugees reported working (-8 percentage points); only 33% of household found some work. Of those working, 75% are working temporary positions and 23% found permanent work opportunities.



Household Assistance Past 30 Days by Quarter

Indicator	2021			2022
	Q1	Q3	Q4	Q1
WFP Assistance (JOD)	157	168	177	142 ↓
Other Assistance (JOD)	173	158	316	60 ↓

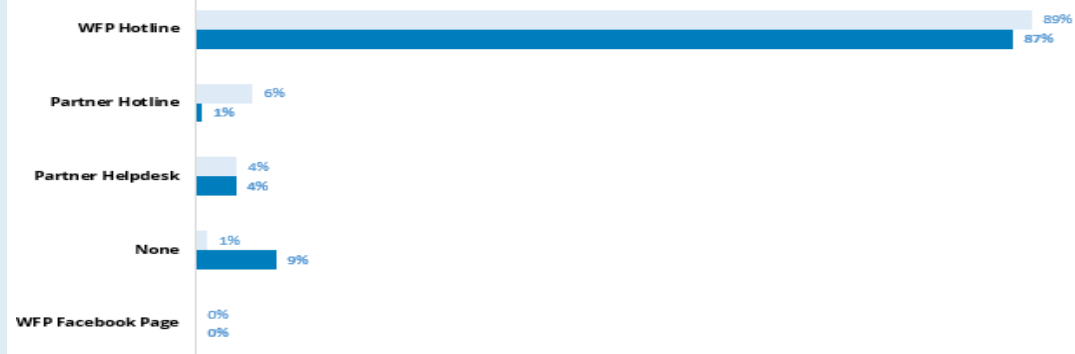
WFP Assistance Contribution to Income by Quarter



Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP)

- Generally refugee households in camps perceived that the WFP hotline (89%) was the preferred communication channel for raising and addressing issues. The next most popular channels were partner hotline (6%) and partner helpdesk (4%).

Household Preferred Channel to Contact WFP by Period



Protection

- Generally, protection concerns improved between Q1 of 2021 and Q1-22, with only 1% of households aware of safety problems in the camp compared to 5% in Q1 of 2021. All refugee households in camps were able to access WFP assistance and intervention sites compared to 97% in Q1 of 2021.
- One-hundred percent of refugee households in camps felt that WFP intervention sites were respectful and 96% of refugee households in camps felt that WFP intervention sites were dignified.

Household Self-Reported Protection Indicators Past 30 Days by Quarter

Indicator	2021			2022
	Q1	Q3	Q4	Q1
Household Aware of Safety Problems in Community	5%	2%	1%	1%
Household Unable to Access WFP Assistance and Intervention Sites	3%	1%	0%	0%
Household Reported Respectful Treatment by WFP and Partners	98%	99%	100%	100%
Household Reported Dignity of WFP Intervention Sites	89%	94%	98%	96%



For more details please contact:

Laksiri Nanayakkara
Head of the VAM/M&E Unit
laksiri.nanayakkara@wfp.org

Kelly Kurz
M&E and VAM Officer
Kelly.kurz@wfp.org

Rana Alrefaay
M&E Officer
rana.alrefaay@wfp.org

www.wfp.org/countries/jordan

Acknowledgements:

The primary authors for this report would like to acknowledge the contributions of key individuals in the production and review of this report including Manal Alkhateeb, Jonathan Campbell, Ahmad Ghaith, Leena Halig, and Dana Juha. In addition, we would like to thank IMMAP and JHAS staff that supported throughout the data collection, cleaning, and analysis process. Our sincere appreciation goes to the refugee families who participated in this study.

Disclaimer:

The designations employed and the presentation of material in this information product do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the World Food Programme concerning the legal or development status of any territory, country, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

2021 © World Food Programme. All Rights Reserved.

Reproduction and dissemination of material in this information product for educational or other non-commercial uses are authorized without any prior written permission from the copyright holders provided the source is fully acknowledged. Reproduction of material in this information product for resale or other commercial purposes is prohibited without written permission. Applications for such permission should be addressed to the Director, Communications, Advocacy and Marketing Division e-mail: wfp.publications@wfp.org