



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

Food Security Outcome Monitoring - Q2 2022

Host Communities Factsheet



Key Findings


- **Almost three-quarters of refugee households in host communities were food insecure (72%),** a slight improvement in food security from Q1-22 (+3 percentage points). However, this is largely attributed to a seasonal increase in temporary jobs that not all households were able to access. **Less than half of all refugee households in host communities found work (45%).** Of those working, 89% are working temporary or seasonal jobs.
- **At the same time the use of crisis and emergency coping strategies increased,** which indicates that the most vulnerable households were forced to make increasingly difficult decisions to meet food needs in Q2-22. 7% of households sent children to work and 12% accepted degrading, high risk, exploitative, or illegal jobs.
- **The increased cost of food was another driver of food insecurity and 39% of households spent more than 50% of their income on food.** The cost of food, in Jordan, averaged 4.5% higher in Q2-22 compared to the previous year.
- **As the cost of food increased, households continued to use debt as a coping strategy and the average household debt now stands at \$1,330 USD, a 6% increase from last quarter.** Most households purchased food on credit at local stores (78%) and/or borrowed money from friends and neighbors in order to buy food (57%).
- **In Q2-22, 49% of households were below the abject poverty line. Without WFP assistance, this would have significantly increased to 77%.** Households below the abject poverty line are unable to afford a survival minimum expenditure basket (SMEB) of food, rent and basic hygiene.

Introduction

During Q2 2022, WFP Jordan responded to the food needs of up to 462,736 refugees, 231,684 females and 231,684 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 348,718 refugees living in communities and 114,018 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 communities from the FSOM Q2 2022 conducted in June 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 (Communities Only)

PROGRAMME COVERAGE ¹	PROGRAMME TARGETING	PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE MODALITY
 <p>348,718 Individuals in communities</p>	Targeted and prioritized coverage for refugee households in communities.	Unconditional e-vouchers redeemable at either WFP-contracted shops or as unrestricted cash at WFP-contracted ATMs with a value of 23 JOD per person per month for extremely vulnerable (EV) households or 15 JOD per person per month for vulnerable (V) households.

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 90%.</p> <p>1,400 Households in communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 300 Syrian Refugee Beneficiaries in Communities (EV) 300 Syrian Refugee Beneficiaries in Communities (V) 300 Non-Syrian Refugee Beneficiaries in Communities 250 Syrian Refugee Non-Beneficiaries in Communities 250 Non-Syrian Refugee Non-Beneficiaries in Communities 	Weighted descriptive statistics and hypothesis testing across strata (WFP Beneficiaries: Extremely Vulnerable Syrians, Vulnerable Syrians, and Non-Syrians; Non-WFP Beneficiaries: Syrians and Non-Syrians) and disaggregated by head of household gender, household disability status, and household size.

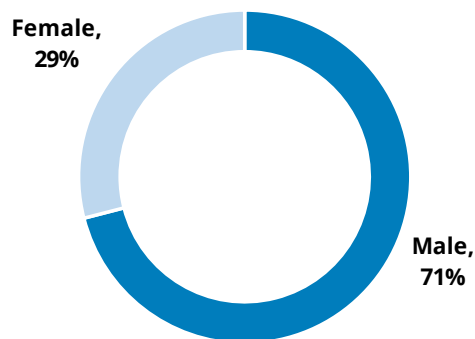
¹: Figures as of June 2022

Study Findings

Demographics²

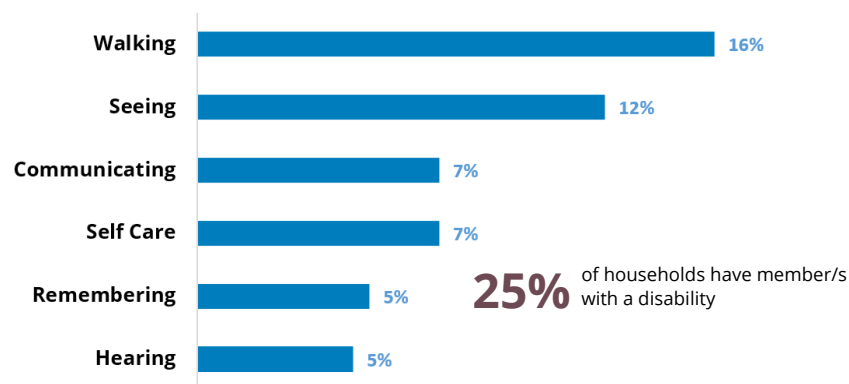
Refugee households in communities had an average of 5.5 members, with 31% of households having 7 or more members. Seventy-one percent of households were headed by a male and 29% headed by a female. The average age of the head of household was 43 years, with 9% of households headed by a member who was 60 or older. Household heads were primarily married (83%) and generally completed formal education through primary school (66%) or secondary school (19%). Ten percent of household heads were illiterate, although this percentage increased to 14% for female-headed households. Twenty-five percent of households had a member with a disability, with difficulties in walking (16%) and seeing (12%) reported as the most frequent challenges.

Household Head Sex

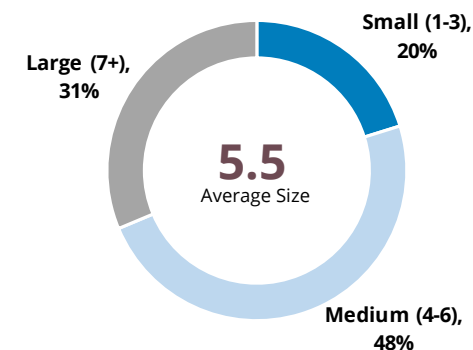


Household Disability Status³

Percent of households

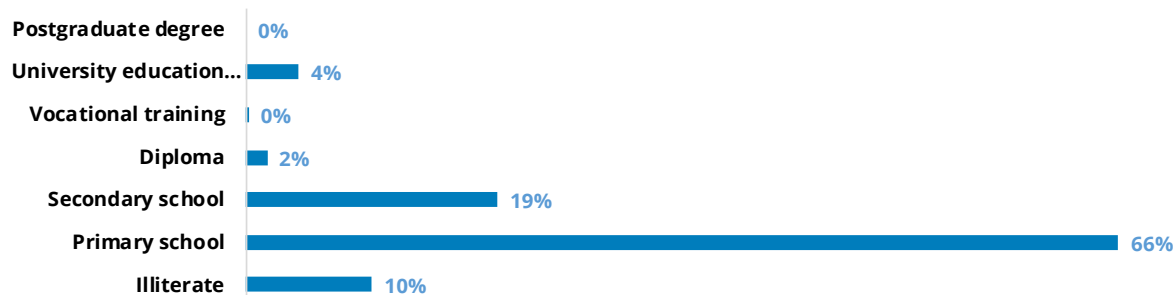


Household Size

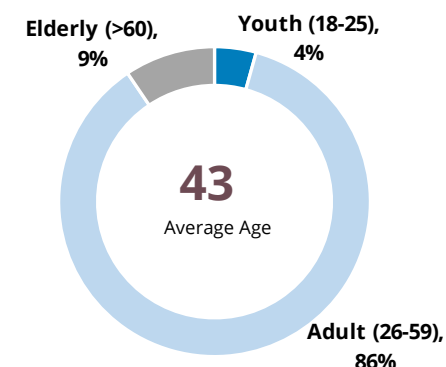


Household Head Education Level

Percent of households



Household Head Age



²: Figures based on data collected as part of Q2 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	27.6%	54.9%	13.5%	4.1%
Coping Capacity	Economic Capacity	Economic Capacity to Meet Essential Needs	2.9%		24.4%	72.7%
	Livelihood Coping Strategies	Livelihood Coping Strategies - Food Security	5.5%	37.1%	44.7%	12.7%
CARI			1.0%	27.0%	66.0%	5.7%

In Q2 2022, three-quarters (72%) of refugee households in host communities were food insecure and the other quarter were vulnerable to food insecurity.

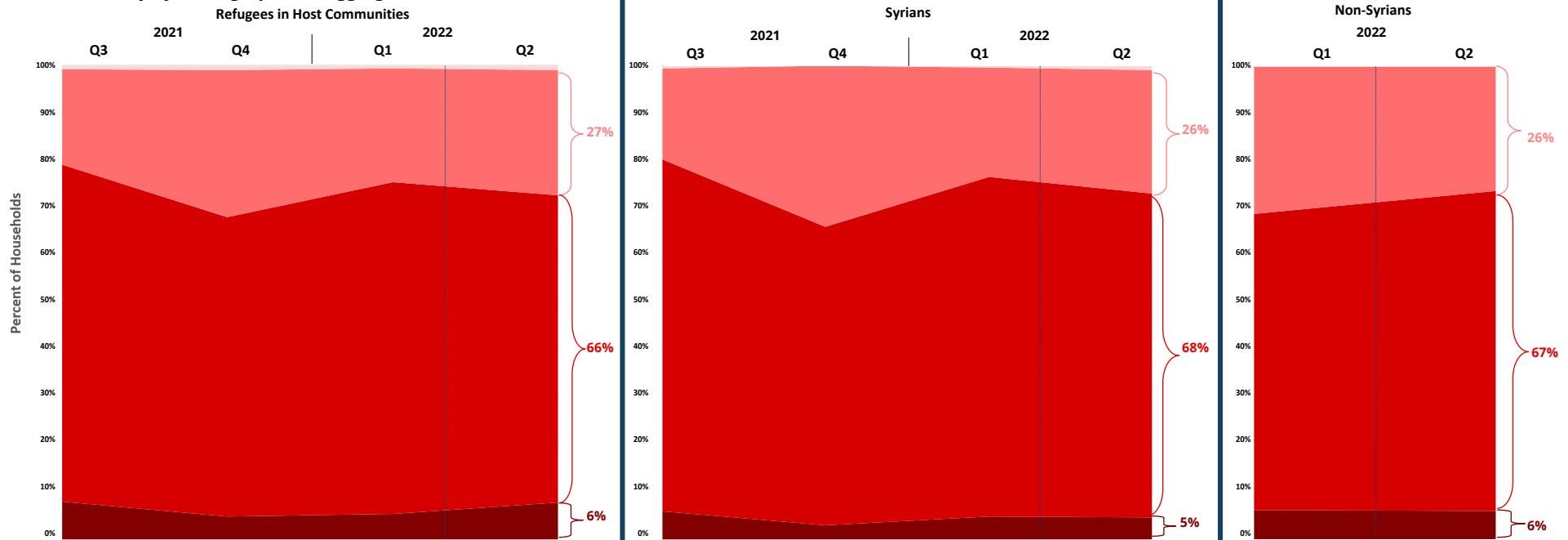
Current Status

- 83% of refugee households were able to consume acceptable levels of food. However, most households were using consumption based coping strategies, multiple times a week, in order to keep food on the table i.e. consuming less preferred items (79%) or borrowing food from friends (57%).

Coping Capacity

- In Q2, there were additional temporary work opportunities and this modest income change likely pushed 6% of households from moderately food insecure to marginally food secure.
- However, extremely vulnerable households and in particular, Non-Syrians, have exhausted their coping strategies and without additional income, are likely falling deeper into food insecurity.

Food Security by Demographic Disaggregate and Quarter



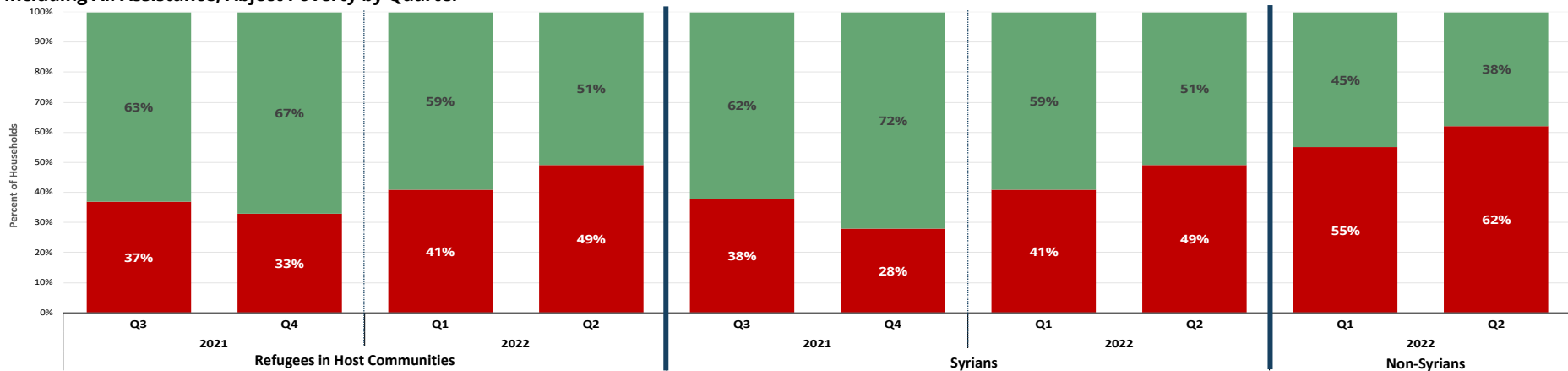
Household Poverty

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.

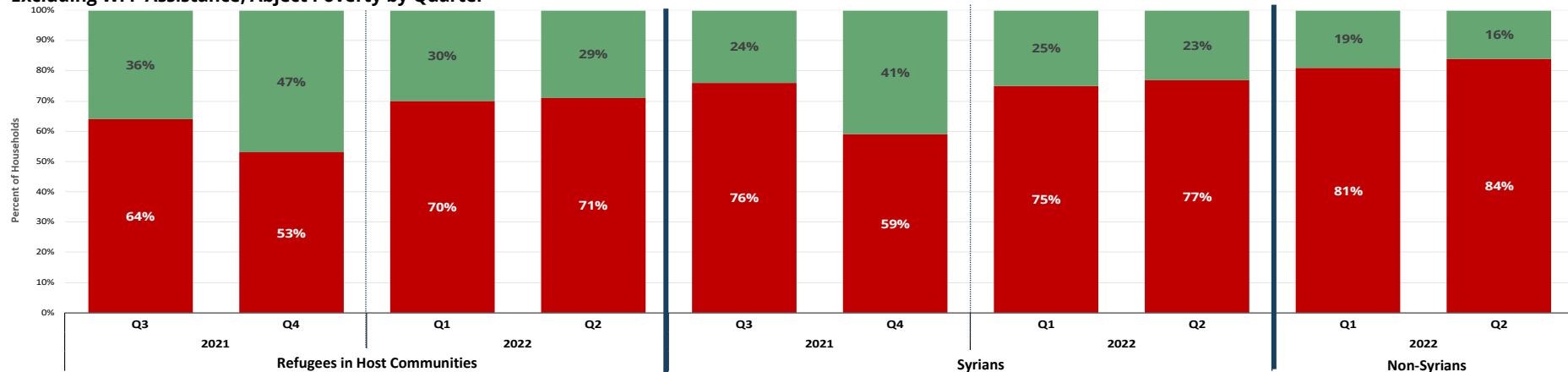
Without WFP assistance, 77% of beneficiary households in host communities would fall into abject poverty and be unable to afford a survival minimum expenditure basket (SMEB) of food, rent, and basic hygiene.

- The percentage of refugee households in host communities with total expenditure below the SMEB, the abject poverty line, increased to 49%, compared to 41% in Q1-22, indicating a significant increase in household-level abject poverty.
- This quarter without WFP assistance, an additional 22% of Non-Syrian households and 28% of Syrian households in host communities would fall below the abject poverty line.

Including All Assistance, Abject Poverty by Quarter

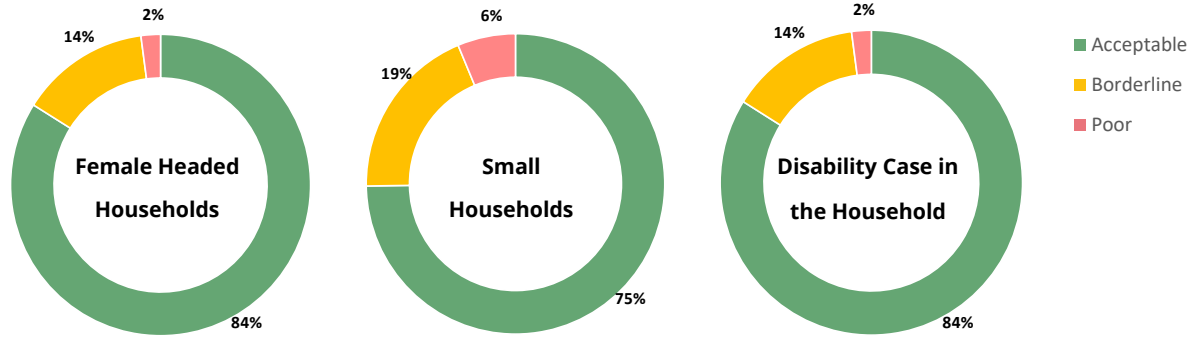


Excluding WFP Assistance, Abject Poverty by Quarter



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).

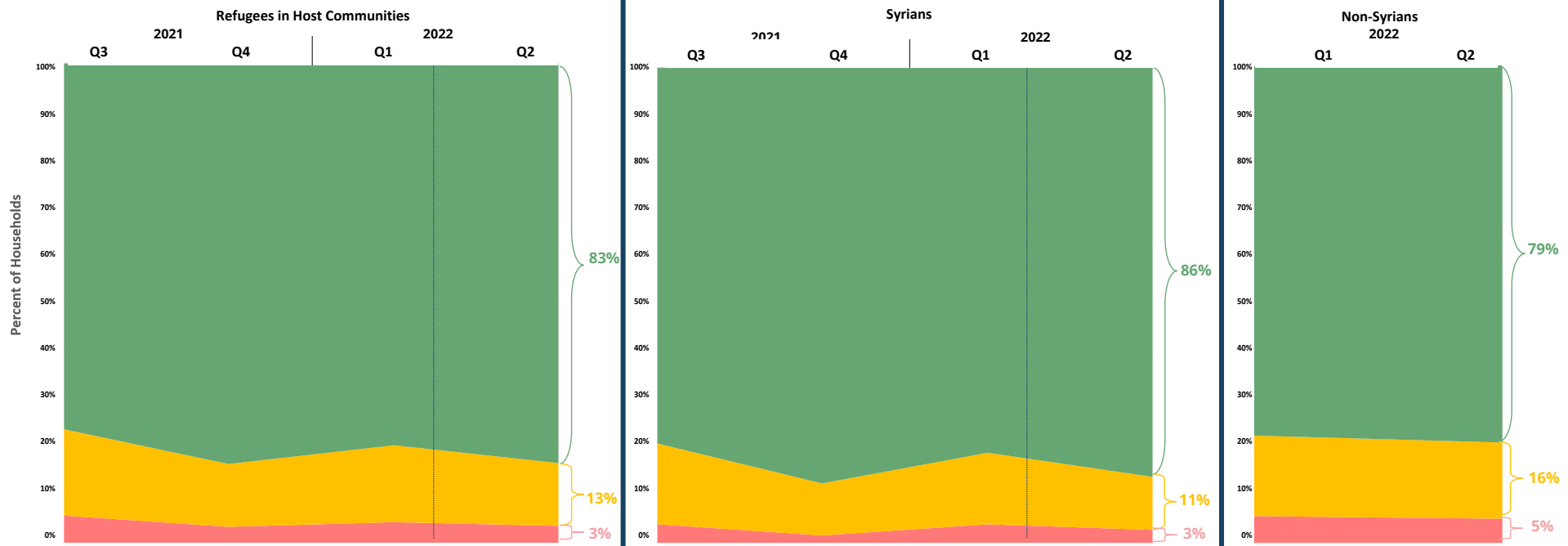


Eight out of ten refugee households in host communities are showing acceptable levels of food consumption.

Historically, refugee households in host communities have had high food consumption scores as households are more willing to take on high levels of debt and use other coping strategies.

- The proportion of refugee households in host communities with poor or borderline food consumption slightly decreased from 20% in Q1-22 to 16%.
- Female headed households (16%), small households (25%), and households with a disability case (16%) continued to have higher levels of poor and borderline food consumption.
- Similarly, 21% of Non-Syrian households reported either poor or borderline food consumption.

Food Consumption Score by Demographic Disaggregate and Quarter



Food Consumption Score - Nutrition (FCS-N)

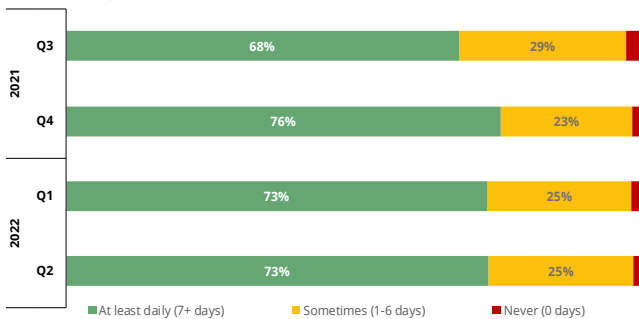
Indicator Definition: The Food Consumption Score - Nutrition is a proxy measure of household consumption of key macro and micronutrients, including Vitamin A, Protein, and Heme Iron. The FCS-N is assessed as the frequency of consumption of Vitamin A-rich, Protein-rich, and Heme Iron-rich foods over a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

Consumption of Heme Iron-rich foods is inadequate for the majority of refugee households in host communities increasing their risk of developing anemia.

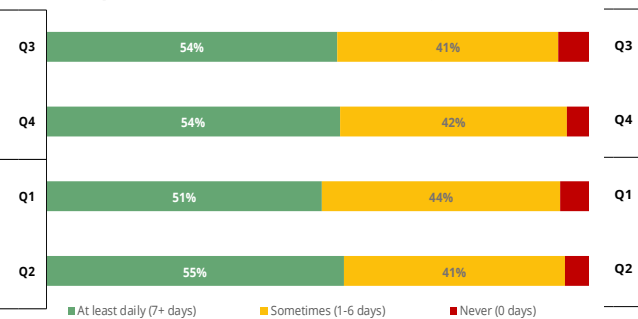
- 45% of households did not consume Heme Iron-rich foods (i.e. beef, chicken, fish) during the 7-day recall period and consumption levels are the lowest recorded in the past year.
- Most food groups average consumption over a 7-day recall slightly increased. With a significant change in diet seen for vegetables from 3.9 days in Q1-22, to 5.1, a key source of micro-nutrients. In Q2, beneficiaries reported cheaper prices for vegetables as more local options were available which could contribute to this change. Consumption of Protein-rich foods and Vitamin A-rich foods remained relatively the same compared to previous quarters.

Number of Days	6.9	6.8	6.5	6.1	5.1	3.7	2.9	2.7	0.8
Food Group	Cereals and Tubers	Condiments	Sugars	Oils and Fats	Vegetables	Milk and Dairy	Protein-rich Foods	Pulses and Nuts	Fruits

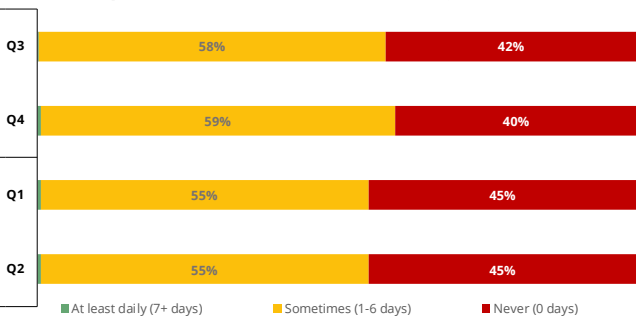
Consumption of Protein-rich Foods by Quarter



Consumption of Vitamin A-rich Foods by Quarter



Consumption of Heme Iron-rich Foods by Quarter



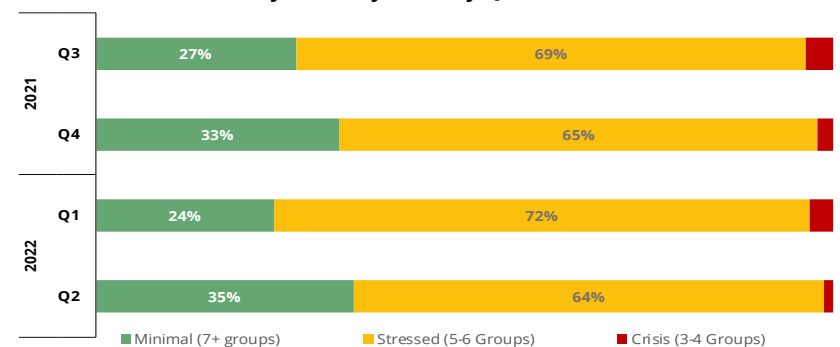
Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS)

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.

Seven out of ten 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 increased by 11 percentage points, likely attributed to the significant increase in vegetable consumption.
- While the average household consumed 6.0 food groups, 3% of refugee households in host communities only consumed 3-4 food groups and therefore are considered in crisis.

Household Dietary Diversity Score by Quarter



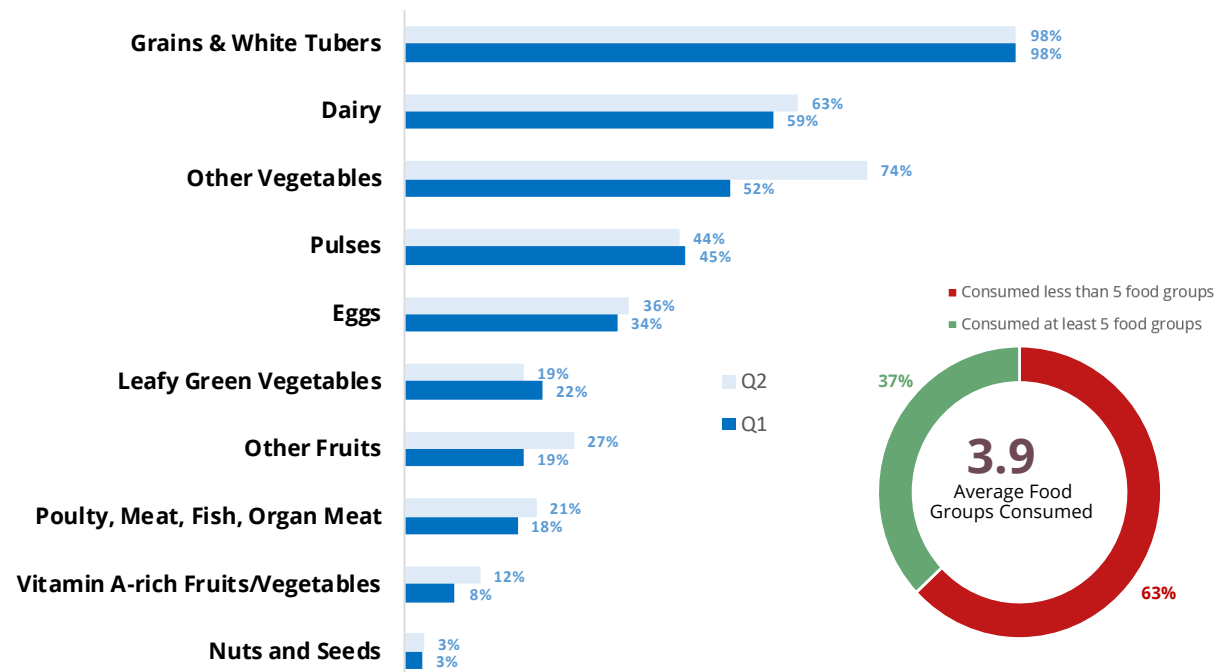
Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women (MDD-W)

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.

Three in five 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 but 63% 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 host communities consumed 3.9 food groups, primarily comprised of grains and white tubers (e.g. bread, rice, pasta, potato, etc.), dairy products (e.g. milk, cheese, yoghurt, etc.), and other vegetables (e.g. tomato, cucumber, eggplant, etc.) indicating low micronutrient intake. Fruits and vegetables saw a significant spike in consumption during Q2 as local products became available in the market.

Food Groups Consumed by Women of Reproductive Age by Quarter



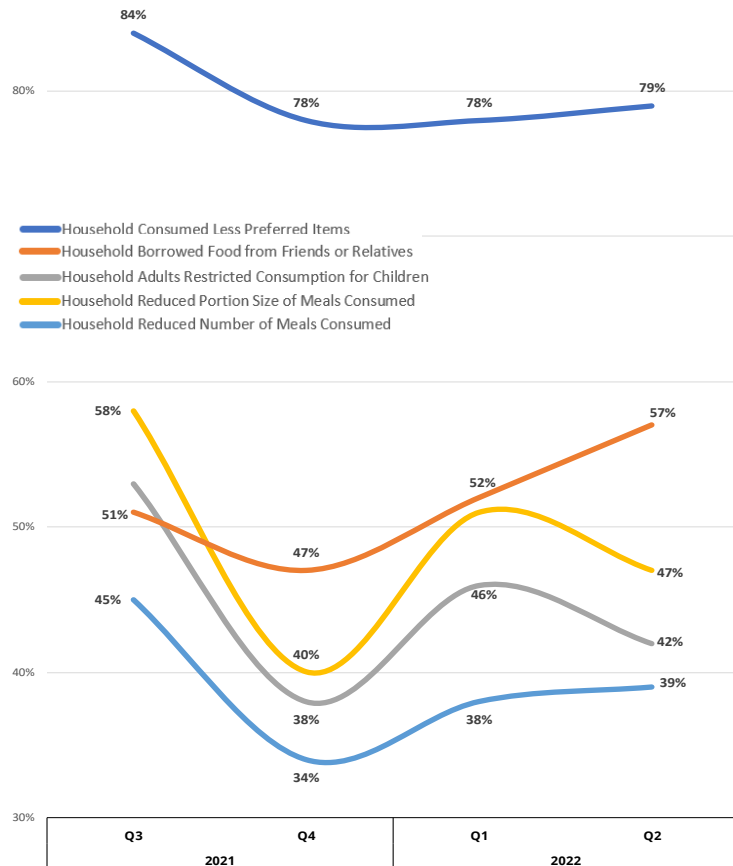
Consumption-Based Coping Strategy Index (rCSI)

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.

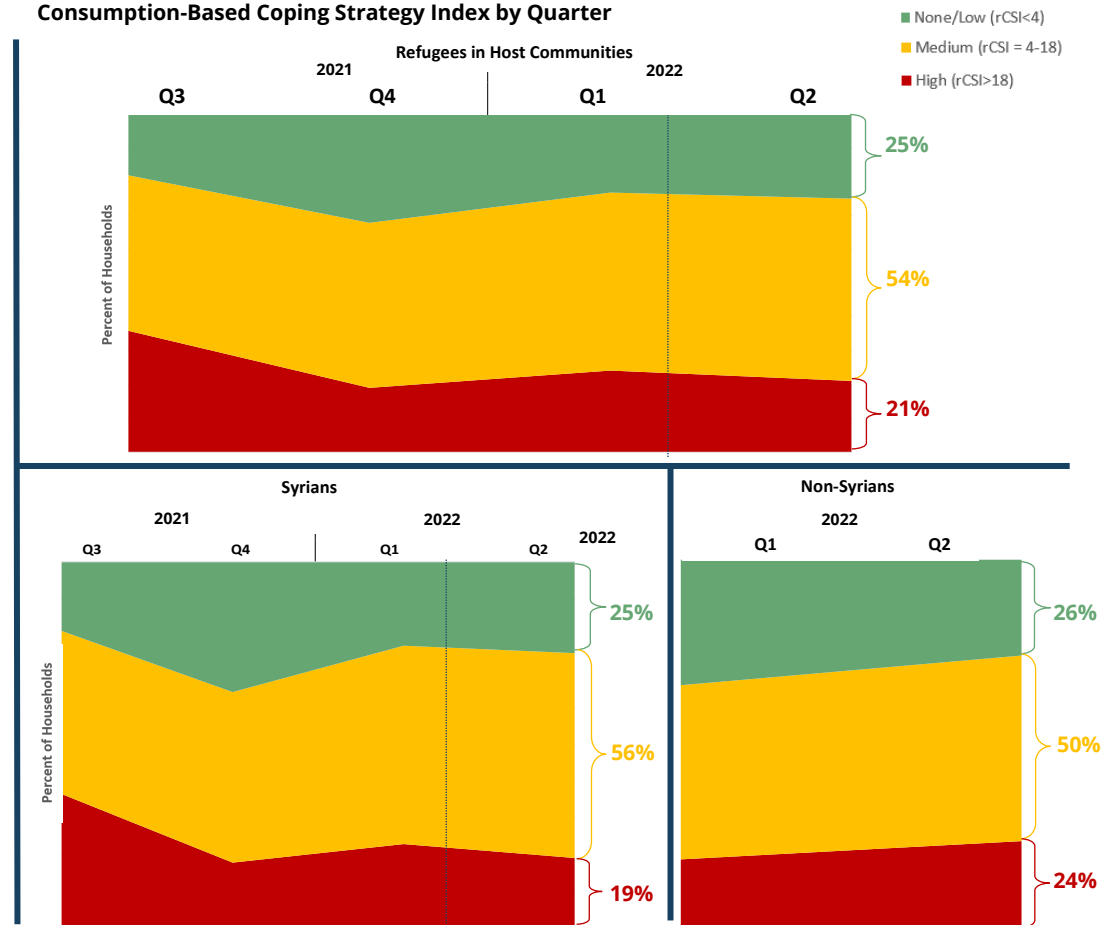
More than half of households resorted to lower quality and quantity of food to make ends meet. Four in five households relied on less preferred food and 57% borrowing food from friends and relatives.

- 21% of refugee households in host communities were using coping strategies at a level considered to be “in crisis” according to the IPC Acute Food Insecurity (IPC) classification system. Some households were using less coping strategies during Q2, however, Non-Syrians were trending in the wrong direction. A quarter of all Non-Syrian households used high levels of coping strategies. Large households (81%) and households with a member with a disability (81%) were 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



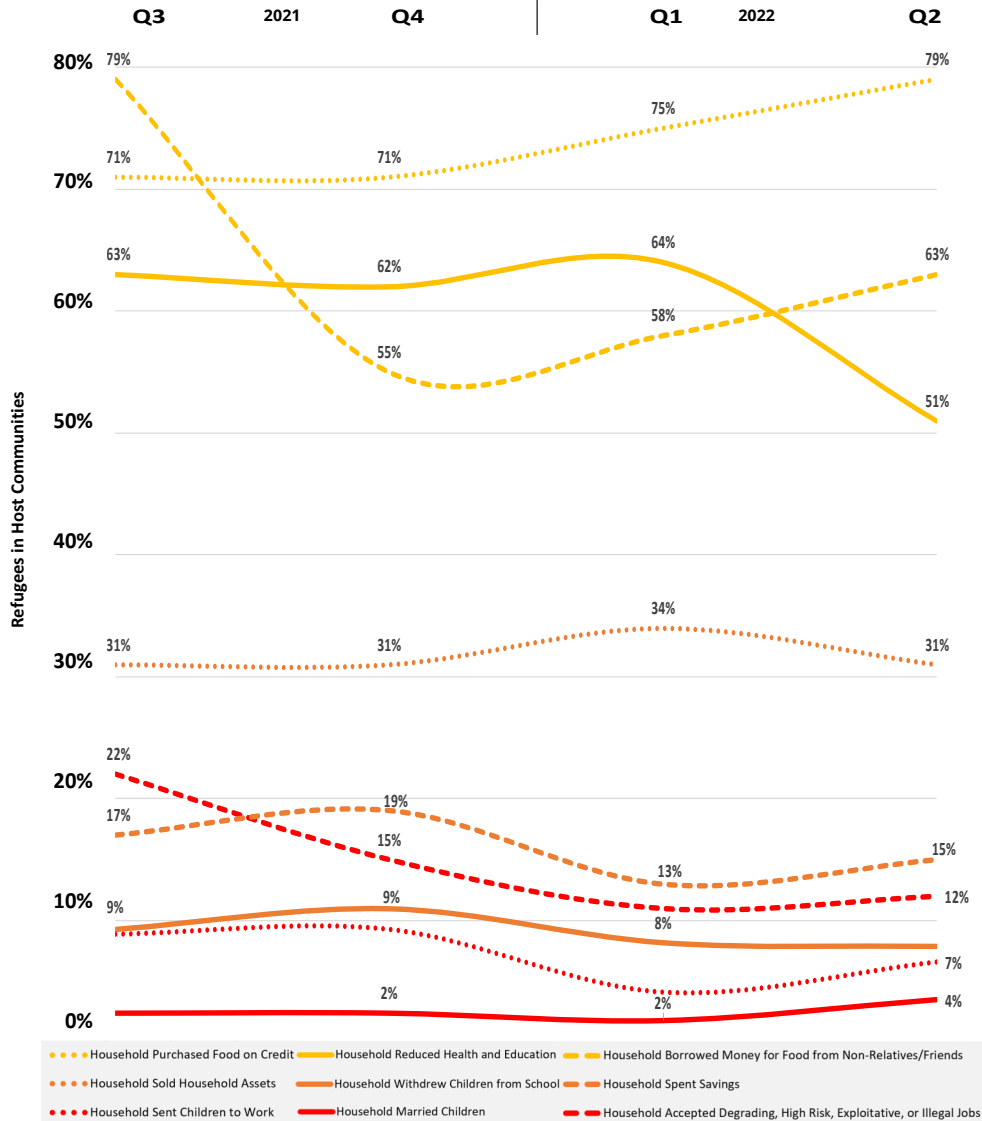
Consumption-Based Coping Strategy Index by Quarter



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.

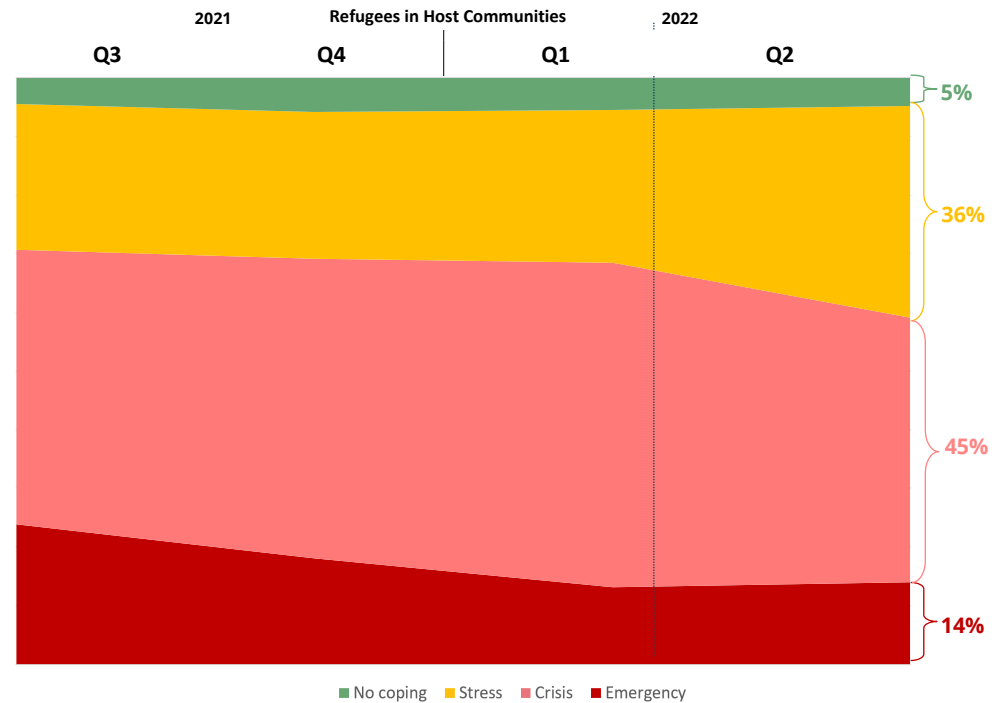
Livelihoods-Based Coping Strategies by Quarter



Eight out of ten households purchased food on credit and 63% borrowed money for food.

- Overall, the usage of stress level livelihood coping strategies continues to sharply increase, a 10 percentage point increase between Q1-22 and Q2. Crisis and emergency level coping strategies while less common are also increasing. Sending children to work increased by 2.5% and accepting degrading, high risk, exploitative or illegal jobs increased by 1%.
- 93% of households said they used livelihood coping strategies in order to access food and 73% used coping strategies in order to maintain access to shelter. 14% would sell household assets but they had already sold everything and 10% had already used their entire short term savings.
- Households with members with disability (79%), female-headed households (70%), and large households (69%) continue to report higher rates of adoption of emergency and crisis level coping strategies than other socio-demographics.

Livelihoods-Based Coping Strategy Index by Quarter



Household Economics

Overall, 76% of expenditure is on minimum survival needs such as food, rent, health, and hygiene.

- 39% of households are now spending more than 50% of their income on food (+5 percentage points from Q1-22); cost of food averaged 4.5% higher in Q2-22 compared to the previous year.
- Household income for refugee households in host communities increased 7% to 301 JOD per month. This increase is likely driven by new opportunities in the summer months for seasonal and temporary work.
- Household debt is on average \$1,330 USD, a 6% increase from last quarter, and 96% of households are holding debt. 65% said the reason they are taking on debt is for food and 64% are accumulating debt to pay rent.

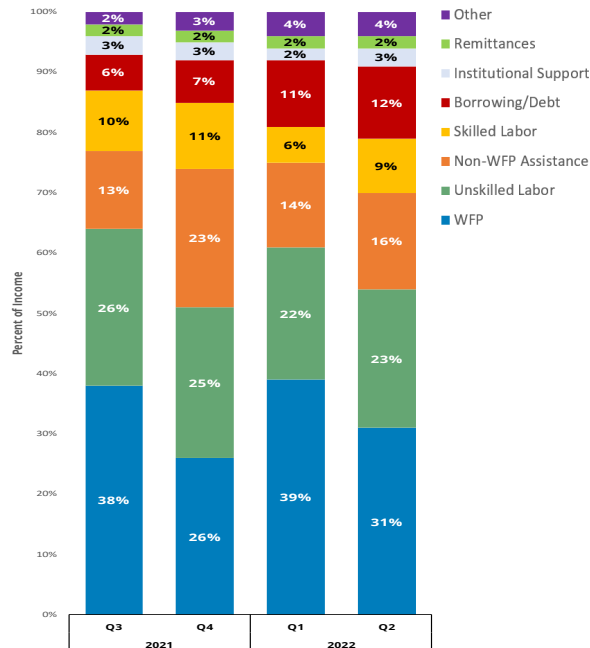
Household (Monthly)

Income, Expenditure, & Debt	2021		2022	
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Income (JOD)	282	340	281	301 ↑
Expenditure (JOD)	316	345	304	308 ↑
Food Expenditure (JOD)	109	115	120	121
Non-Food Expenditure (JOD)	208	230	184	187
Debt (JOD)	865	921	888	943 ↑

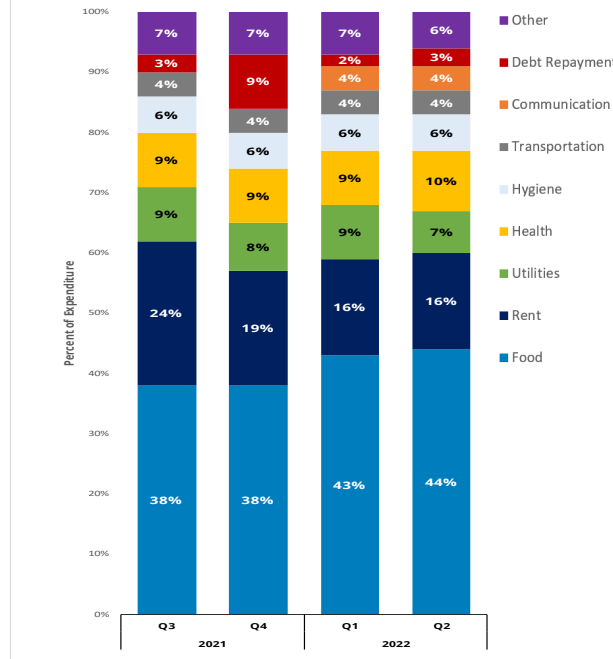
Per Capita (Monthly)

Income, Expenditure, & Debt	2021		2022	
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Income (JOD)	56	69	57	61 ↑
Expenditure (JOD)	63	71	62	64 ↑
Food Expenditure (JOD)	21	23	23	24
Non-Food Expenditure (JOD)	42	48	39	40
Debt (JOD)	181	217	196	221 ↑

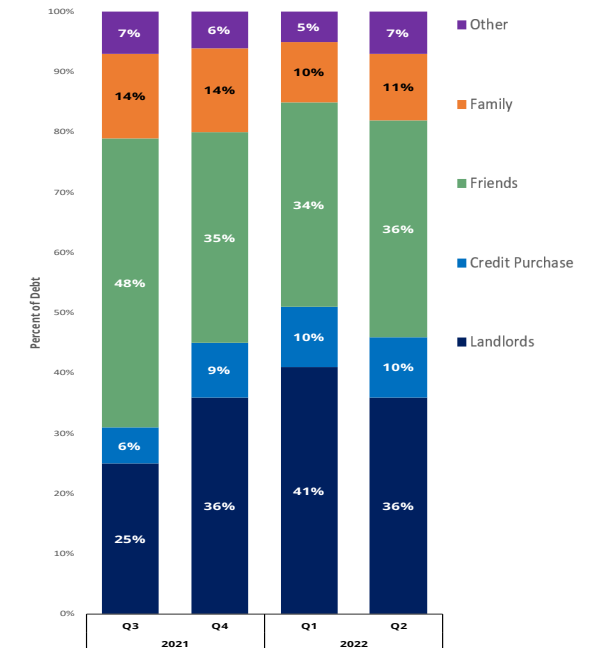
Household Income Source by Quarter



Household Expenditure Source by Quarter



Household Debt Source by Quarter



Household Assistance

WFP assistance provided 31% of household income for refugee households in host communities. Of those receiving assistance, 4% cited WFP assistance as their only source of income.

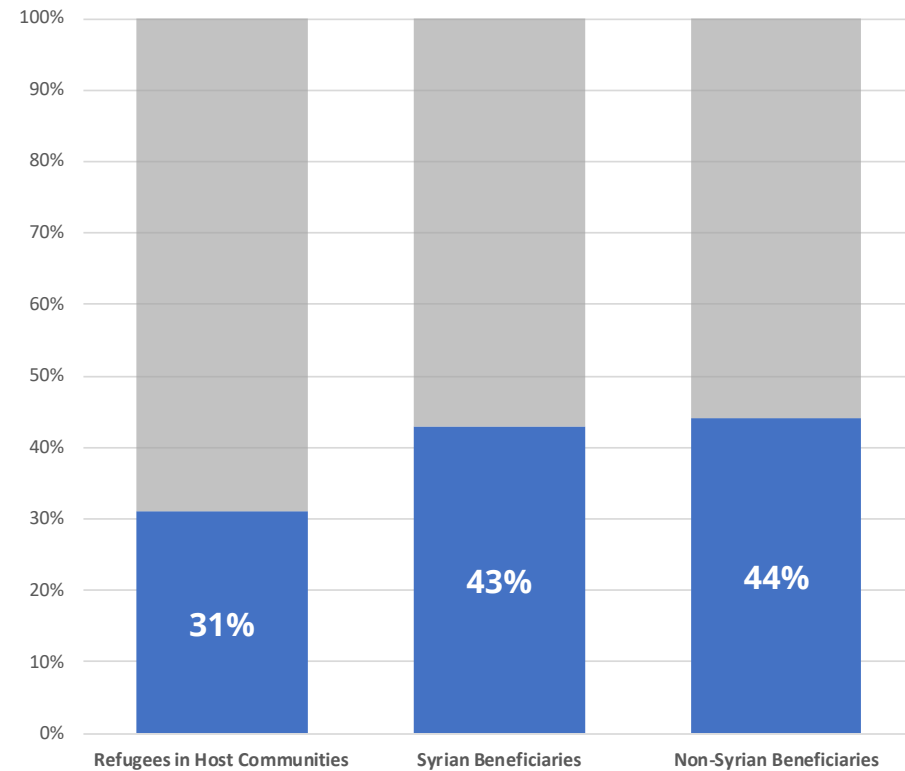
- Forty-five percent of household heads found some work in Q2-22. Of those working, 89% are working temporary positions i.e. daily or seasonal labor.
- Of those not working, 50% said they weren't able to, 15% said there were no jobs available, and 13% are looking for work.
- When considering socio-demographic breakdowns, only 17% of Non-Syrians, 14% of female-headed households, and 3% of elderly-headed households found work.



Household Assistance Past 30 Days by Quarter

Indicator	2021		2022	
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
WFP Assistance (JOD)	107	88	114	93
Other Assistance (JOD)	37	78	39	48

WFP Assistance Contribution to Income in Q2-22



Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP)

- Generally refugee households in host communities perceived that the WFP hotline (95%) was the preferred communication channel for raising and addressing issues.
- The next most popular channels were partner hotline and partner helpdesk.
- The partner hotline significantly decreased in preference from 7% referencing the partner hotline in Q1-22 to only 1% preferring the channel in Q2-22.

Household Preferred Channel to Contact WFP by Period



Protection

- Generally, protection concerns improved between Q2 of 2022 and Q1-22, with 0% of households aware of safety problems in the host community compared to 1% in Q1 of 2022. All refugee households in host communities were access WFP assistance and intervention sites.
- One-hundred percent of refugee households in host communities felt that WFP intervention sites were respectful in Q2 and 99% of refugee households in host communities felt that WFP intervention sites were dignified.

Household Self-Reported Protection Indicators Past 30 Days by Quarter

Indicator	2021		2022	
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Household Aware of Safety Problems in Community	2%	2%	1%	0%
Household Unable to Access WFP Assistance and Intervention Sites	2%	1%	0%	0%
Household Reported Respectful Treatment by WFP and Partners	99%	100%	100%	100%
Household Reported Dignity of WFP Intervention Sites	99%	98%	99%	99%



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