



WFP

World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES

CHANGING LIVES

FOOD SECURITY IN NUMBERS

REFUGEES IN JORDAN

Q1 2023



KEY FINDINGS



Overall, food security of refugees has improved in the past one year and returned slightly above pre-COVID level; however, certain household groups (female-headed, unemployed, with members with a disability etc.) remain more vulnerable and more likely to resort to coping strategies that negatively impact their long-term capacity to meet essential needs.



A 25 percent increase over one year in the average amount of debt has been observed among refugees both in host communities and camps over one year. Alarming, the dominant usage of the debts is not for livelihood or business investment. Instead, food purchase, rent, health expenses consume most of them.



Overall, refugees in camps are more dependent on assistance compared to the refugees living in the communities. For in-camp refugee households, an average of 57 percent of their monthly income is sourced from assistance, highlighting the importance of continuing WFP assistance for the beneficiaries' welfare. Comparatively, assistance consists of 20 percent of the total monthly income for out-of-camp refugee households. To meet their essential needs including housing, health care, and education, these households have been increasingly using unsustainable financial means such as debt and remittances in the absence of sufficient livelihood activities.

Relatedly, a spike in severe food insecurity among the most vulnerable refugees living in communities was observed as a result of WFP transfer value reduction from September to November 2022. All indicate the importance of a targeted approach to ensure the households of different levels of needs receive the adequate support.



While work opportunities have been observed to contribute to better food security, refugees still face the bottleneck of finding sustainable, longer-term jobs. 55 percent of refugee adults in the host communities remain unemployed and 70 percent in the camps in Q1 2023. Support for building self-reliance pathways is essential to realizing economic self-sufficiency and increasing resilience to shocks among refugees.

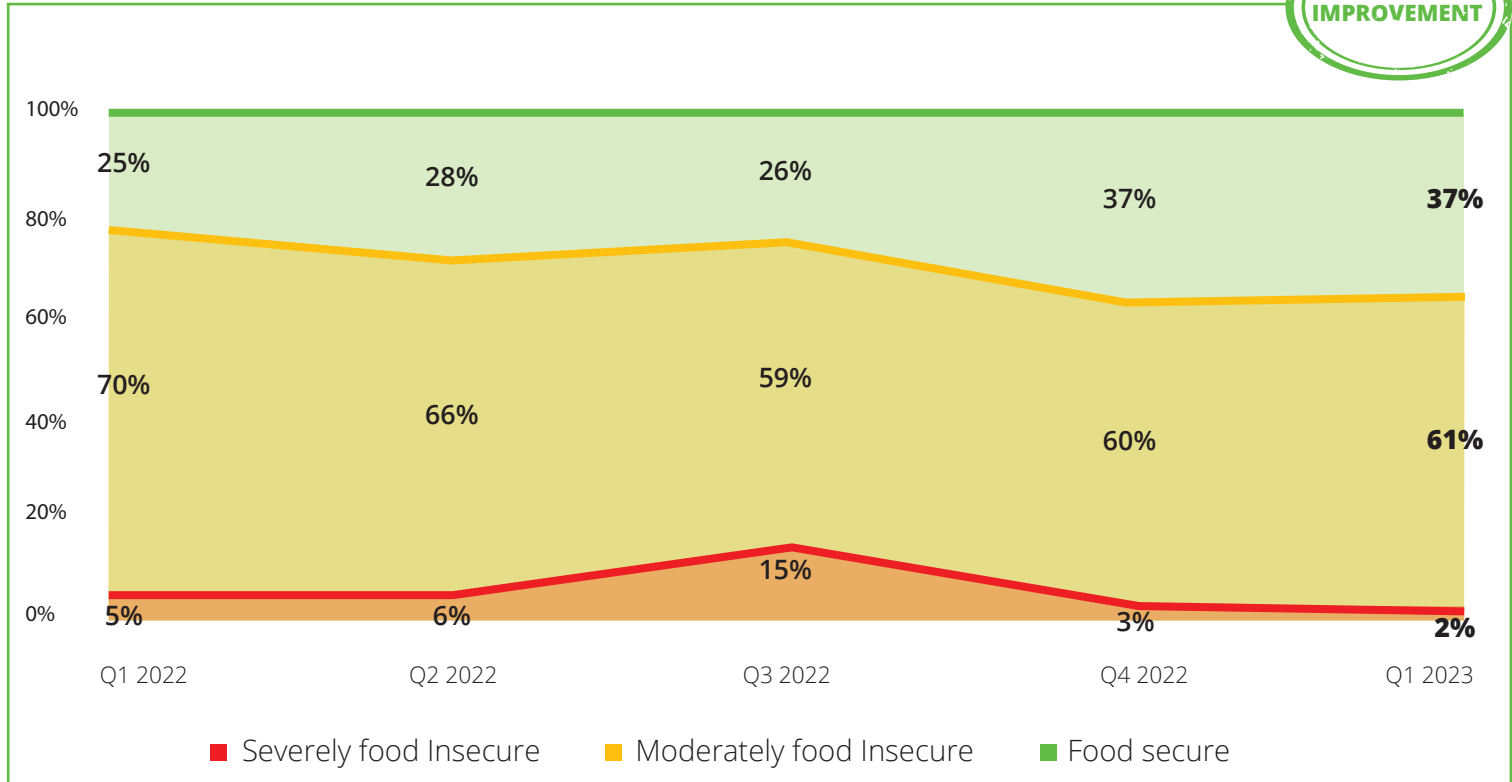
FOOD SECURITY SITUATION



 REFUGEES IN COMMUNITIES

IN COMMUNITIES, OVERALL REFUGEES' FOOD SECURITY IMPROVED*


OVERALL IMPROVEMENT




*CARI methodology

But some groups are much more vulnerable*

Q1 2022 - 82%

 **67%**
HOUSEHOLDS WITH DISABILITIES
 4% Severely

Q1 2022 - 76%

 **70%**
FEMALE-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS

*Sum of moderately and severely food insecure

HOUSEHOLDS WITH JOB OPPORTUNITIES ARE 7% LESS LIKELY TO BE VULNERABLE

57%
 EMPLOYED HOUSEHOLDS

VS

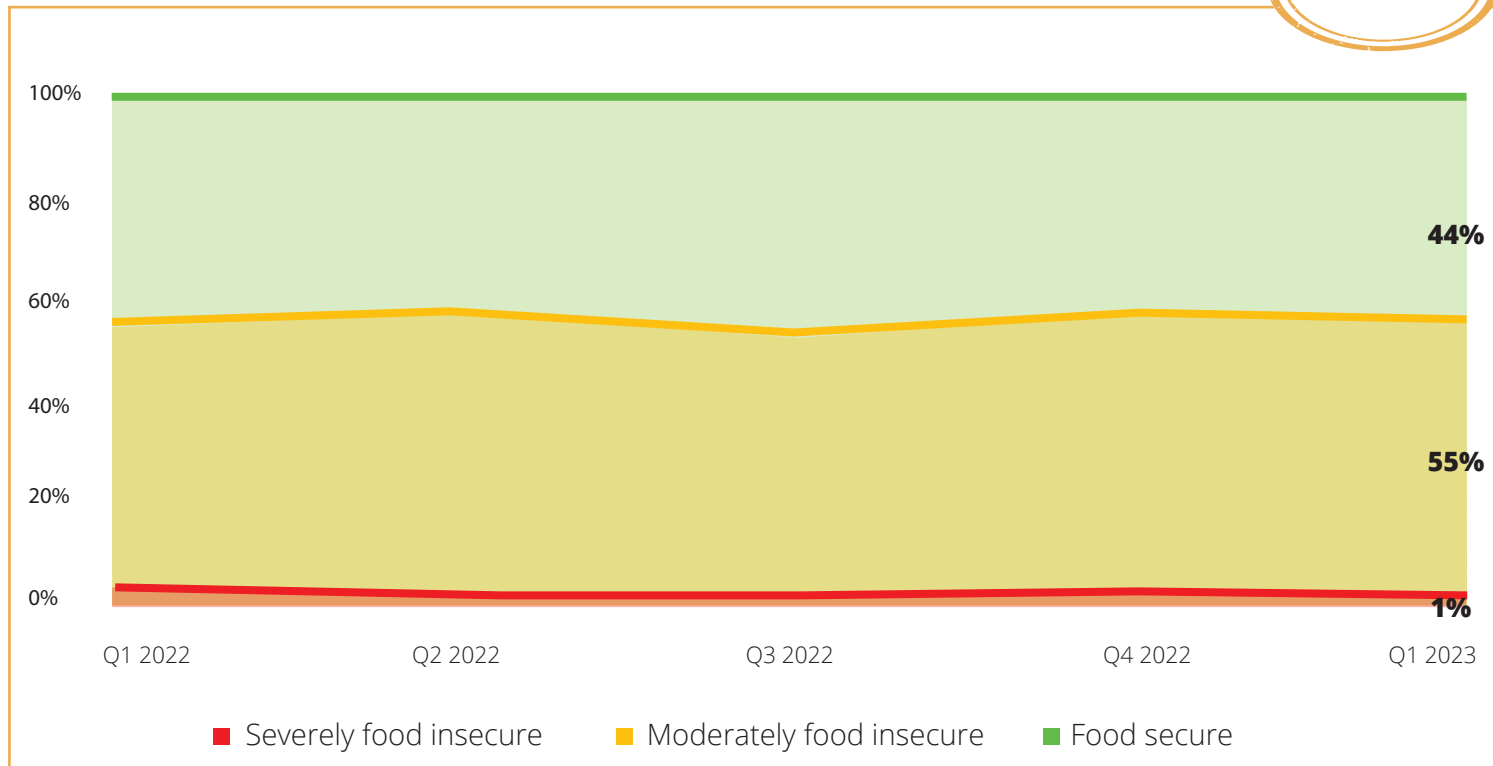
64%
 UNEMPLOYED HOUSEHOLDS



REFUGEES IN CAMPS

IN CAMPS, OVERALL REFUGEES' FOOD SECURITY REMAINED STABLE

STABLE



*CARI methodology

But some groups are much more vulnerable

Q1 2022 - 55%

57%
HOUSEHOLDS WITH DISABILITIES

Q1 2022 - 60%

64%
FEMALE-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS

*Sum of moderately and severely food insecure

HOUSEHOLDS WITH JOB OPPORTUNITIES ARE 19% LESS LIKELY TO BE VULNERABLE

42%

EMPLOYED HOUSEHOLDS

VS

61%

UNEMPLOYED HOUSEHOLDS

FOOD SECURITY PATTERNS



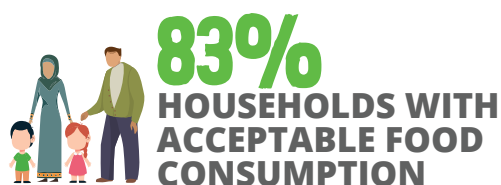
Food security is a combination of **FOOD CONSUMPTION**, **HOUSEHOLD ECONOMICS**, and **COPING STRATEGIES**.

FOOD CONSUMPTION

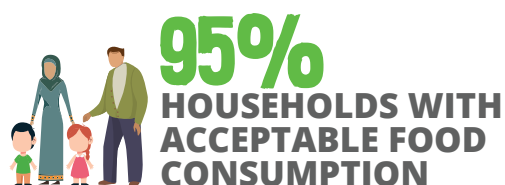


WFP BENEFICIARIES










REFUGEES IN COMMUNITIES



REFUGEES IN CAMPS



But diets are not nutritious enough

Food Group	 Cereals & Tubers	 Condiments	 Sugars	 Oils & Fats	 Vegetables	 Milk & Dairy	 Protein-rich Foods	 Pulses & Nuts	 Fruits
Avg. Number of Days Consumed (out of 7)	6.9	6.9	6.7	6.7	5.6	3.9	2.9	3.4	0.9
Difference from Q1 2022	(0)	(-.2)	(0)	(+.3)	(-1.5)	(0)	(-.1)	(-.5)	(-.3)

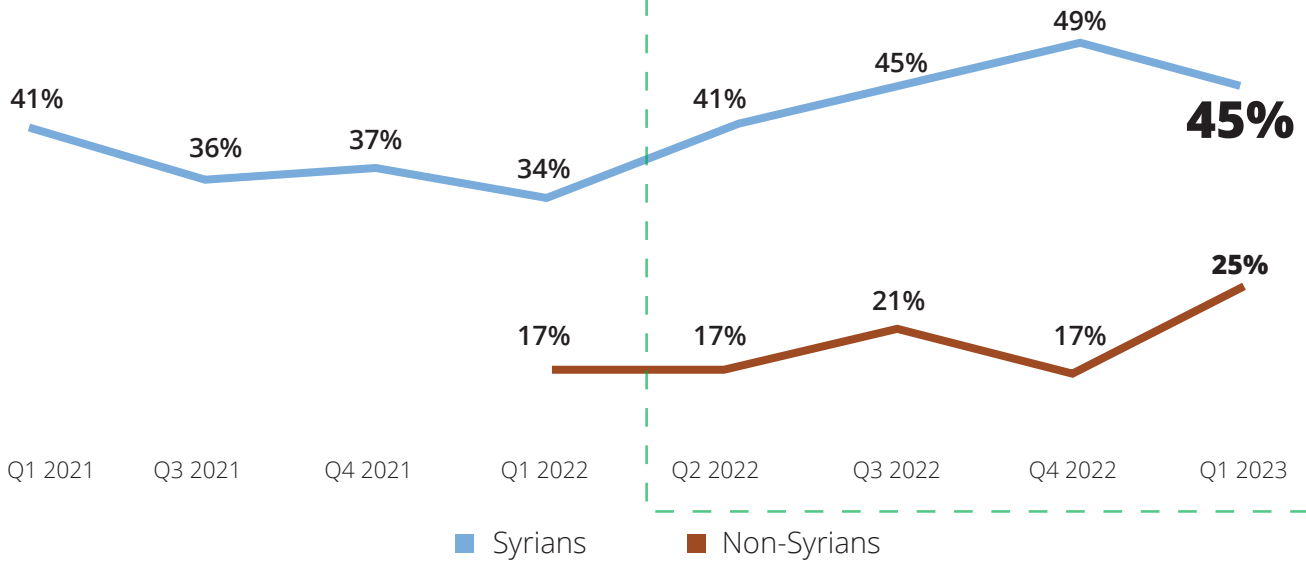
HOUSEHOLD ECONOMICS



REFUGEES IN COMMUNITIES

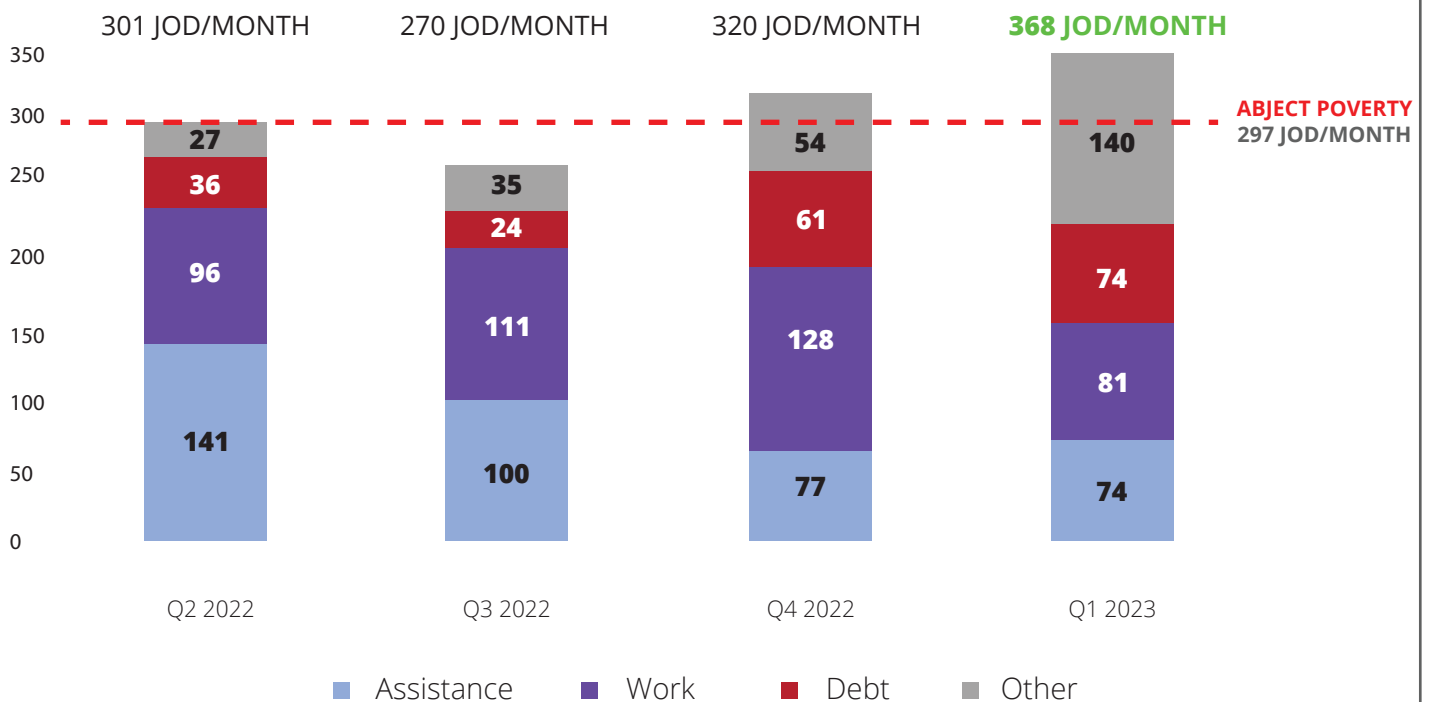


WORK OPPORTUNITIES
% adult individuals working



BUT, 68% of the work is **temporary or seasonal**

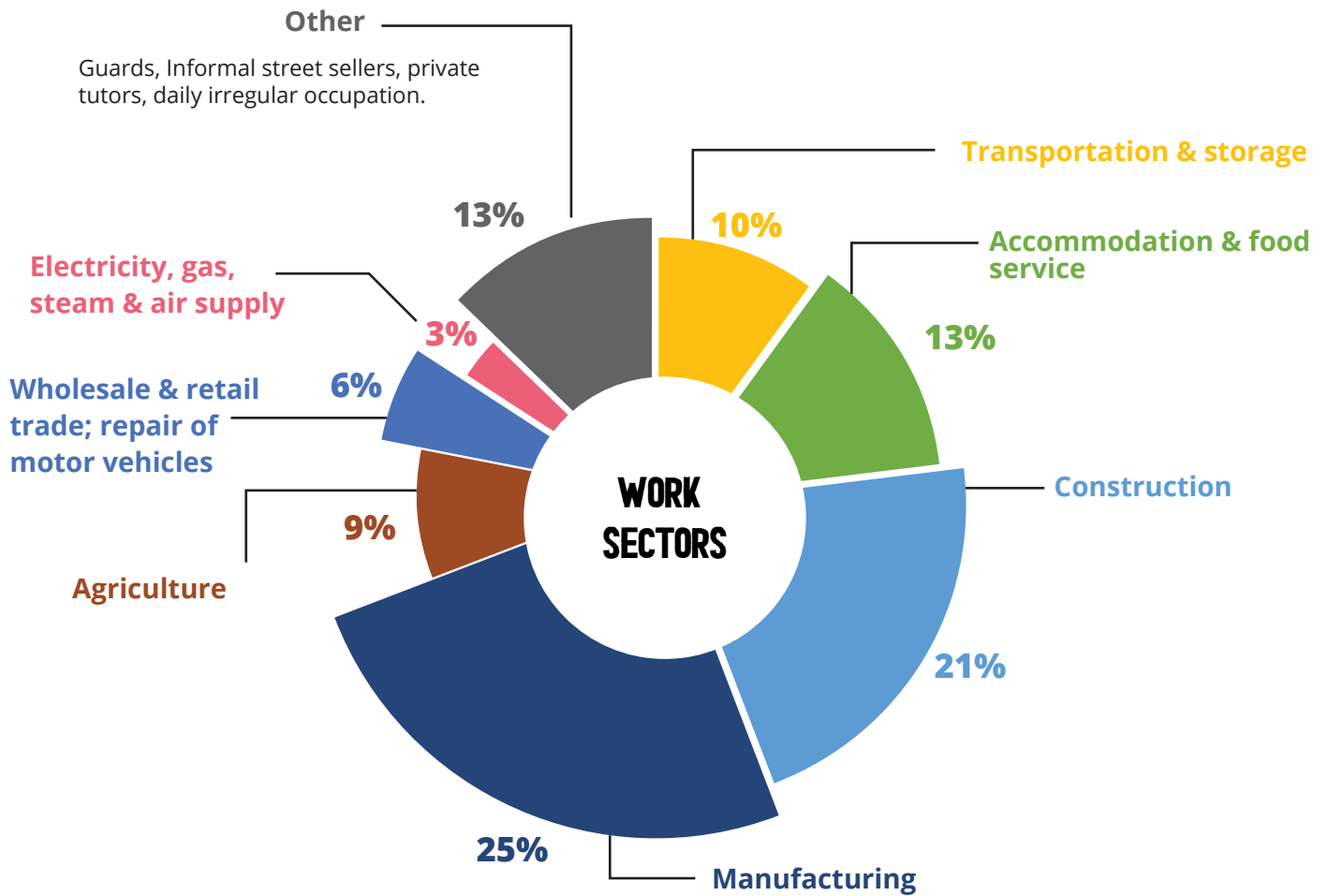
HOUSEHOLD INCOME



HOUSEHOLD ECONOMICS



REFUGEES IN COMMUNITIES



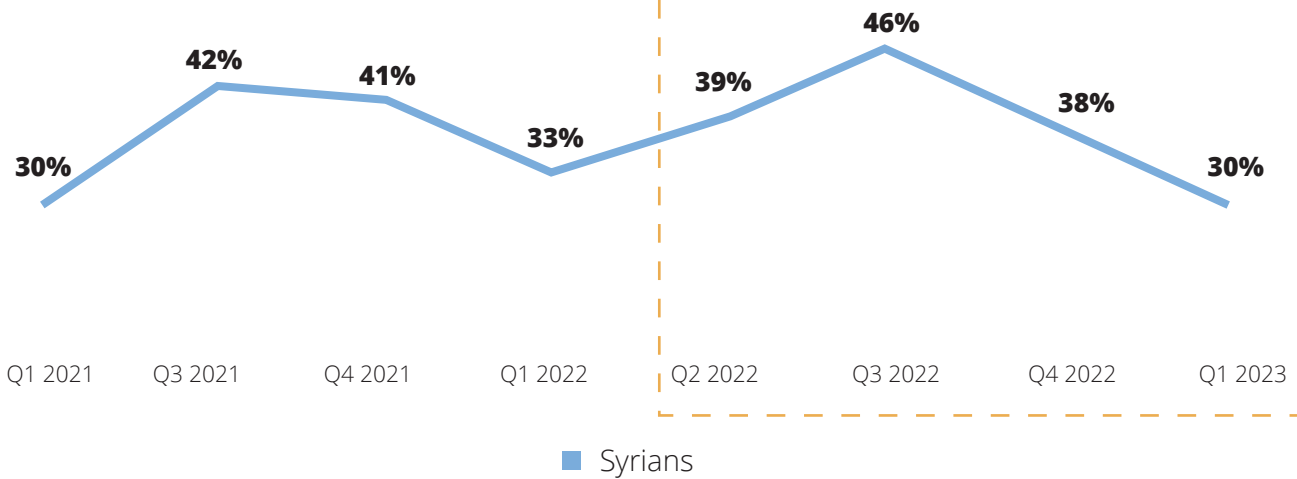
HOUSEHOLD ECONOMICS



REFUGEES IN CAMPS

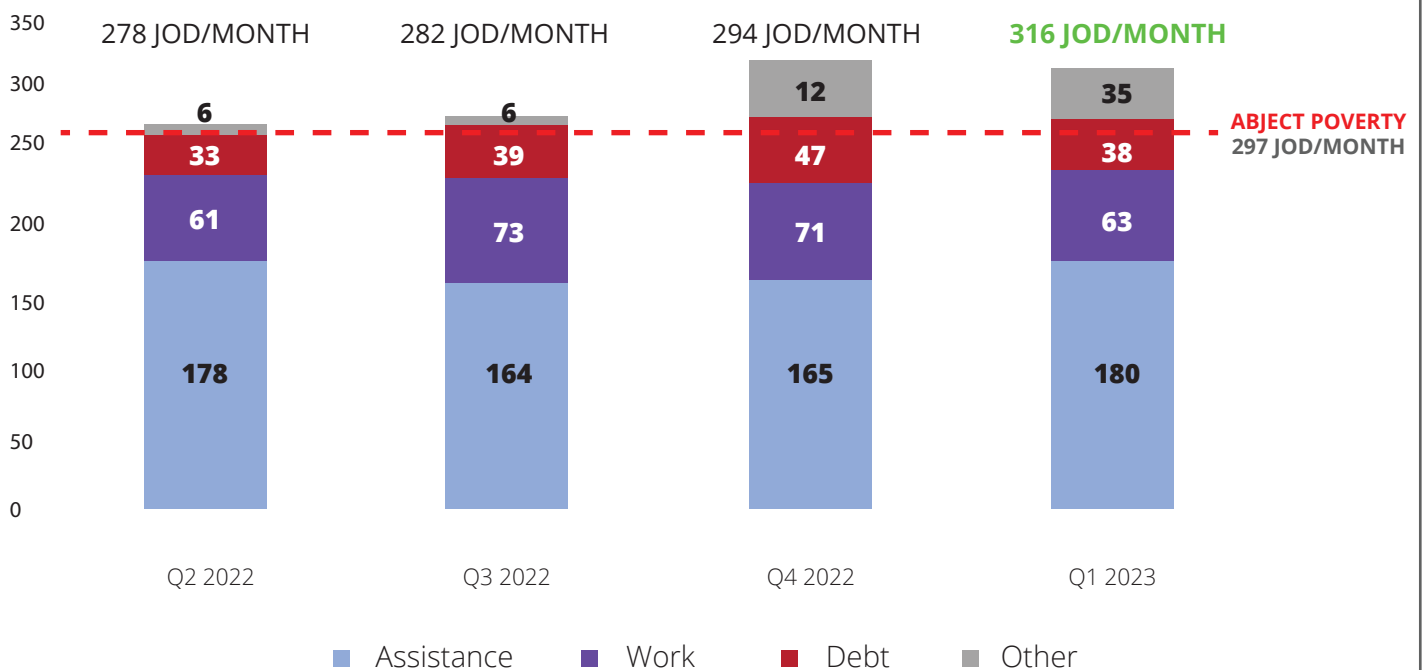
STAGNATION

WORK OPPORTUNITIES
% adult individuals working



73% of the work is **temporary or seasonal**

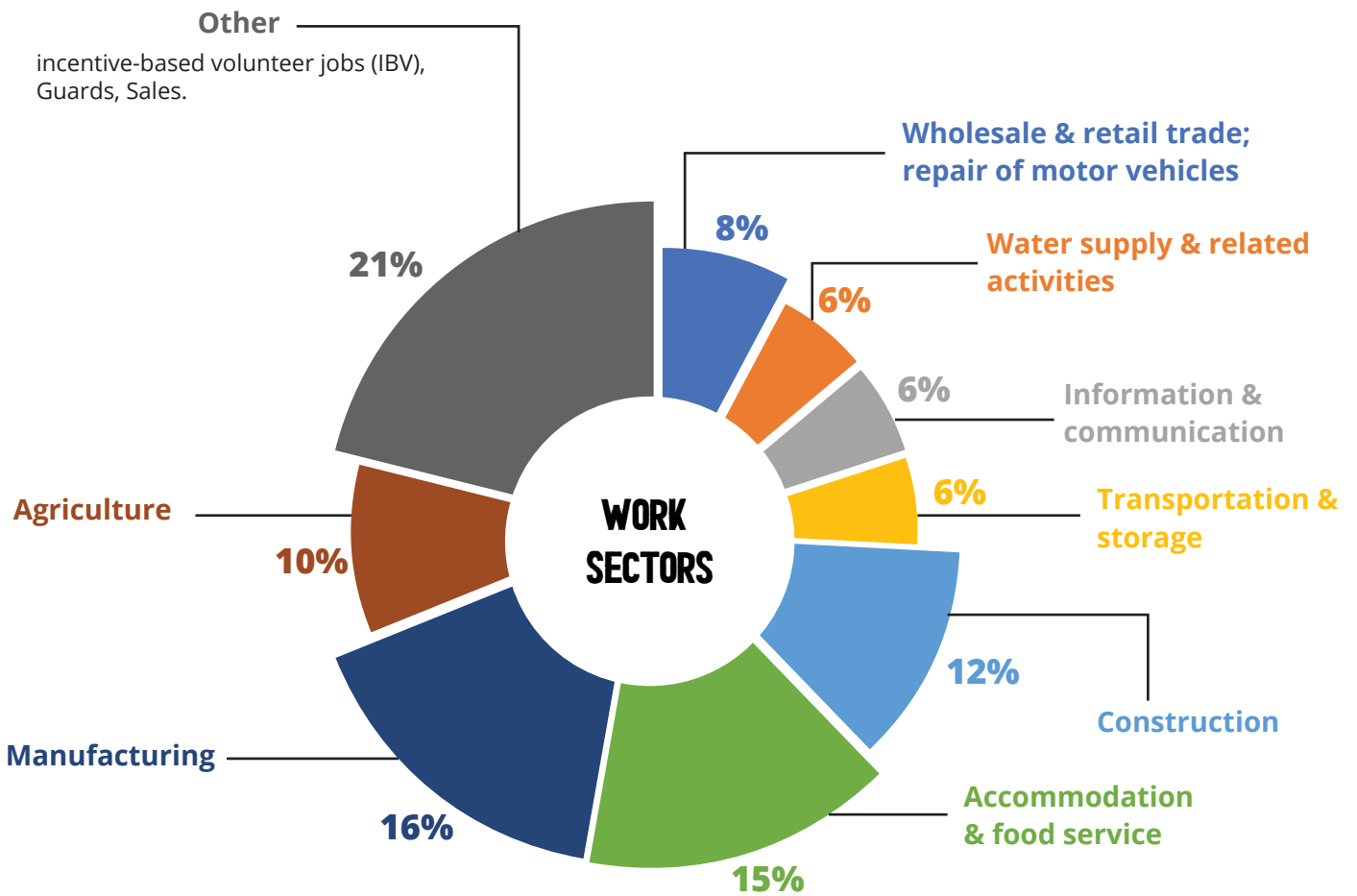
HOUSEHOLD INCOME



HOUSEHOLD ECONOMICS



REFUGEES IN CAMPS

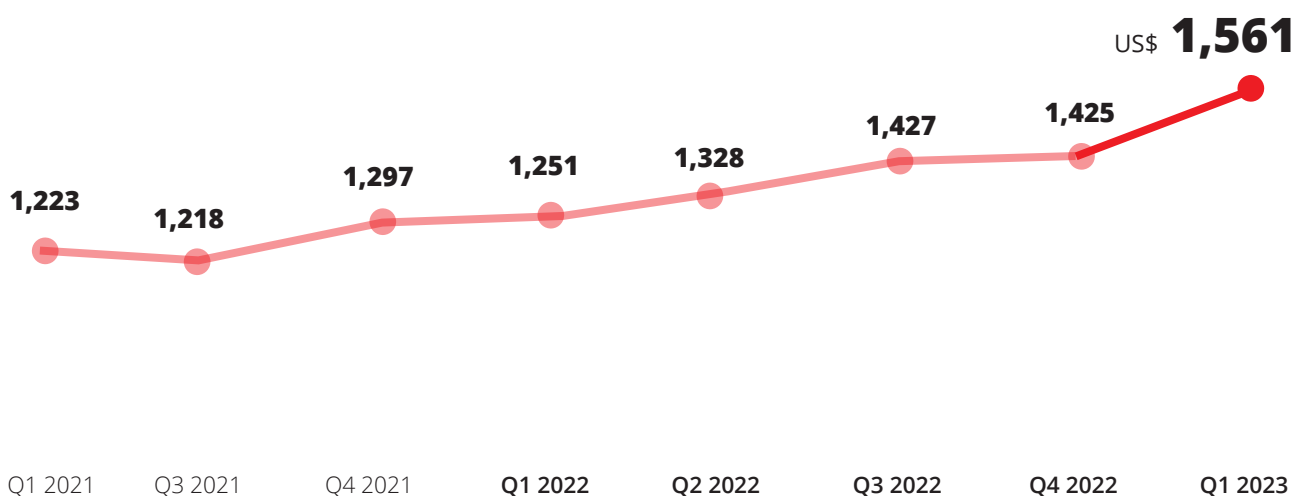


HOUSEHOLD ECONOMICS

REFUGEES IN COMMUNITIES

DETERIORATION

+25% INCREASE IN AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD DEBT FROM ONE YEAR AGO
10% FROM LAST QUARTER



REASONS FOR DEBT



TO PAY FOR FOOD
64% of Households



TO PAY RENT
58% of Households



FOR HEALTH EXPENSES
28% of Households

SOURCES OF DEBT



MALE-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS ACCUMULATE INFORMAL DEBT SOURCED FROM:
FRIENDS OR FAMILY



WOMEN-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS ARE MORE LIKELY TO ACCUMULATE FORMAL DEBT FROM:
LANDLORDS, CREDIT PURCHASES, OR LENDING INSTITUTIONS

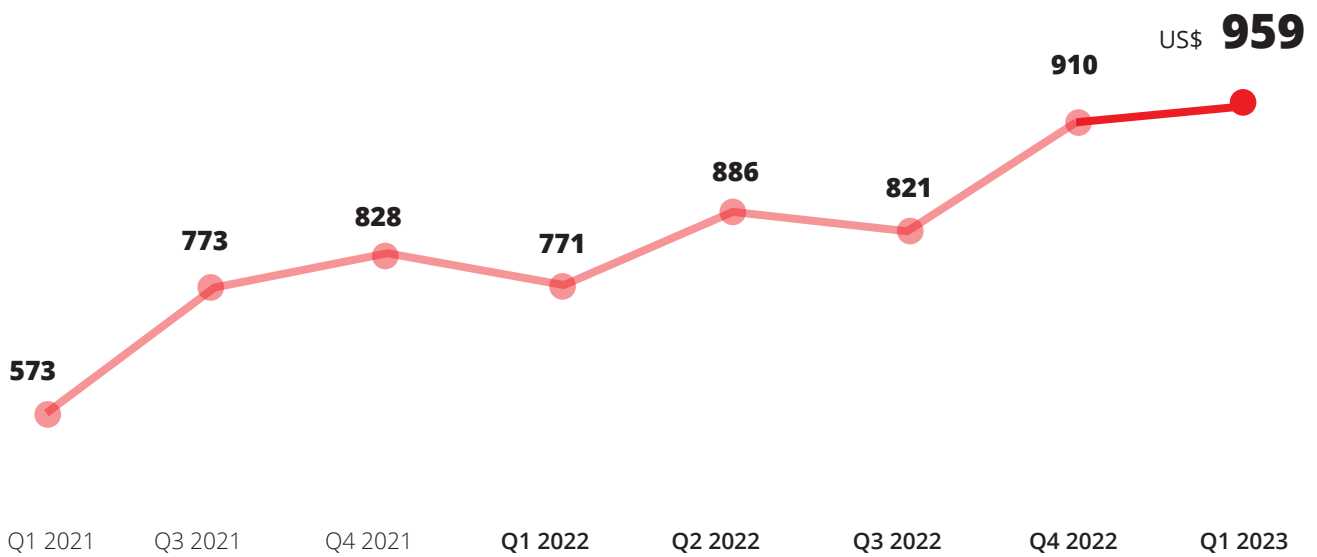
HOUSEHOLD ECONOMICS



REFUGEES IN CAMPS

+25% INCREASE IN AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD DEBT FROM ONE YEAR AGO
 5% FROM LAST QUARTER

DETERIORATION



REASONS FOR DEBT



TO PAY FOR FOOD
 81% of Households



FOR HEALTH EXPENSES
 25% of Households

SOURCES OF DEBT FOR BOTH MALE AND FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS



CREDIT PURCHASES



FRIENDS OR FAMILY

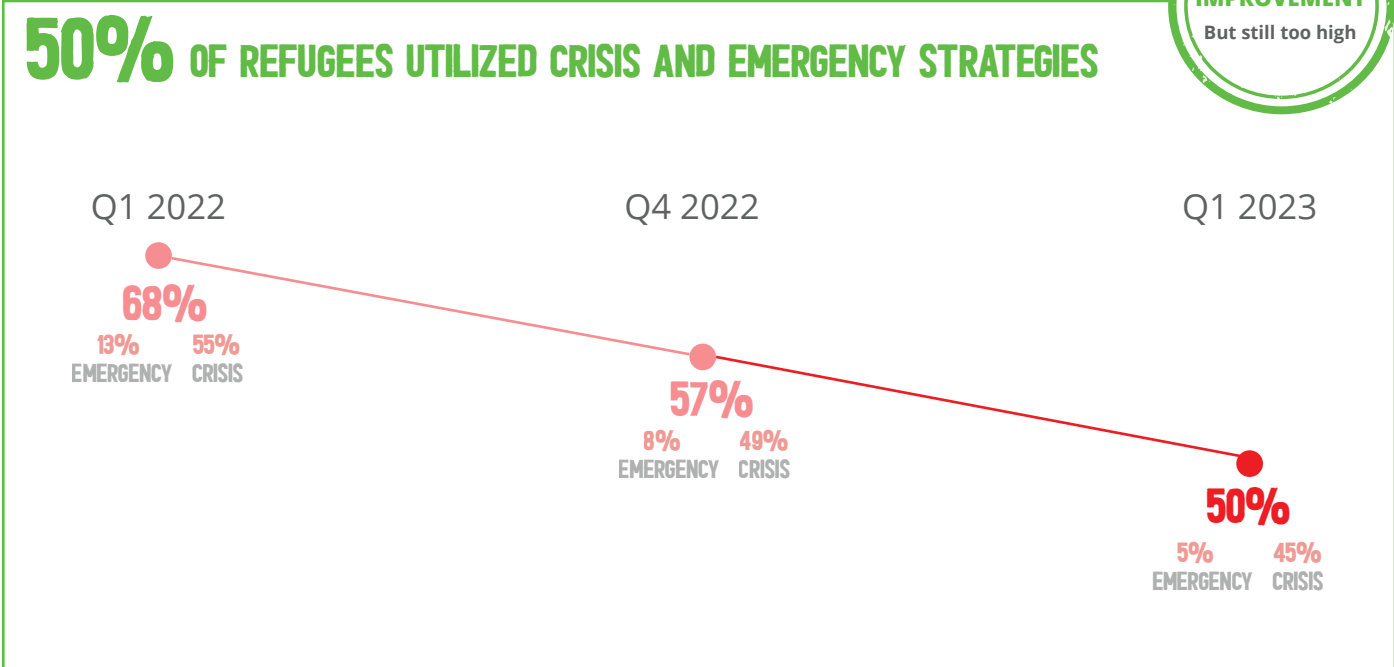
COPING STRATEGIES



REFUGEES IN COMMUNITIES

50% OF REFUGEES UTILIZED CRISIS AND EMERGENCY STRATEGIES

OVERALL IMPROVEMENT
But still too high



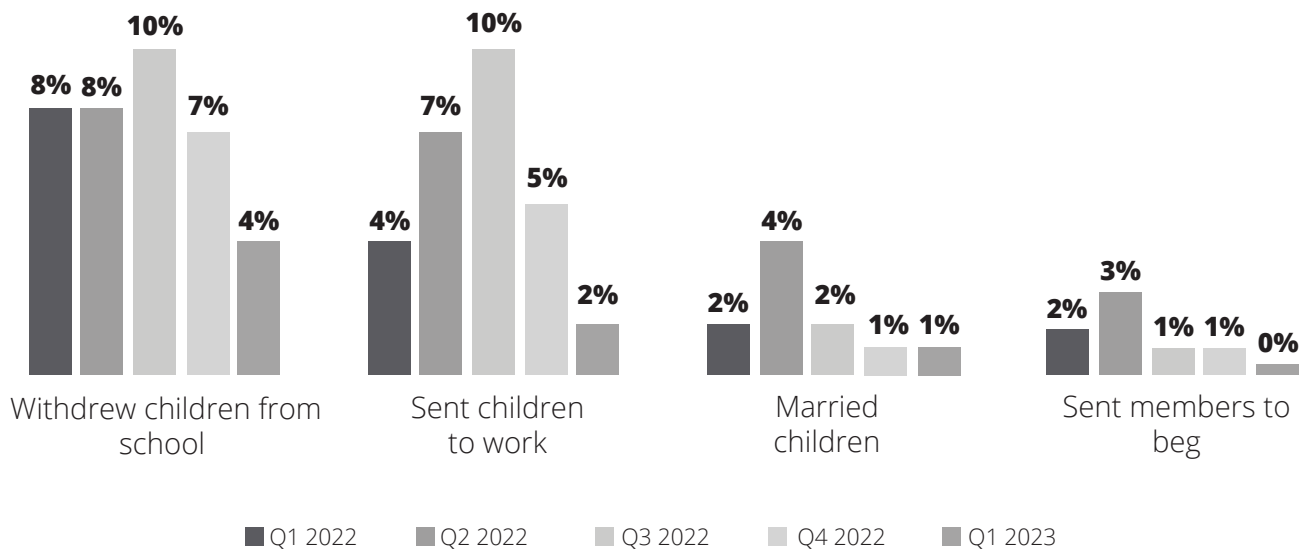
Emergency coping strategies include: child early marriage, begging, accepting degrading, high risk, illegal, or exploitation jobs.

Crisis coping strategies include: reducing health and education expenditures, withdrawing children from school, and sending children to work.

COPING STRATEGIES

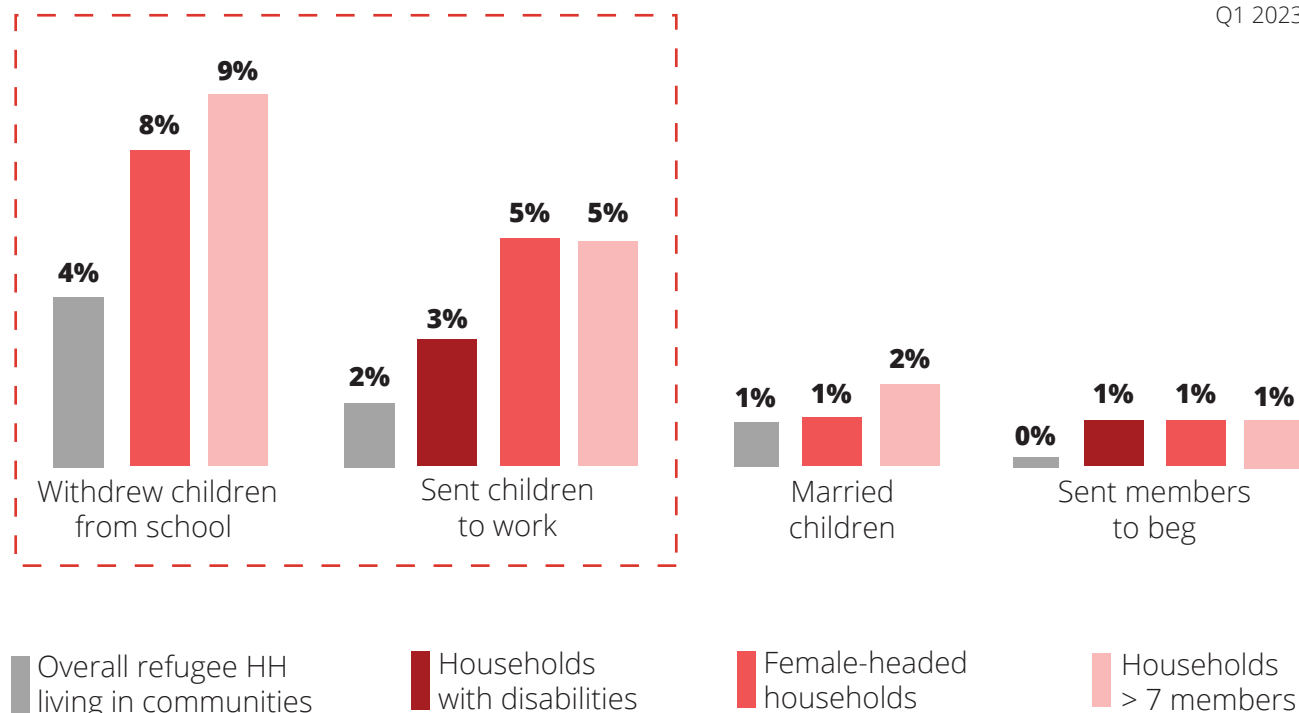
REFUGEES IN COMMUNITIES

LESS RESORT TO EMERGENCY COPING STRATEGIES OVERTIME
% households



But the most vulnerable groups have adopted them more often

Q1 2023

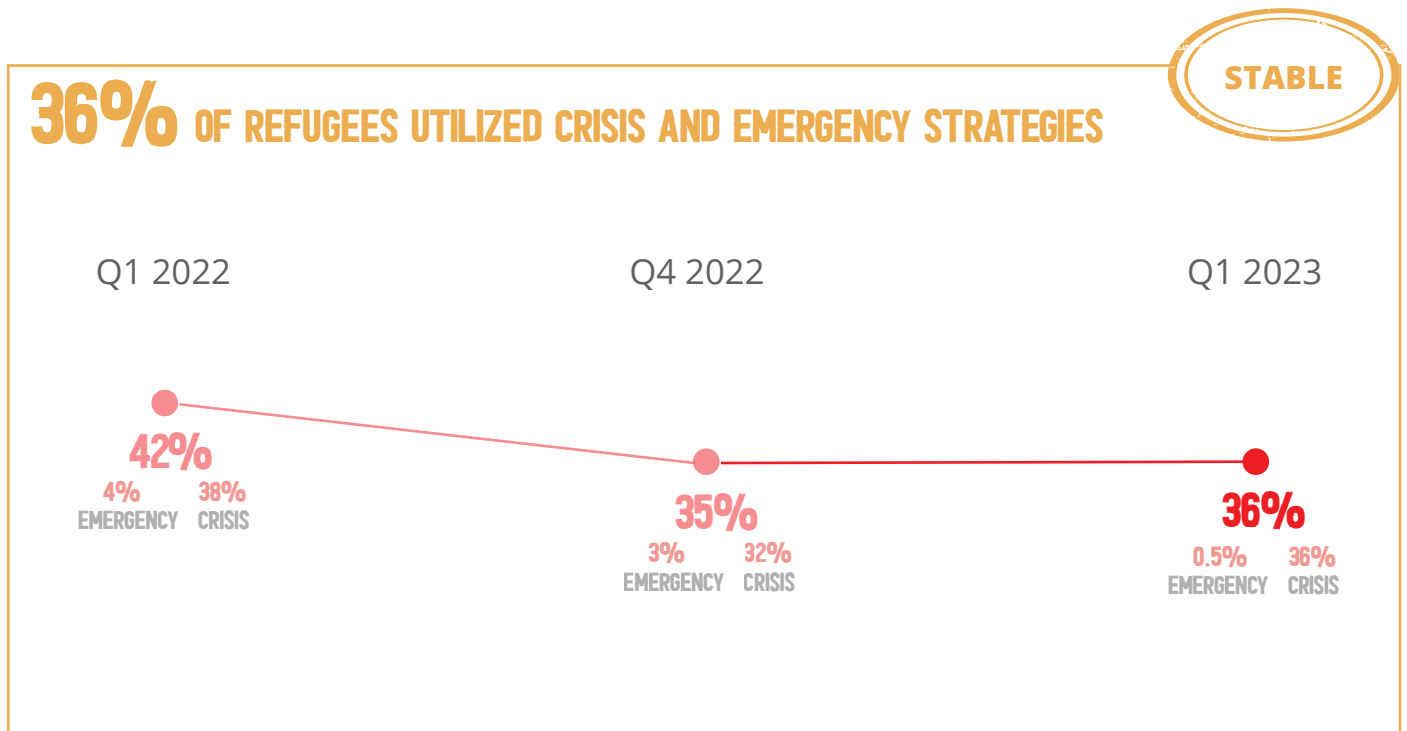


Usually underreported

COPING STRATEGIES



REFUGEES IN CAMPS



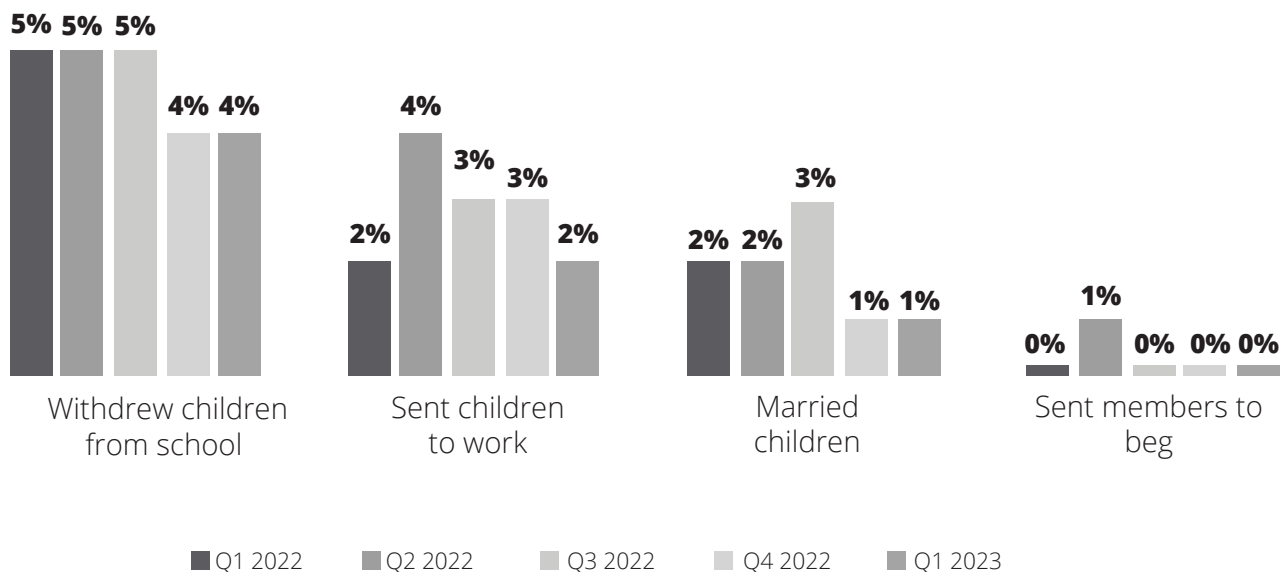
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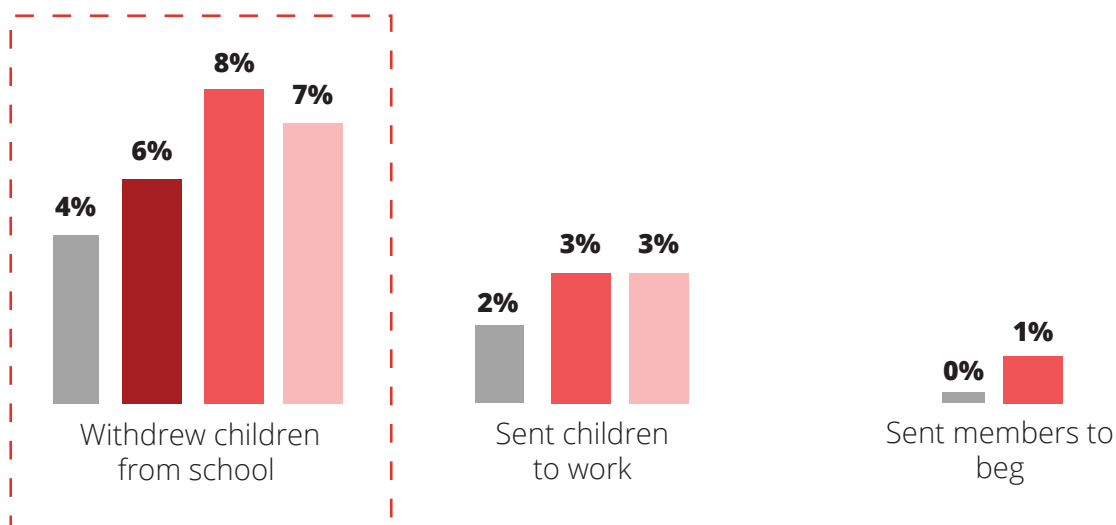


LESS RESORT TO EMERGENCY COPING STRATEGIES OVERTIME
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Q1 2023



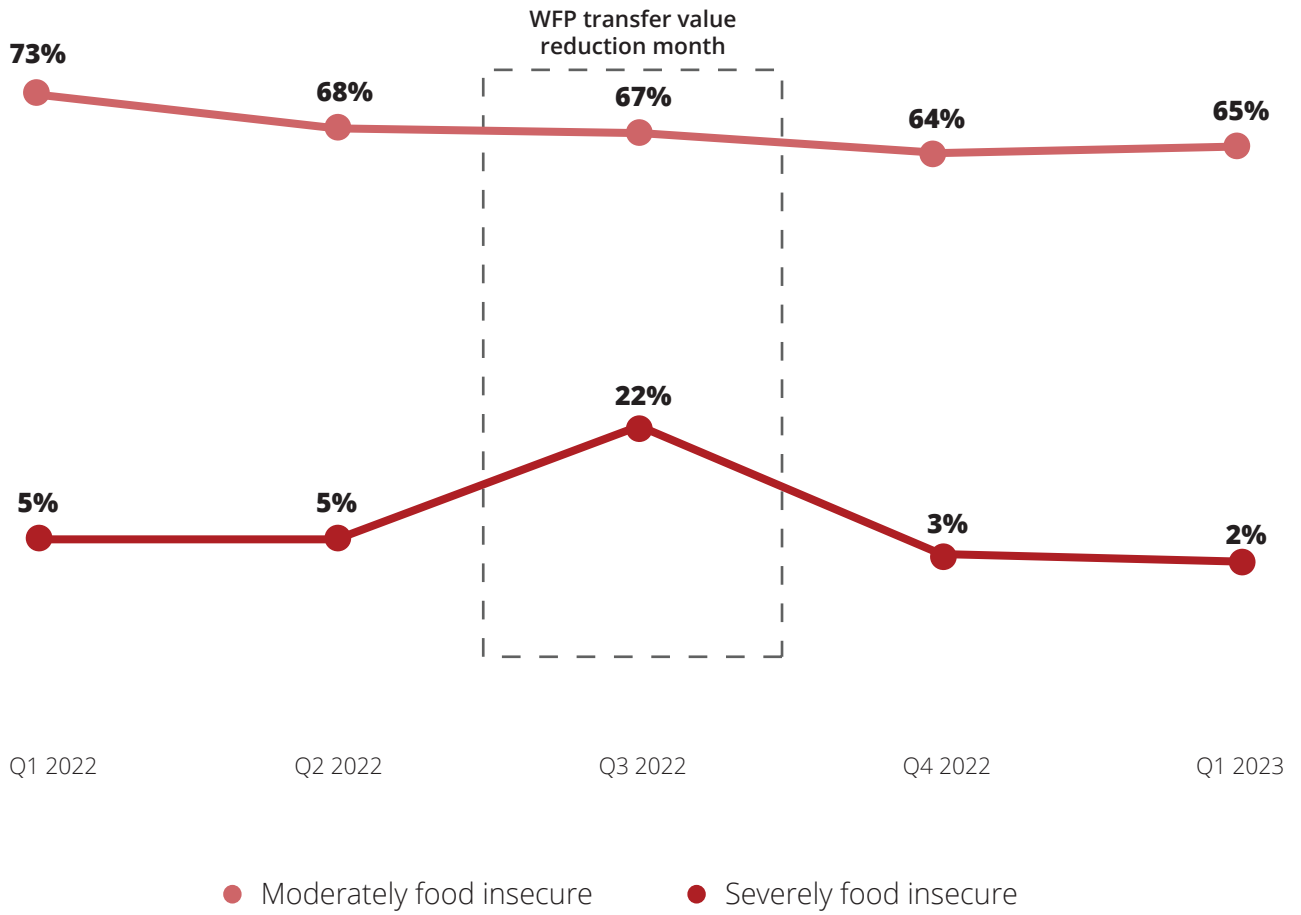
overall refugees HH living in camps
 Households with disabilities
 Female-headed households
 Households > 7 members

THE IMPACT OF THE ASSISTANCE ON VULNERABILITY



 REFUGEES IN COMMUNITIES

THE REDUCED ASSISTANCE HAD SEVERE IMPACT ON THE MOST VULNERABLE



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