



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

Food Security Outcome Monitoring - Q2 2022

Camps Factsheet



Key Findings

- **More than half of refugee households in camps were food insecure (58%),** a slight increase from Q1-22. However, in Azraq Camp, some households slightly improved this quarter which can be attributed to a seasonal increase in temporary jobs after Covid restrictions were lifted. In Zaatari camp, levels of work were not affected. **Overall, 39% of households in camps found work.** Of those working, 71% were working temporary or seasonal jobs.
- **The increased cost of food was another driver of food insecurity this quarter and 70% of households spent more than 50% of their income on food;** the cost of food averaged 4.5% higher in Q2-22 compared to the previous year.
- **To buy food most households also purchased food on credit at local stores (78%) and/or borrowed money from friends and neighbors (57%).** 60% of households relied on less preferred food and a 25% of households reduced their consumption in order for their children to eat.
- **As refugee households in camps continue to use of debt as coping strategy, the average household debt increased 14% from last quarter and now stands at \$884 USD.** 90% said the reason they were taking on debt is for food.
- **WFP assistance was the only source of income for 13% of households** and represented two thirds of household income for refugees in camps.
- **In Q2-22, 58% of refugee households in camps were below the abject poverty line. Without WFP assistance, this would have significantly increased to 86%.** Households below the abject poverty line are unable to afford a survival minimum expenditure basket (SMEB) of food and basic hygiene.

Introduction

During Q2 2022, WFP Jordan responded to the food needs of up to 462,736 refugees, 231,368 females and 231,368 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 camps 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 (Camps Only)

PROGRAMME COVERAGE ¹	PROGRAMME TARGETING	PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE MODALITY
 <p>114,018 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 5% and confidence interval of 99%.</p> <p>650 Households in camps</p> <p>325 Azraq Camp</p> <p>325 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>

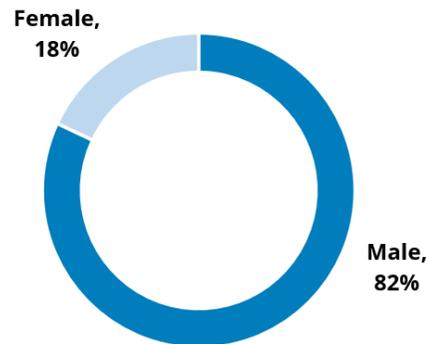
¹: Figures as of June 2022

Study Findings

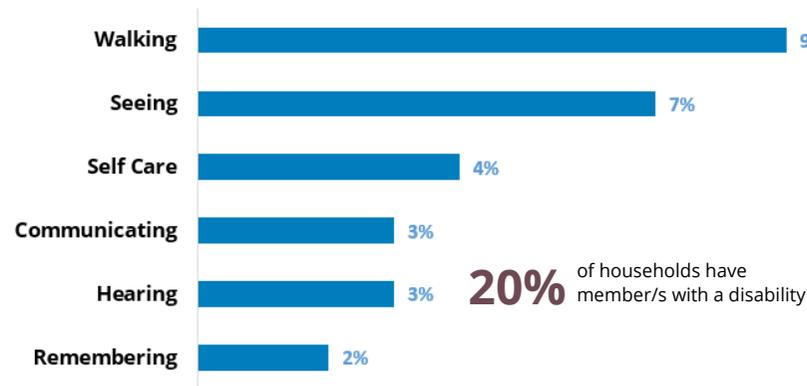
Demographics²

Refugee households in camps had an average of 6.4 members with 47% 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 11% of households headed by a member who was 60 or older. Household heads were primarily married (92%) and generally completed formal education through primary school (66%) or secondary school (16%). Seven percent of household heads were illiterate. Twenty percent of households had a member with a disability, with difficulties in walking (9%) and seeing (7%) reported as the most frequent challenges.

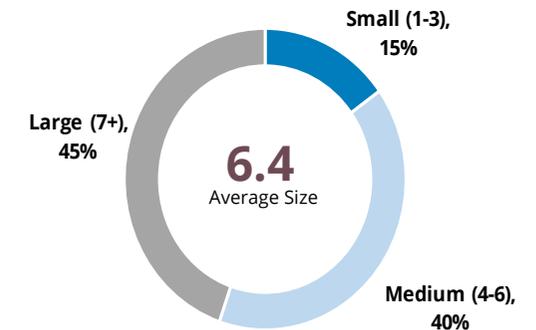
Household Head Sex



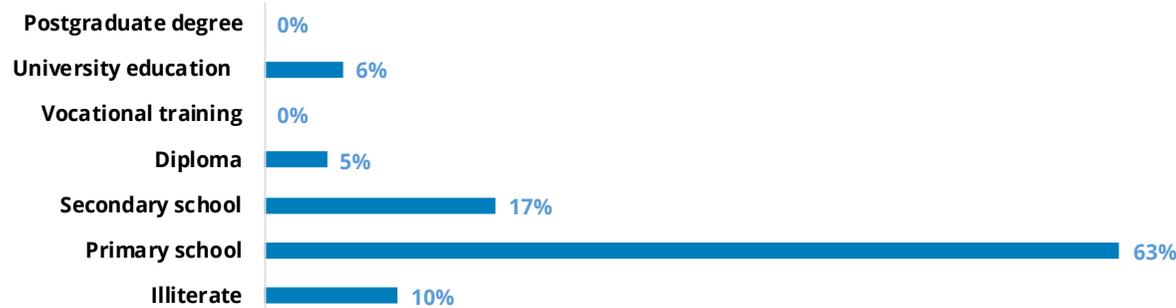
Household Disability Status³
Percent of households



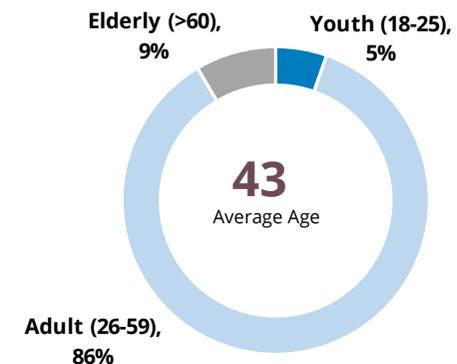
Household Size



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	50.7%	46.1%	2.1%	1.1%
Coping Capacity	Economic Capacity	Economic Capacity to Meet Essential Needs	0.6%		14.6%	84.8%
	Livelihood Coping Strategies	Livelihood Coping Strategies - Food Security	5.5%	56.9%	35.2%	2.4%
CARI			0.0%	42.0%	57.0%	1.0%

In Q2 2022, more than half (58%) of refugee households in camps were food insecure and the other half were vulnerable to food insecurity.

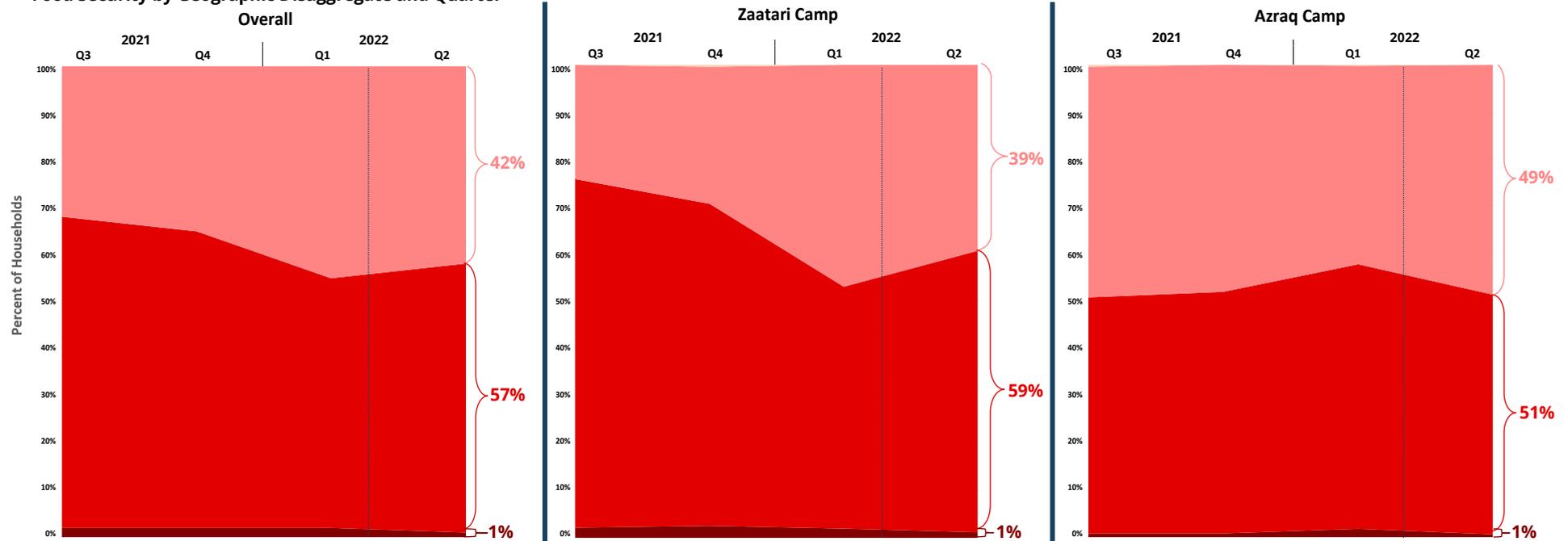
Current Status

- 97% 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 (64%) or borrowing food from friends (53%).

Coping Capacity

- In Q2, prices of commodities in camps, while still lower than prices in the community, saw a significant increase. However, households in Azraq seemed to better absorb the impact of this shock than in Zaatari.
- In Azraq, additional in-kind food assistance from other agencies and increased temporary work opportunities, part of the 'Incentive Based Volunteering' scheme, could have reduced the impact.

Food Security by Geographic Disaggregate and Quarter



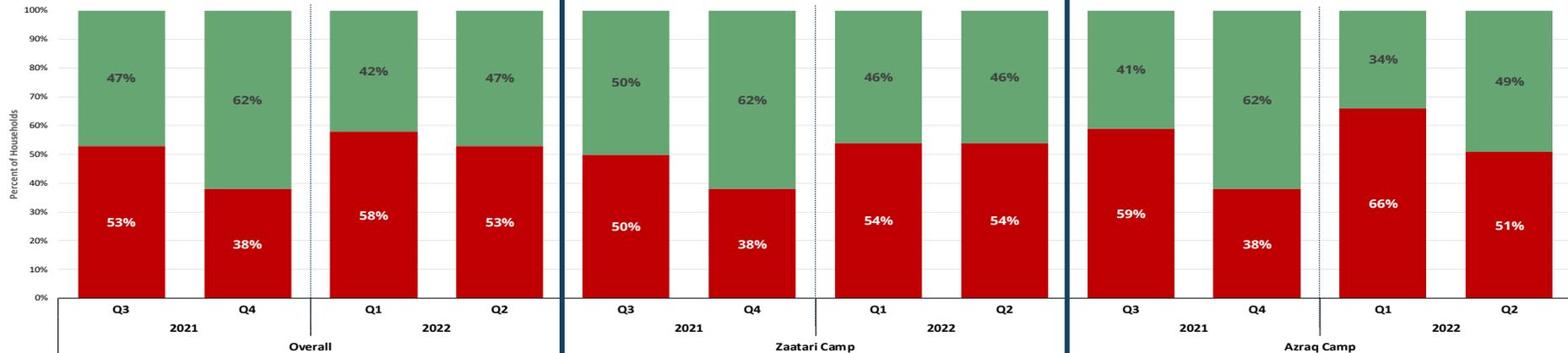
Household Poverty

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.

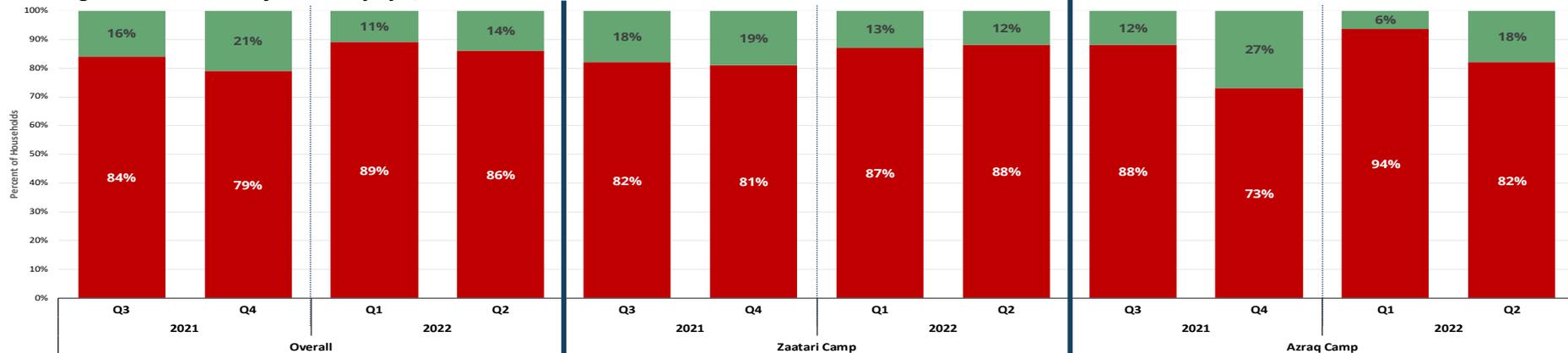
Without WFP assistance, 86% of refugee households in camps would fall into abject poverty and be unable to afford a survival minimum expenditure basket (SMEB) of food and basic hygiene

- The percentage of refugee households in camps with total expenditure below the SMEB, the abject poverty line, decreased to 53%, compared to 58% in Q1-22, indicating a significant decrease in household-level abject poverty.
- This quarter without WFP assistance, an additional 34% of households in Zaatari and 31% of households in Azraq would fall below the abject poverty line.

Including All Assistance, Abject Poverty by Quarter

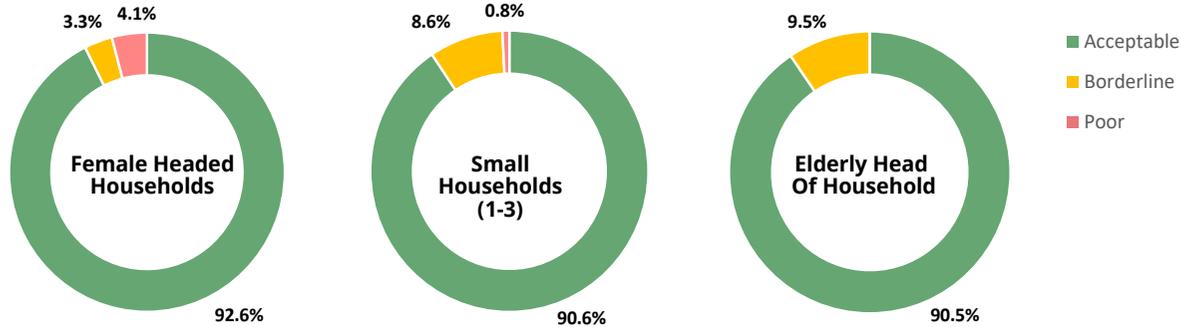


Excluding WFP Assistance, Abject Poverty by Quarter



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).

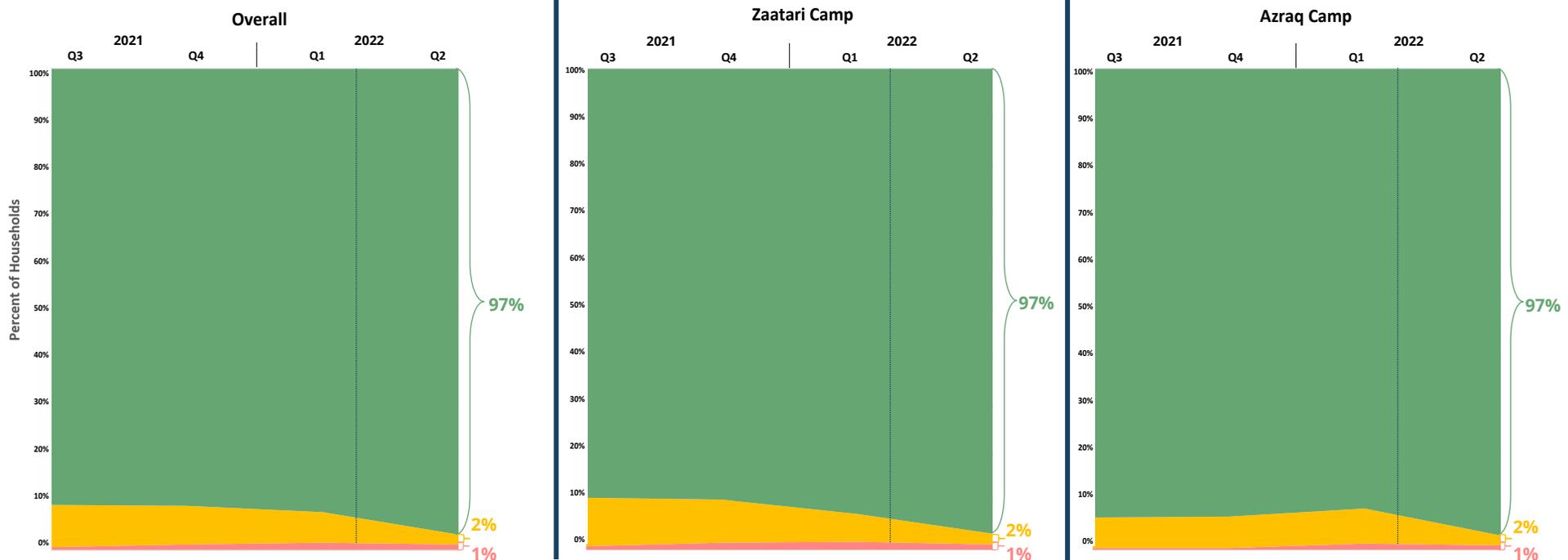


Nine out of ten refugee households in camps are showing acceptable levels of food consumption.

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 3% compared to 98% in Q1-22 and 9% in Q3 of 2021.
- However, this improvement is not seen equitably as more vulnerable households e.g. female headed households (7%), small households (9%), and elderly headed households (10%) continue to have higher levels of poor and borderline food consumption reported.

Food Consumption Score by Geographic Disaggregate and Quarter

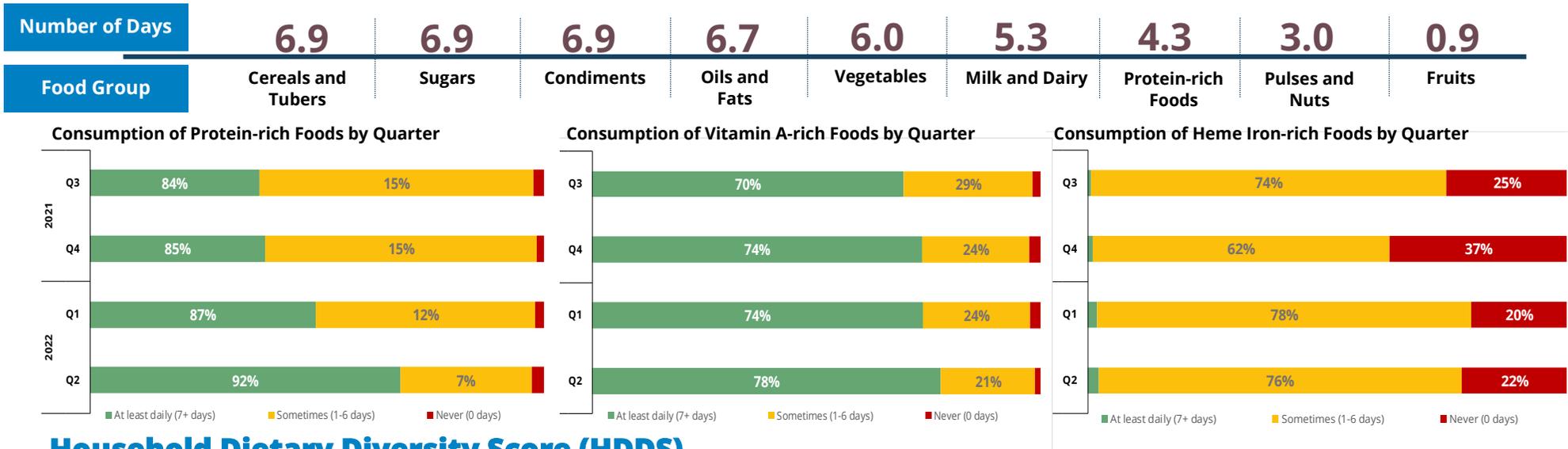


Food Consumption Score - Nutrition (FCS-N)

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.

- 22% of households did not consume Heme Iron-rich foods (i.e. beef, chicken, fish) during the 7-day recall period and consumption levels decreased by 10% from Q1-22.
- Consumption of Protein-rich foods significantly improved (+6%), likely attributed to an increase in meat consumption as data was collected around Eid al-Adha. On average, protein-rich foods were consumed 4.3 out of 7 days, compared to 3.0 days in Q1-22. Consumption of Vitamin A-rich foods also increased and is 11.4% more than last year (Q3-21).



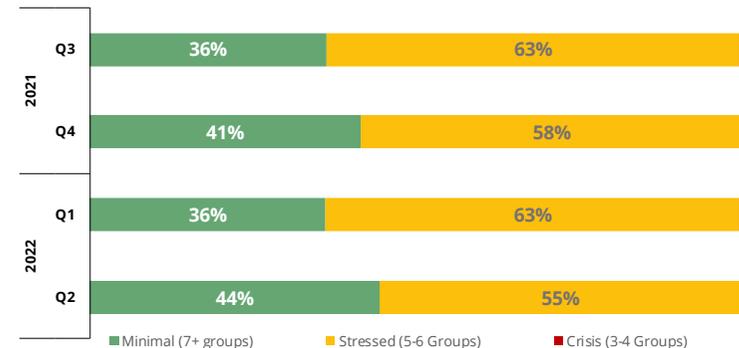
Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS)

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.

More than half of refugees in camps are considered stressed based on their limited dietary diversity. These households are just 1-2 food groups away from crisis.

- Dietary diversity improved during Q2-22. 44% of households consumed 7 or more food groups, compared to 36% in Q4-21. This may be due to the data collection period near Eid al-Adha where households will choose to consume a broader diversity of food groups during the celebration.
- While the average household consumed 6.1 food groups, 1% of refugee households in camps 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)

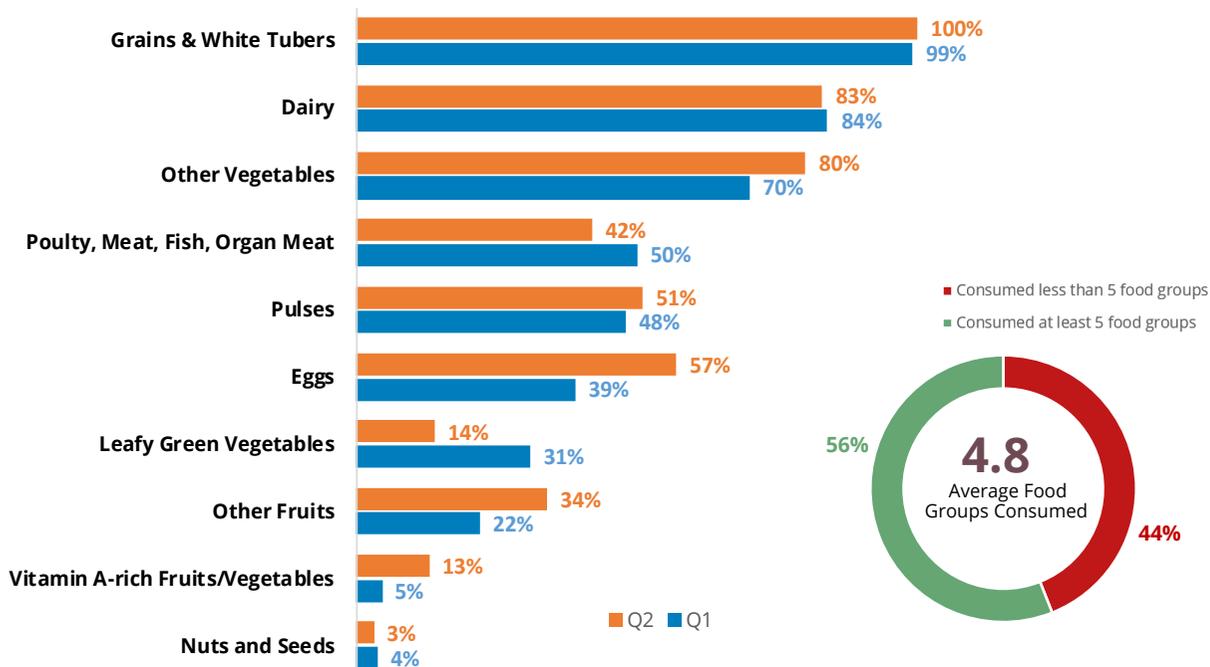
Indicator Definition: Women of reproductive age (age 15 - 49) are often nutritionally vulnerable due to the demands of pregnancy and lactation, as the requirements for most nutrients are higher for pregnant and lactating women than adult men. Insufficient intake of nutrients during these times can affect 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.

Half of all women of reproductive age consumed a diet which provided inadequate micronutrient intake.

- The universally defined threshold for adequate dietary diversity is five food groups but 44% of women of reproductive age consumed 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 4.8 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



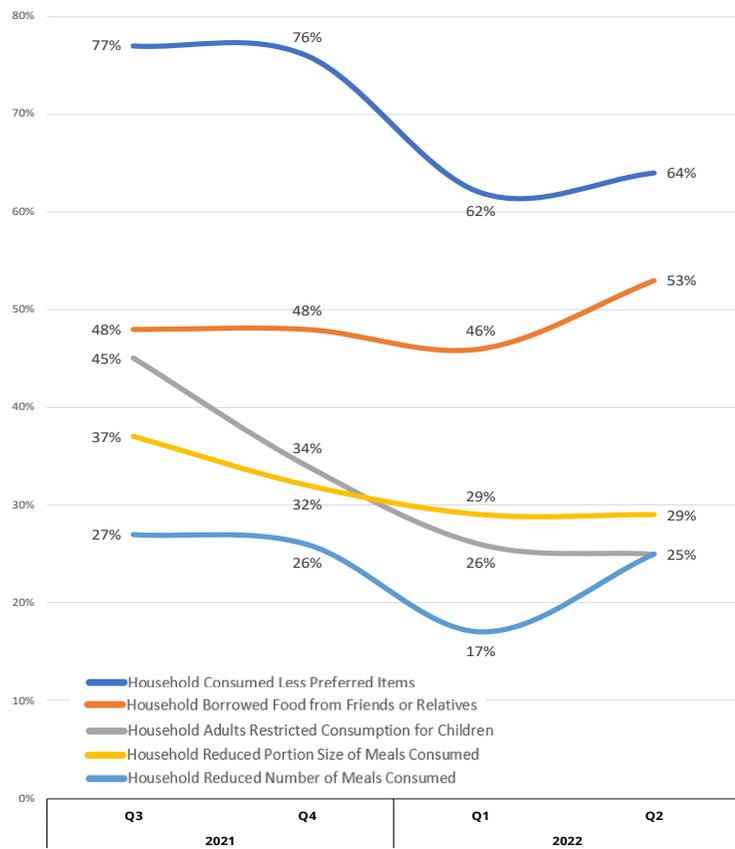
Consumption-Based Coping Strategy Index (rCSI)

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.

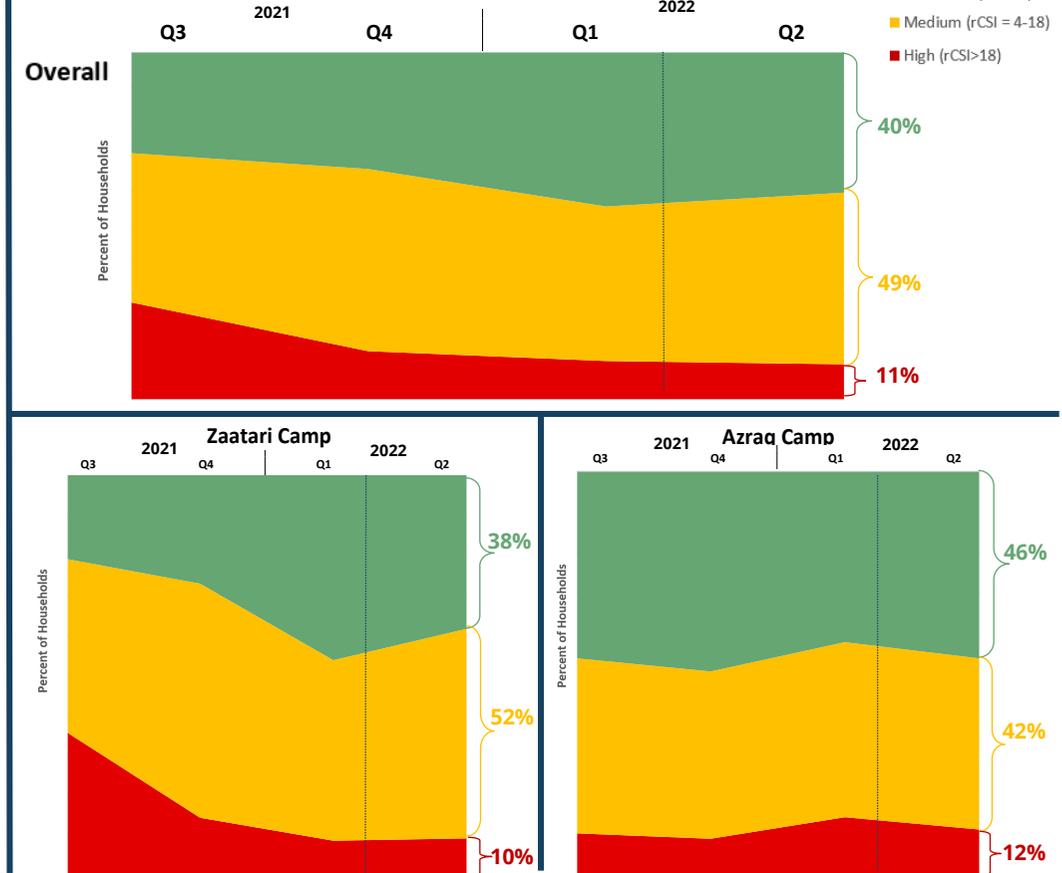
More than half of households resorted to lower quality and quantity of food to make ends meet. Three in five households relied on less preferred food and over 50% borrowed food from friends or family.

- All consumption-based coping strategies showed increased tendencies compared to Q1-22, except for households restricting adult consumption which decreased by 1 percentage point. Most of the increase is driven by Zaatari Camp where households using less than 4 consumption-based coping strategies decreased by 17%. In Azraq, households with high levels of consumption-based coping strategies (rCSI >18) decreased slightly from 15% in Q1-21 to 12% in Q1-22.
- Female-headed households (65%) and households with a member with a disability (59%) 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



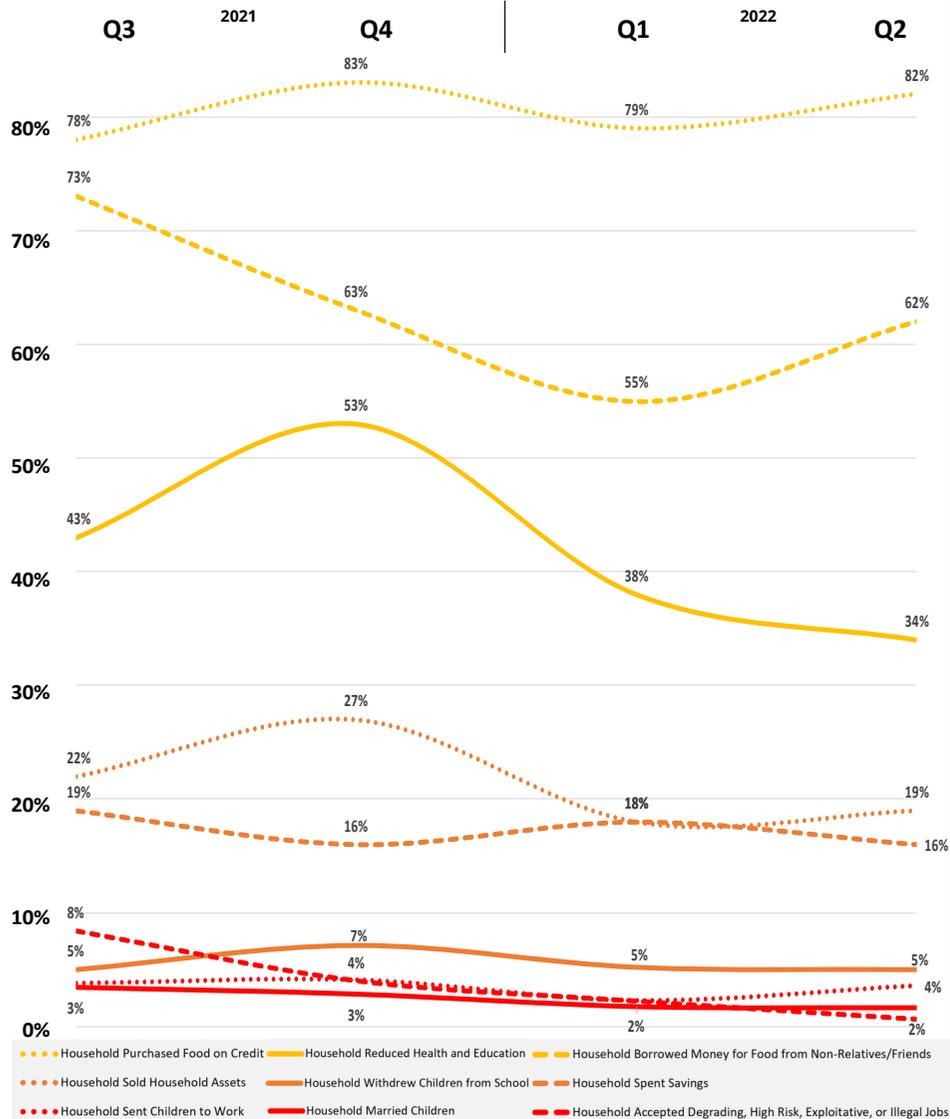
Consumption-Based Coping Strategy Index by Quarter



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.

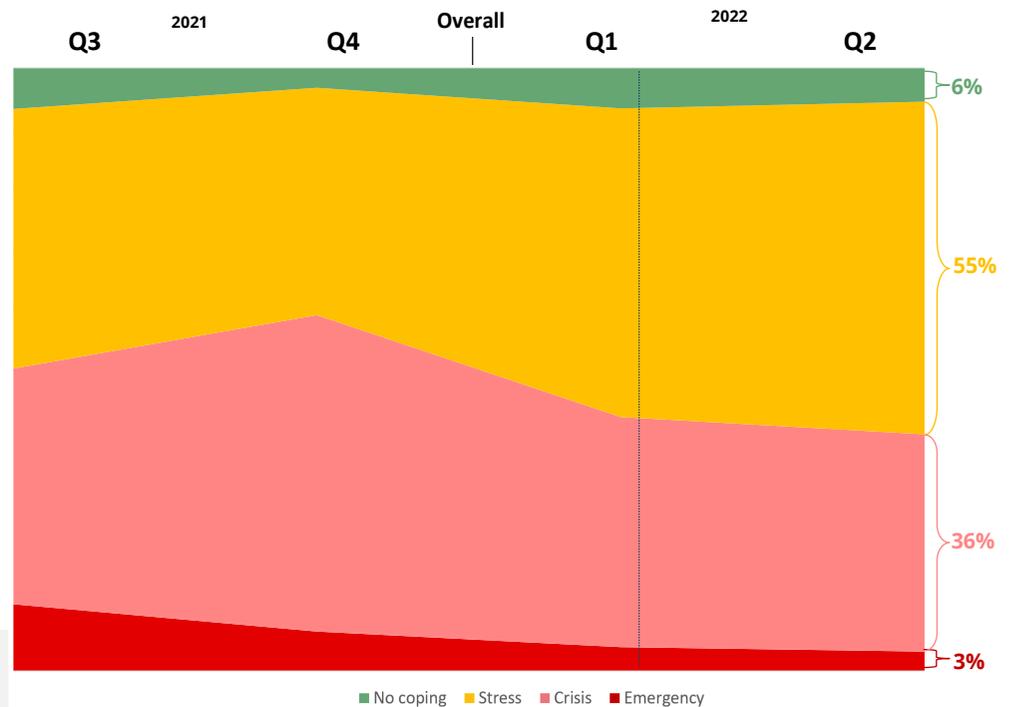
Livelihoods-Based Coping Strategies by Quarter



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

- Overall, livelihoods-based coping strategies increased from last quarter (Q1-22). In particular, stress coping strategies such as purchasing food on credit (+4%), and borrowing money for food from friends or non-relatives (+13%). Crisis and emergency level coping strategies, while less common, also increased. Sending children to work doubled and selling household assets increased 6%.
- 94% of households said they used livelihood coping strategies in order to access food and 17% used coping strategies to access health. 8% would sell household assets but they had already sold everything and 3% had already used their entire short term savings.
- Regarding emergency coping strategies, 4% 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, 67% of expenditure is on minimum survival needs such as food, health, and hygiene.

- 70% of households spent more than 50% of their income on food; cost of food averaged 4.5% higher in Q2-22 compared to the previous year.
- Household income for refugee households in camps increased 13% to 278 JOD per month. This increase is likely driven by an increase in temporary jobs as part of the 'Incentive Based Volunteering' scheme which has grown since COVID-19 restrictions were lifted in Q2-22.
- Household debt is on average \$884 USD, a 14% increase from last quarter, and 88% of households were holding debt. 90% said the reason they were taking on debt is for food.

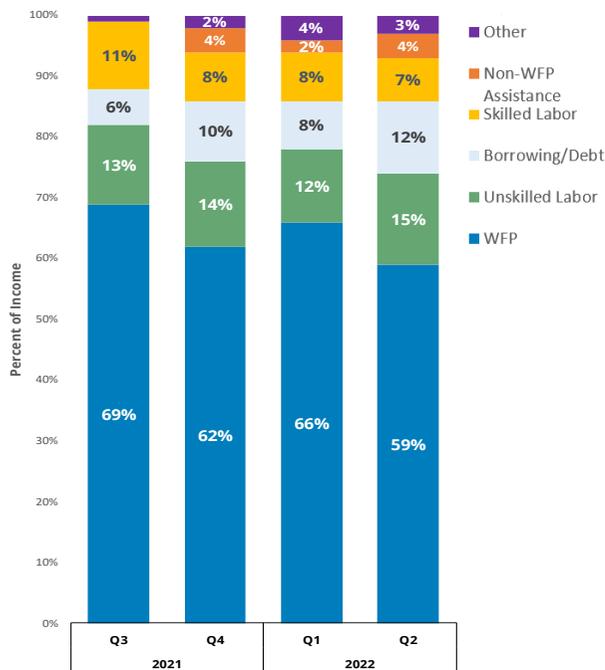
Household (Monthly)

Income, Expenditure, & Debt	2021		2022	
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Income (JOD)	243	285	242	278 ↑
Expenditure (JOD)	287	340	290	311 ↑
Food Expenditure (JOD)	145	171	176	176
Non-Food Expenditure (JOD)	142	169	114	135
Debt (JOD)	547	586	546	627 ↑

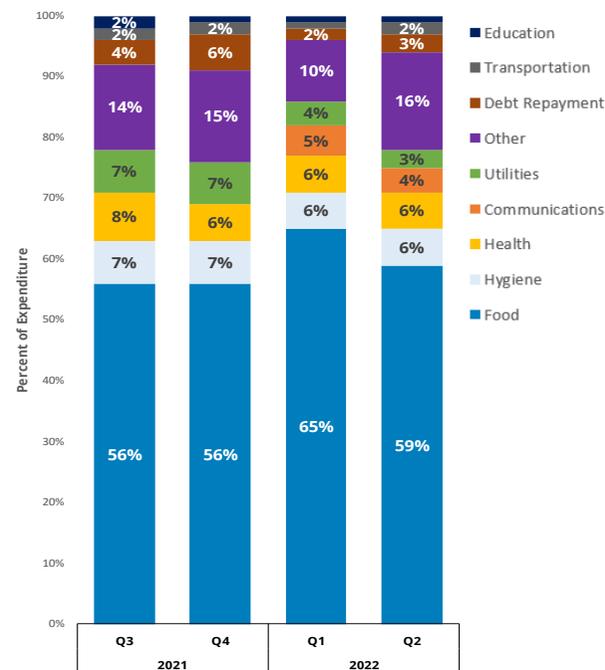
Per Capita (Monthly)

Income, Expenditure, & Debt	2021		2022	
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Income (JOD)	43	47	42	46 ↑
Expenditure (JOD)	51	56	51	52 ↑
Food Expenditure (JOD)	25	28	30	29
Non-Food Expenditure (JOD)	27	28	21	23
Debt (JOD)	107	101	104	106 ↑

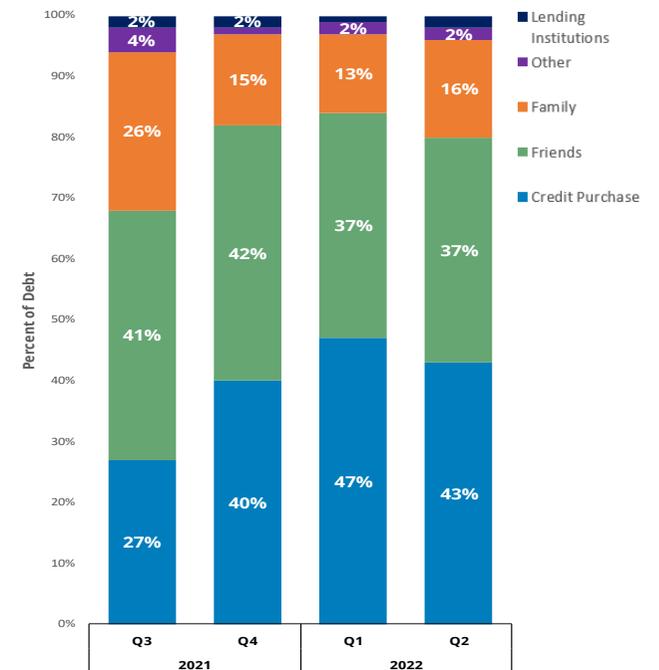
Household Income Source by Quarter



Household Expenditure Source by Quarter



Household Debt Source by Quarter



Household Assistance

WFP assistance provided 59% of household income for refugee households in camps. In Zaatari Camp, WFP assistance provided 60% of household income, compared to 57% of household income in Azraq Camp.

Historically, WFP assistance has been a larger part of refugees income in Azraq Camp as they have had less opportunities for additional income. However, this quarter more refugees found temporary and permanent work in Azraq than Zaatari.

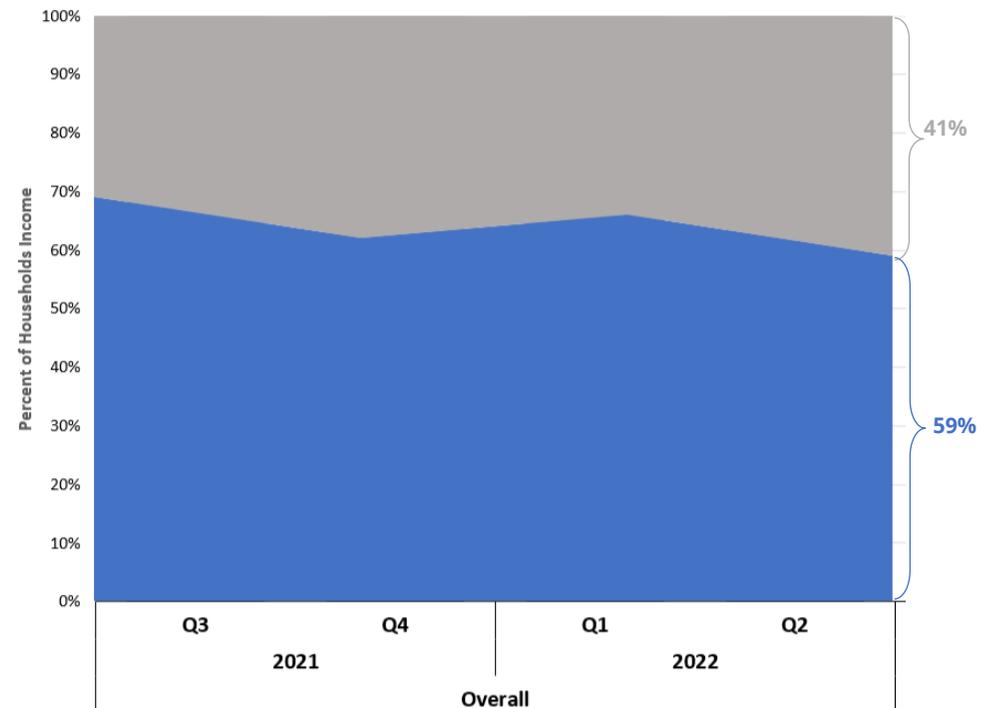
- Still, only 39% of household heads found some work in Q2-22. Of those working, 71% are temporary positions i.e. daily or seasonal labor.
- Of those not working, 36% said they were looking, 33% said there were no jobs on the market, and 26% said they were not able to work.



Household Assistance Past 30 Days by Quarter

Indicator	2021			2022
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
WFP Assistance (JOD)	168	177	142	164 ↓
Other Assistance (JOD)	158	316	60	11 ↓

WFP Assistance Contribution to Income by Quarter



Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP)

- Generally refugee households in camps 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 camps compared to 1% in Q1 of 2022. All refugee households in camps were able to access WFP assistance and intervention sites.
- One-hundred percent of refugee households in camps felt that WFP intervention sites were respectful in Q2 and 99% 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
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Household Aware of Safety Problems in Community	2%	1%	1%	0%
Household Unable to Access WFP Assistance and Intervention Sites	1%	0%	0%	0%
Household Reported Respectful Treatment by WFP and Partners	99%	100%	100%	100%
Household Reported Dignity of WFP Intervention Sites	94%	98%	96%	99%



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