December 2020



Mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (mVAM)

Introduction

The World Food Programme (WFP) Country Office in Jordan responds to the food needs of 1 million vulnerable refugees and Jordanians through numerous activities defined within the WFP Jordan -Country Strategic Plan (2020 - 2022), including the provision of food assistance to refugees in camps and communities, support for income-generating and training opportunities for vulnerable Jordanians and refugees in communities, and support to the Government of Jordan to strengthen and expand existing social protection schemes¹. To ensure that activities are designed and managed following an evidence-based approach, WFP Jordan conducts a monthly mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (mVAM) exercise which collects and analyzes vulnerability data for a representative sample of refugees and Jordanian households in communities. This factsheet provides a summary of the primary findings for refugee households in communities drawn from data collected as part of mVAM exercises conducted from July 2020 - December 2020.²

Context Overview

Syrian 661,390

66.804

14,655

Yemeni

Other

8.359

Iragi

Refugee Population³





Data Analysis Calculation of descriptive statistics Calculation of food security and nutrition metrics including FSI, FCS,

FCS-N, FES, LCSI, and rCSI⁴ Hypothesis testing of statistical differences

Data Dissemination

- Construction of mVAM dashboard
- Construction of mVAM factsheet

Findings

Refugees

751.208

Demographics

5.6

0.2

Disability and Chronic Illness Only Chronic Illness

Household Size

Illness Status

Only Disability 4%

Elderly Members (60+)

Disability and Chronic

44%

Refugee households in communities had an average of 5.6 household members living within the household, including an average of 0.2 elderly members. Refugee households in communities were generally male-headed (78%) and lived in a rented dwelling (95%).

Refugee Locations

Host Community

83.1%

16.9%

Camps

atari Camr

Head of Household Gender

Tenure Status

Female

Rent

Own Home 0.1%

4 Indicator definitions provided within Findings sub-sections

Dwell for Free 2%

Dwell at Workplace 1% Owned by Relatives |0.2% 78%

95%

Male



Food Security Index (FSI)

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).

As shown in Figure 1, 89% of refugee households in communities were either food insecure or vulnerable to food insecurity in December 2020. Particularly vulnerable sub-populations included female-headed households (91%), households with disabled or chronically ill members (93%), and large households (95%) with combined food insecurity and vulnerability to food insecurity rates higher than the overall population of refugee households in communities. Non-beneficiary households (33%), small households (30%), and households with disabled or chronically ill members (28%) had the highest rates of food insecurity in December 2020.

Figure 1. FSI Classification by Head of Household Gender, Disability / Chronic Illness Status, Household Size, and WFP Beneficiary Status



Food Secure Vulnerable to Food Insecurity Food Insecure

Source: Dec 2020 mVAM

1 Includes unique beneficiaries, as of Oct 31, 2020

2 Excludes refugee households living in camps

3 Includes refugees and persons of concern, as of Oct 31, 2020

The percent of refugee households in communities classified as food insecure in December 2020 differed widely across governorates, with Jerash (38%), Madaba (33%), and South (30%) governorates having the highest prevalence rates.⁵ Causes for the disparity across governorates requires further exploration and analysis, but is likely tied to differences in the nature and volume of formal and informal labor opportunities across governorates.



Figure 2. Percent of Food Insecure Households as Classified by the FSI by Governorate

Source: Dec 2020 mVAM

As shown in Figure 3, the outbreak of COVID19 and the associated reducation in employment opportunities for refugee households in communities led to a significant deterioriation in food security, with the number of food insecure households increasing from 17% to 21% and the number of vulnerable to food insecurity households increasing from 51% to 68% between September 2019 and July 2020. Food insecurity rates remained persistently high between July 2020 and December 2020. Changes in food insecurity rates were additionally explored across governorates, with all governorates showing significant deteriorations in food security between April/May 2018 and December 2020. Notable increases in the rate of food insecure households include Jerash (13% to 38%), Madaba (13% to 33%), and Tafileh (13% to 30%), with each governorate having a prevalence rate in December 2020 of nearly 3 times the rate seen in April/May 2018.

Figure 3. FSI Classification by Month/Year



Source: Apr/May 2016 CFSME, Apr/May 2018 CFSVA, Jul/Aug/Sep/Oct 2020 mVAM

Figure 4. Percent of Food Insecure Households as Classified by the FSI by Governorate and Year



Food Consumption Score (FCS)

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).

Twenty-five percent of refugee households in communities had either poor or borderline food consumption in December 2020. Households generally consumed cereals / tubers, sugars, and fats 6-7 days a week; vegetables, meat / fish /eggs, and dairy 3-5 days a week; and pulses / nuts and fruits 0-2 days per week. Sub-populations with food consumption worse than the overall population included small (31%) and non-beneficiary (34%) households, indicating that these households consumed fewer and less nutritionally diverse meals throughout the week. Longer-term trends for the FCS remain relatively stable across time, with roughly 20% to 25% of the population having borderline or poor food consumption.



Figure 6. FCS Classification by Head of Household Gender, Disability / Chronic Illness Status, Household Size, and WFP Beneficiary Status





Source: Apr/May 2016 CFSME, Apr/May 2018 CFSVA, Jul/Aug/Sep/Oct/Nov/Dec 2020 mVAM

Figure 7. Average Number of Days of Household Food Consumption per Week by Food Group⁶



6 Cereals / tubers includes rice, pasta, bread, potato, bulgur, and white sweet potato; pulses / nuts includes beef, pork, lamb, goat, rabbit, chicken, duck, other birds, insects, liver, kidney, heart, other organ meats, fish, canned tuna, escargot, other seafood, and eggs; vegetables includes carrot, red pepper, pumpkin, orange sweet potatoes, spinach, broccoli, other leaves, cucumber, onions, eggplant, and okra; frutis includes mango, papaya, apricot, peach, banana, apple, orange, clementine, citrus, dates, and other fruits; sugar includes sugar, juice, halawa, honey, jam, cakes, candy, cookies, pastries, other sweets, and sugary drinks; fats includes vegetable oil, palm oil, olive oil, ghee, margarine, and other fats/oil

Dietary Diversity Score (DDS)

Definition: Dietary Diversity Score is a qualitative measure of food consumption that reflects household access to variety of food. The measure is a proxy for household nutrient adequacy.

Longer-term trends for the DDS remain stable with roughly 30% of the overall population of refugee households in communities having low or medium dietary diversity. Overall, infants from 0-2 years of age consumed 5.4 meals per day, children 2-5 years of age consumed 2.5 meals per day, adolescents 5-17 years of age consumed 2.2 meals per day, and adults aged 18+ years consumed 2.1 meals per day in December 2020. Infants in female-headed households consumed more meals per day in male-headed households however children, adolescents, and adults in female-headed households consumed less meals per day in female-headed households.

Figure 8. DDS Classification by Head of Household Gender and Month



Source: Apr/May 2016 CFSME, Apr/May 2018 CFSVA, Jul/Aug/Sep/Oct/Nov/Dec 2020 mVAM

Figure 9. Average Daily Meal Consumption by Head of Household Gender

	Overall	Female - Headed	Male - Headed
	# of meals per day	# of meals per day	# of meals per day
0-2 Years	5.4	5.6	5.4
2-5 Years	2.5	2.4	2.6
† † 5-17 Years	2.2	2.1	2.3
ŤŤ	2.1	2.0	2.1
18+ Years			



Food Consumption Score - Nutrition (FCS-N)

Definition: Food Consumption Score - Nutrition measures the frequency of a household's intake of key macro and micro nutrients food groups including Protein, Hem Iron, and Vitamin A rich foods.

Refugee households in communities consumed adequate amounts of vitamin A - rich foods and protein-rich foods however consumption of hem iron - rich foods continues to show concerning and persistently low levels. Overall, 25% of households did not consume hem-iron rich foods in the previous week, with roughly equivalent prevalences across male-headed and female-headed households. 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 can lead to motor or cognitive development delays and increased risk of infection among young children and pregnancy complications and heart problems for adult females.

Figure 10. FCS-N Classification by Head of Household Gender and Nutrient Group



Source: Dec 202

Consumption - Based Coping Strategy Index (rCSI)

Definition: Consumption-Based Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) measures the frequency of adoption of consumption-based coping strategies employed by households exposed to food access limitations. Measure is considered a good indicator of current food security with FCS.

Longer-term trends for the rCSI show considerable variation across time, with a prominent escalation in the adoption of consumption-based coping strategies driven by the initial emergence of COVID-19 in Jordan and the associated restrictions on movement and business operations designed to prevent the outbreak of the disease. Between September 2019 and July/August 2020, the rCSI score increased from 4.9 in September 2019 to 16.0 in July/August 2020, eliminating previous improvements in food security seen throughout 2019. Exploring individual consumption-based coping strategies, we see concerning increases in the proportion of households reducing meals, increasing from 24% in September 2019 to 44% in December 2020, and the proportion of households reducing portion sizes of meals, increasing from 28% to 57%. Similarly, the proportion of households in which an adult member reduced consumption to meet the needs of children within the household increased from 15% to 55%.



Source: Apr/May 2016 CFSME, Apr/May 2018 CFSVA, Jul/Aug/Sep/Oct/Nov/Dec 2020 mVAM

Figure 12. Percent of Households Adopting Consumption-Based Coping Strategies

Relied on less-preferred foods, less expensive food

预览已结束,完整报告链接和二维码如下:

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_1825



87%