Integrated Context Analysis (ICA) Technical Paper

Jordan

July 2019

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1. Introduction

This report provides the technical analysis of the Integrated Context Analysis (ICA) in Jordan and complements the ICA Programmatic Interpretation and Conclusions by providing an evidentiary basis for discussions on what broad programmatic strategies are appropriate for different parts of the countries. The ICA Programmatic Interpretation and Conclusions is/will be available as a separate document.

The Integrated Context Analysis (ICA) is an analytical process that contributes to the identification of broad national programmatic strategies, including resilience building, disaster risk reduction, and social protection for the most vulnerable and food insecure populations.

The ICA is based on principles of historical trend analyses across a number of technical and sectorial disciplines, the findings of which are overlaid to identify areas of overlap. Trend analyses provide an understanding of what has happened in the past and what may (or may not) be changing to act as a proxy for what may occur in the future, and where short, medium, and longer-term programming efforts may be required. It is based on two core factors: trends of food insecurity and main natural shocks (droughts and floods).

By overlaying these findings on each other, combinations of recurring food insecurity and shock risk can be identified, and in turn the combinations of broad programmatic strategies that may be required to address these in a more holistic manner, drawing on the comparative advantages and technical expertise of governments, partners, communities, and of affected populations themselves.

Beyond the core ICA factors above, additional layers related to subjects that are relevant to programme strategies (e.g. landslide risk, land degradation, nutrition) can be overlaid as lenses to support further strategic adjustments. The ICA can also be used to identify areas where further in-depth studies or food security monitoring and assessment systems are needed. When used as part of WFP's Three-Pronged Approach (3PA) the ICA can guide the identification of priority areas in which to conduct Seasonal Livelihood Programming (SLP) consultations to identify area-specific complementary and multi-sectorial programmes with governments and partners, which in turn set the foundations for targeted joint efforts with communities and partners to plan and implement programmes through Community-Based Participatory Planning (CBPP).

Partnerships

The following agencies, organisations and government bodies contributed to this report:

- Department of Statistics (DoS);
- iMMAP;
- Ministry of Agriculture (MoA);
- Ministry of Water and Irrigation (MoWI);
- National Centre for Security and Crisis Management (NCSCM);
- National Agriculture Research Center(NARC);
- Royal Scientific Society (RSS);

2. The ICA Data Layers

This page overviews how to think about and use the various ICA data layers to identify programme themes relevant to particular geographic areas. Each layer is included for a specific purpose. The ICA Areas and Categories, explained in more depth on the following page, combine the core layers of food security and natural shocks to visualise the intersection of the main programmatic themes. Lenses and Additional Contextual Information layers are used to refine strategies identified via the Categories.

ICA Categories and Areas

ICA Categories

- Assists with broadly identifying where to place the thematic programme building blocks of safety nets, DRR and early warning/preparedness systems.

ICA Areas

- Adds detail to the process above, by showing the intersection of food insecurity and natural shock risk.

ICA Core

Food insecurity

- Helps to identify where food security safety nets (to provide predictable, consistent assistance) are needed by highlighting areas where food insecurity consistently recurs over the defined threshold.

Natural shock hazard

- Highlights areas where natural climate-related hazard risk are highest and thus DRR efforts are appropriate. These can be built into safety net efforts in areas with consistently high food insecurity.
- Contributes to defining regions where early warning and preparedness should be emphasised.

Lenses

Land degradation

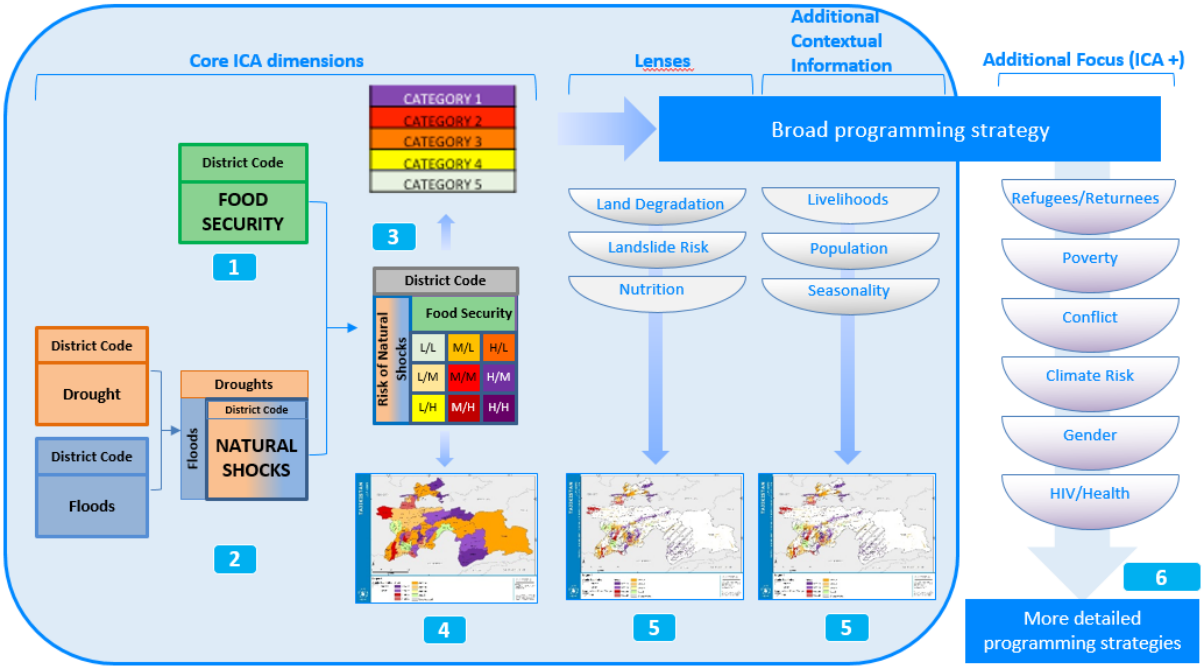
- Land degradation can heighten the impact of natural shocks and is a major contributor to food insecurity. This lens shows where efforts to halt and reverse land degradation are required, either as part of safety nets, DRR or stand-alone programmes, and through policy.

Population distribution

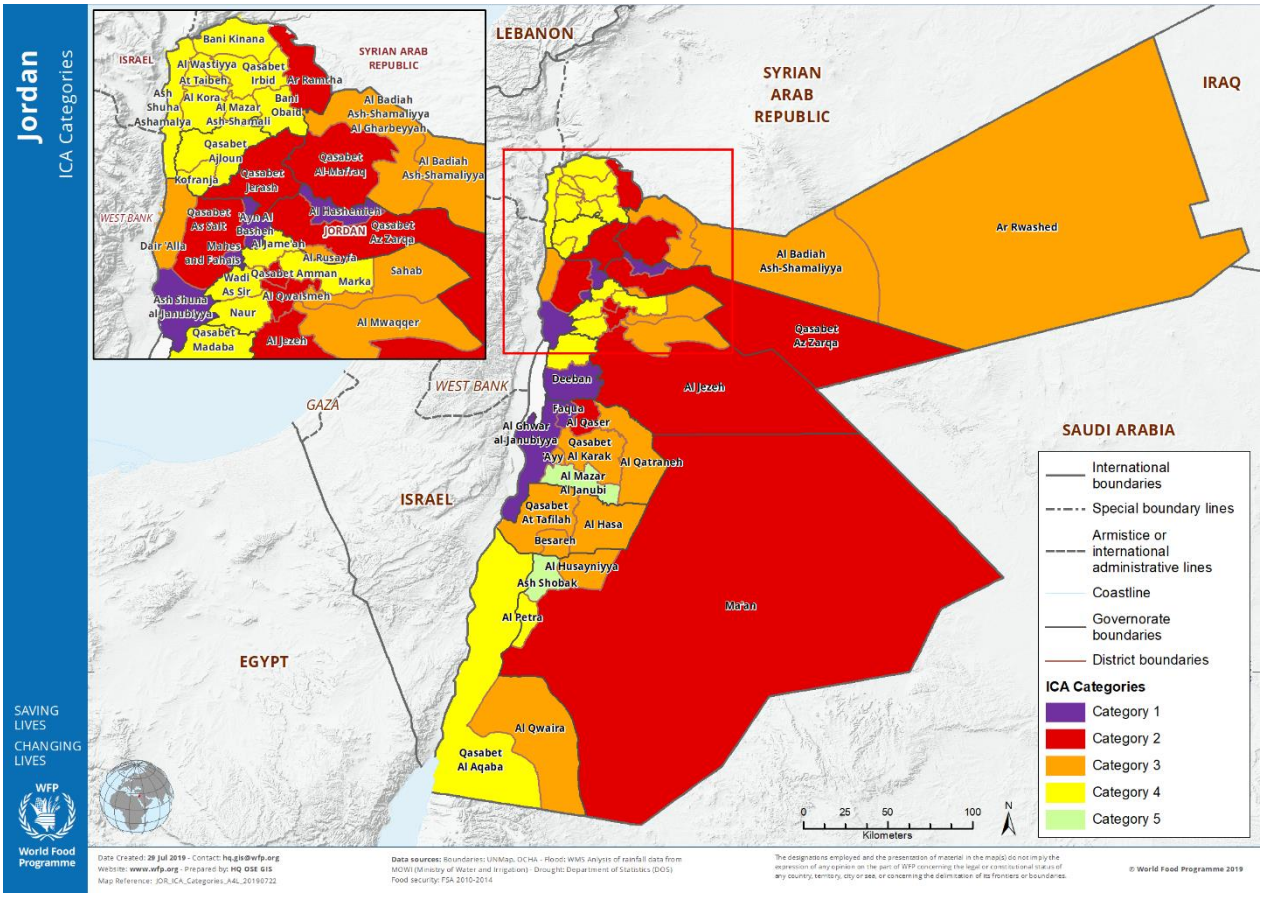
- Shows the geographic concentration of where people live.

3. ICA Technical Construction Process

This diagram outlines how the ICA layers are put together during the analysis process.



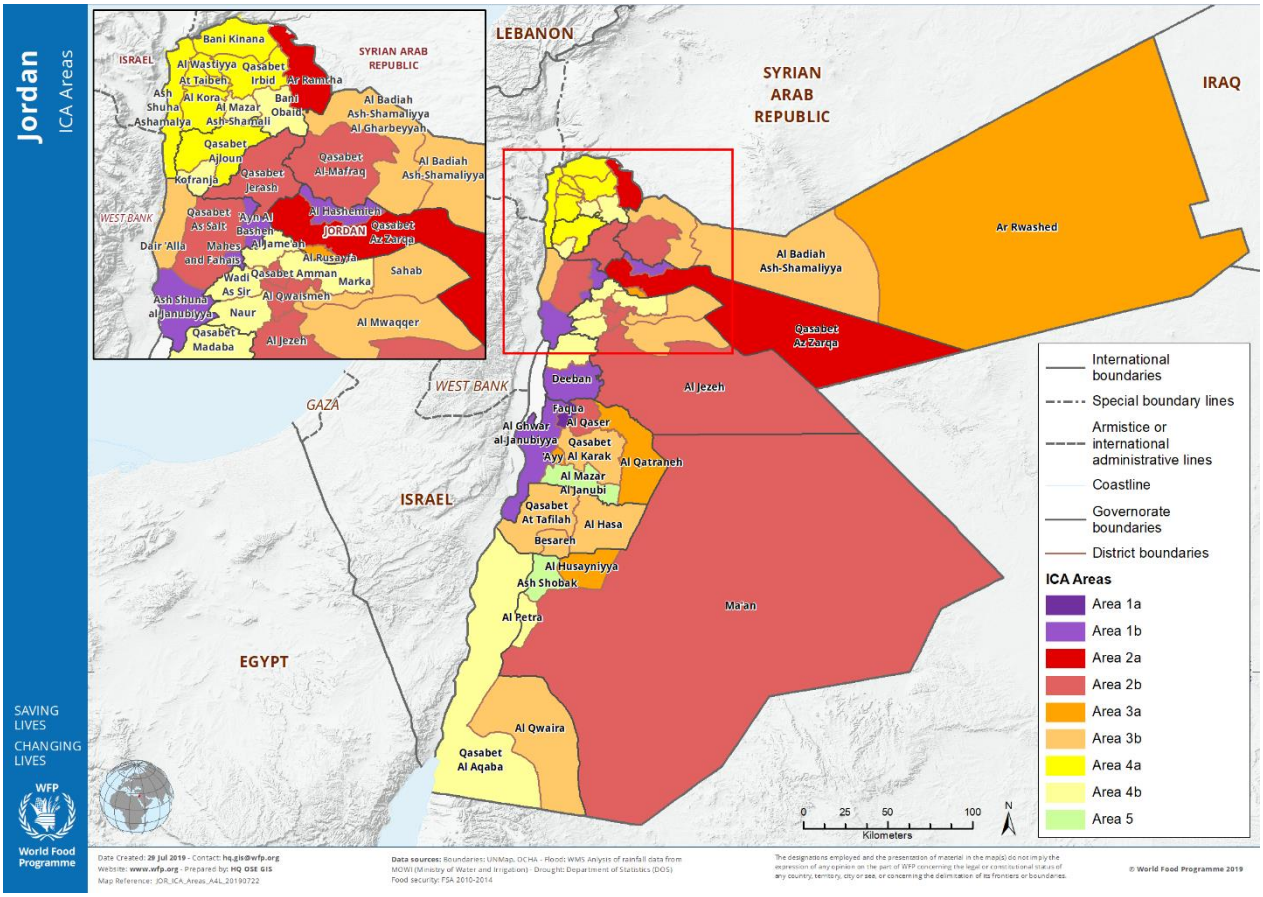
4. ICA Categories



The ICA categorises the country's districts into Categories 1 to 5 based on their levels of recurring food insecurity and exposure to natural shocks. This is done by combining some of the ICA Areas on the following page, as shown in the table below, such that the nine Areas become five Categories. The ICA Categories and areas provide evidence for broad programmatic strategies and discussion with partners.

Risk of Exposure to Natural Shocks	Recurrence of Food Insecurity: LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH
LOW	Area 5 **CATEGORY 5** In the absence of a clear long term food insecurity entry point (noting that pockets of food insecurity may exist) programme themes should concentrate on DRR to a level justified by the risk. This can include ensuring appropriate early warning/preparedness relative to risk, as well as mitigating land degradation and other risk reduction measures.	Area 3 B **CATEGORY 3** Locations identified as Area 3A show persistent food insecurity that can justify safety nets; Area 3B locations are more likely linked to seasonal factors where safety nets may also be applicable, or shocks where recovery is more of a focus. Whilst natural shock risk is lower, local contexts may benefit from early warning/ preparedness to reduce risk from possible events.	Area 3 A
MEDIUM	Area 4 B **CATEGORY 4** In the absence of a clear long term food insecurity entry point (noting that pockets of food insecurity may exist), DRR including early warning / preparedness is a priority. Further, attention should be paid to land degradation given that this could worsen future shocks, potentially impacting food security.	Area 2 B **CATEGORY 2** Intermittent food insecurity patterns may be related to either shocks (natural or man-made) or seasonal factors. If seasonal, safety nets can reduce predictable food insecurity; if shocks are a cause, a recovery focus may be suitable. At the same time, high shock risk argues for DRR including early warning and preparedness.	Area 1 B **CATEGORY 1** Persistent food insecurity suggests that safety nets providing predictable support to vulnerable populations may be appropriate, whilst high shock risk justifies including DRR, including early warning and preparedness themes
HIGH	Area 4 A	Area 2 A	Area 1 A

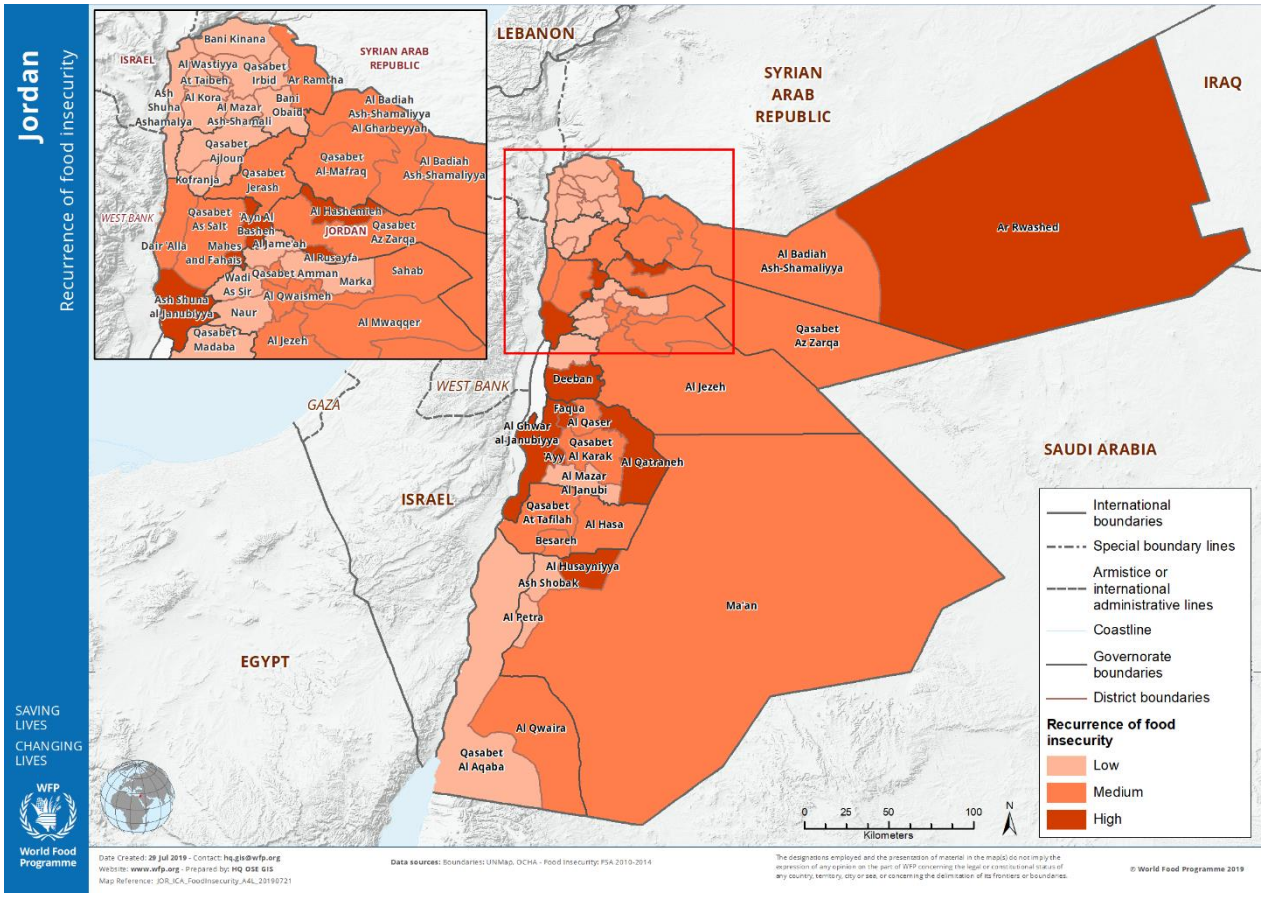
5. ICA Areas



The ICA Areas map is created by combining for each state the three-point scale values for food security and natural shock risk shown on the following two pages. The high/medium/low values are cross-tabbed, producing the nine area types shown in the table below.

Exposure to Natural Shocks	***Recurrence of Food Insecurity above Threshold***		
	Low	*Medium*	*High*
Low	**Area 5**	**Area 3B**	**Area 3A**
Medium	**Area 4B**	**Area 2B**	**Area 1B**
High	**Area 4A**	**Area 2A**	**Area 1A**

6. Food Security Analysis



The food security analysis was carried out using data from the Department of Statistics (DoS). The data were available, on a yearly basis, for 2010 and 2014 for a total of **2** available rounds. For the purposes of the analysis, data were aggregated by second-level administrative units, which in Jordan are called Liwa'a

It should be noted that only two food security assessments covering the entire country were available, against a minimum of 5 data points as established in the ICA Guidance. The absence of a robust data series makes the recurrence analysis very prone to fluctuations in case of new available data. Therefore, it is strongly suggested to update the food security analysis as soon as new data will be released to adapt the programmatic strategies to the updated scenario.