



World Food
Programme

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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
 348,718 Individuals in communities	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 	<p>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.</p>

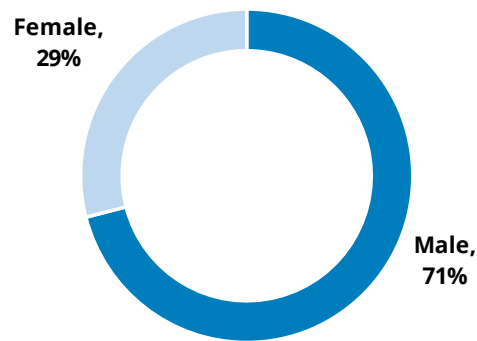
¹: Figures as of June 2022

Study Findings

Demographics²

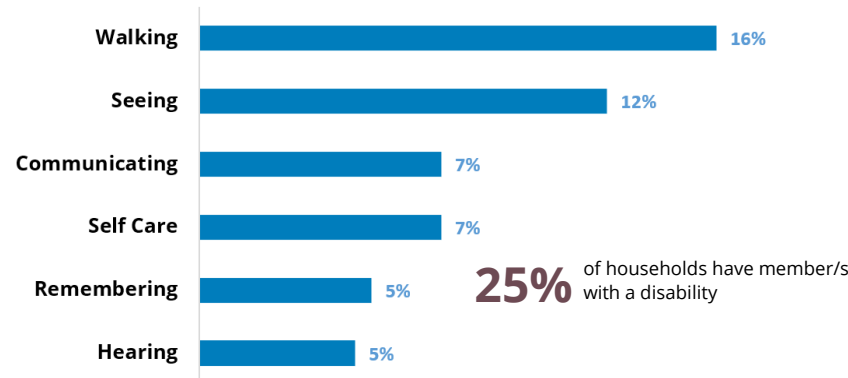
Refugee households in communities had an average of 5.5 members, with 31% of households having 7 or more members. Seventy-one percent of households were headed by a male and 29% headed by a female. The average age of the head of household was 43 years, with 9% of households headed by a member who was 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

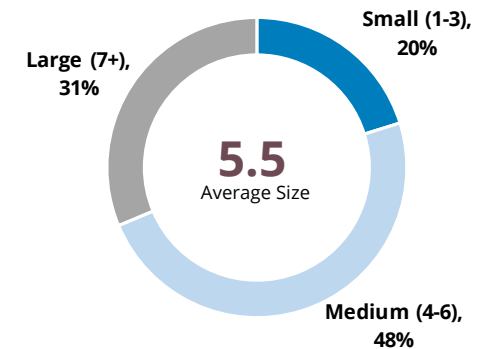


Household Disability Status³

Percent of households

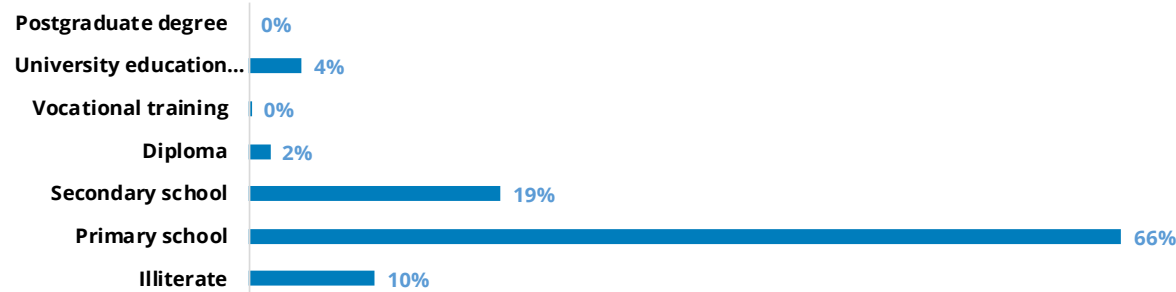


Household Size

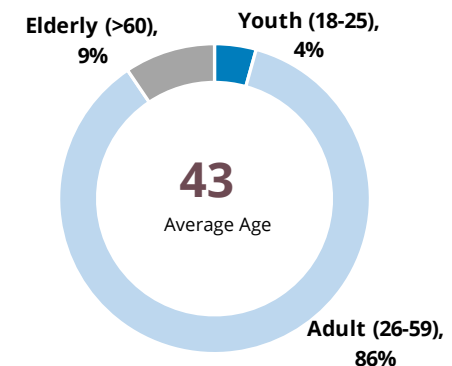


Household Head Education Level

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.

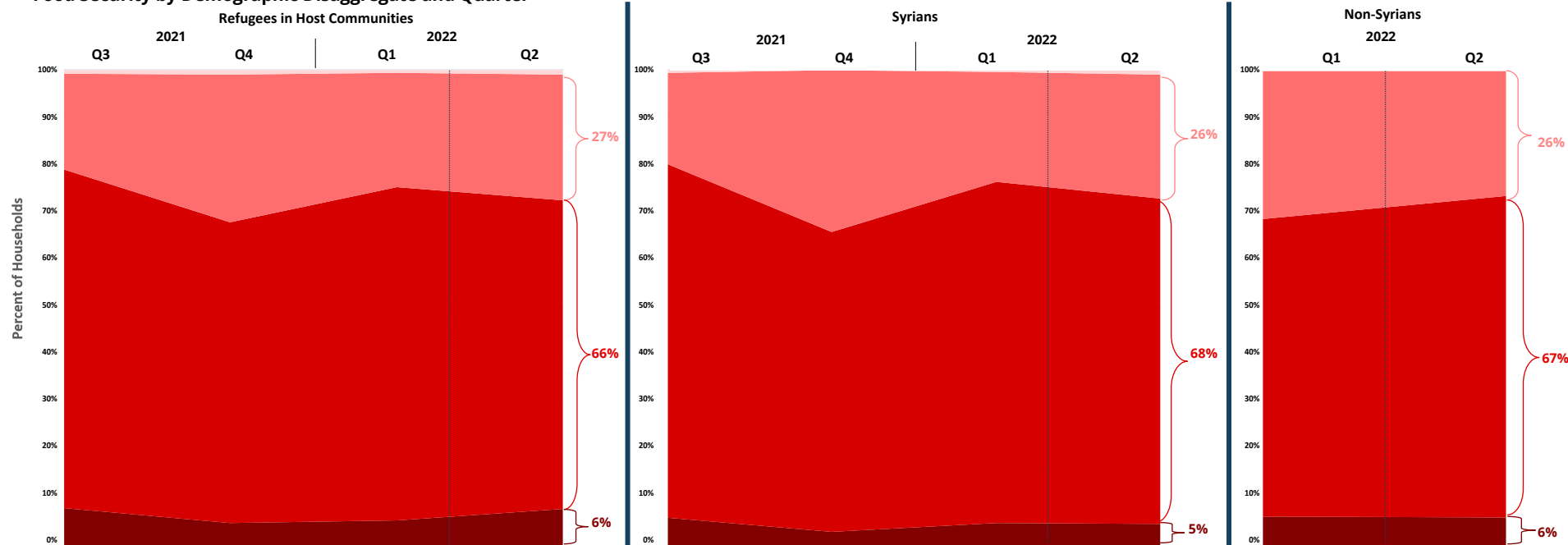
Current Status

- 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



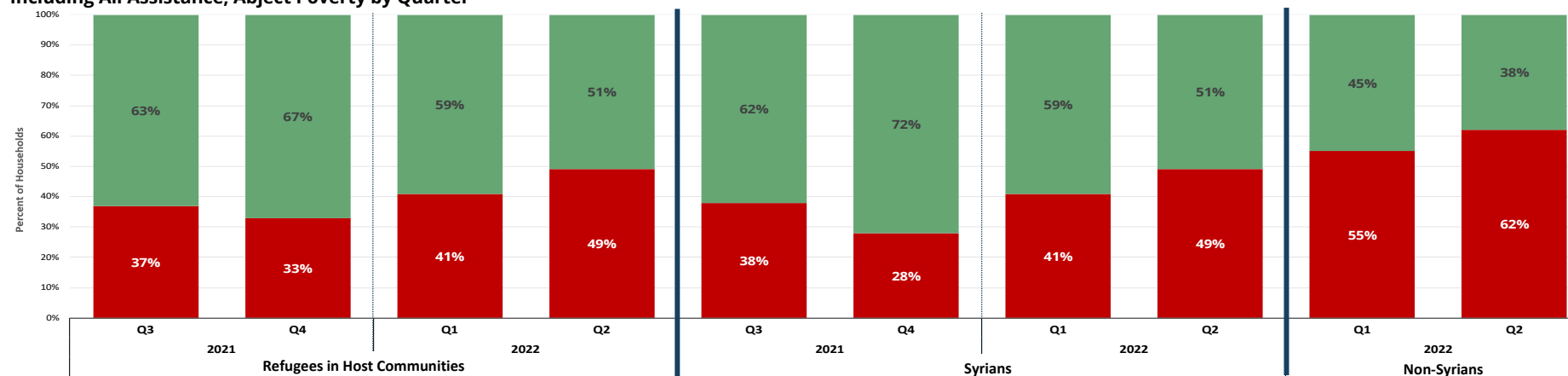
Household Poverty

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.

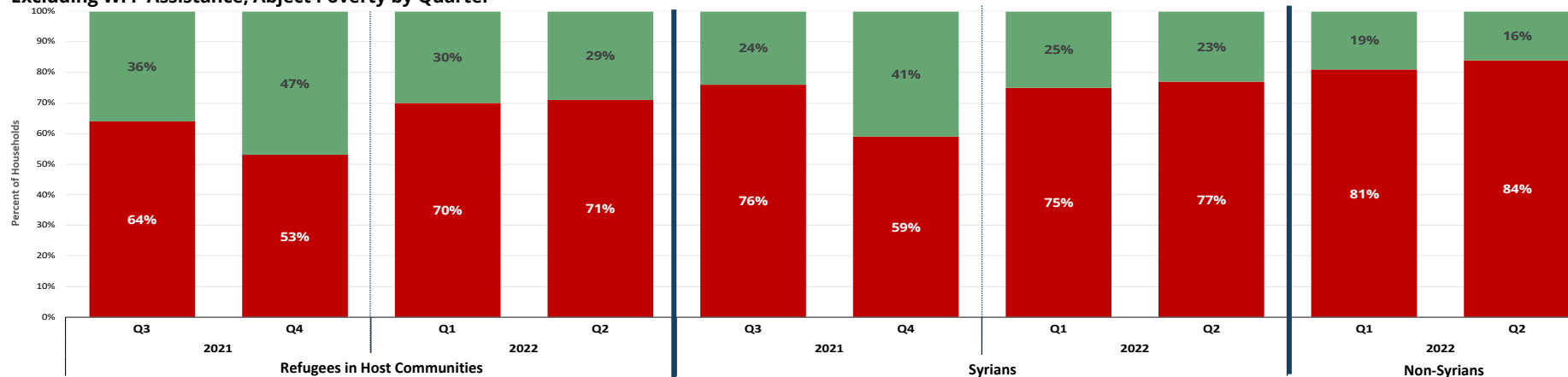
Without WFP assistance, 77% of beneficiary households in host communities would fall into abject poverty and be unable to afford a survival minimum expenditure basket (SMEB) of food, rent, and basic hygiene.

- 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



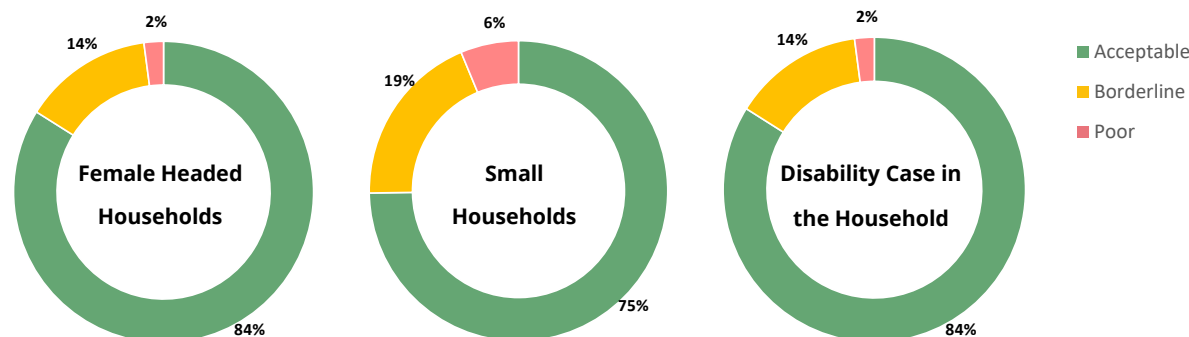
Food Consumption Score (FCS)

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).

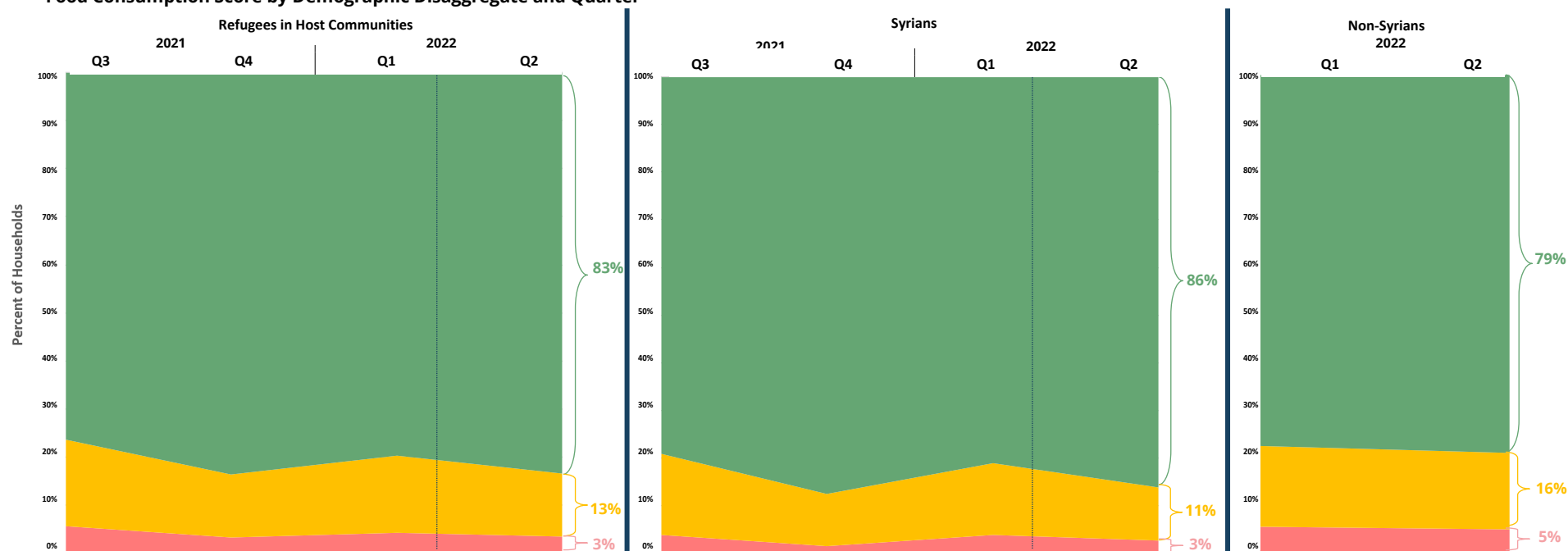
Eight out of ten refugee households in host communities are showing acceptable levels of food consumption.

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

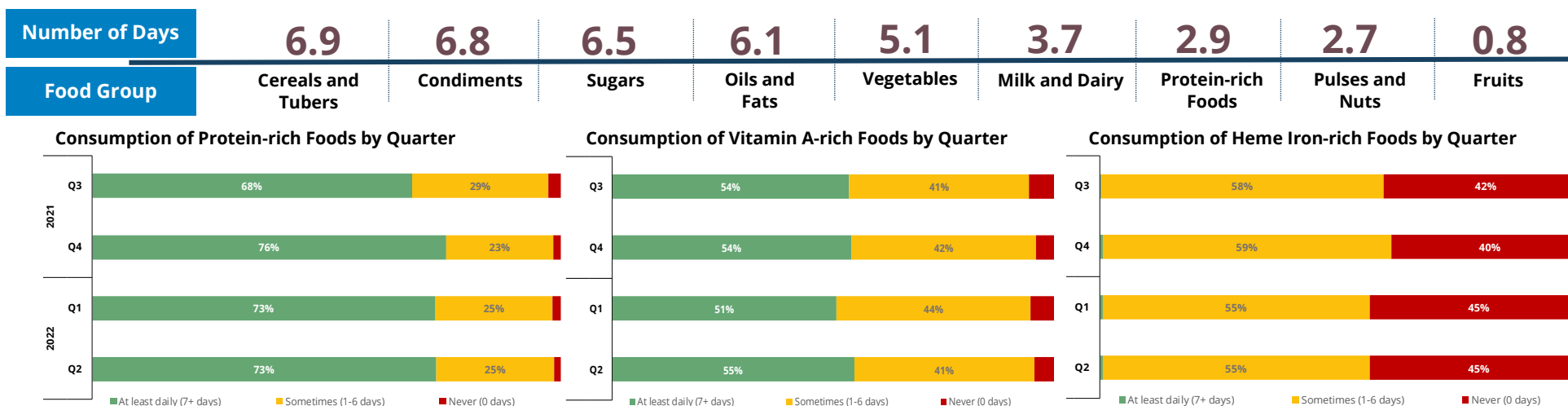


Food Consumption Score - Nutrition (FCS-N)

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.

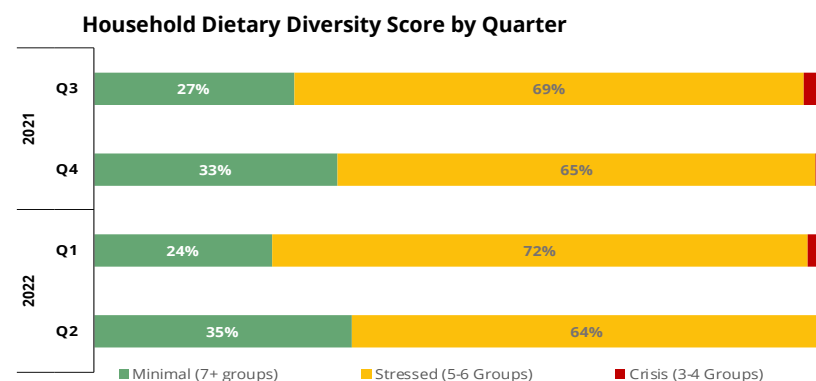


Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS)

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.



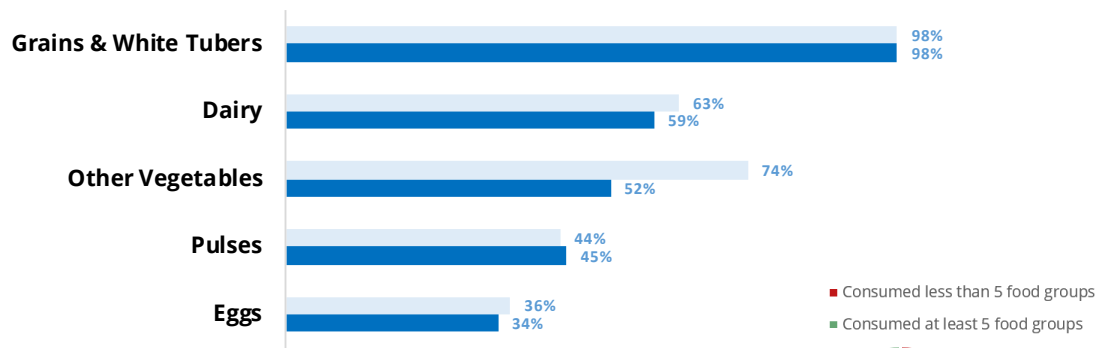
Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women (MDD-W)

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



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_31656

