

Comprehensive Food Security Monitoring Exercise (CFSME)

*Food security vulnerability analysis of registered
Syrian refugees in Jordan*

4 August 2014



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Overview

- 1) Objectives
- 2) Methodology
- 3) Human Capital – demographics, health, nutrition, WASH
- 4) Financial Capital – expenditure, wealth, debt
- 5) Food Security Analysis
- 6) Recommendations



Scope/Objectives

Objectives

Assess food security situation and determine appropriate vulnerability criteria for the planned move to targeted food assistance:

- 1) Develop a composite food security index to determine levels of vulnerability including associated thresholds
- 2) Assess other sector indicators and their correlation with household level food security
- 3) Provide a comparison for future assessments

Research Questions

- **Who are the food insecure and vulnerable?**
- **Where do they live?**
- **What are the underlying causes of food insecurity?**
- **What are the recommended interventions?**



Geography

- Data collected in all 12 governorates (48 districts) of Jordan plus Za'atri camp. Data collection early 2014.

Sampling

- 7,089 HH surveys in host communities plus 745 in Za'atri camp.
- 7.5% margin of error and 95% confidence interval in the governorates, higher in Za'atri.
- 10% margin of error and 90% confidence interval in host community districts.



JORDAN - Food Security Monitoring Exercise Assessment Sampling

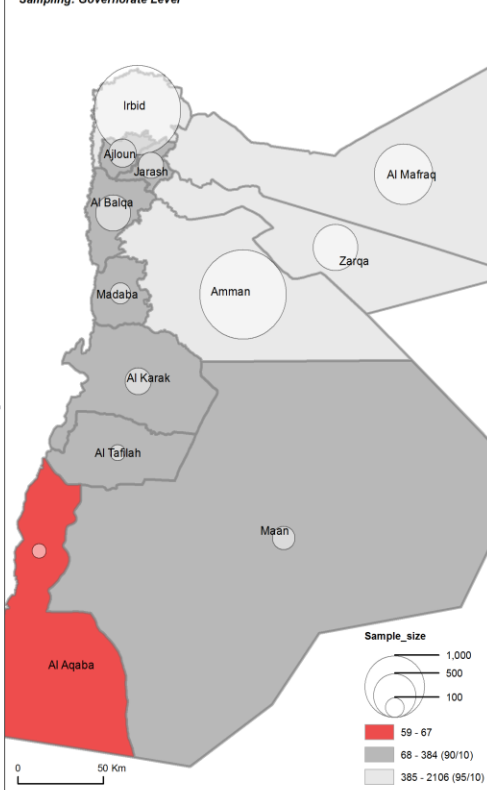
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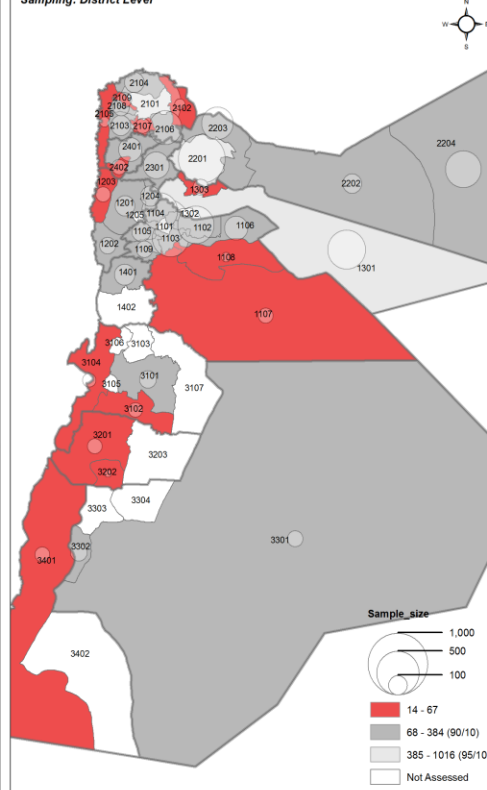
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1105	Wadi As Sir
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1107	Al Jarrah
1108	Al Mawajir
1109	Naur District
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1202	Ash Shura al-Janubiyah
1203	Deir Alla
1204	Rajn Al Basheh
1205	Mahes and Fahes
1301	Qasabeh Az Zarga
1302	Al Rusayfa
1303	Al Hameemeh
1401	Qasabeh Madaba
1402	Drehan
1501	Qasabeh Irbid
1502	Al Jarrah
1503	Al Kora
1504	Bani Kinana
1505	Al Ghaw Ashamaya
1506	Bani Qasab
1507	Al Mazar Ash-shamali
1508	Al Tabbeth
1509	Al Wadiyya
2201	Qasabeh Al Mafrq
2202	Al Badh Ash-Shamaliyya
2203	Al Badh Ash-Shamaliyya Al Gharbith
2204	Ar Rashed
2205	Qasabeh Jarrah
2401	Qasabeh Ajlun
2402	Kofayja District
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Data sources:
Thematic information: REACH
February 2014
Admin. boundaries: UNOCHA
Background Imagery: Esri,
USGS, NOAA
Projection: GCS WGS 1984
FILE: JOR_FSM_E_FS_sample_
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Contact : reach.mapping
@impact-initiatives.org
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Sampling: Governorate Level



Sampling: District Level



Results



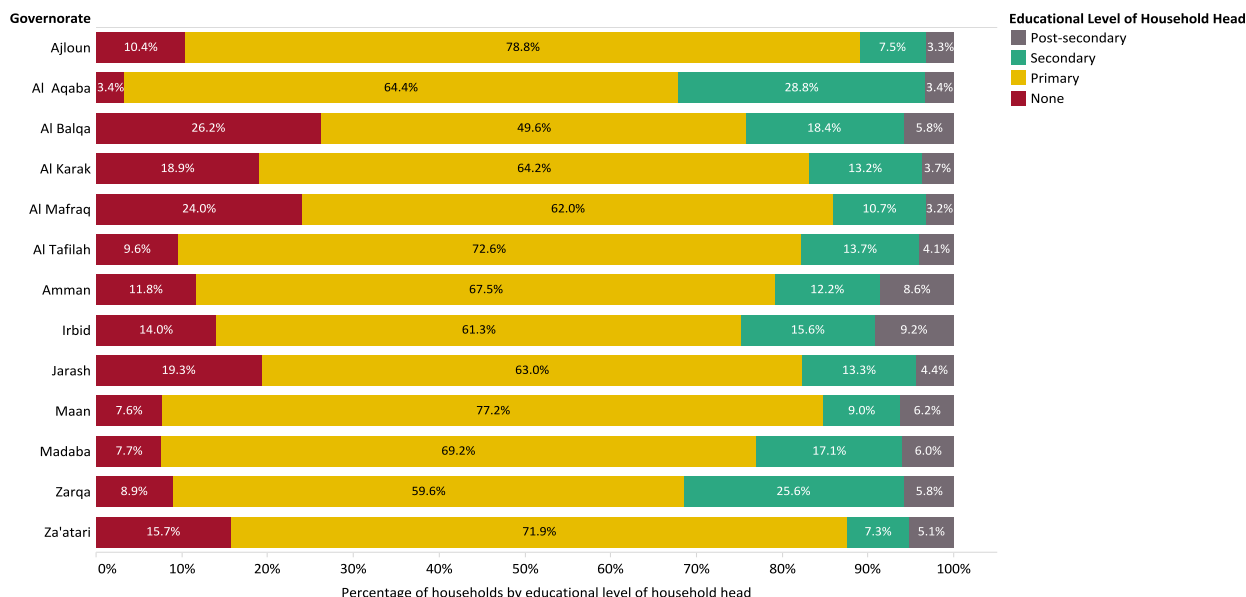
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Results – Human Capital

Demographics

- 48% respondents female, 52% male
- Average HH size was five individuals.
- 33% female heads of HH, 8.3% widowed heads of HH
- Dependency ratio highest in Ajloun and Jerash (1.57), lowest in Ma'an (0.91)
- 21% of HHs had at least one non-registered Syrian refugee member
- 64% HHs with primary level of education, 15% secondary:



Results – Human Capital

WASH

- 30% HHs did not have sufficient water for drinking, cooking or bathing
 - Most often in Balqa (42%) and Ajloun (39%), least in Aqaba (3%)
 - Open defecation most prevalent in Karak (20%) and Balqa (18%)



Education

- 55% of school aged girls and 50% of school aged boys attended school
- Lowest attendance in Balqa governorate (38% girls, 40% boys), highest in Aqaba (79% girls, 58% boys)
- Za'atri camp: 46% girls, 35% boys

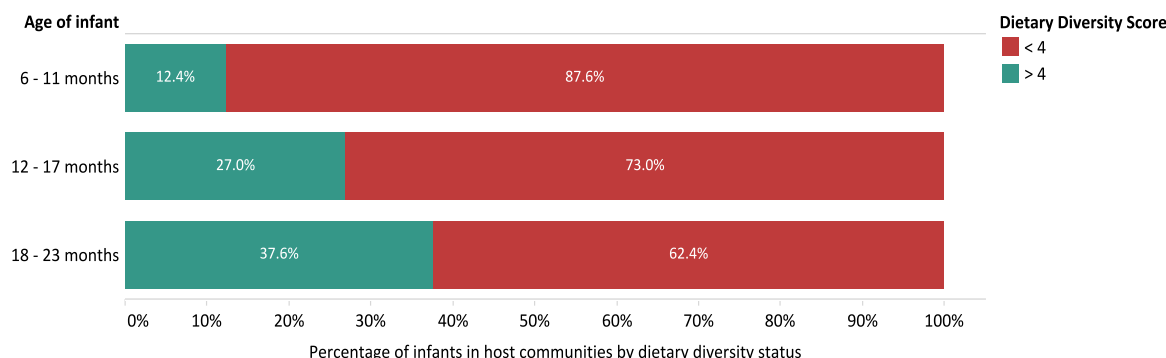
Results – Human Capital

Health

- 26% HHs had at least one individual with a chronic illness (ie asthma, cancer, diabetes), 22.2% in Za'atri camp
- 5.9% HHs had at least one member with a physical, mental, visual or audio disability
- 23.3% HH with pregnant women and/or nursing mothers
- 70% 0-59 month children vaccinated for Polio
- 69% 6-59 month children vaccinated for Measles

Child Nutrition

- 75% of CU2 did not meet the minimum dietary diversity requirement



Results – Financial Capital

Source of Income

- 74.1% of households indicated WFP food voucher was their main source of income followed by unskilled labour (5.3%) and borrowing (5.2%).
 - This was highest in Madaba (94%) and lowest in Jerash (51.4%).
- 2nd income source - borrowing money (20.8%), no source of money (20.4%) and WFP food voucher (14.3%)
- 88.4% HHs cited WFP assistance as primary or secondary income source
- Male heads of HH more likely to take on debt
- 32% found work over the past month – 95% of which was temporary or seasonal (short-term)



Results – Financial Capital

Wealth

Asset based wealth index			
Mattresses	Beds	Winter Clothes	Blankets
Refrigerator	Stove/Kitchen	Kitchen Utensils	Water heater
Table/Chairs	Sofa set	Heating for house	Air conditioning
Washing machine	TV	Computer	Motorcycle

- Governorates with the highest percentage in the poorest quintile were Al Tafileh (31.5%), Mafrq (29.7%) and Balqa (24.2%).
- Governorates with the highest percentage in the richest quintile were Karak (41.1%), Aqaba (33.9%), and Amman (24.5%).
- Comparing wealth quintiles and main income source shows HHs in richest category more often sold food assistance than other quintiles (3% overall).

Results – Financial Capital

Expenditure

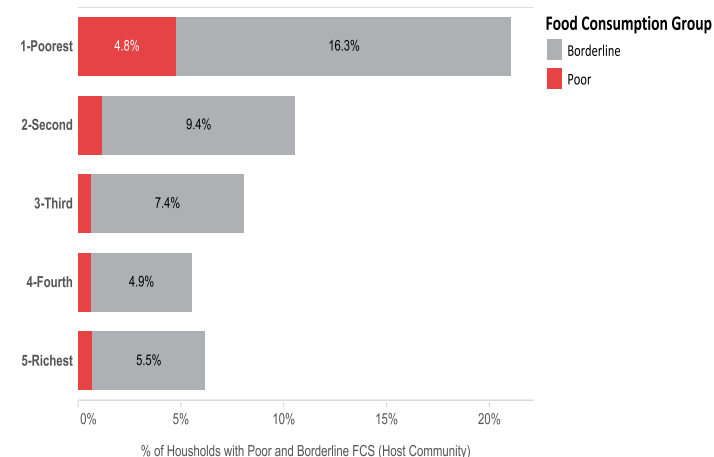
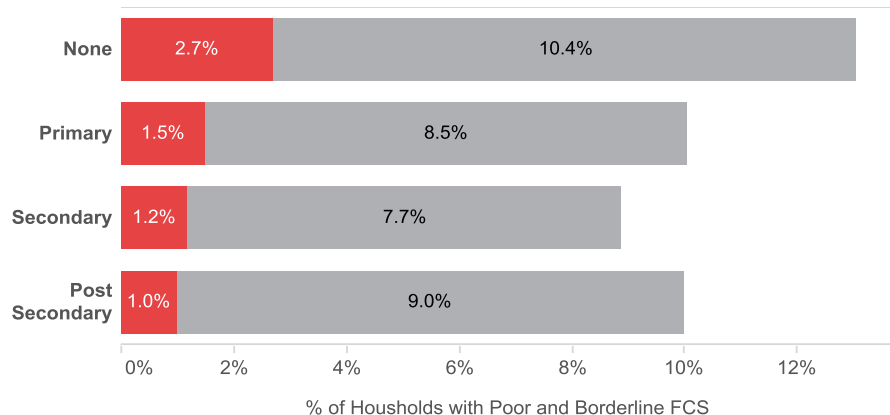
- Average HH cash expenditure per month was 349.8JD in communities.
 - Rent: 145.7 JD
 - Food: 93.4 JD
 - All Other: 110.6 JD
- HHs in Amman and Irbid had the lowest food expenditures (24%), highest in Tafileh (37%).
- Za'atri: Only 120.7 JD average total expenditure, 67% expenditure on food.

Syrian Refugee Location	Communities	Za'atri camp
	JD	JD
Food	93.4	80.8
Rent	145.7	0
Gas for cooking/heating	17.6	15.4
Health	20.1	4.2
Education	8.5	1.2
Drinking water	13.1	1.7
Transport	22.2	1.7
Debt repayment	4.6	1.8
Other	24.5	13.9
Total	349.7	120.7

Food Security Analysis

Food Consumption Score

- Given all receive WFP food voucher:
 - Communities: 90% acceptable, 8% borderline, 2% poor
 - Za'atri camp: 94% acceptable, 5% borderline, 1% poor
- Governorates with highest percentage combined poor and borderline FCS were Madaba (29.1%), Ajloun (24.5%) and Balqa (19%).
- Governorates with lowest percentages were Irbid (4.6%) and Zarqa (5.9%). Za'atri camp (5.6%).



Coping Strategies Index – 7 day

- Most used: 'rely on less preferred and/or less expensive food' - 53.3% of HHs.
- 2nd strategy: 'reduce the number of meals eaten in a day' - 29.8% of HHs.
- After one year in Jordan, increase in adoption of more frequent and severe coping strategies.

Livelihoods Based Coping Strategies – 30 days

- Most used - the spending of savings (61.2%), purchasing food on credit (59.6%) and selling household assets (44.8%).
- Most often adopted in Ajloun, Balqa and Amman, while the least in Karak, Aqaba and Madaba.
- Involvement in high risk and/or illegal work most often occurred in Ajloun.



Food Security Analysis

Food Security Index (FSI)

Food security index group	Household group condition
Food secure	Able to meet essential food and non-food needs without engaging in atypical coping strategies.
Vulnerable to food insecurity	Marginally able to meet minimum food needs only with reversible coping strategies; unable to afford some essential non-food expenditures.
Food insecure	Has considerable food consumption gaps and loss of livelihood assets that will lead to greater food consumption gaps in the future.

	Food expenditure share			
FCS	< 40 percent	40-60 percent	60-80 percent	80-100 percent
ACCEPTABLE				
No coping mechanisms				
Stress coping mechanisms				
Crisis coping mechanisms				
Emergency coping mechanisms				
BORDERLINE				
No coping mechanisms				
Stress coping mechanisms				
Crisis coping mechanisms				
Emergency coping mechanisms				
POOR				
No coping mechanisms				
Stress coping mechanisms				
Crisis coping mechanisms				
Emergency coping mechanisms				

Food Security Analysis

Food Security Index (FSI)

	Food secure	Vulnerable to food insecurity	Food insecure
Refugees in communities	52%	42%	6%
Za'atri camp	12%	82%	6%



JORDAN - Food Security Monitoring Exercise Percentage of Food Insecure Households (District Level)

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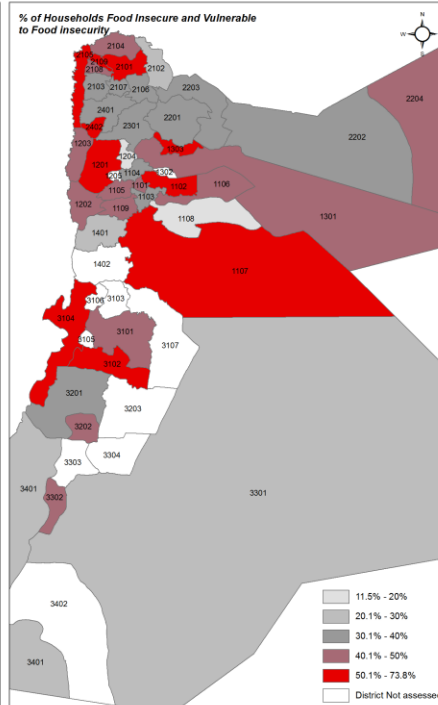
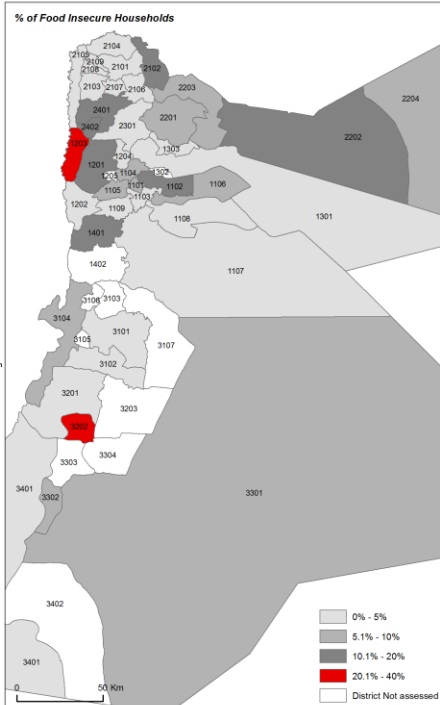
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1103 Zarqa
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1108 Al Mawajid
1109 Hama District
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1202 Ash Shura al Janabiya
1203 Zarqa
1204 Wadi Al Basha
1205 Hama and Zarqa
1301 Qasabat Al Zarqa
1302 Al Rusayfa
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1402 Zarqa
2101 Qasabat Irbid
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2103 Al Karak
2104 Beni Karam
2105 Al Ghawr Ash-Shamalya
2106 Beni Qasab
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Background imagery: Esri,
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Projection: GCS WGS 1984
FILE: JOR_FSME_FS_DIST_
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Characteristics of Food Insecure Households

- Main income source of WFP voucher, gifts and/or informal small commerce
 - HHs relying on skilled labour and/or remittances were most likely to be food secure
- Widowed heads of HH
- Low education level of head of HH
- High dependency ratio
- HHs with non-registered members
- Those located in rural areas
- Wealth status – fewer assets
- Lack access to sufficient water
- Hold HH debt
- Time of arrival



Recommendations

- 1) Continuation of food assistance
 - Levels of food insecurity of Syrian refugees in Jordan currently low due to food assistance:
 - 42% still vulnerable to food insecurity and 6% food insecure
 - 74% reliant on WFP voucher as main income source
 - majority unable to find employment opportunities
 - If WFP stops assistance, there will be a dramatic impact on food security situation:
 - WFP estimates 85% would not have sufficient access to food
 - Increase in frequency and severity of coping strategies
 - Reduced expenditure on other basic needs including rent and healthcare
 - Movements into ITS
 - Lower school attendance
 - Increased competition over livelihood opportunities will impact host communities



Recommendations

2) Targeting based on need in communities

- Findings indicate some HHs do not need assistance.
- Target within the context of the Vulnerability Assessment Framework (VAF) as a coordinated approach to reach those in need and minimize error.
- Target based on variables from UNHCR database with the highest correlation with food security:
 - First stage - exclude HHs with post-secondary education while including all widowed heads of HHs. Estimated reduction: 6%.
 - Second stage – exclude HHs with a secondary level of education and low dependency ratio. Estimated reduction: 4%.
 - Additional refinement/reductions where necessary.
- In Za’atri camp – 87% food insecure or vulnerable to food insecurity, discussions needed to determine appropriateness of targeting in camp setting

Recommendations

3) Longer term solutions

- Humanitarian agencies should work with GoJ counterparts to find more durable, mid-term solutions, decreasing dependency on WFP food assistance in future.



Thank you



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