

# Comprehensive Food Security Monitoring Exercise (CFSME)

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

4 August 2014



**World Food Programme**

**REACH** Informing  
more effective  
humanitarian action

# Overview

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



## 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

For humanitarian relief purposes only  
Production date: 22-Apr-14



P Code	District name
1101	Qasabot Amman
1102	Marka
1103	Ar-Ruqqayyah
1104	Al-Jarrah
1105	Wadi As-Sir
1106	Sahab District
1107	Al-Jarrah
1108	Al-Muqattirah
1109	Najar District
1201	Qasabot Al-Balqa
1202	Ash-Shu'bah al-Janubiyah
1203	Deir Alla
1204	Ayn Al-Basheh
1205	Mahes and Fahes
1301	Qasabot Al-Zarqa
1302	Al-Ruseifa
1303	Al-Hammanah
1401	Qasabot Madaba
1402	Deirain
2101	Qasabot Irbid
2102	Al-Zantla
2103	Al-Kura
2104	Bani-Knana
2105	Al-Ghwar Ash-Shamaliyah
2106	Bani-Owad
2107	Al-Miqar Ash-Shamali
2108	Al-Talbah
2109	Al-Wadhiyah
2201	Qasabot Al-Mafraq
2202	Al-Badn Ash-Shamaliyah
2203	Al-Badn Ash-Shamaliyah Al-Gharbiyah
2204	Ar-Rawdh
2205	Qasabot Jerash
2401	Qasabot Ajloun
2402	Kofranah District
3101	Qasabot Al-Karak
3102	Al-Miqar Al-Jarrah
3103	Al-Qasr
3104	Al-Qasr al-Janubiyah
3105	Ajlay
3106	Al-Laqia
3107	Al-Qadish
3201	Qasabot Al-Tafilah
3202	Jashrah
3203	Al-Hasa
3204	Ma'an
3205	Al-Petra
3206	Ash-Shubayk
3207	Al-Husayniyah
3401	Qasabot Al-Aqaba
3402	Al-Qayla

Data sources:  
Thematic information: REACH February 2014  
Admin. boundaries: UNOCHA  
Background Imagery: Esri, USGS, NOAA  
Projection: GCS WGS 1984  
FILE: JOR\_FSME\_FS\_sample\_10APR2014\_A4

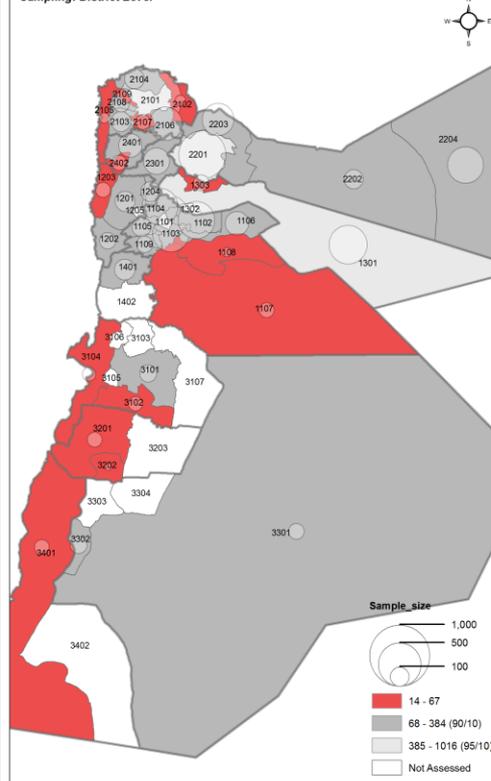
Contact : reach.mapping@impact-initiatives.org

Note: Data, designations and boundaries contained on this map are not warranted to be error-free and do not imply acceptance by the REACH partners, associates or donors mentioned on this map.

Sampling: Governorate Level



Sampling: District Level

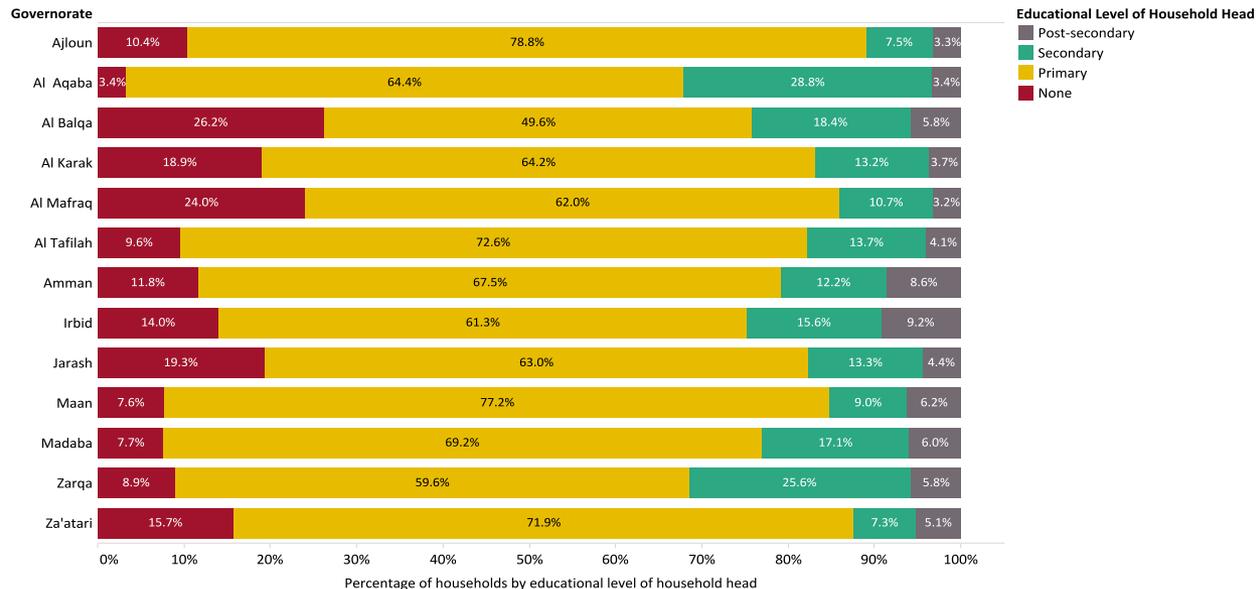


# Results

# 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

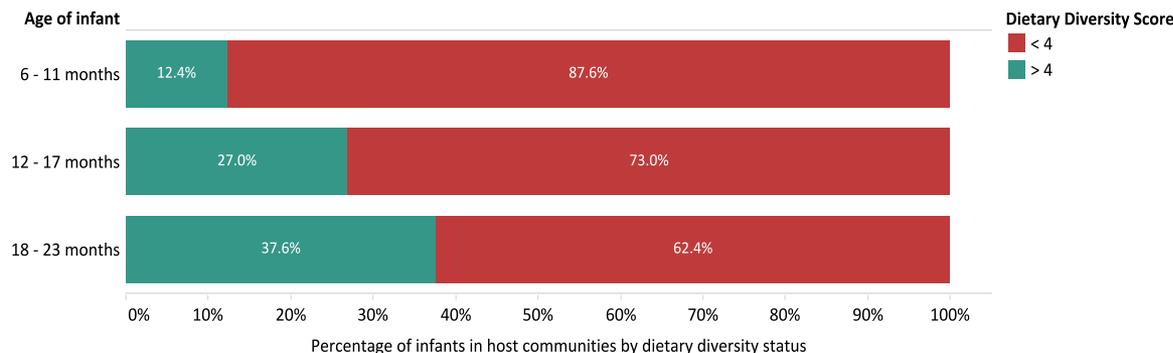
# Results – Human Capital

## 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%).
- 2<sup>nd</sup> 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

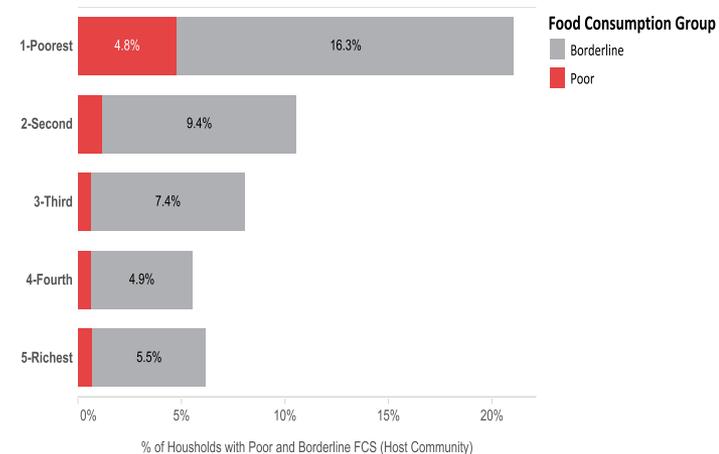
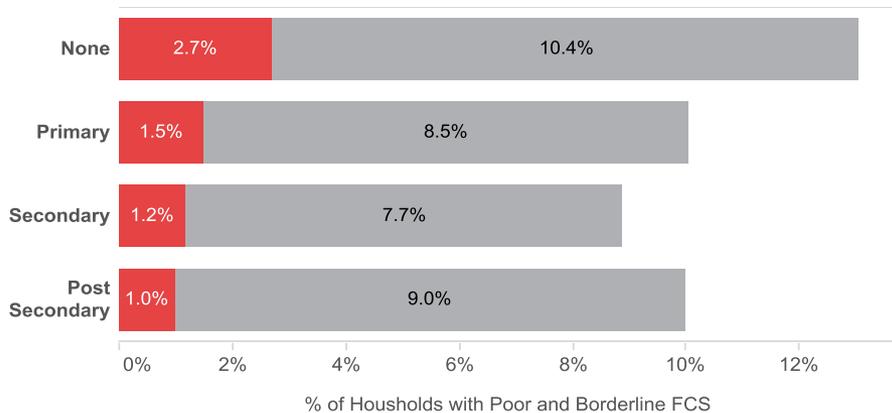
- Average HH cash expenditure per month was 349.8JD in communities.
  - Rent: 145.7 JD
  - Food: 93.4 JD
  - All Other: 110.6 JD
- HHs in Amman and Irbid had the lowest food expenditures (24%), highest in Tafileh (37%).
- Za'atri: Only 120.7 JD average total expenditure, 67% expenditure on food.

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
<b>Total</b>	<b>349.7</b>	<b>120.7</b>

# 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.
- 2<sup>nd</sup> 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.

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

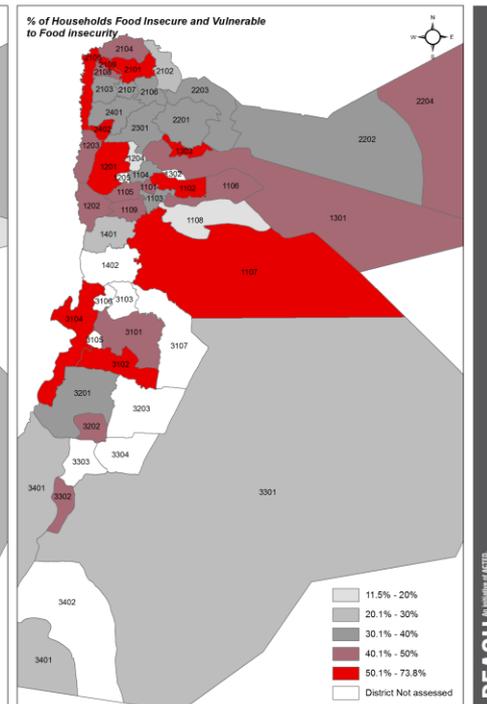
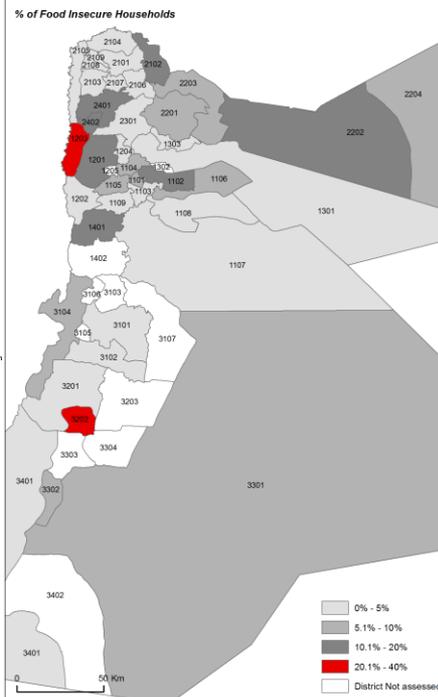


### JORDAN - Food Security Monitoring Exercise Percentage of Food Insecure Households (District Level)

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  - 1109 Baqa District
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  - 1203 Dhar'at
  - 1204 Wadi Al-Basrah
  - 1205 Hama and Zahra
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  - 1402 Zarqa
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  - 3110 Al-Qaryun
  - 3111 Al-Qaryun
  - 3112 Al-Qaryun
  - 3113 Al-Qaryun
  - 3114 Al-Qaryun
  - 3115 Al-Qaryun
  - 3116 Al-Qaryun
  - 3117 Al-Qaryun
  - 3118 Al-Qaryun
  - 3119 Al-Qaryun
  - 3120 Al-Qaryun
  - 3201 Qadisiyah Al-Talab
  - 3202 Al-Hama
  - 3203 Wadi As-Sir
  - 3204 Al-Petra
  - 3301 Ash-Shubayk
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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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