

Project Number: 200537 | Project Category: **Single Country PRRO**  
Project Approval Date: July 25, 2013 | Planned Start Date: August 01, 2013  
Actual Start Date: April 15, 2014 | Project End Date: December 31, 2016  
Financial Closure Date: N/A

**Contact Info**

**Rawan Alabbas**  
rawan.alabbas@wfp.org

**Country Director**  
**Mageed Yahia**

**Further Information**

<http://www.wfp.org/countries>  
**SPR Reading Guidance**



**Assistance to the food insecure and vulnerable Jordanians affected by the protracted economic crisis aggravated by the Syrian conflict**

**Standard Project Report 2016**

World Food Programme in Jordan, Hashemite Kingdom of (JO)

# Table Of Contents

## **Country Context and WFP Objectives**

Country Context

Response of the Government and Strategic Coordination

Summary of WFP Operational Objectives

## **Country Resources and Results**

Resources for Results

Achievements at Country Level

Supply Chain

Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

## **Project Objectives and Results**

Project Objectives

Project Activities

Operational Partnerships

Performance Monitoring

Results/Outcomes

Progress Towards Gender Equality

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

Planting Trees as a Ray of Hope

## **Figures and Indicators**

Data Notes

Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

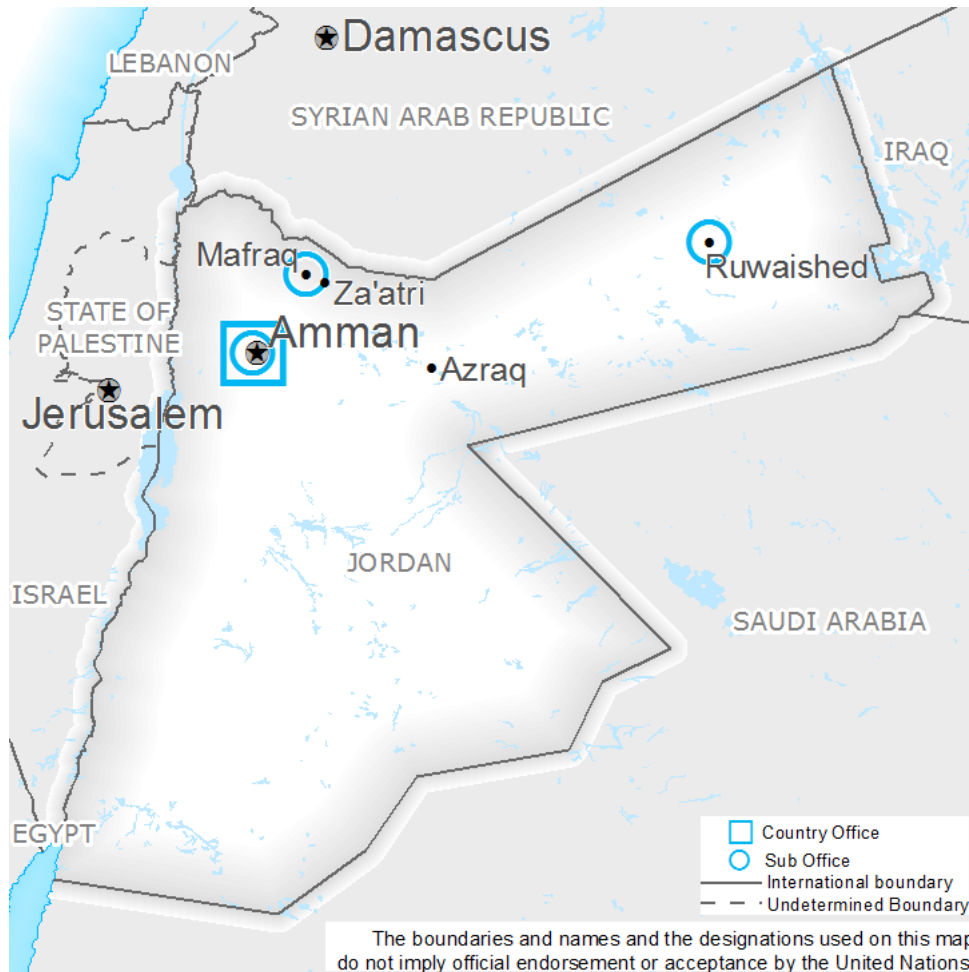
Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Project Indicators

Resource Inputs from Donors

# Country Context and WFP Objectives



## Country Context

Jordan is an upper middle income country, with a population of 9.5 million, out of which 2.9 million are considered guests. Despite this classification, it is also a resource-poor, food-deficit country with limited agricultural land, no energy resources and scarce water supply. While progress has been made in socio-economic development and poverty alleviation, unemployment and inflation remain fundamental problems, with the economic situation deteriorating drastically over the past few years. According to the 2016 third quarter report released by the Department of Statistics, the unemployment rate reached 15.8 percent, an increase from 13 percent during the same period in 2015. The unemployment rate for men was 13.8 percent compared to 25.2 percent for women.

Since the onset of the Syria conflict in 2011, over 650,000 registered Syrian refugees sought safe haven in Jordan (UNHCR). Only 21 percent of registered refugees live in refugee camps, with the remaining 79 percent living among their Jordanian hosts in urban and rural areas. This rapid increase in the population has placed enormous pressure on Jordan's national services and infrastructure, resulting in overcrowded health centres and schools, and overstretched sanitation and municipal services, including water supply, the demand for which increased by 40 percent in areas where most of the Syrian refugees reside.

Jordan has achieved universal primary education, with the 2015 net enrolment ratio at 96 percent for girls and 98 percent for boys. The presence of over 220,000 school aged Syrian children as a result of the Syria crisis has seen the country make every effort to provide learning opportunities. The majority of schools are implementing a double shift system, decreasing the length of classes to accommodate the additional students [1].

Nationwide, 0.5 percent of all Jordanian households suffer from food insecurity, while 5.7 percent are vulnerable to food insecurity. Out of those vulnerable to food insecurity, 14 percent of the households receive cash or in-kind assistance from the National Aid Fund (NAF) throughout Jordan. The 2016 WFP Comprehensive Food Security Monitoring Exercise revealed that a majority of Syrian refugee households living in host communities continue to be either food insecure or vulnerable to food insecurity, at 72 percent, while showing an improvement over 2015 levels which peaked at 85 percent.

At the London Conference in February, world leaders came together to raise the funds needed to support people affected by the war in Syria. As a result, Jordan committed to allowing Syrians to apply for work permits. The conference introduced a new holistic approach between the Jordanian Government and the international community to deal with the Syrian crisis, titled the Jordan Compact, which outlines a number of measures to create employment opportunities for Syrian refugees and Jordanians, a step in the right direction to improve economic welfare and subsequently, food security.

[1] UNICEF, The State of the World's Children Report, 2015

## Response of the Government and Strategic Coordination

Through strong ties with the Government, WFP is increasingly able to better address food insecurity in Jordan. WFP provided the Government with valuable technical support, and strengthened institutional capacity to address the short and long-term food needs of targeted Jordanians.

A continued collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture has allowed WFP and its cooperating partners to invest in an integrated and robust set of interventions and activities that will aim to improve livelihoods through human, physical, natural and capital asset creations. WFP has engaged in discussions with the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation to contribute to the enhancement of the safety net system of the Government using WFP expertise in cash-based transfers.

In line with the Jordan Poverty Reduction Strategy, which put in place a series of social programmes aimed at increasing employment opportunities, curbing unemployment, combating poverty and offering in-kind and cash assistance for the poor and marginalized groups within the Jordanian society, WFP introduced innovative and sustainable solutions by developing resilience-based approaches.

WFP's programmes are in line with government strategies and policies, namely the Jordan 2025, the National Food Security Strategy (2014–2019), and the Jordan Response Plan for the Syria Crisis (2016–2018). The programmes are in line Sustainable Development Goals 2 and 17, as well as the United Nations Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for 2015–2017.

WFP engaged with the Rome-based Agencies, the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), to reduce the pressure on host communities affected by the Syria crisis by investing in livelihoods and social cohesion. In June, all three organisations submitted a Madad funding proposal, which highlights WFP's comparative advantage of transferring cash to beneficiaries, while FAO drew on its advantage of providing technical support to determine the most suitable activities. WFP closely coordinates with FAO on a national level, especially in relation to agricultural based economic activities.

WFP continued its positive collaboration with the Ministry of Education, a key partner for the success of the National School Feeding Programme. Through the Ministry's direct support and technical assistance, WFP was able to help maintain the school enrolment status of school children between 5 and 12 years of age in public schools. WFP's strategic coordination and partnership with the Royal Health Awareness Society (RHAS) established in 2015 for the implementation of the Healthy Kitchen Model, which aim to promote health and empower individuals to adopt healthy lifestyles, continued to flourish. RHAS technical capacity and support, combined with the engagement of the local community, enabled WFP to provide healthy nutritious meals to 55 schools, reaching more than 10,000 children.

Based on the successful implementation of the Healthy Kitchen Model, the Ministry of Education, WFP and all relevant stakeholders have agreed to develop an action plan for the expansion of the model with the aim of reaching 480,000 Jordanian and Syrian students by 2021. In parallel, the Ministry of Education and WFP have created a special committee to work on the establishment of a national school meals fund to stabilise the financial resources available for the programme.



## Summary of WFP Operational Objectives

WFP provided assistance to food insecure Jordanians and Syrian refugees affected by the economic crisis and the ongoing Syrian conflict. The emphasis was on encouraging participation, particularly of women and youth, in the labour market by developing human capacity and increasing chances of employability in the future. Through its projects, WFP's close collaboration with the Government of Jordan was further improved, and innovative solutions were explored, aimed at transitioning from humanitarian assistance towards interventions to enhance resilience to shocks with scalable and sustainable solutions.

PRRO 200537 (2013-2016) 'Assistance to the food insecure and vulnerable Jordanians affected by the protracted economic crisis aggravated by the Syrian conflict', approved budget USD 62 million, provided Jordanians vulnerable to food insecurity with targeted food assistance (TFA), food assistance for training (FFT) and food assistance for assets (FFA). All three activities aimed to meet and improve food consumption and quality of diet; protect the livelihoods of affected communities and families; and restore or strengthen livelihoods through asset creation. Moreover, WFP contributed to enhancing the national institutions to address food insecurity by strengthening monitoring systems and establishing a government-led multi-stakeholder Food Security and Nutrition Partnership for policy dialogue on productive and social safety-nets.

Development Project 200478 (2011-2016) 'Support for the National School Feeding Programme, approved budget USD 24 million, assisted school children living in poverty-stricken areas through the distribution of date bars, while the Government continued to provide High Energy Biscuits (HEB) and fruit from its own resources. Building on its successful launch in 2015, WFP's innovative home-grown school meals project, the Healthy Kitchen Model, provided fresh oven-baked pastries, a piece of fruit and a vegetable. Through this project, WFP was able to not only diversify the school meals, but also create employment opportunities in the local community, especially for women, who are the main working force in the kitchen.

In response to the ongoing Syrian crisis, WFP's Regional Emergency Operation (EMOP) 200433 has provided food assistance through cash-based transfers (CBTs) to Syrian refugees in communities and camps, in addition to school meals and daily distributions of fresh bread in the camps. Outside the camps, WFP has implemented a targeted approach with families assessed as either extremely vulnerable or vulnerable to food insecurity. Extremely vulnerable to food insecurity families received JOD 20 (USD 28), while families vulnerable to food insecurity received JOD 10 (USD 14) per month. Amongst the Syrian refugee population, those identified as the most vulnerable to food insecurity and in need of food assistance were: widows, youth headed households, households with a majority of children or elderly, divorced single women below 50 years of age, and single elderly people who live below the Jordanian national poverty line of JOD 68 (USD 95.2) per capita, per month.

# Country Resources and Results

## Resources for Results

2016 has been an exceptional year for WFP in Jordan. The main projects were fully funded, except for the PRRO.

Similar to previous years, contributions to the PRRO were limited, covering less than 20 percent of the requirements. Combined with increased earmarking towards specific activities, flexibility on allocation between food and cash-based transfers (CBT) based on country priorities was not feasible. Unpredictability and limited funding forced WFP to prioritise activities, reducing the number of beneficiaries assisted and implementing geographical prioritisation by focusing on the governorates most affected by the Syrian crisis.

WFP's PRRO was fully in line with the Government's strategies and policies; ensuring equity of assistance between the host communities and refugees, and contributing to social cohesion.

WFP partnered with United Nations agencies and local non-governmental organisations (NGOs) to provide complementary inputs and maximise the impact of support. The partnership with Tkiyet Um Ali (TUA) allowed WFP to reach 90,000 vulnerable Jordanians through a comprehensive food basket. The partnership with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) allowed both agencies to reach a higher number of vulnerable Jordanians with limited funding of both agencies.

The Development Project 'Support to the National School Feeding Programme' was fully funded through generous contributions from donors. This project was based on the strategic partnership between WFP and the Ministry of Education and benefited from a strong collaboration with the Royal Health Awareness Society. As part of this project, WFP complemented the existing National School Feeding Programme by providing fortified date bars to Jordanian school children. WFP continued piloting the Healthy Kitchen Model which focused on providing healthy meals to school children. Following positive evaluation findings and clear commitment from the national authority, the Healthy Kitchen Model was expanded from one governorate in 2015 to five governorates in 2016. The full coverage of the programme enabled WFP to continue piloting the Healthy Kitchen Model which brought social and economic benefits, and enhanced the effectiveness and efficiency of the Government's assistance as a social safety net tool.

## Achievements at Country Level

The repercussions of the global financial crisis coupled with the sudden and increasing arrival of Syrian refugees in 2012 had dire consequences on Jordan's economy. With public debt amounting to over 90 percent of the country's gross domestic product (GDP), the Government has taken a number of measures to slash spending, including ending fuel subsidies, and gradually lifting electricity and water subsidies.

WFP, in partnership with the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) initiated the update of the National Food Security Strategy as per the request of the Government. The overall objective of the strategy update was to review the food security strategy in line with the protracted Syrian crisis and its impact on Jordan. The review process will include updating statistics and policies which might need to be re-examined to reflect changes. Moreover, an action plan for the strategy will be developed, based on inputs provided by relevant stakeholders. The action plan will be aligned with the Government's Jordan 2025 vision.

Through WFP's strategic partnership with the Ministry of Education, WFP maintained its support to the National School Feeding Programme, reaching 350,000 school children with fortified date bars in complement to the Ministry's distribution of fortified biscuits and fruits.

At the same time, WFP took steps to enhance the national programme by providing technical assistance to enhance its effectiveness and to pilot alternative models, such as the Healthy Kitchen Model. The Healthy Kitchen Model aimed to provide school children with freshly baked meals that are locally sourced, concomitantly creating job opportunities, notably for women. By the end of the year, the Healthy Kitchen Pilot expanded to reach 10,000 school children.

The Healthy Kitchen Model was assessed independently and was found to have a positive impact on the local economy. Evidence-based findings were presented at a high-level event leading to the Ministry of Education's decision to expand the model nationwide from 2017 onwards. The Ministry of Education and WFP established a task force with representation from relevant stakeholders, including the Ministry of Planning, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Royal Health Awareness Society and the Chamber of Industry. The task force started

developing a comprehensive expansion plan and mapping options to establish a national school meals fund. This was an important first step in formalising the National School Feeding Programme as a sustainable social protection programme.

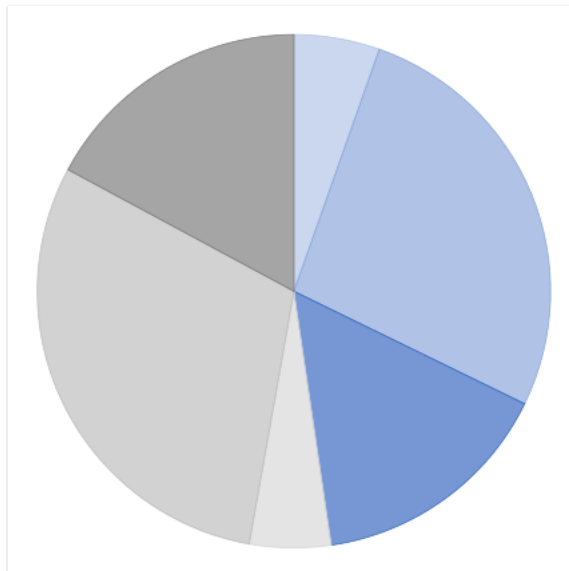


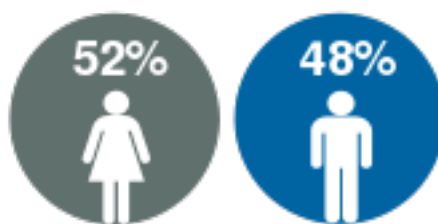
## Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	56,752	53,830	110,582
Children (5-18 years)	281,857	315,976	597,833
Adults (18 years plus)	162,312	180,101	342,413
<b>Total number of beneficiaries in 2016</b>	<b>500,921</b>	<b>549,907</b>	<b>1,050,828</b>

Country Beneficiaries by Gender and Age

- Children (under 5 years)
- Children (5-18 years)
- Adults (18 years plus)
- Children (under 5 years)
- Children (5-18 years)
- Adults (18 years plus)





## Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Development Project	-	-	-	695	-	695
Regional EMOP	8,184	-	-	283	5,407	13,874
Single Country PRRO	554	-	587	-	737	1,879
<b>Total Food Distributed in 2016</b>	<b>8,738</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>587</b>	<b>978</b>	<b>6,144</b>	<b>16,447</b>



## Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Project Type	Cash	Value Voucher	Commodity Voucher
Regional EMOP	1,056,765	139,105,153	-
Single Country PRRO	583,129	1,031,453	-
<b>Total Distributed in 2016</b>	<b>1,639,893</b>	<b>140,136,606</b>	<b>-</b>

## Supply Chain

For the PRRO, sugar and lentils were procured locally on a delivery at place basis. The commodities were delivered directly from the suppliers to the non-governmental organisation (NGO) warehouses. Commodities were distributed to the beneficiaries on a monthly basis up until the end of the year - as per the agreement with the local NGO. WFP and the Government jointly provided school meals on an alternate basis. The Government provided high energy biscuit and fruit to each child two days per week and WFP provided fortified date bar per child for the remaining three days during the year. Both, the biscuits and date bars were produced locally. The Government contributed by providing the transport from food suppliers to schools, in addition to providing the storage of commodities.

WFP created alliances with local mills and the date bars producers to transform WFP in-kind commodities (wheat flour, sugar and date paste) in stocks to date bars. One of the main challenges that WFP faced for the unique requirements of fortified date bars production, was that some of the commodities did not meet the production specifications. WFP contracted local mills and agreed on a swapping mechanism ensuring that the produced wheat flour is meeting the requested specifications. In a second step, the wheat flour, along with other commodities, was



transported to the local date bars producers.

To further ensure the efficiency and effectiveness of the operation, WFP opted to use cash contributions, in some cases, to pay for the date bars against production costs to avoid pipeline breaks.

The date paste required special handling and special storage conditions. WFP, together with third party service providers, ensured temperature controlled storage facilities for the bars were available to maintain the quality of the date bars.

Minimal losses were encountered during the year versus the handled commodities. An amount of 116.6 mt of date paste and 21 mt of date bars were destroyed, in line with cooperate destruction procedures. This was after they underwent several laboratory tests since 2015, to confirm their unconformity, and in line with approval of the Government for the destruction of the date bars.

WFP performed regular monitoring visits to schools, ensuring that the storing conditions and food handling were in line with WFP procedures. Quality inspections were also conducted throughout the year. As a result, WFP was able to ensure only minimal food losses.

To mitigate losses, WFP contracted an independent Quality and Quantity inspection service provider to carry out the required verifications, laboratory testing, and quality control on commodities at different stages of the supply chain, including at origin to improve efficiency.

WFP and the Government will work closely to jointly carry out an assessment of the supply chain of the Ministry of Education to further enhance the joint supply chain capacity and improve the value of money for the operation. Consequently, the effectiveness and efficiency of the operation will be further improved.



## Annual Food Purchases for the Country (mt)

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Bread	6,944	-	6,944
Bulgur Wheat	156	-	156
Canned Chicken	37	-	37
Canned Fish	24	-	24
Canned Meat	37	-	37
Canned Pulses	35	-	35
Canned Vegetables	86	-	86
Chickpeas	281	-	281
Crackers	23	-	23
Dried Fruits	27	-	27
Halawa	23	-	23
High Energy Biscuits	346	-	346
Iodised Salt	34	-	34
Lentils	478	134	612
Mineral Water	22	-	22
Rations	4,521	-	4,521
Rice	390	-	390
Sugar	655	-	655

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Tea	5	-	5
Vegetable Oil	94	-	94
Wheat Flour	312	-	312
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,531</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>14,665</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>99.1%</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	

## Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

WFP was able to build on three key principles recognised from 2015. Areas identified for strengthening were: increasing partnership and complementarities with other local agencies; enhancing communication and coordination with the Government, donors, partners and United Nations agencies; and focusing on gender mainstreaming and increased participation of women under the PRRO.

WFP strategically altered the design of the food assistance-for-training (FFT) activity, hence increasing the sustainability and success rates. This was achieved with thorough selection of work areas based on job market demand, helping to increase the placement and retention rate of hired participants. This was coupled with well-designed programme-matching between beneficiaries and vocational areas.

During 2015, WFP noted that women participation in the food assistance-for-assets (FFA) activities were not as desired. In an effort to promote women participation and engagement in all stages of the project implementation, WFP prioritised women in the less laborious activities such as plant and animal production which increased the enrolment of women from 20 percent to 35 percent during the year.

For WFP to continue addressing gaps, challenges and areas of improvements, WFP is planning to conduct a decentralised evaluation for implemented activities by the second quarter of 2017. The evaluation will focus on gender, social protection, sustaining engagement with beneficiaries, partnerships and integration with national planning processes and institutions.

WFP's implementation of the Development Project was built on past experiences, best practises and lessons learned which are foreseen to shape Jordan's National School Feeding Programme for years to come, changing the type of intervention WFP will undertake here in the future.

A high-level consultative workshop held in August resulted in a rich dialogue unlocking potentials for new partnerships. It also paved the way for the development of a well-informed, practical, and comprehensive plan for the forthcoming expansion, based on best practices from other WFP offices, in Palestine and Brazil. Stakeholders discussed the potential for corporate social responsibility projects (CSR) to create win-win opportunities and encourage the private sector to support the implementation of the programme.

To ensure that corporate standards are met, and in an effort to standardise and maintain the quality of the freshly baked meals, WFP will conduct trainings for bakers in the different kitchens in 2017. The trainings will address the baking process, recipes and tools used. WFP will seek to enhance the logistic performance of implementing partners based on an assessment that will be conducted to identify gaps and challenges.

The Jordanian Government, United Nations agencies, non-governmental organisations and the private sector recommended in their role as stakeholders, the substitution of imported fruits with local products, by engaging the Ministry of Agriculture in the programme. They also recommended to continue with measures that promote health awareness education, support job creation, women empowerment and ensure the systematization of fund-raising efforts, through the creation of a national school meals fund.

# Project Objectives and Results

## Project Objectives

PRRO 200537 aimed to save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies (WFP Strategic Objective 1), and support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies (WFP Strategic Objective 2). It also aimed to enhance national institutions to better address food insecurity by strengthening food security monitoring systems (FSMS) and establishing a government-led multi-stakeholder food security and nutrition partnership for policy dialogue on productive and social safety nets.

WFP aimed to assist food insecure and vulnerable Jordanian households with a focus on poverty pockets and areas hosting the largest numbers of refugees. The specific objectives of the PRRO were to meet and improve food consumption and quality of diet, protect the livelihoods of affected communities and families; build the human capital of unemployed, food insecure individuals with limited-skills, to improve their employability and hence, economic access and build the resilience of targeted families while focusing on overall social inclusion, particularly of youth and women.

The project, which came in response to the Government's request, encompassed the following set of activities supporting food insecure Jordanians: targeted food assistance (TFA), food assistance for assets (FFA) and food assistance for training (FFT). To further enhance the capacity of the Government and partners, WFP initiated discussions with the Department of Statistics to provide technical capacity development support moving forward in 2017.

The project objectives were in line with Sustainable Development Goal 2 (SDG 2) and the WFP Regional "Vision 2020" initiative. The project was also fully integrated in the Jordan Response Plan 2016-2018. The FFA and FFT activities were also in line with the national vision and strategy "Jordan 2025".



## Approved Budget for Project Duration (USD)

Cost Category	
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	660,875
Cash & Voucher and Related Costs	32,513,220
Direct Support Costs	3,947,392
Food and Related Costs	20,846,146
Indirect Support Costs	4,057,734
<b>Total</b>	<b>62,025,367</b>

## Project Activities

WFP aimed to assist food insecure and vulnerable Jordanian households with a focus on poverty pockets and areas hosting the largest numbers of refugees. The PRRO encompassed a set of activities: targeted food assistance (TFA) to the most vulnerable Jordanians; food assistance for assets (FFA) providing cash assistance for Jordanians focusing on forestry and rangeland rehabilitation while creating economic opportunities; and food assistance for training (FFT), offering vocational training opportunities and on-the-job training to develop human capital and improve employability for targeted Jordanians.

WFP reached the most vulnerable Jordanians with unconditional food assistance throughout 2016. Although funding was very limited, WFP managed to reach vulnerable people through the partnership with Tkiyet Um Ali (TUA) where the provision of food assistance was done on a complementary basis. WFP contributed to the food basket provided by TUA to ensure maximum efficiency and avoid duplication of assistance to targeted families.

WFP was able to provide 31 percent of the planned tonnages due to both funding limitations and the request of the partner, complementing TUA's food basket with two commodities - sugar and lentils - out of 22 commodities. The commodities represented 6 percent of the daily caloric intake of the diversified food basket.

The FFA activity was implemented in partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture in all governorates with special attention to areas hosting high numbers of Syrian refugees. WFP implemented the FFA component for the duration of four months focusing on rehabilitation of forestry, plant and animal production activities. Activities included preparing land for planting, planting trees, pruning, grafting, looking after livestock, milking goats, and cheese production. The mentioned activities were identified and implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture, based on the country priorities, with the support and oversight of WFP throughout the entire process. Participants were selected based on the agreed selection criteria with the Ministry of Agriculture which gave priority to the unemployed, unskilled, those with no or limited assets and large family size. Participants were given temporary labour opportunities and received direct cash assistance to the value of USD 14 per household against each day of attendance. WFP encouraged the participation of women in the less manually intensive agricultural activities, such as plant and animal production, increasing their participation in FFA activities. WFP was only able to reach 11 percent of its planned beneficiaries due to limited funding during the year.

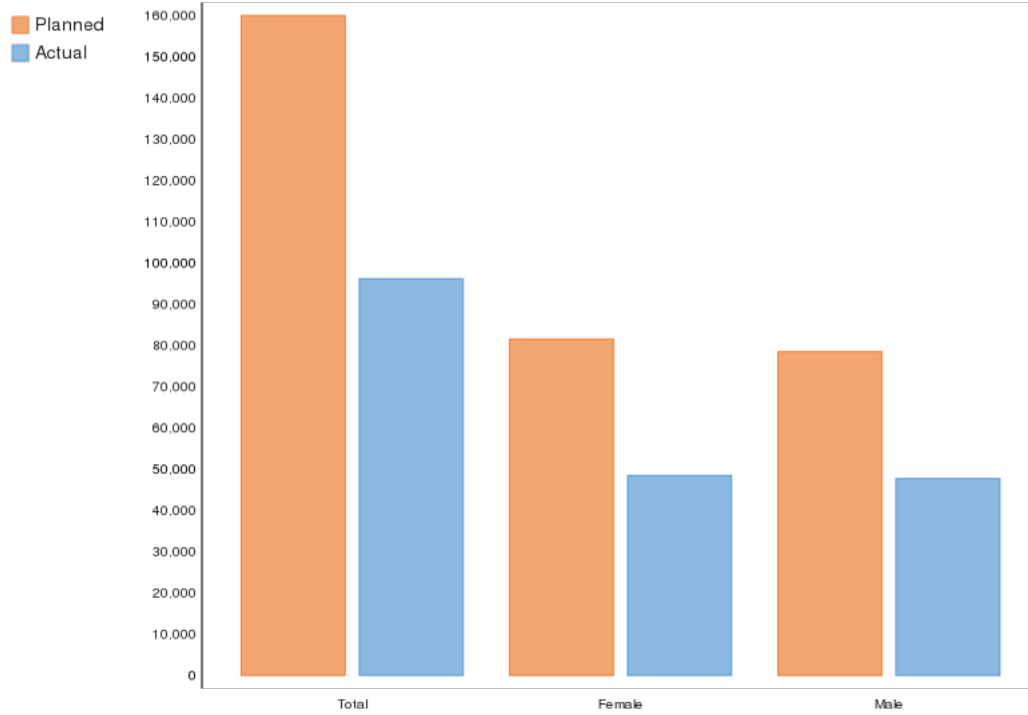
WFP and the National Alliance Against Hunger and Malnutrition (NAJMAH) provided conditional assistance through e-vouchers in the governorates Irbid, Amman, Zarqa, and Aqaba. WFP changed the transfer modality from direct cash assistance to e-vouchers to accommodate for donor requirements. WFP and the implementing partner jointly distributed the e-cards to beneficiaries for their participation in various on-job training schemes for the duration of four months. Transfers valued USD 6 and were to be redeemed at WFP contracted shops. The aim was to create human capital, qualifying poor unemployed individuals for the labour market and creating household or community assets. Training schemes focused on demand-based vocational areas such as carpentry, welding, mechanics, and food processing. Semi-skilled and technical training areas were identified with relevant partners, while the skills training activities were identified based on the specific needs of targeted families. The partner followed the selection criteria provided by WFP and gave priority to women, high school graduates, and the unemployed. Due to funding constraints, WFP reached 32 percent of the planned targeted beneficiaries under this activity.

WFP, in partnership with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), implemented the emergency employment project in Mafraq governorate for three months targeting unemployed, poor and vulnerable men and women. The project aimed at building on short-term employment by providing training and opportunities for community-based emergency employment and income generation through cash assistance for the rapid improvement of community infrastructure and basic service deliveries. Participants received direct cash assistance valued at USD 14 per participant. The project was jointly funded and implemented, WFP was engaged in the early stages of the project focusing on training and cash assistance, whereas UNDP focused on the entrepreneurial dimension. The project introduced innovative aspects as it promoted sustainable financial management through compulsory savings by emerging entrepreneurs, and contributed to a creation of ownership of individuals and at community levels, through the sharing of risk investments.

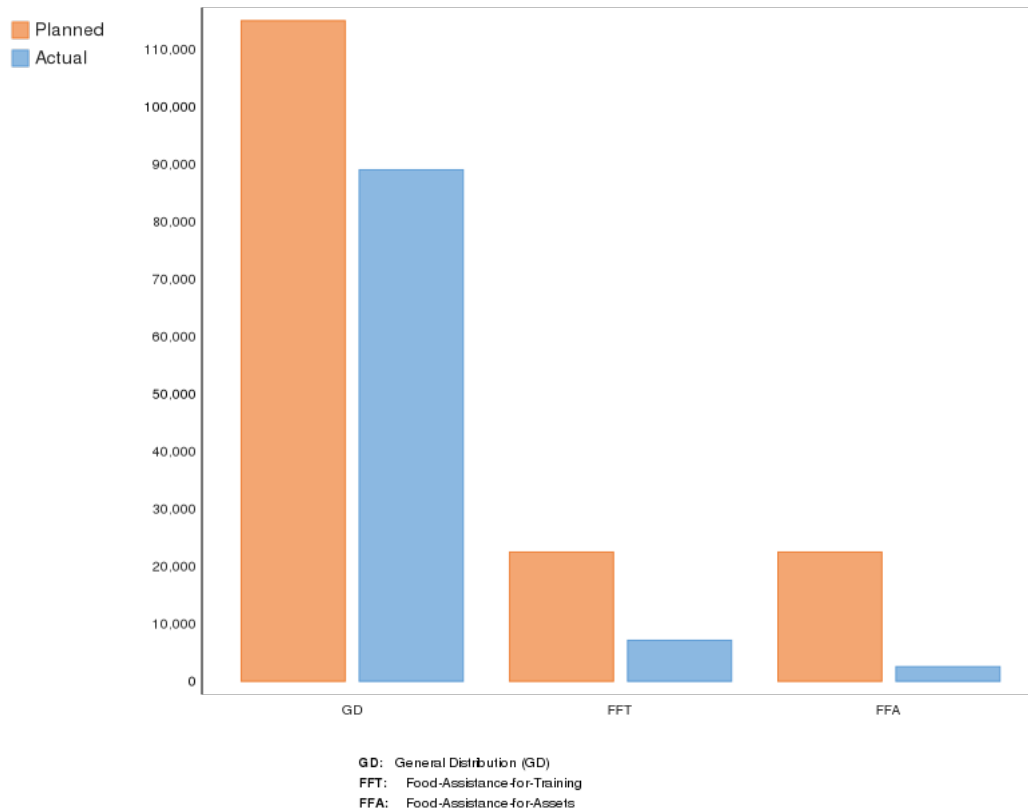
Under both FFA and FFT activities, WFP was only able to provide 15 percent of the planned cash-based transfers, including both, cash assistance and e-vouchers, due to funding constraints. No capacity development activities were implemented during the year. WFP laid the ground work for capacity development activities for 2017 and beyond by signing a memorandum of understanding with the Department of Statistics.

As per the Government's request, WFP in partnership with the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), initiated discussions and preparatory work to update the food security strategy and develop an action plan. The update will be finalised in the second quarter of 2017.

Annual Project Beneficiaries

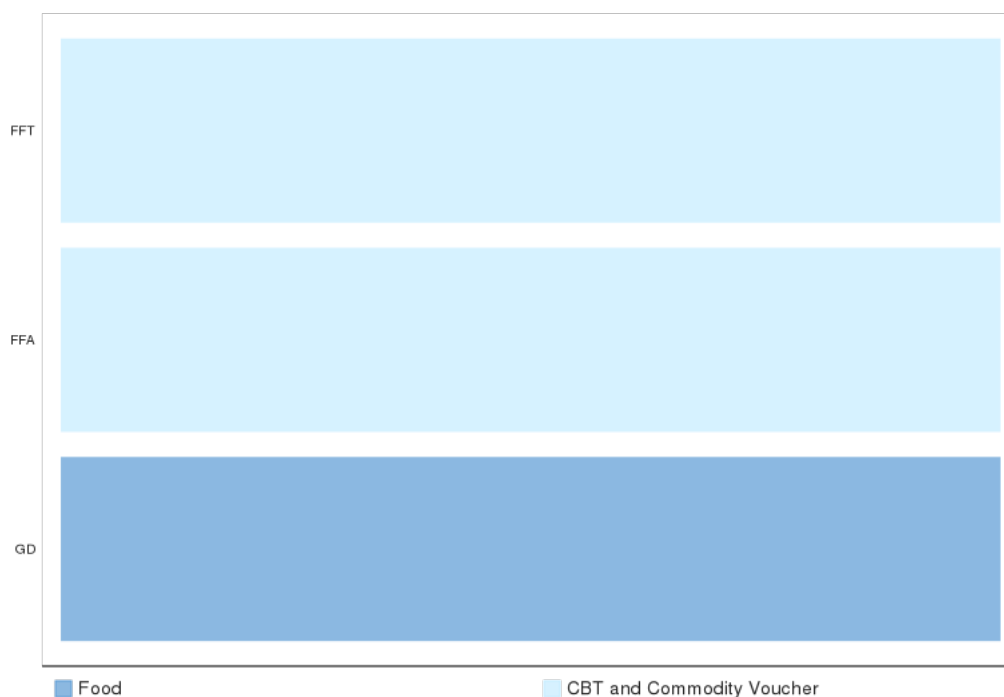


Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity





Modality of Transfer by Activity



GD: General Distribution (GD)  
 FFA: Food-Assistance-for-Assets  
 FFT: Food-Assistance-for-Training



## Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Lentils	787	587	74.7%
Rice	4,306	554	12.9%
Sugar	952	737	77.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,044</b>	<b>1,879</b>	<b>31.1%</b>



## Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution for the Project (USD)

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Cash	10,692,000	583,129	5.5%
Value Voucher	-	1,031,453	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,692,000</b>	<b>1,614,582</b>	<b>15.1%</b>

## Operational Partnerships

WFP was able to reach food insecure and vulnerable Jordanians in urban and rural areas by leveraging the wide existing geographical presence of its partners, including the Ministry of Agriculture, in all governorates and linkages between non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and community based organisations in the Kingdom. Strengthening the capacity of national actors, including government counterparts, national NGOs and community based organisations in the fields of targeting, programme design, monitoring and reporting enhanced WFP's efficiency while promoting national ownership. WFP enhanced its diverse partnerships and coordinated activities with United Nations agencies, the donor community, academia and the private sector, maximising the impact of its assistance, complementing efforts and building on the strengths and added values of each partner.

Activities under the project were included in the Jordan Response Plan which is a comprehensive government response targeting refugees and aiming at building the resilience of the host community. The sustained support and ownership of the Government over the country's humanitarian and development needs, particularly in line with the Jordan Response Plan framework, was crucial to the successful implementation of activities.

WFP entered into a number of partnerships and revitalised others with government entities and national and international NGOs. In January, WFP began the implementation of the targeted food assistance (TFA) component with Tkiyet Um Ali (TUA). The vast outreach and connections with charity-based organisations placed TUA in a strong position to reach the most food insecure Jordanians in the country, while ensuring a robust system of monitoring to guarantee that assistance reached targeted families. The complementary partnership helped WFP maximise the use of available funding.

WFP extended its long-standing strategic partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture. The complementary inputs and services brought additional resources to the food assistance-for-assets (FFA) activity. The Ministry's experience and solid technical capacity were important to the success of FFA, in terms of transferring the required skills to participants and increasing their job opportunities.

WFP worked with its partner National Alliance Against Hunger and Malnutrition (NAJMAH). Thanks to its outreach and networks, NAJMAH was able to reach business owners and the private sector in a timely manner to provide on-the-job training opportunities to beneficiaries, in accordance with market needs and demand.

WFP worked to implement the "Delivering as One" approach as the overarching vision and principle of United Nations assistance in Jordan. WFP extended and expanded the partnership with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to cover additional geographical locations and reach more beneficiaries through the emergency employment activity. WFP and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) launched a joint survey looking into the nutritional and micro-nutrient status of the most vulnerable populations. The survey will be conducted in the first quarter of 2017, while the results will be published in third quarter of the same year. The results will help WFP sensitise its programming at the country level.

## Performance Monitoring

WFP strengthened its monitoring capacity throughout the year through the use of innovative technology for data collection and updating of monitoring plans and strategies.

Monitoring the food assistance-for-assets (FFA) activity entailed monitoring the progress of the activity, household visits, focus group discussions with the participants, and monitoring the cash distributions at the directorate level. Agricultural activities were implemented in all governorates of Jordan covering 36 activity sites which were monitored regularly by WFP.

The nature and location of agricultural activities anticipated challenges affecting the implementation of the existing monitoring plans. The shortage of field monitors, transportation means and difficulties reaching distant households created the need to use phones to complement face-to-face interviews. The use of tablets and Geo-Referenced Real-time Acquisition of Statistics Platform (GRASP) for data collection made the collection of interviews simpler and faster for field monitors and for the monitoring and evaluation staff to monitor the progress of activities.

The food assistance-for-training (FFT) activity had a different monitoring approach. While designing the monitoring plan and toolkit, WFP noted the change in transfer modality from providing cash assistance to e-vouchers redeemed at contracted shops. In addition to conducting visits to activity sites and face-to-face interviews, field monitors visited contracted shops to monitor food commodities and prices. This meant an increase in monitoring visits conducted in the four governorates of Jordan. Phone interviews were used to voice beneficiary satisfaction with the new transfer modality, concerns and feedback. The presence of women field monitors added value, especially when accessing training locations for women participants.

WFP's monitoring strategy highlighted gaps in human and financial resources. Joint monitoring with partners was adopted to respond to the increasing monitoring needs. WFP, in coordination with the implementing partner Tkiyet

Um Ali, monitored the implementation of targeted food assistance (TFA) activities at distribution points carried out by the charity-based organisations.

The monitoring strategy formed a road map with specific action points to improve and strengthen the capacity of implementing partners in the field of targeting, assessments, programme design, gender sensitisation and monitoring. Planned capacity strengthening activities with partners could not take place during the year due to limited funding. The realisation of WFP's role to provide technical support paved the way for the strategic engagement with the Department of Statistics that will materialise in 2017.

## Results/Outcomes

Strategic Objective One: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies, Outcome 1.1: Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals

Activity: Targeted Food Assistance (TFA)

WFP reached 77 percent of the plan, targeting vulnerable households through an already existing food assistance programme, which facilitated wider beneficiary participation. WFP's contribution to this programme helped sustain the food assistance for a longer duration. Food security outcomes were not monitored given the small scale of complementary assistance provided by WFP in 2016. However, a food security assessment is planned to take place in 2017 and will provide outcome findings for beneficiaries of TFA.

Strategic Objective 2: Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies, Outcome 2.2: Adequate food consumption reached or maintained over assistance period for targeted households

Activities: Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) and Food Assistance for Training (FFT)

While WFP was only able to reach 11 percent of the planned FFA beneficiaries and 31.7 percent of the planned FFT beneficiaries due to severe funding constraints, WFP was still able to implement multiple livelihood activities. In consultation with the Government of Jordan, these aimed to improve access to livelihood and economic opportunities for Jordanians affected by the Syrian crisis, albeit on a smaller scale than planned.

The implementation of FFA activities (forestry, plant production, animal production) was reflected directly and indirectly on communities. Activities implemented in the forestry sector contributed significantly to the increase in the number of seedlings produced in nurseries. During the year, 210,000 seedlings were produced. These seedlings were later transferred and planted in forests increasing the country's green space. The seedlings were distributed free of charge to citizens and government institutions to encourage the community to take an active role in cultivating green lands. Through pruning activities, 270 mt of wood were produced and sold at subsidised prices to people in neighbouring communities.

Activities implemented through the plant production sector equipped the participants with the required skills to enhance their opportunities to find a job in the private sector after the completion of the project. Participants were trained by the Ministry of Agriculture on vegetable production, and management of greenhouses.

Activities implemented through the animal production sector (primarily dairy production) where most of the workers were women, provided female participants with the needed skills to open small businesses to meet their family's needs. A follow-up assessment after the completion of the training showed that out of the 80 participants, 24 female participants were able to establish small businesses in the dairy production sector.

Another approach for FFA was jointly implemented with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The purpose was to promote sustainable livelihoods for groups vulnerable to food insecurity, mainly youth, through creating economic opportunities. The examples include rehabilitation of and public facilities, implementation of grey water treatment and reuse systems, implementation of childcare and protection initiatives, and establishment of eco-parks and eco-walkways. Out of the 200 participants in the project, 100 participants were able to establish micro-businesses.

Following WFP assistance, the food security level of beneficiaries improved during the reporting period. Baseline data indicated that households headed by women were more vulnerable to food insecurity. This is largely due to limited access to labour markets in rural areas compared to urban areas where more diverse economic opportunities are available to women. Monitoring data showed that nearly 50 percent of the earned income was spent on food, the remaining was spent on transportation and other essential services. The main source of income for households headed by women was casual labour.

Under FFT activity, training opportunities were provided through on-the-job trainings which were identified based on a market assessment. The activity targeted unemployed young men and women, most of them holding high school

certificates. The FFT activity, which targeted 1,428 participants, focused on industrial hubs to ensure higher job placement rates in the four governorates Irbid, Amman, Zarqa and Aqaba.

Food security levels stabilised during the assistance period, with more beneficiaries, both males and females, having moved to the acceptable level. At the early stage of the activity, the main challenge was a high dropout rate (35 percent). This was due to the work environment (mandatory additional working hours without overtime). This factor prompted WFP's partner to negotiate the working conditions to enhance the working environment, particularly for female participants. Monitoring data revealed that FFT placement rate reached 80 percent in 2016 compared to 50 percent in 2015.

In 2017, WFP is planning to partner with the Department of Statistics to further develop the capacity of the Government and partners. The activity will include capacity augmentation in the fields of food security monitoring and assessments, data collection and sharing, and market and price monitoring.

## Progress Towards Gender Equality

WFP ensured that all activities were gender sensitive, explicitly targeting the most vulnerable men and women and promoting their participation in the projects. In particular, WFP's investment in the capacities of women in training and asset-creation was seen to improve women's involvement and participation in community participatory planning processes.

Through its food assistance-for-assets (FFA) activities, WFP introduced tailored gender-sensitive activities, targeting women, which increased their participation compared to the previous year. Prior to the implementation of activities, many community members, including women, protested the inclusion of female beneficiaries in most of the labour-intensive activities as it challenged traditional gender roles. The project witnessed visible changes in participant attitudes through young women taking part in the painting of schools and medical centres, and establishing eco-parks, first-time recycling, and composting activities. Participants and community-member testimonials proved that these transformative changes can happen when youth and women are given the opportunity.

Through the orientation sessions and life-skills training provided by WFP to beneficiaries prior to their engagement, men and women were engaged in equality and labour rights orientation sessions. The orientation sessions helped participants increase their confidence, make significant progress towards realising their potential and increase their capacity to contribute to the food security of their households. Women were meeting other women in similar contexts, which provided them with the opportunity to interact outside their domestic sphere and strengthen informal networks. These networks were important to increase women's capacity and livelihood opportunities as they were providing for peer support groups beyond close relatives and beyond the life of the project. In some cases this resulted in the creation of private businesses for some women. As an example, women trained on cheese processing managed to establish their own cheese processing business and market their products locally.

Through the food assistance-for-training (FFT) activities, flexible working hours at the workplace decreased the dropout rates of female participants. As per the cultural norms in targeted areas, women tend to stay at home to take care of the domestic work and children and the idea of them working outside is not common in the community. FFT activities helped women generating their own income, enabling them to contribute to their households.

WFP also aimed to ensure an equal proportion of men and women in leadership positions, evidenced in the increase of women in leadership positions of project management committees under the FFA and TFA activities. In the FFT and FFA activities, the proportion of women among project management committee members, trained on modalities of food and cash-based transfers witnessed a slight improvement from the previous year.

Activities under the PRRO encouraged joint decision-making on the use of food entitlements and livelihoods opportunities. Considering that women usually manage their families' nutritional needs in the Jordanian context, the proportion of women making decisions over the use of food under the targeted food assistance (TFA) activity was significantly higher than joint decision-making. This has been a trend for the past couple of years. In the FFA activities, the results showed a significant improvement in the joint decision-making regarding the use of cash assistance compared to previous years.

Results for the use of e-vouchers provided under the FFT activity showed that women were seen as the decision makers over the spending and choice of food.

## Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

In line with WFP's Protection Policy, WFP and its cooperating partners addressed protection issues and ensured protection is mainstreamed into programme implementation, assessments/monitoring and communication activities. Various protection measures were taken by WFP and cooperating partners to ensure the safety and dignity of participants.

Under the targeted food assistance (TFA) component, beneficiaries received their food baskets at trusted community-based organisations which were close to their residence. Mobile teams delivered the food baskets to the elderly and people with disabilities who could not make it to the distribution points. This minimized protection risks.

Under food assistance-for-training (FFT) activity, training locations were identified through WFP's partner National Alliance Against Hunger and Malnutrition (NAJMAH), ensuring safety and minimum travel time for participants, particularly in regard to female participants. Briefing sessions with cooperating partners were held prior to the implementation of the activity on protection issues and how to address them. The hotline staff received feedback on the implementation of the activity and the use of e-vouchers. The cooperating partner also established a hotline to respond to inquiries regarding the activities.

The food assistance-for-assets (FFA) activity provided cash assistance distributed through the Ministry of Agriculture for all governorates. Transportation of participants to distributions was facilitated by the Ministry of Agriculture. Contact information was provided to participants to report on any protection issues. WFP monitors were present at the cash distribution points to oversee the process and ensure its alignment with WFP corporate requirements on cash distribution. No serious safety incidents or protection issues were reported during distributions or the implementation of activities. Several women raised the issue of long travelling distances to work sites. The issue was taken into account and subsequently changed so that women had to travel less. This has been done by selecting participants residing in or near the workplace. Some female beneficiaries also complained about the hard physical work. WFP adapted the programme to the needs of the women, encouraging them to participate in animal and plant production and food processing.

The hotline number was provided to all participants under the FFA and FFT activities. The majority of calls received were inquiring about the FFT activity with regards to the e-voucher modality. There was no significant difference on the calls received from men and women, as they were inquiring about the same types of issues.

WFP ensured that accurate and informative messages were conveyed to participants about the implementation of activities, their rights, entitlements and feedback mechanisms. Under the FFT activity, the percentage of participants informed about the activities decreased compared to the previous year taking into account that the e-voucher modality was relatively new to Jordanians. WFP utilised text messages to inform beneficiaries about reloads or programmatic changes, new and existing shop locations and distribution dates. Regular monitoring visits were conducted to project sites.

With regards to the FFA activity, the main gap was that participants were not fully aware on how the selection for participation was made. WFP took the initiative to raise awareness and inform participants through focus group discussions at the activity sites on all issues related to the activity.

## Planting Trees as a Ray of Hope

Ahmad is a 35-year-old Jordanian from the southern governorate of Ma'an, Jordan. He currently lives with his wife and five children in a tent located in the small village of Giza. A month ago, Ahmad who lost his job as a guard, was struggling to find work against a grinding economic crisis that left hundreds of thousands of people jobless. As a result, the young father was unable to enrol his children in schools or purchase sufficient food to alleviate their hunger. "I tried so hard but could not find any job that would enable me to support my family," he told WFP.

However, things took a turn for the better when Ahmad was selected to participate in WFP's food assistance-for-assets (FFA) activity in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture.

WFP's FFA activity was implemented in partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture in all governorates of Jordan. Participants received direct cash assistance to the value of USD 14 per household against each day of attendance.

After enrolling in the project which provided him with four months of extensive training on tree planting, the young father was employed by the Ministry of Agriculture as a regular employee. The Ministry was so impressed with his performance that he recruited to train new participants on tree planting under the very same project.

"As soon as I had a regular income, my first priority was to put food on the table and buy school supplies and clothes for my children so that they could go to school," he said. "The skills and knowledge I gained through this



training have not only allowed me to meet my family's basic needs but also to share my knowledge with people from my neighbourhood." Ahmad is now hoping to save enough money in the next year to move out of his tent and rent a flat.

The purpose of WFP's FFA activity, which targeted 1,500 beneficiaries, was to provide economic opportunities for Jordanians vulnerable to food insecurity in rural areas in the field of tree planting and pruning, forestry, irrigation, and dairy production. The activities were identified and implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture based on the country priorities with the support and oversight of WFP throughout the entire process.

As for Ahmad's family, his wife Muna says that ever since her husband participated in the project he became a different man: "Ahmad was always tense around the house because he felt helpless and that he was failing his children. Now he's much more relaxed and always finds time to help me around the house and play with the children."

# Figures and Indicators

## Data Notes

Cover page photo ©WFP / Faten Al-Hindi

Ruba Abdullallah has greatly enjoyed her two-month training in the production of traditional ceramics that can be sold for an income. Ruba is just one of thousands of Jordanian women who benefit from WFP's food assistance-for-training programme, which pays beneficiaries for their time in vocational skills training.

## Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

**Table 1: Overview of Project Beneficiary Information**

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Total Beneficiaries	78,460	81,540	160,000	47,706	48,475	96,181	60.8%	59.4%	60.1%
<b>By Age-group:</b>									
Children (under 5 years)	7,245	7,360	14,605	6,059	6,156	12,215	83.6%	83.6%	83.6%
Children (5-18 years)	20,240	20,700	40,940	16,928	17,313	34,241	83.6%	83.6%	83.6%
Adults (18 years plus)	50,975	53,480	104,455	24,719	25,006	49,725	48.5%	46.8%	47.6%
<b>By Residence status:</b>									
Residents	78,460	81,540	160,000	45,149	51,032	96,181	57.5%	62.6%	60.1%

## Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

**Table 2: Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality**

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
General Distribution (GD)	115,000	-	115,000	89,041	-	89,041	77.4%	-	77.4%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	-	22,500	22,500	-	2,555	2,555	-	11.4%	11.4%
Food-Assistance-for-Training	-	22,500	22,500	-	7,140	7,140	-	31.7%	31.7%

## Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
General Distribution (GD)	115,000	-	115,000	89,041	-	89,041	77.4%	-	77.4%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	-	4,500	4,500	-	511	511	-	11.4%	11.4%
Food-Assistance-for-Training	-	4,500	4,500	-	1,428	1,428	-	31.7%	31.7%

## Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

**Table 3: Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)**

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
<b>General Distribution (GD)</b>									
People participating in general distributions	57,040	57,960	115,000	44,165	44,876	89,041	77.4%	77.4%	77.4%
Total participants	57,040	57,960	115,000	44,165	44,876	89,041	77.4%	77.4%	77.4%
Total beneficiaries	57,040	57,960	115,000	44,165	44,876	89,041	77.4%	77.4%	77.4%
<b>Food-Assistance-for-Assets</b>									
People participating in asset-creation activities	2,142	2,358	4,500	243	268	511	11.3%	11.4%	11.4%
Total participants	2,142	2,358	4,500	243	268	511	11.3%	11.4%	11.4%
Total beneficiaries	10,710	11,790	22,500	1,216	1,339	2,555	11.4%	11.4%	11.4%
<b>Food-Assistance-for-Training</b>									
People participating in trainings	2,142	2,358	4,500	680	748	1,428	31.7%	31.7%	31.7%
Total participants	2,142	2,358	4,500	680	748	1,428	31.7%	31.7%	31.7%
Total beneficiaries	10,710	11,790	22,500	3,399	3,741	7,140	31.7%	31.7%	31.7%

## Project Indicators

### Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>SO1 Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies</b>				
Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals				

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>				
JORDAN, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, PDM, <b>Base value:</b> 2014.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.01, WFP programme monitoring, PDM	=1.20	7.60	1.00	-
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
JORDAN, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, PDM, <b>Base value:</b> 2014.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.01, WFP programme monitoring, PDM	=1.20	9.80	1.00	-
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
JORDAN, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2014.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.01, WFP programme monitoring, PDM	=1.20	2.70	2.30	-
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
JORDAN, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, PDM, <b>Base value:</b> 2014.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.01, WFP programme monitoring, PDM	>6.00	5.90	6.00	-
<b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>				
JORDAN, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, PDM, <b>Base value:</b> 2014.09, WFP programme monitoring, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.01, WFP programme monitoring, PDM	>6.00	5.80	6.00	-
<b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>				
JORDAN, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2014.09, WFP programme monitoring, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.01, WFP programme monitoring, PDM	>6.20	6.10	6.00	-
<b>SO2 Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies</b>				
<b>Adequate food consumption reached or maintained over assistance period for targeted households</b>				
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>				
FFA JORDAN, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, PDM, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.02, WFP programme monitoring, Pre-assistance questionnaire, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM	=2.10	3.90	3.30	0.70
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score</b>				
FFA JORDAN, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, PDM, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.02, WFP programme monitoring, Pre-assistance questionnaire, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM	=15.00	27.90	25.80	11.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
FFA JORDAN, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, PDM, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.02, WFP programme monitoring, Pre-assistance questionnaire, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM	=1.20	6.30	5.40	5.30
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
FFA JORDAN, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, PDM, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.02, WFP programme monitoring, Pre-assistance questionnaire, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM	=1.20	3.10	2.40	0.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
FFA JORDAN, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, PDM, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.02, WFP programme monitoring, Pre-assistance questionnaire, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM	<15.00	32.90	27.20	5.30

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>FFA JORDAN, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.02, WFP programme monitoring, Pre-assistance questionnaire, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	=15.00	26.20	25.30	11.80
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
<i>FFA JORDAN, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.02, WFP programme monitoring, Pre-assistance questionnaire, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	>6.20	5.86	5.86	6.65
<b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>				
<i>FFA JORDAN, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.02, WFP programme monitoring, Pre-assistance questionnaire, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	>6.00	5.80	5.84	6.79
<b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>				
<i>FFA JORDAN, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.02, WFP programme monitoring, Pre-assistance questionnaire, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	>6.00	5.80	5.87	6.65
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>FFT JORDAN, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.02, WFP programme monitoring, Pre-assistance questionnaire, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	=1.90	2.00	1.70	0.90
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>FFT JORDAN, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.02, WFP programme monitoring, Pre-assistance questionnaire, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	=15.00	15.10	15.40	0.50
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>FFT JORDAN, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.02, WFP programme monitoring, Pre-assistance questionnaire, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	=1.20	7.50	0.00	0.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>FFT JORDAN, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.02, WFP programme monitoring, Pre-assistance questionnaire, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	=1.20	1.50	1.90	1.10
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>FFT JORDAN, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.02, WFP programme monitoring, Pre-assistance questionnaire, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<15.00	22.50	12.50	0.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>FFT JORDAN, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.02, WFP programme monitoring, Pre-assistance questionnaire, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	=13.80	14.00	15.70	0.60



Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
<i>FFT JORDAN, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.02, WFP programme monitoring, Pre-assistance questionnaire, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	>6.00	6.13	6.15	6.63
<b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>				
<i>FFT JORDAN, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.02, WFP programme monitoring, Pre-assistance questionnaire, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	>6.00	5.80	6.30	6.48
<b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>				
<i>FFT JORDAN, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.02, WFP programme monitoring, Pre-assistance questionnaire, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	>6.20	6.10	6.14	6.67

## Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
<b>SO2: Capacity Development - Strengthening National Capacities</b>				
Number of technical support activities provided on food security monitoring and food assistance	activity	1	-	-
<b>SO2: Food-Assistance-for-Assets</b>				
Number of national assessments/data collection exercises in which food security and nutrition were integrated with WFP support	exercise	1	-	-

## Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>JORDAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.02, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	=45.00	40.00	34.80	34.90
<b>Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>JORDAN, Food-Assistance-for-Training, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.02, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=45.00	37.00	27.40	36.10
<b>Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>JORDAN, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.01, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=40.00	4.00	10.00	27.40

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>JORDAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.02, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	=15.00	8.00	14.80	28.80
<b>Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>JORDAN, Food-Assistance-for-Training, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.02, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=40.00	45.00	44.50	43.40
<b>Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>JORDAN, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.01, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=40.00	88.00	80.00	65.40
<b>Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>JORDAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.02, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	=40.00	52.00	50.40	36.30
<b>Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>JORDAN, Food-Assistance-for-Training, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.02, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=15.00	17.00	28.10	20.50
<b>Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>JORDAN, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.01, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=20.00	8.00	10.00	7.20
<b>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</b>				
<i>JORDAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>50.00	33.00	40.00	40.00
<b>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</b>				
<i>JORDAN, Food-Assistance-for-Training, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>50.00	35.00	50.00	50.00
<b>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</b>				
<i>JORDAN, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.12</i>	>50.00	50.00	-	-
<b>Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution</b>				
<i>JORDAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=60.00	0.00	10.00	35.00
<b>Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution</b>				
<i>JORDAN, Food-Assistance-for-Training, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=60.00	0.00	50.00	35.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>JORDAN, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12</i>	=60.00	-	-	-

## Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>JORDAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.02, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	=80.00	42.00	79.00	24.40
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>JORDAN, Food-Assistance-for-Training, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.02, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=80.00	61.00	80.00	20.60
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>JORDAN, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.01, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=80.00	2.00	-	50.20
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>JORDAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	=90.00	100.00	-	100.00
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>JORDAN, Food-Assistance-for-Training, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=90.00	100.00	-	100.00
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>JORDAN, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.01, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=90.00	100.00	-	100.00
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>JORDAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.02, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	=80.00	35.00	83.00	27.10
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>JORDAN, Food-Assistance-for-Training, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.02, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=80.00	58.00	81.00	32.90

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b> JORDAN, General Distribution (GD), <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.01, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.12	=80.00	11.00	-	78.70
<b>Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites</b> JORDAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.06	=90.00	100.00	-	100.00
<b>Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites</b> JORDAN, Food-Assistance-for-Training, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.12	=90.00	100.00	-	100.00
<b>Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites</b> JORDAN, General Distribution (GD), <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.01, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.12	=90.00	100.00	-	100.00
<b>Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b> JORDAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.02, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.12, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.06	=80.00	39.00	81.00	27.10
<b>Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b> JORDAN, Food-Assistance-for-Training, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.02, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.12, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.12	=80.00	61.00	80.00	32.90
<b>Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b> JORDAN, General Distribution (GD), <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.01, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.12	=80.00	13.00	-	57.00
<b>Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</b> JORDAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.06	=90.00	100.00	-	100.00
<b>Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</b> JORDAN, Food-Assistance-for-Training, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.12	=90.00	100.00	-	100.00
<b>Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</b> JORDAN, General Distribution (GD), <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.01, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.12	=90.00	100.00	-	100.00

## Partnership Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
<b>Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)</b>		
<i>JORDAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	=100,000.00	80,000.00
<b>Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)</b>		
<i>MAFRAQ, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	=235,000.00	235,000.00
<b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>		
<i>JORDAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	=1.00	1.00
<b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>		
<i>JORDAN, Food-Assistance-for-Training, Project End Target: 2016.12</i>	=1.00	-
<b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>		
<i>JORDAN, General Distribution (GD), Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>		1.00
<b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>		
<i>MAFRAQ, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	=1.00	1.00
<b>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</b>		
<i>JORDAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	50.00

## Resource Inputs from Donors

### Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Lentils	-	407
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Sugar	-	544
USA	USA-C-01139-01	Lentils	-	48
USA	USA-C-01139-01	Sugar	-	62
		<b>Total</b>	-	<b>1,061</b>