**Context**

- Jordan is a resource-poor, food-deficient country with limited agricultural land, no energy resources and scarce water supply.
- By June 2016, 655,217 Syrian refugees were registered with UNHCR, stretching Jordan’s resources and exacerbating the protracted economic crisis in the Kingdom.
- Around 81 percent of registered Syrian refugees live in communities, with the rest living in two camps (Azraq and Za‘atri) and two transit centres (Cyber City and King Abdullah Park). While refugees are provided with essential services such as housing and health care in camps, they mostly have to fend for themselves in communities, paying rent, transportation and medical treatment. Refugees are not officially allowed to work and are thus largely dependent on humanitarian assistance to meet their needs.
- While Jordan has made progress in socio-economic development and poverty alleviation remains a fundamental problem, as does unemployment, which stood at 13.6 percent in the last quarter of 2015.

**WFP Response**

- Through the EMOP, all eligible Syrian refugees receive a monthly cash-based transfer (CBT) which can be redeemed for food items in WFP’s 204 partner shops throughout the country. Camp residents also receive fresh bread on a daily basis, and pupils at camp schools receive daily nutritious snacks. Welcome meals are also provided to new arrivals.
- The PRRO addresses the needs of vulnerable and food insecure Jordanians affected by the economic crisis and the Syrian conflict, through three major components: Cash for Work (CFW)/ Cash for Training (CFT) for rural vulnerable households, Targeted Food Assistance for urban vulnerable people, and capacity augmentation for the Government in the fields of food security and social safety nets.
Food assistance

Emergency Operations:
- At both refugee camps (Za’atri and Azraq), WFP reached a total of 100,166 Syrian beneficiaries through its bread distribution.
- WFP’s school feeding programme at Za’atri and Azraq camp assisted 17,475 students through in-kind assistance, consisting of essential vitamins and minerals.
- As the situation at the north-eastern border (Berm) remains fragile, WFP assisted 33,720 beneficiaries through ready-to-eat parcels (RTE) and reached 31,838 beneficiaries with welcome meals.
- In order to sustain operational and nutritional needs of over 30,000 Syrian refugees stranded at the border, WFP signed a field level agreement with Save the Children International (SCI) as cooperating partner for its Berm operations. Starting in June, SCI will begin food assistance distribution at the north-eastern border in Rukban and Hadalat.

Relief Operations:
- WFP and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), signed an agreement for the skills exchange activity for both Syrians and Jordanians. This initiative will invest in interventions to provide income support for Syrian refugees and provide them with skills required in preparation for their return to Syria, and to support vulnerable Jordanians in host communities with improved employability skills and microbusiness development, while strengthening their social cohesion through linking them with skills exchange and mentoring.

Food Security Sector

The Jordan Hashemite Charity Organisation (JHCO), co-chair of the Food Security Sector Working Group, organised a number of food parcel distributions in May:
- Saudi Relief and Committees, distributed 7,198 food parcels to 7,083 Syrian households in Mafraq, Irbid, Zarqa and Amman.
- Caritas Jordan and Quest Scope, distributed 230 food vouchers (JOD 40) to 216 Syrian households in Zarqa, Mafraq and Aqaba.

World Vision Taiwan School Feeding - World Vision International Jordan project in the Azraq Camp:
- A total number of 2,216 students were reached.
- 29,558 date bars and 29,558 juice drinks were distributed to students.

Partnerships

- Under the Jordan Response Plan, WFP acts as secretariat for the Livelihoods and Food Security Task Force, chaired by the Ministry of Labour.
- WFP also has partnerships and agreements with:

Impact of limited funding

- Funding shortfalls throughout 2015 negatively impacted WFP beneficiaries. Monitoring underlined how crucial WFP assistance is, with many families stating they have no source of income and that they have had to resort to extreme measures such as withdrawing children from school and begging in order to survive.

Meet the beneficiaries

“Each year, I pray I will spend Ramadan in Syria with the rest of my family around the iftar table.”

Mustapha Ramadan, fled Syria in 2014 after a bomb exploded near his home nearly killing his wife and two of his children. Due to intensive shelling, he could not afford to wait for his eldest sons to join the rest of the family in their escape. He has not seen them since. Today, he lives with his wife and three other children in Za’atri camp where he earns a living by renting out his donkey for four dollars per day.

Contacts

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WFP’s Jordan Operation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total Requirements (in USD)</th>
<th>Total Received (in USD)</th>
<th>6 Months Net Funding Requirements (in USD)</th>
<th>People Reached Including the Berm (May 2016)</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EMOP (Jul 2012 — Dec 2016)</td>
<td>1,021,738,479</td>
<td>693,722,949</td>
<td>69,676,283</td>
<td>568,365</td>
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<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
<td>PRRO (Aug 2013 — Dec 2016)</td>
<td>62,025,366</td>
<td>12,749,022</td>
<td>10,785,452</td>
<td>91,541</td>
<td>Est. 47,602</td>
<td>Est. 43,940</td>
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