

## **Terms of Reference**

### **EVALUATION of**

# **WFP's General Food Assistance to Syrian Refugees in Jordan from 2015 to mid-2018**

**Commissioned by the WFP Jordan Country Office**

**May 2018**

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## 1. Introduction

1. These Terms of Reference (ToR) are for the evaluation of the United Nations World Food Programme's (WFP) General Food Assistance (GFA) to Syrian refugees in Jordan. The evaluation is commissioned by WFP's Jordan Country Office (CO) and will cover the period from 2015 until the Evaluation mission, expected to take place in July 2018. The final report is expected to be delivered by the Evaluation Team in September 2018, and publicly shared along with WFP Jordan CO's management response in October 2018. The purpose of the evaluation is to assess if the GFA activity has been successfully implemented and to draw on learnings for the formulation of the WFP Jordan's strategic and operational direction in the country, as well as to ensure transparency and accountability towards stakeholders.
2. The TOR aims to provide the Evaluation Team with key information that will guide them throughout the evaluation process. The TOR will also inform key stakeholders, including the Evaluation Committee (EC) and the Evaluation Reference Group (ERG), about their roles and responsibilities.
3. The ToR includes in Chapter 1 an introduction to the evaluation, followed by an overview of the rationale, objectives and stakeholders in Chapter 2. Chapter 3 describes the context and subject of the evaluation, and Chapter 4 the approach and methodology. Chapters 5-8 outlines the deliverables, organisation, timeline and budget of the evaluation. Additional information is provided in Annexes 1-9.

## 2. Reasons for the Evaluation

4. The reasons for the evaluation being commissioned are presented below.

### 2.1. Rationale

5. The Syrian civil war has entered its eight year and as of March 2018, 659 063 registered refugees live in host communities and refugee camps in Jordan<sup>1</sup>. Since the early refugee influx and up until the protracted crisis of today, WFP has provided food assistance under different project types using different transfer modalities. The context and infrastructure in Jordan (further detailed in section 3) have allowed WFP to implement innovative solutions for service delivery at large-scale, both in host community and camp settings. Since 2015, WFP through its OneCard Platform supports around 75 percent of the registered refugees with Cash-Based Transfers (CBT) worth up to USD 150 million per year, making it by far WFP Jordan's largest activity.
6. As a component of a regional response of unprecedented scale, the GFA has been closely monitored on country and regional levels and evaluated as part of the Evaluation of WFP's Regional Response to the Syrian Crisis, 2011-2014<sup>2</sup>. Following the implementation of WFP's Evaluation Policy 2016-2020 and a Decentralized Evaluation (DE) function, COs are required to commission DE's as part of their Country Strategic Plans (CSPs), which operationalises the strategic shift of the organisation known as the Integrated Road Map (IRM). This will be the first evaluation of the GFA activity at country-level.
7. The evaluation will cover the period 2015 – mid-2018 during which the GFA has been implemented as part of regional Emergency Operation (EMOP) 200433 (duration 2012-2016), followed by the regional Protracted Relief and Recovery operation (PRRO) 200987 (2017). In 2018, the Jordan CO is implementing a transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan (t-ICSP).

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<sup>1</sup> UNHCR, Jordan, 13 March 2018, Data on Syrian refugees in Jordan - <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/country.php?id=107>

<sup>2</sup> WFP, 2015. Report number: *OEI/2014/19*

8. In addition to the DE, a WFP Office of Evaluation (OEV)-commissioned centralized evaluation of WFP's Regional Response to the Syria Crisis 2015-2017 is underway, assessing the range of humanitarian and development activities implemented in the so-called Syria +5 countries<sup>3</sup>. Alongside the on-going independent national Zero Hunger Strategic Review commissioned by WFP Jordan, and previous findings and recommendations from WFP and inter-agency evaluations<sup>4</sup>, these initiatives are forming a solid evidence-base to inform the multi-year WFP Jordan CSP to be implemented from mid-2019, as well as the wider humanitarian community's strategic direction in Jordan.

## 2.2. Objectives

9. Evaluations in WFP serve the dual and mutually reinforcing objectives of accountability and learning. This evaluation is conducted with the aim to feed into the formulation of WFP's operational and strategic direction in Jordan, and therefore geared more towards the learning objective.
  - **Learning** – The evaluation will determine the reasons why the GFA achieved intended results or not to draw lessons, derive good practices and pointers for learning. Under the GFA, and especially related to CBT, several innovative solutions have been implemented since 2015 when electronic vouchers were rolled out to beneficiaries throughout the country. Looking at the activity in general and its transfer modalities in particular, the evaluation will provide evidence to inform adjustments to programme design, the strategic direction of the GFA and the development of WFP Jordan's CSP to be presented to the WFP Executive Board in June 2019.
  - **Accountability** – The scale of the humanitarian response to the Syria crisis comes with high internal and external demand for information. Publicly shared and actively involving a wide range of stakeholders including donor countries, the evaluation will report on achievements, identify areas of improvement and contribute to the discussion on WFP's strategic and operational direction in the country.

## 2.3. Stakeholders and Users

10. A number of stakeholders both inside and outside of WFP have interests in the results of the evaluation and some of these will be asked to play a role in the evaluation process. Table 1 below provides a preliminary stakeholder analysis, which should be deepened by the Evaluation Team as part of the inception phase.
11. Accountability to affected populations (AAP), is tied to WFP's commitments to include beneficiaries as key stakeholders in WFP's work. As such, WFP is committed to ensuring gender equality and women's empowerment (GEEW) in the evaluation process, with participation and consultation in the evaluation by women, men, boys and girls from different groups, i.e. female- and male-headed households, in refugee camp and host community settings, and among the groups receiving different levels of assistance (extremely vulnerable, vulnerable, and non-beneficiaries).

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<sup>3</sup> The Syria+5 countries in addition to Jordan include Turkey, Egypt, Iraq and Lebanon

<sup>4</sup> These include the 2015 evaluation of the L3 Regional Emergency Response to the Syrian crisis, the 2016 Inter-Agency Humanitarian Evaluation Synthesis and Gap Analysis of the Syria Consolidated Accountability and Lessons Learning initiative, and the 2017 UNHCR/UNICEF evaluation of cash assistance to Syrians in Jordan.

**Table 1: Preliminary Stakeholders' analysis**

Stakeholders	Interest in the evaluation and likely uses of evaluation report to this stakeholder
<b>INTERNAL STAKEHOLDERS</b>	
<b>Jordan CO</b>	Responsible for the country level planning and operations implementation, WFP Jordan has a direct stake in the evaluation and an interest in learning from experience to inform decision-making. The evaluation is for example expected to inform the drafting of the coming multi-year CSP. The CO is also called upon to account internally as well as to its beneficiaries and partners for performance and results of its operation.
<b>Regional Bureau (RB) Cairo</b>	Responsible for both oversight of COs and technical guidance and support, the RB management and technical units such as CBT and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) have an interest in an independent/impartial account of the operational performance as well as in learnings from one of WFP's largest CBT operations globally that potentially could be applied to other CO's. The Regional Evaluation Officer will support the Jordan CO to ensure the quality, credibility and usefulness of the DE.
<b>CBT and Programme Policy units in Headquarter (HQ)</b>	WFP HQ technical units are responsible for issuing and overseeing the rollout of normative guidance on corporate programme themes, activities and modalities, as well as of overarching corporate policies and strategies. They also have an interest in the lessons that emerge from evaluations, as many may have relevance beyond the geographical area of focus. The evaluation will be of particular interest to the CBT and Programme Policy units in HQ due to innovations in design, the transfer modalities used and the scale of the activity. These units will be consulted throughout the process, ensuring that key policy, strategic and programmatic considerations are understood from the onset of the evaluation.
<b>OEV</b>	OEV has a stake in ensuring that decentralized evaluations deliver quality, credible and useful evaluations respecting provisions for impartiality as well as roles and accountabilities of various decentralised evaluation stakeholders as identified in the evaluation policy.
<b>Executive Board</b>	The WFP governing body has an interest in being informed about the effectiveness of WFP operations. This evaluation will not be presented to the EB but its findings may feed into annual syntheses and into corporate learning processes
<b>EXTERNAL STAKEHOLDERS</b>	
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Approximately 75 percent of registered Syrian refugees in Jordan receive food assistance through the GFA. 79 percent of them live in host communities and 21 percent in refugee camps. Beneficiaries have a stake in WFP determining whether its assistance is appropriate, effective etc. and whether this has changed throughout the course of the activity. As such, the level of participation in the evaluation of

	women, men, boys and girls from different groups will be determined and their respective perspectives will be sought.
<b>Government</b>	The Government of Jordan – in particular the Ministries of Planning and International Cooperation (MoPIC) and Social Development (MoSD), – has a direct interest in knowing whether the GFA is efficient, effective, aligned with its priorities and harmonised with the action of other partners.
<b>UN Country team (UNCT)</b>	The UNCT’s harmonized action should contribute to the realisation of the government developmental objectives. It has therefore an interest in ensuring that the GFA, as one of the largest UN activities in the region, is effective in contributing to the UN concerted efforts. On GFA level, WFP is directly cooperating with UNHCR, UNICEF, UNFPA, and UNRWA.
<b>Non-governmental Organisations (NGOs)</b>	For the implementation of the GFA, WFP partners with several national and international NGOs, who are also implementing a wider range of activities in the country, to which the results of the evaluation will be of interest (see table of with partners in Annex 8).
<b>Donors</b>	WFP operations are voluntarily funded by a number of donors. They have an interest in knowing whether their funds have been spent efficiently, if WFP’s work has been effective and contributed to their own strategies and programmes. An overview of donor contributions to the GFA 2015-2017 is provided in Annex 7.
<b>Private sector</b>	In its current form, the GFA relies on financial and technical services from private sector actors, and its design has been influenced by studies and evaluations carried out by private firms. These would have an interest in the evaluation as findings potentially could impact collaborations and open for new and/or expanded partnerships.
<b>Evaluation firms and networks</b>	The evaluation should be of interest to evaluation professionals in Jordan and the region. WFP has increasingly been engaging with regional evaluation network EvalMENA and the Jordanian Evaluation Association, who will serve as external experts in the Evaluation Reference Group.

12. The primary users of this evaluation will be:

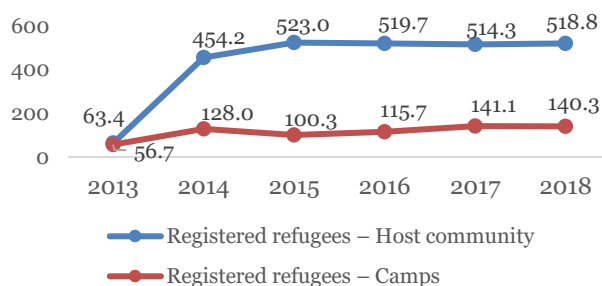
- The WFP Jordan CO will use the evaluation alongside other sources of information to create a solid basis for decision-making with regards to e.g. programme design and the CSP;
- Given the core functions of the RB, it is expected to use the evaluation findings to provide strategic guidance, programme support, and oversight to WFP Jordan and other COs;
- WFP HQ may use evaluations for wider organizational learning and accountability;
- OEV may use the evaluation findings, as appropriate, to feed into evaluation syntheses as well as for annual reporting to the Executive Board.

### 3. Context and subject of the Evaluation

#### 3.1. Context

13. **Background:** The Government of Jordan estimates that the country hosts 1.3 million Syrians who have fled the civil war since the conflict began in 2011, constituting more than one tenth of the country's total population<sup>5</sup>. Approximately 659 000 – half of which are female and half under 18 – are registered with UNHCR. 21 percent live in refugee camps while the remaining 79 percent reside in host communities<sup>6</sup>.

**Graph 1. Registered Syrian Refugees in Jordan 2013-2018 (1000s)**



14. The response from the international community to the Syria crisis is of unprecedented scale, and a wide range of donor countries, international NGOs, and UN agencies remain a strong presence in the Syria +5 countries, including Jordan (see GFA donor overview 2015-2017 in Annex 7). The United Nations Sustainable Development Framework represents the collective vision for UN support to Jordan 2018-2022 and is aligned around outcomes related to People, Prosperity, Planet, Peace and Justice, as well as Strong Institutions and Partnerships.
15. The Syrian conflict and influx of refugees has placed significant strains on the Jordanian economy and public services, with institutions failing to meet demands despite covering a reported USD 8.6 billion in direct costs, including for educational and healthcare services, other subsidies and security<sup>7</sup>. The government has met the progression of the Syria crisis to its current protracted state by implementing the 2014 National Resilience Plan, focused mainly on host communities, followed in 2015 by a rolling three-year Jordan Response Plan for the Syria crisis (JRP) bringing together humanitarian and development programming under a common, nationally-led and resilience-based framework. Priorities include enhancing food security, ensuring dignified and sustainable livelihoods, and strengthened institutions. During the 2016 “Supporting Syria and the Region” conference in London the government signed the Jordan Compact, with the focus to transform the refugee crisis to a development opportunity through job creation, implementation of the JRP and mobilisation of sufficient grants and concessionary funding to meet Jordan’s financing needs<sup>8</sup>.
16. For Syrian refugee households, many having depleted savings and other assets long ago, it has become increasingly challenging to make ends meet. Those living in host communities face a situation where many Jordanians too live in increasing economic hardship, following prolonged high unemployment and competition for jobs, inflation and significant real-term increases in housing costs, a few factors further fuelled by recent sales tax increases and removal of the subsidy on bread, resulting in increased social tensions and protection risks, such as withdrawing children from school to instead contribute to household income.
17. The Government of Jordan has granted approximately 83,000 formal work permits for Syrian refugees, of which only five percent have been issued for women. Most job opportunities exist in the informal sector however, and 52 percent of Syrian men and six percent of women are estimated to be economically active. This is to be compared with 17 percent of Syrian refugee women reporting to have been working prior to the conflict,

<sup>5</sup> Jordan Response Plan 2017-2019, 2016.

<sup>6</sup> UNHCR, Jordan, 13 March 2018, Data on Syrian refugees in Jordan - <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/country.php?id=107>

<sup>7</sup> Jordan Response Plan 2017-2019, 2016.

<sup>8</sup> Supporting Syria and the Region: Jordan Statement, 2016

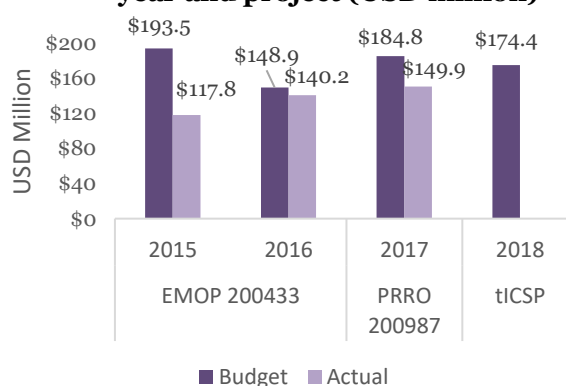
suggesting a significant impact of the contextual barriers to enter the labour market in addition to pre-existing obstacles.<sup>9</sup>

18. Access to food remains a challenge for Syrian refugees and a majority are highly vulnerable. While humanitarian assistance has acted as a buffer, over 70 percent of Syrian refugee households in host communities continue to be either food insecure or vulnerable to food insecurity and are almost completely dependent on food assistance provided primarily by WFP<sup>10</sup>. Negative coping mechanisms are widespread with a quarter of out-of-camp refugee households depending on income generated by family members in socially-degrading, high risk or illegal temporary jobs to meet food needs. These negative coping mechanisms impact all members of the household, men, women, boys, and girls.<sup>11</sup>
19. In host communities, close to 20 percent of Syrian refugee households are headed by women: 32 percent of these households are food secure, compared to 28 percent of households headed by men. Debts are also higher in households headed by men, with an average debt level of USD 1,050 compared with USD 838 in households headed by women. On the other hand, 93 percent of households headed by women are adopting livelihood coping strategies, compared with 85 percent of those headed by men, and households headed by women are slightly more likely to have poor food consumption scores.<sup>12</sup>
20. A 2017 Gender Analysis and Programme Review of WFP’s work in Jordan including the GFA pointed out that the roles and responsibilities of women and men, and gender relations, differ within the Syrian refugee population in the country, for example between rural and urban households, or between households living in camp versus non-camp settings, in addition to other interlinked factors such as, age, social class, and ethnic groups. However, across the board, physically disabled, female widows, single males and/or divorced heads of families are more likely to be food insecure than others. Particularly affecting refugee women, girls and boys, some families are engaging in begging, early marriage, child labour and survival sex, issues that alongside gender-based violence have been reported to increase in relation to cuts in the external assistance that most households are highly reliant on.<sup>13</sup>

### 3.2. Subject of the evaluation

21. **Background:** With the objective of enhancing/maintaining the food security of the most vulnerable and food insecure Syrian refugee households in Jordan, the GFA provides unconditional food assistance to refugees in camps including Za’atari in Mafraq Governorate, Azraq in Zarqa and King Abdullah Park Transit Centre in Irbid, as well as in host communities throughout the country (see map in Annex 1 and logical frameworks for the GFA under the difference projects in Annex 9).
22. During the time period covered by this activity evaluation, from 2015 to mid-2018, WFP’s GFA to Syrian Refugees in Jordan has been implemented as part of regional EMOP 200433 (duration 2012-2016), followed by the Regional PRRO 200987 (2017). In 2018, WFP Jordan is

**Table 2. Planned vs. actual CBT per year and project (USD million)**



<sup>9</sup> Women working: Jordanian and Syrian refugee women’s labour force participation and attitudes towards employment, UN Women, 2016

<sup>10</sup> A Promise of Tomorrow, UNHCR & UNICEF, 2017.

<sup>11</sup> 2016 WFP Comprehensive Food Security Monitoring Exercise.

<sup>12</sup> Ibid

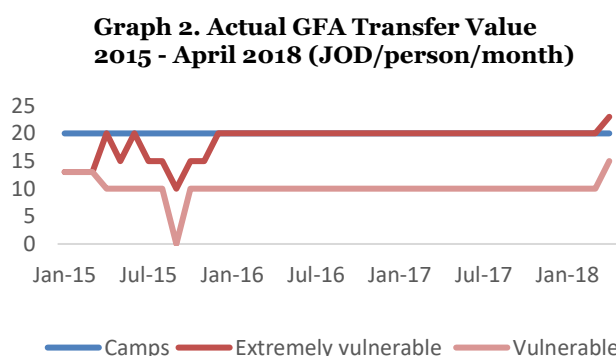
<sup>13</sup> JRP 2016-2018



implementing the t-ICSP, to be replaced by a multi-year CSP starting mid-2019. As shown in table 2, WFP transferred over USD 400 million to beneficiaries through CBT 2015-2017. This evaluation will cover implementation of the GFA activity throughout the programme cycle in camp and community settings across the Kingdom, with a particular focus on transfer modalities. An overview of the caseload as per March 2018 is provided in Annex 8.

23. **Transfer modalities:** Support has been provided mainly through restricted CBT, i.e. value vouchers. The vouchers have been complemented by in-kind distributions, for example welcome meals to new arrivals and daily bread distributions to households living in camps. The projects through which the GFA has been delivered, have also included in-kind distributions in the form of school meals (EMOP, 2015-2016) and food parcels to the stranded population on the Syrian/Jordanian border, the so-called 'berm' (EMOP and PRRO, 2015-2017). These activities are not included in the scope of the evaluation; since 2017 School Meals has been delivered as a stand-alone activity, and the population at the 'berm' are not registered refugees in Jordan. More recently the food vouchers have been complemented by unrestricted cash through the 'choice' modality, allowing beneficiaries to redeem their assistance as food vouchers in WFP-contracted shops, and by cashing out their entitlements in ATMs of financial service provider Jordan Ahli Bank (JAB).
24. **CBT:** In January 2015, WFP Jordan completed the transition from paper to electronic vouchers, using its OneCard platform. The platform was developed to offer a unified means of service delivery for the wider humanitarian community. It is currently also utilised by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) for cash transfers for Palestinian refugees, and for WFP's Food for Assets and Food for Training activities. Under the GFA, e-cards from service provider JAB are issued to heads of households and topped up monthly with entitlements based on household size, which can be used in WFP-contracted shops (available to all) and to withdraw cash from JAB ATMs (available in 'choice' governorates, see caseload as per March 2018 in Annex 8).

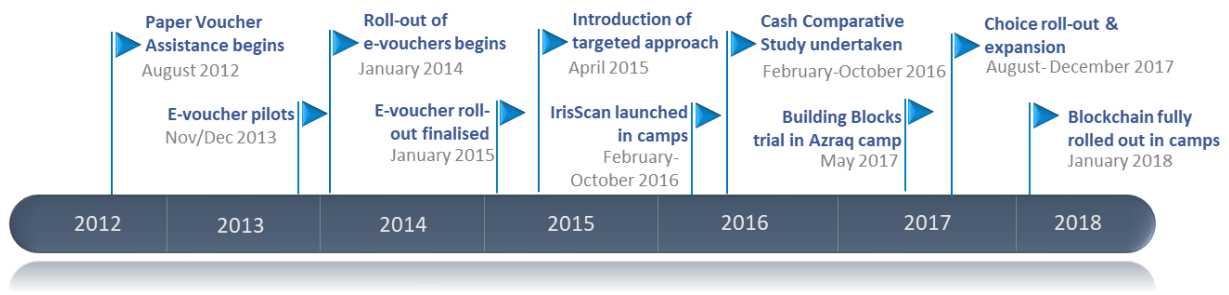
25. From the start of the Syrian operation through December 2014, WFP was able to provide the full planned assistance of 24 JOD per household member per month to all registered Syrian refugee households. Following difficulties to mobilise funds, the planned transfer value was revised to 20 JOD of which only 13 JOD per month could be provided to host community residents during January-March 2015. To address the needs of the most vulnerable, WFP shifted from the blanket approach to tiered assistance in April 2015. Based on the inter-agency Vulnerability Assessment Framework, considering parameters such as dependency ratio, marital status and education level, refugee households are classified into four categories. These are matched in WFP's terms as: food secure and mildly food insecure (do not receive assistance), food insecure ("Vulnerable" – 10 JOD per person per month in planned assistance) and severely food insecure ("Extremely vulnerable" – 20 JOD per person per month). However, as shown in graph 2, the actual entitlements continued to fluctuate before stabilising towards the end of 2015.



26. Following decisions from the Government of Jordan to increase the sales tax on a majority of food commodities and remove a long-standing subsidy on bread, both effective from January 2018, WFP revised transfer values for households living in host communities to 23 JOD per month for extremely vulnerable households, and 15 JOD for the vulnerable in April 2018.

27. In 2016, the regional response to the Syria crisis stood for more than half of WFP’s total CBT expenditure<sup>14</sup>. The scale of the activity and other enabling factors such as technical infrastructure and private sector capacity, have allowed for an acceleration of transfer modality-related innovation, most notably iris scanning for identification in camp supermarkets, and in host communities the ‘choice’ modality, allowing beneficiaries to use the e-card in contracted shops and to cash out entitlements in JAB ATMs. Choice was rolled out in a fourth governorate, Amman, with the highest number of beneficiaries in April 2018. In January 2018, what has been coined ‘the largest humanitarian pilot using blockchain technology’ was expanded to cover all camps, e.g. allowing for significant reductions in i) transaction costs, by removing the intermediate financial service provider, ii) financial risk, as no funds are advanced, and iii) data protection risks, as no beneficiary data is shared outside of WFP. Further utilisation of blockchain to enhance efficiency in service delivery – among else through ‘mobile money’ expected to be trialled in mid-2018 – is being reviewed.

**Graph 3. Overview of CBT milestones 2012-2018**



28. **Partnerships:** Key partners involved in the implementation of the GFA include JAB, the financial service provider, contracted retailers – currently 190 shops ranging from multinational corporations such as Carrefour and Tazweed to local shopkeepers – IrisScan, other UN agencies, and not least cooperating partners (see table summarising Field-level Agreements from 2015 to the currently active in Annex 8).

29. **Monitoring and accountability:** In 2016, WFP Jordan established a ‘Triangulation Database’, allowing for advanced automated analysis of GFA implementation. The system, managed by the Business Analysis Unit, links monitoring data from different internal and external sources, e.g. retailer sales data, price data collection, on-site monitoring of contracted shops, and redemption patterns. An interactive visualisation function was recently launched, and efforts are underway to further link available information with data at outcome-level. The Triangulation Database also hosts the primary complaints and feedback-mechanism, the hotline.

30. The Jordan CO and its partners monitor the GFA through sex-disaggregated data collection and reporting on three levels:

- *Outcome* – Results-level monitoring including: i) the annual Comprehensive Food Security Monitoring Exercise (CFSME), an in-depth analysis of food security and factors affecting food security within different groups of the population in Jordan; ii) the quarterly Food Security Outcome Monitoring (FSOM), looking at the development of food security indicators such as Food Consumption Score, Coping Strategy Index and Food Expenditure Share among beneficiaries within the different vulnerability strata (extremely vulnerable, vulnerable, and non-beneficiaries); and iii) a panel survey following a sample of 250 households in the ‘choice’ governorates on quarterly basis over the course of a year.
- *Output* – Delivery in terms of numbers, such as beneficiaries reached and CBT and metric tons of food distributed. Reported through WFP corporate programme management tool

<sup>14</sup> See WFP CBT Operational Facts and Figures (March 2017) at: <https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000012939/download/>

COMET, from where information feeds into monthly Situation Reports and Country Briefs, as well as the annual Standard Project Report (SPRs)<sup>15</sup>.

- *Process* – Monitoring of the implementation of the GFA consisting of two key components: i) Complaints and Feedback mechanisms, most notably the ‘Hotline’ function with eight operators working in two shifts to both receive calls from WFP activity beneficiaries/participants, and supporting remote monitoring activities through outbound calls; and ii) On-site monitoring, including of contracted shops and price levels, surveys and focus group discussions with beneficiaries, conducted by the 20 field staff working under the two sub-offices in Amman and Mafrq, and selected cooperating partners.

## 4. Evaluation Approach, Criteria, Questions and Methodology

### 4.1. Scope

31. The DE of WFP Jordan’s GFA will be limited to time period 2015–mid-2018, and the implementation of the activity under projects EMOP 200433, PRRO 200987 as well as the current t-ICSP. The evaluation will look at the full programme cycle of the GFA with emphasis on the unconditional cash transfers in camp and host community settings across the country.
32. A two-day preliminary evaluability assessment mission was conducted by the Regional Evaluation Officer in January 2018, including an introductory meeting with senior staff and Heads of Units where decisions were made regarding the scope and subject of the DE, i.e. to evaluate the GFA as the largest activity of the Jordan CO with particular focus on CBT, and to ensure coverage of GEEW and AAP. Initial measures were taken for impartiality and independence through the appointment of an Evaluation Manager, the formation of the EC and a list of stakeholders to contact regarding membership in the ERG (detailed in Annexes 3-4). A first EC meeting was organised to develop evaluation questions, which were further refined based on the feedback from the ERG.
33. During the inception phase the Evaluation Team is expected to conduct a critical review of available data and assess if the information is sufficient to – with support of primary data collection – answer the evaluation questions, including if sex-disaggregation and other measures are sufficient to cover gender aspects. The review will inform decisions related to the evaluation phase, including the choice of methods and requirements for data collection requirements. The team should if needed refine the below evaluation questions.

### 4.2. Evaluation Criteria and Questions

34. **Evaluation Criteria:** As part of the evaluability assessment mission, the Jordan CO with support from the Regional Evaluation Officer decided on a set of evaluation criteria. Given that this is an evaluation of a humanitarian activity, and how the crisis and, in response, the GFA has progressed over the years, the following criteria were selected: Relevance/Appropriateness and Coherence; Efficiency; Effectiveness and Sustainability; and Impact<sup>16</sup>.
35. **Evaluation Questions:** Allied to the evaluation criteria, the evaluation will address the below main- and sub-questions, which will be further developed by the evaluation team during the inception phase. Collectively, the questions aim at highlighting the key lessons and performance of the GFA, which could inform future strategic and operational decisions. GEEW and protection aspects should be mainstreamed throughout the evaluation, and be integrated in the analysis linked to all evaluation questions.

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<sup>15</sup> Annual Country Reports (ACR) under the IRM framework.

<sup>16</sup> For more detail see: <http://www.oecd.org/dac/evaluation/daccriteriaforevaluatingdevelopmentassistance.htm> and <http://www.alnap.org/what-we-do/evaluation/eha>

**Table 5. Evaluation Criteria, questions and sub-questions**

<p><b>Criteria:</b> Relevance/Appropriateness and Coherence</p> <p><b>Question:</b> Is the design of the GFA activity relevant to the context and contributing to a larger social safety net environment - and can it be improved?</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Is the GFA and its transfer modalities appropriate to the context, and has it been adequately adjusted over time?</li> <li>• Are the targeting, transfer modality choices and value of the assistance based on sound analyses and being implemented accordingly?</li> <li>• Is the GFA aligned with national strategies and priorities, including the Jordan Response Platform for the Syria Crisis?</li> <li>• Did WFP adequately engage and coordinate with collective decision-making within the UN system to promote a principled and coherent approach to the humanitarian response?</li> <li>• How did WFP analyse and manage strategic, programmatic and operational risks and opportunities, e.g. linked to contextual changes, donor strategies, protection and gender?</li> <li>• Are WFP's mechanisms for accountability towards affected populations appropriate, accessible and safe, and accountability towards other stakeholders adequate?</li> </ul>
<p><b>Criteria:</b> Efficiency</p> <p><b>Question:</b> Is the implementation of the GFA efficient from the perspectives of different stakeholders?</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Has WFP efficiently implemented the GFA in terms of delivering timely and reliable services to beneficiaries while sufficiently managing costs, suppliers, partnerships etc.?</li> <li>• Have innovations linked to CBT increased WFP's efficiency in delivering the GFA?</li> </ul>
<p><b>Criteria:</b> Effectiveness/Sustainability</p> <p><b>Question:</b> Is the GFA achieving its intended results, and are they lasting?</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What are the internal and external factors affecting the results?</li> <li>• Are the objectives of the GFA realistic and sufficiently ambitious?</li> <li>• Have innovations linked to CBT increased WFP's capacity to deliver results?</li> <li>• Are there any unintended positive and/or negative short-, medium- and/or longer-term effects of the GFA on the targeted population, non-beneficiaries and host communities?</li> <li>• Has the GFA positively contributed to prevent or mitigate any protection risks occurring for the affected population?</li> </ul>

**Criteria: Impact**

**Question:** How has the GFA affected, and been affected by, the collective response to the Syrian crisis and what are its wider effects on the targeted population?

- What social and economic effects has the GFA had on the lives of the targeted population?
- How has the GFA affected, and been affected by, the response to the Syrian refugee crisis from the Government and other humanitarian/development organisations?

### 4.3. Data Availability

36. In addition to publicly disseminated reports, such as the annual SPRs and the CFSME, the Evaluation Team will have access to comprehensive monitoring data on outcome, output and process levels of the GFA, including the Triangulation Database. Other CO-produced or commissioned sources of information, such as project documents and budgets, Standard Operating Procedures, the 2017 Gender Analysis and Programme review, and the 2016 Cash Comparative Study will be made available.
37. WFP will also gather and share key corporate documents relevant to the implementation of the GFA, as well as plans, strategies and studies from other key entities, such as the Government, other UN agencies, protection specialised partners and cooperating partners. A full library list is included in Annex 6. Concerning the quality of data and information, the evaluation team should:
  - a. assess data availability, reliability and limitations as part of the inception phase expanding on the information provided in section 4.3. This assessment will inform the primary data collection plan
  - b. systematically check accuracy, consistency and validity of collected data and information and acknowledge any limitations/caveats in drawing conclusions using the data.

### 4.4. Methodology

38. The Evaluation Report is expected to adhere to DEQAS guidelines, including sufficient coverage of GEEW. To achieve this, the methodology will be designed by the evaluation team during the inception phase, in line with the following criteria:
  - Employ the relevant evaluation criteria – Relevance/Appropriateness and Coherence; Efficiency; Effectiveness and Sustainability; and Impact – to evaluate the GFA and the transfer modalities utilised, with a focus on CBT.
  - Demonstrate impartiality and lack of biases by relying on a cross-section of information sources (stakeholder groups, including beneficiaries, etc.) The selection of field visit sites will also need to demonstrate impartiality.
  - Take into account the Humanitarian Principles of Humanity, Neutrality, Independence, and Impartiality in WFP’s delivery of the GFA.
  - Using mixed methods (quantitative, qualitative, participatory etc.) to ensure triangulation of information through a variety of means.
  - Apply an evaluation matrix geared towards addressing the key evaluation questions taking into account the data availability challenges, the budget and timing constraints;
  - Ensure through the use of mixed methods and systematic disaggregation by sex in data collection and analysis that women, girls, men and boys from different stakeholder groups and representing relevant factors of diversity participate and that their different voices are heard and used;
  - Mainstream gender equality and women’s empowerment, as above;

- Take into account WFP’s approach to protection and AAP, as per, respectively, WFP’s Policy on Humanitarian Protection and WFP strategy on AAP.
39. **Impartiality and independence:** Mechanisms to ensure the independence and impartiality of the decentralized evaluation include the hiring of a third-party Evaluation Team without any linkages to the design or implementation of the GFA and with full access to information, as well as the formation of the EC and the ERG. The EC members hold key competencies relevant to the GFA, including the Gender focal point and the Head of CBT, while the ERG will include internal and external experts, primarily in the fields of Evaluation and CBT. The two groups will review and comment on the key deliverables throughout the evaluation; the TOR, the inception report and the evaluation report.
  40. **Risks:** Risks related to the methodology include any major unforeseen political and/or security development, the availability of key competencies required for the Evaluation Team, availability and competing interests of EC and ERG members, and potential gaps in data that cannot be covered through primary data collection during the evaluation mission. In order to mitigate these risks, some flexibility with regards to the timeline and means of data collection including remote solutions is accounted for. Regular online meetings between the Evaluation Manager and representatives of the Evaluation Team will be held throughout the process, to address potential challenges at an early stage.

#### 4.5. Quality Assurance and Quality Assessment

41. WFP’s Decentralized Evaluation Quality Assurance System (DEQAS) defines the quality standards expected from this evaluation and sets out processes with in-built steps for Quality Assurance, Templates for evaluation products and Checklists for their review. DEQAS is closely aligned to the WFP’s evaluation quality assurance system (EQAS) and is based on the UNEG norms and standards and good practice of the international evaluation community and aims to ensure that the evaluation process and products conform to best practice. Given the context and refugee population in focus of the evaluation, it will be of particular importance for the Evaluation Team to adhere to obligations to participants stated in the UNEG Code of Conduct with regards to Respect for Dignity and Diversity, and Confidentiality.
42. DEQAS will be systematically applied to this evaluation. The WFP Evaluation Manager will be responsible for ensuring that the evaluation progresses as per the [DEQAS Process Guide](#) and for conducting a rigorous quality control of the evaluation products ahead of their finalization.
43. WFP has developed a set of [Quality Assurance Checklists](#) for its decentralized evaluations. This includes Checklists for feedback on quality for each of the evaluation products. The relevant Checklist will be applied at each stage, to ensure the quality of the evaluation process and outputs.
44. To enhance the quality and credibility of this evaluation, an outsourced quality support service (QS) directly managed by WFP’s OEV in HQ provides review of the draft inception and evaluation report (in addition to the same provided on draft TOR), and provide:
  - a. systematic feedback from an evaluation perspective, on the quality of the draft inception and evaluation report;
  - b. recommendations on how to improve the quality of the final inception/evaluation report.
45. The evaluation manager will review the feedback and recommendations from QS and share with the team leader, who is expected to use them to finalise the inception/evaluation report. To ensure transparency and credibility of the process in line with the [UNEG norms and](#)

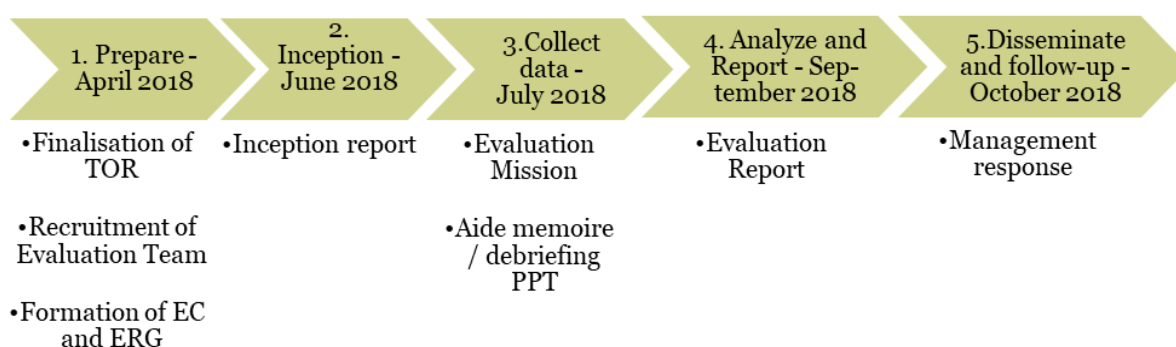
[standards](#)<sup>17</sup>, a rationale should be provided for any recommendations that the team does not take into account when finalising the report.

46. This quality assurance process as outline above does not interfere with the views and independence of the evaluation team, but ensures the report provides the necessary evidence in a clear and convincing way and draws its conclusions on that basis.
47. The evaluation team will be required to ensure the quality of data (validity, consistency and accuracy) throughout the analytical and reporting phases. The evaluation team should be assured of the accessibility of all relevant documentation within the provisions of the directive on disclosure of information. This is available in [WFP’s Directive CP2010/001](#) on Information Disclosure.
48. All final evaluation reports will be subjected to a post hoc quality assessment by an independent entity through a process that is managed by OEV. The overall rating category of the reports will be made public alongside the evaluation reports.

## 5. Phases and Deliverables

49. The evaluation will proceed through the following phases. The deliverables and deadlines for each phase are as follows:

**Figure 1: Summary Process Map**



50. **Preparatory phase:** The Evaluation Manager is responsible for deliverables in the preparatory phase, which includes finalisation of the TOR including external quality assurance mechanisms, the recruitment of an Evaluation Team and the formation of the EC and ERG. This phase is expected to be completed by May 2018, although revisions to the TOR may take place as a result of the inception phase.
51. **Inception phase:** The Evaluation Team is responsible for conducting a comprehensive desk review of available data. The team should timely inform the Evaluation Manager about any identified information gaps to be addressed. Based on the overall assessment, the team should suggest revisions to the TOR if needed, and prepare a draft inception report detailing the method and plan for the evaluation mission. Upon completed quality assurance mechanisms, the team will finalise the inception report, which is expected to be delivered in Microsoft Word-format in early July 2018.
52. **Evaluation phase:** The Evaluation Team will conduct field-level data collection, expected to take place during the first two weeks of August 2018. The team will communicate regularly with the Evaluation Manager to prepare for the mission, including site visits, meetings with internal and external stakeholders, and a debriefing session at the WFP Jordan CO at end of the mission to present preliminary findings.

<sup>17</sup> [UNEG](#) Norm #7 states “that transparency is an essential element that establishes trust and builds confidence, enhances stakeholder ownership and increases public accountability”

53. **Data analysis and reporting:** The Evaluation Team is expected to deliver a final evaluation report in October 2018, based on the draft version feedback received following completion of the quality assurance protocol.
54. **Dissemination and follow-up:** The Evaluation Team should be available to present the final report, either on-site in Amman or through a conference call. Within the month following delivery of the final report, WFP Jordan CO is responsible to prepare their management response, to be made publicly available along with the report on WFP's external website.

## **6. Organization of the Evaluation**

### **6.1. Evaluation Conduct**

55. The evaluation team will conduct the evaluation under the direction of its team leader and in close communication with WFP's Evaluation Manager. The team will be hired following agreement with WFP on its composition.
56. The evaluation team will not have been involved in the design or implementation of the GFA or have any other conflicts of interest. Further, they will act impartially and respect the [code of conduct of the evaluation profession](#).
57. The evaluation will be conducted during period May–September 2018, see detailed schedule in Annex 2.

### **6.2. Team composition and competencies**

58. The evaluation team is expected to consist of 3-4 external consultants, including an experienced team leader, a senior evaluator, one evaluator and/or a data analyst. To the extent possible, the evaluation will be conducted by a gender-balanced, geographically and culturally diverse team with appropriate skills to assess components such as CBT modalities and gender dimensions of the GFA as specified above in sections on the scope, approach and methodology of the evaluation.
59. The team will be multi-disciplinary and include members who together include an appropriate balance of expertise and practical knowledge in the following areas:
  - Food assistance in humanitarian context
  - CBT modalities to deliver food assistance
  - Expertise within areas of GEEW, monitoring and AAP
  - All team members should have strong analytical and communication skills, evaluation experience and familiarity with the Syria crisis
  - At least one of the team member should be fluent in Arabic to ensure quality in primary data collection.
60. The team leader should have experience from working with WFP and CBT, preferably in combination, as well as expertise in designing methodology and data collection tools, and demonstrated experience in leading similar evaluations. She/he will also have leadership, analytical and communication skills, including a track record of excellent English writing and presentation skills.
61. Her/his primary responsibilities will be: i) defining the evaluation approach and methodology; ii) guiding and managing the team; iii) leading the evaluation mission and representing the evaluation team; iv) drafting and revising, as required, the inception report, the end of field work (i.e. exit) debriefing presentation and evaluation report in line with DEQAS.



62. The team members will bring together a complementary combination of the technical expertise required and have a track record of written work on similar assignments.
63. Team members will: i) contribute to the methodology in their area of expertise based on a document review; ii) conduct field work; iii) participate in team meetings and meetings with stakeholders; iv) contribute to the drafting and revision of the evaluation products in their technical area(s).

### 6.3. Security Considerations

64. Security clearance where required is to be obtained from the Jordan CO Security unit.
- As an ‘independent supplier’ of evaluation services to WFP, the evaluation company is responsible for ensuring the security of all persons contracted, including adequate arrangements for evacuation for medical or situational reasons. Consultants contracted by the evaluation company do not fall under the UN Department of Safety & Security (UNDSS) system for UN personnel.
  - Consultants hired independently are covered by the UN Department of Safety & Security (UNDSS) system for UN personnel which cover WFP staff and consultants contracted directly by WFP. Independent consultants must obtain UNDSS security clearance for travelling to be obtained from designated duty station and complete the UN system’s Basic and Advance Security in the Field courses in advance, print out their certificates and take them with them.<sup>18</sup>
65. However, to avoid any security incidents, the Evaluation Manager is requested to ensure that:
- The WFP Jordan CO registers the team members with the Security Officer on arrival in country and arranges a security briefing for them to gain an understanding of the security situation on the ground.
  - The team members observe applicable UN security rules and regulations.
  - Required approval from relevant authorities is timely organised e.g. for field visits to the refugee camps.

## 7. Roles and Responsibilities of Stakeholders

66. A wide range of internal and external stakeholder stakeholders will play a role in the evaluation. In the WFP Jordan CO:
- a- The **Jordan CO Deputy Director** will take responsibility to:
- Assign an Evaluation Manager for the evaluation: Oscar Lindow, M&E Officer.
  - Approve the final TOR, inception and evaluation reports.
  - Ensure the independence and impartiality of the evaluation at all stages, including establishment of an internal EC and of the ERG (see below and [TN on Independence and Impartiality](#)).
  - Participate in discussions with the evaluation team on the evaluation design and the evaluation subject, its performance and results with the Evaluation Manager and the evaluation team
  - Organise and participate in two separate debriefings, one internal and one with external stakeholders
  - Oversee dissemination and follow-up processes, including the preparation of the Management Response to the evaluation recommendations

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<sup>18</sup> Field Courses: [Basic](#); [Advanced](#)

b- The **Evaluation Manager**:

- Manages the evaluation process through all phases including drafting this TOR
  - Ensures quality assurance mechanisms are operational
  - Consolidates and shares comments on draft TOR, inception and evaluation reports with the evaluation team
  - Ensures expected use of quality assurance mechanisms
  - Ensures that the team has access to all documentation and information necessary to the evaluation; facilitates the team's contacts with local stakeholders; sets up meetings, field visits; provides logistic support during the fieldwork; and arranges for interpretation, if required.
  - Organises security briefings for the evaluation team and provides any materials as required
- An **internal EC** (see members in Annex 3) has been formed as part of ensuring the independence and impartiality of the evaluation. The EC guided the choice of evaluation type, subject and scope, and will review key documents including TOR, inception report and evaluation report.

67. An **Evaluation Reference Group** has been formed with representation from WFP internal experts from relevant programmatic and technical units, and external experts in the fields of CBT and Evaluation. The ERG members will also review and comment on the draft evaluation products, and act as key informants in order to further safeguard against bias and influence.

68. The **Regional Bureau Cairo**, mainly through Regional Evaluation Officer Luca Molinas, will take responsibility to:

- Advise the Evaluation Manager and provide support to the evaluation process where appropriate.
  - Participate in discussions with the evaluation team on the evaluation design and on the evaluation subject as relevant, as required.
  - Provide comments on the draft TOR, Inception and Evaluation report
- Support the Management Response to the evaluation and track the implementation of the recommendations.

69. The **CBT and Programme Policy units** in HQ will take responsibility to:

- Discuss WFP strategies, policies or systems in their area of responsibility and subject of evaluation.
- Comment on the evaluation TOR, inception and evaluation reports, as required as members of the ERG.

70. **OEV**, through the Regional Evaluation Officer, will advise the Evaluation Manager and provide support to the evaluation process when required. It is responsible for providing access to the outsourced quality support service reviewing draft ToR, inception and evaluation reports from an evaluation perspective. It also ensures a help desk function upon request.

71. **Syrian refugees living in Jordan**, both GFA beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries and including women and men in different contexts, will act as key informants for the Evaluation Team during the evaluation mission.

72. **Other stakeholders** including the Government of Jordan, UN agencies in particular UNHCR, NGOs and other organisations will act as key informants, stay informed throughout the process of the DE and take part of the publicly shared Evaluation Report.

## **8. Communication and budget**

### **8.1. Communication**

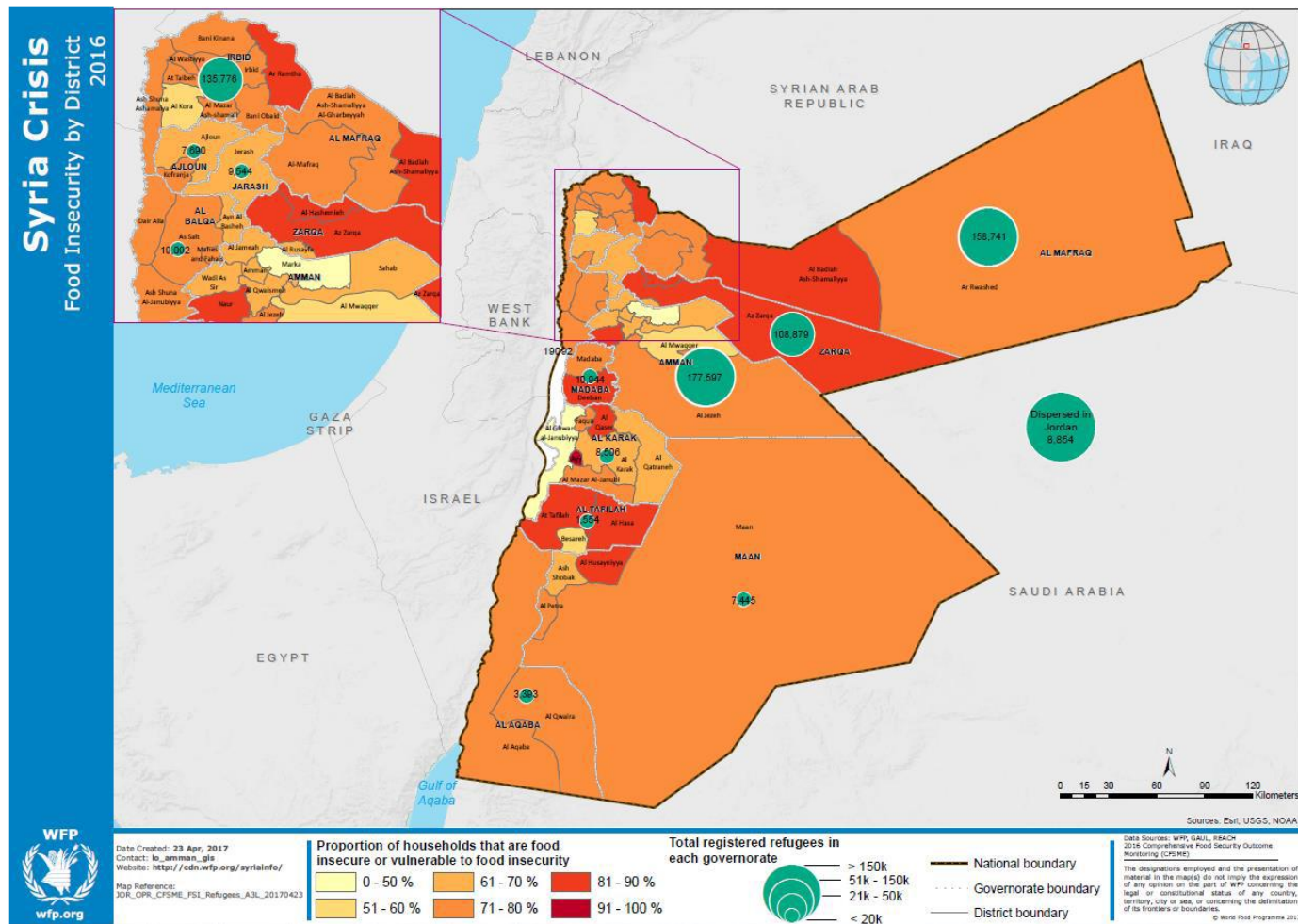
73. To ensure a smooth and efficient process and enhance the learning from this evaluation, the Evaluation Team should place emphasis on transparent and open communication with key stakeholders in all phases. The team is encouraged to meet with as many internal and external stakeholders on-site as the evaluation mission timing and schedule allows, and will facilitate a debrief to present preliminary findings at the end of the mission.
74. The team will communicate remotely on a regular basis with the Evaluation Manager who also will support requests for remote meetings with stakeholders outside of the data collection phase. The TOR and inception report will be shared internally and externally as per the membership of the EC and the ERG. The final evaluation report will be made publicly available on WFP's external website along with the management response. A communication plan will be developed by the Evaluation team and the Evaluation Manager to share learnings in the most efficient and relevant way.

### **8.2. Budget**

75. The evaluation will be financed by the WFP Jordan CO and the budget will cover the costs of hiring an external Evaluation Team utilising the Long-term Agreement option and their related costs including travel, per diem, and field trips. The budget will be determined upon the contracting of an Evaluation Team and depend on factor such as the number and daily rates of the team members, the extent of primary data collection required etc. The final evaluation budget is expected to be within the range of USD 130,000 – 175,000.
76. The budget covers any costs related to production of communication materials etc. The final report is not foreseen to be translated. Costs for internal WFP participation, e.g. the Regional Evaluation Officer mission in January 2018, are not included.

Please send any queries to Evaluation Manager Oscar Lindow, at [oscar.lindow@wfp.org](mailto:oscar.lindow@wfp.org)

# Annex 1. GFA map – Caseload/governorate; locations of shops and camps



## Annex 2. Evaluation Schedule

Phases, Deliverables and Timeline			Key Dates
EM	EC	ET	<b>Phase 1 – Preparation</b>
			Desk review, draft of TOR and quality assurance (QA) using ToR QC
			EC review and comments
			Revised draft TOR shared with outsourced quality support service (DE QS)
			Review draft ToR based on DE QS feedback
			Circulation of TOR for review and comments to ERG
			Review draft ToR based on comments received
			Submits the final TOR to the EC for approval
			<b>Sharing final TOR with key stakeholders</b>
			<b>Selection and recruitment of evaluation team</b>
			<b>Phase 2 – Inception</b>
			Briefing core team
			Submission of draft inception report (IR) to EM
			EC review and comments, EM consolidates
			Revise draft IR based on EC first round review
			Sharing of draft IR with DE QS and quality assurance of draft IR by EM using the QC
			Revise and submit draft IR based on feedback received by DE QS and EM
			Circulate draft IR for review and comments to ERG
			Consolidate and share comments with ET
			Revise and submit draft IR based on stakeholder comments received
			EC reviews and approves final draft of IR
			<b>Sharing of final inception report with key stakeholders for information</b>
			<b>Phase 3 – Data collection</b>
			Briefing evaluation team at CO
			<b>Data collection</b>
			<b>In-country Debriefing (s)</b>
			<b>Phase 4 – Analyze data and report</b>
			Draft evaluation report (ER) submitted to EM
			EC review and comments
			Revise draft ER based on EC comments
			Sharing of draft ER with DE QS and quality assurance of draft ER by EM using the QC
			Revise and submit draft ER based on feedback received by DE QS and EM
			Circulate draft ER for review and comments to ERG and RB
			Consolidate and share comments with ET
			Revise and submit final draft ER based on stakeholder comments received
			EC reviews and approves final draft of ER
			<b>Sharing of final evaluation report with key stakeholders for information</b>
			<b>Phase 5 – Dissemination and follow-up</b>
			Organise dissemination (internal/external, as applicable)
			Prepare management response
			<b>Share final evaluation report and management response with OEV for publication</b>

### Annex 3. Membership of the Evaluation Committee

<b>Role in EC</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Title</b>
Chair	Claire Conan	Deputy Country Director
Secretary	Oscar Lindow	M&E Officer
Member	Stefano Santoro	Head of CBT
Member	Erin Carey	Head of M&E and VAM
Member	Rawan Al Abbas	Reports Officer and Gender Focal Point
Member	Cinzia Cruciani	Head of Amman sub-office

### Annex 4. Membership of the Evaluation Reference Group

<b>Role in ERG</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Title</b>
Member	Kenn Crossley	Global Coordinator, Cash Transfers, WFP
Member	Tahir Nour	Director, Market Access Programs, Policy and Programme Division, WFP
Member	Claudia Ah Poe	Senior Food Security Advisor (VAM), WFP
Member	Michela Bonsignorio	Global Advisor on Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations, WFP
Member	Paul Skoczylas	Deputy Country Director, Lebanon CO, WFP
Member	Elise Benoit	Senior Evaluation Officer, OEV, WFP
Member	Luca Molinas	Regional Evaluation Officer, WFP Regional Bureau Cairo
Member	Dr. Nicola Jones	Principal Research Fellow, Overseas Development Institute
Member	Dr. Frauke Uekermann	Principal, Boston Consulting Group
Member	Stefan Bumbacher	Senior Technical Officer, Cash Learning Partnership (CaLP)
Member	Mohammed Amer Qaryouti	Chair, EvalMENA
Member	Stefano Santoro	Head of CBT, WFP Jordan
Member	Jacqueline De Groot	Head of Programme, WFP Jordan
Chair	Claire Conan	Deputy Country Director, WFP Jordan
Secretary	Oscar Lindow	M&E Officer, WFP Jordan

## **Annex 5 List of Acronyms**

AAP – Accountability to Affected Populations

CBT – Cash-based transfers

CFSME – Comprehensive Food Security Monitoring Exercise

CO – Country Office

CSP – Country Strategic Plan

DE – Decentralized Evaluation

EC – Evaluation Committee

EMOP – Emergency Operation

ERG – Evaluation Reference Group

FSOM – Food Security Outcome Monitoring

GEEW - Gender equality and women's empowerment

GFA – General Food Assistance

HQ - Headquarter

IRM – Integrated Roadmap

JAB – Jordan Ahli Bank

JRP – Jordan Response Plan to the Syria crisis

M&E – Monitoring and Evaluation

MoPIC – Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation

MoSD – Ministry of Social Development

NGO – Non-governmental Organisation

OEV – Office of Evaluation

PRRO - Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation

QS – Quality Support

RB – Regional Bureau

t-ISCP – transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan

TOR – Terms of Reference

UNDSS - UN Department of Safety & Security

UNCT – United Nations Country Team

UNHCR – United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

UNICEF – United Nations Children's Fund

UNRWA – United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

WFP – United Nations World Food Programme

## Annex 6. Library list

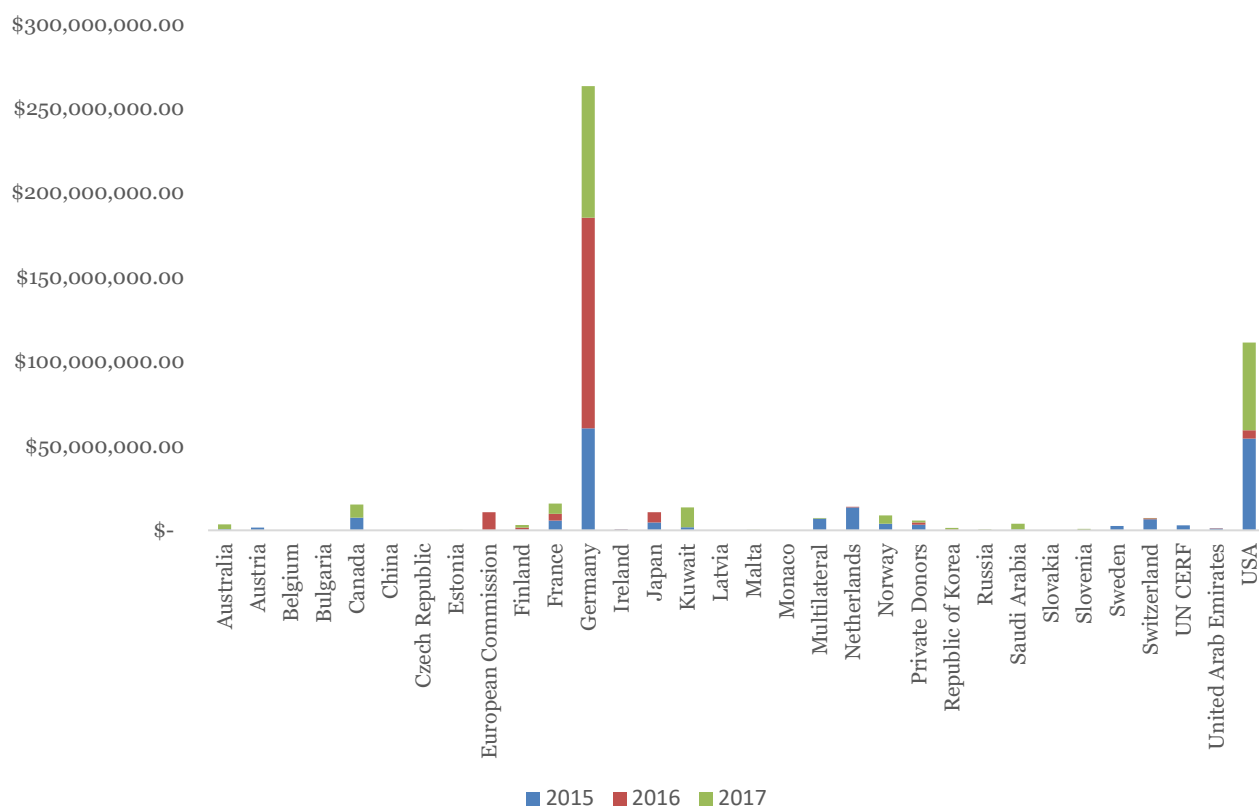
Code	Folder/File name	Produced/ commissioned	Year
<b>1. WFP corporate documents</b>			
1.1 Evaluation policy, strategy and quality assurance guidelines			
1.1.1	Evaluation Policy	WFP	2016
1.1.2	Evaluation Strategy	WFP	2016
1.1.3	DEQAS	WFP	2017
1.2 Other corporate policies, strategies and directives			
1.2.1	WFP Humanitarian Principles	WFP	2004
1.2.2	Policy on Humanitarian Access & Access Guidance	WFP	2016-2017
1.2.3	WFP Integrated Roadmap to Zero Hunger package: WFP Strategic Plan 2017-2021; Corporate Results Framework; Financial Framework; and Policy for Country Strategic Plans	WFP	2016
1.2.4	WFP Strategic Plan 2014-2017	WFP	2013
1.2.5	Gender Policy 2015-2020 and Update	WFP	2015 & 2017
1.2.6	Protection Policy and Update	WFP	2012 & 2014
1.2.7	Guide to Personal Data Protection and Privacy	WFP	2015
1.2.8	CBT Manual	WFP	2014
1.2.9	CBT Terminology	WFP	2017
1.2.10	Cash & Voucher Policy and Update	WFP	2008 & 2011
1.2.11	CBT Joint Directive	WFP	2013
1.2.12	CBT Business Process Model	WFP	2016
1.2.13	Memorandum of Understanding	WFP/UNHCR	2011
1.2.14	Global Cash Addendum	WFP/UNHCR	2017
1.2.15	Corporate M&E strategy 2014-2016	WFP	2014
1.2.16	Corporate Partnership Strategy	WFP	2014
1.2.17	Corporate Risk Register	WFP	2017
1.2.18	Joint Principles for Targeting Assistance	WFP/UNHCR	2018
1.3 Monitoring, Evaluations, Reviews, Audits			
1.3.1	Cash and Voucher Policy Evaluation	WFP	2014
1.3.2	Jordan - Economic Impact Study	WFP	2014
1.3.3	Internal Audit on Cash & Voucher modalities in the field	WFP	2015
1.3.4	Internal Audit of WFP CBT Retailer Implementation in Jordan and Lebanon	WFP	2017
1.3.5	WFP Indicator compendiums (for 2014-2016 strategy and Corporate Results Framework 2017-2021)	WFP	2015 & 2018
1.3.6	Third-party Monitoring Guidelines	WFP	2014
<b>2. WFP Jordan/Regional documents</b>			
2.1 CO/RBC projects and plans			
2.1.1	EMOP 200433 2012-2016	Jordan CO	2012
2.1.2	PRRO 200987 2017-2018	RBC	2016
2.1.3	Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan 2018	Jordan CO	2017
2.1.4	Vision 2020	RBC	2017
2.2 Evaluations			
2.2.1	TOR GFA Decentralized Evaluation	Jordan CO	2018
2.2.2	TOR Centralized Evaluation of Regional Response to the Syria Crisis (Syria +5) 2015-2017	OEV	2017
2.2.3	Evaluation of Regional Response to the Syria Crisis (Syria +5) 2011-2014	OEV	2014
2.3 CBT			
2.3.1	Jordan CBT Concept Note	Jordan CO	2017
2.3.2	Cash Comparative Study (conducted by the Boston Consulting Group)	WFP	2016



2.3.3	Jordan CBT Standard Operating Procedures	WFP Jordan	2018
2.3.4	Jordan CBT Risk Register	Jordan CO	2017
2.3.5	'Choice' report	Jordan CO	2018
2.3.6	Blockchain SOPs and scale-up plan	Jordan CO	2017
2.3.7	Blockchain report	Jordan CO	2018
2.3.8	CBT Working Group Memo	Jordan CO	2017
2.3.9	CBT Workshop – meeting note	Jordan CO	2017
<b>2.4 Assessments, Monitoring &amp; Reporting</b>			
2.4.1	Standard Project Reports 2015-2017	Jordan CO/RBC	2015-2017
2.4.2	CFSME 2014-2016	Jordan CO	2015-2017
2.4.3	FSOM 2015-2017	Jordan CO	2015-2018
2.4.4	Jordan CO Gender Analysis and Programme Review	Jordan CO	2017
2.4.5	Country Briefs & Situation reports (sample)	Jordan CO	2018
2.4.6	Triangulation database reports (sample)	Jordan CO	2018
2.4.7	Monitoring Briefs (sample)	Jordan CO	2018
<b>2.5 Partnerships</b>			
2.5.1	Data sharing agreement and Update	WFP/UNHCR	2013 & 2018
2.5.2	Letter of Agreement – Biometric authentication	WFP/UNHCR	2016
2.5.3	Field level agreements with cooperating partners	WFP Jordan	2015-present
2.5.4	Retailers needs assessment	WFP Jordan	2017
<b>2.6 Clusters and Working groups</b>			
2.6.1	TOR Food Security Cluster	WFP	2017
2.6.2	TOR Basic needs working group	UNHCR	2015
<b>2.7 Organisation</b>			
2.7.1	WFP Jordan Organogram	WFP Jordan	2018
2.7.2	Telephone directory	WFP Jordan	2018
<b>3. External documents</b>			
<b>3.1 Government of Jordan</b>			
3.1.1	Jordan Response Plans to the Syria Crisis (rolling three-year plans) 2016-2020	MoPIC	2015-2018
3.1.2	Jordan 2025 – A National Vision and Strategy	MoPIC	2015
3.1.3	Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan in Response to the Syria Crisis - 2017 Progress Report	3RP	2017
<b>3.2 UN agencies</b>			
3.2.1	United Nations Sustainable Development Framework 2018-2022	UN Country Team Jordan	2017
3.2.2	A promise of tomorrow: The effects of UNHCR and UNICEF cash assistance on Syrian refugees in Jordan	UNHCR/UNICEF	2017
3.2.3	Review of the Common Cash Facility	UNHCR/The Cash Learning Partnership	2017
3.2.4	Women working: Jordanian and Syrian refugee women's labour force participation and attitudes towards employment	UN Women	2017
<b>3.3 Donors, NGOs, INGOs and other organisations</b>			
3.3.1	Evaluation Synthesis and Gap Analysis. Syria Coordinated Accountability and Lessons Learning (CALL) Initiative	Steering Group for Inter-Agency Humanitarian Evaluations	2016
3.3.2	Policy Briefing: the Jordan Compact	Overseas Development Institute	2018
3.3.3	Supporting Syria and the region: Post-Brussels conference financial tracking	European Union	2017
3.3.4	Social Protection and Safety Nets in Jordan	Institute of Development Studies	2015

## Annex 7. Donor overview 2015-2017

Donor contributions to the GFA 2015-2017



<b>Top 10 donors</b>	<b>2015-2017 GFA contributions (USD)</b>
Germany	\$263,019,131
USA	\$111,200,000
France	\$15,837,811
Canada	\$15,348,348
Netherlands	\$14,016,766
Kuwait	\$13,483,352
Japan	\$10,740,000
European Commission	\$10,719,553
Norway	\$8,795,305
Multilateral	\$7,264,801

## Annex 8. Additional activity information

**Table 8.1. Overview of CBT to beneficiaries by location, March 2018**

CBT Overview: March 2018 reload	Extremely vulnerable		Vulnerable	
	Cases	USD Transfer	Cases	USD Transfer
<b>Camps</b>				
Za'atari camp	16,929	\$2,088,588	All households residing in camps are considered as extremely vulnerable cases.	
Azraq camp	7,695	\$1,046,186		
King Abdullah Park	133	\$14,096		
<b>Total Camp</b>	<b>24,757</b>	<b>\$3,148,870</b>		
<b>Host communities by Governorate</b>				
Ajloun	570	\$84,887	660	\$31,201
Amman*	12,917	\$1,731,610	19,978	\$945,847
Aqaba	218	\$30,057	395	\$19,831
Balqa*	1,508	\$214,746	1,956	\$93,757
Irbid	10,468	\$1,527,034	14,110	\$636,794
Jerash	722	\$103,701	961	\$45,805
Karak	579	\$88,955	1,017	\$49,831
Maan	535	\$83,503	8,67	\$42,331
Madaba*	937	\$139,576	1,279	\$64,251
Mafraq	7,394	\$1,113,136	8,594	\$402,754
Tafiela	96	\$15,113	141	\$7,161
Zarqa*	3,785	\$516,836	5,233	\$241,737
<b>Total Host com.</b>	<b>39,729</b>	<b>\$5,649,153</b>	<b>55,191</b>	<b>2,581,299</b>
<b>Total CBT March 2018</b>	<b>Extremely vulnerable</b>		<b>Vulnerable</b>	
	<b>Cases</b>	<b>USD Transfer</b>	<b>Cases</b>	<b>USD Transfer</b>
	<b>64,486</b>	<b>\$8,798,023</b>	<b>55,191</b>	<b>\$2,581,299</b>

\* Governorates where the choice modality has been implemented - Madaba since August 2017, Balqa & Zarqa since December 2017, Amman since April 2018.

**Table 8.2 - Cooperating partners in implementation of the GFA.**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Partner</b>	<b>Budget</b>	<b>Contracted for</b>
<b>2015</b>	ACTED	USD 1 989 830	In-kind food + CBT + M&E
	SCJ	USD 2 503 941	In-kind food + CBT + M&E
	IRW	USD 264 520	CBT
	HRF	USD 104 535	CBT
<b>2016</b>	ACTED	USD 1 874 722	In-kind food + CBT + M&E
	SCJ	USD 3 275 676	In-kind food + CBT + M&E
<b>2017</b>	ACTED	USD 1 567 517	In-kind food + CBT + M&E
	SCJ	USD 2 528 142	In-kind food + CBT + M&E
	NRC	USD 32 234	In-kind food
<b>2018 (Jan - Jun)</b>	ACTED	USD 774 905	In-kind food + CBT + M&E
	REACH	USD 345 219	CFSME Assessment
	SCJ	USD 1 111 572	In-kind food + CBT + M&E
	NRC	USD 12 181	In-kind food

Partner acronyms: ACTED - Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development; SCJ – Save the Children Jordan; IRW – Islamic Relief Worldwide; HRF – Human Relief Foundation; NRC – Norwegian Refugee Council.

## Annex 9. Logical Frameworks

### 9.1 EMOP 200433 – Strategic Objective 1 (Jordan) and cross-cutting indicators

Project: 200433 (Regional EMOP): Food Assistance to Vulnerable Syrian Populations in Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq, Turkey, and Egypt Affected by Conflict in Syria  
 Full Logframe 3.0 for the component 200433.JO (Regional EMOP): Commodity - Jordan  
 Budget revision 16

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK		
Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
Cross-cutting		
Cross-cutting result GENDER: Gender equality and empowerment improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Target: 25 (Dec 2016)</li> <li>◦ Location: Jordan</li> <li>◦ Activity: GD</li> </ul> </li> <li>▶ Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Target: 55 (Dec 2016)</li> <li>◦ Location: Jordan</li> <li>◦ Activity: GD</li> </ul> </li> <li>▶ Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Target: 20 (Dec 2016)</li> <li>◦ Location: Jordan</li> <li>◦ Activity: GD</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
Cross-cutting result PROTECTION AND ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS: WFP assistance delivered and utilized in safe, accountable and dignified conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Target: 70 (Dec 2016)</li> <li>◦ Location: Jordan</li> <li>◦ Activity: GD</li> </ul> </li> <li>▶ Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Target: 80 (Dec 2016)</li> <li>◦ Location: Jordan</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	

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Logframe status in COMET: APPROVED (2016-12-16)  
 Project Status and Approval Date: APPROVED (2012-06-21)  
 WINGS Modalities: Food, Cash & Voucher, Capacity Strengthening

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Activity: GD</li> <li>▶ Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Target: 70 (Dec 2016) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Location: Jordan</li> <li>◦ Activity: GD</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>▶ Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Target: 80 (Dec 2016) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Location: Jordan</li> <li>◦ Activity: GD</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>▶ Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Target: 70 (Dec 2016) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Location: Jordan</li> <li>◦ Activity: GD</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>▶ Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Target: 80 (Dec 2016) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Location: Jordan</li> <li>◦ Activity: GD</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
<p>Cross-cutting result  PARTNERSHIPS: Food assistance interventions coordinated and partnerships developed and maintained</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Target: 1500000 (Dec 2016) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Location: Jordan</li> <li>◦ Activity: GD</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>▶ Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Target: 8 (Dec 2016) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Location: Jordan</li> <li>◦ Activity: GD</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>▶ Proportion of project activities implemented with the</li> </ul>	

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Logframe status in COMET: APPROVED (2016-12-16)  
Project Status and Approval Date: APPROVED (2012-08-21)  
WINGS Modalities: Food, Cash & Voucher, Capacity Strengthening

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- Source: WFP programme monitoring
- ▶ FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (male-headed)
  - Baseline: 67 (Sep 2014)
    - Beneficiary group / Location: Syrian refugees in Jordan
    - Source: WFP programme monitoring
    - Notes: PAB exercise July-September 2014
  - Target: > 85 (Dec 2016)
    - Beneficiary group / Location: Syrian refugees in Jordan
    - Source: WFP programme monitoring
- ▶ FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score
  - Baseline: 18 (Sep 2014)
    - Beneficiary group / Location: Syrian refugees in Jordan
    - Source: WFP programme monitoring
    - Notes: PAB exercise July-September 2014
  - Target: < 10 (Dec 2016)
    - Beneficiary group / Location: Syrian refugees in Jordan
    - Source: WFP programme monitoring
- ▶ FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)
  - Baseline: 15 (Sep 2014)
    - Beneficiary group / Location: Syrian refugees in Jordan
    - Source: WFP programme monitoring
    - Notes: PAB exercise July-September 2014
  - Target: < 10 (Dec 2016)
    - Beneficiary group / Location: Syrian refugees in Jordan
    - Source: WFP programme monitoring
- ▶ FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)
  - Baseline: 21 (Sep 2014)

	<p>engagement of complementary partners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Target: 100 (Dec 2016) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Location: Jordan</li> <li>◦ Activity: GD</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
SO1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies		
<p>Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Diet Diversity Score <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Baseline: 4.8 (Sep 2014) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Beneficiary group / Location: Syrian refugees in Jordan</li> <li>◦ Source: WFP programme monitoring</li> <li>◦ Notes: PAB exercise July-September 2014</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Target: &gt; 4.8 (Dec 2016) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Beneficiary group / Location: Syrian refugees in Jordan</li> <li>◦ Source: WFP programme monitoring</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>▸ FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Baseline: 69 (Sep 2014) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Beneficiary group / Location: Syrian refugees in Jordan</li> <li>◦ Source: WFP programme monitoring</li> <li>◦ Notes: PAB exercise July-September 2014</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Target: &gt; 85 (Dec 2016) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Beneficiary group / Location: Syrian refugees in Jordan</li> <li>◦ Source: WFP programme monitoring</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>▸ FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (female-headed) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Baseline: 73 (Sep 2014) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Beneficiary group / Location: Syrian refugees in Jordan</li> <li>◦ Source: WFP programme monitoring</li> <li>◦ Notes: PAB exercise July-September 2014</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Target: &gt; 85 (Dec 2016) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Beneficiary group / Location: Syrian refugees in Jordan</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>Effective targeting criteria and distribution mechanism agreed and adhered to by cooperating partners</p>



- Beneficiary group / Location: Syrian refugees in Jordan
- Source: WFP programme monitoring
- Notes: PAB exercise July-September 2014
- Target: < 10 (Dec 2016)
  - Beneficiary group / Location: Syrian refugees in Jordan
  - Source: WFP programme monitoring
- ▶ FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score
  - Baseline: 12 (Sep 2014)
    - Beneficiary group / Location: Syrian refugees in Jordan
    - Source: WFP programme monitoring
    - Notes: PAB exercise July-September 2014
  - Target: < 5 (Dec 2016)
    - Beneficiary group / Location: Syrian refugees in Jordan
    - Source: WFP programme monitoring
- ▶ FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)
  - Baseline: 13 (Sep 2014)
    - Beneficiary group / Location: Syrian refugees in Jordan
    - Source: WFP programme monitoring
    - Notes: PAB exercise July-September 2014
  - Target: < 5 (Dec 2016)
    - Beneficiary group / Location: Syrian refugees in Jordan
    - Source: WFP programme monitoring
- ▶ FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)
  - Baseline: 12 (Sep 2014)
    - Beneficiary group / Location: Syrian refugees in Jordan
    - Source: WFP programme monitoring
    - Notes: PAB exercise July-September 2014

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Target: &lt; 5 (Dec 2016) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Beneficiary group / Location: Syrian refugees in Jordan</li> <li>◦ Source: WFP programme monitoring</li> </ul> </li> <li>▶ CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Baseline: 19.6 (Jan 2014) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Beneficiary group / Location: Syrian refugees in Jordan</li> <li>◦ Source: WFP survey</li> <li>◦ Notes: CFSME - due to quality of Coping Strategies data collected through PAB</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Target: &lt; 19.6 (Dec 2016) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Beneficiary group / Location: Syrian refugees in Jordan</li> <li>◦ Source: WFP programme monitoring</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>▶ Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Baseline: 4.9 (Sep 2014) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Beneficiary group / Location: Syrian refugees in Jordan</li> <li>◦ Source: WFP programme monitoring</li> <li>◦ Notes: PAB exercise July-September 2014</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Target: &gt; 4.8 (Dec 2016) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Beneficiary group / Location: Syrian refugees in Jordan</li> <li>◦ Source: WFP programme monitoring</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>▶ Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Baseline: 4.7 (Sep 2014) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Beneficiary group / Location: Syrian refugees in Jordan</li> <li>◦ Source: WFP programme monitoring</li> <li>◦ Notes: PAB exercise July-September 2014</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Target: &gt; 4.8 (Dec 2016) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Beneficiary group / Location: Syrian refugees in Jordan</li> <li>◦ Source: WFP programme monitoring</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
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## 9.2 PRRO 200987 – General Food Assistance (Jordan) and cross-cutting indicators

### CRF-based Project Detailed Logframe - Main

Data as of: 09 Apr 2018



Country		WBS Code	Description	WINGS / Short Description	Category	Tags	Assumptions	Status
Jordan	Logframe (version 2.0) Type: project-based	200987 JO Jordan	Assistance to Vulnerable Syrian Refugees and Host Communities in Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey	Commodity - Jordan		Gender marker: 2A Contributes significantly to gender equality		HQ Approved
Jordan	Strategic Goal 1		Support countries to achieve zero hunger		SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture			approved
Jordan	Strategic Objective 1		End hunger by protecting access to food					approved
Jordan	Strategic Result 1		Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)	Everyone has access to food	SDG Target: 2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round			approved
Jordan	Strategic Outcome 1.1		Maintained/enhanced individual and household access to adequate food		1.1: Maintained/enhanced individual and household access to adequate food	- Focus: Crisis Response	CO to insert	approved
Jordan	Outcome Indicator 1.1.1		Food Consumption Score					approved
Jordan	Outcome Indicator 1.1.2.2		Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)					approved
Jordan	Outcome Indicator 1.1.9		Retention rate					approved
Jordan	Activity		Unconditional resource transfer to support access to food		URT: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	- Focus: Crisis Response		approved
Jordan	Output		Unconditional resources transferred		A: Resources transferred			approved
Jordan	Output Indicator A.1		Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/ commodity vouchers					approved
Jordan	Output Indicator A.2		Quantity of food provided					approved
Jordan	Output Indicator A.3		Total amount of cash transferred to targeted beneficiaries					approved
Jordan	Output Indicator A.4		Total value of vouchers (expressed in food/cash) redeemed by targeted beneficiaries					approved
Jordan	Output Indicator A.7		Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes					approved

### CRF-based Project Detailed Logframe - Cross-cutting

Data as of: 09 Apr 2018

Country	Logframe (version 2.0) Type: project-based	WBS Code	Description	WINGS / Short Description	Category	Tags	Assumptions	Status
Jordan	Logframe (version 2.0) Type: project-based	200987_JO Jordan	Assistance to Vulnerable Syrian Refugees and Host Communities in Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey	Commodity - Jordan		Gender marker: 2A Contributes significantly to gender equality		HQ Approved
Jordan	Strategic Goal 1		Support countries to achieve zero hunger		SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture			approved
Jordan	Cross-cutting Result C.1				Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences			approved
Jordan	Cross-cutting Indicator C.1.1		Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)					approved
Jordan	Cross-cutting Indicator C.1.2		Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements					approved
Jordan	Cross-cutting Result C.2				Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity			approved
Jordan	Cross-cutting Indicator C.2.1		Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges					approved
Jordan	Cross-cutting Result C.3				Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population			approved
Jordan	Cross-cutting Indicator C.3.1		Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality					approved
Jordan	Cross-cutting Indicator C.3.2		Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women					approved
Jordan	Cross-cutting Indicator C.3.3		Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity					approved
Jordan	Cross-cutting Result C.4				Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment			approved
Jordan	Cross-cutting Indicator C.4.1		Proportion of activities for which environmental risks have been screened and, as required, mitigation actions identified					approved

## 9.3 t-ISCP 2018 – Activity 1 and cross-cutting indicators

### CSP Detailed Logframe - Main

Data as of: 09 Apr 2018



Country	WBS Code	Description	WINGS / Short Description	Category	Tags	Assumptions	Status	
Jordan	Logframe (version 1.0) Type: lisp-based	JO01	Jordan (2018 Jan - 2018 Dec)			Gender marker: 2A Contributes significantly to gender equality	HQ Approved	
Jordan	Strategic Goal 1	Support countries to achieve zero hunger		SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture			approved	
Jordan	Strategic Objective 1	End hunger by protecting access to food					approved	
Jordan	Strategic Result 1	JO01.01	Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)	Everyone has access to food	SDG Target: 2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round		approved	
Jordan	Strategic Result 1 National SDG Target	JRP Food security objective: to enhance the food security situation of host communities and Syrian refugees in Jordan; Education specific objective 1: improved capacities of education authorities for the continuous delivery of quality inclusive education services					approved	
Jordan	Strategic Outcome 01	JO01.01.011	Food insecure Syrian refugees and Syrians stranded at the Berm have access to safe, adequate and nutritious food throughout the year.	Access to food	1.1: Maintained/enhanced individual and household access to adequate food	- Nutrition Sensitive - Regional Response for RBC East, North Africa, Eastern Europe And Central Asia - Focus: Crisis Response	Funding availability for targeted interventions, Access to distribution point at the berm is secured,	approved
Jordan	Outcome Indicator 1.1.1		Food Consumption Score				approved	
Jordan	Outcome Indicator 1.1.2.2		Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)				approved	
Jordan	Outcome Indicator 1.1.3		Food Expenditure Share				approved	
Jordan	Activity	JO01.01.011.URT1	Provide unconditional resource transfers to Syrian refugees and Syrians at the Berm.	01 Unconditional resources transfer	URT: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	- Regional Response for RBC East, North Africa, Eastern Europe And Central Asia - Focus: Crisis Response	approved	
Jordan	Output		1.1 Syrian Refugees receive unconditional food assistance to meet their basic food and nutritious needs.		A: Resources transferred		approved	
Jordan	Output Indicator A.1		Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/ commodity vouchers				approved	
Jordan	Output Indicator A.2		Quantity of food provided				approved	
Jordan	Output Indicator A.3		Total amount of cash transferred to targeted beneficiaries				approved	
Jordan	Output Indicator A.4		Total value of vouchers (expressed in food/cash) redeemed by targeted beneficiaries				approved	
Jordan	Output Indicator A.7		Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes				approved	
Jordan	Output		1.3 Syrians stranded at the Berm receive unconditional food assistance to meet their basic food and nutritious needs.		A: Resources transferred		approved	
Jordan	Output Indicator A.1		Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/ commodity vouchers				approved	
Jordan	Output Indicator A.2		Quantity of food provided				approved	
Jordan	Output		1.2 Customers of WFP-contracted shops and outlets benefit from improved capacity of shops and outlets to offer quality and diverse food at competitive prices.		C: Capacity development and technical support provided		approved	
Jordan	Output Indicator C.2		Number of capacity development activities provided				approved	

### CSP Detailed Logframe - Cross-cutting

Data as of: 09 Apr 2018

Country		WBS Code	Description	WINGS / Short Description	Category	Tags	Assumptions	Status
Jordan	Logframe (version 1.0) Type: icsp-based	JO01	Jordan (2018 Jan - 2018 Dec)			Gender marker: 2A Contributes significantly to gender equality		HQ Approved
Jordan	Strategic Goal 1		Support countries to achieve zero hunger		SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture			approved
Jordan	Cross-cutting Result C.1				Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences			approved
Jordan	Cross-cutting Indicator C.1.1		Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)					approved
Jordan	Cross-cutting Indicator C.1.2		Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements					approved
Jordan	Cross-cutting Result C.2				Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity			approved
Jordan	Cross-cutting Indicator C.2.1		Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges					approved
Jordan	Cross-cutting Result C.3				Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population			approved
Jordan	Cross-cutting Indicator C.3.1		Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality					approved
Jordan	Cross-cutting Indicator C.3.2		Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women					approved
Jordan	Cross-cutting Indicator C.3.3		Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity					approved
Jordan	Cross-cutting Result C.4				Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment			approved
Jordan	Cross-cutting Indicator C.4.1		Proportion of activities for which environmental risks have been screened and, as required, mitigation actions identified					approved