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# Jordan Annual Country Report 2018

Country Strategic Plan

2018 - 2019

ACR Reading Guidance



World Food  
Programme

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# Summary

WFP assistance to Syrian refugees in Jordan was essential to ensure food security levels remained stable in 2018. The introduction of unrestricted cash allowed refugees to meet their needs according to their priorities and contributed to the reduction of negative coping strategies such as selling food commodities, with positive longer-term effects on food security. WFP continued to support vulnerable Jordanians and plans to provide technical assistance to the National Aid Fund in 2019 to expand the social protection coverage of its cash programme for vulnerable Jordanians, building on WFP's expertise in the field of digitisation of cash delivery systems.

In 2018, the focus on innovation and digitisation was strengthened to enhance accountability, cost-efficiency, effectiveness, and inform programmatic changes. WFP's Building Blocks project which started in 2017 was expanded to camps using blockchain technology to make cash transfers to Syrian refugees more efficient, transparent and secure, as digitisation speeds up the processing and settlement of transactions and reduces transaction costs while lowering the chances of fraud or data mismanagement. To expand blockchain partnerships in 2019, WFP and UN Women will collaborate to assist Syrian women refugees in camps, who will be able to request cash back at WFP-contracted supermarkets or make their purchases directly, while UN Women and WFP will validate each other's transaction through the common platform.

As the increased use of cash-based transfers resulted in the need for increased accountability and transparency for affected populations and donors, WFP expanded the use of the Triangulation Database, used for analysing information captured from several sources, including blockchain, financial service providers, SCOPE, Process Monitoring Logbook and the Paperless Resilience Operation. This allowed WFP to better understand beneficiaries' preferences and tailor assistance to their needs.

Collaboration and coordination with partners was strengthened and leveraged to improve humanitarian response. A data sharing agreement with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) allowed enhancements to the implementation of programmes targeting Syrian refugees. A WFP-UNHCR Blockchain Taskforce for Aid bringing together interested humanitarian partners was established to develop and pilot initiatives under the auspices of blockchain technology. The United Nations Relief and Works Agency and the Food and Agriculture Organization joined the OneCard platform in 2018, which facilitates assistance to vulnerable Jordanians, Syrian and Palestinian refugees.

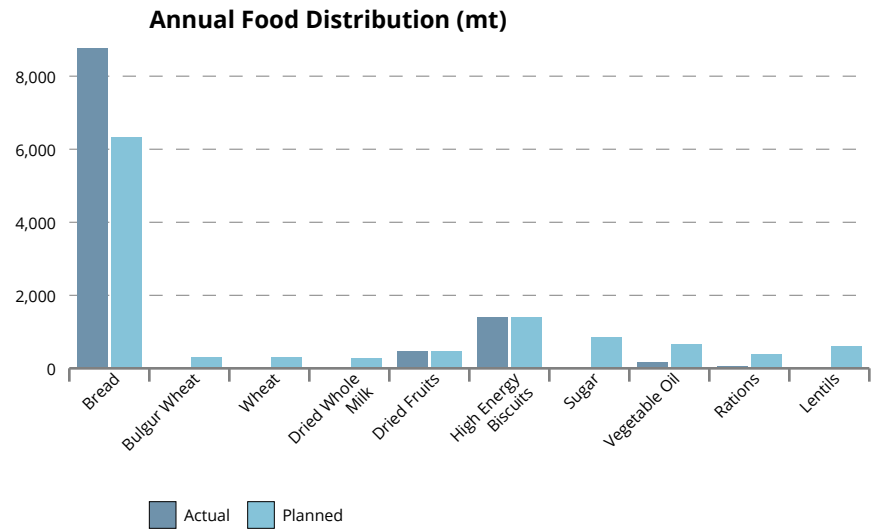
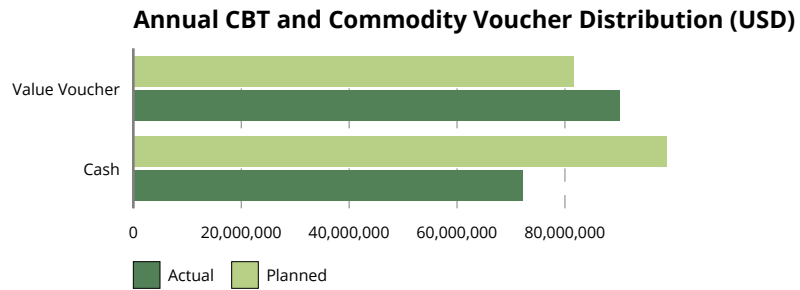
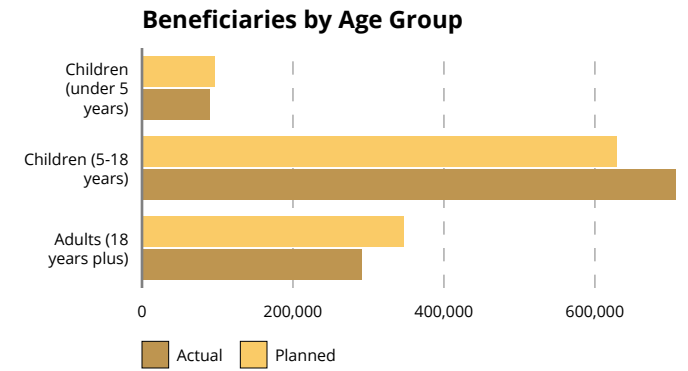
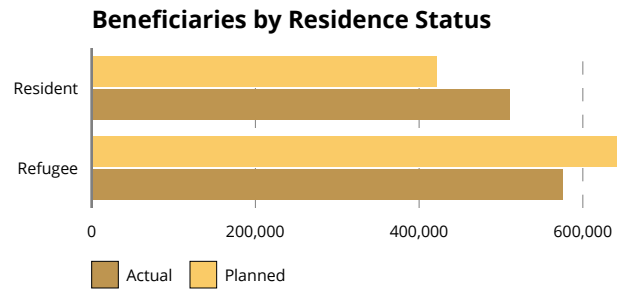
Contributing to the strong commitment of the Government of Jordan to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), WFP supported the national Strategic Review on Food and Nutrition Security, engaging a wide range of stakeholders from the Government, civil society, academia, private sector, affected

communities, and the UN to help Jordan assess its progress towards SDG 2 "Zero Hunger", identify gaps and provide recommendations for Jordan's national food security, nutrition and sustainable agriculture plans until 2030. In line with the Government's vision to resilience-building, external consultations were initiated for the formulation of 2020-2022 Country Strategic Plan. This will transition WFP programmes towards supporting national efforts for social protection and self-reliance of women, youth and people living with disabilities, while continuing to help refugees' meet their food needs.

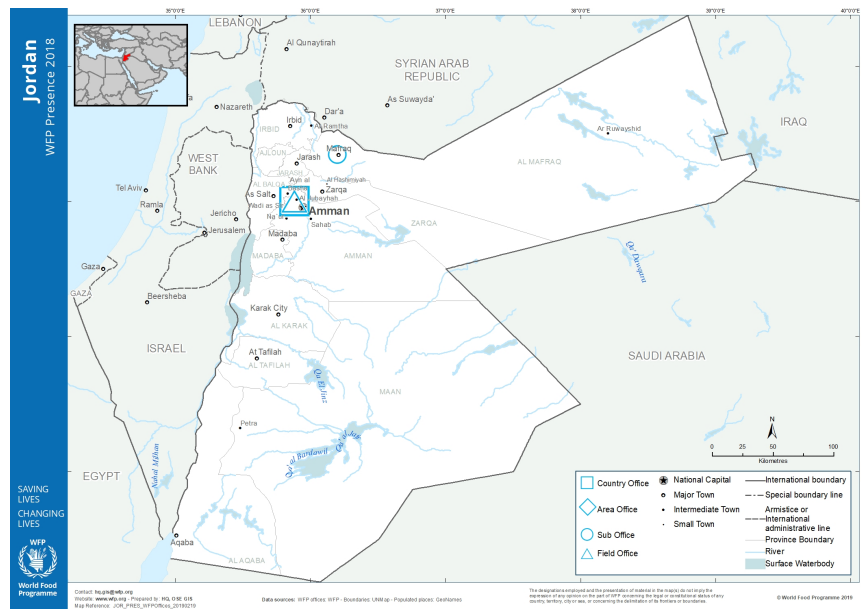
**1,086,923**  
**total beneficiaries**  
**in 2018**

**54%**  
**female**

**46%**  
**male**



# Context and Operations



Jordan is an upper middle-income country, with a population of 10 million, of which 2.9 million are non-citizens, including refugees. It is a resource-poor, food-deficit country with limited agricultural land, no oil resources and a scarce water supply.

Jordan is considered a food secure country with a score of 11.2 on the 2018 Global Hunger Index, indicating a level of hunger that is moderate. However, food security is challenged by a multitude of structural and political factors, such as high poverty rates, unemployment, slow economic growth and increased cost of living, characterised by marked disparities between regions and population groups.

Soaring public debt has led to austerity measures in 2018, including the removal of subsidies on basic commodities and the revision of taxes impacting social safety nets.

Over 14 percent of the population lives below the poverty line and a third is considered transient poor [1]. According to the latest published Government data, 0.5 percent of Jordanian households are considered food insecure and an additional 5.7 percent vulnerable to food insecurity [2]. However, these figures mask geographical disparities as food insecurity reaches 26 percent in poverty pockets across the country. The increased cost of living in the past five years, while wages remained almost fixed, contributed to reduce food security. A small proportion of vulnerable Jordanians received cash or food assistance from the National Aid Fund and local NGOs, but social safety net coverage remains limited, mainly targeting the elderly, disabled, widowed, divorced, and households headed by women. According to findings from a WFP Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis conducted in 2018 [3], seven out of ten of the National Aid Fund beneficiaries are food insecure (11 percent) or vulnerable to food insecurity (59 percent).

According to the Department of Statistics, unemployment soared to 18.6 percent in the third quarter of 2018. The unemployment rate among men stood at 16.3 percent compared to 27.1 percent among women, pointing towards structural obstacles as well as cultural and societal pressures facing women.

The influx of Syrian refugees has challenged Jordan's absorptive capacity by placing significant strains on its socio-economic foundations and local resources. The Government of Jordan estimates that the country hosts 1.3 million Syrians who have fled the conflict, constituting nearly 20 percent of the Jordanian population. Over 670,000 of them are registered as refugees with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and live in refugee camps (22 percent) or in urban and rural communities (78 percent). Fifty percent of these refugees are women.

While humanitarian assistance is acting as a buffer, food security amongst Syrian refugees in Jordan remains precarious. Less than one in four Syrian refugees (23 percent) are food secure, compared to 28 percent in 2016. Short-term coping mechanisms used to deal with a lack of food such as reducing the number of meals and restricting adult consumption increased. While most Syrian refugees have at least one family member working and the number of issued work permits has increased in recent years, access to dignified and reliable work remains an issue for this affected population.

The Government of Jordan is committed to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and is part of the Voluntary National Reviews for their implementation. WFP's operations in Jordan are aligned to national priorities, including the "Jordan 2025" strategy, which reflects the country's longer-term national vision with a focus on economic growth; poverty, unemployment, and public debt reduction; and improvement in social services and social protection.

Since the onset of the Syria crisis in 2012, WFP has supported the Government in its management of the refugee crisis and its implications for the Jordanian population under the Jordan Response Plan, which seeks to address the needs of Syrian refugees and vulnerable Jordanians as well as communities and institutions affected by the crisis.

WFP's Transitional Interim Strategic Plan (TICSP) 2018-2019 for Jordan has three Strategic Outcomes (SOs) to address the ongoing humanitarian crisis and its effect on the most vulnerable Jordanians, and positions WFP as a strategic partner of the Government of Jordan towards achieving SDG 2 "Zero Hunger". Through SO1, WFP responds to the basic food requirements of the most food insecure refugee households providing unconditional cash assistance. SO2 aims to address the needs of vulnerable Jordanians through in-kind food assistance and school-aged children under the School Feeding Programme, while SO3 aims to support vulnerable refugees and Jordanian communities to sustainably improve their economic opportunities through the job creation.

Building on SDG 17 "Partnerships towards the goals", WFP strengthened its collaboration and coordination with partners in the humanitarian response. In 2018, WFP signed a data sharing agreement with UNHCR, established a Blockchain Taskforce for Aid bringing together interested humanitarian partners and leveraged its partnership with UN Women both at strategic and operational levels.

# Programme Performance - Resources for Results

The 2018 Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan had a total budget of USD 240 million. Following a stable trend and strong donor support, all main activities in support of Syrian refugees were fully funded throughout the year. With this funding, the country office was able to achieve 57 percent of its outcome indicator targets for all strategic outcomes. The remaining indicators improved from the baseline towards the target. WFP was able to provide uninterrupted assistance to 1,086,923 vulnerable Jordanians and Syrian refugees with the support of its main partners; Germany and the United States. In addition, support from Australia, Canada, France, Ireland, Japan, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Norway, Republic of Korea, and the Private Sector was vital for WFP's operation.

The majority of received funds were allocated to Strategic Outcome 1 (SO1), in response to the basic food needs of food insecure Syrian refugees through cash assistance. Strategic Outcome 2 in support of vulnerable Jordanians, including schoolchildren, was fully funded except for the in-kind food assistance component to vulnerable Jordanians. WFP was only able to support its national partner to reach vulnerable community members for four months. Strategic Outcome 3, focused on supporting Jordanians and Syrians by providing them with economic opportunities, was not fully funded. However, unrestricted flexible contributions allowed WFP to allocate these resources in a way to prioritise under-funded activities and avoid pipeline breaks, therefore maintaining assistance to those most in need.

In line with the principles of Good Humanitarian Donorship, Australia, Canada and Germany were important sources of multi-year funding, accounting for 4 percent of the total funds. The predictability and flexibility of such funding allowed WFP to engage in more stable relationships with its implementing partners, provided scope for better planning and ensured a robust and more secure commitment to the affected populations that WFP serves.

Advanced financing mechanisms allowed WFP to access the required funding on a timely basis. Advances against USAID and Germany's contributions were utilised to consistently support vulnerable refugee households with cash assistance.

In line with the resource mobilization strategy, WFP Jordan continued to engage with the private sector through different partnership mechanisms. Funding was secured through "local-for-local" partnerships with Carrefour and Landmark Hotel Amman, which both raised funds through donations at checkout and in-store campaigns. Contributions were also received from international private donors such as Choithrams, Mastercard MENA, Carrefour Foundation, Yum! and HNA Group China. These cash contributions supported the School Feeding activities in camps.

WFP also expanded and diversified its donor base by engaging with non-traditional donors and keeping them informed of its programmes. Such engagement yielded positive results, including China's first humanitarian contribution to WFP in the region in support of Syrian refugees under SO1. Estonia and Mexico also contributed to support WFP's operations in Jordan.

Significant strategic and operational partnerships were established with UN agencies. WFP and UN Women supported Syrian women under the Healthy Kitchen Model by providing livelihood opportunities, with the aim to create an enabling environment that considers their needs, safety and dignity.



# Programme Performance

## Strategic Outcome 01

Food insecure Syrian refugees have access to safe, adequate and nutritious food throughout the year.

### Activity 1: Provide unconditional resource transfers to Syrian refugees

WFP responded to the basic food requirements of 497,232 Syrian refugees by providing them with food-restricted vouchers and cash. The support was part of the Government-initiated Jordan Response Plan partnering with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development, Save the Children Jordan, Norwegian Refugee Council, and Jordan Ahli Bank.

In 11 out of 12 governorates, refugees living in host communities received unrestricted cash, redeemable at ATMs, to be spent at one of WFP's 200 contracted shops, or both. The roll-out is expected to be completed in 2019. In 2018, WFP increased the assistance provided to refugees in host communities from JOD 20 to JOD 23 (USD 28 to USD 32) per member for extremely vulnerable households and from JOD 10 to JOD 15 (USD 14 to USD 21) per member for vulnerable households. The increase in assistance level was to ensure that households were able to maintain purchasing power following a tax increase on food commodities and the removal of a long-standing subsidy on bread.

In camps, assistance was provided to refugees through food-restricted vouchers redeemable at four contracted shops, and valued at JOD 20 (USD 28) per person per month, in addition to a daily 240 gr of fresh bread per person. WFP expanded the use of Blockchain technology from a pilot to a full-scale rollout in both camps. Blockchain is integrated with the existing biometric authentication technology (iris scanning) allowing refugees to authenticate themselves and shop.

To ensure transparency and accountability towards people and donors, WFP and UNHCR jointly launched its second annual verification exercise for Syrian refugees. Through this exercise, over 98 percent of cases were successfully verified.

WFP continued to operate the OneCard platform transferring over USD 6.7 million on behalf of United Nations Relief and Works Agency to Palestinian refugees. The Food and Agriculture Organisation also joined the platform in 2018.

In collaboration with the Jordan Food and Drug Administration, a capacity strengthening training was conducted for WFP's contracted shops on food safety and quality assurance. Shops also received training on sexual exploitation and

abuse. Dalili, a smartphone application that gives up-to-date information on food prices and offers at contracted shops, was piloted in Ajloun Governorate and will be expanded in 2019.

Food security levels among Syrian refugees assisted by WFP remained stable in 2018 compared to 2017. Minor improvements were observed in terms of 'acceptable' Food Consumption Score (FCS). The proportion of households with 'borderline' FCS decreased correspondingly and only 7 percent of households reported "poor" FCS. The proportion of households relying on food-based coping mechanisms to meet their basic food needs, such as having to eat fewer meals, decreased significantly compared to the baseline. Overall the consumption-based Coping Strategy Index for both men- and women-headed households reduced from 17 and 18 to 12 and 13 respectively.

The findings, from WFP's quarterly Food Security Outcome Monitoring (FSOM) of assisted and non-assisted Syrian refugee households, reflected changing food consumption patterns linked to the increasingly challenging living conditions. Economic reforms by the Government, including raised taxes on food items in early 2018, in combination with generally higher living costs, have led to changing resource allocation patterns, observed through a reduction in the Food Expenditure Share among WFP beneficiaries from 46 percent at baseline compared to 37 percent in 2017 (similar between male- and female-headed households). WFP's assistance throughout the year remained essential to mitigate effects of these contextual changes, and the introduction of unrestricted cash has provided beneficiaries with the opportunity to hunt for bargains, reduce selling of food commodities, and allocate assistance to cover other essential and immediate needs, with positive longer-term effects on food security. Syrian refugees not assisted by WFP consistently reported worse food security levels compared to WFP beneficiaries (57 versus 72 percent 'acceptable' FCS), despite being assessed as the least vulnerable. Food security levels were higher in refugee camps, with almost nine out of ten households reporting 'acceptable' FCS in 2018, which is due to a broad range of services being offered for free, thus mitigating the challenges faced by host communities. WFP will continue to regularly monitor and assess the food security and vulnerability situation in the country.

A Decentralised Evaluation of WFP's Assistance to Syrian Refugees was undertaken from 2015 until mid 2018 as well as an Evaluation of the WFP Regional Response to the Syrian Crisis. Both evaluations were carried out with the objective of consolidating results from past years. The programme was found to be highly relevant to the context, essential for its beneficiaries and an innovation driver. Opportunities for improvement were noted regarding accountability to affected populations, protection and transformative components, especially linked to gender. The response to and implementation of



the recommendations has started and will be continuously reported on and tracked.

### **Activity 2: Provide school meals and nutrition related communication and behavioural change activities to refugee children.**

In partnership with the Ministry of Education and World Vision, WFP provided 28,874 Syrian school children attending formal education in refugee camps with healthy snacks throughout the year reaching 96 percent of its targeted students. Snacks consisted of a freshly baked pastry, a piece of fruit and a piece of vegetable, with most of ingredients sourced locally.

According to monitoring activities, more than 56 percent of children did not have breakfast before coming to school, especially girls attending the morning shift. Teachers affirmed the positive effect of the snacks provided on children's attendance, focus and learning abilities. Children also provided positive feedback and felt privileged having fruit on a daily basis.

In addition, the Healthy Kitchen Model created economic opportunities for 475 Syrian refugees in camps. Snacks were prepared, packaged, delivered and distributed by Syrian women and men in six kitchens, with over 60 percent of the kitchens' workforce consisting of women. Workers received unrestricted cash valued at an average of JOD 9 (USD 13) per each day of work.

### **Strategic Outcome 02**

Vulnerable Jordanians, including school-aged children, are enabled to meet their basic food and nutrition needs all year long.

### **Activity 3: Provide unconditional resource transfers to vulnerable Jordanians**

WFP provided unconditional food assistance to 158,892 vulnerable Jordanians targeted by Tkiyet Um Ali (TUA) in the form of in-kind food assistance. While TUA provided a comprehensive food basket that consisted of 22 basic food items, due to funding constraints, WFP was only able to complement TUA's food basket with two commodities - oil and dates for four months. In 2018, TUA included additional families identified as vulnerable which WFP also supported.

In early 2018, TUA collected baseline data for a sample of 2,700 households not supported by TUA which were later included in the food assistance programme. WFP is currently supporting TUA with data analysis which will be ready in 2019 and will be used to measure the impact of the assistance.

As part of its capacity strengthening to local partners, WFP held several trainings for the Department of Statistics (DoS) and TUA focused on Food Security Data Analysis using the Consolidated Approach in Reporting Indicators for Food

Security and market price data collection, analysis, reporting and visualisation.

WFP reached an agreement with the Government of Jordan and the World Bank for the provision of technical assistance to the National Aid Fund (NAF)'s Reform Plan under the auspices of the Ministry of Social Development. WFP will support NAF, the main social assistance provider, with the expansion of their cash assistance program over the next three years. As part of the technical assistance, WFP will assist in verifying the registration of families through home visits. WFP will also support the implementation and monitoring of two payments pilots (mobile money and bank accounts), the roll-out of a new payment system, assist in developing digital reconciliation and oversight systems and develop a Grievance and Redress Mechanism that matches the demands of the new programme.

### **Activity 4: Provide school meals and nutrition related communication and behavioural change activities to children in host communities.**

WFP, in partnership with the Ministry of Education, complemented the National School Feeding Programme (NSFP) which targeted schoolchildren aged 5 - 12 attending school in poverty pockets regardless of their nationalities. WFP provided nutritious snacks through locally procured fortified date bars and freshly produced healthy snacks as an incentive for regular school attendance.

330,355 school children in 1,550 schools received fortified date bars (80 g) for 50 days while the remaining 50 feeding days were complemented by MoE, through the provision of a high protein biscuit to the same group of children. MoE was responsible for the delivery of both food types to all targeted schools.

Under the Healthy Kitchen Model 57,737 children received a freshly baked pastry, a piece of fruit and a piece of vegetable. The model was implemented in partnership with the Royal Health Awareness Society whose technical capacity and support, combined with the engagement of community-based organisations, enabled WFP to provide healthy nutritious snacks to targeted school children in 282 schools.

Children provided positive feedback on the snacks. Through focus group discussions, parents stated that the snacks have eased the burden on families and offset some education costs.

The model also created job opportunities for 314 women and men working in 11 kitchens around the country. Snacks were prepared, packaged, delivered and distributed by Jordanian and Syrian women and men engaged in the kitchens. Women made up 57 percent of the kitchens' workforce. Vulnerable community members between the age of 18 - 45 years, women, youth and people with disabilities were prioritised. Workers received unrestricted cash at an average of

JOD 10 (USD 14) per each day of work. As per the targeting criteria and with the aim of enhancing social cohesion, WFP increased the participation of Syrian workers to 18 percent compared to 11 percent in 2017.

Short term employment created through this model improved workers' economic opportunities. Participants utilised less severe food coping strategies in comparison to 2017. The percentage of people adopting longer term coping mechanism such as reducing health and education expenses and taking socially degrading jobs decreased over the span of the activity. Men and women engaged in the kitchens affirmed positive social and economic benefits especially since the kitchens are located in rural areas where few job opportunities are available.

WFP conducted a formative assessment to understand current eating behaviours including the perceived risk of anaemia and influences on behaviour of Jordanian and Syrian school children. The research aimed at informing a Social and Behavioural Change Communication strategy targeting children benefiting from the NSFP. Based on the results, WFP and MoE will develop a communication strategy with the aim of changing behaviour, promoting healthy eating habits and reducing the risk of developing micro-nutrition deficiencies through targeted campaigns.

WFP continued to support MoE's vision to augment the role that NSFP can play as a social safety net, through engagement of other stakeholders in contributing to the development of the programme. Under the capacity strengthening component and in line with hand-over plans, WFP continued to work closely with MoE to address challenges, identify areas of improvement and provide innovative solutions and trainings to ensure the sustainability of the NSFP.

Building on the global partnership with Sodexo, WFP conducted a review of the Healthy Kitchen Model with the aim of improving its supply chain, reducing snacks' cost and enhancing the efficiency of the current model. Visits to benefit from the experience of other countries in regard to feeding models, funding, fortification and the role of the private sector were also arranged.

Furthermore, WFP continued to work with MoE on exploring potential models for the NSFP, including a private sector model. This was explored through a study where WFP and MoE visited the private sector model implemented by Sodexo in France which included looking at the institutional and policy framework for school feeding, the different feeding models and the role of the private sector.

### Strategic Outcome 03

Vulnerable women and men in targeted refugee and Jordanian communities sustainably improve their skills, capacities, and livelihood opportunities by 2019.

### Activity 5: Provide asset creation and livelihood support activities including through individual capacity strengthening to vulnerable Syrians and Jordanians

The ongoing conflict in Syria has displaced over 670,000 people into Jordan since 2011, significantly straining host community capacities, services, resources and infrastructures and eroding the ability of Jordanians and Syrians to pursue livelihoods and achieve basic self-reliance.

Strategic Outcome 3 is focused on strengthening the self-reliance of refugees and vulnerable Jordanians by investing in their skills, capacities and public asset base in communities hosting large numbers of refugees. Through two partners, WFP provided 2,218 vulnerable community members, of which 40 percent were Syrians, with access to income-generating opportunities to improve their food security, strengthen community cohesion and stimulate economic opportunities at the local level ensuring higher participation of women (35 percent). Livelihood support activities mainly focused on forestry and rehabilitation of assets.

In partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), WFP provided 715 Jordanian and Syrian participants with seasonal economic opportunities focusing on forestry rehabilitation and development such as pruning, weeding, irrigation, seedling and plantation. Activities were implemented in all governorates with the aim of increasing vegetation coverage and mitigating the effects of climate change. While only the Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) component was funded, WFP ensured that the training component was integrated in all of its activities.

The MoA's experience and solid technical capacity were important to the success of the activity. Participants working in livestock production received technical training which focused on dairy production, fish breeding, animal care and preparation of fodder mixtures. The trainings aimed at equipping participants, especially women, with technical skills that enables them to start and manage home-based businesses to meet the needs of their families and generate income.

Under the rehabilitation of assets component, 1,503 participants contributed to improving local infrastructure by carrying out light rehabilitation and maintenance work of community and public assets. With the aim of maximising the effect of WFP's support at community level, rehabilitation activities targeted schools benefiting from the National School Feeding Programme. Schools were located in poverty pockets hosting a large number of refugees.

The activity was implemented in partnership with the National Alliance Against Hunger and Malnutrition (NAJMAH). WFP benefited from NAJMAH's community outreach, engagement and coordination with local communities and government entities. Activities were implemented in the governorates of Zarqa,

Balqa, Mafrq and Irbid. These governorates were identified as the most affected by the influx of Syrian refugees and a had higher unemployment rate reaching over 22 percent compared to the national level which stood at 18.6 percent [1].

Both forestry and rehabilitation activities were aligned with Government priorities and part of the national development plans and the Jordan Response Plan to the Syria Crisis. During the planning phase, representatives from targeted communities were consulted to ensure their engagement and that the assets were on top of the communities' priorities.

Selection of participants was based on clear criteria developed by WFP. Vulnerable community members aged between 18 and 45 years, women, youth and people with disabilities were prioritised. Participants received unrestricted cash valued on average at JOD 14 (USD 20) per person per day of attendance. The transfer was provided using the OneCard cash platform, thereby benefiting from the enhanced transparency, accountability and monitoring that the platform provides. Digital solutions were developed, piloted and implemented. The Paperless Resilience Operation was introduced in 2018 to enhance participant registration, card distribution and attendance collection. This digitisation of all livelihood processes helped expedite the assistance delivery, minimised human error and increased accountability to the beneficiaries and donors.

Participants were residents within communities targeted by WFP which increased commitment and sustainability of the assets created and rehabilitated. Participants acquired different set of skills while working on-site and benefited from the exposure which encouraged them to enter the labour market. Following the completion of activities, sites were handed over to the relevant entity which in return were committed in following up and performing regular maintenance work for sustainability purposes.

According to the Department of Statistics, the average women unemployment rate in targeted governorates was higher than the national level. During focus group discussions, social pressure and limited opportunities were cited as two of the constraints facing women's engagement in the labour market. WFP prioritised and encouraged the participation of women through targeted outreach, sensitisation sessions, consultations with communities and providing opportunities that encourage their participation resulting in an increased participation of women.

During focus group discussions, women affirmed positive social and economic benefits from the project, such as higher wages, improved skills and the ability to compete for traditionally male-dominated jobs. Some of the women took the skills forward and conducted workshops to train interested women in their communities.

The majority of people in targeted communities (83 percent) reported benefiting from the 279 rehabilitated assets which included maintenance of electrical system, sewage system, latrines and washrooms. Respondents stated that the project had a positive effect on the educational environment at targeted schools which previously lacked functional latrines, washrooms and access to clean drinking water. In some rural areas, the installation of window nets ensured children had access to safe environments. In addition, WFP and NAJMAH used wooden pallets leftover from Syria airdrop operations to repair more than 12,000 desks in schools. WFP also worked with schools on establishing student committees with the aim of encouraging their sense of belonging and maintaining rehabilitated assets.

Participants reported improved food security at household level. The proportion of households resorting to negative coping strategies, such as restricting the food consumption of adults and limiting food portion size to feed children, decreased. In addition, 30 percent of households did not adopt any long-term coping strategies such as reducing expenditure on health and education or engaging in high risk and socially degrading jobs. The share of disposable income spent on food remained stable throughout the course of the activity.

# Cross-cutting Results

## Progress towards gender equality

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population

Gender considerations were taken into account during the design, implementation, and monitoring of activities. Age and sex-disaggregated data was systematically collected and analysed by WFP and its cooperating partners. Throughout monitoring activities, WFP ensured an equal participation of women and men in surveys and focus group discussions. Staff and partners received tailored sessions on gender, its relevance to their work, and how to effectively apply gender in the field.

Several awareness sessions targeting WFP staff were held throughout the year. Interactive, shorter, safe and open environment sessions ensured the engagement of men and women, both as speakers and participants. Feedback was encouraged, and events were tailored based on the feedback received. Sessions covered a wide range of topics such as gender-based violence, social norms, women's access to legal services and pay gap.

Considering the increased significance of cash assistance and the centrality of gender to WFP's mandate, a study on the effects of cash on women's empowerment and gender equality was conducted. The study confirmed the potential of cash assistance in achieving transformative results through complementary activities and highlighted the importance of continued monitoring.

Gender dimensions, including the effects of assistance on social norms and household dynamics, were incorporated into the scope and approach of the Decentralised Evaluation of WFP's Assistance to Syrian Refugees and the Evaluation of the WFP Regional Response to the Syrian Crisis. Evaluation results noted gender as an area that could potentially benefit from improvement. Management response plans were developed to address emerging recommendations which will be tracked through the Gender Results Network and the Oversight Committee.

In line with its objective of achieving gender equality, investing in and empowering women, WFP encouraged Syrian women to access higher job profiles as bakers, baker's assistants, and supervisors by improving the outreach and information provision for women. WFP also partnered with UN Women to support these women by creating an enabling environment that considers their needs, safety and dignity by providing childcare services, transport, and training. During focus group discussions, women confirmed social and economic benefits such as higher wages, a sense of achievement, and the ability to compete for traditionally male-dominant jobs.

As part of its mission to reach Zero Hunger by 2030 and in line with its commitment to support breastfeeding, WFP introduced the "nursing hour" across all its livelihood activities, entitling lactating mothers to a daily one-hour break which can be taken during working hours. Through its partners, WFP assisted participants in livelihood activities with childcare. In collaboration with UN Women, workers in camps benefited from the safe spaces for children available at UN Women Oasis centres, places where they could have left their children during working hours.

Across all activities, women and men continued to have joint decision making over the use of WFP's assistance, indicating positive equal control over the use of household resources. Women made up 50 percent of School Feeding Committees which were involved in the design, implementation, coordination and monitoring of activities.

## Protection

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity

Considerations regarding accessibility of assistance, protection risks, and accountability received further attention in 2018. Monitoring tools were reviewed to ensure a wide range of protection-related aspects were captured and analysed. Field monitors, call-centre staff, and partners were sensitised on protection to ensure that any concerns would be duly reported.

Participants in all activities did not report any serious protection issues. A few protection and safety issues were referred through the call-centre which were all followed-up on and resolved. During focus group discussions, workers in the kitchens raised safety concerns regarding commuting to work. Through its partners in camps and communities, WFP introduced transportation for workers, with a focus on women, people living with disabilities, and people working nightshifts.

Beneficiaries received orientation sessions on WFP's operation, and key elements of gender and protection. WFP and partners ensured that workers were aware of their rights, roles, and responsibilities, and were empowered to utilise available complaint and feedback mechanisms such as WFP's call-centre and suggestion boxes.

In preparation for the beneficiary verification exercise, WFP assessed the proposed locations of community-based organisations for their compliance with security and accessibility standards. Local authorities were informed on the selected sites and the verification schedule. Each verification centre had a supervisor and staff dedicated to crowd control, in addition to a United Nations



High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) helpdesk to set up appointments and address concerns or questions. WFP staff and partners prioritised service to pregnant women, women with young children, people living with disabilities, as well as the elderly. Refugees had access to indoor waiting areas and water, sanitation and hygiene facilities.

In parallel, WFP and its partners deployed mobile teams to conduct home visits for people who could not attend the verification and had been referred to WFP by UNHCR or through the helpdesks and the call-centre. Cases included people living with disabilities, the elderly, unaccompanied minors, and people with medical conditions.

In preparation for the shift from in-kind distribution (in-camp bread distribution) to bread selling points, WFP assessed the proposed locations to ensure sites were close, safe and accessible to everyone. This change is anticipated to contribute to the overall safety of Syrian refugees by reducing walking distance. Additionally, it will increase refugees' flexibility and freedom of choice, allowing them to purchase bread from bread selling points and contracted shops throughout the week from 7am – 5pm.

Opportunities for improvement were noted in the Evaluation of the WFP Regional Response to the Syrian Crisis and the Decentralised Evaluation of WFP's Assistance to Syrian Refugees. To better incorporate protection in all activities, a Protection Committee was established. Among other tasks, the committee will continue to track the implementation of the protection action plan and recommendations stemming from evaluations. Furthermore, it will ensure that protection issues are detected, reported on and addressed in a timely manner.

### **Accountability to affected populations**

Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

WFP has given special attention to ensuring a high level of accountability and information sharing with beneficiaries on its activities. The main complaints and feedback mechanism, the call-centre, was utilised as a two-way communication tool that allowed an open flow of conversation with beneficiaries, as an additional avenue for accessing information about WFP's programmes, and to raise issues of concern in a safe and confidential way. The call-centre number was spread through all different activity sites, contracted shops, refugee camps, and helpdesks.

On average, the call-centre received around 16,500 calls per month. The majority of calls were related to the in-kind food assistance component; enquiries about

reload dates, e-card technical issues and inclusion in the programme. Peak periods were related to and key for successful programmatic shifts, for example the choice roll-out and verification. The proportion of answered calls increased (77 percent) compared to 2017 due to improved staff planning, with the majority of them resolved (96 percent). Both men and women accessed the call-centre equally and enquired on the same types of issues. The call-centre was also used to conduct ad-hoc surveys and collect qualitative information.

With the support of partners, WFP conducted several information sessions throughout the year to sensitise beneficiaries on the programme, their entitlements, and receive feedback on programmatic changes. In preparation for programmatic changes such as the verification exercise, the expansion of unrestricted cash and change in commodity (bread) in camps, communication campaigns were rolled out to ensure a clear communication on the anticipated changes. In addition, the call-centre was utilised to respond to beneficiary enquiries.

WFP also utilised other complaints and feedback channels for beneficiaries to voice their concern in a confidential way while also respecting their right to privacy. This included the installation of suggestion boxes. To maximise the outreach, WFP and its partners maintained a presence through its helpdesks available in camps and communities. Focus group discussions were also used to communicate and receive beneficiaries' feedback linked to the implementation of activities. WFP also utilised SMS to inform beneficiaries of reloads, distribution dates, any programmatic changes, as well as new and existing shop locations.

Beneficiaries also used the communication channels available to contribute to the improvement of programmes. Feedback was used to enhance operational and programmatic responses such as the digitisation of attendance in livelihood activities.

The main gap regarding accountability to affected population was the proportion of beneficiaries informed about the eligibility criteria. The unconditional cash-based transfer programme witnessed many operational changes in 2018, which included a change in modality, verification exercise, and an increase of transfer values in host communities. Such changes affected the proportion of informed beneficiaries. WFP worked with partners to address the information gap through increasing the number of sensitisation sessions. Despite a slight improvement, WFP will continue to work with partners and through its channels to increase its outreach and provide targeted information sessions.

### **Environment**

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment



Jordan is a resource-poor, food-deficit country with limited agricultural land, no oil resources, and has one of the lowest levels of water availability per capita in the world. The agricultural sector is challenged by land fragmentation, high opportunity costs of the agribusiness sector, recurring droughts, and unpredictable frosts.

Through its livelihood activities, WFP is committed to supporting the Government of Jordan's efforts to adapt and respond to those challenges while addressing household food insecurities. WFP and the Ministry of Agriculture in Jordan collaborated to increase vegetation coverage of targeted areas identified by the ministry by rehabilitating existing forests and developing new forests to reduce desertification, land degradation, and soil erosion. Activities included land preparation, seedling production, setting up irrigation systems and tree plantation for newly developed forests. Activities also included the preservation of existing forests by performing the required processes such as pruning, weeding, and supplementary irrigation.

Moreover, in cooperation with the Innovation Accelerator office in Munich, WFP Jordan has been piloting the production of barley using hydroponics technology in the desert of Azraq, with the aim of scaling up production and providing livelihood opportunities to small farmers. This model uses 80 percent less space and 90 percent less water to produce nutritious green fodder than traditional methods. This is particularly important considering climate-related challenges that the agricultural sector faces in Jordan, especially the lack of arable land and shortage of water.

With an average of over 300 sunny days per year, Jordan is one of the driest countries in the world. Lacking natural resources, the country produces most of its electricity by burning expensive fossil fuels, which leave a major carbon footprint on the environment. Building on its commitment to protect the environment, WFP took measures to reduce waste, and use clean and renewable energy sources. Solar panels covering 1,000 square metres of sun-soaking surface area were installed around WFP premises. The office is fully operated by solar energy, covering 100 percent of the office's electricity consumption, reducing CO2 emissions by 23 tons per month. The system does not only protect the environment; it also leads to cost savings of USD 120,000 annually. This money is redirected to support the local population's food needs. WFP is also recycling over 91 percent of office waste that is collected weekly through sorting bins distributed around the premises.

WFP Jordan provides yearly data on the energy use, greenhouse gas emissions, waste and water management of its operations, through WFP's environmental footprinting exercise. In 2018, WFP Jordan was one of the top 5 participants in World Environment Day awareness raising activities, with staff pledging to

reduce single-use plastics at home and at work.

Given that this indicator was still being tested in 2018, WFP Jordan did not have sufficient guidance to monitor and report on it. Furthermore, this indicator is measured through community based participatory planning under community-based asset projects which were not implemented in 2018.

# Extra Section

## Technologies to enhance access to food

In 2018 WFP continued and made significant efforts to improve the quality of its programmes, including in terms of accountability, transparency, safety and efficiency through the use of innovative technologies such as the blockchain technology and the triangulation database.

### Blockchain Technology

Building on the successful pilot in 2017, WFP Jordan expanded the Building Blocks project, which uses Blockchain technology to deliver humanitarian assistance to Syrian refugees in Azraq and Zaatari refugee camps with the aim of enhancing WFP's ongoing cash-based transfer (CBT) programming.

Blockchain creates and manages beneficiary accounts, completes assistance reloads, authorises transactions, and provides a real-time view into the operations. The Blockchain database is linked to iris-scanning terminals (EyePay) at WFP-contracted shops, where beneficiaries use their iris as the authentication mechanism to conduct a financial transaction which helps mitigate the risk of identity fraud and eliminate duplication of identity records. The technology is also integrated with SCOPE, WFP's beneficiary management system, allowing for the secure sending of beneficiary payment lists.

The technology has given WFP an increased operational oversight and greatly improved management of CBT programmes. The Blockchain aims for increased transparency and accountability, as all reconciliation and payments are based on Blockchain generated data. Additionally, initial findings from the Building Blocks pilot showed that the technology enabled WFP to provide CBT assistance in a more efficient and less costly manner.

By the end of the year, a total of USD 38.9 million was transferred to beneficiaries through Blockchain. WFP is planning to expand the use of the Building Blocks to Syrian refugees in host communities in 2019.

In line with the positive results using Blockchain technology, WFP and UNHCR set-up a Blockchain Taskforce for Aid, bringing together interested humanitarian partners to share good practices for adaptation and use of technology, and discuss the development of new initiatives.

### Triangulation Database

On average, WFP distributes USD 14 million worth of CBT to Syrian refugees and vulnerable Jordanians per month. The increased use of cash for assistance requires increased accountability. The Triangulation Database, a web-based tool, was developed by WFP to ensure transparency and accountability towards affected populations and donors through instant reconciliation and transaction

monitoring for fraud detection.

The Triangulation Database, one of the winners of the 2018 WFP Innovation Accelerator Challenge, is also a payment management system. It is used to track the payment instruments throughout the lifecycle, i.e. from printing until destruction. The database is also used to assess the performance of retailers based on reports from the points of sale and the on-site shop monitoring data submitted by field monitors and partners.

The database provides evidence that assistance was utilised by intended beneficiaries through tracking the process regardless of the transfer mechanisms used. It also provides valuable market knowledge and helps WFP better understand how beneficiaries are spending their assistance. It minimises risks by proactively and continuously checking for fraud through the transaction monitoring algorithms. It also ensures timely resolution of issues reported by beneficiaries through the call centre, Process Monitoring Logbook and the Paperless Resilience Operation, as it provides a complete beneficiary profile together with historical information of assistance received and redeemed.

# Figures and Indicators

## Data Notes

### Summary

Cover page photo © WFP/Mohammad Batah

A group of Jordanian and Syrian school children receive WFP's freshly baked snacks in Madaba as part of the National School Feeding Programme. "Every morning, my friends and I wait for the snacks to arrive. I love the cheese pastry and my friend Lama likes banana," said Laila (bottom right).

### Context and operations

1. Based on the 2010 Household Expenditure and Income Survey.
2. The State of Food Security in Jordan (2013–2014)
3. Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis, 2018.

### Strategic outcome 01

Output indicators: the nutrition messaging activities are planned for 2019 and will be reported on in next year's ACR.

### Strategic outcome 02

Due to the limited number of commodities provided in complementation of TUA's food basket, WFP only collected output indicators for Activity three. TUA, with support from WFP, have collected outcome indicators to be later on used to measure the impact of the assistance on those families through conducting an end line assessment.

The nutrition messaging activities are planned for 2019, therefore the output indicators will be reported on in 2019.

WFP only collected output indicators for Activity four as Jordan has achieved universal primary education, with retention rate standing at 99 percent in 2018 according to the Educational Management Information System statistics shared by the Ministry of Education.

### Strategic outcome 03

[1] Department of Statistics, third quarter of 2018.

## Beneficiaries by Age Group



Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	533,735	499,985	93.7%
	female	538,840	586,938	108.9%
	total	1,072,575	1,086,923	101.3%
<b>By Age Group</b>				
Adults (18 years plus)	male	166,347	145,648	87.6%
	female	180,709	145,648	80.6%
	total	347,056	291,296	83.9%
Children (5-18 years)	male	317,860	308,686	97.1%
	female	311,336	397,813	127.8%
	total	629,196	706,499	112.3%
Children (under 5 years)	male	49,528	45,651	92.2%
	female	46,795	43,477	92.9%
	total	96,323	89,128	92.5%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Refugee	651,499	576,069	88.4%
Resident	421,076	510,853	121.3%

## Annual Food Distribution (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
<b>Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food</b>			
Strategic Outcome: Food insecure Syrian refugees and Syrians stranded at the Berm have access to safe, adequate and nutritious food throughout the year.			
Bread	6,336	8,762	138.3%
Dried Fruits	319	319	99.9%
High Energy Biscuits	32	23	71.7%
Rations	62	73	118.4%

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic Outcome: Vulnerable Jordanians, including school-aged children, are enabled to meet their basic food and nutrition needs all year long.			
Bulgur Wheat	304	0	-
Wheat	304	0	-
Dried Whole Milk	265	0	-
Dried Fruits	161	161	99.9%
High Energy Biscuits	1,370	1,375	100.3%
Sugar	855	0	-
Vegetable Oil	650	168	25.9%
Rations	330	0	-
Lentils	609	0	-

## Annual CBT and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Food insecure Syrian refugees and Syrians stranded at the Berm have access to safe, adequate and nutritious food throughout the year.			
Cash	85,023,543	66,920,449	78.7%
Value Voucher	81,649,718	90,158,182	110.4%
Strategic Outcome: Vulnerable Jordanians, including school-aged children, are enabled to meet their basic food and nutrition needs all year long.			
Cash	3,152,265	2,949,463	93.6%
Strategic Result 3: Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Vulnerable women and men in targeted refugee and Jordanian communities sustainably improve their skills, capacities, and livelihood opportunities by 2018.			
Cash	10,677,966	2,353,396	22.0%

# Output Indicators

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
<b>Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food</b>				
Strategic Outcome 01: Food insecure Syrian refugees have access to safe, adequate and nutritious food throughout the year.				
Output A: 1.1 Syrian Refugees receive unconditional food assistance to meet their basic food and nutritious needs.				
Act 01. Provide unconditional resource transfers to Syrian refugees.				
Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes	retailer	205.0	201.0	98.0
Output A: 1.4 Refugee school children receive nutrition-sensitive school meals in order to encourage enrolment and attendance at school.				
Act 02. Provide School meals and nutrition related communication and behavioral change activities to refugee children				
Average number of schooldays per month on which multi-fortified foods or at least 4 food groups were provided	Days	36.0	36.0	100.0
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	43.0	43.0	100.0
Output C: 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.				
Act 01. Provide unconditional resource transfers to Syrian refugees.				
Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	2.0	2.0	100.0
Output E: 1.6 Refugee School children and caregivers are sensitized on good practices to enhance nutritional status through nutrition education initiatives.				
Act 02. Provide School meals and nutrition related communication and behavioral change activities to refugee children				
Number of men exposed to WFP-supported nutrition messaging	individual	-	-	0.0
Number of women exposed to WFP-supported nutrition messaging	individual	-	-	0.0
<b>Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food</b>				
Strategic Outcome 02: Vulnerable Jordanians, including school-aged children, are enabled to meet their basic food and nutrition needs all year long.				
Output A: 2.3 Targeted school children in host communities receive school snacks/meals in order to increase enrolment and attendance at school.				
Act 04. Provide School meals and nutrition related communication and behavioral change activities to children in host communities.				
Average number of schooldays per month on which multi-fortified foods or at least 4 food groups were provided	Days	17.0	17.0	100.0
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	1832.0	1832.0	100.0
Output E: 2.4 School children and caregivers are sensitized on good practices to enhance nutritional status.				
Act 04. Provide School meals and nutrition related communication and behavioral change activities to children in host communities.				

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Number of men exposed to WFP-supported nutrition messaging	individual	-	-	0.0
Number of women exposed to WFP-supported nutrition messaging	individual	-	-	0.0
<b>Strategic Result 3: Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition</b>				
Strategic Outcome 03: Vulnerable women and men in targeted refugee and Jordanian communities sustainably improve their skills, capacities, and livelihood opportunities by 2019.				
Output C: 3.2 Vulnerable Syrian Refugees and Jordanians receive training to build marketable skills to strengthen their livelihoods in Jordan and upon return to Syria (for refugees), ensuring equitable participation among both male and female participants.				
Act 05. Provide asset creation and livelihood support activities including through individual capacity strengthening to vulnerable Syrians and Jordanians				
Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	2.0	2.0	100.0
Number of people trained	individual	250.0	247.0	98.8
Output D: 3.3 Community members benefit from rehabilitation of deteriorated public assets to enhance public service delivery				
Act 05. Provide asset creation and livelihood support activities including through individual capacity strengthening to vulnerable Syrians and Jordanians				
Number of social infrastructures rehabilitated (School Building, Facility Center, Community Building, Market Stalls, etc.)	Number	279.0	279.0	100.0
Number of tree seedlings produced	Number	610000.0	610000.0	100.0

# Outcome Indicators

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Strategic Result 1 - Everyone has access to food								
Strategic Outcome 01: Food insecure Syrian refugees have access to safe, adequate and nutritious food throughout the year.								
Outcome Indicator: Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)								
Refugees	URT: Provide unconditional resource transfers to Syrian refugees.	-	male	17.00	12.30	≤17.00	≤17.00	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.12
			female	18.20	13.40	≤18.00	≤18.00	
			overall	17.30	12.60	≤17.00	≤17.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score								
Refugees	URT: Provide unconditional resource transfers to Syrian refugees.	-	male	71.00	72.00	≥71.00	≥71.00	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.12
			female	67.00	71.00	≥67.00	≥67.00	
			overall	70.00	71.00	≥70.00	≥70.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score								
Refugees	URT: Provide unconditional resource transfers to Syrian refugees.	-	male	24.00	21.00	≤24.00	≤24.00	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.12
			female	27.00	22.00	≤26.00	≤26.00	
			overall	24.00	22.00	≤24.00	≤24.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Refugees	URT: Provide unconditional resource transfers to Syrian refugees.	-	male	5	7	≤5	≤5	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.12
			female	7	7	≤7	≤7	
			overall	6	7	≤6	≤6	
Outcome Indicator: Food Expenditure Share								
Refugees	URT: Provide unconditional resource transfers to Syrian refugees.	-	male	46.00	37.00	≤45.00	≤45.00	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.12
			female	45.00	36.00	≤45.00	≤45.00	
			overall	46.00	37.00	≤45.00	≤45.00	
Strategic Result 3 - Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition								
Strategic Outcome 03: Vulnerable women and men in targeted refugee and Jordanian communities sustainably improve their skills, capacities, and livelihood opportunities by 2019.								
Outcome Indicator: Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)								
Resilience participants	ACL: Provide asset creation and livelihood support activities including through individual capacity strengthening to vulnerable Syrians and Jordanians	Cash	male	10.27	8	≤10.00	≤10.00	Base Value: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.12
			female	9.54	8.20	≤9	≤9	
			overall	10.00	8.70	≤10.00	≤10.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Resilience participants	ACL: Provide asset creation and livelihood support activities including through individual capacity strengthening to vulnerable Syrians and Jordanians	Cash	male	63.80	78.60	≥64.00	≥64.00	Base Value: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.12
			female	81.60	83.00	≥82.00	≥82.00	
			overall	71.20	80.50	≥71.00	≥71.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score								
Resilience participants	ACL: Provide asset creation and livelihood support activities including through individual capacity strengthening to vulnerable Syrians and Jordanians	Cash	male	21.70	10.70	≤22.00	≤22.00	Base Value: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.12
			female	8.20	17.00	≤8	≤8	
			overall	16.20	13.20	≤16.00	≤16.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Resilience participants	ACL: Provide asset creation and livelihood support activities including through individual capacity strengthening to vulnerable Syrians and Jordanians	Cash	male	14.50	10.70	≤14.00	≤14.00	Base Value: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.12
			female	10.20	0	≤10.00	≤10.00	
			overall	12.70	6.30	≤13.00	≤13.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food expenditure share								
Resilience participants	ACL: Provide asset creation and livelihood support activities including through individual capacity strengthening to vulnerable Syrians and Jordanians	Cash	male	40.90	40.70	≤41.00	≤41.00	Base Value: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.12
			female	35.40	35.65	≤35.00	≤35.00	
			overall	38.63	38.56	≤39.00	≤39.00	
Outcome Indicator: Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)								



Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Resilience participants	ACL: Provide asset creation and livelihood support activities including through individual capacity strengthening to vulnerable Syrians and Jordanians	Cash	male	5.19	1.17	≤5	≤5	Base Value: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.12
			female	4.27	1.66	≤4	≤4	
			overall	4.80	1.40	≤5	≤5	
Outcome Indicator: Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced asset base								
Resilience participants	ACL: Provide asset creation and livelihood support activities including through individual capacity strengthening to vulnerable Syrians and Jordanians	Cash	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	0	83.00	=85.00	=85.00	

# Cross-cutting Indicators

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Progress towards gender equality								
Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women								
SM programme	Cash, Food	SMP: Provide School meals and nutrition related communication and behavioral change activities to children in host communities.	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.03 Latest Follow-up: 2017.03 Year end Target: 2017.03 CSP end Target: 2017.03
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	50.00	50.00	≥50.00	≥50.00	
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions jointly made by women and men								
Refugees	-	URT: Provide unconditional resource transfers to Syrian refugees and Syrians at the Berm.	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2017.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	52.00	40.00	=52.00	=52.00	
Resilience participants	Cash	ACL: Provide asset creation and livelihood support activities including through individual capacity strengthening to vulnerable Syrians and Jordanians	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.07 Latest Follow-up: 2018.07 Year end Target: 2018.07 CSP end Target: 2018.07
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	33.00	48.00	=33.00	=33.00	
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by men								
Refugees	-	URT: Provide unconditional resource transfers to Syrian refugees and Syrians at the Berm.	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2017.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	32.00	23.00	=16.00	=16.00	
Resilience participants	Cash	ACL: Provide asset creation and livelihood support activities including through individual capacity strengthening to vulnerable Syrians and Jordanians	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.07 Latest Follow-up: 2018.07 Year end Target: 2018.07 CSP end Target: 2018.07
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	28.00	17.00	=28.00	=28.00	
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by women								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Refugees	-	URT: Provide unconditional resource transfers to Syrian refugees and Syrians at the Berm.	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2017.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	16.00	37.00	=32.00	=32.00	
Resilience participants	Cash	ACL: Provide asset creation and livelihood support activities including through individual capacity strengthening to vulnerable Syrians and Jordanians	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.07 Latest Follow-up: 2018.07 Year end Target: 2018.07 CSP end Target: 2018.07
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	39.00	35.00	=39.00	=39.00	
<b>Protection</b>								
Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity								
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges								
Refugees	-	URT: Provide unconditional resource transfers to Syrian refugees and Syrians at the Berm.	male	100.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2017.12
			female	99.90	99.90	=100.00	=100.00	
			overall	99.90	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	
Resilience participants	Cash	ACL: Provide asset creation and livelihood support activities including through individual capacity strengthening to vulnerable Syrians and Jordanians	male	100.00	100.00	=95.00	=95.00	Base Value: 2018.07 Latest Follow-up: 2018.07 Year end Target: 2018.07 CSP end Target: 2018.07
			female	98.00	100.00	=95.00	=95.00	
			overall	99.00	100.00	=95.00	=95.00	
<b>Accountability to affected populations</b>								
Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences								
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)								
Refugees	-	URT: Provide unconditional resource transfers to Syrian refugees and Syrians at the Berm.	male	38.00	9	>70.00	>70.00	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2017.12
			female	41.00	10.00	>70.00	>70.00	
			overall	39.00	9	>70.00	>70.00	
Resilience participants	Cash	ACL: Provide asset creation and livelihood support activities including through individual capacity strengthening to vulnerable Syrians and Jordanians	male	4	8	>70.00	>70.00	Base Value: 2018.07 Latest Follow-up: 2018.07 Year end Target: 2018.07 CSP end Target: 2018.07
			female	8	13.00	>70.00	>70.00	
			overall	6	10.00	>70.00	>70.00	

## **World Food Programme**

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### **Country director**

Sarah Gordon-Gibson

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<https://www1.wfp.org/countries/jordan>

# Annual Country Report - Donor Version

## Jordan Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2019)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Vulnerable Jordanians, including school-aged children, are enabled to meet their basic food and nutrition needs all year long.	Provide School meals and nutrition related communication and behavioral change activities to children in host communities.	8,707,770	8,425,817	0	8,425,817	7,298,025	1,127,792
		Provide unconditional resource transfers to vulnerable Jordanians	5,223,585	1,510,970	0	1,510,970	418,166	1,092,804
	Food insecure Syrian refugees have access to safe, adequate and nutritious food throughout the year.	Provide School meals and nutrition related communication and behavioral change activities to refugee children	5,501,918	5,117,835	0	5,117,835	4,165,055	952,780
		Provide unconditional resource transfers to Syrian refugees.	183,329,280	208,188,257	0	208,188,257	166,409,654	41,778,603
		Non Activity Specific	0	2,016,781	0	2,016,781	0	2,016,781
		Non Activity Specific	0	29,160	0	29,160	0	29,160
	<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>202,762,553</b>	<b>225,288,821</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>225,288,821</b>	<b>178,290,900</b>

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (RMFC)

# Annual Country Report - Donor Version

## Jordan Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2019)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
3	Vulnerable women and men in targeted refugee and Jordanian communities sustainably improve their skills, capacities, and livelihood opportunities by 2019.	Provide asset creation and livelihood support activities including through individual capacity strengthening to vulnerable Syrians and Jordanians	16,290,736	4,350,145	0	4,350,145	3,639,329	710,816
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)</b>			<b>16,290,736</b>	<b>4,350,145</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,350,145</b>	<b>3,639,329</b>	<b>710,816</b>
		Non Activity Specific	0	2,818,540	0	2,818,540	0	2,818,540
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>2,818,540</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,818,540</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,818,540</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>219,053,289</b>	<b>232,457,507</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>232,457,507</b>	<b>181,930,229</b>	<b>50,527,278</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>6,356,100</b>	<b>3,995,360</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,995,360</b>	<b>2,583,965</b>	<b>1,411,395</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>225,409,389</b>	<b>236,452,867</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>236,452,867</b>	<b>184,514,194</b>	<b>51,938,673</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>14,651,610</b>	<b>15,397,922</b>		<b>15,397,922</b>	<b>15,397,922</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>240,061,000</b>	<b>251,850,789</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>251,850,789</b>	<b>199,912,116</b>	<b>51,938,673</b>

## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

Latest Approved Version of Needs Based Plan in USD

### Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral allocations, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing); excludes: internal advances.

### Advance and allocation:

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid in USD.

This includes different types of internal advance (IPL or MAF) and allocation (IRA).

### Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

### Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received up to the reporting period.

### Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures

# Annual Country Report - Donor Version

## Jordan Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2019)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan*	Expenditures
Jordan	240,061,000	151,649,713	197,156,522
<i>*Original Implementation Plan as per the Management Plan 2018</i>			



