Operational Context

Jordan is an upper-middle-income country, with a population of 10.5 million, of which 2.9 million are non-citizens, including refugees. Jordan is also a resource-poor, food-deficit country with limited agricultural land, no energy resources and scarce water supply. Nationwide, 0.5 percent of Jordanian households are considered food insecure, and an additional 5.7 percent are vulnerable to food insecurity. Over 15.7 percent of the population lives below the poverty line, and a third is considered transient poor. Analysis from the International Labour Organisation (ILO) further shows that poverty over the life cycle is concentrated among children in Jordan, particularly among those between the ages of 5 and 12, the proportion reaching 20 percent for this age group. WFP's 2018 Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment shows a worsening food security situation among Syrian refugees in Jordan.

According to the Department of Statistics, unemployment stood at 19.1 percent during the third quarter of 2019 - an increase by 0.5 percent compared to the second quarter of 2018. The unemployment rate among men stood at 17.1 percent compared to 27.5 percent among women. In addition to that, Jordan burdens the social, economic and environmental impacts of hosting the 650,000 Syrian and 90,000 refugees of other nationalities registered with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, WFP has been present in Jordan since 1964.

Operational Updates

- As of January, WFP transitioned to the Jordan Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2020 – 2022. The new CSP reflects a strategic shift towards a longer-term approach for WFP in Jordan. The CSP places a greater emphasis on strengthening government capacity and community resilience with a particular focus on supporting social protection. The CSP will continue to provide humanitarian support to refugees and vulnerable host communities while strengthening the capacity of the government to respond to future crises. The CSP is in line with the government's priorities, focuses on empowering women and young people and supports Jordan efforts' in achieving Sustainable Development Goals 2 and 17.

- In collaboration with the Ministry of Social Development (MoSD), WFP distributed winter food baskets for 10,000 vulnerable families identified by WFP and the MoSD based on their vulnerability to food insecurity. The baskets consisted of basic food items such as olive oil, flour, sugar, beans, canned chicken, canned hummus and thyme and covered the needs of a family of five for a month.

- Under its technical and financial support to the National Aid Fund (NAF), WFP started the preparatory work for the roll-out of information sessions targeting the NAF's beneficiaries on the new payment model.

- The second cycle of beneficiary biometric validation to confirm their presence in the country started in January, targeting 87,000 refugees residing in host communities. Refugees will have three months to self-validate themselves through biometrically-enabled cameras installed at Post Offices. The cycle will be completed in March.

In Numbers

473,422 people assisted in January 2020

473,422 refugees assisted through cash-based transfers

22,038 Syrian school children receiving school snacks in camps

US$45 million six months net funding requirements (February – July 2020)
WFP Country Strategy

Jordan Country Strategic Plan (January 2020 - December 2022)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Requirements (in US$)</th>
<th>Allocated Contributions (in US$)</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>700 m</td>
<td>103 m</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2020 Requirements (in US$)</th>
<th>Six-Month Net Funding Requirements (in US$) (February – July 2020)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>238 m</td>
<td>45 m</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food.**

**Strategic Outcome 1: Crisis affected populations in Jordan, including refugees, meet their food and nutrition needs throughout the year.**
*Focus area: Crisis Response*

**Activities:**
- Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to refugees and other crisis-affected populations.
- Provide tools, systems and training to the Government to enhance its emergency preparedness and response capabilities.

**Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food.**

**Strategic Outcome 2: Vulnerable populations in Jordan, including children, are covered by adequate social protection schemes by 2022.**
*Focus area: Resilience Building*

**Activities:**
- Support the Government in reforming and expanding national social protection schemes.
- Provide nutrition-sensitive school feeding to targeted children.

**Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food.**

**Strategic Outcome 3: Vulnerable populations in Jordan, with a focus on women and young people, are more self-reliant and have better livelihood opportunities by 2022.**
*Focus area: Resilience Building*

**Activities:**
- Provide livelihood support (training, income-generating opportunities, asset creation) to vulnerable people in rural and urban settings, with a focus on women and young people.

**Strategic Result 4: Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs.**

**Strategic Outcome 4: Partnerships in support of the Sustainable Development Goals in Jordan are strengthened through effective and innovative solutions from WFP and its partners by 2022.**
*Focus area: Resilience Building*

**Activities:**
- With other actors, develop a comprehensive food security and nutrition sector plan linked to other sectors and supported by a coordination structure.
- Facilitate knowledge exchange between partners and the Government to promote piloting and scaling of innovative approaches to achieving the SDGs.

- WFP continued the discussion with the Ministry of Education for the development of a national school feeding strategy bringing together national stakeholders to support the role that the programme could play as a social safety net in support of vulnerable Jordanians.
- Upon the completion of rehabilitation activities of schools, WFP and its partner NAJMAH handed over the sites to relevant education directorates.

**Monitoring**
- As part of the gender-responsive monitoring pilot, WFP mapped, and now reviewing, its monitoring tools, processes and capacities to determine the extent to which they are gender, age and disability responsive.

**Partnerships**
- In collaboration with the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and the Ministry of Labour (MoL), WFP held a knowledge-sharing workshop on empowering persons with disability (PWDs). The workshop, facilitated by JICA, focused on the integration of PWDs in the labour market while enhancing the MoL’s capacity in the area of disability inclusion. WFP will take forward the lessons learned utilizing the capacity of the MoL to reflect on the design of its programmes in support of Jordanians and refugees.
- WFP hosted a mission from the Embassy of the Republic of Korea to its income-generating agricultural activities with a focus on the agricultural component. WFP briefed the mission on its operations including forestry, hydroponics, animal production and school gardens, and met some of the beneficiaries. The Republic of Korea continues to be among WFP’s key partners.

**Support to Children**

In collaboration with ShareTheMeal initiative, WFP launched “Share The Milk” campaign with the aim of strengthening child nutrition in Jordan through its support to farmers. The campaign aims to provide 2,700 Jordanian and Syrian school children with 100 percent of their daily milk requirements for seven months. Click here to download the application and support children in Jordan.

To learn more about WFP’s mission and operation in Jordan, follow us on Twitter and YouTube channels.

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