

SAVING
LIVES

CHANGING
LIVES



Jordan

Annual Country Report 2020

Country Strategic Plan
2020 - 2022



World Food
Programme

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2020 Overview

2020 marked the beginning of the implementation of Jordan's Country Strategic Plan (CSP- 2020-2022) in which WFP Jordan rebalances its focus towards enhanced partnership with the Government of Jordan, in line with the country's priorities linked to the 2030 Agenda. WFP's CSP contributes to both Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2 (Zero Hunger) and 17 (Partnerships). Despite the adverse socio-economic implications of COVID-19, WFP proved its ability to navigate these challenges, adapting its operations to ensure that all women, men, girls and boys, refugees and host communities continued receiving timely assistance.

Over 1 million Jordanians and refugees in communities and camps (54 percent of women and 46 percent of men) were reached [1]. Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP expanded its assistance to include more refugees in host communities in response to the increasing vulnerabilities due to COVID-19, resulting in an overachievement of around 37 percent in Unconditional Food Transfers. To ensure beneficiaries could access their assistance despite the movement restrictions, WFP partnered with national banks to deploy mobile Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) to remote areas. Fortunately, the use of blockchain-based and iris scanning touchless technology [2] in camps reduced the risk of virus transmission. Moreover, WFP, jointly with partners, delivered bank cards to beneficiaries who were unable to go to the distribution points, using iris scan technology to ensure full accountability. In compliance with the lengthy movement restrictions, WFP also tailored the timing of the assistance for the beneficiaries so that households could stock up before the curfew.

In addition to the in-kind food distributions planned in camps and communities, WFP distributed ad-hoc food parcels to COVID-19 beneficiaries quarantined in camps who could not access the shops as well as date packs to vulnerable Jordanians in host communities. Monitoring activities were implemented remotely. The call centre played an even greater role as the main communication channel with beneficiaries during lockdown. WFP closely monitored the safety measures on the ground, as per World Health Organization and the Ministry of Health regulations, to ensure they were respected by partner shops.

Besides the emergency response, WFP provided technical assistance to the National Aid Fund (NAF), the main social assistance provider in Jordan operating under the umbrella of the Ministry of Social Development, to improve its social targeting. In addition, WFP worked closely with the Ministry of Education to develop the National School Feeding Strategy to enhance the efficiency of the school feeding programme. WFP partnered with the Government and the Food and Agriculture Organization to develop the National Food Security Strategy, considered as a priority for the Kingdom. Disadvantaged Jordanians and refugees were involved in the livelihoods activities in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture. A strategic partnership has been established with the National Centre for Security and Crises Management, the custodian and key coordinating body for Emergency Preparedness and Response (EPR) and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) in Jordan, as well as the main coordinator of the national COVID-19 response. This partnership entailed data analysis and visualization and strengthening the DRR and EPR infrastructure of the country.

Innovation and new technologies represented cornerstones in WFP operations this year. WFP launched "Decapolis" pilot initiative aiming to improve the livelihoods of food producers and smallholder farmers by delivering premium goods through the end-to-end supply and production chains in compliance with quality control standards. In 2020, WFP trained and onboarded 100 smallholder farmers to the platform.

School feeding activities were significantly affected by the Government's decision to close schools. The pandemic led WFP to suspend its school feeding activities, including distribution of date bars and healthy snacks for most of the year [3]. Nevertheless, WFP succeeded to provide 416,000 students with nutritional food before the pandemic restrictions. Moreover, the Healthy Kitchens producing nutritional snacks for the schools generated job opportunities to over 3,800 vulnerable Jordanians and refugees' workers.

Given the increasing vulnerabilities among women and children, WFP emphasized their access to nutritious food, education, training and employment. Hence, gender equality was integrated across WFP's partnerships and activities, namely the healthy kitchen and resilience initiatives to enable women to benefit from their income-generating opportunities. Specific attention was given to persons with disabilities to ensure their access to WFP assistance, despite COVID-19 mobility limitations.



1,053,005

Total Beneficiaries in 2020

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 42,399 (50% Female, 50% Male)

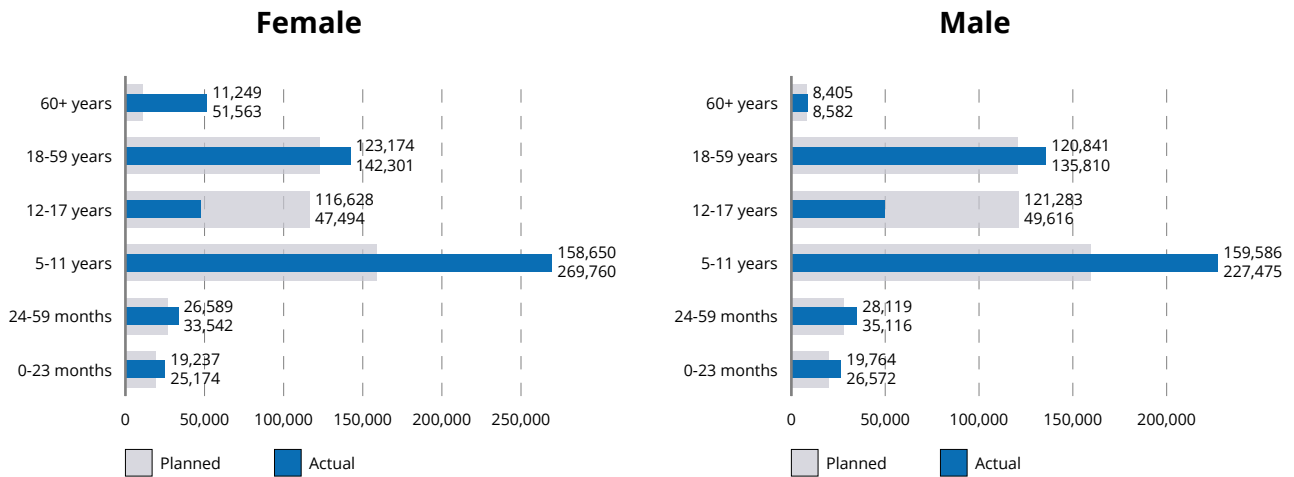


54% female

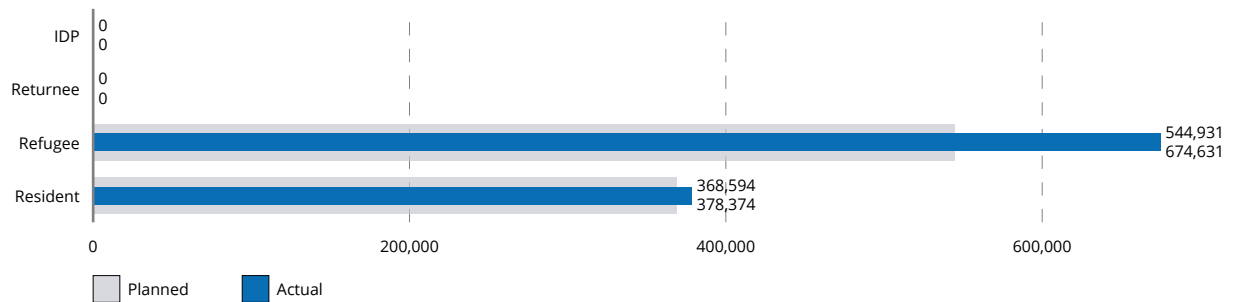


46% male

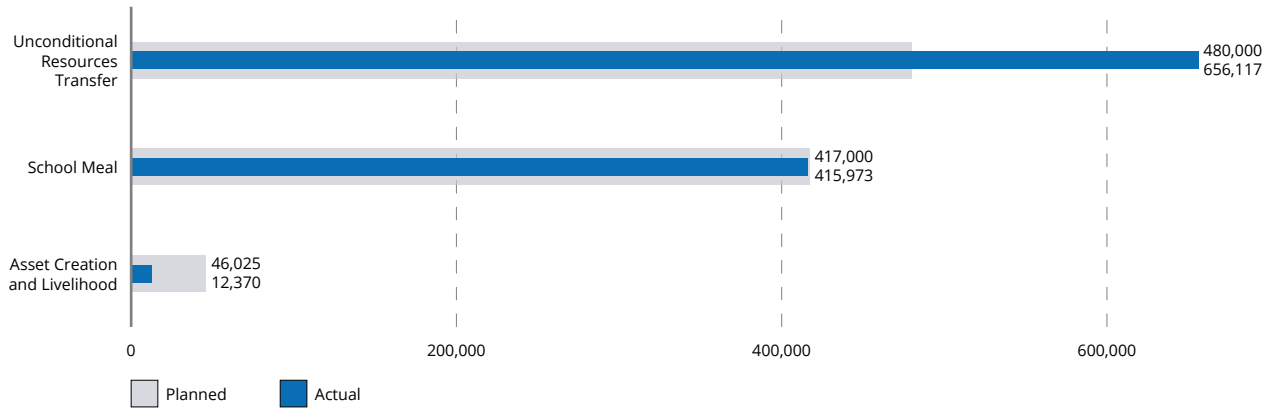
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



Beneficiaries by Residence Status



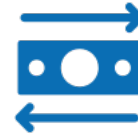
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



Total Food and CBT

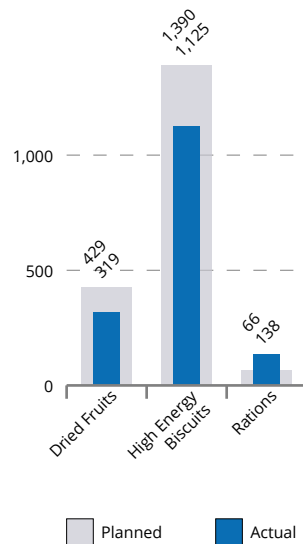


1,582 mt
total actual food transferred in 2020
 of 1,885 mt total planned

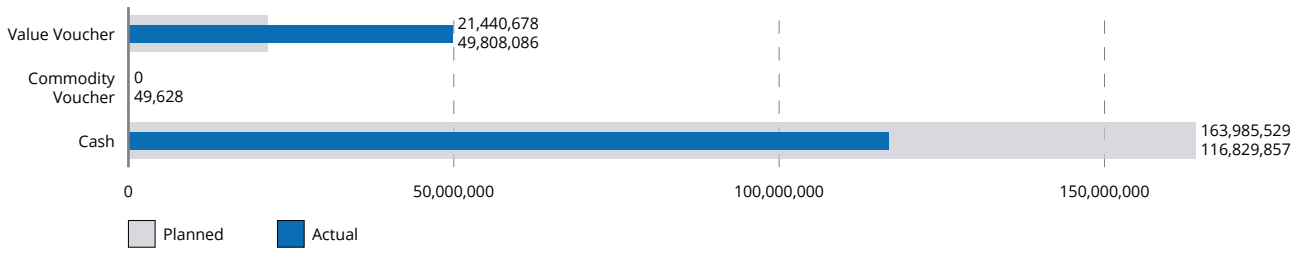


US\$ 166,687,571
total actual cash transferred in 2020
 of \$US 185,426,207 total planned

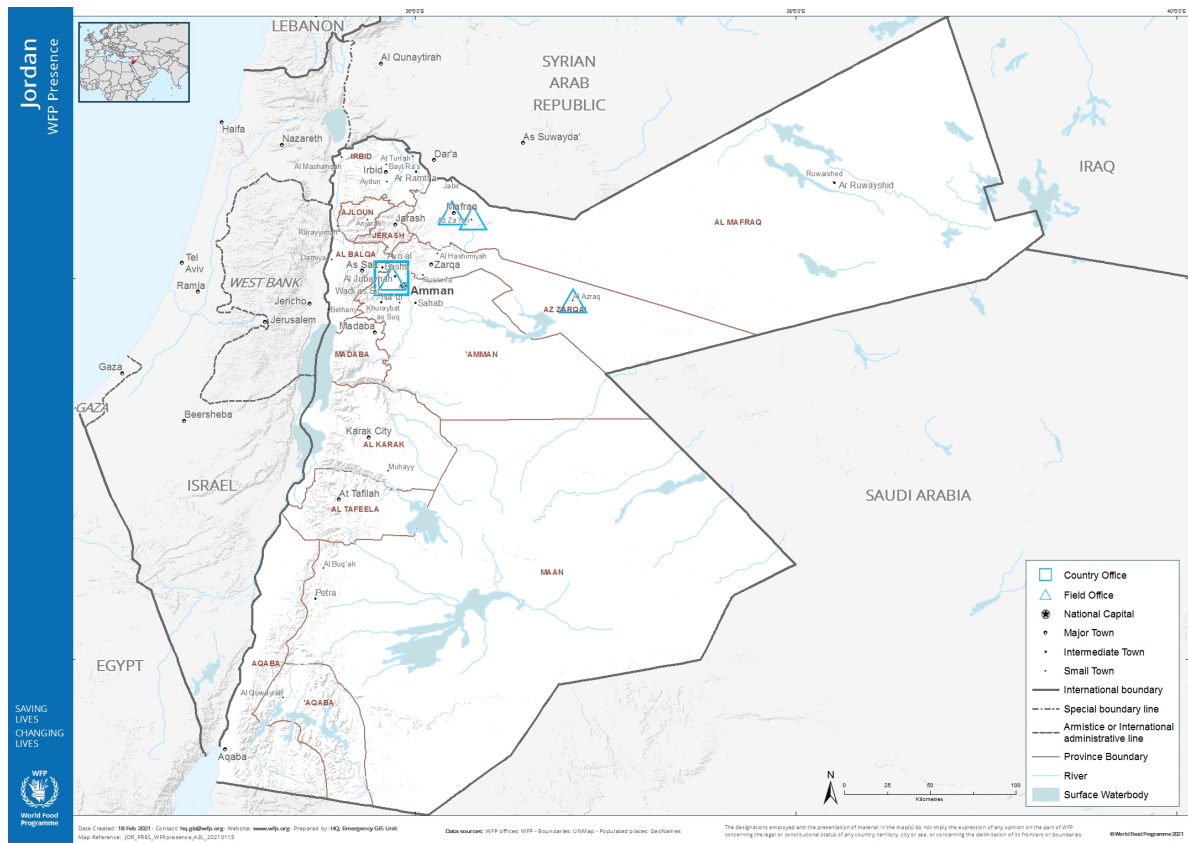
Annual Food Transfer



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



Context and operations & COVID-19 response



Jordan is an upper-middle income and highly urbanized country with a total population close to 10.8 million [1], quite youthful with 74 percent below the age of 30. The rapidly growing population and the high number of displaced people resulting from regional crises, has put pressure on Jordan's scarce resources, infrastructure and delivery of basic services. Jordan hosts the second highest share of refugees per capita in the world with over 750,000 refugees registered as of December 2020, mostly from Syria (88 percent) [2]. According to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, 83 percent of refugees live in cities while 17 percent live in Za'atari and Azraq refugee camps.

While Jordan has registered a low level of hunger in 2020 with a score of 8.8 [3], food security is compounded by a multitude of structural and political factors, such as the high poverty rate, unemployment, the slow economic growth, the increased cost of living and recently the pandemic. While Jordan's National Aid Fund (NAF) has scaled-up its coverage of vulnerable Jordanians in response to COVID-19, social safety net coverage remains limited. On the other hand, food security has been a key concern for refugees in camps and communities, with their decreased income due to loss of informal labour opportunities and their weakened market access associated with lack of financial resources.

Jordan has suffered from the socio-economic impact of COVID-19. According to the World Bank, Jordan's economic growth suffered significant loss in 2020 and will continue to operate below its potential in 2021 [4]. Unemployment is estimated at over 20 percent while income losses have escalated further. The pandemic has also been detrimental to the children's emotional and physical health with rising levels of stressful home environments, unequal access to digital services, food insecurity and lack of education all exacerbating their vulnerabilities [5].

WFP has been present in Jordan since 1964 assisting vulnerable Jordanians and refugees through various interventions and partnerships. WFP's Jordan Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2020-2022 was formulated with the Government of Jordan to support refugees, strengthen the national social protection programme and provide technical and financial support to the national institutions. The CSP, with its four main Strategic Outcomes, continues the rebalancing of WFP's portfolio towards supporting Jordan and its national priorities as the country faces increasing challenges. Contributing towards Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2 and 17, Strategic Outcome 1 focuses on WFP's commitment to meet food security and nutrition needs by providing assistance through unconditional cash transfers to refugees in the community and food assistance to refugees in the camps. It also supports the Jordanian Government in enhancing its emergency preparedness and response. Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP is committed to protecting people in need through supporting the Government in reforming and expanding the social protection schemes while also supporting the education of school children. Through Strategic Outcome 3, WFP is committed to the provision of sustainable income generating solutions for people in order to enhance their livelihoods and self-reliance. Under Strategic

Outcome 4, WFP is committed to supporting the Government's establishment of a national food security and nutrition sector plan and facilitating knowledge exchange between the Government and partners.

COVID-19 Response

Since the outbreak of COVID-19 in March 2020, the Government implemented strict measures to contain the spread of the virus, including border closures, travel bans restricting physical movement through lockdown, multiple curfews, closure of educational and official institutions and banning public events. Following the relaxation of measures in June and the gradual reopening of the country, Jordan witnessed a second wave of COVID-19 cases, starting from August. By the end of the year, the total number of COVID-19 deaths had exceeded 3,800 with 294,000 confirmed cases, reaching a daily average of over 5,000 cases at its peak and a recovery rate of 90 percent [6]. In Za'atari and Azraq camps, the number of COVID-19 cases totalled 1,600 by the end of December [7].

The findings of WFP's Food Security Outcome Monitoring (FSOM), Beneficiary Contact Monitoring (BCM) and the mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (mVAM) between April and December 2020 concluded that COVID-19 has negatively affected the ability of almost half of all refugee households in camps and communities to access food due to loss of income, representing an increase of 20 percent in food insecurity compared to 2019. Despite WFP's ongoing food assistance activities, households experienced worsening levels of food consumption, while refugees adopted further negative coping strategies. The findings also revealed a short-term increase in food prices due to the pandemic. Households headed by women showed disproportionately high losses in food security as they had less access to labour opportunities and loans. Statistics also showed an increase in Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) at household level of over 30 percent during the lockdown.

With the increasing vulnerability among refugees, WFP has included around 15,500 additional refugees to its Unconditional Resource Transfers between August and December; half of them were women and 57 percent were children. Moreover, WFP was able to adjust its assistance by distributing e-cards to beneficiaries door-to-door using biometric authentication through EyePay phones while ensuring compliance with the Ministry of Health and World Health Organization social distancing regulations. WFP also expanded its Automated Teller Machines (ATM) network from 124 to 800 to allow beneficiaries to redeem their assistance across the country and the 200 WFP partner shops, including in Za'atari and Azraq camps. WFP extended the staggered transfer of assistance to reduce potential overcrowding in the shops. While WFP closed its help desks in the communities, community and feedback mechanisms, including SGBV referrals, were maintained through the WFP hotline and helpdesks in the camps.

To support the Government's social protection schemes, WFP continued to provide technical support to the National Aid Fund (NAF) for its COVID-19 emergency cash assistance programme and was able to improve NAF operations and enhance people's access to assistance. However, school closures forced WFP to put its school feeding activities on hold. Nevertheless, resilience projects were maintained, prioritizing small businesses and those who lost their income.

Risk Management

In 2020, WFP maintained an updated risk register with clearly identified and implemented mitigation actions to adapt to the uncertainties posed by the global pandemic and its impact on WFP's operations and staff well-being.

The Jordanian economy has been severely affected by the refugee influx and COVID-19, increasing the country's dependence on international support, and adding to the existing hardship and vulnerabilities of the targeted population. WFP identified growing risks with unstable, insufficient and earmarked funding resulting in funding shortfalls thus hindering WFP's ability to provide assistance. This was further aggravated by difficulties in reaching the beneficiaries because of physical restrictions. Concrete mitigation actions to mobilize resources were taken by WFP to secure required funds such as holding regular donors' briefings and field visits to WFP's interventions, joint advocacy efforts with other UN agencies, approaching non-traditional donors and the private sector.

WFP also identified the impact of the pandemic on staff and their well-being as a second risk, which could adversely impact WFP's ability to deliver since staff might be subject to prolonged confinement and risk of infection. WFP took measures to address these risks by establishing COVID-19 protocols for staff reporting to office and providing guidance to staff working from home.

Among other risks, WFP also anticipated and took measures to prevent and minimize the risk of infections in beneficiary populations by staggering reloads, establishing COVID-19 safety measures at redemption points, providing personal protective equipment (PPE) to partners and allowing flexibility to beneficiaries to use the cash for PPE items.

In order to mitigate risks of fraud or misuse of resources with the changes in procedures to minimise physical contact, WFP ensured remote monitoring, close review and oversight through technological solutions, such as the triangulation database and mobile iris scanning, to guarantee that assistance reached the targeted beneficiaries.



Partnerships

Contributing towards Sustainable Development Goal 17 (Partnerships), WFP has maintained a strategic approach to expand its partners towards a broader range of actors with the aim of increasing WFP's efficiency, effectiveness, access to people, innovation and credibility. The transition to a multi-year, comprehensive Country Strategic Plan (CSP) created an opportunity for WFP to enhance its long-term and multi-stakeholder partnerships. Under its 2020 activities, WFP shifted its role beyond food assistance to include Country Capacity Strengthening, development of national strategies and triggering innovation.

While the Government remained WFP's main counterpart, the agency collaborated with 21 cooperating partners, including UN agencies, financial service providers, national and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to deliver Unconditional Resource Transfers and build resilience of refugees and Jordanians in communities and camps. To diversify its funding sources, WFP engaged heavily with existing and potential donors through face-to-face and online regular meetings, as well as quarterly briefings. WFP also established strong relationships with non-traditional and development donors, as well as the private sector. Multiyear and flexible donor contributions supported WFP's long-term plans and programmes, allowing WFP to deliver on its commitment to the Government of Jordan under the Jordan Response Plan 2020 – 2022 for both refugees and Jordanians.

WFP assisted the Government to achieve its objectives through capacity strengthening and technical assistance to several Ministries and institutions. Various initiatives were implemented to generate predictive analysis and improve regular food security data collection and dissemination. In close collaboration with the World Bank, WFP provided technical assistance and capacity strengthening to the National Aid Fund (NAF), Jordan's largest social assistance provider. WFP joined forces with relevant ministries, United Nations agencies and relevant stakeholders to enhance the emergency response and disaster risk reduction system. It also co-led the drafting of the national food security strategy in support of the Ministry of Agriculture and the school feeding strategy in support of the Ministry of Education. WFP signed the Mobile Money for Resilience (MM4R) Grant Agreement with the Central Bank of Jordan (CBJ), thanks to a contribution from the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, aimed to promote the growth of the financial ecosystem and expand access to cash transfers.

Partners faced many challenges due to COVID-19 movement restrictions, which limited their capability for implementation. To overcome these challenges, WFP strengthened communication and coordination with partners to stay abreast of the changing situation on the ground, identify risks and develop new Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), whenever needed. To maintain the quality of the partner services in the challenging COVID-19 environment, WFP maintained the same partners throughout the year while reviewing their performance and budgets. The regular competitive selection of partners according to WFP policy was postponed to 2021. However, following the Government's decision to close schools due to COVID-19, WFP suspended agreements with NGO partners working on school feeding activities.

Collaboration with the private sector has also gained traction this year with over half a million of United States Dollars invested in innovative food security solutions, such as the provision of training to small farmers across Jordan on using blockchain-based traceability system and other agricultural technology accelerators. Leveraging private sector knowledge, technologies, expertise and resources of value helped also to increase the visibility of WFP's operations as many private sector partners organized several fund-raising and advocacy campaigns to support WFP's interventions and raise awareness about WFP's mission and activities in Jordan. Through its national Goodwill Ambassadors, actress Amal Dabbas and celebrity chef Manal Al-Alem, WFP was able to highlight its mission and results in Jordan through different activities, especially during the lockdown, by organizing live sessions on food waste and marking both the World Food Day and the Nobel Peace Prize award to WFP.

CSP Financial Overview

In 2020, WFP's operations in Jordan were fully-funded, thanks to the strong donor support, the remaining contributions carried over from previous years and new donations such as the United States of America grant to cover the increasing needs of beneficiaries due to COVID-19 over the period of 2020-2021. In result, WFP Jordan reached over 100 percent of its needs-based plan of USD 237.9 million. With this level of funding, WFP was able to provide uninterrupted assistance to over one million vulnerable Jordanians and Syrian refugees.

Overall, the funding trends remained similar to 2019 with over 90 percent of the funds received allocated in support of Strategic Outcome 1, responding to the basic food needs of food insecure refugees through cash assistance. The remaining 10 percent were allocated to Strategic Outcomes 2, 3 and 4 in support of social protection and resilience building.

WFP continued to have a similar donor base, with the largest support from the United States and Germany, followed by other donors, including Australia, Canada, China, the European Union MADAD Fund, France, Italy, Ireland, Japan, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Norway, Republic of Korea, the United Kingdom and the private sector.

While a funding shortfall was expected during the last quarter of the year due to COVID-19 and competing emergencies, timely contributions from Canada, Korea and the United States enabled WFP to cover this anticipated gap.





















Flexible funding provided by Australia, Ireland, Norway and the private sector (Seven Circles) accounted for 2.3 percent of the total funds received, allowing WFP to direct resources to underfunded activities in support of national social protection systems and resilience building, maximizing the effect of these activities. Canada, Germany, the United Kingdom and Cartier Philanthropy provided multiyear contributions, amounting to 14 percent [1] of all funds received in 2020. The predictability of funds allowed WFP to design and implement longer term activities and ensured continued support to beneficiaries as well as strengthened partnerships with the Government and local non-governmental organizations. Advances against Germany, the United Kingdom and United States contributions were utilised to provide uninterrupted assistance to refugees. Australia, Canada and Norway contributed to the gender, protection, accountability to affected populations and disability objectives carried out with regular and close consultations with the donors.

In line with its Partnerships Action Plan, WFP continued to engage with non-traditional donors, such as the French Agency for Development (AFD), China, Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA), as well as the private sector. This involved fundraising, advocacy and awareness-raising of WFP's operation. "Local-for-local" partnerships were secured when Seven Circles support expanded to cover additional countries in the region, for example the United Arab Emirates and Lebanon. This partnership increased the visibility of WFP's operations in the region and raised awareness about WFP's global mission. WFP's global private partners, such as Cartier Philanthropy, Choithrams, 1001 Inventions and Share the Meal app, supported the school feeding programme.

WFP also strengthened its collaboration with United Nations agencies to maximise the cost efficiency of its operations. A rapid needs assessment for targeted populations during COVID-19 was undertaken jointly with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), which informed WFP's expansion plan in response to the pandemic. UN Women continued to support Syrian women refugees benefiting from the economic opportunities provided through WFP's school feeding programme, creating an enabling environment that considers women's needs, safety and dignity.



Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome

| | Needs Based Plan | Implementation Plan | Available Resources | Expenditure |
|---|--|--|--|--|
| 01: Crisis affected populations in Jordan, including refugees, meet their food and nutrition needs throughout the year. |  174,829,356 |  169,999,499 |  203,473,737 |  171,986,712 |
| 02: Vulnerable populations in Jordan, including children, are covered by adequate social protection schemes by 2022. |  15,855,408 |  11,707,336 |  11,498,870 |  6,941,250 |
| 03: Vulnerable populations in Jordan, with a focus on women and young people, are more self-reliant and have better livelihood opportunities by 2022. |  25,004,347 |  18,723,083 |  13,180,233 |  3,838,759 |
| 04: Partnerships in support of the Sustainable Development Goals in Jordan are strengthened through effective and innovative solutions from WFP and its partners by 2022. |  1,743,454 |  743,239 |  364,170 |  107,156 |
| Total: |  217,432,565 |  201,173,157 |  228,517,010 |  182,873,877 |

The annual financial figures presented in this table are aggregated at Strategic Outcome level. The full presentation of the annual financial overview for the CSP, including breakdown of financial figures by activity, resources not yet allocated to a specific Strategic Outcome, Direct Support Costs and Indirect Support Costs are available in the Annual Financial Overview for the period 01 January to 31 December 2020.

Programme Performance

Strategic outcome 01: Crisis affected populations in Jordan, including refugees, meet their food and nutrition needs throughout the year.



Under Strategic Outcome 1 and in line with WFP's mandate under the Sustainable Development Goal 2, WFP responded to the basic food requirements of almost half a million of vulnerable refugees in camps and communities. WFP also focused on Emergency Preparedness and Response (EPR) and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) to ensure that people affected by emerging crises are equitably supported while national capacities are strengthened.

Strategic Outcome 1 was well-funded with most funds allocated to Unconditional Food Transfers. An additional United States of America grant to cover WFP's COVID-19 expansion plan in 2020-2021 towards refugees affected by the pandemic in need of assistance enabled the available resources to exceed the needs-based plan by 16 percent. With this healthy funding status, WFP provided monthly food assistance in the form of cash-based transfers (CBT) to almost half a million people [1] with an overall additional 10,600 refugees compared to 2019.

The level of assistance for refugees living in communities depended on the household vulnerability: households identified as "extremely vulnerable" received USD 32 (JOD 23) per household member per month, while households identified as "moderately vulnerable" received USD 21 (JOD 15) per household member per month. Refugees were provided with an e-card, which could be used at Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) to redeem cash or at WFP-contracted shops to purchase food commodities.

Refugees living in camps were all classified as extremely vulnerable and subsequently received USD 32 (JOD 23) per person per month with the entitlement redeemable only at WFP-contracted shops and bakeries in the camps using touchless blockchain and Iris-Scan technologies. Built on a private blockchain and integrated with UNHCR's existing biometric authentication, WFP recorded every transaction made by beneficiaries. This technology facilitated the shopping experience for refugees in the camps, especially during the COVID-19 period, making it safer and more financially secure for them while also enhancing WFP's accountability.

In March, WFP completed the second cycle of beneficiary biometric validation [2] using biometrically enabled cameras installed at post offices in the communities. Over 97 percent of targeted refugees residing in communities successfully self-validated their presence in the country, while around 13,000 beneficiaries were excluded from WFP's assistance. In camps, beneficiaries were authenticated on a monthly basis through iris scans when they made transactions at the WFP-contracted shops.

With the outbreak of COVID-19, monitoring processes were reviewed and shifted to phone-based remote data collection systems to limit potential transmission between staff and beneficiaries. Additionally, some planned studies, including the Amnesty Longitudinal and Minimum Expenditure Basket, were postponed as the changing context conflicted with the primary objective of the studies.

When COVID-19 Beneficiary Contact Monitoring (BCM) [3] concluded that beneficiaries faced difficulties in accessing their assistance due to nationwide movement restrictions, WFP responded by adjusting its operations to overcome these challenges. In May, WFP rolled out the unrestricted cash modality to Mafraq, the only governorate where previously refugees could not use ATMs, giving an additional 70,000 Syrian refugees the choice between cash and WFP-contracted shops as in other governorates [4]. WFP also expanded its ATM network from only Jordan Ahli Bank to an additional six affiliated banks, increasing network coverage from 124 ATMs to nearly 800 ATMs, hence improving beneficiaries' safe access to their assistance. In addition, WFP supported around 4,200 camp residents who were stuck outside the camps during the lockdown, providing them with their entitlements in cash through foreign exchange houses.

In camps, WFP, in partnership with the Government, ensured that the contracted shops and bakeries remained open during lockdowns. In addition, around 2,000 COVID-19 cases and/or their contacts who were placed under quarantine in isolation compounds were provided with in-kind food assistance, 40 percent of the people in these households were women.

According to WFP Food Security Outcome Monitoring (FSOM) [5], food security for refugees in both camps and communities showed a substantial deterioration, primarily driven by the reduction in formal and informal labour opportunities due to the socio-economic impact of COVID-19 and Government restrictions on movement and business operations. This led to significant reductions in household income and ultimately to a decrease in financial access for food and other basic needs, including housing and healthcare.

Among refugee households in camps and communities, food consumption [6] reduced significantly and households were adopting consumption-based and livelihoods-based coping strategies at an alarming rate, including child marriage (especially among girls), child labour (especially among boys) and an increased reliance on exploitative, degrading or illegal work. Follow-up qualitative data collection confirmed the increase in adoption of livelihoods-based coping strategies with household statements, including "I was forced to withdraw my daughter/son from school so she/he could work at farms/clean houses". The adoption of consumption-based coping strategies has also increased with reductions in the portion size and frequency of meals, resulting in rising incidences of adults reducing food intake to support the needs of children. Follow-up qualitative data collection also confirmed increased adoption of these strategies, such as mixing milk formula with extra water to quell infant hunger. In camps, households headed by women, especially in Azraq camp, were found to have worse food security than the overall camp average. This disparity is likely due to the cultural barriers limiting employment opportunities as well as the physical isolation of Azraq camp, which further restricts household access to informal and formal labour opportunities. In communities, households headed by women and households with members living with a disability were found to have worse food security than the overall refugee population.

Jordan is known to be highly vulnerable to shocks and threatened by different types of natural disasters, water scarcity and impact of regional protracted crises, as well as the weak management of its ongoing rapid urbanization, all of which increased the economic and social impact of the pandemic on vulnerable communities. According to the National Natural Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy [7], the vulnerability of the Jordanian society is linked to multiple causes, including limited proactivity on disaster prevention and mitigation, insufficient institutional capacity, weak human resources, lack of awareness about disaster preparedness and unsatisfactory implementation of existing policies.

WFP recognizes that the food and nutritious needs of the population affected by crises in Jordan is to be met not only by food assistance after the shock, but also by enhancing the national capacity for the EPR. Therefore, WFP initiated extensive consultation with the Government to explore the potential of cooperation in EPR, resulting in the establishment of a strategic partnership with the National Centre for Security and Crises Management (NCSCM), the custodian and key coordinating body for DRR and EPR in Jordan. To translate this partnership into tangible deliverables, WFP is developing with NCSCM a risk monitoring and impact analysis platform. The platform will use geospatial visualization tools to explore hazards and risks through dynamic web-based maps.

Due to its implementation approach and additional activities, such as the provision of financial literacy training for women including those in volunteering opportunities, WFP's Strategic Outcome 1 was assigned a Gender and Age Marker Monitoring code of 3, indicating that gender and age analyses were systematically integrated across all activities.

| WFP Gender and Age Marker | |
|---|---------------------|
| CSP Activity | GAM Monitoring Code |
| Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to refugees and other crisis-affected populations | 3 |

Strategic outcome 02: Vulnerable populations in Jordan, including children, are covered by adequate social protection schemes by 2022.



Social protection represents a cornerstone of WFP's Jordan Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2020-2022. Strategic Outcome 2 aiming that, vulnerable populations in Jordan, including children, are covered by adequate social protection schemes by 2022, stressed the importance of WFP's support to the main government-owned social safety net to enhance its capacity, contributing to the Sustainable Development Goals 2 (Zero Hunger) and 17 (Partnerships). Accordingly, the National Aid Fund (NAF) has been supported by WFP, in addition to the Ministry of Education (MoE), leading into the development of the national school feeding strategy.

In 2020, more than 70 percent of the needs-based plan of Strategic Outcome 2 was resourced. However, the COVID-19 restrictions suspended the implementation of school feeding activities, limiting the annual expenditure to 60 percent of the available resources.

In 2020, WFP signed a Memorandum of Understanding with NAF covering the provision of technical assistance and support during 2020-2022 as part of a broader collaboration with the World Bank and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). WFP support covered the processes of validation, payment and Grievance and Redress Mechanisms (GRM) to enhance NAF transparency and accountability.

Under the validation stream, WFP carried out household visits for collection of data of NAF current and future beneficiaries of its social assistance programmes. WFP completed 4,400 in-person household visits as part of the validation process of NAF's Takaful programme expansion and 60,000 household visits as part of the validation process of NAF's current beneficiaries. Between March and September and given the COVID-19 outbreak and associated restrictions, WFP, with its local cooperating partner, Integrated International, implemented over 15,500 virtual and phone information sessions, reaching 42,000 Takaful [1] and Emergency cash assistance [2] beneficiaries.

Under the payment stream, WFP provided virtual information sessions and financial literacy to NAF beneficiaries, established a payment unit and supported the recruitment and capacity development of NAF staff. The virtual information sessions were implemented using an online platform to educate beneficiaries about the available financial service providers, and the basics of financial literacy to enhance their financial inclusion. After the session, beneficiaries were able to open and use e-wallets to redeem their assistance through different services.

Building on its expertise in the field of digitisation of cash delivery systems using innovative technologies, WFP completed the full digitisation of the cash delivery Management Information System (MIS) of NAF, a key milestone in NAF's development, and equipped it with a reconciliation tool. In line with HQ recommendations, WFP collaborated with NAF management, the World Bank and WFP's partner IT company to create an appropriate roadmap and process workflow which fit with NAF's Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and needs.

Under the GRM stream, WFP assessed the performance of the reference and ticketing systems for the NAF call centre, established in 2019 by WFP, and implemented required enhancements. In addition, WFP covered the monthly salaries of around 70 NAF staff members and provided technical experts, including the secondment of WFP Jordan staff.

One of NAF's requirement was to establish an internal Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) unit that would strengthen its accountability and evidence-based programming. As a first step, WFP initiated an M&E "Capacity Needs Assessment and Capacity Strengthening Plan" during the fourth quarter of 2020. The assessment identified operational gaps and advised on a comprehensive roadmap for M&E capacity strengthening. Additionally, WFP continued to monitor the progress and enhance the capacity of the GRM system. WFP also established a Geographical Information System (GIS) unit within NAF. These areas will continue to be a priority for WFP support to NAF in 2021.

On another hand, WFP expanded its existing partnership with MoE through the provision of technical assistance for the development of the National School Feeding Strategy which will be published in March 2021. A national school feeding committee was established consisting of multiple ministries contributing to the strategy development and drafting through several consultation and a national workshop attended by the government representatives and stakeholders. The draft strategy determined six national priorities for the national school feeding programme (NSFP), including: upgraded school meals modelling, stable funding, robust advocacy and communication strategies, strengthened reporting, monitoring and evaluation systems and enhanced partnerships with key stakeholders.

WFP school feeding activity assisted around 416,000 vulnerable students [3] located in poverty pockets and Syrian refugee camps (56 percent girls, 44 percent boys). The NSFP provided students with access to nutritional food and generated job opportunities through its Healthy Kitchen (HK) models to over 3,800 vulnerable Jordanians and refugees workers living in the same poverty pockets and refugee camps.

Between January and March, in partnership with the MoE, WFP reached the full targeted students with WFP date bars. However, in March, due to the COVID-19 outbreak, the Government closed schools and shifted to online schooling for all grades, leading to the suspension of WFP school feeding activities. Although schools reopened in September allowing WFP to resume its school feeding activities, they closed again in mid-October, forcing WFP to discontinue its school feeding activities again. On the last school day, WFP distributed the equivalent of two-week take-home date bar rations [4].

The HK Model run by WFP, served around 85,000 school children in camps and communities with a freshly baked pastry, as well as fruit and a cucumber. Most ingredients were locally sourced from communities, providing an important market for farmers and shops. These healthy meals provided an average of 313 kilocalories along with essential vitamins and minerals, leading to improved concentration and participation during classes as noted by teachers. According to the monitoring findings, snacks helped to change the children's eating habits even during the suspension of onsite schooling, as targeted students showed an increased consumption of fruit and vegetables compared to sugary snacks. Results also concluded that 81 percent of parents reported being totally or partially dependant on the healthy meal as one component of their household approach for meeting their children's' daily nutritional needs. Forty-six percent of parents reported that, without the meals, their children could not access at least one of these healthy components.

The HK model was implemented in host communities through 11 local community-based organizations in collaboration with a local non-governmental organization, the Royal Health Awareness Society, creating income-generating opportunities for the participants. In Za'atari and Azraq camps, this approach was implemented by World Vision International using six kitchen facilities. HK workers received technical training on food safety and hygiene, preparation of school snacks and other trainings related to the workplace ethics, gender equality, protection and community feedback mechanisms. However, due to the decision to close schools as part of COVID-19 prevention measures, HK meals were only distributed to targeted students during the first half of the year and then stopped.

Due to the interruptions in implementation due to COVID-19, this Strategic Outcome obtained Gender and Age Marker Monitoring code 1.

| WFP Gender and Age Marker | |
|---|----------------------------|
| CSP Activity | GAM Monitoring Code |
| Support the government in reforming and expanding national social protection schemes. | 1 |
| Provide nutrition-sensitive school feeding to targeted children | 3 |

Strategic outcome 03: Vulnerable populations in Jordan, with a focus on women and young people, are more self-reliant and have better livelihood opportunities by 2022.



WFP designed its livelihoods activities in consultation with the Government and relevant stakeholders to assist vulnerable women and young refugees and Jordanians with asset creation, training and income generating opportunities. WFP started utilizing the Three-Pronged Approach (3PA) [1] in 2019 to develop a better understanding of Jordan's livelihoods context and improve the design, planning and implementation of longer-term resilience building programmes. In 2020, WFP built on and updated the Integrated Context Analysis (ICA) reports [2]. WFP also tested the ICA in urban locations as part of corporate efforts to adapt the tool to urban contexts. The tool identified the most vulnerable districts in Jordan to be prioritized for livelihood interventions, which will then be used for geographical targeting. Livelihoods activities consisted of asset creation and training programmes supporting communities and creating job opportunities in all the 12 governorates of Jordan. Through these activities, WFP supported close to 8,600 beneficiaries (48 percent of them were women) with cash-based transfers (CBT), inputs and seed capital, helping them to meet their food and non-food needs while also supporting the environment. Households headed by women were prioritized to increase their self-sufficiency, given their higher levels of vulnerability and deteriorating food security level compared to the overall population, as per the latest WFP research. Hence, gender-specific considerations were integrated into the design and implementation of activities to adapt them to women's needs and provide them with appropriate training and work preferences at proximity to their households. On another note, programmes targeted 70 percent of vulnerable Jordanians and 30 percent of Syrians as recommended by the Government of Jordan in its Jordan Response Plan to the Syria Crisis [3]. WFP also held trainings with partners to strengthen their capacity in addressing protection, disability and gender considerations throughout the programme management cycle. Partners then held dedicated orientation sessions with beneficiaries in order to brief them on their entitlements, protection from sexual exploitation and abuse, Community and Feedback Mechanism (CFM), as well as their roles as agents of change in the society. Each session was complemented with the distribution of WFP CFM leaflets to explain to beneficiaries how to share inquiries and provide feedback. Participants working around rocks and wood saws or who worked as electricians, carpenters or in factories were equipped with safety gear and covered by work-related injuries insurance. Participants engaged in asset creation or training activities received unrestricted monthly cash transfers at an average of USD 311 (JOD 220), meeting the minimum labour wage set by the Government of Jordan. Households and farmers enrolled in income-generation activities received a seed capital of a maximum value of USD 2,824 (JOD 2,000). Asset creation activities were provided to 960 beneficiaries (47 percent of them were women) and training activities to more than 7,595 beneficiaries (49 percent of them were women). In 2020, WFP transferred over USD 1 million to beneficiaries engaged in these activities. WFP, in partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), supported targeted communities with interventions to mitigate the effects of climate change while providing short-term livelihood opportunities. Around 192 participants were engaged in afforestation and forestry rehabilitation projects, planting around 20,000 trees [4] on degraded public lands and thereby protecting neighbouring farms and communities against soil erosion and flash floods. Moreover, 250 smallholder farmers were provided with equipment to build wells to harvest water during the winter for use during the summer and to build stone walls to protect land against soil erosion. WFP also partnered with the National Alliance against Hunger and Malnutrition (NAJMA), equipping around 1,400 young people with demand-driven and life skills (self-presentation, CV writing, communication skills, etc.) and linking them with sustainable jobs in order to enhance their self-reliance. WFP, through Dar Abu Abdullah (DAA), supported 550 participants to establish home-based businesses in the agriculture, food production and handicraft sectors as well as

linking them to secure marketing channels, such as supermarkets and showrooms. Among MoA beneficiaries, WFP undertook a baseline survey in July 2020 and a follow-up survey in December 2020 to understand household food security and coping behaviour before and after programme implementation. Overall, the food security situation among beneficiaries improved significantly. On average, the Food Consumption Score (FCS) improved by 21 percent and the percentage of households with an acceptable food consumption increased by 30 percent. Food security gains were particularly pronounced for households headed by women as they were initially much worse off than households headed by men. The proportion of households headed by women with an acceptable FCS increased by 37 percent as compared to 29 percent among households headed by men. Households were also able to reduce their reliance on consumption-based coping strategies by 0.6 percentage points, indicating they had less need to mitigate food shortages. While the percentage of households adopting crisis coping strategies decreased throughout the intervention for households headed by men, it increased for households headed by women. In contradiction, the percentage of households reverting to potentially irreversible emergency coping strategies increased over the project course, pointing to the prolonged negative effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on households' ability to meet their essential needs. In addition, 92 percent of households perceived environmental benefits with these activities when interviewed after the implementation compared to only 65 percent at the baseline. Both implementation and monitoring of the DAA activity were highly influenced by the COVID-19 pandemic in Jordan, which is reflected in the mixed results. While end data collection was originally planned for April 2020, it had to be postponed until November 2020 due to the difficulties in accessing the field with the strict movement restrictions. The pandemic also led to the loss of many project participants of their job placements. This situation translated into a deterioration in food security among households, with the percentage of households showing an acceptable food consumption decreasing from 94 percent at the project start in November 2019 to only 72 percent in November 2020. Similarly, the share of households adopting harmful, emergency-level coping strategies rose from 4 percent to 29 percent during the same period. Gender disaggregation shows that households headed by women were more affected by the losses in food security. To mitigate these challenges, WFP re-enrolled many of the participants in the subsequent project cycle of November 2020. These interventions were implemented in close coordination with the Ministries of Agriculture, Labour, and Environment, as well as the Chambers of Industry and Commerce and local municipalities. In addition, WFP coordinated with UN agencies such as the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the Office of the United Nation High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). WFP livelihoods activities were hampered significantly by the continuous disruptions throughout the year as a result of COVID-19-related lockdowns, which affected the ability of WFP's cooperating partners to implement activities as per the agreed timeframes. In result, while less than half of the needs-based plan was funded, WFP could only spend 30 percent of the available funds. To overcome the disruptions caused by the pandemic, WFP created Standard Operating Procedures, adjusted its workplans and timeframes with partners and implemented contingency measures to be able to continue supporting the livelihoods of the most vulnerable refugees and Jordanians through 2021. This Strategic Outcome obtained a Gender and Age Marker Monitoring code of 3, indicating systematic integration of the gender analysis throughout. This Strategic Outcome contributed to gender equality results by paying special attention to the needs of women and encouraging their participation in waged employment. Considerations granted to women included selecting facilities dedicated to women, job location, personal preferences, access to childcare and allocating one hour for breastfeeding.

| WFP Gender and Age Marker | |
|--|---------------------|
| CSP Activity | GAM Monitoring Code |
| Provide livelihood support (training, income generating opportunities, asset creation) to vulnerable people in rural and urban settings, with a focus on women and youth | 3 |

Strategic outcome 04: Partnerships in support of the Sustainable Development Goals in Jordan are strengthened through effective and innovative solutions from WFP and its partners by 2022.



Innovation and effective partnerships are key for WFP to achieve its mandate and create a lasting positive effect on people's lives. Creative and innovative approaches have the potential to create lifesaving, sustainable and uplifting changes on people's well-being. Innovation in agriculture, livelihoods, nutrition and financial services can positively complement many dimensions of WFP's objectives and amplify its results.

In advocating for enhanced coherence in the food security and nutrition sectors, WFP partnered with the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) and the Department of Statistics as well as international organizations and local research institutes. WFP has been working to strengthen the institutional framework around the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2, coordinate related policies and programmes, create linkages to other sectors, promote food security and nutrition research and support adequate monitoring of SDG 2 indicators.

Strategic Outcome 4 received around 21 percent of its requirements under the needs-based plan. As no funding was earmarked to this Strategic Outcome, WFP utilised flexible contributions received at the Country Strategic Plan level to cover some of the funding needs and ensure the implementation of activities. However, with the reduction in activities under COVID-19, the available resources were sufficient to cover the implemented activities.

In partnership with (MoA), WFP co-led the development of the National Food Security Strategy with Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) which will be completed in the first quarter of 2021. The Strategy will provide a comprehensive roadmap for Jordan to address the multiple challenges to food security and improve synergy between actors working on SDG 2 and other relevant goals. The Higher National Steering Committee for Food Security established by the Government of Jordan over a decade ago under the leadership of MoA was reactivated and restructured to play a pivotal role in the strategy development process. Following the revision of its terms of reference, this advisory body is expected to play a wider role in coordinating the national food security initiatives. Currently, WFP is advocating for a wider national ownership of the strategy and for a senior leadership and support to the strategy implementation and monitoring.

In line with the Government of Jordan shift towards innovation and promotion of entrepreneurial activities, WFP built various partnerships and supported innovations addressing food insecurity, livelihoods, resilience and climate change. In February 2020, WFP launched an initiative to support Jordan's innovation ecosystem and collaborate with start-ups, the private sector, non-governmental organizations and other UN agencies as well as the Government to trigger innovation in the food security sector. This innovation worked in three complementary areas: enabling innovative actors working on food security with the knowledge, resources and network, facilitating an exchange between WFP internal innovative approaches and the expertise in the external innovation ecosystem, to support with their expertise, promoting mutual collaboration to leverage the accelerator's unique offerings and expertise to achieve the first two objectives.

The initiation of innovation coincided with COVID-19 and the ensuing lockdowns. The implementation of many of the initial objectives was severely delayed until November due to the innovation being internally deprioritized in favour of COVID-19 response operations and other WFP areas immediately affected by the lockdown.

Nevertheless, 73 percent of the planned national staff were reached with technical training sessions. WFP engaged 180 people in capacity strengthening initiatives in the last quarter of the year, including a joint workshop with the local incubator Trip to Innovation (TTI) [1] focusing on women entrepreneurs and supporting the innovative ideas of over 30 teams (more than 50 percent women) in response to COVID-19; training and mentoring start-ups in the Hassad, Jordan's first agritech accelerator [2], and providing them with pilot pathways to test and scale their ideas, both with WFP and the external partners; a sprint project with a local start-up Decapolis [3] under the WFP Accelerator sprint program whereby WFP provided USD 100,000 to conduct a six-month sprint project under the supervision of WFP.

Decapolis provides a traceability platform for proving the safety and quality of food for food producers, farmers and regulatory agencies worldwide, thereby helping the food producer to provide premium goods for which the end-to-end supply and production chains comply with strict quality control standards. The pilot started in November 2020 and onboarded 100 smallholder farmers on the platform, enabling them to verify, track and trace their produce. It will ultimately improve the value of their products on the market, increasing their livelihoods and strengthening the local food system. This pilot will help WFP's livelihoods efforts and validate whether traceability systems can help smallholder farmers increase their income.

Since the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) has a large-scale social innovation incubator network to train and upskill youth with effective ideas around social issues, WFP has also partnered with it to create a graduation pathway for participants in their network who have food security related innovations and need more specialized mentoring, access to networks and resources to grow their ideas sustainably.

This activity gained Gender and Age Marker code 3, indicating that gender analysis has been systematically integrated throughout.

| WFP Gender and Age Marker | |
|--|----------------------------|
| CSP Activity | GAM Monitoring Code |
| Facilitate knowledge exchange between partners and the government to promote piloting and scaling of innovative approaches to achieving the SDGs | 3 |

Cross-cutting Results

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

Gender inequalities continue to be prevalent in all life aspects in Jordan, including employment, legislations and policies, family and the society at large. Women's economic participation has been one of the lowest in the world at less than 15 percent. COVID-19 exacerbated existing inequalities and created new ones. According to a recent national survey on the impacts of the pandemic through a gender lens in Jordan, the socio-economic situation of women was subject to negative disproportional impact with health, domestic violence and psychological aspects. COVID-19 measures resulted in women's exclusion from public spaces and decision-making, as well as increasing rates of Gender-Based Violence (GBV) by 33 percent. Evidence suggested a growth in the burden of care-work with school closures and confinement, whereby 65 percent of surveyed women indicated an increase in household chores, 52 percent of which were women under the age of 18 [1]. A cross-cutting refugee survey implemented in December showed that food insecurity has been the highest among refugee households headed by women in communities, followed by households with disabilities or chronic illnesses, then small households (1 - 3 members) [2]. In terms of refugees' coping strategies, around 17 percent of households headed by women sent their children, mainly boys, to work, while only 10 percent of households headed by men adopted the same coping strategy. Sixty-two percent of households, both women and men, decided together on the expenditures. Meanwhile, 19 percent of households headed by women reported an increase in conflict over food-related resources, while 50 percent of households headed by women reported difficulty in providing food for their children after school closures. Gender equality brings the vulnerable a step closer to zero hunger. Hence, WFP continued to prioritize women's economic empowerment across its activities to help them realize their full economic potential. Livelihoods interventions aimed to achieve 50 percent of women participation. To overcome societal barriers to women's engagement, women-only facilities were used, childcare services provided with an allocation of one hour of breastfeeding while opportunities identified were in close proximity to women's residences. Under the school feeding activity, and in partnership with UN-Women, 66 percent of healthy kitchen employees were women, prior to its suspension due to COVID-19. As a response to the increase in domestic violence, WFP engaged in the 16 Days of Activism Against GBV campaign, focusing on linking domestic violence and food security as well as providing information to beneficiaries in WFP-contracted shops and bakeries on all the available help channels and means. Furthermore, WFP reviewed its monitoring tools to remain cognizant of the pandemic's effect on women with special focus on potential changes in intra-household dynamics. In 2020, WFP graduated from the Gender Transformation Programme, signalling the integration of gender transformative programming and organizational change, grounded in leadership and accountability to deliver on gender equality outcomes in food security and nutrition. In line with WFP's commitment to gender integration and in support of the Country Strategic Plan, WFP has designed a gender framework and action plan for the period 2020-2022 to support its implementation in a gender transformative manner.

Protection and accountability to affected populations: Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity. Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

Throughout the programme cycle, WFP ensured do-no-harm measures and protocols were in place, including safe distribution protocols, spam or false information countering materials, and grievance management and dispute resolution procedures to mitigate tension within and between refugee households and between refugees and host communities.

In 2020, WFP focused on mainstreaming protection across all its activities by holding regular trainings to strengthen the capacity of its cooperating partners in carrying out food and livelihoods assistance activities, contributing to the safety, dignity and integrity of vulnerable people. A thorough review of all monitoring tools was conducted to ensure maximum consideration for protection, disability and gender. For each data collection exercise, cooperating partners and WFP enumerators attended mandatory training on case management, COVID-19 protocols, Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), child safeguarding and safe referrals to ensure that protection concerns, and risks were collected, analysed and reported. WFP followed the inter-agency referral pathways. Protection cases received through helpdesks and cooperating partners were documented by WFP and partners and referred to specialized agencies.

Despite COVID-19 and the subsequent movement restrictions, WFP continued to prioritize engagement with beneficiaries and ensured continued consultation with all groups of affected communities. WFP conducted a series of remote consultations to understand the perception of affected populations on various topics, including: COVID-19 precautionary measures, accessibility of WFP feedback mechanisms during lockdown, satisfaction with service delivery and quality and the impact of COVID-19 on food security. Based on the feedback received, WFP responded by deploying Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) in areas with the highest non-redemption rate as well as introducing unrestricted cash in the Mafrqa governorate.

Through ad-hoc survey calls, WFP consulted with persons living with disabilities (PwDs), elderly and other risk groups about their specific needs with COVID-19. WFP noted that PwDs and elderly with limited mobility and no caregivers faced more difficulties in accessing shops than other risk groups. Hence, WFP worked with retailers in communities to provide home delivery services for at-risk groups who could not access the shops. The service was available for all beneficiaries but particularly focused on PwDs and those residing in remote areas. They also benefited from home visits for e-card delivery and prioritised access at distribution sites, helpdesk centres and WFP-contracted shops. Furthermore, PwDs, elderly, pregnant women and persons with chronic illness continued to benefit from several inclusion options such as the alternative collector mechanism, a tool that allowed beneficiaries to delegate another individual to collect assistance on her/his behalf.

Given the fact that PwDs are disproportionately affected in their access to adequate assistance in general, WFP and its in-camp partner, Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), worked together to roll out an inclusion initiative that provides service delivery to PwDs and other people with functional limitations (e.g. older persons, injured persons, etc.) by supporting them to access services more independently, including adequate access to the contracted markets of the camps. To this end, the Incentive-Based Volunteers (IBV) Unit of NRC was established with newly recruited volunteers who attended comprehensive trainings to equip them with the required knowledge and skills to comprehensively serve PwDs and elderly. These trainings focussed on how to access WFP's contracted shops and maintain beneficiary dignity while respecting their specific needs. Currently, there are four IBVs deployed in each camp/contracted market for disability support services.

The WFP Community and Feedback Mechanism (CFM) continued to operate throughout 2020 via the call-centre, social media and physical helpdesks in camps. While the communities' helpdesks were suspended as a result of COVID-19, WFP kept the camp helpdesks given the need to support beneficiaries returning to the camps who needed to resolve access issues at the shops.

The CFM received over 133,000 calls in 2020 with an average of 11,000 calls per month. Most inquiries captured by the CFM related mainly to inclusion requests in WFP's programme (30 percent), reload inquiries (29 percent) and e-card distribution (14 percent), among others. Since the call-centre was the only available communication channel for affected populations during lockdown, many cases required referral to other organizations as they related to non-WFP assistance or protection issues. The call centre also provided remote services to refugees particularly for e-card replacement, cash withdrawal from ATMs and details regarding home delivery by contracted retailers.

The call centre utilized a two-way communication approach. When the affected population called with inquiries, complaints or feedback related to programme activities, calls were registered, recorded as 'tickets' in the database for tracking and referred to relevant units to take action. When the status of a complaint/inquiry was resolved and the ticket closed, the call centre operators received notification and provided feedback to the affected person on the action(s) taken. Beneficiaries were also updated on pending issues.



WFP conducted calls to explain to affected populations WFP's zero tolerance policies, free services, entitlements and major program updates. For example, before the rollout of the unrestricted cash modality in Mafraq governorate, WFP, with the support of its partners ACTED and Save the Children, conducted about 15,000 information sessions for beneficiaries to explain the roll out of unrestricted cash and how to use the ATMs. Each call conducted was supported by a text message including a link to a leaflet explaining how to redeem cash from the different ATMs.

In order to maximise the outreach of information, WFP circulated key messages to sensitize refugees about access to assistance, shop opening hours and health safety measures as well as updates on the lockdowns through WhatsApp, text messages and social media. In addition, WFP collaborated with UNICEF and UNHCR on a 'communication with communities' strategy to ensure consistent messaging across organizations and systematically counter false information.

WFP also used SMSs and posts on the WFP Facebook page to inform communities of reload dates, programmatic changes, mobile ATM dates and locations, as well as new and existing shop locations. On average, 100,000 SMSs were sent monthly to refugees in communities. All refugees living in camps received SMSs from WFP on adjusted reload dates and COVID-19 preventive measures while shopping at WFP-contracted shops.

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

Jordan is among the world's most arid and water-scarce countries. Water scarcity is worsening due to the increasing population growth and climate change repercussions. The country is also exposed to frequent natural hazards with devastating effects, such as flash floods, drought, desertification, landslides, extreme temperature, sandstorms and locusts, causing loss of lives and livelihoods. The increased exposure and vulnerability to these hazards and risks combined with the effects of environmental degradation, economic slowdown and social inequities threaten the country's food productivity, infrastructure and human settlements, weakening the community's resilience.

To support Jordan's efforts to achieve sustainability, WFP continued to work with the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) and Environment to increase vegetation coverage through afforestation activities. Under Strategic Outcome 3, land, water and energy conservation activities were implemented with MoA to assisted smallholder farmers to cope with the effects of climate change such as hydroponics, drip irrigation, rainwater harvesting, renewable energy and energy efficient assets. WFP expanded the integration of environmental sensitivities in home-based business activities, supporting households produce vegetables and medicinal plants using hydroponics, a soilless and water-conservative agricultural technique, thereby contributing to alleviating the high pressure on water resources.

Under Strategic Outcome 1, the technical support provided to the National Centre for Security and Crisis Management (NCSCM) to develop the Government's Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) system will help to strengthen the resilience of vulnerable communities against shocks. Enhancing the NCSCM's capabilities to reduce disaster risks and respond to emergencies through data analysis and visualization tools will contribute to strengthening Jordan's DRR and EPR infrastructure and reinforcing the coordination among different stakeholders.

In terms of facilities management, WFP continued using environmentally friendly measures and tools while at the same time enhancing their application and adding new techniques to its existing tools. WFP's offices are fully operated by solar energy, reducing CO2 emissions by 23 tons per month through 1,000 m2 of solar panels. This system helped to save annual office costs by around USD 120,000 and redirect these resources towards food insecure populations targeted by WFP.

WFP replaced some regular vehicles with new hybrid ones. A new cafeteria service provider was deployed using only recyclable disposables which eliminated the purchase of plastic disposables within WFP compound. Recycling of paper, plastic, cans and batteries was implemented regularly through a reliable recycling company. Eco-friendly disposal of damaged electronics was also implemented. WFP has also replaced all light bulbs inside the compound with LED equivalents and is controlling the fuel powered heating system by limiting its operating time to minimum hours.

Data Notes

2020 Overview

For the 2020 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches, according to the existing needs, capacity, and experience of various WFP activities and operational contexts. Moving forward, as part of the 2020 Disability Inclusion Road Map, WFP will be building on this experience to mainstream and standardise disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

[1] Around 64 percent are refugees supported under Unconditional Resource Transfers.

[2] Iris scan is an authentication technology for beneficiaries to verify their identity through scanning their iris.

Blockchain is a technology solution to organize data through a “distributed ledger,” that is, a body of information that is shared and synchronized between users. The ledger records transactions in a secure manner that cannot be changed by any party, and the data updates itself across the system.

[3] This explains the discrepancy between planned and actual beneficiaries of distributed food. However, WFP was able to reach some of the planned 420,000 students before the pandemic, by providing take-home rations for consumption after the schools closed.

Context and operations & COVID-19 response

[1] Jordan Department of Statistics, <http://dosweb.dos.gov.jo/>

[2] UNHCR External Statistics report – December 2020

<https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/UNHCR%20Jordan%20Operational%20Update%20November-December%202020.pdf>

[3] Global Hunger Index, <https://www.globalhungerindex.org/jordan.html>

[4] World Bank. June 2020. Jordan economic monitor: Weathering the storm. <http://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/895901594653936142/pdf/Jordan-Economic-Monitor-Spring-2020-Weathering-the-Storm.pdf>

[5] UNICEF. October 2020. COVID-19 and Children. UNICEF data hub. <https://data.unicef.org/covid-19-and-children/>

[6] WHO. 2020. WHO Health Emergency Dashboard. Jordan: WHO Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) Dashboard

[7] This figure has been retrieved from the weekly UNCHR updates at the camp level.

CSP Financial Overview

[1] This does not include multiyear contribution from Germany GFFO received in 2020 but earmarked for 2021.

Strategic outcome 01

[1] 485,000 Syrian refugees and 15,000 refugees from other nationalities, including Iraq, Yemen, Sudan and Somalia.

[2] First validation cycle was conducted between September and December 2019.

[3] Between April to June 2020, WFP conducted three rounds of COVID-19 Beneficiary Contact Monitoring (BCM), which is a systematic investigation to monitor beneficiaries’ – women’s, men’s, girls’ and boys’ – perceptions of an operation.

[4] WFP provided phone sessions to around 14,800 (50 percent of them are women) on how to use the ATMs.

[5] FSOM was conducted in September in camps only and in November 2020 for the whole country.

[6] Food Consumption Score – Nutrition (FCS-N) 2020 follow-up values are unavailable for refugee households in host communities as the COVID-19 outbreak postponed the baseline data collection until November 2020. In addition, FCS-N end CSP targets assume higher rates of improvement in FCS-N outcomes for households headed by women than households headed by men, as it is expected that the integration of gender within WFP programme design and implementation reduced the disparities seen between both.

[7] Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. 2019. National Natural Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy. <https://www.jo.undp.org/content/dam/jordan/docs/DRR/National%20Natural%20Disaster%20Risk%20Reduction%20Strategy.pdf>

[8] Please note that the actual number of beneficiaries receiving food transfers is higher than the planned because WFP distributed ad-hoc food parcels to COVID-19 beneficiaries quarantined in camps who could not access the shops and date packs to Jordanians in host communities in response to the pandemic.



Strategic outcome 02

[1] Takaful (solidarity) programme was launched in May 2019 to expand the cash assistance provided by NAF. The programme plans to reach around 185,000 poor households by 2022.

[2] Emergency cash assistance is the COVID-19 Government response programme implemented through NAF.

[3] This figure is not mentioned in the outputs indicators tables because it was calculated based on the unique maximum number reached in both modalities (cash and food) after removing the overlap (all take-home rations are an overlap).

[4] Please note that few 2020 follow-up values will not be reported in the 2020 Annual Country Report of Jordan due to the lack of reliable data to track output and outcome indicators like the attendance and retention rates from MoE systems given the applicability of online learning.

Strategic outcome 03

[1] 3PA was developed by WFP in consultation with Governments and partners. The aim is to strengthen the design, planning and implementation of programmes in resilience building, safety nets, disaster-risk reduction and preparedness.

[2] The ICA is a tool within the 3PA toolkit that identifies priority geographical areas of support, by combining historical food security and natural shocks.

[3] Jordan Response Plan to the Syria Crisis 2020-2022 document:

<http://www.jrp.gov.jo/Files/JRP%202020-2022%20web.pdf>

[4] Out of one million seedlings produced in 2020.

[5] Please note that the planned values for FFT will not be reported in the 2020 Annual Country Report of Jordan because the CSP planned for FFA beneficiaries only.

Strategic outcome 04

[1] Trip to Innovation (TTI) is a non-profit Jordanian organization, founded in 2010 with the mission of spreading entrepreneurship and innovation culture among youth and women living in disadvantaged communities, which aligns perfectly with WFP's innovation mandate. <https://tti-jo.org/>

[2] Hassad is a leading agritech accelerator in Jordan that has three cohorts annually where they onboard entrepreneurs and innovators working in the agritech space. This opens the opportunity to WFP's innovation team to access a pipeline of potential start-ups to support knowledge sharing and leadership opportunities around food security innovation, as well as to explore start-ups that could complement current operations across various WFP teams. <https://www.hassad.io/>

[3] Decapolis is a traceability and compliance platform that uses blockchain technology to record the entire process from planting to harvesting to selling. The model was used on larger dairy farms, but WFP pilot project, through INKA, tested the technology on small farmers. Once the pilot is concluded, we will see higher yields in crops, less waste, safer and healthier products and higher prices for small farmers crops. <https://www.decapolis.io/>

Progress towards gender equality

[1] UN Women and Jordan Economic and Social Council. September 2020. A study on the impact of COVID-19 on health, violence against women and economy in Jordan from a gender perspective. <https://www2.unwomen.org/-/media/field%20office%20jordan/images/publications/2021/a%20study%20on%20the%20impact%20of%20covid19%20on%20health%20and%20economy%20in%20jordan%20from%20a%20gender%20perspective/unnamed%20item.pdf?la=en&vs;=3056>


[2] WFP Jordan. December 2020. Mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (mVAM). WFP | Jordan: Mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping Dashboard | As of January 2021 (arcgis.com)

Environment

[1] The promulgation and roll-out of the WFP Environmental and Social Sustainability Framework, which includes provisions for environmental and social risk screening of CSP activities, was delayed because of COVID-19. This explains why the country office is reporting low targets and no follow-up values for indicator C.4.1. "Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks"

Figures and Indicators

WFP contribution to SDGs

|  SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------|--------|------|---------|------|--|--------|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| WFP Strategic Goal 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger | | | | | | WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support) | | | | | |
| SDG Indicator | National Results | | | | | SDG-related indicator | Direct | | | | Indirect |
| | Unit | Female | Male | Overall | Year | | Unit | Female | Male | Overall | |
| Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) | % | | | | | Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security | Number | 272,327 | 270,158 | 542,485 | |
| Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture | % | | | | | Number of hectares of land rehabilitated (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) | Ha | | | 238 | |

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

| Beneficiary Category | Gender | Planned | Actual | % Actual vs. Planned |
|----------------------|--------|---------|-----------|----------------------|
| Total Beneficiaries | male | 457,998 | 483,171 | 105% |
| | female | 455,527 | 569,834 | 125% |
| | total | 913,525 | 1,053,005 | 115% |
| By Age Group | | | | |
| 0-23 months | male | 19,764 | 26,572 | 134% |
| | female | 19,237 | 25,174 | 131% |
| | total | 39,001 | 51,746 | 133% |
| 24-59 months | male | 28,119 | 35,116 | 125% |
| | female | 26,589 | 33,542 | 126% |
| | total | 54,708 | 68,658 | 125% |
| 5-11 years | male | 159,586 | 227,475 | 143% |
| | female | 158,650 | 269,760 | 170% |
| | total | 318,236 | 497,235 | 156% |
| 12-17 years | male | 121,283 | 49,616 | 41% |
| | female | 116,628 | 47,494 | 41% |
| | total | 237,911 | 97,110 | 41% |

| Beneficiary Category | Gender | Planned | Actual | % Actual vs. Planned |
|----------------------|--------|---------|---------|----------------------|
| 18-59 years | male | 120,841 | 135,810 | 112% |
| | female | 123,174 | 142,301 | 116% |
| | total | 244,015 | 278,111 | 114% |
| 60+ years | male | 8,405 | 8,582 | 102% |
| | female | 11,249 | 51,563 | 458% |
| | total | 19,654 | 60,145 | 306% |

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

| Residence Status | Planned | Actual | % Actual vs. Planned |
|------------------|---------|---------|----------------------|
| Resident | 368,594 | 378,374 | 103% |
| Refugee | 544,931 | 674,631 | 124% |
| Returnee | 0 | 0 | - |
| IDP | 0 | 0 | - |

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

| Programme Area | Planned | Actual | % Actual vs. Planned |
|----------------------------------|---------|---------|----------------------|
| Asset Creation and Livelihood | 46,025 | 12,370 | 26% |
| School Meal | 417,000 | 415,973 | 99% |
| Unconditional Resources Transfer | 480,000 | 656,117 | 136% |

Annual Food Transfer

| Commodities | Planned Distribution (mt) | Actual Distribution (mt) | % Actual vs. Planned |
|---|---------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| Everyone has access to food | | | |
| Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01 | | | |
| Dried Fruits | 429 | 319 | 74% |
| Rations | 66 | 138 | 209% |
| Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02 | | | |
| High Energy Biscuits | 1,390 | 1,125 | 81% |

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

| Modality | Planned Distribution (CBT) | Actual Distribution (CBT) | % Actual vs. Planned |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| Everyone has access to food | | | |
| Cash | 141,271,186 | 114,220,989 | 81% |
| Commodity Voucher | 0 | 49,628 | - |
| Value Voucher | 21,440,678 | 49,808,086 | 232% |
| Cash | 6,019,342 | 1,516,517 | 25% |
| Cash | 16,695,000 | 1,092,352 | 7% |

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

| Strategic Outcome 01 : Crisis affected populations in Jordan, including refugees, meet their food and nutrition needs throughout the year. | | | | | - Crisis Response | |
|--|---|-------------------|---|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Output Results | | | | | | |
| Activity 01: Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to refugees and other crisis-affected populations. | | | | | | |
| Output Category A: Resources transferred | | | | | | |
| Output | Output Indicator | Beneficiary Group | Sub Activity | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual |
| A: | A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers | All | General Distribution | Female Male Total | 240,000 240,000 480,000 | 265,383 233,868 499,251 |
| A: | A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers | All | General Distribution | Female Male Total | 55,948 55,952 111,900 | 199,728 176,100 375,828 |
| A: | A.2: Food transfers | | | MT | 495 | 457 |
| A: | A.3: Cash-based transfers | | | US\$ | 162,711,864 | 164,078,703 |
| | A.1*: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers | | | | | |
| A: People affected by arising crises receive assistance that meets their food needs during and after the crises. | A.1.30: A. Number of direct beneficiaries of capacity strengthening transfers (male) | | General Distribution | person | 0 | 7,404 |
| A: People affected by arising crises receive assistance that meets their food needs during and after the crises. | A.1.31: A. Number of direct beneficiaries of capacity strengthening transfers (female) | | General Distribution | person | 0 | 7,464 |
| | A.7*: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes | | | | | |
| A: Targeted refugees receive nutrition-sensitive food assistance that meets their basic food and nutrition needs. | A.7.1: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes | | General Distribution | retailer | 321 | 205 |
| Activity 02: Provide tools, systems and training to the Government to enhance its emergency preparedness and response capabilities. | | | | | | |
| Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided | | | | | | |
| Output | Output Indicator | Beneficiary Group | Sub Activity | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual |
| | C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new) | | | | | |
| C: People vulnerable to shocks are protected through the enhanced ability of national authorities to reduce disaster risks and respond to emergencies. | C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided | | Institutional capacity strengthening activities | unit | 1 | 1 |

Outcome Results

Activity 01: Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to refugees and other crisis-affected populations.



| Indicator | Subactivity | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2020 Target | 2020 Follow-up | 2019 Follow-up | 2018 Follow-up | Source |
|---|----------------------|----------------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------|
| Extremely vulnerable Syrian refugees in community; Jordan; | | | | | | | | | |
| Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) | General Distribution | Female | 4.5 | ≤3.78 | ≤4.26 | 10.14 | | | WFP survey |
| | | Male | 5.9 | ≤3.95 | ≤5.25 | 9.25 | | | |
| | | Overall | 5.2 | ≤3.8 | ≤4.73 | 9.47 | | | |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i> | General Distribution | Female | 1.15 | ≥40.7 | ≥11 | | | | WFP survey |
| | | Male | 2.32 | ≥26.7 | ≥8.4 | | | | |
| | | Overall | 2.02 | ≥31.8 | ≥9.5 | | | | |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i> | General Distribution | Female | 67.82 | ≥80.7 | ≥71 | | | | WFP survey |
| | | Male | 70.66 | ≥78 | ≥72.5 | | | | |
| | | Overall | 69.94 | ≥79.1 | ≥72.2 | | | | |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i> | General Distribution | Female | 79.31 | ≥87.6 | ≥81.4 | | | | WFP survey |
| | | Male | 83.78 | ≥87.8 | ≥84.8 | | | | |
| | | Overall | 82.66 | ≥87.9 | ≥84 | | | | |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)</i> | General Distribution | Female | 21.84 | ≤13.1 | ≤19.7 | | | | WFP survey |
| | | Male | 21.62 | ≤16.2 | ≤20.3 | | | | |
| | | Overall | 21.68 | ≤15.1 | ≤20 | | | | |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i> | General Distribution | Female | 0 | ≤0 | ≤0 | | | | WFP survey |
| | | Male | 1.16 | ≤0.9 | ≤1.1 | | | | |
| | | Overall | 0.87 | ≤0.6 | ≤0.8 | | | | |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i> | General Distribution | Female | 4.6 | ≤2.8 | ≤4.1 | | | | WFP survey |
| | | Male | 1.16 | ≤0.9 | ≤1.1 | | | | |
| | | Overall | 2.02 | ≤1.4 | ≤1.9 | | | | |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)</i> | General Distribution | Female | 77.01 | ≥46.2 | ≥69.3 | | | | WFP survey |
| | | Male | 76.06 | ≥57 | ≥71.3 | | | | |
| | | Overall | 76.3 | ≥53.1 | ≥70.5 | | | | |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i> | General Distribution | Female | 20.69 | ≥12.4 | ≥18.6 | | | | WFP survey |
| | | Male | 15.06 | ≥11.3 | ≥14.1 | | | | |
| | | Overall | 16.47 | ≥11.5 | ≥15.2 | | | | |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i> | General Distribution | Female | 27.59 | ≥16.6 | ≥24.8 | | | | WFP survey |
| | | Male | 28.19 | ≥21.1 | ≥26.4 | | | | |
| | | Overall | 28.03 | ≥19.5 | ≥25.9 | | | | |
| Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i> | General Distribution | Female | 88 | ≥89.8 | ≥88.6 | 82.76 | | | WFP survey |
| | | Male | 93 | ≥93.9 | ≥93.3 | 89.58 | | | |
| | | Overall | 91 | ≥92.2 | ≥91.4 | 87.86 | | | |
| Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i> | General Distribution | Female | 10 | ≤10.2 | ≤10.1 | 12.64 | | | WFP survey |
| | | Male | 6 | ≤6.1 | ≤6 | 8.88 | | | |
| | | Overall | 8 | ≤7.8 | ≤7.9 | 9.83 | | | |
| Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i> | General Distribution | Female | 2 | =0 | ≤1.3 | 4.6 | | | WFP survey |
| | | Male | 1 | =0 | ≤0.7 | 1.54 | | | |
| | | Overall | 1 | =0 | ≤0.7 | 2.31 | | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------------|----------------|------|-------|-------|-------|--|------------|
| Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies</i> | General Distribution | Female | 5.8 | ≥37.5 | ≥16.4 | 16.09 | | WFP survey |
| | | Male | 9.7 | ≥38.5 | ≥19.3 | 15.44 | | |
| | | Overall | 9 | ≥37.9 | ≥18.6 | 15.61 | | |
| Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies</i> | General Distribution | Female | 46.2 | ≤30 | ≤40.8 | 27.59 | | WFP survey |
| | | Male | 38.1 | ≤24.8 | ≤33.7 | 33.98 | | |
| | | Overall | 41 | ≤26.7 | ≤36.2 | 32.37 | | |
| Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies</i> | General Distribution | Female | 8.7 | =0 | ≤5.8 | 11.49 | | WFP survey |
| | | Male | 7.7 | =0 | ≤5.1 | 4.63 | | |
| | | Overall | 8 | =0 | ≤5.3 | 6.36 | | |
| Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using stress coping strategies</i> | General Distribution | Female | 39.4 | ≤32.5 | ≤37.1 | 44.83 | | WFP survey |
| | | Male | 44.5 | ≤36.7 | ≤41.9 | 45.95 | | |
| | | Overall | 43 | ≤35.5 | ≤40.5 | 45.66 | | |
| Overall Syrian refugees; Jordan; | | | | | | | | |
| Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) | General Distribution | Female | 4.56 | ≤3.56 | ≤4.23 | 10.65 | | WFP survey |
| | | Male | 3.59 | ≤3.48 | ≤3.55 | 10.28 | | |
| | | Overall | 3.8 | ≤3.43 | ≤3.68 | 10.36 | | |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i> | General Distribution | Female | 2 | ≥40.9 | ≥11.4 | | | WFP survey |
| | | Male | 3 | ≥27.2 | ≥9 | | | |
| | | Overall | 3 | ≥32.2 | ≥10 | | | |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i> | General Distribution | Female | 67 | ≥79.9 | ≥69.9 | | | WFP survey |
| | | Male | 71 | ≥78.2 | ≥72.8 | | | |
| | | Overall | 70 | ≥79.1 | ≥72.2 | | | |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i> | General Distribution | Female | 78 | ≥87 | ≥80.4 | | | WFP survey |
| | | Male | 84 | ≥87.6 | ≥84.5 | | | |
| | | Overall | 82 | ≥87.8 | ≥83.7 | | | |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)</i> | General Distribution | Female | 27 | ≤16.2 | ≤24.3 | | | WFP survey |
| | | Male | 23 | ≤17.4 | ≤21.8 | | | |
| | | Overall | 24 | ≤16.8 | ≤22.3 | | | |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i> | General Distribution | Female | 1 | ≤0.5 | ≤0.7 | | | WFP survey |
| | | Male | 1 | ≤0.9 | ≤1.2 | | | |
| | | Overall | 1 | ≤0.8 | ≤1 | | | |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i> | General Distribution | Female | 5 | ≤2.9 | ≤4.3 | | | WFP survey |
| | | Male | 3 | ≤2.6 | ≤3.3 | | | |
| | | Overall | 4 | ≤2.6 | ≤3.5 | | | |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)</i> | General Distribution | Female | 72 | ≥42.9 | ≥64.4 | | | WFP survey |
| | | Male | 74 | ≥55.4 | ≥69.3 | | | |
| | | Overall | 73 | ≥51 | ≥67.7 | | | |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i> | General Distribution | Female | 21 | ≥12.6 | ≥18.9 | | | WFP survey |
| | | Male | 15 | ≥11.4 | ≥14.3 | | | |
| | | Overall | 17 | ≥11.5 | ≥15.2 | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|--|--|------------|
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i> | General Distribution | Female Male Overall | 29 26 26 | ≥17.3 ≥19.2 ≥18.3 | ≥25.9 ≥23.9 ≥24.3 | | | | WFP survey |
| Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i> | General Distribution | Female Male Overall | 89 92 91 | ≥90.8 ≥92.9 ≥92.2 | ≥89.6 ≥92.3 ≥91.4 | 83.25 88.79 87.5 | | | WFP survey |
| Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i> | General Distribution | Female Male Overall | 10 7 8 | ≤9.2 ≤7.1 ≤7.8 | ≤9.7 ≤7 ≤7.9 | 12.5 8.24 9.2 | | | WFP survey |
| Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i> | General Distribution | Female Male Overall | 1 1 1 | =0 =0 =0 | ≤0.7 ≤0.7 ≤0.7 | 4.25 2.97 3.3 | | | WFP survey |
| Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies</i> | General Distribution | Female Male Overall | 10.9 11.6 11.5 | ≥45.1 ≥40.1 ≥41.5 | ≥22.3 ≥21.1 ≥21.5 | 9.75 7.05 7.7 | | | WFP survey |
| Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies</i> | General Distribution | Female Male Overall | 41.2 32.9 34.6 | ≤22.7 ≤19.7 ≤20.1 | ≤35 ≤28.5 ≤29.8 | 39.5 39.2 39.3 | | | WFP survey |
| Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies</i> | General Distribution | Female Male Overall | 6.3 5.3 5.5 | =0 =0 =0 | ≤4.2 ≤3.5 ≤3.7 | 11.75 10.47 10.7 | | | WFP survey |
| Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using stress coping strategies</i> | General Distribution | Female Male Overall | 41.6 5.2 48.5 | ≤32.2 ≤40.2 ≤38.4 | ≤38.5 ≤46.9 ≤45.1 | 39 43.28 42.3 | | | WFP survey |
| Refugees from other nationalities; Jordan; | | | | | | | | | |
| Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) | General Distribution | Female Male Overall | 6 5.4 5.7 | ≤3.96 ≤3.94 ≤4.02 | ≤5.32 ≤4.91 ≤5.14 | 7.58 9.26 8.85 | | | WFP survey |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i> | General Distribution | Female Male Overall | 0 0 0 | ≥40.9 ≥27.2 ≥32.2 | ≥11.4 ≥9 ≥10 | | | | WFP survey |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i> | General Distribution | Female Male Overall | 48 49 49 | ≥79.9 ≥78.2 ≥79.1 | ≥69.9 ≥72.8 ≥72.2 | | | | WFP survey |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i> | General Distribution | Female Male Overall | 73 78 77 | ≥78 ≥78.6 ≥78.8 | ≥80.4 ≥84.5 ≥83.7 | | | | WFP survey |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)</i> | General Distribution | Female Male Overall | 32 28 29 | ≤16.2 ≤17.4 ≤16.8 | ≤24.3 ≤21.8 ≤22.3 | | | | WFP survey |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i> | General Distribution | Female Male Overall | 1 2 2 | ≤0.5 ≤0.9 ≤0.8 | ≤0.7 ≤1.2 ≤1 | | | | WFP survey |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--|--|------------|
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i> | General Distribution | Female Male Overall | 5 9 8 | ≤2.9 ≤2.6 ≤2.6 | ≤4.3 ≤3.3 ≤3.5 | | | | WFP survey |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)</i> | General Distribution | Female Male Overall | 68 72 71 | ≥42.9 ≥55.4 ≥51 | ≥64.4 ≥69.3 ≥67.7 | | | | WFP survey |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i> | General Distribution | Female Male Overall | 26 20 21 | ≥12.6 ≥11.4 ≥11.5 | ≥18.9 ≥14.3 ≥15.2 | | | | WFP survey |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i> | General Distribution | Female Male Overall | 47 41 43 | ≥17.3 ≥19.2 ≥18.3 | ≥25.9 ≥23.9 ≥24.3 | | | | WFP survey |
| Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i> | General Distribution | Female Male Overall | 74.5 79 77 | ≥86.4 ≥88.5 ≥87.3 | ≥78.5 ≥82.2 ≥80.4 | 79.35 84.3 83.12 | | | WFP survey |
| Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i> | General Distribution | Female Male Overall | 23.5 17 20 | ≤13.6 ≤11.5 ≤12.7 | ≤20.2 ≤15.2 ≤17.6 | 19.57 11.6 13.51 | | | WFP survey |
| Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i> | General Distribution | Female Male Overall | 2 4 3 | =0 =0 =0 | ≤1.3 ≤2.7 ≤2 | 1.09 4.1 3.37 | | | WFP survey |
| Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies</i> | General Distribution | Female Male Overall | 15.3 9.6 11 | ≥39 ≥36.5 ≥37.1 | ≥23.2 ≥18.6 ≥19.7 | 6.52 5.46 5.71 | | | WFP survey |
| Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies</i> | General Distribution | Female Male Overall | 45.9 52.6 51 | ≤29.8 ≤34.2 ≤33.2 | ≤40.5 ≤46.5 ≤45.1 | 54.35 45.39 47.53 | | | WFP survey |
| Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies</i> | General Distribution | Female Male Overall | 1 2.2 2 | =0 =0 =0 | ≤0.7 ≤1.5 ≤1.3 | 13.04 13.99 13.77 | | | WFP survey |
| Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using stress coping strategies</i> | General Distribution | Female Male Overall | 37.8 35.5 36 | ≤31.2 ≤29.3 ≤29.7 | ≤35.6 ≤33.4 ≤33.9 | 26.09 35.15 32.99 | | | WFP survey |
| Syrian refugees in camp; Jordan; | | | | | | | | | |
| Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) | General Distribution | Female Male Overall | 2.9 2.4 2.7 | ≤2.81 ≤2.38 ≤2.65 | ≤2.87 ≤2.39 ≤2.68 | 10.17 8.46 8.79 | | | WFP survey |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i> | General Distribution | Female Male Overall | 0.6 1.8 1.5 | ≥40.4 ≥26.3 ≥31.4 | ≥10.5 ≥7.9 ≥9 | 3.88 5.44 5.14 | | | WFP survey |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i> | General Distribution | Female Male Overall | 63.5 74.6 72.4 | ≥78.1 ≥81 ≥80.8 | ≥67.2 ≥76.2 ≥74.5 | 83.87 87.43 86.71 | | | WFP survey |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------------|----------------|------|-------|-------|-------|------------|
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i> | General Distribution | Female | 63.5 | ≥78.2 | ≥67.2 | 90 | WFP survey |
| | | Male | 78.8 | ≥84.1 | ≥80.1 | 92 | |
| | | Overall | 75.7 | ≥83.1 | ≥77.5 | 92 | |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)</i> | General Distribution | Female | 47.8 | ≤28.7 | ≤43 | 23 | WFP survey |
| | | Male | 38.3 | ≤28.7 | ≤35.9 | 15 | |
| | | Overall | 40.2 | ≤28 | ≤37.1 | 17 | |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i> | General Distribution | Female | 5 | ≤3 | ≤4.5 | 0.78 | WFP survey |
| | | Male | 3.3 | ≤2.5 | ≤3.1 | 0.56 | |
| | | Overall | 3.7 | ≤2.6 | ≤3.4 | 0.6 | |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i> | General Distribution | Female | 6.9 | ≤4.1 | ≤6.2 | 3.1 | WFP survey |
| | | Male | 7.2 | ≤5.4 | ≤6.8 | 0.56 | |
| | | Overall | 7.1 | ≤4.9 | ≤6.6 | 1.06 | |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)</i> | General Distribution | Female | 51.6 | ≥31 | ≥46.4 | 72.87 | WFP survey |
| | | Male | 60 | ≥45 | ≥56.3 | 79.55 | |
| | | Overall | 58.3 | ≥40.6 | ≥53.9 | 78.25 | |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i> | General Distribution | Female | 31.4 | ≥18.8 | ≥28.3 | 9.3 | WFP survey |
| | | Male | 17.9 | ≥13.4 | ≥16.8 | 7.7 | |
| | | Overall | 20.6 | ≥14.3 | ≥19 | 7.85 | |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i> | General Distribution | Female | 29.6 | ≥17.8 | ≥26.6 | 13.18 | WFP survey |
| | | Male | 18.2 | ≥13.7 | ≥17.1 | 12.01 | |
| | | Overall | 20.5 | ≥14.3 | ≥18.9 | 12.24 | |
| Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i> | General Distribution | Female | 90 | ≥90 | ≥90 | 93.8 | WFP survey |
| | | Male | 97 | ≥97 | ≥97 | 95.5 | |
| | | Overall | 94 | ≥94 | ≥94.3 | 95.17 | |
| Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i> | General Distribution | Female | 9 | ≤10 | ≤9.3 | 3.88 | WFP survey |
| | | Male | 2 | ≤3 | ≤2.3 | 3.19 | |
| | | Overall | 5 | ≤6 | ≤5 | 3.32 | |
| Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i> | General Distribution | Female | 1 | =0 | ≤0.7 | 2.33 | WFP survey |
| | | Male | 1 | =0 | ≤0.7 | 1.21 | |
| | | Overall | 1 | =0 | ≤0.7 | 1.51 | |
| Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies</i> | General Distribution | Female | 12.8 | ≥32.9 | ≥19.5 | 9.3 | WFP survey |
| | | Male | 18.2 | ≥35.9 | ≥24.1 | 8.07 | |
| | | Overall | 17 | ≥35.1 | ≥23 | 7.1 | |
| Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies</i> | General Distribution | Female | 25.1 | ≤17 | ≤22.6 | 45.74 | WFP survey |
| | | Male | 12.9 | ≤9 | ≤11.6 | 53.28 | |
| | | Overall | 15 | ≤10.5 | ≤13.5 | 51.81 | |
| Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies</i> | General Distribution | Female | 3.9 | =0 | ≤2.6 | 10.85 | WFP survey |
| | | Male | 4 | =0 | ≤2.7 | 6.19 | |
| | | Overall | 4 | =0 | ≤2.7 | 8.31 | |
| Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using stress coping strategies</i> | General Distribution | Female | 58.3 | ≤49.6 | ≤55.4 | 34.11 | WFP survey |
| | | Male | 64.8 | ≤55.1 | ≤61.6 | 32.46 | |
| | | Overall | 64 | ≤54.4 | ≤60.8 | 32.78 | |

| Vulnerable Syrian refugees in community; Jordan; | | | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------------|----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--|--|------------|
| Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) | General Distribution | Female | 4.9 | ≤3.97 | ≤4.59 | 14.89 | | | WFP survey |
| | | Male | 4.9 | ≤3.97 | ≤4.59 | 16.14 | | | |
| | | Overall | 4.9 | ≤3.97 | ≤4.59 | 15.82 | | | |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days) | General Distribution | Female | 0 | ≥40 | ≥10 | | | | WFP survey |
| | | Male | 1.15 | ≥25.9 | ≥7.3 | | | | |
| | | Overall | 0.85 | ≥31 | ≥8.4 | | | | |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days) | General Distribution | Female | 59.78 | ≥75.9 | ≥63.8 | | | | WFP survey |
| | | Male | 61.83 | ≥71.4 | ≥64.2 | | | | |
| | | Overall | 61.3 | ≥73.1 | ≥64.2 | | | | |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days) | General Distribution | Female | 66.3 | ≥79.8 | ≥69.7 | | | | WFP survey |
| | | Male | 72.14 | ≥79.1 | ≥73.9 | | | | |
| | | Overall | 70.62 | ≥79.6 | ≥72.9 | | | | |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days) | General Distribution | Female | 32.61 | ≤19.6 | ≤29.3 | | | | WFP survey |
| | | Male | 36.64 | ≤27.5 | ≤34.4 | | | | |
| | | Overall | 35.59 | ≤24.8 | ≤32.9 | | | | |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days) | General Distribution | Female | 1.09 | ≤0.7 | ≤1 | | | | WFP survey |
| | | Male | 1.91 | ≤1.4 | ≤1.8 | | | | |
| | | Overall | 1.69 | ≤1.2 | ≤1.6 | | | | |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days) | General Distribution | Female | 6.52 | ≤3.9 | ≤5.9 | | | | WFP survey |
| | | Male | 5.34 | ≤4 | ≤5 | | | | |
| | | Overall | 5.65 | ≤3.9 | ≤5.2 | | | | |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days) | General Distribution | Female | 67.39 | ≥40.4 | ≥60.7 | | | | WFP survey |
| | | Male | 62.21 | ≥46.7 | ≥58.3 | | | | |
| | | Overall | 63.56 | ≥44.2 | ≥58.7 | | | | |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days) | General Distribution | Female | 32.61 | ≥19.6 | ≥29.3 | | | | WFP survey |
| | | Male | 25.95 | ≥19.5 | ≥24.3 | | | | |
| | | Overall | 27.68 | ≥19.3 | ≥25.6 | | | | |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days) | General Distribution | Female | 33.7 | ≥20.2 | ≥30.3 | | | | WFP survey |
| | | Male | 32.82 | ≥24.6 | ≥30.8 | | | | |
| | | Overall | 33.05 | ≥23 | ≥30.5 | | | | |
| Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score | General Distribution | Female | 86 | ≥92 | ≥88 | 72.83 | | | WFP survey |
| | | Male | 79 | ≥86.1 | ≥81.4 | 79.39 | | | |
| | | Overall | 83 | ≥89.9 | ≥85.3 | 77.68 | | | |
| Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score | General Distribution | Female | 12 | ≤8 | ≤10.7 | 17.39 | | | WFP survey |
| | | Male | 18 | ≤13.9 | ≤16.6 | 14.12 | | | |
| | | Overall | 15 | ≤8.1 | ≤13.4 | 14.97 | | | |
| Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score | General Distribution | Female | 2 | =0 | ≤1.3 | 9.78 | | | WFP survey |
| | | Male | 2 | =0 | ≤1.3 | 6.49 | | | |
| | | Overall | 2 | =0 | ≤1.3 | 7.35 | | | |
| Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies | General Distribution | Female | 11 | ≥46.8 | ≥22.9 | 16.3 | | | WFP survey |
| | | Male | 8.7 | ≥41.6 | ≥19.7 | 16.03 | | | |
| | | Overall | 9 | ≥42.9 | ≥20.3 | 16.1 | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------------|----------------|------|-------|-------|-------|--|--|------------|
| Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies</i> | General Distribution | Female | 50.7 | ≤29.4 | ≤43.6 | 25 | | | WFP survey |
| | | Male | 42.2 | ≤25.3 | ≤36.6 | 29.77 | | | |
| | | Overall | 44 | ≤26.1 | ≤38 | 28.53 | | | |
| Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies</i> | General Distribution | Female | 8.2 | =0 | ≤5.5 | 3.26 | | | WFP survey |
| | | Male | 7.6 | =0 | ≤5.1 | 3.44 | | | |
| | | Overall | 8 | =0 | ≤5.3 | 3.39 | | | |
| Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using stress coping strategies</i> | General Distribution | Female | 30.1 | ≤23.8 | ≤28 | 55.43 | | | WFP survey |
| | | Male | 41.4 | ≤33.1 | ≤38.6 | 50.76 | | | |
| | | Overall | 39 | ≤31.1 | ≤36.4 | 51.98 | | | |

Activity 02: Provide tools, systems and training to the Government to enhance its emergency preparedness and response capabilities.

| Indicator | Subactivity | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2020 Target | 2020 Follow-up | 2019 Follow-up | 2018 Follow-up | Source |
|--|---|----------------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| DDR institution; Jordan; | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new) | Institutional capacity strengthening activities | Overall | 0 | ≥1 | =0 | 0 | | | WFP programme monitoring |

Output Results

Activity 03: Support the Government in reforming and expanding national social protection schemes.

Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided

| Output | Output Indicator | Beneficiary Group | Sub Activity | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual |
|---|---|-------------------|---|-----------------|---------|--------|
| | C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new) | | | | | |
| C: Children in Jordan benefit from the enhanced capacity of the Government to increase the effectiveness and sustainability of the national school meals programme. | C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided | | Institutional capacity strengthening activities | unit | 2 | 2 |
| | C.7*: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new) | | | | | |
| C: Children in Jordan benefit from the enhanced capacity of the Government to increase the effectiveness and sustainability of the national school meals programme. | C.7*.1: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new) | | Institutional capacity strengthening activities | Number | 1 | 1 |
| | C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new) | | | | | |
| C: The most vulnerable people in Jordan benefit from strengthened, effective, equitable and inclusive national social protection schemes. | C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided | | Institutional capacity strengthening activities | unit | 4 | 4 |
| | C.6*: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new) | | | | | |
| C: The most vulnerable people in Jordan benefit from strengthened, effective, equitable and inclusive national social protection schemes. | C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed | | Institutional capacity strengthening activities | unit | 4 | 4 |
| | C.7*: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new) | | | | | |

| C: The most vulnerable people in Jordan benefit from strengthened, effective, equitable and inclusive national social protection schemes. | C.7*.1: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new) | | Institutional capacity strengthening activities | Number | 1 | 1 |
|---|---|----------------------------|---|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Activity 04: Provide nutrition-sensitive school feeding to targeted children. | | | | | | |
| Output Category A: Resources transferred | | | | | | |
| Output Category E*: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) delivered | | | | | | |
| Output Category F: Purchases from smallholders completed | | | | | | |
| Output Category N*: School feeding provided | | | | | | |
| Output | Output Indicator | Beneficiary Group | Sub Activity | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual |
| A: | A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers | Activity supporters | Food assistance for asset | Female Male Total | 1,756 1,769 3,525 | 1,858 1,957 3,815 |
| A: | A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers | Students (primary schools) | School feeding (on-site) | Female Male Total | 42,500 42,500 85,000 | 46,899 37,074 83,973 |
| A: | A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers | Students (primary schools) | School feeding (alternative take-home rations) | Female Male Total | 0 | 186,386 140,607 326,993 |
| A: | A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers | Students (primary schools) | School feeding (on-site) | Female Male Total | 179,750 179,750 359,500 | 198,402 156,838 355,240 |
| A: | A.2: Food transfers | | | MT | 1,390 | 1,125 |
| A: | A.3: Cash-based transfers | | | US\$ | 6,019,342 | 1,516,517 |
| | A.6*: Number of institutional sites assisted | | | | | |
| A: School meals recipients benefit from improved access to nutritious and diversified food. | A.6.23: Number of schools assisted by WFP | | School feeding (on-site) | school | 1,875 | 1,875 |
| | E*.4*: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches | | | | | |
| E*: School meal recipients benefit from improved access to nutritious and diversified food. | E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male) | | School feeding (on-site) | Number | 7,760 | 0 |
| E*: School meal recipients benefit from improved access to nutritious and diversified food. | E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female) | | School feeding (on-site) | Number | 10,340 | 0 |
| | F.2*: Quantity of fortified foods, complementary foods and specialized nutritious foods purchased from local suppliers | | | | | |
| F: School meal recipients benefit from improved access to nutritious and diversified food. | F.2.4: Quantity of fortified foods, complementary foods and specialized nutritious foods purchased from local suppliers | | School feeding (on-site) | Mt | 1,390 | 1,133.04 |
| | N*.1*: Feeding days as percentage of total school days | | | | | |

| | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--------------------------|------|-------|----|
| N*: School meals recipients benefit from improved access to nutritious and diversified food. | N*.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days | | School feeding (on-site) | % | 85.33 | 30 |
| | N*.2*: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator) | | | | | |
| N*: School meals recipients benefit from improved access to nutritious and diversified food. | N*.2.1: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator) | | School feeding (on-site) | Days | 17 | 2 |

Outcome Results

Activity 03: Support the Government in reforming and expanding national social protection schemes.

| Indicator | Subactivity | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2020 Target | 2020 Follow-up | 2019 Follow-up | 2018 Follow-up | Source |
|-----------|-------------|-----|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------|
|-----------|-------------|-----|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------|

National Aid Fund; Jordan;

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|----------------|---|----|----|---|--|--|--------------------------|
| Proportion of cash-based transfers channelled through national social protection systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new) | Institutional capacity strengthening activities | Overall | 0 | =0 | =0 | 0 | | | WFP programme monitoring |
|--|---|----------------|---|----|----|---|--|--|--------------------------|

National institutions; Jordan;

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|----------------|---|----|----|---|--|--|--------------------------|
| Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new) | Institutional capacity strengthening activities | Overall | 0 | ≥3 | ≥1 | 1 | | | WFP programme monitoring |
|--|---|----------------|---|----|----|---|--|--|--------------------------|

Activity 04: Provide nutrition-sensitive school feeding to targeted children.

| Indicator | Subactivity | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2020 Target | 2020 Follow-up | 2019 Follow-up | 2018 Follow-up | Source |
|-----------|-------------|-----|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------|
|-----------|-------------|-----|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------|

South-south efforts; Jordan;

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|----------------|---|----|----|---|--|--|--------------------------|
| Number of national programmes enhanced as a result of WFP-facilitated South-South and triangular cooperation support (new) | School feeding (on-site) | Overall | 0 | ≥1 | =0 | 0 | | | WFP programme monitoring |
|--|--------------------------|----------------|---|----|----|---|--|--|--------------------------|

Students in camps; Jordan;

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|----------------|------|-----|-----|--|--|--|----------------|
| Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): <i>Drop-out rate</i> | School feeding (on-site) | Overall | 2.3 | ≤1 | ≤2 | | | | Secondary data |
| Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): <i>Retention rate</i> | School feeding (on-site) | Overall | 97.7 | ≥99 | ≥98 | | | | Secondary data |

Students in host community; Jordan;

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|----------------|----|-----|-----|--|--|--|----------------|
| Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): <i>Drop-out rate</i> | School feeding (on-site) | Overall | 1 | ≤1 | ≤1 | | | | Secondary data |
| Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): <i>Retention rate</i> | School feeding (on-site) | Overall | 99 | ≥99 | ≥99 | | | | Secondary data |

Output Results

Activity 05: 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

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output Category D: Assets created

Output Category F: Purchases from smallholders completed

| Output | Output Indicator | Beneficiary Group | Sub Activity | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual |
|---|---|-------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| A: | A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers | All | Food assistance for asset | Female Male Total | 20,019 22,481 42,500 | 453 507 960 |
| A: | A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers | All | Food assistance for training | Female Male Total | 0 | 3,688 3,907 7,595 |
| A: | A.3: Cash-based transfers | | | US\$ | 16,695,000 | 1,092,352 |
| | A.1*: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers | | | | | |
| A: Vulnerable people are supported in enhancing their livelihoods by participating in asset creation linked to climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction. | A.1.30: A. Number of direct beneficiaries of capacity strengthening transfers (male) | | Food assistance for asset | person | 1,875 | 1,875 |
| A: Vulnerable people are supported in enhancing their livelihoods by participating in asset creation linked to climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction. | A.1.31: A. Number of direct beneficiaries of capacity strengthening transfers (female) | | Food assistance for asset | person | 1,875 | 1,875 |
| | D.1*: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure | | | | | |
| D: Vulnerable people are supported in enhancing their livelihoods by participating in asset creation linked to climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction. | D.1.13: Hectares (ha) of community woodlots/forest planted, maintained or protected | | Food assistance for asset | Ha | 238 | 238 |
| D: Vulnerable people are supported in enhancing their livelihoods by participating in asset creation linked to climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction. | D.1.98: Number of tree seedlings produced/provided | | Food assistance for asset | Number | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 |
| | F.1*: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained | | | | | |
| F: Vulnerable smallholder farmers are supported in sustainably improving their livelihoods by benefiting from strengthened capacities and asset provision. | F.1.53: Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP | | Food assistance for asset | individual | 250 | 250 |

Outcome Results

Activity 05: 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

| Indicator | Subactivity | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2020 Target | 2020 Follow-up | 2019 Follow-up | 2018 Follow-up | Source |
|---|------------------------------|----------------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| DAA Activities; Jordan; | | | | | | | | | |
| Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) | Food assistance for training | Female | 4.2 | ≤2.15 | ≤3.4 | 16.8 | | | WFP survey |
| | | Male | 5.1 | ≤2.61 | ≤4.1 | 17.6 | | | |
| | | Overall | 4.8 | ≤2.46 | ≤3.8 | 17.2 | | | |
| Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i> | Food assistance for training | Female | 90 | ≥95 | ≥92 | 71 | | | WFP survey |
| | | Male | 97 | ≥98 | ≥98 | 73 | | | |
| | | Overall | 94 | ≥97 | ≥95 | 72 | | | |
| Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i> | Food assistance for training | Female | 10 | ≤5 | ≤8 | 27 | | | WFP survey |
| | | Male | 3 | ≤2 | ≤2 | 24 | | | |
| | | Overall | 6 | ≤3 | ≤5 | 26 | | | |
| Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i> | Food assistance for training | Female | 0 | =0 | =0 | 2 | | | WFP survey |
| | | Male | 0 | =0 | =0 | 3 | | | |
| | | Overall | 0 | =0 | =0 | 2 | | | |
| Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies); <i>Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies</i> | Food assistance for training | Female | 21 | ≥60 | ≥37 | 4 | | | WFP survey |
| | | Male | 14 | ≥55 | ≥30 | 4 | | | |
| | | Overall | 16 | ≥57 | ≥33 | 4 | | | |
| Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies); <i>Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies</i> | Food assistance for training | Female | 37 | ≤19 | ≤30 | 38 | | | WFP survey |
| | | Male | 42 | ≤22 | ≤34 | 38 | | | |
| | | Overall | 41 | ≤21 | ≤33 | 38 | | | |
| Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies); <i>Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies</i> | Food assistance for training | Female | 2 | ≤1 | ≤2 | 30.5 | | | WFP survey |
| | | Male | 6 | ≤3 | ≤5 | 27 | | | |
| | | Overall | 4 | ≤2 | ≤3 | 29 | | | |
| Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies); <i>Percentage of households using stress coping strategies</i> | Food assistance for training | Female | 40 | ≤20 | ≤32 | 27.5 | | | WFP survey |
| | | Male | 39 | ≤20 | ≤31 | 31 | | | |
| | | Overall | 39 | ≤20 | ≤31 | 29 | | | |
| MOA Activities; Jordan; | | | | | | | | | |
| Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) | Food assistance for asset | Female | 3.3 | ≤1.67 | ≤2.6 | 1.9 | | | WFP programme monitoring |
| | | Male | 2.5 | ≤1.29 | ≤2 | 2 | | | |
| | | Overall | 2.6 | ≤1.34 | ≤2.1 | 2 | | | |
| Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i> | Food assistance for asset | Female | 60 | ≥80 | ≥68 | 96 | | | WFP programme monitoring |
| | | Male | 63 | ≥81 | ≥70 | 85 | | | |
| | | Overall | 62 | ≥81 | ≥70 | 88 | | | |
| Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i> | Food assistance for asset | Female | 20 | ≤10 | ≤16 | 4 | | | WFP programme monitoring |
| | | Male | 34 | ≤17 | ≤27 | 13 | | | |
| | | Overall | 32 | ≤16 | ≤26 | 11 | | | |
| Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i> | Food assistance for asset | Female | 20 | ≤10 | ≤16 | 0 | | | WFP programme monitoring |
| | | Male | 3 | ≤2 | ≤3 | 1 | | | |
| | | Overall | 6 | ≤3 | ≤5 | 1 | | | |
| Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies); <i>Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies</i> | Food assistance for asset | Female | 7 | ≥52 | ≥25 | 0 | | | WFP survey |
| | | Male | 2 | ≥50 | ≥22 | 9 | | | |
| | | Overall | 3 | ≥50 | ≥22 | 7 | | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|--|--------------------------|
| Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies</i> | Food assistance for asset | Female Male Overall | 7 33 29 | ≤3 ≤17 ≤15 | ≤5 ≤26 ≤23 | 12 9 10 | | WFP survey |
| Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies</i> | Food assistance for asset | Female Male Overall | 7 10 9 | ≤3 ≤5 ≤5 | ≤5 ≤8 ≤8 | 8 15 13 | | WFP survey |
| Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using stress coping strategies</i> | Food assistance for asset | Female Male Overall | 80 55 58 | ≤41 ≤28 ≤30 | ≤64 ≤44 ≤47 | 80 67 70 | | WFP survey |
| Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits | Food assistance for asset | Overall | 63 | ≥70 | ≥70 | 92 | | WFP programme monitoring |
| Resilience activities; Jordan; | | | | | | | | |
| Number of national programmes enhanced as a result of WFP-facilitated South-South and triangular cooperation support (new) | Food assistance for asset | Overall | 0 | ≥1 | =0 | 0 | | WFP programme monitoring |

Strategic Outcome 04 : Partnerships in support of the Sustainable Development Goals in Jordan are strengthened through effective and innovative solutions from WFP and its partners by 2022. - Resilience Building

Output Results

Activity 06: With other actors, develop a comprehensive food security and nutrition sector plan linked to other sectors and supported by a coordination structure

Output Category M: National coordination mechanisms supported

| Output | Output Indicator | Beneficiary Group | Sub Activity | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual |
|---|---|-------------------|---|-----------------|---------|--------|
| | M.1*: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported | | | | | |
| M: People in Jordan benefit from strengthened national capacities to effectively plan, coordinate and monitor the food security sector. | M.1.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported | | Institutional capacity strengthening activities | unit | 1 | 1 |

Activity 07: Facilitate knowledge exchange between partners and the Government to promote piloting and scaling of innovative approaches to achieving the SDGs.

Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided

Output Category K: Partnership supported

| Output | Output Indicator | Beneficiary Group | Sub Activity | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual |
|---|---|-------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|---------|--------|
| | C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new) | | | | | |
| C: Vulnerable people in Jordan benefit from increased access of humanitarian and development partners to innovative assistance programming that enables them to provide more effective support, including in times of crisis. | C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training | | Service Delivery General | individual | 249 | 182 |
| | K.1*: Number of partners supported | | | | | |
| K: Vulnerable people in Jordan benefit from increased access of humanitarian and development partners to innovative assistance programming that enables them to provide more effective support, including in times of crisis. | K.1.1: Number of partners supported | | Service Delivery General | partner | 3 | 3 |

Outcome Results

Activity 06: With other actors, develop a comprehensive food security and nutrition sector plan linked to other sectors and supported by a coordination structure

| Indicator | Subactivity | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2020 Target | 2020 Follow-up | 2019 Follow-up | 2018 Follow-up | Source |
|--|---|---------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| food security sector; Jordan; | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new) | Institutional capacity strengthening activities | Overall | 0 | ≥1 | ≥1 | 0 | | | WFP programme monitoring |



Activity 07: Facilitate knowledge exchange between partners and the Government to promote piloting and scaling of innovative approaches to achieving the SDGs.

| Indicator | Subactivity | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2020 Target | 2020 Follow-up | 2019 Follow-up | 2018 Follow-up | Source |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| Partners in Jordan; Jordan; | | | | | | | | | |
| Partnerships Index (new) | Service Delivery General | Overall | 0 | ≥9 | ≥4 | 3 | | | WFP programme monitoring |

Cross-cutting Indicators

Progress towards gender equality indicators

| Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---------------------------|---|---------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|
| Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women | | | | | | | | | |
| Target group, Location, Modalities | Activity | Subactivity | Category | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2020 Target | 2020 Follow-up | 2019 Follow-up |
| Refugees; Jordan | Act 04: Provide nutrition-sensitive school feeding to targeted children. | School feeding (on-site) | | Overall | 50 | ≥50 | ≥50 | 50 | |
| Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality | | | | | | | | | |
| Target group, Location, Modalities | Activity | Subactivity | Category | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2020 Target | 2020 Follow-up | 2019 Follow-up |
| MOA Activities; Jordan | Act 05: 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 | Food assistance for asset | Decisions made by women | Overall | 24 | <12 | <19 | 23 | |
| | | | Decisions made by men | Overall | 25 | <13 | <20 | 20 | |
| | | | Decisions jointly made by women and men | Overall | 51 | >75 | >61 | 57 | |
| Refugees; Jordan | Act 01: Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to refugees and other crisis-affected populations. | General Distribution | Decisions made by women | Overall | 37 | <20 | <31 | 14 | |
| | | | Decisions made by men | Overall | 17 | <20 | ≤17 | 24 | |
| | | | Decisions jointly made by women and men | Overall | 46 | >60 | >52 | 62 | |
| Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity | | | | | | | | | |
| Target group, Location, Modalities | Activity | Subactivity | Category | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2020 Target | 2020 Follow-up | 2019 Follow-up |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---------------------------|--|----------------|----|----|-----|----|
| Healthy kitchen workers /Camps; Jordan | Act 04: Provide nutrition-sensitive school feeding to targeted children. | Food assistance for asset | | Female | 68 | =0 | ≥70 | 72 |
| | | | | Male | 32 | =0 | ≥30 | 28 |
| | | | | Overall | 50 | =0 | ≥50 | 50 |
| Healthy kitchen workers /Host community; Jordan | Act 04: Provide nutrition-sensitive school feeding to targeted children. | Food assistance for asset | | Female | 58 | =0 | ≥59 | 58 |
| | | | | Male | 42 | =0 | ≥41 | 42 |
| | | | | Overall | 50 | =0 | ≥50 | 50 |

Protection indicators

| Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---------------------------|---------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|
| Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) | | | | | | | | |
| Target group, Location, Modalities | Activity | Subactivity | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2020 Target | 2020 Follow-up | 2019 Follow-up |
| MOA Activities; Jordan | Act 05: 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 | Food assistance for asset | Female | 100 | =100 | =100 | 96 | |
| | | | Male | 100 | =100 | =100 | 91 | |
| | | | Overall | 100 | =100 | =100 | 92 | |
| Refugees; Jordan | Act 01: Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to refugees and other crisis-affected populations. | General Distribution | Female | 100 | =100 | =100 | 99 | |
| | | | Male | 100 | =100 | =100 | 97 | |
| | | | Overall | 100 | =100 | =100 | 97 | |
| Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) | | | | | | | | |
| Target group, Location, Modalities | Activity | Subactivity | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2020 Target | 2020 Follow-up | 2019 Follow-up |
| MOA Activities; Jordan | Act 05: 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 | Food assistance for asset | Female | 93 | ≥96 | ≥94 | 100 | |
| | | | Male | 96 | ≥98 | ≥97 | 94 | |
| | | | Overall | 95 | ≥97 | ≥96 | 95 | |
| Refugees; Jordan | Act 01: Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to refugees and other crisis-affected populations. | General Distribution | Female | 99 | =100 | ≥99 | 100 | |
| | | | Male | 99 | =100 | ≥99 | 100 | |
| | | | Overall | 99 | =100 | ≥99 | 100 | |
| Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) | | | | | | | | |
| Target group, Location, Modalities | Activity | Subactivity | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2020 Target | 2020 Follow-up | 2019 Follow-up |
| MOA Activities; Jordan | Act 05: 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 | Food assistance for asset | Female | 100 | =100 | =100 | 99 | |
| | | | Male | 100 | =100 | =100 | 100 | |
| | | | Overall | 100 | =100 | =100 | 99 | |
| Refugees; Jordan | Act 01: Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to refugees and other crisis-affected populations. | General Distribution | Female | 99 | =100 | ≥99 | 99 | |
| | | | Male | 99 | =100 | ≥99 | 99 | |
| | | | Overall | 99 | =100 | ≥99 | 99 | |

Accountability to affected population indicators

| Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---------------------------|---------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|
| Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) | | | | | | | | |
| Target group, Location, Modalities | Activity | Subactivity | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2020 Target | 2020 Follow-up | 2019 Follow-up |
| MOA Activities; Jordan | Act 05: 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 | Food assistance for asset | Female | 5 | ≥9 | ≥6 | 0 | |
| | | | Male | 11 | ≥19 | ≥13 | 6 | |
| | | | Overall | 9 | ≥16 | ≥11 | 6 | |
| Refugees; Jordan | Act 01: Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to refugees and other crisis-affected populations. | General Distribution | Female | 7 | ≥80 | ≥7 | 1 | |
| | | | Male | 7 | ≥80 | ≥7 | 6 | |
| | | | Overall | 7 | ≥80 | ≥7 | 7 | |
| Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements | | | | | | | | |
| Target group, Location, Modalities | Activity | Subactivity | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2020 Target | 2020 Follow-up | 2019 Follow-up |
| MOA Activities; Jordan | | | Overall | 100 | =100 | =100 | 100 | |
| Refugees; Jordan | | | Overall | 100 | =100 | =100 | 100 | |

Environment indicators

| Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---------------------------|---------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|
| Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk | | | | | | | | |
| Target group, Location, Modalities | Activity | Subactivity | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2020 Target | 2020 Follow-up | 2019 Follow-up |
| Resilience Activity; Jordan | Act 05: 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 | Food assistance for asset | Overall | 0 | =100 | =0 | | |
| SMP; Jordan | Act 04: Provide nutrition-sensitive school feeding to targeted children. | School feeding (on-site) | Overall | 0 | ≥66 | =0 | | |
| URT Beneficiaries /ACT1; Jordan | Act 01: Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to refugees and other crisis-affected populations. | General Distribution | Overall | 0 | ≥70 | =0 | | |

World Food Programme

Contact info

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Um Omar established her own association to support herself and women around her. WFP, through Decapolis project, helped her to market her products.

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

Financial Section

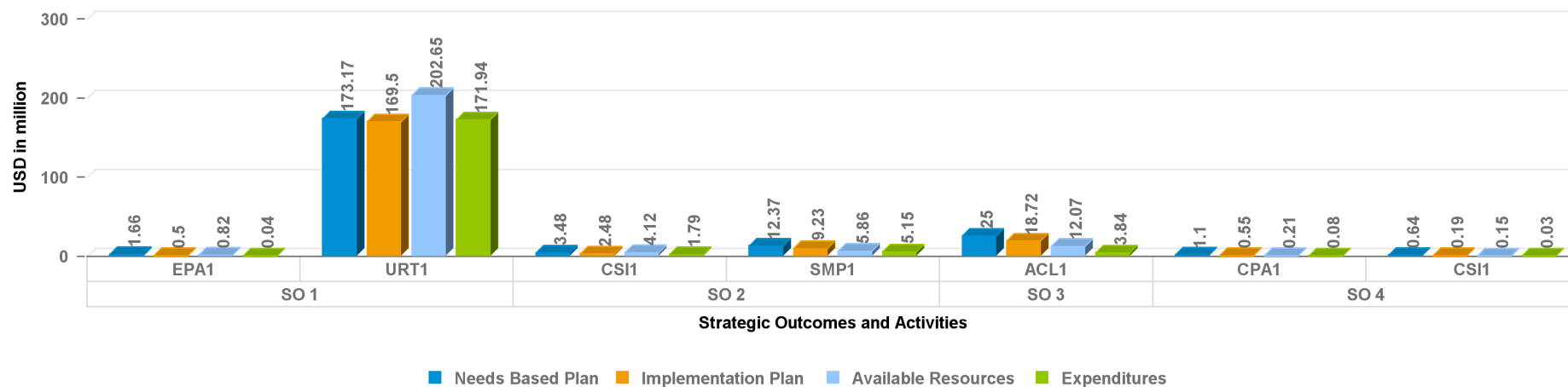
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Jordan Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2020-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



| Code | Strategic Outcome |
|------|---|
| SO 1 | Crisis affected populations in Jordan, including refugees, meet their food and nutrition needs throughout the year. |
| SO 2 | Vulnerable populations in Jordan, including children, are covered by adequate social protection schemes by 2022. |
| SO 3 | Vulnerable populations in Jordan, with a focus on women and young people, are more self-reliant and have better livelihood opportunities by 2022. |
| SO 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. |
| Code | Country Activity Long Description |
| ACL1 | 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 |
| CPA1 | Facilitate knowledge exchange between partners and the Government to promote piloting and scaling of innovative approaches to achieving the SDGs. |
| CSI1 | Support the Government in reforming and expanding national social protection schemes. |
| CSI1 | With other actors, develop a comprehensive food security and nutrition sector plan linked to other sectors and supported by a coordination structure |
| EPA1 | Provide tools, systems and training to the Government to enhance its emergency preparedness and response capabilities. |
| SMP1 | Provide nutrition-sensitive school feeding to targeted children. |
| URT1 | Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to refugees and other crisis-affected populations. |

Annual Country Report

Jordan Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2020-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

| Strategic Result | Strategic Outcome | Activity | Needs Based Plan | Implementation Plan | Available Resources | Expenditures |
|------------------|---|---|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| 1 | Crisis affected populations in Jordan, including refugees, meet their food and nutrition needs throughout the year. | Provide tools, systems and training to the Government to enhance its emergency preparedness and response capabilities. | 1,658,432 | 497,530 | 821,708 | 43,215 |
| | | Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to refugees and other crisis-affected populations. | 173,170,924 | 169,501,970 | 202,652,805 | 171,943,497 |
| | | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Vulnerable populations in Jordan, including children, are covered by adequate social protection schemes by 2022. | Support the Government in reforming and expanding national social protection schemes. | 3,481,912 | 2,477,703 | 4,122,088 | 1,790,164 |
| | | Provide nutrition-sensitive school feeding to targeted children. | 12,373,497 | 9,229,634 | 5,860,410 | 5,151,086 |
| | | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 0 | 1,516,373 | 0 |
| | Vulnerable populations in Jordan, with a focus on women and young people, are more self-reliant and have better livelihood opportunities by 2022. | 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 | 25,004,347 | 18,723,083 | 12,072,889 | 3,838,759 |

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Annual Country Report

Jordan Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2020-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

| Strategic Result | Strategic Outcome | Activity | Needs Based Plan | Implementation Plan | Available Resources | Expenditures |
|--|---|--|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1 | Vulnerable populations in Jordan, with a focus on women and young people, are more self-reliant and have better livelihood opportunities by 2022. | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 0 | 1,107,345 | 0 |
| Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1) | | | 215,689,112 | 200,429,920 | 228,153,618 | 182,766,722 |
| 8 | Partnerships in support of the Sustainable Development Goals in Jordan are strengthened through effective and innovative solutions from WFP and its partners by 2022. | Facilitate knowledge exchange between partners and the Government to promote piloting and scaling of innovative approaches to achieving the SDGs. | 1,101,016 | 550,508 | 209,288 | 77,867 |
| | | With other actors, develop a comprehensive food security and nutrition sector plan linked to other sectors and supported by a coordination structure | 642,438 | 192,731 | 154,882 | 29,289 |
| Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16) | | | 1,743,454 | 743,239 | 364,171 | 107,156 |
| | Non SO Specific | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 0 | 78,701 | 0 |
| Subtotal Strategic Result | | | 0 | 0 | 78,701 | 0 |
| Total Direct Operational Cost | | | 217,432,566 | 201,173,159 | 228,596,489 | 182,873,878 |
| Direct Support Cost (DSC) | | | 5,932,712 | 5,954,725 | 6,402,011 | 3,200,823 |
| Total Direct Costs | | | 223,365,278 | 207,127,885 | 234,998,500 | 186,074,702 |
| Indirect Support Cost (ISC) | | | 14,518,743 | 13,463,313 | 12,945,043 | 12,945,043 |

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Annual Country Report

Jordan Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2020-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

| Strategic Result | Strategic Outcome | Activity | Needs Based Plan | Implementation Plan | Available Resources | Expenditures |
|------------------|-------------------|----------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| Grand Total | | | 237,884,021 | 220,591,197 | 247,943,542 | 199,019,744 |



Brian Ah Poe
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest annual approved version of operational needs as of December of the reporting year. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Implementation Plan

Implementation Plan as of January of the reporting period which represents original operational prioritized needs taking into account funding forecasts of available resources and operational challenges

Available Resources

Unspent Balance of Resources carried forward, Allocated contribution in the current year, Advances and Other resources in the current year. It excludes contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years

Expenditures

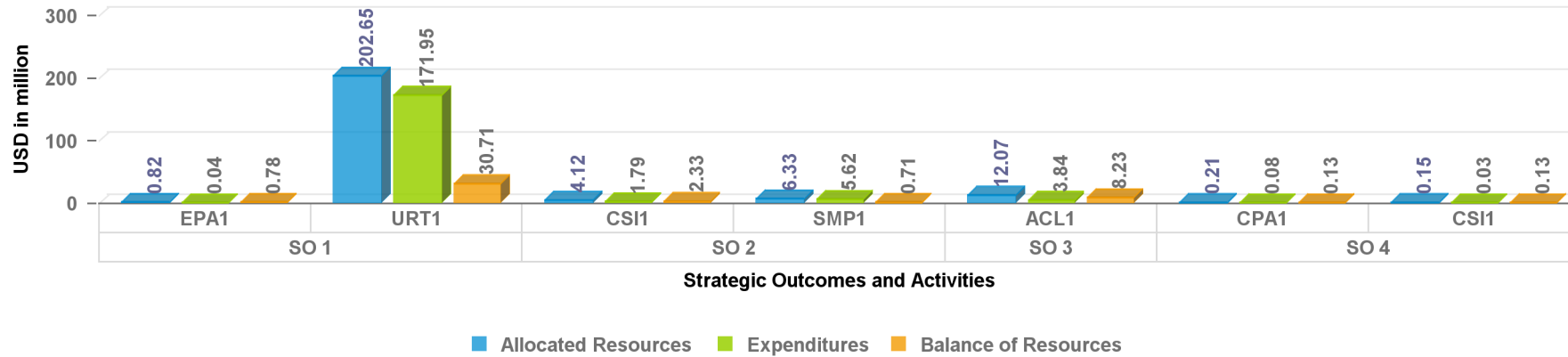
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Jordan Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2020-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



| Code | Strategic Outcome |
|------|---|
| SO 1 | Crisis affected populations in Jordan, including refugees, meet their food and nutrition needs throughout the year. |
| SO 2 | Vulnerable populations in Jordan, including children, are covered by adequate social protection schemes by 2022. |
| SO 3 | Vulnerable populations in Jordan, with a focus on women and young people, are more self-reliant and have better livelihood opportunities by 2022. |
| SO 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. |

| Code | Country Activity - Long Description |
|------|---|
| ACL1 | 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 |
| CPA1 | Facilitate knowledge exchange between partners and the Government to promote piloting and scaling of innovative approaches to achieving the SDGs. |
| CSI1 | Support the Government in reforming and expanding national social protection schemes. |
| CSI1 | With other actors, develop a comprehensive food security and nutrition sector plan linked to other sectors and supported by a coordination structure |
| EPA1 | Provide tools, systems and training to the Government to enhance its emergency preparedness and response capabilities. |
| SMP1 | Provide nutrition-sensitive school feeding to targeted children. |
| URT1 | Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to refugees and other crisis-affected populations. |

Annual Country Report

Jordan Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2020-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

| Strategic Result | Strategic Outcome | Activity | Needs Based Plan | Allocated Contributions | Advance and Allocation | Allocated Resources | Expenditures | Balance of Resources |
|------------------|---|--|------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|--------------|----------------------|
| 1 | Crisis affected populations in Jordan, including refugees, meet their food and nutrition needs throughout the year. | Provide tools, systems and training to the Government to enhance its emergency preparedness and response capabilities. | 1,658,432 | 821,708 | 0 | 821,708 | 43,215 | 778,493 |
| | | Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to refugees and other crisis-affected populations. | 173,170,924 | 201,286,964 | 1,367,959 | 202,654,923 | 171,945,616 | 30,709,307 |
| | | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Vulnerable populations in Jordan, including children, are covered by adequate social protection schemes by 2022. | Support the Government in reforming and expanding national social protection schemes. | 3,481,912 | 4,122,088 | 0 | 4,122,088 | 1,790,164 | 2,331,924 |
| | | Provide nutrition-sensitive school feeding to targeted children. | 12,373,497 | 6,327,513 | 0 | 6,327,513 | 5,618,189 | 709,324 |
| | | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 1,516,373 | 0 | 1,516,373 | 0 | 1,516,373 |

Annual Country Report

Jordan Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2020-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

| Strategic Result | Strategic Outcome | Activity | Needs Based Plan | Allocated Contributions | Advance and Allocation | Allocated Resources | Expenditures | Balance of Resources |
|--|---|---|--------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1 | Vulnerable populations in Jordan, with a focus on women and young people, are more self-reliant and have better livelihood opportunities by 2022. | 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 | 25,004,347 | 12,072,889 | 0 | 12,072,889 | 3,838,759 | 8,234,130 |
| | | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 1,107,345 | 0 | 1,107,345 | 0 | 1,107,345 |
| Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1) | | | 215,689,112 | 227,254,880 | 1,367,959 | 228,622,839 | 183,235,944 | 45,386,895 |

Annual Country Report

Jordan Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2020-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

| Strategic Result | Strategic Outcome | Activity | Needs Based Plan | Allocated Contributions | Advance and Allocation | Allocated Resources | Expenditures | Balance of Resources |
|--|---|--|--------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| 8 | Partnerships in support of the Sustainable Development Goals in Jordan are strengthened through effective and innovative solutions from WFP and its partners by 2022. | Facilitate knowledge exchange between partners and the Government to promote piloting and scaling of innovative approaches to achieving the SDGs. | 1,101,016 | 209,288 | 0 | 209,288 | 77,867 | 131,421 |
| | | With other actors, develop a comprehensive food security and nutrition sector plan linked to other sectors and supported by a coordination structure | 642,438 | 154,882 | 0 | 154,882 | 29,289 | 125,593 |
| Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16) | | | 1,743,454 | 364,171 | 0 | 364,171 | 107,156 | 257,014 |
| | Non SO Specific | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 78,701 | 0 | 78,701 | 0 | 78,701 |
| Subtotal Strategic Result | | | 0 | 78,701 | 0 | 78,701 | 0 | 78,701 |
| Total Direct Operational Cost | | | 217,432,566 | 227,697,751 | 1,367,959 | 229,065,711 | 183,343,100 | 45,722,611 |
| Direct Support Cost (DSC) | | | 5,932,712 | 6,377,260 | 40,492 | 6,417,752 | 3,216,564 | 3,201,188 |
| Total Direct Costs | | | 223,365,278 | 234,075,011 | 1,408,451 | 235,483,462 | 186,559,664 | 48,923,798 |
| Indirect Support Cost (ISC) | | | 14,518,743 | 14,862,393 | | 14,862,393 | 14,862,393 | 0 |
| Grand Total | | | 237,884,021 | 248,937,404 | 1,408,451 | 250,345,855 | 201,422,057 | 48,923,798 |



This donor financial report is interim
 Brian Ah Poe
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest approved version of operational needs. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral contributions, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing). It excludes internal advance and allocation and contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years.

Advance and allocation

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid. This includes different types of internal advance (Internal Project Lending or Macro-advance Financing) and allocation (Immediate Response Account)

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting period

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures