

Evaluation of JORDAN WFP Country Strategic Plan 2018-2020

Terms of reference



World Food
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1. Background

1. These Terms of Reference (TOR) were prepared by the WFP Office of Evaluation based upon an initial document review and consultation with stakeholders.

2. The purpose of these Terms of Reference (TOR) is to provide key information to stakeholders about the proposed Jordan Country Strategic Plan Evaluation (2018-2020),¹ to guide the evaluation team and specify expectations during the various phases of the evaluation. The TOR are structured as follows: section 1 provides information on the context; section 2 presents the rationale, objectives, stakeholders and main users of the evaluation; section 3 presents the WFP portfolio and defines the scope of the evaluation; section 4 identifies the evaluation approach and methodology; section 5 indicates how the evaluation will be organized. The annexes provide additional information.

1.1. INTRODUCTION

3. Country Strategic Plan Evaluations (CSPEs) encompass the entirety of WFP activities during a specific period. Their purpose is twofold: 1) to provide evaluation evidence and learning on WFP's performance for country-level strategic decisions, specifically for developing the next Country Strategic Plan (CSP) and 2) to provide accountability for results to WFP stakeholders. These evaluations are mandatory for all CSPs and are carried out in line with the WFP Policy on Country Strategic Plan and WFP Evaluation Policy.

1.2. CONTEXT

Socio Economic Overview

4. The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan (Jordan) is a constitutional monarchy located on the East Bank of the Jordan River and is bordered by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to the east and south, Iraq to the northeast, Syria to the north, Israel, Palestine and the Dead Sea to the west and the Red Sea to the southwest.²

5. About 10 million people,³ of which 49.38 percent is women,⁴ live in its 12 governorates. Around one-third of the population is under 14 years old. Some 3 million are non-Jordanian, including nearly 675,000 foreign workers.⁵ Average life expectancy is 74 years; 76 years for women, and 72 years for men.⁶ Total fertility rate in Jordan is 2.6 and adolescent birth rate is 27.0,⁷ which is lower than the regional adolescent birth rate.⁸ Over 90 percent of the population resides in urban areas.⁹

6. Jordan is ranked as an upper middle-income country since 2010,¹⁰ with a Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita of US\$ 4,330 in 2019.¹¹ While Jordan is providing an international public good by hosting a large cohort of refugees, the economic impact of the Syrian crisis was significant. For example, the cost related to the Syria crisis on the government's 2015 budget was estimated at US\$ 1.99 billion, which is 5.6 percent of 2014 GDP.¹² For 2018, Jordan's Human Development Index was 0.729, positioning it as High Human Development and ranking 102nd out of 189 countries.¹³

7. Despite Jordan's middle-income status, poverty and unemployment have remained entrenched. The absolute poverty rate in Jordan for all the population stood at 14.4 percent in 2010, which increased to 15.7 per cent in 2018 and also in 2019. Geographical disparities are also wide and Gini coefficient was 33.7 in 2017.¹⁴ Further, about 80 percent of

¹ Note that Jordan Country Strategic Plan covers the period 2020-2022 and Jordan Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan covers the period 2018-2019.

² The United Nations Country Team. 2017. Common Country Assessment of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

³ 2019 population – 10,101,694. World Bank Open Data: <https://data.worldbank.org/country/JO>

⁴ 2019 Female population – 4,988,481. World Bank Open Data: <https://data.worldbank.org/country/JO>

⁵ United Nations. 2017. United Nations Sustainable Development Framework 2018 - 2022

⁶ 2019 life expectancy – male 72.73 years, and female 76.17 years. World Bank Open Data: <https://data.worldbank.org/country/JO>

⁷ Births per 1,000 women ages 15–19. World Health Organization (WHO). <https://apps.who.int/gho/data/view.xgswcah.31-data>

⁸ 46.6 for Arab states. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). 2019. 2019 Human Development Report.

⁹ Urban population in 2019 – 9,213,048. World Bank Open Data: <https://data.worldbank.org/country/JO>

¹⁰ Slow growth and an increased resident population reduced Jordan's per capita income caused reclassification as a lower-middle income country from July 2017 to July 2018. World Bank Country and Lending Groups: <https://datahelpdesk.worldbank.org>

¹¹ An average of 2005-2009. World Bank Open Data: <https://data.worldbank.org/country/JO>

¹² UNDP. 2019. Human Development Report 2019.

¹³ UNDP. 2019. Human Development Report 2020.

¹⁴ UNDP. 2019. Human Development Report 2020.

refugees live below the national poverty line¹⁵ and a significant proportion of people struggle just above the poverty line.¹⁶

8. With a growing population, high rates of unemployment persist. The unemployment is particularly serious among young people and women, with over one third of youth being unemployed.¹⁷ Unemployment in the third quarter of 2020 edged up to 24.7 percent, 5.7 percentage points higher than in the fourth quarter of 2019, largely due to the COVID-19 impact.¹⁸ The youth (ages 15-24 years), particularly young women, seem strongly affected by the crisis.¹⁹

9. As of December 2020, Jordan has 274,949 cumulative COVID-19 positive cases and 3,568 total deaths.²⁰ While Jordan has managed to minimize the health impact of the COVID-19 crisis relatively well, the Jordanian economy was projected to contract by 5.5 percent in 2020, as a consequence of economic downturn. Consequently, poverty is expected to increase in the short run by 11 percentage points.²¹

Refugees

10. Since the beginning of the Syrian crisis in 2011, Jordan has provided refuge to more than 1.36 million Syrians, of which 90 percent are living among host community mainly in Amman and northern governorates, while nearly 10 percent opted to live in camps mostly in Zaatari Camp (76,143),²² Azraq Camp (36,874)²³ and the Emirati Jordanian Camp (6,500).²⁴ Out of 1.36 million, over 655,000 Syrian refugees have registered with United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).²⁵ This includes more than 17,000 Palestine refugees from the Syria (PRS), who are mostly living in communities with host families or in rental premises.²⁶

11. In addition to Syrian refugees, more than 90,000 refugees or asylum seekers of other countries, including Iraq, Yemen, Sudan and Somalia are residing in Jordan.²⁷

Food and Nutrition Security

12. **Underlying cause:** The factors affecting food insecurity in Jordan include limited purchasing power, lack of dietary diversity and constrained physical and economic access to markets. The underlying factors that inhibit economic access to food include large family size, low education levels of household heads, sex of household heads and poverty, which exaggerates economic shocks.

13. Jordan is a net food importer and is 90 percent dependent on imports of basic foodstuff.²⁸ Although exports of vegetables and live animals have increased in recent years, imports have also increased at even higher rates. The largest gap between production and consumption is cereals. Food prices have increased steadily since 2010, and the cost of food increased by 5.8 percent in 2020 compared with 2017.²⁹

14. Jordan has significantly reduced food insecurity in the last two decades. Jordan ranks 43rd in the Global Hunger Index out of 107 countries with sufficient data in 2020, indicating a "low" level of hunger with a score of 8.8.³⁰ However, food insecurity varies among the different population groups such as refugees and residents.

15. **Syrian refugees:** Between 2016 and 2018, the proportion of food-insecure households among registered Syrian refugees increased from 12 to 14 percent and the proportion of households vulnerable to food insecurity rose from 60 to 66 percent. While 85 percent of households consuming acceptable amounts of food, there was a significant

¹⁵ National poverty line of 68 Jordanian Dinar (JOD) per person per month. 2015 Vulnerability Assessment Framework (VAF) baseline survey

¹⁶ United Nations Sustainable Development Framework Jordan 2018-2022.

¹⁷ The United Nations Country Team.2017. Common Country Assessment of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

¹⁸ Department of Statistics Jordan <http://dosweb.dos.gov.jo/>

¹⁹ World Bank. October 2020. Jordan's Economic Update

²⁰ Jordan Ministry of Health COVID-19 Statistical Report website. Accessed on 21 December 2020. <https://corona.moh.gov.jo/en>

²¹ World Bank. October 2020. Jordan's Economic Update

²² UNHCR. January 2020. Jordan – Zaatari Refugee Camp Fact Sheet

²³ UNHCR. July 2020. Jordan – Azraq Refugee Camp Fact Sheet

²⁴ <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/syria/location/41>

²⁵ Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation, Jordan, Jordan Response Plan for the Syria Crisis 2020-2022

²⁶ WFP and REACH. April 2019. Jordan – Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment, 2018

²⁷ UNHCR Refugee Data Finder <https://www.unhcr.org/refugee-statistics/download?url=mW2L> Accessed 27.10.2020

²⁸ The United Nations Country Team.2017. Common Country Assessment of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

²⁹ <http://dosweb.dos.gov.jo/economic/price-indices/table-price-indices>

³⁰ Global Hunger Index 2020 <https://www.globalhungerindex.org/pdf/en/2020/Jordan.pdf>

increase in the proportion of resources spent on food by households.³¹ The food security of Syrian refugees has deteriorated due to the impact of COVID-19 pandemic. In the Azraq and Zaatari refugee camps, refugee households experienced a deterioration in their food security due to widespread loss of income and assistance as a result of COVID-19, particularly those in Azraq camp. In January 2021, 78 percent of households in host communities are food insecure (Table 1). In both camps as well as in the host communities, female-headed households showed disproportionately high losses in food consumption as they have less access to informal labour opportunities and loans.³² In general, refugees are currently not benefiting from government-run social protection schemes.³³

16. **Non-Syrian refugees:** Food security is generally low among non-Syrian refugees with particularly high food insecurity level among Sudanese and Somali refugees compared to the other refugee groups in Jordan due to the challenges in obtaining access to food, underscoring the economic vulnerability of these populations.³⁴

17. **Palestinian refugees from Syria (PRS):** High percentage of PRS were food-insecure or vulnerable to food insecurity, particularly female-headed households. The highest proportion of food- insecure households was reported among those with a head who was completely illiterate (78 percent).³⁵

18. **Vulnerable Jordanians:** The Government of Jordan through its major social safety net's implementor, the National Aid Fund over 147,000 households through cash-based transfers.³⁶ The NAF also expanded to provide cash support to 270,000 poor and vulnerable households affected by the COVID-19 pandemic in Jordan.³⁷ (Table 1) No statistically significant differences in terms of food security were observed between male- and female-headed households, but there is a correlation between household size and food insecurity.

Table 1: Food security index

Residence Category	Food secure	Vulnerable to food insecurity	Food insecure
Syrian refugees in host communities	22.3 %	64.5 %	13.1 %
All refugees in host communities	21.7 %	64.8 %	13.3 %
Vulnerable Jordanians	43.9 %	51.1 %	4.9 %

Source: Jordan: WFP Mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping Dashboard, as of Jan 2021

19. **Nutrition:** Undernourishment in Jordan was halved from 8.1 percent in 2000 to 4.2 percent in 2015.³⁸ Modest improvements in stunting of children under 5 years old were achieved and the 2013- 2018 rate is at 8 percent,³⁹ while 2 percent suffered from wasting, and 3 percent are underweight⁴⁰ as well as 5 percent are overweight.⁴¹

20. There are geographical disparities in prevalence of stunting reaching 19 percent in areas such as Ma'an, also higher than average at 12 percent in southern areas and in Badiah lands where Bedouin reside. Stunting affected 9 percent of boys and 6 percent of girls. The major factors underlying stunting included: i) mothers' education status and ii) poverty – 13.8 percent of children in the lowest wealth quintile were stunted compared with 1.8 percent of children in the highest quintile. Households in the second, third and fourth wealth quintiles had rates between 6.2 percent and 7.0 percent, which showed that behavioural issues contribute to stunting regardless of wealth status.⁴²

21. **COVID-19 and food security:** The government has been active to ensure adequate food availability and access through support to food supply chains on a short-term basis. Thus far, food staples markets are well supplied,

³¹ WFP and REACH. April 2019. Jordan – Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment, 2018

³² WFP. September 2020. Overview of Refugee Food Security in Jordan COVID-19 Update

³³ NAF directs assistance towards only two categories of non-Jordanians: non-Jordanian children of Jordanian mothers, and Gazan refugees. UNICEF. Jordan Strategy Forum. August 2020. Jordan's National Social Protection Response during Covid-19

³⁴ WFP and REACH. April 2019. Jordan – Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment, 2018

³⁵ WFP and REACH. April 2019. Jordan – Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment, 2018

³⁶ UNICEF. Jordan Strategy Forum. August 2020. Jordan's National Social Protection Response during Covid-19.

³⁷ National Aid Fund. June 2020. Jordan Emergency Cash Transfer Project Rapid Social Assessment

³⁸ I. Badran and others. 2018. Strategic Review: Achieving Sustainable Development Goal 2 (Zero Hunger) in Jordan by 2030.

³⁹ United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). 2019. The State of the World's Children 2019

⁴⁰ The United Nations Country Team. 2017. Common Country Assessment of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

⁴¹ UNICEF. 2019. The State of the World's Children 2019

⁴² I. Badran and others. 2018. Strategic Review: Achieving Sustainable Development Goal 2 (Zero Hunger) in Jordan by 2030.

while food consumer price indices indicated only slight increases in certain items including vegetables, legumes and meat over the course of the lockdown.⁴³

22. Despite the government effort, the pressure of COVID-19 impact on food security has increased in Jordan. Among all governorates, rural governorates are most susceptible to food insecurity, with Al-Tafilah which is the most food insecure region with 20 percent of households being food insecure.⁴⁴

Agriculture

23. The agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing sectors contributed 3.5 percent to GDP in 2017. Serious declines in trade between Jordan and Syria led to decrease in exports of agriculture commodity from USD 111.1 million in 2009 to USD 5.6 million in 2018. The closure of trade routes passing through Syria have resulted in reduction of Jordanian exports of agricultural commodities from USD 43.2 million in 2009 to USD 1.4 million in 2018.⁴⁵

24. The agriculture sector in Jordan provides a critical source of sustenance and income, particularly for the poorest and marginalised segments of society, including women – hence playing an important role in reducing unemployment. About 52 percent of the rural Jordanian women are employed in agriculture compared with nine percent for men.⁴⁶ Although domestic demand has largely driven growth, particularly for fruits and vegetables, the overall share of Jordanian labour in the sector has been on the decline over the last decade. Foreign labour is a key input in this regard.⁴⁷

Climate Change and Vulnerability

25. The negative impact of climate change on Jordan includes rising temperatures and decreasing rainfall, which will lead to a decrease in surface water sources and groundwater, reduce agricultural productivity and have multiple health impacts,⁴⁸ and is likely to increase the frequency and intensity of floods and droughts. Jordan is already the fourth most water-scarce country in the world, but it suffers from devastating flash floods at regular intervals.⁴⁹

Education

26. Jordan achieved universal primary education for boys and girls alike in 2005.⁵⁰ In 2015, the majority of Jordanian children (girls and boys) of 6-15 years were enrolled in schools at similar ratios for males (91.4 percent) and females (90.5 percent). Seventy-eight percent of the school age cohort enrolled in governmental educational institutions are Jordanians, while non-Jordanians make up 22 percent of the total number. The percentage of non-Jordanians enrolled in educational institutions in the private sector accounted for 28 percent.⁵¹

27. A number of factors including the Syria crisis, have placed serious pressures on Jordan's education system and achievements. The recent gross primary school enrolment is 81.8 percent in 2019.⁵² While the gross enrollment of secondary education is 65 percent (66 percent for girls),⁵³ the ratio of population with at least secondary education is 82 percent for women and 86 percent for men in 2010-2018.⁵⁴

28. While disparities in school attendance persist for Syrian refugees, Government of Jordan has made enormous efforts to increase the Syrian refugee children's access to public schools. In 2019 school year, 136,400 out of 233,000 school-aged Syrian refugee children enrolled in formal education, up from 134,100 in 2018. Educational vulnerability is

⁴³ Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). World Bank. WFP. 2020. Jordan Food Security Update Implications of COVID19 May – June 2020

⁴⁴ FAO,IFAD. World Bank. WFP. 2020. Jordan Food Security Update Implications of COVID19 July - August 2020

⁴⁵ Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation, Jordan, Jordan Response Plan for the Syria Crisis 2020-2022

⁴⁶ World Bank Group. March 2018. The role of food and agriculture for job creation and poverty reduction in Jordan and Lebanon Agricultural Sector Note (P166455)

⁴⁷ International Labour Organization (ILO). 2018. Decent Work and the Agriculture Sector in Jordan

⁴⁸ The United Nations Country Team.2017. Common Country Assessment of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

⁴⁹ I. Badran and others. 2018. Strategic Review: Achieving Sustainable Development Goal 2 (Zero Hunger) in Jordan by 2030.

⁵⁰ The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.2017. Jordan's Way to Sustainable Development -First National Voluntary Review on the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda

⁵¹ 2015. Jordan General Population and Housing Census.

⁵² in 2019. World Bank Open Data: <https://data.worldbank.org/country/JO>

⁵³ in 2019. World Bank Open Data: <https://data.worldbank.org/country/JO>

⁵⁴ UNDP. 2018. Human Development Report 2018 Statistical Update.

also reduced from 71 percent of families with school-aged children in 2017 to 54 percent in 2018.⁵⁵ While Jordanian girls are more likely to complete Grades 7-12 than boys, it is the opposite among Syrian refugees.⁵⁶

29. Adult literacy rate is very high at 97.9 percent in recent years, and youth female literacy is 99.2 percent, which was slightly higher than youth male literacy rate of 99 percent.⁵⁷

Gender

30. Over the past decade in Jordan, women's participation in society has steadily improved.⁵⁸ Nevertheless, with its Gender Inequality Index of 0.469 ranking at 113 among 189 countries. Substantial needs to narrow the gender gap remain due to barriers to changing the stereo-types related to women's roles within social, political or economic spheres.⁵⁹ The rate of economic participation by Jordanian women is at 12.6 percent (compared to 59.7 percent for males), represents one of the lowest rates⁶⁰ in the world.

31. The improvement of gender parity in educational levels among youth has not yet been translated into better labor market outcomes for women. The formal labor market is segmented along gendered lines, while women are disproportionately represented in the informal labor market, indicating that they are often working without security, social protection and lower wages. On average, they earn 88.3 piasters for every one Jordanian Dinar⁶¹ a man earns.⁶²

32. The maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births steadily declined from 70 in 2000 to 46 in 2017.⁶³ Almost all women (99 percent) in Jordan receive professional antenatal care. Syrian refugees are exempted from the fees of maternity and childhood services including vaccines since 2011. The average number of children among Syrian women is 4.7, as compared with 2.6 among Jordanian women. Nine-teen percent of Syrian women age 15 to 19 have already had a child compared to 2 percent of Jordanian women.⁶⁴

33. A high prevalence of domestic violence in general, as well as an increasing prevalence of all forms of Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) among host and refugee communities. Families with higher percentage of female members have an overall lower income, and there are around 13,479 Syrian women at risk.⁶⁵

34. COVID-19 disproportionately impacted women by job-related lockdown implications, reduced access to sexual and reproductive health, Gender Based Violence (GBV) and other women-centric essential health and care services. Women's economic participation has also been hit hard by COVID-19, given their high representation in the informal economy and in small and medium sized businesses.⁶⁶

Humanitarian Protection

35. **Refugee Protection:** The main protection challenges faced by Syrian refugees in Jordan include: i) strengthening self-reliance, ii) meeting the most basic needs for survival including shelter, food and water/sanitation, iii) child labor, iv) SGBV, v) violence against children, vi) mental health and psychosocial issues, vii) inclusion of marginalized groups, in particular persons with disabilities and elderly and viii) risks of lack of security of tenure.⁶⁷ With limited access to sustainable livelihood options, many refugees enter a cycle of asset and savings depletion, resulting in higher

⁵⁵ Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation, Jordan, Jordan Response Plan for the Syria Crisis 2020-2022

⁵⁶ Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation, Jordan, Jordan Response Plan for the Syria Crisis 2020-2022

⁵⁷ In 2006 – 2016 period. UNDP. 2018. Human Development Report 2018 Statistical Update.

⁵⁸ The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.2017. Jordan's Way to Sustainable Development -First National Voluntary Review on the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda

⁵⁹ UNDP. Human Development Report 2019

⁶⁰ Jordan is ranked as the 145th country in terms of economic participation and opportunity in the global gender gap index. World Economic Forum. Global gender Gap Report 2020.

⁶¹ 1 Jordanian Dinar (JOD) = 1.41 US dollar (rate of February 2021).

⁶² The United Nations Country Team.2017. Common Country Assessment of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

⁶³ World Bank Open Data: <https://data.worldbank.org/country/JO>

⁶⁴ Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation, Jordan, Jordan Response Plan for the Syria Crisis 2020-2022

⁶⁵ Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation, Jordan, Jordan Response Plan for the Syria Crisis 2020-2022

⁶⁶ United Nations in Jordan. July 2020. Socio-Economic Framework for Covid-19 Response in Jordan

⁶⁷ Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation, Jordan, Jordan Response Plan for the Syria Crisis 2020-2022

levels of debt⁷. In response, the government has taken steps to increase formal employment opportunities for Syrians and issued approximately 45,000 work permits to Syrian refugees in 2018.⁶⁸

36. **Child Protection:** Over 5 percent of Syrian refugee children were identified as working children, of which 94.5 per cent are engaged in child labour and 77.4 percent are engaged in hazardous forms of child labour. Boys are more likely to be involved in child labour than girls are. However, the involvement of girls may be less visible and therefore under-reported forms of child labour and in particular, the performance of household chores in their own households.⁶⁹

National Policies and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)

37. Building on the achievement of Millennium Development Goals (MDG), Jordan presented its Roadmap to creating ownership and implementing the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)s. The following documents represent the major frameworks to achieve the SDGs in Jordan.

- **The Jordan Vision 2025 : A National Vision and Strategy** provides a 10-year framework guiding reform and development, addressing the needs and utilizing the capacity of four pillars: citizens, society, private sector and government. The identified key issues to be addressed include poverty reduction, the growing pressure on educational infrastructure due to population growth and in-migrations, requiring extra financial resources, as well as low rates of employment especially among women and youth and inequality across the governorates. The fragility of the Jordanian natural resources, especially water, energy, land and food are all raised as major constraints to development.⁷⁰
- Multi-year **Executive Development Programmes (EDP)** operationalise the longer-term Vision 2025. Reducing poverty and unemployment levels and building an effective social protection system are central to the EDP. Achieving a sustainable growth rate with equitable living standards for all citizens is an often- stated objective.⁷¹ A large percentage of the SDG indicators are among the 600 indicators that monitor progress of the EDP.
- The **Jordan Economic Growth Plan 2018-2022** refocuses efforts on the inclusive growth agenda including structural reforms, business reforms. Key deliverables include human resources development, energy, water, employment, poverty and social protection, green economy, e-government, entrepreneurship and others along with key investment opportunities under main national sectoral strategies.⁷²
- **Governorate development programmes** have been prepared for each of the 12 governorates, translating national priorities at the sub-national level in their own context. Outputs of these programmes are integrated as part of national EDPs.⁷³
- **The Jordan Response Plan for the Syria Crisis (JRP)** is a resilience-based rolling plan that brings together medium-term humanitarian and resilience efforts in a single national framework for the benefit of both refugees and host communities. The JRP was developed within the overall framework of the Jordan 2025 document and is in line with the EDP and the governorate development programmes to ensure complementarity.⁷⁴ The JRP has three components; Refugee Needs, Host Community Needs and Infrastructure and Institutional Capacity Development Needs to ensure that the JRP is aligned with the Jordan Vision towards self-reliance of Syrian refugees and maintaining quality services.⁷⁵

38. In July 2017, **the first national voluntary review on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development** was presented. Based on the lessons learnt from MDG implementation, the review indicated the following focus areas: raising awareness of the 2030 Agenda, prioritization and mapping of goals, targets and indicators with national planning frameworks, mainstreaming SDGs within national and sub-national plans:

⁶⁸ UNHCR,2019. Vulnerability Assessment Framework – Population Study 2019.

⁶⁹ UNHCR,2019. Vulnerability Assessment Framework – Population Study 2019.

⁷⁰ The United Nations Country Team.2017. Common Country Assessment of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

⁷¹ The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.2017. Jordan’s Way to Sustainable Development -First National Voluntary Review on the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda

⁷² The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.2017. Jordan’s Way to Sustainable Development -First National Voluntary Review on the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda

⁷³ The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.2017. Jordan’s Way to Sustainable Development -First National Voluntary Review on the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda

⁷⁴ The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.2017. Jordan’s Way to Sustainable Development -First National Voluntary Review on the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda

⁷⁵ Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation, Jordan, Jordan Response Plan for the Syria Crisis 2020-2022

Strengthening national statistical systems, Gender mainstreaming: Further strengthening institutional mechanisms: develop capacities in SDG Costing: Financing, Enhancing monitoring and evaluation systems and Capacity development on SDG implementation and monitoring.⁷⁶

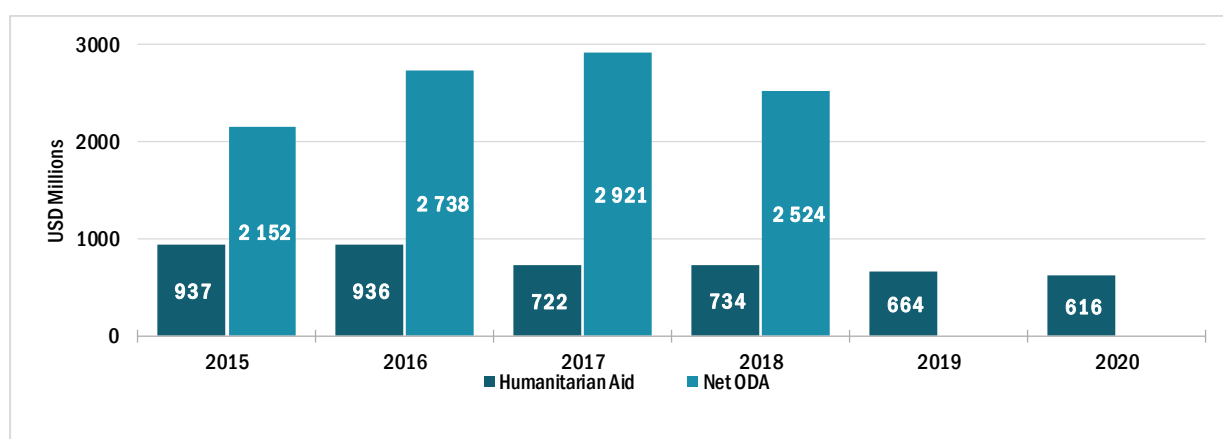
39. **National Social Protection Strategy for 2019-2025** articulates also strategy is organized around three pillars : i) opportunities for families to be economically self-sufficient through the labor market; ii) empowerment of the population through education, health care and social services that support those with special needs to remain integrated within their families and communities iii) targeted social assistance that allows the poor to maintain a basic level of consumption with dignity.⁷⁷

International Development Assistance

40. During the period 2015-2018, Jordan received a yearly average US\$ 2,524 million net Official Development Assistance (ODA). The proportion of net ODA per Gross National Income (GNI) increased from 6 to 7 percent during the same period (Figure 3).⁷⁸ The top five ODA funding sources are United States, United Arab Emirates, Germany, EU Institutions and France, followed by Japan, United Kingdom, Kuwait, Canada, Israel, Netherlands, Korea, Norway, other multilateral and Arab Fund (AFESD) (Figure 2).⁷⁹ The most funded sector in 2017-2018 is Social infrastructure and services, Humanitarian Aid, Education and Economic Infrastructure and Services (Figure 3).

41. In 2016, the Jordan Compact was signed. Jordan committed to improving access to education and legal labour market for its Syrian refugees in return for grants, loans and preferential trade agreements with the European Union.

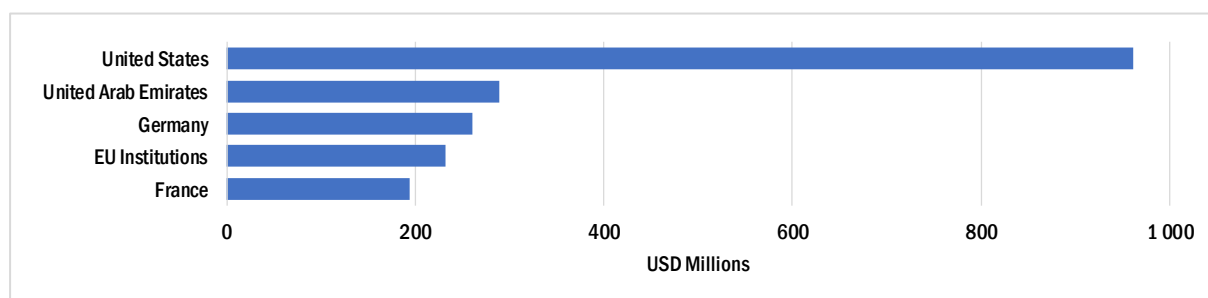
Figure 1: International Assistance to Jordan 2015-2020



No ODA data available for 2019 and 2020

Source : OECD-DAC, UN OCHA – FTS (data extracted on 23.10.2020)

Figure 2: Top five donors of Gross ODA for Jordan, 2015 - 2018 yearly average, USD million



⁷⁶ The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.2017. Jordan’s Way to Sustainable Development -First National Voluntary Review on the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda

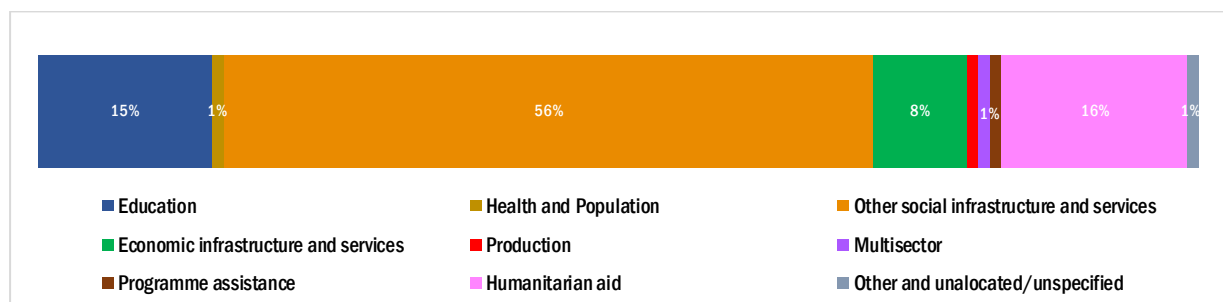
⁷⁷ Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan: National Social Protection Strategy 2019 – 2015.

⁷⁸ [OECD data website](#) accessed 20 October 2020.

⁷⁹ Donors for Gross ODA for Jordan, 2014-2018. OECD data website accessed 27 October 2020.

Source: OECD website, data extracted on 27.10.2020

Figure 3: ODA Disbursements to Jordan over the main sectors (2017-2018)

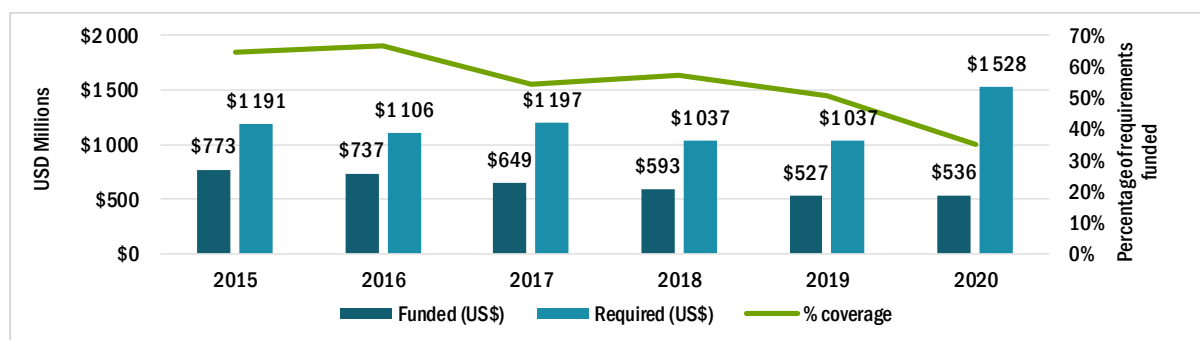


Source : OECD-DAC (data extracted on 28.10.2020)

42. The Regional Refugee and Resilience Framework, or 3RP that has brought over 270 partners from the UN system, NGOs and the private sector together to provide coordinated support in countries neighbouring Syria since 2015, framing the joint work within nationally-owned plans in the host countries. Refugee Response in Jordan is part of the 3RP, with Egypt, Lebanon, Iraq and Turkey. Jordan component of the 3RPs have appealed for an average US\$ 1.17 billion annually between 2017 – 2020. During the same period, the yearly average of humanitarian funding reported was US \$ 635 million (Figure 4). The top five humanitarian donors for the 3RP are United States, Germany, United Kingdom, European Commission's Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection Department, WFP and Canada.⁸⁰ Given a decade of crisis, enhancing local and national capacities rather than working through parallel systems, remain one of priorities of the 3RP partners to build resilience and ensure the sustainability of support to those in needs.⁸¹

43. In 2020, the Jordan Intersectoral COVID-19 Response Plan 2020 appealing for US\$ 52 million was launched, of which US\$ 18.3 million (34 percent) is funded as of November 2020. This appeal increased humanitarian appeal figures in 2020 (included in 2020 figure of Figure 4).

Figure 4: Jordan: Funding against response plan and appeals 2015-2020



Source: OCHA FTS website (data extracted on 23.10.2020)

United Nations in Jordan

44. The United Nations Sustainable Development Framework (UNSDF) covers the period 2018 – 2022 with a total budget of US\$ 3.9 billion. It leverages the expertise, capacity and resources of the United Nations to support the Government's priorities. With its emphasis on equity and sustainability, the United Nations in Jordan, including resident and non-resident Agencies, offers numerous strengths to help ensure a better future for all people in the country.

45. Based on the United Nations' comparative advantage identified in the Mid-Term Review and an evaluation of the United Nations Assistance Framework (UNAF) 2012-2017 and consultations with Government and development partners, UNSDF focuses on three outcomes: i) Institutions in Jordan at national and local levels are more responsive, inclusive, accountable, transparent and resilient. ii) People, especially the vulnerable, proactively claim their rights and fulfil their responsibilities for improved human security and resilience and iii) Enhanced opportunities for inclusive

⁸⁰ Data 2015 - 2020 (as of November). OCHA. Financial Tracking System (FTS). <https://fts.unocha.org/> Accessed on 5 February 2020.

⁸¹ Regional refugee and Resilience Plan. December 2020. Regional Strategic Overview 2021-2022

engagement of people living in Jordan in the economic, social, environmental and political spheres.⁸² The UNSDF fully aligns with the Government's overall strategy and key development frameworks.⁸³

46. In July 2020, the United Nations in Jordan launched The Socio-Economic Framework (SEF) to respond to multi-layered needs associated with the COVID-19 crisis, complementing Jordan's national COVID-19 preparedness and response plan. The SEF is programmed to run through the end of 2021 to outline impacts and interventions in five pillars: i) Protecting Health; ii) Protecting People; iii) Economic Recovery; iv) Macro-economics and Multilateral Cooperation; and v) Social Cohesion and Resilience.⁸⁴

⁸² United Nations Sustainable Development Framework Jordan 2018-2022.

⁸³ See paragraph 37

⁸⁴ United Nations in Jordan. July 2020. Socio-Economic Framework for Covid-19 Response in Jordan

2. Reasons for the Evaluation

2.1. RATIONALE

47. Country Strategic Plan Evaluations (CSPEs) have been introduced by the WFP Policy on CSPs in 2016, which states: “under the management of the Office of Evaluation, all CSPs, besides Interim CSPs, will undergo country portfolio evaluations towards the end of their implementation period, to assess progress and results against intended CSP outcomes and objectives, including towards gender equity and other cross-cutting corporate results; and to identify lessons for the design of subsequent country-level support”. These evaluations are part of a wide body of evidence expected to inform the design of CSPs. The evaluation is an opportunity for the CO to benefit from an independent assessment of its portfolio of operations. The timing will enable the CO to use the CSPE evidence on past and current performance in the design of the CO’s new Country Strategic Plan (CSP) – scheduled for Executive Board consideration in November 2022.

2.2. OBJECTIVES

48. Evaluations serve the dual objectives of accountability and learning. As such, this evaluation will: 1) provide evaluation evidence and learning on WFP’s performance for country-level strategic decisions, specifically for developing WFP’s future engagement in Jordan and 2) provide accountability for results to WFP stakeholders. The evaluation also assesses the progress towards gender equality and women’s empowerment (GEWE) through its CSP in-country.

2.3. STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS

49. The Evaluation will seek the views of, and be useful to, a broad range of WFPs internal and external stakeholders. It will present an opportunity for national, regional and corporate learning. The key stakeholders of the CSPE are the WFPs country office, Regional Bureau for the Middle East and Northern Africa (RBC) and headquarters technical divisions, followed by the Executive Board (EB), the beneficiaries, the government of Jordan, local and international NGOs and the UN Country Team and WFP Office of evaluation (OEV) for synthesis and feeding into other evaluations. A matrix of stakeholders with their respective interests and roles in the CSPE is attached in Annex 4.

50. Key stake holders at country level include beneficiaries, national and sub-national government and civil society institutions, international development actors present in the country, including UN system, International Financial Institutions and key donors (also see paragraph 65 - 67) .

3. Subject of the Evaluation

3.1. SUBJECT OF THE EVALUATION

51. **Historical background of WFP operations in Jordan:** WFP has been active in Jordan since 1964, with development and emergency projects. WFP phased out from direct food assistance in Jordan in 2007, transitioning to development-focused technical assistance to support the Government. In 2012, WFP resumed direct food support for primary school children in vulnerable areas, through the national school feeding development project DEV 200478 at the government's request, aiming to pre-empt the negative impact of the significant cuts to national social protection programmes.

52. At the same time, given the influx of Syrian refugees in 2012, WFP initiated an immediate response providing food vouchers in urban areas and distributing food in refugee camps through the regional emergency operation (EMOP) 200433. EMOP 200443 supported Syrian refugees in Jordan, Turkey, Lebanon and Iraq. In parallel, Jordan protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) 200537 provided assistance to vulnerable Jordanians through food assistance of assets (FFA) and food assistance for training (FFT) in both rural and urban areas to enhance their resilience complementing the national social protection and safety net systems.

53. After 18 budget revisions, regional EMOP 200433 was succeeded by the regional PRRO 200987 in 2017. Following the lessons learned, the PRRO transitioned to a multi-year, regional approach, paving the way to Country Strategic Plan preparation. In August 2017, a three-month Special Preparedness Activity (IR-PREP 201099) also launched to prepare support for the Syrians seeking resettlement stranded at the north-eastern border area of Syria, known as the Berm, where the humanitarian access was limited.

54. **Country Strategic review:** A comprehensive country strategic review to achieve SDG 2 was conducted in 2018.⁸⁵ The strategic review recommended addressing gaps in the institutional set-up for food security through the development of a comprehensive, action-oriented food security sector plan supported by research and incorporating gender equality and age considerations. It also called for strengthened poverty reduction measures including social policies and programmes, and consideration of the water-climate-energy-food security nexus as well as social inclusion.

55. **Jordan Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan (2018 – 2019):** In 2018, a two-year Jordan transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan (T-ICSP), superseded the regional PRRO 200987. T-ICSP includes three strategic outcomes to address the ongoing humanitarian crisis and its effect on the most vulnerable Jordanians, while also positioning WFP as a strategic partner of the Government of Jordan towards achieving SDG 2 with three strategic outcomes; i) Food insecure Syrian refugees and Syrians stranded at the Berm have access to safe, adequate and nutritious food throughout the year, ii) Vulnerable Jordanians, including school-aged children, are enabled to meet their basic food and nutrition needs all year long and iii) Vulnerable women and men in targeted refugee and Jordanian communities sustainably improve their skills, capacities, and livelihood opportunities by 2019.

56. While T- ICSP is a continuation of the PRRO200988 activities programmatically, it is aligned to the Jordan Response Plan (2017-2019), its associated plans and United Nations frameworks, taking the key recommendations of relevant evaluations⁸⁶ with attention to social tensions between host and refugee populations, transition of programme contributing to the resilience agenda and provision of technical assistance to national authorities and opportunities to expand common platforms for assistance delivery between assistance actors.

57. **Jordan Country Strategic Plan (2020 – 2022):** The three-year Jordan country strategic plan (CSP) was launched in January 2020. Through the CSP, WFP provides humanitarian assistance for existing and future crises, albeit with a broader scope than solely Syrian refugees, considering a transition towards resilience-building by supporting social protection and livelihoods in line with national priorities with an emphasis on empowering women and young people. Upstream work is prioritized to strengthen national capacity to deliver transformative results for residents of Jordan bypassed by economic opportunities.

⁸⁵ I. Badran and others. 2018. Strategic Review: Achieving Sustainable Development Goal 2 (Zero Hunger) in Jordan by 2030.

⁸⁶ 2015 evaluation of the L3 Regional Emergency Response to the Syrian crisis: <https://www.wfp.org/publications/evaluation-wfps-regional-response-syrian-crisis-2011-2014> , 2016 Inter-Agency Humanitarian Evaluation Synthesis and Gap Analysis of the Syria Consolidated Accountability and Lessons Learning initiative: <https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/clone-evaluations/content/inter-agency-humanitarian-evaluation-steering-group-coordinated>

58. **Outcomes:** The current CSP aims to contribute directly to SDGs 2 and 17 through four strategic outcomes: i) Crisis-affected populations in Jordan, including refugees, meet their food and nutrition needs throughout the year, ii) vulnerable populations in Jordan, including children, are covered by adequate social protection schemes by 2022, iii) vulnerable populations in Jordan, with a focus on women and young people, are more self-reliant and have better livelihood opportunities by 2022 and iv) partnerships in support of the SDGs in Jordan are strengthened through effective and innovative solutions from WFP and its partners by 2022, with twelve outputs and seven activities (Figure 5 and Annex 7). The CSP also intends to support other SDGs, notably SDGs 1 (no poverty), 5 (gender equality), 8 (decent work and economic growth) and 13 (climate action).

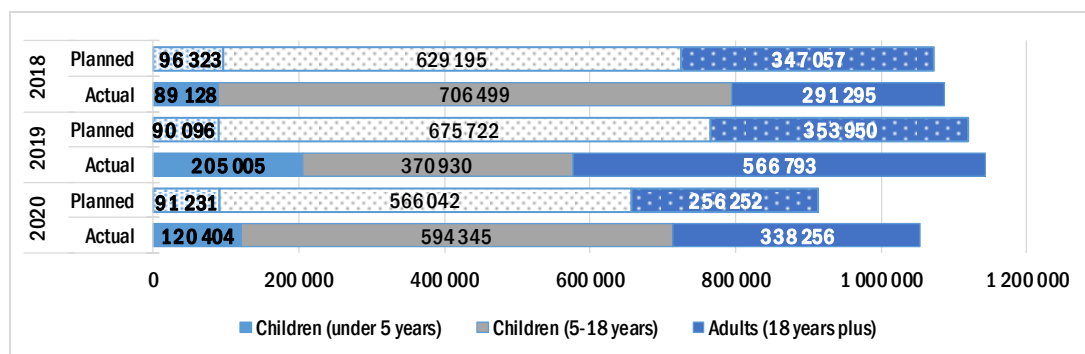
Figure 5: Line of Sight – Jordan CSP

	SR 1 – Access to food (SDG Target 2.1)		SR 8- Enhance Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)
Crisis Response	Resilience Building		Resilience Building
OUTCOME 1: Crisis affected populations in Jordan, including refugees, meet their food and nutrition needs throughout the year.	OUTCOME 2: Vulnerable populations in Jordan, including children, are covered by adequate social protection schemes by 2022.		OUTCOME 3: Vulnerable populations in Jordan, with a focus on women and youth, have increased self-reliance and improved livelihood opportunities by 2022.
BUDGET SO 1: \$483,844,460	BUDGET SO 2: \$ 67,635,000		BUDGET SO 3: \$ 101,696,950
OUTPUTS: Out.1 Targeted refugees (Tier 1) receive nutrition sensitive food assistance to meet their basic food and nutrition needs (A; linked to Activity 1). Out. 2 Refugees going back to Syria (Tier 1) through facilitated returns receive a return package (A; linked to Activity 1). Out. 3 Affected people (Tier 1) receive assistance to meet their food needs during and in the aftermath of an emergency (A; linked to Activity 1). Out. 4 Vulnerable people (Tier 3) are protected through enhanced ability of national authorities to reduce disaster risks and respond to emergencies (C; linked to Activity 2).	OUTPUTS: Out. 5 The most vulnerable people in Jordan (Tier 3) benefit from strengthened, effective and inclusive national social protection schemes (C; linked to Activity 3). Out. 6 Children in Jordan (Tier 3) benefit from the enhanced capacity of the Government to increase the effectiveness and sustainability of the National School Meals Programme (C; linked to Activity 3). Out. 7 School meals recipients (Tier 1) benefit from improved access to nutritious and diversified (home grown) food (N; linked to Activity 4).		OUTPUTS: Out. 8 Vulnerable households (Tier 1) are supported to enhance their livelihoods by participating in asset creation linked to climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction (A,D). Out. 9 Vulnerable households (Tier 1) are supported to enhance their livelihoods through training and small business promotion (C). Out. 10 Vulnerable smallholder farmers (Tier 1) are supported to sustainably improve their livelihoods (C).
ACTIVITY 1: Provide nutrition sensitive food assistance to refugees and other crisis-affected populations (cat.1; modality: CBT, food)	ACTIVITY 3: Support the Government of Jordan in the reform and expansion of national social protection schemes (cat.9; modality: CS)		ACTIVITY 5: Provide livelihood support (training, income generating opportunities, asset creation) to vulnerable people in rural and urban settings, with a focus on women and youth. (cat.2, cat.8 modality: CBT)
ACTIVITY 2: Provide tools, systems and training to government to enhance their emergency preparedness and response (cat.9 modality: CS)	ACTIVITY 4: Provide nutrition-sensitive school feeding to targeted children (cat.4; modality: CS)		ACTIVITY 6: Develop with other actors a comprehensive food security and nutrition sector plan linked to other sectors and supported by a coordination structure (cat.9, modality: CS) ACTIVITY 7: Facilitate exchange of knowledge between partners and the Government to pilot and scale innovative approaches to achieving the SDGs. (cat.10, modality: CS, SD)
			OUTCOME 4: Partnerships in support of the SDGs in Jordan are strengthened through effective and innovative solutions from WFP and partners by 2022.
			BUDGET SO 4: \$ 7,500,000
			OUTPUTS: Out. 11 People in Jordan (Tier 3) benefit from strengthened national capacities to effectively plan, coordinate and monitor the food security sector (C,M; linked to Activity 6). Out. 12 Vulnerable people in Jordan (Tier 3) benefit from increased access of humanitarian and development partners to innovative assistance programming in order to receive more effective support ,including in times of crisis (C; linked to Activity 7).

Source: Jordan Country Strategic Plan (2020 – 2022)

59. **Beneficiaries:** WFP assisted over 1 million beneficiaries (Figure 6) annually in 2018 and 2020⁸⁷. The focus of further attention on vulnerable Jordanian in T-ICSP is seen in the shift of actual beneficiaries assisted in recent years. For further detail, see Annex 8.

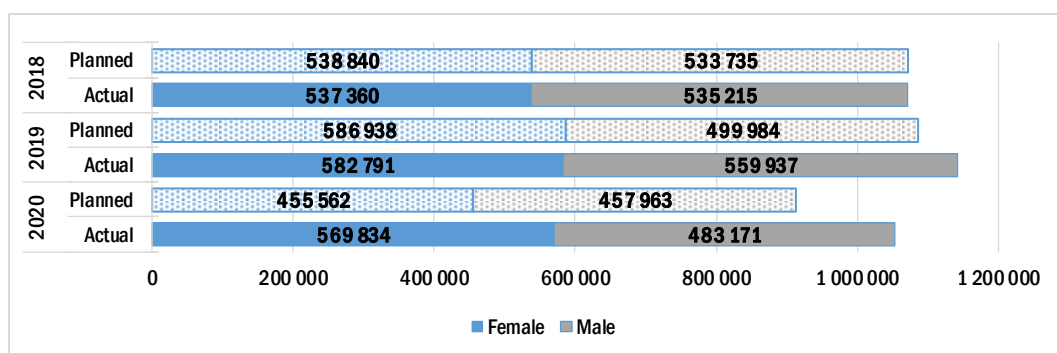
Figure 6: Actual versus planned beneficiaries by age in Jordan, 2018 – 2020



Source: CM R001b; Figures for 2020 are tentative and subject to change on final closure

⁸⁷ Consolidated 2020 data is under validation as of February 2021. Therefore, it may become subject to change.

Figure 7: Actual versus planned beneficiaries by gender in Jordan, 2018 - 2020



Source: CM R001b; Figures for 2020 are tentative and subject to change on final closure

60. The CSP plans to support 1,001,625 beneficiaries, of which 480,000 for SO 1 (refugee assistance), 425,526 for SO 2 (school feeding and social safety net) and 125,600 for SO 3 (livelihood activities) in 2020 – 2022 (Table 1).

Table 3: Beneficiaries by Strategic Outcome and Activity (All Years), Jordan CSP

Strategic outcome	Activity	Girls	Boys	Women	Men	Total
1	1. Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to refugees and other crisis-affected populations	117,600	124,800	122,400	115,200	480,000
	2. Provide tools, systems and training to the Government to enhance its emergency preparedness and response capabilities			-		-
2	3. Support the Government in reforming and expanding national social protection schemes			-		-
	4. Provide nutrition-sensitive school feeding to targeted children	211,980	212,033	776	737	425,526
3	5. 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	24,618	25,874	34,540	40,569	125,600
4	6. With other actors, develop a comprehensive food security and nutrition sector plan linked to other sectors and supported by a coordination structure			-		-
	7. Facilitate knowledge exchange between partners and the Government to promote piloting and scaling of innovative approaches to achieving the SDGs			-		-
Total		344,064	352,330	153,203	152,028	1,001,625

Beneficiaries supported through more than one source are counted only once.

Source: WFP Jordan Country Strategic Plan (2000 – 2022)

61. **General Food Assistance to Syrian Refugees: an evaluation:** A decentralized evaluation focusing on the General Food Assistance (GFA) through unconditional cash transfers to Syrian Refugees in Jordan between January 2015 and June 2018 was carried out in 2018. The Evaluation recommendations include revisiting the purpose of the GFA and its measurable outcomes, considering contextual changes and funding forecasts, re-investment in relationships with key partners including UNHCR, CPs and other cash-oriented actors, advocacy for funding with expectation on funding decrease, increased investment in the quality of the programme with particular focus on AAP and gender building on its already strong performance on the GFA payment system, extension of parameters of the longitudinal survey to continue monitoring perceptions and the potential impact of the Choice modality for the GFA, and facilitation of knowledge sharing.⁸⁸

62. **Syria Regional Response Corporate Emergency Evaluations:** In 2015 and 2018, Corporate Emergency Evaluations on the WFP's Syria regional response, which includes Jordan portfolio, were conducted. The key recommendations of 2015 evaluation include developing transition strategies using a systematic vulnerability-based targeting, perceptions management and humanitarian access, evidence-based programming, targeting, modality selection, results measurement, lesson-learning, and human resource management. The 2018 evaluation recommended

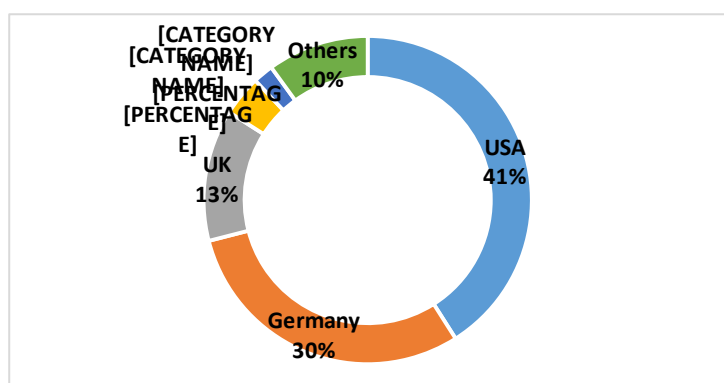
⁸⁸ Decentralized Evaluation: WFP's General Food Assistance to Syrian Refugees in Jordan 2015 to mid-2018: Evaluation Report. <https://www1.wfp.org/publications/jordan-general-food-assistance-syrian-refugees-evaluation>;

to strengthen capacity & systems for accountability to affected populations, centralize gender in the response, reinforce protection capacities, capacity building to ensure adherence to humanitarian principles, improving knowledge management and building a clear intended vision for future.⁸⁹

63. **Gender and AAP:** Following the evaluations⁹⁰ recommendations on making accountability to affected populations, gender equality and protection central to the design of the CSP, the country office has established a protection committee to mainstream protection and accountability to affected populations throughout its activities and strengthen referral pathways with partner agencies.

64. **Requirement and funding:** CSP Jordan requires total US\$ 699 million for its three-year CSP cycle. As of November 2020, total contributions allocated for the CSP since its commencement amounted to US\$ 241 million,⁹¹ which corresponds to 34 percent of overall needs. The top five donor sources to the Jordan CSP in order of magnitude are: Germany, United States, United Kingdom, Canada and Norway (Figure 8). The T-ICSP Period (2018-2019) required USD 505 million, of which 81 percent was funded (Table 4).

Figure 8: Jordan CSP's (2020-2023) top 5 donors as of 18 November 2020



Source: WFP FACTory data extracted on 18 November 2020

Table 4: Cumulative Financial Overview (USD) T-ICSP

Strategic Outcome (SO)	Needs Based Plan		Allocated Resources		Expenditure	
	Needs Based Plan (NBP)	% of SO against Total	Allocated Resources	% of SO against Total	Expenditures	% of SO against total
01.Food insecure refugees have access to safe, adequate and nutritious food throughout the year.	384,216,572	83	347,608,285	93	347,605,559	93
02.Vulnerable Jordanians, including school-aged children, are enabled to meet their basic food and nutrition needs all year long.	33,062,007	7	17,681,020	5	17,681,018	5
03.Vulnerable women and men in targeted refugee and Jordanian communities sustainably improve their skills, capacities, and livelihood opportunities by 2019.	44,356,859	10	9,335,499	2	9,335,499	2
Total Direct Operational Cost	461,635,439	100	374,624,804	100	374,622,076	100

Note: The above includes only Direct Operational Cost, but does not include Indirect Support Cost and Direct Support Cost. Hence there are discrepancies between the table and above narrative figures.

⁸⁹ 2015 evaluation of the L3 Regional Emergency Response to the Syrian crisis: <https://www.wfp.org/publications/evaluation-wfps-regional-response-syrian-crisis-2011-2014> , 2018 Corporate Emergency Evaluation of the WFP Regional Response to the Syrian Crisis (January 2015–March 2018): <https://www1.wfp.org/publications/evaluation-wfps-regional-response-syrian-crisis-2015-2017>

⁹⁰ Decentralized Evaluation: WFP's General Food Assistance to Syrian Refugees in Jordan 2015 to mid-2018: Evaluation Report. <https://www1.wfp.org/publications/jordan-general-food-assistance-syrian-refugees-evaluation>; and Corporate Emergency Evaluation of the WFP Regional Response to the Syrian Crisis (January 2015–March 2018). <https://www1.wfp.org/publications/evaluation-wfps-regional-response-syrian-crisis-2015-2017>

⁹¹ As of 18 November 2020. WFP FACTory.

Source: WFP analytics/Grant Balance Report extracted on 18 November 2020

65. As of November 2020, 87 percent of contributions are allocated in Crisis Response Focus Area that covers Strategic Outcomes 1 (Table 2). Considering Strategic Outcomes 1 comprises 80 percent of Country Portfolio Budget (CPB) Needs Based Plan in 2020, Strategic Outcome 1 has received proportionately more allocations compared to other Strategic Outcomes (Table 7). Allocated resources for Resilience Building activities (Strategic Outcome 2, 3 and 4) are less than the 2020 needs, particularly Strategic Outcome 4 is underfunded as of November 2020. Also, almost 98 percent of confirmed contribution in 2020 is earmarked at Activity level (Table 6).

Table 5: Jordan CPB (2020-2022) Summary of grants allocation level by focus area

Focus Area	Confirmed Contributions (USD)	% of Total Contributions
Crisis Response	249,887,617	88%
Resilience Building	26,196,379	10%
Not assigned	6,307,829	2%
Sum	282,391,825	100%

Note: Those allocation and expenditure figures are still tentative and indicative, subject to verification and possible change at the time of financial closure.

Source: WFP analytics/Grant Balance Report extracted on 18 November 2020 (confirmed contribution values do not include indirect support costs)

Table 6: Jordan CPB (2020-2022) Summary by Earmarking Level

Donor Earmarking level	Confirmed Contributions (USD)	% of Total Contributions
Country Level	239,484	0.1%
Strategic Outcome Level	5,057,645	1.8%
Activity Level	277,094,696	98.1%
Total	282,391,825	100%

Note: Those allocation and expenditure figures are still tentative and indicative, subject to verification and possible change at the time of financial closure.

Source: WFP analytics/Grant Balance Report extracted on 18 November 2020 (confirmed contribution values do not include indirect support costs)

Table 7: Cumulative Financial Overview (USD) of Jordan CSP (2020 – 2022) as at November 18th, 2020

Strategic Outcome	Needs Based Plan		Allocated Resources		Expenditure	
	Needs Based Plan (NBP) USD	% of SO against Total	Allocated Resources (USD)	% of SO against Total	Expenditures (USD)	% of SO against total
01. Crisis affected populations in Jordan, including refugees, meet their food and nutrition needs throughout the year.	174,829,356	80	TBC	0	TBC	0
02. Vulnerable populations in Jordan, including children, are covered by adequate social protection schemes by 2022.	15,855,409	7	TBC	0	TBC	0
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	11	TBC	0	TBC	0
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	1	TBC	0	TBC	0
Non SO Specific	0	0	TBC	0	0	0
Total Direct Operational Cost	217,432,566	100	TBC	100	TBC	100

Note: Those figures are subject to verification and possible change at the time of financial closure. 2020 allocated resources and expenditure will be issued in March 2021.

Source: WFP analytics, ACR1 Annual Country report cumulative financial overview (extracted on 18th November 2020).

66. **Partners:** WFP's national government partners comprise ministries and national institutions such as the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Social Development and National Aid Fund, the Syrian Refugees Affairs Department, the Department of Statistics and the National Center for Security and Crisis Management. WFP also closely collaborates with municipalities for local level activity implementation.

67. WFP works closely with United Nations sister agencies United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) , United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) and UN Women and United Nations Development Program (UNDP) as a member of the UN Country Team, which consists of 20 UN agencies and World bank. In addition, WFP partners with multilateral and bilateral donors in the design, funding, delivery and coordination of technical assistance.

68. WFP has also collaborated with a wide range of partners to facilitate the implementation of activities. They include Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), private sector, academia, and national and international Non-Governmental and Civil Society Organizations (CBOs/NGOs) such as World Vision International, the Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED), Save the Children Jordan, Norwegian Refugee Council, the Royal Health Awareness Society, the Jordan Food and Drug Administration, National Alliance Against Hunger and Malnutrition, Dar Abu Abdallah and Tkiyet Um Ali.

69. **Staffing:** WFP Jordan Country Office has approximately 199 staff as of 30 September 2020, of which 46 percent are women. Eighty-seven percent of WFP personnel are national staff.⁹²

⁹² WFP HR People Map at 30 September 2020.

3.2. SCOPE OF THE EVALUATION

70. The evaluation will cover all of WFP's activities (including cross cutting results) for the period 2018- mid 2021. The reason for a longer time frame (beyond the CSP and to encompass the T-ICSP period) is twofold. Firstly, it enables the evaluation to assess key changes in the approach. Secondly, it allows for an assessment of the country programme since the last Corporate Emergency Evaluation. Within this timeframe, the evaluation will look at how the CSP builds on or departs from the T-ICSP and assess if the envisaged strategic shift has taken place and what are the consequences. The unit of analysis is the Country Strategic Plan understood as the set of strategic outcomes, outputs, activities and inputs that were included in the CSP document approved by WFP Executive Board, as well as any subsequent approved budget revisions.

71. The evaluation will primarily cover the country strategic plan as well as a transitional interim country strategic plan, including capacity strengthening, social protection, resilience related activities and a large-scale direct delivery activity, notably the ongoing corporate level 2 emergency response to the Syrian refugee crisis. The evaluation will pay particular attention to assessing the area of social protection and the approach towards sustainable livelihood solutions for both Jordanians and refugees to inform future opportunities and the way forwards in these areas. An analysis on this area is expected to be annexed to the evaluation report. The CSPE evidence is expected to inform future opportunities and the way forward in these areas.

72. The evaluation will focus on assessing WFP contributions to CSP strategic outcomes and also their interoperability, establishing plausible causal relations between the outputs of WFP activities, the implementation process, the operational environment and the changes observed at the outcome level, including any unintended consequences, positive or negative. In so doing, the evaluation will also analyse the WFP partnership strategy, including WFP strategic positioning in complex, dynamic contexts, particularly as relates to relations with national governments and the international community.

73. The evaluation will also assess the cross-cutting results such as GEWE, equity and wider inclusion issues.

74. The evaluation will also include an assessment of how relevant and effective WFP was in responding to the covid-19 crisis in the country. In doing so, it will also consider how substantive and budget revisions and adaptations of WFP interventions in response to the crisis have affected other interventions planned under the CSP.

4. Evaluation approach, methodology and ethical considerations

4.1. EVALUATION QUESTIONS AND CRITERIA

75. The evaluation will address four main questions common to all WFP CSPEs. Within this framework, the evaluation team may further develop and tailor the sub questions as relevant and appropriate to the CSP and country context, including as relates to assessing the response to the COVID crisis. Adaptation and response to COVID could fit under several of the four standard questions, for example as relates to issues of appropriate targeting and efficiency in delivery (EQ1 and EQ3) or adaptation and responsiveness (EQ4) among other. Some sub questions and/or minimum lines of enquiry that should be covered by the evaluation, as relevant to each CSP and country context, are indicated in the evaluation matrix template (Annex 10).

EQ1 – To what extent is WFP’s strategic position, role and specific contribution based on country priorities and people’s needs as well as WFP’s strengths?

- 1.1 To what extent is the CSP relevant to national policies, plans, strategies and goals, including achievement of the national Sustainable Development Goals?
- 1.2 To what extent did the CSP address the needs of the most vulnerable people in the country to ensure that no one is left behind?
- 1.3 To what extent has WFP’s strategic positioning remained relevant throughout the implementation of the CSP considering changing context, national capacities and needs – in particular in response to the COVID-19 pandemic?
- 1.4 To what extent is the CSP coherent and aligned with the wider UN and include appropriate strategic partnerships based on the comparative advantage of WFP in the country?

EQ2 – What is the extent and quality of WFP’s specific contribution to CSP strategic outcomes in Jordan?

- 2.1 To what extent did WFP deliver expected outputs and contribute to the expected CSP strategic outcomes?
- 2.2 To what extent did WFP contribute to achievement of cross-cutting aims (humanitarian principles, protection, accountability to affected populations, gender equality and other equity considerations)?
- 2.3 To what extent are the achievements of the CSP likely to be sustainable?
- 2.4 In humanitarian contexts, to what extent did the CSP facilitate more strategic linkages between humanitarian, development and, where appropriate, peace work?

EQ3: To what extent has WFP’s used its resources efficiently in contributing to CSP outputs and strategic outcomes?

- 3.1 To what extent were outputs delivered within the intended timeframe?
- 3.2 To what extent was coverage and targeting of interventions appropriate?
- 3.3 To what extent were WFP’s activities cost-efficient in delivery of its assistance?
- 3.4 To what extent were alternative, more cost-effective measures considered?

EQ4 – What are the factors that explain WFP performance and the extent to which it has made the strategic shift expected by the CSP?

- 4.1 To what extent did WFP analyse or use existing evidence on the hunger challenges, the food security and nutrition issues in the country to develop the CSP?
- 4.2 To what extent has WFP been able to mobilize adequate, predictable and flexible resources to finance the CSP?
- 4.3 To what extent did the CSP lead to partnerships and collaborations with other actors that positively influenced performance and results?
To what extent did the CSP provide greater flexibility in dynamic operational contexts and how did it affect results, in particular as regards adaptation and response to the COVID-19 and other unexpected crises and challenges?
- 4.4
- 4.5 What are the other factors that can explain WFP performance and the extent to which it has made the strategic shift expected by the CSP?

76. The evaluation will adopt standard UNEG and OECD/DAC evaluation criteria, namely: relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, coherence and sustainability as well as connectedness and coverage as applicable. Moreover, it will give

attention to assessing adherence to humanitarian principles, protection issues and Accountability to Affected Population of WFP's response.

77. During the inception phase, the evaluation team in consultation with OEV may identify a limited number of potential themes of interest related to WFP's main thrust of activities, challenges or good practices in the country, in addition to the areas of social protection and sustainable solutions agenda for refugees as outlined in the paragraph 70. These themes should also be related to the key assumptions underpinning to the logic of intervention of the country strategic plan and, as such, should be of special interest for learning purposes. The assumptions identified should be spelled out in the inception report and translated into specific lines of inquiry under the relevant evaluation questions and sub-questions.

4.2. EVALUATION APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

78. The Agenda 2030 mainstreams the notion of sustainable development as a harmonious system of relations between nature and human beings, in which individuals are part of an inclusive society with peace and prosperity for all. In so doing, it conveys the global commitment to end poverty, hunger and inequality, encompassing humanitarian and development initiatives in the broader context of human progress. Against this backdrop, the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development cannot be addressed in isolation from one another. This calls for a systemic approach to development policies and programme design and implementation, as well as for a systemic perspective in analysing development change. WFP assumes the conceptual perspective of Agenda 2030 as the overarching framework of its Strategic Plan 2017 -2021, with a focus on supporting countries to end hunger (SDG 2).

79. In so doing, it places emphasis on strengthening the humanitarian development nexus, which implies applying a development lens in humanitarian response and complementing humanitarian action with strengthening national institutional capacity.

80. The achievement of any SDG national target and of WFP's strategic outcomes is acknowledged to be the results of the interaction among multiple variables. In fact, there is an inverse proportional relation between the level of ambition at which any expected result is pitched and the degree of control over it by any single actor. From this perspective and in the context of the SDGs, the attribution of net outcomes to any specific organization, including WFP, may be extremely challenging or sometimes impossible. By the same token, while attribution of results would not be appropriate at the outcome level, it should be pursued at the output and activity level, where WFP is meant to be in control of its own capacity to deliver.

81. To operationalize the above-mentioned systemic perspective, the CSPE will adopt a mixed methods approach; this should be intended as a methodological design in which data collection and analysis is informed by a feedback loop combining a deductive approach, which starts from predefined analytical categories, with an inductive approach that leaves space for unforeseen issues or lines of inquiry that had not been identified at the inception stage; this would eventually lead to capturing unintended outcomes of WFP operations, negative or positive. In line with this approach, data may be collected through a mix of primary and secondary sources with different techniques including: desk review, semi-structured or open-ended interviews, surveys, focus groups and direct observation. Systematic data triangulation across different sources and methods should be carried out to validate findings and avoid bias in the evaluative judgement.

82. In view of the COVID 19 pandemic, OEV may decide to adopt a remote evaluation approach, whereby primary data collection will be done through remote interviews and focus groups and, eventually, through an electronic survey. Under this approach, the evaluation will draw fully on all available secondary sources, including previous evaluations and reviews, relevant thematic studies and available monitoring data. Depending on how the country and global contexts evolve, primary data might be collected through in-country missions, as it would normally be the case. Therefore, the technical and financial offers for the evaluation should consider two scenarios: a) full evaluation approach with inception and main mission conducted virtually and the learning workshop virtually or in country; b) a mixed approach, where the inception mission is conducted virtually but the main data collection mission and learning workshop would be in country.

83. During the inception phase, the evaluation team will be expected to develop a detailed methodological design, in line with the approach proposed in this ToR. The design will be presented in the inception report and informed by a thorough evaluability assessment. The latter should be based on desk review of key programming, monitoring and reporting documents and on some scoping interviews with the programme managers.

84. A key annex to the inception report will be an evaluation matrix that operationalizes the unit of analysis of the evaluation into its different dimensions, operational component, lines of inquiry and indicators, where applicable, with corresponding data sources and collection techniques. In so doing, the evaluation matrix will constitute the analytical

framework of the evaluation. The key themes of interest of the evaluation should be adequately covered by specific lines of inquiry under the relevant evaluation sub-questions. The methodology should aim at data disaggregation by sex, age, nationality or ethnicity or other characteristics as relevant to, and feasible in specific contexts. Moreover, the selection of informants and site visits should ensure to the extent possible that all voices are heard. In this connection, it will be very important at the design stage to conduct a detailed and comprehensive stakeholder mapping and analysis to inform sampling techniques, either purposeful or statistical.

85. This evaluation will be carried out in a gender responsive manner. For gender to be successfully integrated into this evaluation it is essential to assess:

- the quality of the gender analysis that was undertaken before the CSP was designed.
- whether the results of the gender analysis were properly integrated into the CSP implementation.

86. The gender dimensions may vary, depending on the nature of the CSP outcomes and activities being evaluated. The CSPE team should apply OEV's Technical Note for Gender Integration in WFP Evaluations. The evaluation team is expected to use a method to assess the Gender Marker levels for the CO. The inception report should incorporate gender in the evaluation design and operation plan, including gender sensitive context analysis. Similarly, the final report should include gender-sensitive analysis, findings, results, factors, conclusions, and where appropriate, recommendations; and technical annex.

87. The evaluation will give attention to assessing adherence to humanitarian principles, protection issues and accountability for affected populations in relation to WFP's activities, as appropriate, and on differential effects on men, women, girls, boys and other relevant socio-economic groups.

4.3. EVALUABILITY ASSESSMENT

Evaluability is the extent to which an activity or a programme can be evaluated in a reliable and credible fashion. It necessitates that a policy, intervention or operation provides: (a) a clear description of the situation before or at its start that can be used as reference point to determine or measure change; (b) a clear statement of intended outcomes, i.e. the desired changes that should be observable once implementation is under way or completed; (c) a set of clearly defined and appropriate indicators with which to measure changes; and (d) a defined timeframe by which outcomes should be occurring

88. Several issues could have Implications for the conduct of the CSP evaluation. Common evaluability challenges may relate to:

- relatively vague definitions of the expected outcomes, or outputs;
- the validity and measurability of indicators;
- the absence of baselines and or limited availability of monitoring data;
- the security situation of the country and its implications for the coverage of field visits during the main mission;
- the time frame covered by the evaluation. CSPE are meant to be final evaluations of a three-year programme cycle, conducted during the penultimate year of the cycle. This has implications for the completeness of results reporting and attainment of expected outcomes.

89. During the inception phase, the evaluation team will be expected to perform an in-depth evaluability assessment and critically assess data availability, quality and gaps to inform its choice of evaluation methods. This will include an analysis of the results framework and related indicators to validate the pre-assessment made by OEV. At this stage the following evaluability related issues, including challenges, have been identified.

90. As of October 2020, 74 indicators (21 Outcome indicators, 9 cross-cutting indicators and 44 output indicators) are registered in the CSP (2020-2022) logical framework⁹³ in the corporate system. For the T-ICSP (2018-2019), 73 indicators (15 Outcome indicators, 10 cross-cutting indicators and 48 output indicators) were registered in the logical framework,⁹⁴ of which 50 indicators were regularly reported both in 2018 and 2019. While there are some difference in

⁹³ COMET Logical Framework CM-L010 (Jordan T-ICSP) Version 05. Accessed 27 October 2020.

⁹⁴ COMET Logical Framework CM-L010 (Jordan CSP) Version 03. Accessed 27 October 2020.

two set of indicators, key indicators are continuously used in both CSP and T-ICSP. This evaluability assessment is based on 2019 data. Data for 2020 will be available from 31 March 2021.

91. From 2019, more detailed beneficiary categories are introduced⁹⁵ Hence, there could be limited data available for detailed analysis on the detailed beneficiary categories. Some data and figures may also need to be analyzed in specific context, referring to different sources.

92. While there are regularly reported corporate indicators on cross-cutting issues including gender equality and empowerment of women and girls (GEWE) at aggregated level, availability of disaggregated data per locality or other categories such as disabilities or social status needs to be explored during the inception phase to make more nuanced assessments of WFP's contribution to the progress of GEWE in Jordan.

93. The CSP does not have a theory of change. Hence, while analysis of the contribution of WFP activities and their outputs to the outcomes set out in CSP as well as those at a national level is expected, it may be a challenge, particularly in the areas of resilience building, social protection, sustainable livelihood and capacity strengthening . Quantitative data related to resilience, capacity strengthening and social protection in corporate data base is also limited and shall be further explored during the inception phase.

94. Jordan CO has good data tracking systems particularly for General Food Assistance. In addition to publicly disseminated reports, such as the Annual Country Reports and the Food Security Outcome Monitoring, the Evaluation Team could expect access to country-level monitoring data on outcome, output and process levels, particularly those of the General Food Assistance, including the Triangulation Database.

95. The evaluation team should collect and review a range of additional information and data, including on coordination, complementarity and coherence, risk management, contingency planning, resourcing, human resource capacity, and Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP).

96. The COVID-19 preventive measures may cause travel restrictions and consequently affect the mission plans. The evaluation team needs to identify alternative approaches for data collection, including from affected populations and the most vulnerable, and contingency planning taking into the current unpredictable situation of COVID-19. The evaluation team is expected to design a strong methodology for rigorous data analysis, with measures to address the evaluability of results directly linked to WFP's activities in food assistance, capacity strengthening and knowledge-sharing, gender equality and women empowerment aspects.

97. The evaluation should be coordinated with other events and evaluations planned in-country, including the UNSDCF evaluation⁹⁶ to maximize efficiency of evaluation implementation, as appropriate. Jordan is a part of Strategic Evaluation of WFP's use of technology in constrained environments, and may also conduct a programmatic review in 2021.

98. **National Data:** Jordan Department of Statistics (DoS) issues the Jordan Statistical Yearbook on an annual basis. The DOS website provides a wide range of data, interactive statistics tables and publications,⁹⁷ including SDG Indicator data base,⁹⁸ while some national level data was collected more than 5 years ago and currently no national compendium of indicators is available for SDG 2. Complementing the national level data, the other surveys also help to monitor the progress towards SDGs.

Table 8: Key national Data availability

Area	Survey	Authority	Last conducted
Food Security, minimum dietary energy	Comprehensive Vulnerability Assessment (Refugees)	Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation	2016
	Household expenditure Income Survey	Department of Statistics	2017-2018
Poverty, Income, & Expenditure Survey	Household expenditure Income Survey	Department of Statistics	2017-2018
Refugees	Living Condition of Syrian Refugees 2017-2018	Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation	2019

⁹⁵ COMET Logical Framework CM-L010 (Jordan T-ICSP) Version 05. Accessed 27 October 2020.

⁹⁶ According to the UNSDCF 2018-2022, Final UNSDCF evaluation is planned in July 2021.

⁹⁷ Department of Statistics Website: <http://dosweb.dos.gov.jo/>

⁹⁸ Department of Statistics Website: <http://jorinfo.dos.gov.jo/Databank/pxweb/en/SDG/>

Education	Statistical report for the academic year (Arabic)	Ministry of Education	2018/2019
Under 5 mortality, malnutrition, Stunting, Maternal Mortality	Jordan Population and Family Health Survey	Department of Statistics	2017-2018
Census	The General Population and Housing Census	Department of Statistics	2015
Employment, Labor	Labour Statistics in Jordan	Department of Statistics	2011-2015
	National Child Labour Survey	Ministry of Labour/ Department of Statistics	2016
Violence against women	Jordan Population and Family Health Survey	Department of Statistics	2017-2018
Life expectancy	DOS Annual Statistical Report	Department of Statistics	2019

4.4. ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

99. Evaluations must conform to WFP and UNEG ethical standards and norms. Accordingly, the evaluation firm is responsible for safeguarding and ensuring ethics at all stages of the evaluation cycle. This includes, but is not limited to, ensuring informed consent, protecting privacy, confidentiality and anonymity of participants, ensuring cultural sensitivity, respecting the autonomy of participants, ensuring fair recruitment of participants (including women and socially excluded groups) and ensuring that the evaluation results do no harm to participants or their communities.

100. The evaluation team and evaluation manager will not have been involved in the design, implementation or monitoring of the WFP Jordan, nor have any other potential or perceived conflicts of interest. All members of the evaluation team will abide by the 2020 UNEG Ethical Guidelines and the 2014 Guidelines on Integrating Human Rights and Gender Equality in Evaluations. In addition to signing a pledge of ethical conduct in evaluation, the evaluation team will also commit to signing a confidentiality, Internet and Data Security Statement.

4.5. QUALITY ASSURANCE

101. WFP's evaluation quality assurance system sets out processes with steps for quality assurance and templates for evaluation products based on quality checklists. The quality assurance will be systematically applied during this evaluation and relevant documents will be provided to the evaluation team. This quality assurance process does not interfere with the views or independence of the evaluation team but ensures that the report provides credible evidence and analysis in a clear and convincing way and draws its conclusions on that basis. The evaluation team will be required to ensure the quality of data (reliability, consistency and accuracy) throughout the data collection, synthesis, analysis and reporting phases.

102. OEV expects that all deliverables from the evaluation team are subject to a thorough quality assurance review by the evaluation company in line with WFP's evaluation quality assurance system prior to submission of the deliverables to OEV.

103. All final evaluation reports will be subjected to a post hoc quality assessment (PHQA) by an independent entity through a process that is managed by OEV. The overall PHQA results will be published on WFP website alongside the final evaluation report.

5. Organization of the Evaluation

5.1. PHASES AND DELIVERABLES

104. The evaluation is structured in five phases summarized in the table below. The evaluation team will be involved in phases 2 to 5 of the CSPE. Annex 3 presents a more detailed timeline. The CO and Regional Bureau Cairo have been consulted on the timeframe to ensure good alignment with the CO planning and decision-making so that the evidence generated by the CSPE can be used effectively.

Table 9: Summary timeline – key evaluation milestones

Main Phases	Timeline ADD KEY DATES	Tasks and Deliverables
1. Preparatory	March 2021 April 2021 April 2021	Final TOR Evaluation Team and/or firm selection & contract Summary TOR
2. Inception	May 2021 May 2021 July 2021	Briefing at HQ Inception Mission Inception report
3. Evaluation, including fieldwork	Late August – early September 2021 early September 2021	Evaluation mission, data collection, exit debriefing and remote debriefing Exit Debrief
4. Reporting	September 2021 September 2021 Late November 2021 Late November 2021 February 2022 March 2022	Report Drafting Remote Debrief Comments Process Learning Workshop Final evaluation report Summary Evaluation Report Editing
5. Dissemination	March - October 2022	Management Response and Executive Board Preparation Wider Dissemination

5.2. EVALUATION TEAM COMPOSITION

105. The CSPE will be conducted by a gender balanced and geographically diversified team of around five to six evaluation consultants including at least two national evaluators (both male/female) with relevant expertise. The selected evaluation firm is responsible for proposing a mix of evaluators with multi-lingual language skills (English and Arabic) who can effectively cover the areas of evaluation. The team leader should have excellent synthesis and evaluation reporting writing skills in English. The evaluation team members will have strong methodological competencies in designing feasible data capture and analysis, synthesis and reporting skills. In addition, the team members should have experience in evaluating humanitarian, transition and development contexts.

Table 10: Summary of evaluation team and areas of expertise required

Areas of CSPE	Experience, knowledge and skills required *
Team Leadership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Team leadership, coordination, communication, planning, presentation and management including the ability to resolve problems; • Skills on high-quality analysis, reporting in English and time management for timely deliverables submission; • Strong experience in evaluating implementation of strategic plans and organisational strategic positioning in complex emergency and transition situation towards higher goals such as SDG 2 and 17; • Skills to evaluate country and institutional capacity strengthening activities ;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant knowledge and experience in Jordan or similar context; a strong experience of evaluations of multi-lateral programmes in humanitarian and transition settings; • Ability to oversee and synthesize findings on thematic areas including food assistance programmes, nutrition, cash-based transfers and social protection systems particularly for refugees and host communities, livelihood, protection; • Skills to oversee cross cutting themes such as gender, protection, humanitarian principles and accountability to affected populations in the evaluation.
Humanitarian Assistance (Refugee), Cash Based Transfer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skills and experience in evaluating humanitarian assistance and crisis response programme design, vulnerability and needs assessments, targeting, implementation, monitoring, outputs, outcome, partnerships and transitions from unconditional general food assistance response to sustainable solutions, particularly for refugees; • Skills in evaluating refugee assistance including host community's relation and social cohesion; • Skills and experience in evaluating Cash Based Transfer and Innovative approaches introduced in humanitarian setting.
Social Protection and School Feeding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skills and experience in evaluating social protection policies and programmes, including school feeding programme, and its design, implementation, monitoring, outputs, outcome and partnerships; • Skills and experience to identify and assess linkage of humanitarian assistance and social protection schemes and graduation approach.
Food security, livelihoods, resilience and climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skills and experience in evaluating livelihood and reliance building related programming, including its design, strategic positioning, targeting, implementation, outputs and outcomes and partnerships; • Knowledge on the climate change impact on livelihood activities in the region; • Experience and knowledge in evaluating on food security monitoring, targeting and assessments.
Gender, Protection and AAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Experience in evaluating gender aspects of multilateral organisations' programme including gender analysis and gender mainstreaming. • Experience in evaluating protection aspects of multilateral organisations' programme in complex emergencies. • Experience in analysing accountability and feedback mechanisms, and other forms of accountability for affected populations, humanitarian principles and protection.
Cost Efficiency, Effectiveness and supply chain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ability and knowledge to assess cost efficiency, effectiveness and timelines. • Knowledge and experience in assessing supply chain related matters in humanitarian/development programmes.
Research and Data analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant understanding of evaluation and research, fieldwork experience in providing research support to evaluation teams. Knowledge of food assistance; • Qualitative and quantitative research, data searches, storages, cleaning, analysis, documentation, formatting, arranging/ facilitating meetings/calls supporting the team's work and evaluation products.

* Note that one evaluator may have expertise in multiple areas listed above, and the above table does not imply each thematic area requires different specialist per theme.

5.3. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

106. This evaluation is managed by the WFP Office of Evaluation (OEV). Mari Honjo has been appointed as Evaluation Manager (EM). The EM has not worked on issues associated with the subject of evaluation. She is responsible for drafting the TOR; selecting and contracting the evaluation team; preparing and managing the budget; setting up the review group; organizing the team briefing and the stakeholders learning in-country workshop; supporting the preparation of the field mission; drafting Summary Evaluation Report; conducting the 1st level quality assurance of the evaluation products and soliciting WFP stakeholders' feedback on draft products. The EM will be the main interlocutor between the team, represented by the team leader, and WFP counterparts to ensure a smooth implementation process. Julie Thoulouzan, Senior Evaluation Officer, will provide second level quality assurance. The Director of Evaluation will

approve the final evaluation products and present the CSPE to the WFP Executive Board for consideration in November 2022.

107. An internal reference group composed of selected WFP stakeholders at CO, Regional Bureau Cairo and HQ levels will be expected to review and comment on draft evaluation reports, provide feedback during evaluation briefings; be available for interviews with the evaluation team. The CO will facilitate the evaluation team's contacts with stakeholders in Jordan; provide logistic support during the fieldwork and organize an in-country stakeholder learning workshop. Benjamin Scholz has been nominated the WFP CO focal point and will assist in communicating with the Evaluation Manager and CSPE team, and to set up meetings and coordinate field visits. To ensure the independence of the evaluation, WFP staff will not be part of the evaluation team or participate in meetings where their presence could bias the responses of the stakeholders.

5.4. SECURITY CONSIDERATIONS

108. As an 'independent supplier' of evaluation services to WFP, the contracted firm will be responsible for ensuring the security of the evaluation team, and adequate arrangements for evacuation for medical or insecurity reasons. However, to avoid any security incidents, the Evaluation Manager will ensure that the WFP CO registers the team members with the Security Officer on arrival in country and arranges a security briefing for them to gain an understanding of the security situation on the ground. The evaluation team must observe applicable United Nations Department of Safety and Security rules including taking security training (BSAFE & SSAFE) and attending in-country briefings.

5.5. COMMUNICATION

It is important that Evaluation Reports are accessible to a wide audience, as foreseen in the Evaluation Policy, to ensure the credibility of WFP – through transparent reporting – and the usefulness of evaluations. The dissemination strategy will consider from the stakeholder analysis who to disseminate to, involve and identify the users of the evaluation, duty bearers, implementers, beneficiaries, including gender perspectives.

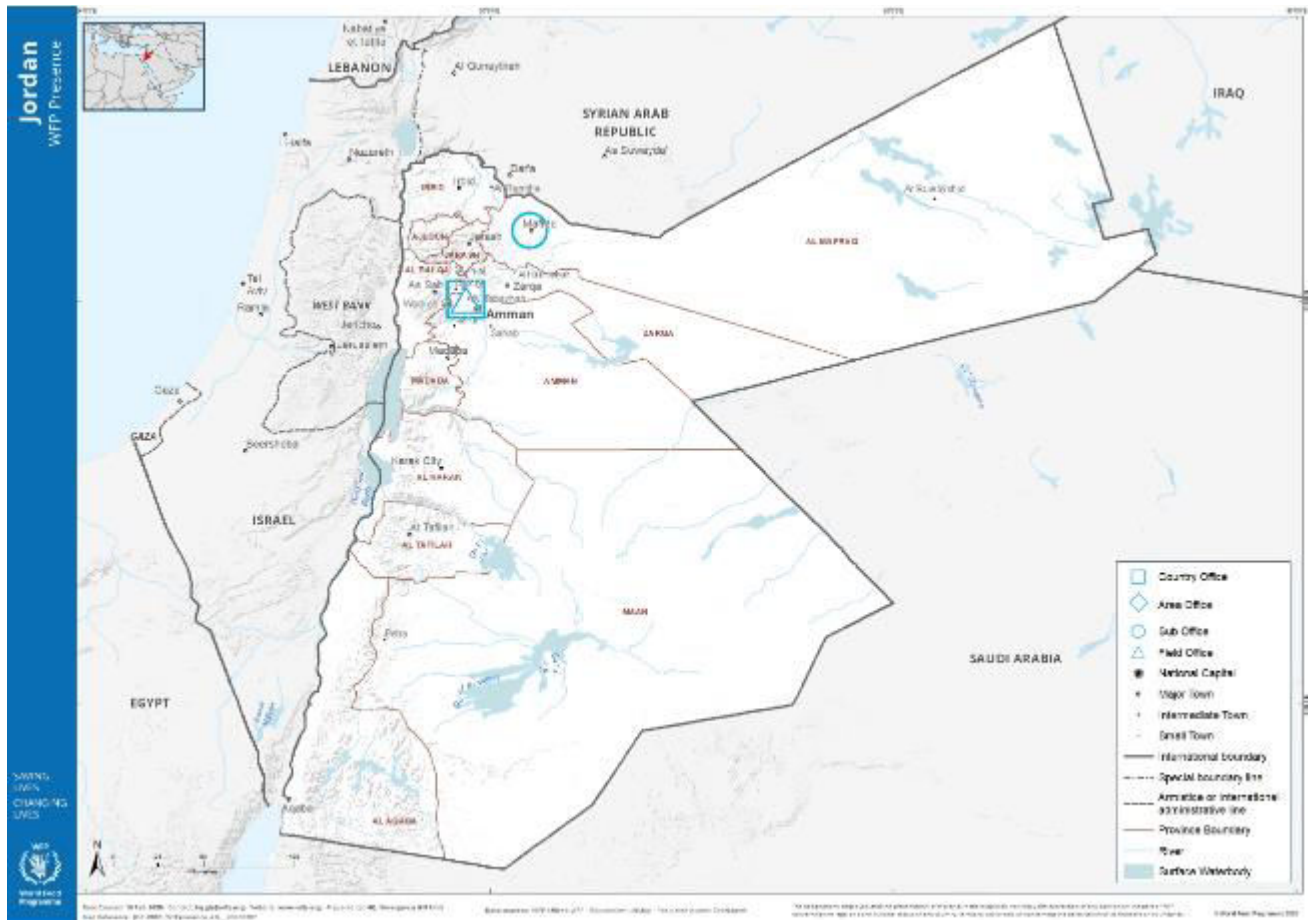
109. All evaluation products will be produced in English. As part of the international standards for evaluation, WFP requires that all evaluations are made publicly available. Should translators be required for fieldwork, the evaluation firm will make arrangements and include the cost in the budget proposal. A Communication and Knowledge Management Plan (see Annex 9) will be refined by the EM in consultation with the evaluation team during the inception phase. The summary evaluation report along with the management response to the evaluation recommendations will be presented to the WFP Executive Board in November 2022. The final evaluation report will be posted on the public WFP website and OEV will ensure dissemination of lessons through the annual evaluation report.

5.6. BUDGET

110. The evaluation will be financed through the CSP budget.

Annexes

Annex 1: Jordan, Map with WFP Offices in 2020



Source: WFP OP Web

Annex 2: Jordan Fact Sheet

	Parameter/(source)	2017	2020	Data source	Link
General					
1	Human Development Index (1)	0.735	0.729 (2019)	UNDP Human Development Report 2018 & 2020	http://www.hdr.undp.org/en/content/human-development-indices-indicators-2018-statistical-update
2	Asylum-seekers (pending cases) (5)	43,785	52,514 (2018)	UNHCR	http://popstats.unhcr.org/en/persons_of_concern
3	Refugees (incl. refugee-like situations) (5)	691,010	715,293 (2018)	UNHCR	http://popstats.unhcr.org/en/persons_of_concern
4	Returned refugees (5)	286 (2015)	0 (2018)	UNHCR	http://popstats.unhcr.org/en/persons_of_concern
5	Internally displaced persons (IDPs)	-	0 (2018)	UNHCR	http://popstats.unhcr.org/en/persons_of_concern
6	Returned IDPs (5)	-	0 (2018)	UNHCR	http://popstats.unhcr.org/en/persons_of_concern
Demography					
7	Population, total (millions) (2)	9,779,173	10,101,694 (2019)	World Bank	https://data.worldbank.org/country
8	Population, female (% of total population) (2)	49.39	49.38 (2019)	World Bank	https://data.worldbank.org/country
9	% of urban population (1)	90.7	91.2 (2019)	UNDP Human Development Report 2018, World Bank	http://www.hdr.undp.org/en/content/human-development-indices-indicators-2018-statistical-update https://data.worldbank.org/country/jordan?view=chart
10	Total population by age (1-4) (millions) (6)	2008:2017: 885,507	n.a	UNSD	https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/products/dyb/#statistics
11	Total population by age (5-9) (millions) (6)	2008:2017: 1,169,491	n.a	UNSD	https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/products/dyb/#statistics
12	Total population by age (10-14) (millions) (6)	2008:2017: 1,010,398	n.a	UNSD	https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/products/dyb/#statistics
13	Total Fertility rate, per women (10)	2.6	2.6	UNFPA	https://www.unfpa.org/data/world-population-dashboard
14	Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 females aged between 15-19 years) (9)	27.0 (2016)	n.a	WHO	https://apps.who.int/gho/data/view.xgswcah.31-data
Economy					
15	GDP per capita (current USD) (2)	4,163	4,330 (2019)	World Bank	https://data.worldbank.org/country
16	Income inequality: Gini Coefficient (1)	not reported	33.7 (2017)	UNDP Human Development Report 2015 & 2019	http://www.hdr.undp.org/en/content/human-development-indices-indicators-2018-statistical-update
17	Foreign direct investment net inflows (% of GDP) (2)	4.99	1.88 (2019)	World Bank	https://data.worldbank.org/country
18	Net official development assistance received (% of GNI) (4)	7.3	6.0 (2018)	OECD/DAC	https://public.tableau.com/views/OECDACIdatagancebyrecipient_new/Recipients?embed=y&:display_count=yes&:showTabs=y&:toolbar=no?&:showVizHome=no
19	SDG 17: Volume of remittances as a proportion of total GDP	10.8	10.5 (2018)	SDG Country Profile	https://country-profiles.unstatshub.org

	(percent) (9)				
20	Agriculture, forestry, and fishing, value added (% of GDP) (2)	5.54	5.62 (2018)	World Bank	https://data.worldbank.org/country
Poverty					
21	Population near multidimensional poverty (%) (1)	1.0	0.7	UNDP Human Development Report 2018 & 2020	http://www.hdr.undp.org/en/content/human-development-indices-indicators-2018-statistical-update http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/2020_mpi_report_en.pdf
22	Population in severe multidimensional poverty (%) (1)	0.1	0	UNDP Human Development Report 2018 & 2020	http://www.hdr.undp.org/en/content/human-development-indices-indicators-2018-statistical-update http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/2020_mpi_report_en.pdf
Health					
23	Maternal Mortality ratio (%) (lifetime risk of maternal death: 1 in:) (3)	490 (2015)	730 (2017)	UNICEF SOW 2017 and 2019	https://www.unicef.org/sowc/
24	Healthy life expectancy at birth (2)	74.29	74.4 (2018)	World Bank	https://data.worldbank.org/country
25	Prevalence of HIV, total (% of population ages 15-49) (2)	not reported	not reported	World Bank	https://data.worldbank.org/country
26	Current health expenditure (% of GDP) (2)	8.12	not reported	World Bank	https://data.worldbank.org/country
Gender					
27	Gender Inequality Index (1)	108	113 (2018)	UNDP Human Development Report 2016 & 2019	http://www.hdr.undp.org/en/content/human-development-indices-indicators-2018-statistical-update
28	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%) (2)	15.38	15.38	World Bank	https://data.worldbank.org/country
29	Labor force participation rate, female (% of female population ages 15+) (modelled ILO estimate) (2)	14.21	14.40	World Bank	https://data.worldbank.org/country
30	Employment in agriculture, female (% of female employment) (modelled ILO estimate) (2)	1.00	0.93	World Bank	https://data.worldbank.org/country
Nutrition					
31	Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the total population (%) (7)	13.9 (2015 - 2017)	not reported	The State of Food Security and Nutrition report 2017 and 2020	http://www.fao.org/publications/sofi/en/
32	Weight-for-height (Wasting - moderate and severe), prevalence for < 5 (%) (3)	2 (2011-2016)	2 (2013-2018)	UNICEF SOW 2017 and 2019	https://www.unicef.org/sowc/
33	Height-for-age (Stunting - moderate and severe), prevalence for < 5 (%) (3)	8 (2011-2016)	8 (2013-2018)	UNICEF SOW 2017 and 2019	https://www.unicef.org/sowc/
34	Weight-for-age (Overweight - moderate	5 (2011-2016)	5 (2013-2018)	UNICEF SOW 2017 and 2019	https://www.unicef.org/sowc/

	and severe), prevalence for < 5 (%) (3)				
35	Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) (2)	16.6	15.6 (2019)	World Bank	https://data.worldbank.org/country
Education					
36	Adult literacy rate (% ages 15 and older) (1)	97.9	not reported	UNDP Human Development Report 2016 & 2019	http://www.hdr.undp.org/en/content/human-development-indices-indicators-2018-statistical-update
37	Population with at least secondary education (% ages 25 and older) (1)	83.5	female 82, male 85.9 (2018)	UNDP Human Development Report 2016 & 2019	http://www.hdr.undp.org/en/content/human-development-indices-indicators-2018-statistical-update
38	Current education expenditure, total (% of total expenditure in public institutions) (2)	94.4	87.5 (2019)	World Bank	https://data.worldbank.org/country
39	School enrolment, primary (% gross) (2)	80.8	81.8(2019)	World Bank	https://data.worldbank.org/country
40	Attendance in early childhood education - female (%) (3)	23 (2016)	14 (2010–2018)	UNICEF SOW 2017 and 2019	https://www.unicef.org/sowc/
41	Gender parity index, secondary education (2)	1.03 (2009-2019)		UNFPA	https://www.unfpa.org/data/world-population-dashboard

Source: (1) UNDP Human Development Report – 2016 and 2018; (2) World Bank. WDI; (3) UNICEF SOW; (4) OECD/DAC; (5) UNHCR; (6) UN stats; (7) The State of Food Security and Nutrition report - 2019; (8) WHO; (9) SDG Country Profile; (10) UNFPA

Annex 3: Timeline

Phase 1 – Preparation		By	Timeline
	Draft TOR cleared by Director of Evaluation and circulated for comments to WFP Jordan CO and to LTA firms	DOE/QA2	12 February 2021
	Comments on draft TOR received	CO	26 February 2021
	Final revised TOR sent to WFP Stakeholders	EM	12 March 2021
	Proposal Deadline based on the Draft TOR	LTA	19 March 2021
	LTA Proposal Review	EM	9 April 2021
	Contracting evaluation team/firm	EM	23 April 2021
Phase 2 - Inception			
	Team preparation, literature review prior to HQ briefing	Team	30 April 2021
	HQ & RB Inception Briefing	EM & Team	10 – 12 May 2021
	Inception Briefings (remotely)	EM + TL	17 - 24 May 2021
	Submit draft Inception Report (IR)	TL	04 June 2021
	OEV quality assurance and feedback	EM	11 June 2021
	Submit revised IR	TL	18 June 2021
	IR Review	EM	25 June 2021
	IR Clearance	DoE/QA2	09 July 2021
	EM circulates final IR to WFP key Stakeholders for their information + post a copy on intranet.	EM	09 July 2021
Phase 3 – Data Collection, including Fieldwork			
	In country / Remote Data Collection	Team	22 August - 9 September 2021
	Exit Debrief (ppt)	TL	09 September 2021
	Preliminary Findings Debrief	Team	16 September 2021
Phase 4 - Reporting			
Draft 0	Submit high quality draft ER to OEV (after the company's quality check)	TL	07 October 2021
	OEV quality feedback sent to TL	EM	14 October 2021
Draft 1	Submit revised draft ER to OEV	TL	21 October 2021
	OEV quality check	EM	28 October 2021
	Seek clearance prior to circulating the ER to IRG	DoE/QA2	04 November 2021
	OEV shares draft evaluation report with IRG for feedback.	EM/IRG	12 - 25 November 2021
	Learning workshop (in country and/or remote)	TL/EM/Stakeholders	23-23 November 2021 (TBC)
	Consolidate WFP comments and share with Team	EM	02 December 2021
Draft 2	Submit revised draft ER to OEV based on WFP's comments, with team's responses on the matrix of comments.	ET	09 December 2021
	Review D2	EM	07 January 2022
Draft 3	Submit final draft ER to OEV	TL	14 January 2022
	Review D3	EM	21 January 2022
	Seek final approval by DoE/DDoE	DoE	11 February 2022
SER	Draft Summary Evaluation Report	EM	22 February 2022
	Seek DoE clearance to send SER	DoE/QA2	18 March 2022
	OEV circulates SER to WFP's Executive Management for information upon clearance from OEV's Director	DoE	21 March 2022
Phase 5 - Executive Board (EB) and follow-up			
	Submit SER/recommendations to CPP for management	EM	29 April 2022

	response + SER to EB Secretariat for editing and translation		
	Tail end actions, OEV websites posting, EB Round Table Etc.	EM	March - October 2022
	Presentation of Summary Evaluation Report to the EB	D/OEV	November 2022
	Presentation of management response to the EB	D/PPP	November 2022

Note: TL=Team Leader; EM=Evaluation manager; OEV=Office of Evaluation. PPP = Corporate Planning and Performance

Annex 4: Preliminary Stakeholder Analysis

Stakeholders	Interest in the WFP Jordan CSP Evaluation	Participation in the evaluation
Internal (WFP) stakeholders		
Country Office	Primary stakeholder of this evaluation. Being responsible for the country level planning and overall Country Strategic Plan (CSP) implementation, it has a direct stake in the evaluation and will be a primary user of its results to reposition WFP in the country context, if necessary, and readjust advocacy, analytical work, programming and implementation as appropriate to design the new CSP.	CO staff will be involved in planning, inception briefing, feedback sessions, as key informants will be interviewed during the main mission, and they will have an opportunity to review and comment on the draft evaluation report, and management response to the CSPE. The CO will also assist the Evaluation Team to liaise with in-country stakeholders and assist inception briefings and field mission.
WFP Senior Management and Regional Bureau	WFP Senior Management and the Regional Bureau in Cairo (RBC) have an interest in learning from the evaluation results, because of the progress towards achieving SDG 2 in Jordan in relation to the WFP's assistance from the point of view of corporate and regional plans and strategies.	RBC will be requested to provide HQ Briefing/Inception interviews during Inception Phase and will be key informants and interviewees during the main mission, provide comments on the draft Evaluation Report and will participate in the debriefing at the end of the evaluation mission. Key staff in RBC will be invited to the Internal Reference Group. It will have the opportunity to comment on the draft evaluation report and management responses to the CSPE.
WFP Divisions	WFP technical units such as programme policy including areas of refugee response, school feeding, capacity strengthening, resilience, nutrition, gender, CBT, vulnerability analysis, Innovation Accelerator, performance monitoring and reporting, climate and disaster risk reduction, safety nets and social protection, partnerships have an interest in lessons relevant to their mandates.	The CSPE will seek information on WFP approaches, standards and success criteria from these units linked to main themes of the evaluation with interest in improved reporting on results. Some may be engaged in the initial briefing with the evaluation team or invited to the Internal Reference Group (IRG). IRG will have an opportunity to review and comment on the draft ER, and management response to the CSPE.
WFP Executive Board	Accountability role, but also an interest in potential wider lessons from Jordan's evolving contexts and about WFP roles, strategy and performance.	Presentation of the evaluation results is planned at the November 2022 session to inform Board members about the performance and results of WFP activities in Jordan.

External Stakeholders		
Beneficiaries and affected populations		
Affected population /(indirect) Beneficiary Groups	As the ultimate recipients of food assistance supported by WFP through capacity development and technical advisory, (indirect) beneficiaries have a stake in WFP determining whether its assistance is relevant, appropriate and effective.	They will be interviewed and consulted during the field missions. Special arrangements may have to be made to meet school children and other vulnerable groups living in remote area.
Beneficiaries [SO1]	Nearly 500,000 Syrian refugees are provided food-restricted vouchers and cash. In 11 out of 12 governorates, refugees living in host communities received unrestricted cash, redeemable at ATMs. In camps, assistance was provided to refugees through food-restricted vouchers redeemable at four contracted shops. About 29,000 Syrian school children attending formal education in refugee camps received healthy snacks. 435 Syrian women and men benefitted from the economic opportunities created through the healthy kitchen model. In 2019, vulnerable refugees of other nationalities, mostly from Iraq, Sudan, Yemen and Somalia also received WFP food assistance. These beneficiaries and communities surrounding them have an interest in WFP activities, and it provides support to meet their basic needs.	Focus Group Discussion/interview during the data collection, feedback session
Beneficiaries [SO2]	Over 250,000 Vulnerable Jordanians received in-kind food assistance by WFP. Families targeted by National Aid Fund are indirect beneficiary. Schoolchildren aged 5 – 12 attending school in poverty pockets receiving WFP supported National Scheel Feeding Programme. Over 300 women and men working in 11 kitchens under the Healthy Kitchen. 50,00 vulnerable Jordanians supported by the Ministry of Social Development received a one-off winter food basket supported by WFP. School children learned planting, crop management and water-saving techniques through agricultural lessons in 12 school garden projects. These beneficiaries, their families and communities surrounding them have an interest in WFP activities, and it provides support to improve their basic needs through improved social safety net systems.	Focus Group Discussion/interview during the data collection, feedback session
Beneficiaries [SO 3]	WFP provided over 2,000 vulnerable community members, of which 40 percent were Syrians, with access to income-generating opportunities. Participants working in agricultural activities, livestock production received technical training such as dairy production, fish breeding, animal care and preparation of fodder mixtures. 1,500 participants engaged in light rehabilitation and maintenance work of community and public assets through FFA. Vulnerable community members including women, youth and people with disabilities were prioritised for the Forestry and rehabilitation activities. Communities benefitted from rehabilitated assets (maintenance of electrical system, sewage system, latrines). Over 200 Jordanian youth including women participated in Vocational Training. Some beneficiaries joined in Hydroponics pilot. These participants, their families and communities surrounding them have an interest	Focus Group Discussion/interview during the data collection, feedback session

	in WFP activities, and it provides support to improve their basic needs through improved social safety net systems.	
United Nations and International Partners		
United Nation Agencies including FAO, ILO, IOM, OCHA, UNEP, UNHABITAT, UNWOMEN, UNDP, UNDSS, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNODC, UNOPS, UNRWA, UNV, WHO and World Bank	UN agencies in Jordan have a stake in this evaluation in terms of partnerships, performance, future strategic orientation, as well as issues pertaining to UN coordination. The United Nations Country Team in Jordan is supporting the Government of Jordan in the implementation of Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development, bringing together the expertise and capacity of the humanitarian and development communities. The UN Country Team agencies have an interest in ensuring synergies that WFP activities are effective and aligned with their programmes and UNSDCF to collective goals. UNCT also share interest to strategic focus, coordination, result-orientation, efficiency and cost-effectiveness in Jordan. UN agencies also be interested in WFP's performance, as WFP is a key actor for OneCard platform to provide assistance to refugees. Partnership of some partners is detailed below.	The evaluation team will seek key informant interviews with selected UN agencies involved in Refugee assistance, joint assessment and verification, food security, resilience, innovation, CBT, knowledge sharing, nutrition, school feeding and national capacity development.
Jordan Humanitarian/Resident Coordinator	As head of the country team in Jordan, the Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator steers the collective leadership of the UNCT towards more coherent, effective, and accountable support to Jordan. As WFP is a key member of the UNCT, the Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator (same person) is interested in the evaluation to see the WFP's contribution to WFP and partnership with UN sister agencies.	The evaluation team will inform the implementation of evaluation with the CO's support, and will seek key informant interviews with RC/HC office (possibly both at strategic and technical level) and invite to feedback session (learning workshop).
UNHCR	UNHCR is one of the most relevant partners to WFP. In 2018, WFP signed a data sharing agreement with UNHCR, established a Blockchain Taskforce for Aid bringing together interested humanitarian partners. [SO 1] WFP provides food-restricted vouchers and cash to nearly 500,000 Syrian refugees to meet their basic needs with UNHCR and other partners. WFP and UNHCR jointly launched its second annual verification exercise for Syrian refugees. [Protection] WFP and its partners deployed mobile teams to conduct home visits for people who could not attend the verification and had been referred to WFP by UNHCR. In 2019, WFP signed an agreement with UNHCR and the UNICEF to conduct joint vulnerability assessments for targeted populations. Hence, it has interest in the WFP's performance in these related areas.	Interviews both strategic and technical levels and feedback session (learning workshop).
UNICEF	UNICEF is one of the most relevant partners to WFP. In 2019, WFP signed an agreement with UNICEF and UNHCR to conduct joint vulnerability assessments for targeted populations. There is also an Agreement with UNICEF in which it can transfer assistance through OneCard platform (WFP e-card) and covers related transfer fees. There has been informal coordination and collaboration between the two agencies but no formal agreement. A joint micro-deficiency survey started in 2017 and was finalised	Interviews both strategic and technical levels and feedback session (learning workshop).

	in 2018. WFP and UNICEF also collaborated in terms of provision of capacity strengthening support to the NAF. In addition to the World Bank, WFP is closely coordinating its interventions for NAF with UNICEF. Hence, it has interest on the WFP's performance in these related areas.	
UNRWA	Agreement with UNRWA in which it can transfer assistance through OneCard platform (WFP e-card) to Palestinian refugees and cover related transfer fees was signed, even though there is less Frequent Coordination for Syria Refugees. [SO1] WFP continues to operate the OneCard platform transferring over USD 6.7 million on behalf of UNRWA to Palestinian refugees in Jordan. Hence, it has interest on the WFP's performance related to Palestinian refugees.	Interviews both strategic and technical levels. Possible invitation to feedback session (learning workshop).
FAO	FAO joined the OneCard platform that WFP operates in 2018. In 2019, IFAD and FAO, jointly received funding from the European Union Regional Trust Fund in response to the Syrian Crisis to support smallholder farmers. In 2019, WFP introduced school gardens in 12 schools with educational, nutritional and environmental objectives with the Ministry of Education, FAO and other partners. FAO collaborated in MADAD project. Hence, it has interest on the WFP's performance in these related areas.	Interviews both strategic and technical levels and feedback session (learning workshop).
IFAD	In 2019, IFAD and FAO, jointly received funding from the European Union Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis to support smallholder farmers. Hence, it has interest on the WFP's performance in these related areas. Hence, it has interest on the WFP's performance in these related areas and activities.	Interviews both strategic and technical levels. Possible invitation to feedback session (learning workshop).
OCHA	Limited interaction for Jordan CO, only with regards to Humanitarian Country team meeting and for coordinating berm operations. At the same time, considering its coordinating role, it has interest on the WFP's performance in these related areas as WFP is one of the largest humanitarian actors in Jordan.	Possible interview at strategic level. Possible invitation to feedback session (learning workshop).
UN Women	[SO2] WFP and UN Women supported Syrian women under the Healthy Kitchen Model activities. WFP partnered with UN Women to support women by providing childcare services, transport, and training considering their needs, safety and dignity. Women workers in camps benefited from the safe spaces for children available at UN Women "Oasis centres" that WFP supported through provision of building space and kitchen equipment in Zaatar Camp in 2015. In 2019, WFP extended its technical support for digitised payment systems to UN Women to facilitate its cash assistance using blockchain technology in refugee camps and the OneCard platform in host communities. WFP with UN Women conducted targeted outreach activities; women-focused job fairs and women empowerment sessions. UN Women's community outreach and engagement with communities were key to the success of the increase in female bakers and supervisors. Hence, it has interest on the WFP's performance in these related areas. Hence, it has interest on the WFP's performance in these related	Interviews both strategic and technical levels and feedback session (learning workshop).

	activities and GEWE.	
World Bank	[SO2] WFP reached an agreement with the Government of Jordan and the World Bank for the provision of technical assistance to the National Aid Fund (NAF)'s Reform Plan under the auspices of the Ministry of Social Development. Hence, it has interest on the WFP's performance in these related areas.	Possible interview at strategic level. Possible invitation to feedback session (learning workshop).
International Organizations: Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)	WFP established collaborative partnerships with International Organizations . Hence, International organizations working in Jordan have an interest in knowing the WFP's evaluation as a member of development/ humanitarian community in Jordan as well as partners of WFP.	Possible Involvement in interviews, feedback sessions, report dissemination.
Donors USA, Germany, UK, Canada, Australia, Norway, Russian Federation, Japan, Republic of Korea, UN Other Funds and Agencies, Saudi Arabia, Estonia, Kuwait, Mexico, Denmark, France	WFP activities are supported by multiple donors who have an interest in knowing the results of projects that their funds have been spent and if WFP's work is effective in alleviating food insecurity of the most vulnerable population. Hence, it has interest in the WFP's performance in Jordan, particularly in the component that they have supported.	Involvement of selected donors in in interviews, feedback sessions, report dissemination. Feedback session might be done through regular donor briefings.
Key Donors: USAID, Germany, UK, EU, Japan, France, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia,	Advanced financing gainst USAID and Germany's contributions were utilised to consistently support refugee and Jordanian households with cash assistance. UK - DFID affirmed its support to WFP through a multi-year contribution to support refugees. The Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) contributed to strengthening disability inclusion. Hence, it has interest in the WFP's performance, particularly in the component that they have supported.	Key Informant interviews for selected donors, feedback session and report dissemination. Feedback session might be done through regular donor briefings.
Flexible Funding Donors: Canada, Australia, Ireland, Norway	Australia, Canada and Germany were important sources of multi-year funding, accounting for 4 percent of the total funds in 2018. In 2019, Flexible funding provided by Australia, Canada, Ireland, Norway and the private sector (Seven Circles) accounted for 8.6 percent of the total funds received. Hence, it has interest in the WFP's performance, particularly in the component that they have supported.	Key Informant interviews for selected donors, feedback session and report dissemination . Feedback session might be done through regular donor briefings.
Non-Traditional Donors: China, Estonia and Mexico	China's first humanitarian contribution to WFP in the region in support of Syrian refugees under SO1. Estonia and Mexico also contributed to support WFP's operations in Jordan in 2018. Hence, it has interest in the WFP's performance, particularly in the component that they have supported.	Possible key Informant interviews for selected donors, feedback session and report dissemination . Feedback session might be done through regular donor briefings.
International Private Sector Partner and Donors : Choithrams, Mastercard MENA, Carrefour Foundation, Yum!, HNA Group China, Cartier Philanthropy and Seven Circles, Sdexo	In line with the resource mobilization strategy, WFP Jordan continued to engage with the private sector through different partnership mechanisms. Funding was secured through "local-for-local" partnerships with Carrefour and Landmark Hotel Amman, which both raised funds through donations at checkout and in-store campaigns. In 2019, "Local-for-local" partnerships were secured with Carrefour and Seven Circles. Contributions were also received from Choithrams, Mastercard MENA, Carrefour Foundation, Cartier Philanthropy, Yum! And HNA Group China. These cash contributions supported the School Feeding activities in camps. In 2019, Flexible	Possible interviews at technical level for selected private donors. Feedback through dissemination products.

	funding provided by Seven Circles and other government donors accounted for 8.6 percent of the total funds received. Hence, it has interest on the WFP's performance in these areas.	
Sedexo	[SO 2] Building on the global partnership with Sodexo, WFP conducted a review of the Healthy Kitchen Model to improve its supply chain, reducing snacks' cost and enhancing the efficiency. A study where WFP and MoE visited the private sector model implemented by Sodexo in France which included looking at the institutional and policy framework for school feeding, the different feeding models and the role of the private sector. Hence, it has interest on the WFP's performance in these areas.	Possible interview at technical level. Feedback through dissemination products.
Jordan Ahli Bank	[SO 1] WFP responded to the basic food requirements of nearly 500,000 Syrian refugees by providing them with food-restricted vouchers and cash. The support was part of the Government-initiated Jordan Response Plan partnering with UNHCR, ACTED, Save the Children Jordan, NRC, and Jordan Ahli Bank. The bank collaborated in cash transfer systems. Hence, it has interest on the WFP's performance in these areas.	Possible interview at technical level. Feedback through dissemination products.
National/Subnational Government		
National government	The Government of Jordan has a direct interest in knowing whether WFP activities in the country are aligned with their priorities, and meet the expected results, as stipulated in the CSP. The government is responsible for co-ordination of humanitarian and resilience activities to which WFP contributes through UN country framework, and for oversight of WFP collaboration with ministries.	Interviews both policy and technical levels and feedback sessions.
The Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MOPIC)	The Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MOPIC) led the multi-stakeholder process towards the VNR with the support of the United Nations Country Team in Jordan. The UNCT, of which WFP is a part, worked closely with MOPIC and other partners to develop the Jordan Response Plan (JRP) to strengthen the humanitarian and development spheres while championing the SDGs. Hence, MOPIC would have an interest in WFP's performance and its implications in the Jordan. Hence, it has interest on the WFP's performance overall in Jordan.	Interview at policy level, and feedback session.
Ministry of Education (MoE)	Any work implemented by WFP in the schools (Camp or non-camp) was approved by Ministry of Education (MoE). There is an MoU between WFP and MoE since 2014 and it has evolved as the context of the school meals programme have developed. In partnership with MoE and World Vision, WFP provided Syrian school children attending formal education in refugee camps with healthy snacks throughout the year in 2018, while under the new CSP the arrangement has been modified. In host communities, MoE considered Royal Health Awareness Society (RHAS) as a strategic partner to MoE as well as RHAS's efforts under the SBCC in the host communities. WFP continued to support MoE's National School Feeding Programme (NSFP) which targeted	Interviews both policy and technical levels and feedback session.

	<p>schoolchildren aged 5 – 12 attending school in poverty pockets regardless of their nationalities to augment the role that the NSFP can play as a social safety net. WFP conducted a formative assessment on current eating behaviors of Jordanian and Syrian school children to inform MOE's Social and Behavioral Change Communication strategy targeting NSFP children. In 2019, WFP introduced school gardens in 12 schools with educational, nutritional and environmental objectives with the MOE and partners. The planning and implementation of the vocational training, income-generating opportunities and asset creation activities were conducted closely with the MOE, Ministry of Agriculture, local partners and municipalities. In 2019, WFP cost shared with the MoE and Agriculture in support of school feeding and livelihood activities. Hence, the Ministry has a stake in WFP's CSP implementation status and progress in the country, and the evaluation.</p>	
Ministry of Social Development	<p>[SO2] WFP reached an agreement with the Government of Jordan and the World Bank for the provision of technical assistance to the National Aid Fund (NAF)'s Reform Plan under the auspices of the Ministry of Social Development. In 2019, Under the patronage of His Royal Highness Prince Al-Hassan bin Talal and the support of the Ministry of Social Development, WFP launched the Integrated Context Analysis bringing together around 100 representatives from the Government, UN agencies, NGOs and embassies in Jordan. In 2019, WFP distributed a one-off winter food basket to 50,005 vulnerable Jordanians supported by the Ministry of Social Development. Hence, it has interest on the WFP's CSP implementation status and progress in the country, and the evaluation.</p>	Interviews both policy and technical levels and feedback session.
Ministry of Agriculture (MoA)	<p>Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) is the food security government actor in Jordan. WFP has an MoU outlining the resilience activities. This MoU has evolved since 2014 over the years as the operations merged. The FFA activity was implemented in rural areas of 12 governorates around Jordan. WFP and the MoA in Jordan work hand-in-hand to increase vegetation coverage and mitigate the effects of climate change, while advocating for climate-sensitive agricultural practices. [SO 3] In partnership with MoA, WFP provided 715 Jordanian and Syrian participants with seasonal economic opportunities focusing on forestry rehabilitation and development such as pruning, weeding, irrigation, seedling and plantation. In 2019, WFP cost shared with the MoE and MoA in support of school feeding and livelihood activities. WFP introduced school gardens in 12 schools with educational, nutritional and environmental objectives with the MoA, MoE and partners. Hence, it has interest on the WFP's performance in these related areas.</p>	Interviews both policy and technical levels and feedback session.
Department of Statistics	<p>[SO2] As part of its capacity strengthening to local partners, WFP held several trainings for the Department of Statistics (DoS) and TUA focused on Food Security Data Analysis</p>	Interviews both policy and technical levels and feedback session.

	using the Consolidated Approach in Reporting Indicators for Food Security and market price data collection, analysis, reporting and visualization. In 2019, WFP also signed agreements with the National Aid Fund and the Department of Statistics to strengthen their capacities. Hence, it has interest on the WFP's performance in these related areas and data collection.	
National Aid Fund (NAF)	[SO2] WFP reached an agreement with the Government of Jordan and the World Bank for the provision of technical assistance to the National Aid Fund (NAF)'s ReformPlan under the auspices of the Ministry of Social Development. In 2019, WFP also signed agreements with the National Aid Fund and the Department of Statistics to strengthen their capacities. In close collaboration with World Bank, UNICEF and other partners, WFP provided technical assistance for the validation of targeted populations, coordination, implementation and oversight of payment systems and Complaints Handling Mechanism (CHM). A series of training sessions were organized prior to the start of the validation exercise targeting 280 staff from both partner and the NAF. Hence, it has interest on the WFP's performance in these related areas.	Interviews both policy and technical levels and feedback session.
Ministry of Interior (SRAD)	Consulted during implementing its assistance programme to Syrian refugees in 2015. Hence, it has possible stake on WFP CSP implementation status and progress in the country, and the evaluation.	Informing about the evaluation and its results
Ministry of Foreign Affairs (coordination)	Consulted during implementing its assistance programme to Syrian refugees in 2015. Hence, it has possible stake on WFP CSP implementation status and progress in the country, and the evaluation.	Informing about the evaluation and its results
Ministry of Labour	Consulted during implementing its assistance programme to Syrian refugees in 2015. Informal coordination with regards to resilience – i.e. work permits for Syrian refugees. Hence, it has possible stake on WFP CSP implementation status and progress in the country, and the evaluation.	Informing about the evaluation and its results
Municipalities	[SO 3] The planning and implementation of the vocational training, income-generating opportunities and asset creation activities were conducted closely with the MOA, MOE, local partners and municipalities. Hence, it has interest on the WFP's performance in these related areas in their municipality.	Interviews both policy and technical levels of selected municipalities and feedback session.
The Jordan Food and Drug Administration	[SO1] In collaboration with the Jordan Food and Drug Administration, a capacity strengthening training was conducted for WFP's contracted shops on food safety and quality assurance. Hence, it has interest on the WFP's performance and strategy in these areas.	Possible Interviews both policy and technical levels and feedback session.
NGO/CSO/Academia		
Non-Governmental Organisations: ACTED, Dar Abu Abdallah, National Alliance Against Hunger and Malnutrition, Norwegian Refugee Council,	As partners in WFP's CSP implementation, Non-Governmental Organizations will be adopting the approaches that prove to be effective and which might affect future implementation modalities, strategic orientations and partnerships. The NGOs involved	The CO will keep UN partners, other international organizations informed of the evaluation's progress. Selected key NGO/CSO

Royal Health Awareness, Society , Tkiyet Um Ali, World Vision International	in OneCard Platform have an interest in the evaluation results to strengthen response capacity and coordination. More broadly, Non-Governmental Organization working in Jordan have an interest in knowing the WFP's evaluation as a member of wider development/humanitarian community in Jordan. NGOs are WFP partners while at the same time having their own activities. Hence, they stake on WFP CSP implementation status and progress in the country, and the evaluation, particularly those activities and sectors in which they are engaged.	partners will be interviewed during the data collection.
World Vision International (WVI)	In partnership with the MoE and World Vision, WFP provided over 28,000 Syrian school children attending formal education in refugee camps with healthy snacks throughout the year in 2018. WVI is food for asset creation partner. Hence, it has interest on the WFP's performance and strategy in these areas.	Interviews both policy and technical levels and feedback session.
the Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED), Save the Children Jordan, Norwegian Refugee Council,	[SO 1] WFP responded to the basic food requirements of nearly 500,000 Syrian refugees by providing them with food-restricted vouchers and cash. The support was part of the Government-initiated Jordan Response Plan partnering with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), ACTED, Save the Children Jordan, NRC, and Jordan Ahli Bank. Hence, it has interest on the WFP's performance and strategy in these areas.	Interviews both policy and technical levels and feedback session.
Royal Health Awareness Society (RHAS)	Healthy Kitchen model, run through local community-based organizations (CBOs), in collaboration with the Royal Health Awareness Society (RHAS), created income-generating opportunities for 324 women and men in the same communities targeted by the NSFP. Under the Healthy Kitchen Model over 57,000 children received a freshly baked pastry, a piece of fruit and a piece of vegetable. The model was implemented in partnership with the Royal Health Awareness Society whose technical capacity and support, combined with the engagement of community-based organisations, enabled WFP to provide healthy nutritious snacks to targeted school children in 282 schools. Given the RHAS's efforts under the SBCC in the host communities, RHAS is considered as a strategic partner to MoE. Hence, it has interest on the WFP's performance and strategy in these areas.	Possible Interviews both policy and technical levels and feedback session.
National Alliance Against Hunger and Malnutrition (NAJMAH)	[SO3] WFP benefited from NAJMAH's community outreach, engagement and coordination with local communities and government entities. Asset rehabilitation activities were implemented in the governorates of Zaraqa, Balqa, Mafraq and Irbid as identified as the most affected by the influx of Syrian refugees and a had higher unemployment rate. Hence, it has interest on the WFP's performance and strategy in these areas.	Possible interviews both policy and technical levels and feedback session.
Dar Abu Abdallah (DAA)	Building on its commitment to supporting local communities and investing in youth, Dar Abu Abdallah, a national partner, contributed financially under the partnership initiated in 2019 by covering staffing costs and continued to provide food parcels to	Possible Interviews both policy and technical levels and feedback session.

	the participants, while WFP funded the activities. WFP initiated a new partnership with Dar Abu Abdullah (DAA), a national NGO and a sister organization of Tkiyet Um Ali (TUA), WFP's partner for providing in-kind food assistance to vulnerable Jordanians. Hence, it has interest on the WFP's performance and strategy in these areas.	
Tkiyet Um Ali (TUA)	[SO2] General Food Assistance partner. Vulnerable Jordanians targeted by Tkiyet Um Ali (TUA) received in-kind food assistance by WFP . TUA collected baseline data for a sample of 2,700 households not supported by TUA which were later included in the food assistance programme. Hence, it has interest on the WFP's performance and strategy in these areas.	Interviews both policy and technical levels and feedback session.
the National Alliance against Hunger and Malnutrition	In 2019, WFP introduced school gardens in 12 schools with educational, nutritional and environmental objectives with the MOE, RHAS, MOA, the National Alliance against Hunger and Malnutrition and FAO. In partnership with the National Alliance against Hunger and Malnutrition, 1,487 Jordanian and Syrian participants contributed to improving the infrastructure of 350 schools in Irbid, Amman, Balqa, Madaba and Maan governorates by carrying out light rehabilitation and maintenance.	Possible Interviews both policy and technical levels and feedback session.
Talal Abu Ghazaleh National Center for Security and Crises Management (NCSCM)	Talal Abu Ghazaleh is an academic body that WFP has partnership for the Seasonal Livelihood Programming (SLP) process in urban contexts in Amman and Zarqa following An integrated context analysis for sustainable livelihood. WFP has on-going discussions with the National Centre (NCSCM) for Security and Crisis Management to agree on the details and implementation of the capacity strengthening support to the NCSCM. Hence, it may have interest in WFP's evaluation on t	Possible Interviews both policy and technical levels and feedback session. Possible Interviews both policy and technical levels and feedback session.
Other National Level Stakeholder		
Contracted Shops	[SO 1] In 11 out of 12 governorates, refugees living in host communities received unrestricted cash, redeemable at ATMs, to be spent at one of WFP's 200 contracted shops, or both. In camps, assistance was provided to refugees through food-restricted vouchers redeemable at four contracted shops. a capacity strengthening training was conducted for WFP's contracted shops on food safety and quality assurance. Shops also received training on sexual exploitation and abuse. Hence, it may have the interest in the future of WFP operations as it may impact their business.	Possible interview at technical level. Feedback through dissemination products.

Annex 5: Evaluability Assessment

Table 1: Jordan t-ICSP (2018 - 2019) logframe analysis

Logframe version		Outcome indicators	Cross-cutting indicators	Output indicators
v 1.0 Apr 2017	Total nr. of indicators	12	7	31
v 2.0 Apr 2018	New indicators	-	-	2
	Discontinued indicators	-	-	-
	Total nr. of indicators	12	7	33
v 3.0 Feb 2019	New indicators	-	-	-
	Discontinued indicators	-	-	-
	Total nr. of indicators	12	7	33
v 4.0 Apr 2019	New indicators	3	3	13
	Discontinued indicators	-	-	-
	Total nr. of indicators	15	10	46
v 5.0 July 2019	New indicators	-	-	2
	Discontinued indicators	-	-	-
	Total nr. of indicators	15	10	48
Total number of indicators that were included across all logframe versions		12	7	31

Source: COMET report CM-L010 (Date of Extraction: 27.10.2020)

Table 2: Jordan CSP (2020 - 2022) logframe analysis

Logframe version		Outcome indicators	Cross-cutting indicators	Output indicators
v 1.0 March 2019	Total nr. of indicators	21	9	44
v 2.0 Jan 2020	New indicators	-	-	-
	Discontinued indicators	-	-	-
	Total nr. of indicators	21	9	44
v 3.0 Jan 2020	New indicators	2	-	-
	Discontinued indicators	-	-	-
	Total nr. of indicators	23	9	44
Total number of indicators that were included across all logframe versions		21	9	44



Source: COMET report CM-L010 (Date of Extraction: 27.10.2020)

Table 3: Analysis of results reporting in Jordan t-ICSP (2018 – 2019) Annual Country Reports 2018 and 2019

		ACR 2018	ACR 2019
Outcome indicators			
	Total number of indicators in applicable logframe	12	15
Baselines	Nr. of indicators with any baselines reported	8	12
	<i>Total nr. of baselines reported</i>	34	126
Year-end targets	Nr. of indicators with any year-end targets reported	8	12
	<i>Total nr. of year-end targets reported</i>	34	126
CSP-end targets	Nr. of indicators with any CSP-end targets reported	8	12
	<i>Total nr. of CSP-end targets reported</i>	34	126
Follow-up	Nr. of indicators with any follow-up values reported	8	10
	<i>Total nr. of follow-up values reported</i>	34	102
Cross-cutting indicators			
	Total number of indicators in applicable logframe	7	10
Baselines	Nr. of indicators with any baselines reported	4	9
	<i>Total nr. of baselines reported</i>	19	55
Year-end targets	Nr. of indicators with any year-end targets reported	4	9
	<i>Total nr. of year-end targets reported</i>	19	55
CSP-end targets	Nr. of indicators with any CSP-end targets reported	4	9
	<i>Total nr. of CSP-end targets reported</i>	19	55
Follow-up	Nr. of indicators with any follow-up values reported	4	9
	<i>Total nr. of follow-up values reported</i>	19	55
Output indicators			
	Total number of indicators in applicable logframe	33	48
Targets	Nr. of indicators with any targets reported	10	35
	<i>Total nr. of targets reported</i>	10	61
Actual values	Nr. of indicators with any actual values reported	10	35
	<i>Total nr. of actual values reported</i>	10	61

Source: COMET report CM-L010 (Date of Extraction: 27.10.2020), ACR 2018 and 2019

Annex 6: WFP Jordan presence in years pre-CSP

		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
WFP interventions	WFP Regional EMOP 200433 (Jul 2012 - Dec 2016)	Activity type: General Food Distribution (GD); School Feeding (on-site); School Feeding (catch-up education); Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Food-Assistance-for-Training Total requirements: USD 3,213,209,658 (Regional Requirement) Total contributions received: USD 2,158,208,175 (Regional Funding)						
	PRRO 200537 (Apr 2014 - Dec 2016)	Activity type: Support for the National School Feeding Programme Total requirements: USD 62,025,367 Total contributions received: 14,330,101 Funding: 23.1%						
	IRA-PREP 201099 (Aug 2017 - Nov 2017)			Activity type: Special Preparedness Activity for the Berm Scale-up Operation Total requirements: USD 299,421 Total contributions received: Data N/A Funding: Data N/A				
	WFP Regional PRRO 200987 (Jan 2017 - Dec 2018*) *superseded by T-ICSP			Activity type: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food (URT); School meal activities (SMP); Asset creation and livelihood support (ACL); Individual capacity strengthening Total requirements: USD 1,170,376,925 (Regional Requirement) Total contributions received: USD 920,727,028 (Regional Funding) Funding: 78.7%				
	Jordan T-ICSP - JD01 (Jan 2018 - Dec 2019)				Activity type: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food (URT); School meal activities (SMP); Asset creation and livelihood support (ACL) Total requirements: USD 505,367,850 Total contributions received: USD 408,571,518 Funding: 80.85%			
	Jordan CSP - JD 02 (Jan 2020 - Dec 2022)						Activity type: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food (URT); Emergency preparedness activities (EPA); Institutional capacity strengthening (CSI); School meal activities (SMP); Asset creation and livelihood support (ACL); Service provision and platforms (CPA) Total requirements: USD 699,563,116 Total contributions received: USD 241,204,499 Funding: 34.48% (as of Nov 2020)	
		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Outputs at Country Office Level	Food distributed (MT) 	EMOP - 7,544 (Jordan only) PRRO - 411	EMOP - 13,874 (Jordan only) PRRO - 1,879	11,726 (Jordan only)	10,881	4,014	n.a.	n.a.
	Cash & Voucher distributed (USD) 	354,423,237 (Regional)	EMOP - 140,161,918 (Jordan only) PRRO - 1,031,453	149,946,936 (Jordan only)	162,381,490	172,247,631	n.a.	n.a.
	Actual beneficiaries (number)	EMOP - 573,195 (Jordan only) PRRO - 50,593	EMOP - 603,478 (Jordan only) PRRO - 96,181	1,092,970	1,086,923	1,142,728	n.a.	n.a.

Source: ACRs, Factory, (Date of Extraction: 26.10.2020 & 18.11.2020)

Annex 7: Line of Sight

CSP Jordan (2020 – 2022), Line of Sight

JORDAN (CSP 2020-2022)			
SR 1 – Access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			SR 8- Enhance Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)
Crisis Response	Resilience Building	Resilience Building	Resilience Building
<p>OUTCOME 1: Crisis affected populations in Jordan, including refugees, meet their food and nutrition needs throughout the year.</p>	<p>OUTCOME 2: Vulnerable populations in Jordan, including children, are covered by adequate social protection schemes by 2022.</p>	<p>OUTCOME 3: Vulnerable populations in Jordan, with a focus on women and youth, have increased self-reliance and improved livelihood opportunities by 2022.</p>	<p>OUTCOME 4: Partnerships in support of the SDGs in Jordan are strengthened through effective and innovative solutions from WFP and partners by 2022.</p>
BUDGET SO 1: \$483,844,480	BUDGET SO 2: \$ 87,836,000	BUDGET SO 3: \$ 101,886,860	BUDGET SO 4: \$ 7,600,000
<p>OUTPUTS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Out.1 Targeted refugees (Tier 1) receive nutrition sensitive food assistance to meet their basic food and nutrition needs (A; linked to Activity 1). • Out. 2 Refugees going back to Syria (Tier 1) through facilitated returns receive a return package (A; linked to Activity 1). • Out. 3 Affected people (Tier 1) receive assistance to meet their food needs during and in the aftermath of an emergency (A; linked to Activity 1). • Out. 4 Vulnerable people (Tier 3) are protected through enhanced ability of national authorities to reduce disaster risks and respond to emergencies (C; linked to Activity 2). 	<p>OUTPUTS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Out. 5 The most vulnerable people in Jordan (Tier 3) benefit from strengthened, effective and inclusive national social protection schemes (C; linked to Activity 3). • Out. 6 Children in Jordan (Tier 3) benefit from the enhanced capacity of the Government to increase the effectiveness and sustainability of the National School Meals Programme (C; linked to Activity 3). • Out. 7 School meals recipients (Tier 1) benefit from improved access to nutritious and diversified (home grown) food (N; linked to Activity 4). 	<p>OUTPUTS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Out. 8 Vulnerable households (Tier 1) are supported to enhance their livelihoods by participating in asset creation linked to climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction (A,D). • Out. 9 Vulnerable households (Tier 1) are supported to enhance their livelihoods through training and small business promotion (C). • Out. 10 Vulnerable smallholder farmers (Tier 1) are supported to sustainably improve their livelihoods (C). 	<p>OUTPUTS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Out. 11 People in Jordan (Tier 3) benefit from strengthened national capacities to effectively plan, coordinate and monitor the food security sector (C,M; linked to Activity 6). • Out. 12 Vulnerable people in Jordan (Tier 3) benefit from increased access of humanitarian and development partners to innovative assistance programming in order to receive more effective support, including in times of crisis (C; linked to Activity 7).
<p>ACTIVITY 1: Provide nutrition sensitive food assistance to refugees and other crisis-affected populations (cat.1; modality: CBT, food)</p>	<p>ACTIVITY 3: Support the Government of Jordan in the reform and expansion of national social protection schemes (cat.9; modality: CS)</p>	<p>ACTIVITY 5: Provide livelihood support (training, income generating opportunities, asset creation) to vulnerable people in rural and urban settings, with a focus on women and youth. (cat.2, cat.8 modality: CBT)</p>	<p>ACTIVITY 6: Develop with other actors a comprehensive food security and nutrition sector plan linked to other sectors and supported by a coordination structure (cat.9, modality: CS)</p>
<p>ACTIVITY 2: Provide tools, systems and training to government to enhance their emergency preparedness and response (cat.9 modality: CS)</p>	<p>ACTIVITY 4: Provide nutrition-sensitive school feeding to targeted children (cat.4; modality: CS)</p>		<p>ACTIVITY 7: Facilitate exchange of knowledge between partners and the Government to pilot and scale innovative approaches to achieving the SDGs. (cat.10, modality: CS, SD)</p>
			<p>DRAFT</p> <p>TOTAL BUDGET: \$ 880,878,410</p>

Source:

WFP

SPA

website

Annex 8: Key information on beneficiaries and transfers:

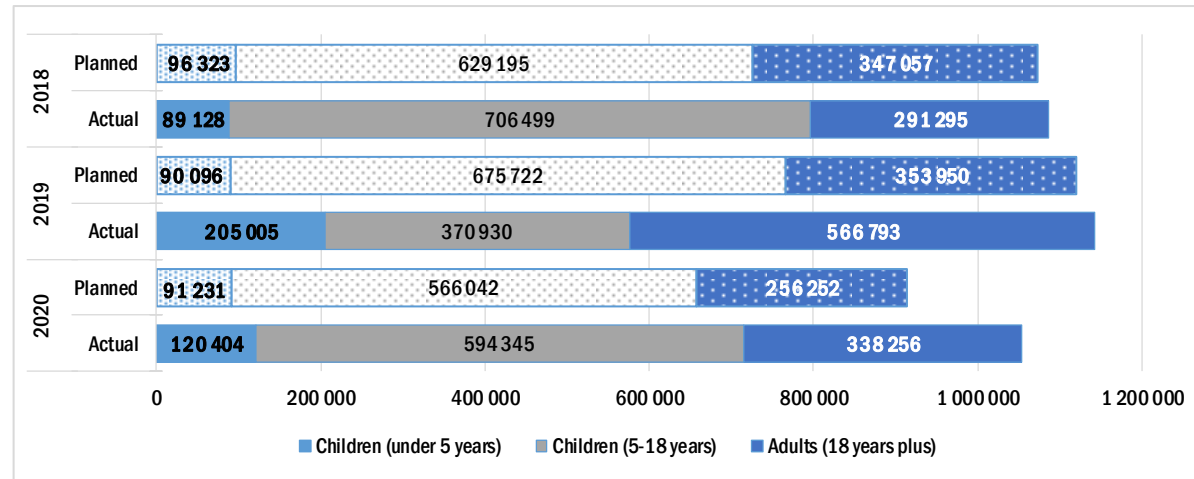
Table 1: Actual beneficiaries versus planned 2018 - 2019 by year, strategic outcome, activity category and gender

Strategic Outcome/Activity Category	2018						2019						2020					
	Planned		Actual		Actuals vs planned (%)		Planned		Actual		Actuals vs planned (%)		Planned		Actual		Actuals vs planned (%)	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
SO1: Food insecure Syrian refugees and Syrians stranded at the Bem have access to safe, adequate and nutritious food throughout the year.																		
URT 01: Provide unconditional resource transfers to refugees.	260,000	260,000	251,102	246,131	96.6%	94.7%	260,000	260,000	243,346	245,300	93.6%	94.3%	295,950	295,952	348,768	307,348	117.8%	103.9%
SMP 02: Provide School meals and nutrition related communication and behavioral change activities to refugee children	16,632	15,408	17,071	14,178	102.6%	92.0%	16,632	15,407	16,490	14,892	99.1%	96.7%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal SO1	276,632	275,408	268,173	260,309	96.9%	94.5%	276,632	275,407	59,836	260,192	93.9%	94.5%	295,950	295,952	348,768	307,348	117.8%	103.9%
SO2: Vulnerable Jordanians, including school-aged children, are enabled to meet their basic food and nutrition needs all year long.																		
URT 03: Provide unconditional resource transfers to vulnerable Jordanians	70,000	70,000	87,730	71,162	125.3%	101.7%	70,000	70,000	138,409	114,716	197.7%	163.9%	-	-	-	-	-	-
SMP 04: Provide School meals and nutrition related communication and behavioral change activities to children in host communities.	200,940	200,235	225,941	163,721	112.4%	81.8%	200,941	200,235	223,774	167,966	111.4%	83.9%	224,005	224,019	420,566	326,215	187.7%	145.6%
Subtotal SO2	270,940	270,235	313,671	234,883	115.8%	86.9%	270,941	270,235	362,183	282,682	133.7%	104.6%	224,005	224,019	420,566	326,215	187.7%	145.6%
SO3: Vulnerable women and men in targeted refugee and Jordanian communities sustainably improve their skills, capacities, and livelihood opportunities by 2018.																		
ACL 05: Provide asset creation and livelihood support activities including through individual capacity strengthening to vulnerable Syrians and Jordanians	12,000	8,000	5,655	5,434	47.1%	67.9%	12,000	8,000	5,713	6,332	47.6%	79.2%	20,019	22,483	4,141	4,416	20.7%	19.6%
Subtotal SO3	12,000	8,000	5,655	5,434	47.1%	67.9%	12,000	8,000	5,713	6,332	47.6%	79.2%	20,019	22,483	4,141	4,416	20.7%	19.6%

Note: The table includes double counting of beneficiaries across activities

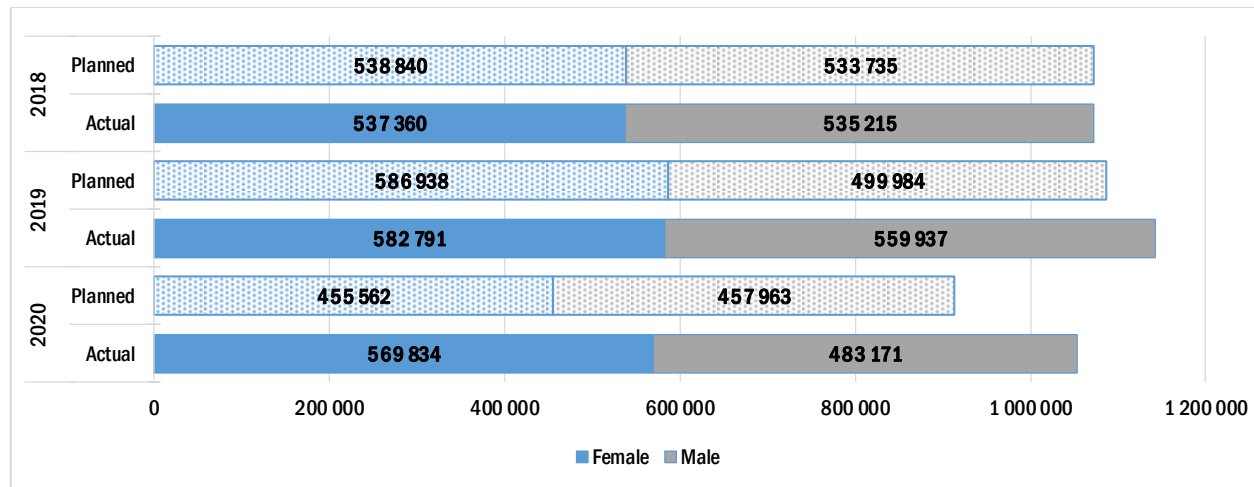
Source: COMET report CM-R020, data extracted on 27.10.202. Data for 2020 is extracted on 04.02.2021 and is tentative and subject to change

Figure 1: Actual versus planned beneficiaries by age in Jordan, 2018 – 2020



Source: CM R001b; Figures for 2020 are tentative and subject to change on final closure

Figure 2: Actual versus planned beneficiaries by gender in Jordan, 2018 - 2020



Source: CM R001b; Figures for 2020 are tentative and subject to change on final closure

Table 2 : Planned beneficiaries disaggregated by SO between 2018 - 2020

	Strategic Objective	Activity	Total number of beneficiaries receiving food	Actual vs Planned beneficiaries receiving food (in %)	Total number of beneficiaries receiving CBT	Actual versus Planned beneficiaries receiving CBT (in %)
2018	Total SO1	URT 01; SMP 02	136,094	103%	528,481	96%
	Total SO2	URT 03; SMP 04	513,096	106%	59,307	100%
	Total SO3	ACL 05	-	-	11,090	55%
	Grand Total (including overlaps)		649,190	106%	598,878	95%
2019	Total SO1	URT 01; SMP 02	141,219	111%	520,029	94%
	Total SO2	URT 03; SMP 04	586,129	122%	58,736	99%
	Total SO3	ACL 05	-	-	12,043	60%
	Grand Total (including overlaps)		727,348	119%	590,808	94%
2020	Total SO1	URT 01	375,828	336%	499,251	104%
	Total SO2	SMP 04	682,233	190%	87,788	99%
	Total SO3	ACL 05	-	-	8,555	20%
	Grand Total (including overlaps)		1,058,061	224%	595,594	97%

URT - Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food ; SMP – School Meal activities; ACL - Asset creation and livelihood support activities

Source: COMET report CM-R002b, data extracted on 26.10.2020 and CM R002b extracted on 04 Feb 2021 for 2020 figures that are tentative and subject to change

Table 3: Actual beneficiaries by residence status and year

Residence Status	Number of beneficiaries 2018	% 2018	Number of beneficiaries 2019	% 2019	Number of beneficiaries 2020	% 2020
Resident	510,853	121.3%	612,829	145.0%	378,374	106%
Refugees	576,069	88.4%	529,899	81.5%	374,631	121%

Source: COMET report CM-R001b, data extracted on 04 Feb 2021 (Figures for 2020 are tentative and subject to change)

Table 4: Cumulative Financial Overview (USD) T-ICSP

Strategic Outcome (SO)	Needs Based Plan		Allocated Resources		Expenditure	
	Needs Based Plan (NBP)	% of SO against Total	Allocated Resources	% of SO against Total	Expenditures	% of SO against total
01.Food insecure refugees have access to safe, adequate and nutritious food throughout the year.	384,216,572	83	347,608,285	93	347,605,559	93
02.Vulnerable Jordanians, including school-aged children, are enabled to meet their basic food and nutrition needs all year long.	33,062,007	7	17,681,020	5	17,681,018	5
03.Vulnerable women and men in targeted refugee and Jordanian communities sustainably improve their skills, capacities, and livelihood opportunities by 2019.	44,356,859	10	9,335,499	2	9,335,499	2
Total Direct Operational Cost	461,635,439	100	374,624,804	100	374,622,076	100

Source: WFP analytics/Grant Balance Report extracted on 18 November 2020

Annex 9: Communication & Knowledge Management Plan

Phase Evaluation stage	What Communication product	Which Target audience	How & Where Channels	Who Creator lead	Who Creator support	When Publication draft	When Publication deadline
Preparation	Comms in TOR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluation Team 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Email 	EM/ CM		February 2021	February 2021
Preparation	Summary TOR and TOR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IRG • WFP country/regional office/local stakeholders • WFP staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Email • WFPgo; WFP.org 	EM		February 2021	February 2021
Inception	Inception report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CO staff & IRG • WFP staff (through WFP Go) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Email • WFPgo 	EM		June 2021	June 2021
Data Collection	Exit debrief	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CO staff & stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PPT, meeting support 	EM/ET		June - July 2021	N/A
Reporting	Remote Debrief	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CO staff & IRG 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PPT, meeting support 	EM/ET		July 2021	N/A
Reporting	Stakeholder workshop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CO staff & IRG • WFP country/regional office/local stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workshop, meeting • Piggyback on any CSP formulation workshop 	EM/ET	CM	October 2021 (TBC)	N/A
Dissemination	Summary evaluation report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WFP EB/Governance/Management • WFP country/regional office/local stakeholders • WFP staff • Donors/Countries • Partners/Civil society /Peers/Networks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Executive Board website (for SERs and MRs) 	EM/EB	CM	February 2022	September 2022
Dissemination	Evaluation report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WFP EB/Governance/Management • WFP country/regional office/local stakeholders • WFP staff • Donors/Countries • Partners/Civil society /Peers/Networks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Email • Web and social media, KM channels (WFP.org, WFPgo, Twitter) • Evaluation Network platforms (UNEG, ALNAP) • Newsflash 	EM	CM	March 2022	September 2022
Dissemination	Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WFP EB/Governance/ Management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Web (WFP.org, WFPgo) 	EB	EM	September	November

	response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WFP country/regional office/local stakeholders • WFP staff • Donors/Countries • Partners/Civil society /Peers/Networks • ED/WFP management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KM channels 			2022	2022
Dissemination	ED Memorandum		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Email 	EM	DE	November 2022	November 2022
Dissemination	Talking Points/Key messages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WFP EB/Governance/ Management • WFP staff relevant to the EB presentation • Donors/Countries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation 	EM	CM	September 2022	November 2022
Dissemination	PowerPoint presentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WFP EB/Governance/Management • WFP staff relevant to the EB presentation • Donors/Countries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation 	EM	CM	September 2022	November 2022
Dissemination	Report communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluation management Group (EMG) • Division Directors, Country Offices and evaluation specific stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Email 	EM	DE	September 2022	November 2022
Dissemination	Newsflash	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WFP EB/Governance/ Management • WFP country/regional office/local stakeholders • WFPstaff • Donors/Countries • Partners/Civil society /Peers/Networks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Email 	CM	EM	November 2022	November 2022
Dissemination	Evaluation Brief, Infographics & data visualisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Donors/Countries • Partners/Civil society /Peers/Networks • CAM/Media • General public (translation in Arabic to be considered in consultation with the CO) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Web and social media, channels (WFP.org, WFPgo, Twitter) • Evaluation Networks (UNEG, ALNAP, EvalForward) 	CM	EM	September 2022	November 2022
Dissemination	Poster/public announcement /cartoon/radio /drama/video (TBC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affected populations • WFP country/regional office/local stakeholders • Donors/Countries • General public • CAM/media 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Web and social media channels (WFP.org, WFPgo, Twitter) Local media channels 	EM/CM	CO	September 2022	November 2022

*EM- Evaluation Manager, CM – OEV Communication Team, EB – Executive Board, CO – Country Office

Annex 10: Template for evaluation matrix

As mentioned in Paragraph 75, some sub questions and/or minimum lines of enquiry that should be covered by the evaluation related to COVID-19 are highlighted below with underline. These are complementary to the broad range of sub questions and/or lines of enquiry to assess entire the CSP that should be elaborated by the evaluation team during the inception phase.

Dimensions of Analysis	Lines of Inquiry	Indicators	Data Sources	Data Collection Techniques	Data Analysis
Evaluation Question 1: To what extent is WFP's Strategic Position, role, and specific contribution based on country priorities and people's needs as well as WFP's Strengths?					
1.1 To what extent is the CSP relevant to national policies, plans, strategies, and goals, including achievement of the national Sustainable Development Goals?					
1.2 To what extent did the CSP address the needs of the most vulnerable people in the country to ensure that no one is left behind ?					
	Any changes in beneficiary/caseload profile in response to COVID: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Beneficiary numbers - Targeted Profile - Geographical location - Transfer modality - Any other changes 				
1.3 To what extent has WFP's strategic positioning remained relevant throughout the implementation of the CSP considering changing context, national capacities and needs – in particular in response to the COVID-19 pandemic?					
	Any changes in strategic positioning required by the pandemic and degree of adaptation by WFP				

Dimensions of Analysis	Lines of Inquiry	Indicators	Data Sources	Data Collection Techniques	Data Analysis
1.4 To what extent is the CSP coherent and aligned with the wider UN and include appropriate strategic partnerships based on the comparative advantage of WFP in the country?					
	Any changes in wider UN frameworks in the context and WFP engagement in these				
Evaluation Question 2: What is the extent and quality of WFP's specific contribution to CSP strategic outcomes in the country?					
2.1 To what extent did WFP deliver expected outputs and contribute to the expected CSP strategic outcomes?					
2.2 To what extent did WFP contribute to achievement of cross-cutting aims (humanitarian principles, protection, accountability to affected populations, gender and other equity considerations)?					
	Did the response to Covid-19 change the degree of contribution in any of these areas?				
2.3 To what extent are the achievements of the CSP likely to be sustained					

Dimensions of Analysis	Lines of Inquiry	Indicators	Data Sources	Data Collection Techniques	Data Analysis
2.4 In humanitarian contexts, to what extent did the CSP facilitate more strategic linkages between humanitarian, development, and (where appropriate) peace work?					
Evaluation Question 3: to what extent has WFP used its resources efficiently in contributing to CSP outputs and strategic outcomes?					
3.1 To what extent were outputs delivered within the intended timeframe?					
	Any effects of the pandemic on WFP's ability to deliver on time & WFP's management of these consequences on HR needs and their management				
3.2 To what extent was coverage and targeting of interventions appropriate?					
	Any changes in coverage and targeting of interventions due to changing needs, and WFP's adaptation accordingly				
3.3 To what extent were WFP's activities cost-efficient in delivery of its assistance?					
	Any additional costs incurred regarding COVID 19 protective measures				

Dimensions of Analysis	Lines of Inquiry	Indicators	Data Sources	Data Collection Techniques	Data Analysis
3.4 To what extent were alternative, more cost-effective measures considered?					
Evaluation Question 4: What were the factors that explain WFP performance and the extent to which it has made the strategic shifts expected in the CSP?					
4.1 To what extent did WFP analyze or use existing evidence on the hunger challenges, the food security and nutrition issues, in the country to develop the CSP?					
	Was there any data specific to the Covid-19 response being collected that had not been collected previously?				
4.2 To what extents has WFP been able to mobilize adequate, predictable and flexible resources to finance the CSP?					
	Any effects of the pandemic on financial needs and the level of funding of any additional requests				
4.3 To what extent did the CSP lead to partnerships and collaborations with other actors that positively influenced performance and results?					
	Any adaptation to partnership needs or additional opportunities arising during the pandemic?				

Dimensions of Analysis	Lines of Inquiry	Indicators	Data Sources	Data Collection Techniques	Data Analysis
4.4 To what extent did the CSP provide greater flexibility in dynamic operational contexts and how did it affect results, in particular as regards adaptation and response to the COVID-19 and other unexpected crises and challenges?					
	<p>Extent of WFP's adaptation to needs created by the pandemic; any changes in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Balance of humanitarian/development activities - Activity types (GFA; school feeding; resilience; technical assistance and capacity strengthening; nutrition; social protection; disaster risk reduction; urban programming etc) - Modalities (CBT vs in-kind) 				
4.5 What are the other factors that can explain WFP performance and the extent to which is has made the strategic shift expected by the CSP?					

Annex 11: Approved CSP document

[Web Link to WFP Jordan CSP :](#)

- <https://www.wfp.org/operations/jo02-jordan-country-strategic-plan-2020-2024>
- https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000108637/download/?_ga=2.239097483.963220374.1608545069-607106824.1605084961

[Web Link to WFP Jordan T-ICSP :](#)

- <https://www.wfp.org/operations/jo01-jordan-transitional-icsp-january-2018-december-2019>
- https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000023712/download/?_ga=2.204600856.963220374.1608545069-607106824.1605084961

Annex 12: Terms of Reference of IRG

1. Background

The Internal Reference Group (IRG) is an advisory group providing advice and feedback to the Evaluation Manager and the evaluation team at key moments during the evaluation process. It is established during the preparatory stage of the evaluation and is mandatory for all CSPEs.

2. Purpose and Guiding Principles of the IRG

The overall purpose of the IRG is to contribute to the credibility, utility and impartiality of the evaluation. For this purpose, its composition and role are guided by the following principles:

- *Transparency*: Keeping relevant stakeholders engaged and informed during key steps ensures transparency throughout the evaluation process.
- *Ownership and Use*: Stakeholders' participation enhances ownership of the evaluation process and products, which in turn may impact on its use.
- *Accuracy*: feedback from stakeholders at key steps of the preparatory, data collection and reporting phases contributes to accuracy of the facts and figures reported in the evaluation and of its analysis.

3. Roles

Members are expected to review and comment on evaluation deliverables and share relevant insights at key consultation points of the evaluation process.

The IRGs main role is as follows:

- Participate in face-to-face or virtual briefings to the evaluation team during the inception phase and/or evaluation phase.
- Suggest key references and data sources in their area of expertise.
- Participate in field debriefings (optional).
- Review and comment on the draft evaluation report and related annexes, with a particular focus on: a) factual errors and/or omissions that could invalidate the findings and change the conclusions; b) issues of political sensitivity that need to be refined in the way they are addressed or in the language used; c) recommendations.
- Participate in national learning workshops to validate findings and discuss recommendations.
- Provide guidance on suggested communications products to disseminate learning from the evaluation.

IRG members, particularly those nominated as country office evaluation focal points are responsible for gathering inputs to evaluation products from their colleagues.

4. Membership

The IRG is composed of selected WFP stakeholders from mainly country office and regional bureaus. IRG members should be carefully selected based on the types of activities being implemented at country level, the size of the country office and the staffing components at regional bureau level. Selected HQ staff may also be included in the IRG, depending on the CSPE context and the availability of expertise at RB level⁹⁹ (where no technical lead is in post at RB level, HQ technical staff should be invited to the IRG).

The table below provides an overview of IRG composition that allows for flexibility to adapt to specific country activities. The IRG should not exceed 15 active members.

Country Office	Regional Bureau	Head Quarters (optional as needed and relevant to country activities)
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⁹⁹ An example would be members from the Emergencies Operations Division where there is a level 2 or level 3 emergency response as a CSPE component. Or a HQ technical lead where there is an innovative programme being piloted.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluation focal point (nominated by CD) • Head of Programme • Deputy Country Director(s) • Country Director (for smaller country offices) 	<p>Core Members:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional Supply Chain Officer • Senior Regional Programme Advisor • Regional Head of VAM • Regional Emergency Preparedness & Response Unit Officer • Regional Gender Adviser • Regional Humanitarian Adviser (or Protection Adviser) • Regional Monitoring Officer <p>Other possible complementary members as relevant to country activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Senior Regional Nutrition Adviser • Regional School Feeding Officer • Regional Partnerships Officer • Regional Programme Officers (Cash-based transfers/ social protection/ resilience and livelihoods) • Regional HR Officer • Regional Risk Management Officer <p>Keep in copy: REO and DRD</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical Assistance and Country Capacity Strengthening Service, OSZI • School Based Programmes, SBP • Protection and AAP, OSZP • Emergencies and Transition Unit, OSZPH. • Cash-based Transfers, CBT. • Staff from Food Security, Logistics and Emergency Telecoms Global Clusters <p>A broader group of senior stakeholders should be kept informed at key points in the evaluation process, in line with OEV Communication Protocol.</p>
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5. Approach for engaging the IRG:

The OEV Regional Unit Head will engage with regional bureau (DRD) ahead of time to prepare for the upcoming evaluation, and to agree on the types and level of engagement expected from IRG members.

While the IRG members are not formally required to provide feedback on the Terms of Reference (ToR), the OEV Regional Unit Head and OEV Evaluation Manager will consult with the Regional Programme Advisor and the Regional Evaluation Officer at an early stage of ToR drafting, particularly as relates to: a) temporal and thematic scope of the evaluation, including any strategic regional strategic issues; b) evaluability of the CSP; c) humanitarian situation and d) key donors and other strategic partners.

Once the draft ToR are ready, the OEV Evaluation Manager will prepare a communication to be sent from Director OEV to the Country Director, with copy to the Regional Bureau, requesting comments to the ToR from the Country Office and proposing the composition of the IRG for transparency.

The final version of the CSPE TORs will be shared with the IRG for information. IRG members will be given the opportunity to share their views on the evaluation scope, evaluability, partnerships etc. during the inception phase. The final version of the inception report will also be shared with the IRG for information. As mentioned in section 3 of this ToR, IRG members will also be invited to comment on the draft evaluation report and to participate in the national learning workshop to validate findings and discuss recommendations.

Suggested List of Internal Reference Group

	Division	Division Acronym	Focal Point	Position	Contact	
CO	Jordan CO	CO	Jonathan Campbell	Deputy Country Director	jonathan.campbell@wfp.org	
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			Charles Inwani	Regional Programme Policy Officer – Cash Based Transfer	charles.inwani@wfp.org	
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			Maria Tsvetkova	Regional Programme Policy Officer- School Feeding	maria.tsvetkova@wfp.org	
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CC:				Mari Honjo	Evaluation Officer	mari.honjo@wfp.org

Annex 13: Bibliography

1. National Policies, Frameworks, Statistics and UN Frameworks	By	Year
Jordan 2025 A National Vision and Strategy	National Government	2015
Jordan Executive Development Programme EDP Arabic 2016-2018	National Government	2016
National Voluntary Review Agenda 2030 Jordan	MOPIC	2017
Strategic Review Achieving Zero Hunger Jordan	National Government	2018
National Social Protection Strategy Jordan 2019-2025	National Government	2019
Jordan Response Plan for the Syria Crisis 2020-2022	MOPIC, UN	2020
Jordan National Youth Strategy_2019-2025	National Government	2019
Jordan Response Plan for the Syria Crisis 2016-2018	MOPIC, UN	2016
Jordan Response Plan for the Syria Crisis 2017-2019	MOPIC, UN	2017
Jordan Population Family Health Survey	DoS, USAID	2012
Household Expenditure Income Survey Arabic	DoS	2013-2014
Jordan Poverty Reduction Strategy	National Government, UNDP	2013
Jordan National Resilience Plan 2014-2016 Final Draft	MOPIC	2014
Jordan National Resilience Plan-Host Community Support Platform	MOPIC	2014
Jordan National Resilience Plan-Impact of the Syrian Crisis by Sector	MOPIC	2014
Jordan General Population and Housing Census	DoS	2015
Jordan Vulnerability Assessment Framework Baseline Survey	UNHCR, Interagency Ministry of	2015
National Child Labour Survey 2016 of Jordan Summary Report	Labour, DoS, ILO	2016
Non-Communicable Diseases National Registry End Stage Renal Disease	Ministry of Health	2016
Jordan Comprehensive Vulnerability Assessment	MOPIC	2016
Jordan Household Expenditures Income Survey Table 6	DoS	2017
Jordan Vulnerability Assessment Framework Population Survey and Study	UNHCR, Interagency	2017 /2019
Jordan Decent Work Country Diagnostic	ILO	2017
Jordan Statistical Yearbook	DoS	2018
Jordan Population Family Health Survey 2017-2018	DoS, USAID, UNICEF, UNFPA	2019
Living Condition of Syrian Refugees 2017-2018	MOPIC, Fafo	2019
2.1 United Nations Organizations		
United Nations Assistance Framework Jordan 2012-2017	UN	2012
United Nations Sustainable Development Framework 2018-2022	UN	2018
UNDP MDGs-to-SDGs - 15 years of practice	UNDP	2016
UN Common Country Assessment Jordan	UN	2017
UNDAF Guidance	UN	2017
UNSDG DTF report	UN	2019
UNHCR Jordan Zaatari Refugee Camp Factsheet	UNHCR	2020
UNHCR Jordan Azraq Refugee Camp Factsheet	UNHCR	2020
UN Socio-Economic Framework COVID-19 Response Jordan	UN	2020
Regional Refugee Response Plan (3 RP)		
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3RP-Regional-Strategic-Overview 2018- 2019	UNHCR, Interagency	2018
UN Security Council		
UN Security Council Resolutions	UNSC	2015 - 2017
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Jordan Operation		
Country Strategic Plan Jordan (2020-2022)	WFP	2019
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Regional PRRO 200987 and Budget Revisions	WFP	2016
Regional EMOP 200433 and Budget Revisions	WFP	2012 - 2016
Jordan PRRO 200537	WFP	2013-2015
Jordan DEV 200478	WFP	2012-2015
Jordan IR-PREP 201099	WFP	2017
Annual Country Report Jordan	WFP	2018 - 2019
Standard Project Report Jordan (Regional)	WFP	2015 - 2017
Jordan Resource Situation	WFP	2017 - 2020
VAM and Assessments		
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Jordan EMOP - Targeting for Food Assistance for Syrian refugees Paper	WFP	2014
Jordan Targeting Strategy _Primary Targeting with Post-secondary Education	WFP	2014
Jordan Vulnerability Assessment Framework	WFP	2014
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Jordan Comprehensive Food Security Monitoring Exercise (CFSME)	WFP	2014 -2016
Comprehensive Food Security Monitoring Syrian Refugees in Jordan	WFP	2016
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Rapid Food Systems Assessment Jordan	FAO, WFP	2020
Multi-Sectoral Rapid Needs Assessment COVID 19 Jordan	Interagency, WFP	2020
Jordan Food Security Update-Implications of COVID19	WFP	2020
Comprehensive Food Security Monitoring Exercise Tool	WFP	2020
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Annex 14: Acronyms

CSP	Country Strategic Plan
CSPE	Country Strategic Plan Evaluation
CO	Country Office
CSP	Country Strategic Plan
DOS	Jordan Department of Statistics
EDP	Executive Development Programmes
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GII	Gender Inequality Index
IRM	Integrated Road Map
JRP	Jordan Response Plan for the Syria Crisis
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MOPIC	Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OCHA	United Nations Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
ODA	Official development assistance
OEV	Office of Evaluation
RBC	WFP Regional Bureau for the Middle East and Northern Africa
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SEF	The Socio-Economic Framework for COVID 19
TOR	Terms of Reference
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nation Children's Fund
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
UNSDF	United Nations Sustainable Development Framework
UNAF	United Nations Assistance Framework
VAM	Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping
WFP	World Food Programme