



World Food
Programme

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Jordan

Annual Country Report 2021

Country Strategic Plan
2020 - 2022

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Overview

2021 has been another challenging and volatile year for WFP Jordan. The pandemic hit the country even harder in its second year, increasing the needs of refugees and vulnerable Jordanians. Donors' home economies were also affected, making mobilization of funding more difficult. Despite these complexities, WFP reached 112 percent of the planned beneficiaries, assisting over 1.2 million Jordanians and refugees in communities and camps.

The food insecurity of refugees significantly worsened in 2021, largely due to the loss of employment opportunities. WFP monitoring data [1] showed a deterioration in food insecurity from 67 percent in 2019 to 80 percent in 2021. Households headed by women, families with disabled members and large households were at a higher risk of food insecurity. While 73 percent of refugees would have been below the absolute poverty line without WFP assistance, this percentage has decreased to 37 percent with WFP assistance.

Financial shortfalls that emerged mid-year forced WFP to stop assistance to 21,000 refugees. Lack of funding and pandemic-related restrictions also reduced the number of people supported through WFP's resilience activities. School feeding activities remained disrupted, given school closures.

In line with the Country Strategic Plan (2020-2022), WFP's primary partner remains the Government. WFP continued the provision of technical support to the National Aid Fund, the main social protection arm in Jordan. It forged a new partnership with the Ministry of Social Development, enhancing the quality, effectiveness and shock-responsiveness of the Ministry's programmes. In 2021, WFP further strengthened its partnership with the Ministry of Education by developing the first-ever national school feeding strategy.

In close collaboration with the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) and other partners, WFP supported the development of the first national food security strategy led by the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA). The strategy is positioned as Jordan's comprehensive roadmap for food security. WFP continued its cooperation with the MoA to support farmers increase the efficient use of water while increasing production.

A recent assessment conducted on the joint WFP and the Jordanian Ministry of Agriculture programme showed that between 1980 and 2019, WFP-MoA planted 7.5 million olive trees on 38,000 ha of land. The joint programme contributed USD 1.4 billion to the economy, amounting to 32 percent of the revenue generated by olive tree production during this period.

To facilitate beneficiaries' access to cash, WFP introduced mobile money as a cash-based transfer modality. This initiative started as a pilot for WFP's resilience beneficiaries, providing economic empowerment and enhancing financial inclusion. The modality could also be expanded to support the unconditional resource transfer.

WFP continued to provide training to Jordanians and refugees, linking them with employment opportunities through the human capital development project with the national non-governmental organization (NGO) Dar Abu Abdallah. WFP partnered with the National Alliance Against Hunger and Malnutrition in another livelihoods initiative, improving participants' access to economic opportunities during the pandemic by matching their skills with jobs in market-driven professions.

In addition, WFP worked closely with enablers such as innovation incubators and accelerators through the joint work with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and Decapolis, a Jordanian organisation that provides technical and financial support to start-ups and entrepreneurs. Such cooperation facilitates knowledge exchange between partners and the Government to pilot and further improve food security under the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG 2 Zero Hunger).

2021 also saw the development of the strategy for WFP's future Country Strategic Plan (CSP) in Jordan, informed by an independent evaluation of the ongoing CSP as well as consultations with multiple stakeholders such as beneficiaries, the Government and donors. The focus of the evaluation includes the national food security and the national school feeding strategies developed by the Government with WFP support and the water-climate-energy-food security nexus.

1,216,796

Total beneficiaries in 2021



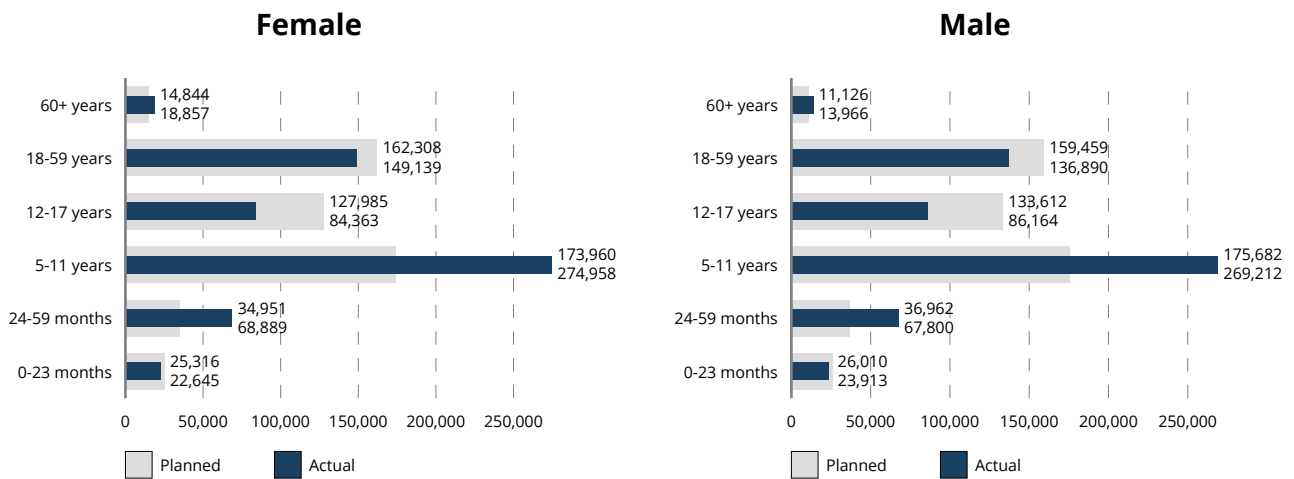
51% female



49% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 67,619 (50% Female, 50% Male)

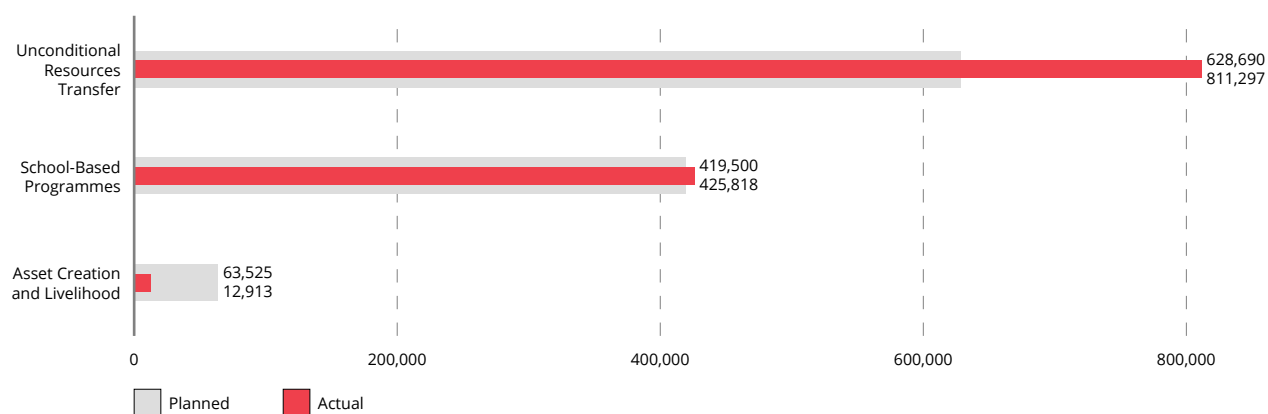
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



Beneficiaries by Residence Status



Beneficiaries by Programme Area



Beneficiaries by Modality



770,376

total actual food beneficiaries in 2021

of 551,590 total planned
(383,877 Female, 386,499 Male)



537,264

total actual CBT beneficiaries in 2021

of 644,525 total planned
(269,798 Female, 267,466 Male)



5,427

total actual Commodity Voucher beneficiaries in 2021

of 0 total planned
(2,692 Female, 2,735 Male)

Total Food and CBT



1,573 mt

total actual food transferred in 2021

of 1,887 mt total planned



US\$ 174,656,874

total actual cash transferred in 2021

of \$US 208,037,939 total planned

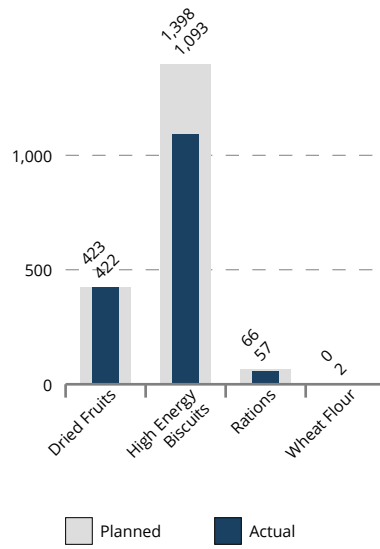


US\$ 51,199

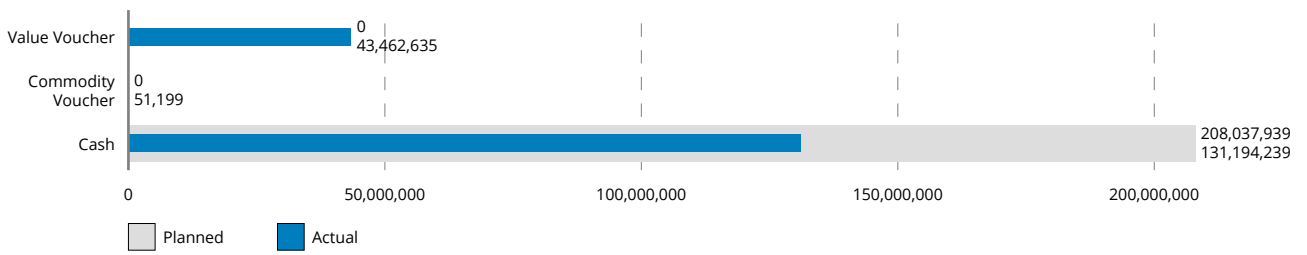
total actual Commodity vouchers transferred in 2021

of \$US 0 total planned

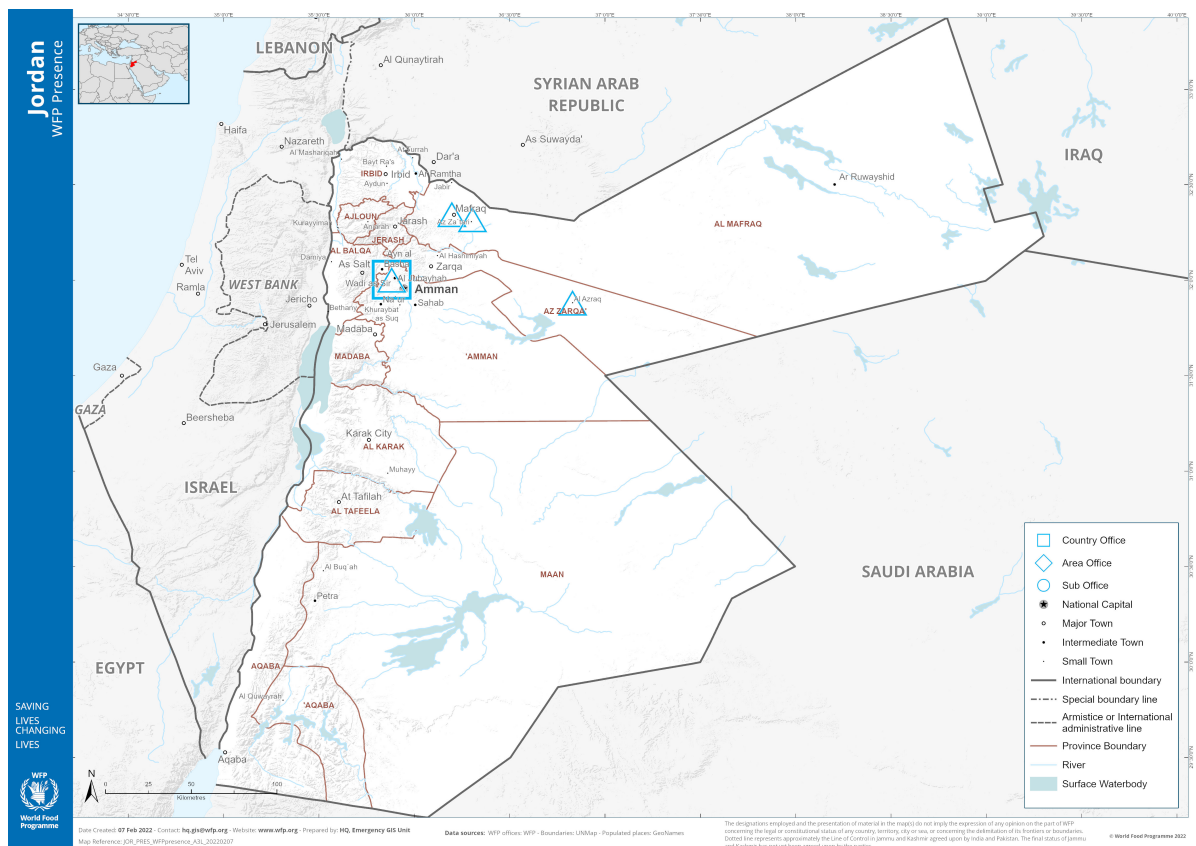
Annual Food Transfer



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



Context and operations



WFP has been present in Jordan since 1964, assisting vulnerable Jordanians and refugees through various interventions and partnerships. WFP Jordan's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2020-2022 was formulated with the Government of Jordan to support refugees, strengthen the national social protection programme and provide technical and financial support to national institutions. Through the CSP's four main strategic outcomes, WFP continues rebalancing its portfolio towards supporting Jordan and its national priorities as the country faces increasing challenges.

Contributing towards Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 2 (Zero Hunger) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), Strategic Outcome 1 focuses on WFP's commitment to meet food security and nutrition needs by assisting with unconditional cash transfers refugees in the community and with food assistance refugees in the camps and supporting the Government in enhancing its emergency preparedness and response systems.

Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP is committed to protecting people in need through supporting the Government in reforming and expanding social protection schemes while also supporting the education of school children. Through Strategic Outcome 3, WFP aims to provide sustainable income-generating solutions by creating income-generating opportunities for people in order to enhance livelihoods and self-reliance. Under Strategic Outcome 4, WFP supported the Government's establishment of a national food security and nutrition sector plan and facilitated knowledge exchange between the Government and partners.

Jordan hosts around 760,000 refugees [1], one of the highest number of refugees per capita globally: 88 percent are Syrian, the remainder from other countries. Over 80 percent of refugees live in communities, while 20 percent live in refugee camps. Additionally, around 47 percent of refugees are below the age of 18, which places additional pressure on the country's infrastructure, education and health services and requires attention from the international community.

While Jordan is considered an upper-middle-income country, the presence of Syrian refugees has exacerbated stresses in the Kingdom's economic and resource infrastructure, forcing it to be even more dependent on external support. This fragile economy has been hit hard by COVID-19, which lowered the growth rate further causing high unemployment and increased debt. The economy contracted heavily in 2020 but recovered a little in 2021 with a 2.7 percent GDP growth rate in the third quarter of 2021 compared with the same quarter of 2020 (2.3 percent) [2]. This was mainly due to the slight recovery of key economic sectors, including construction and tourism. Unemployment fell by 0.7 percent in the third quarter of 2021 compared to the same quarter of 2020 reaching 23 percent. The overall high percentage is mainly attributed to COVID-19. At the same time, youth (ages 16-25) unemployment rates reached an unprecedented

50 percent [3].

Nutritional problems in the Kingdom include malnutrition. The National Micronutrient and Nutrition survey indicated a concerning prevalence of micronutrient deficiencies, especially iron-deficiency anaemia, vitamin A and D coupled with poor dietary diversity and an alarming trend of overweight and obesity in children and women. The economic implications of COVID-19 have aggravated food insecurity for refugees, as shown by WFP's food security outcome monitoring and the mobile vulnerability assessment conducted in 2021. On average, 80 percent of refugee households in camps and communities are food insecure or vulnerable to food insecurity. Households headed by women, small households and households with members with disabilities have disproportionately poor food consumption.

Given this increased vulnerability and food insecurity among refugees, WFP has continued providing food assistance to over half a million refugees in Jordan during 2021. For most of the year, WFP supported an additional 40,000 refugees with unconditional resource transfers through a supplemental contribution from the United States of America for refugees affected by the pandemic. However, with the funding shortfall that emerged in mid-2021, WFP was forced to cut assistance to some 21,000 refugees classified as less vulnerable according to WFP's vulnerability assessment.

On top of the economic and social problems, Jordan is one of the most water-scarce countries in the world. Climate change has brought drier weather to the Middle East, and Jordan's rainfall in 2021 was 60 percent less than average. The dominance of arid conditions and irregular rainfall distribution are the main limiting factors affecting agricultural production. Jordan is also vulnerable to natural disasters, including flash floods, drought and earthquakes which can cause significant damages, claiming lives and destroying agricultural lands. The consequences for rural communities include an increased dependence on food assistance and other support.

As the Syrian crisis is unlikely to conclude soon, there is little chance of a major return movement for Syrian refugees. WFP is keen to bring more sustainability to refugee assistance by generating opportunities for refugees to support themselves, enabling them to become more self-reliant. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and WFP have therefore instigated a sustainability initiative that, among other activities, will profile the different levels of vulnerabilities and capabilities of refugee households to categorize families based on their potential for self-reliance. Two-way referral mechanisms will create linkages with the humanitarian and development sectors, creating greater opportunities for refugees to be more self-reliant with the assurance of assistance if they cannot find employment after the activities conclude.

Considering the impact of COVID-19 on the local population, WFP worked hard to strengthen existing partnerships with the Government, continuing the support to the National Aid Fund (NAF), the Government's main social protection arm, and the legacy cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) and Ministry of Education (MoE). WFP also developed a new partnership with the Ministry of Social Development (MoSD), the first national food security strategy with the MoA and the first national school feeding strategy with the MoE, and is preparing the action plans for both strategies. WFP has also signed an agreement to enhance the capacity of the national institution for disaster risk reduction and emergency preparedness and response.

Risk Management

WFP maintained an updated risk register with mitigation actions to address potential challenges, including uncertainties posed by COVID-19 and its impact on WFP's operations and staff. WFP's risk management and oversight committee reviewed the risks and anomalies regularly, and implemented all oversight and risk evaluation recommendations.

The impact of COVID-19 on the economy has added to the existing hardship of vulnerable populations and increased the country's dependence on international support. WFP identified the inherent contradiction between the increasing vulnerability and rising poverty, bringing a growing need for assistance at a time when insufficient funding resulted in funding shortfalls, hindering WFP's ability to assist those in need. Mitigation actions to mobilize resources included holding regular donor briefings and field visits, joint advocacy efforts with other UN agencies and the Government and approaching non-traditional donors and the private sector. WFP also embedded a prioritisation strategy into its revised targeting model.

Given diminishing resources and the need to reduce the number of beneficiaries assisted, WFP increased its consultation with beneficiaries to build their understanding of vulnerability and targeting. WFP and UNHCR started a joint initiative to build refugee self-reliance. WFP piloted mobile money with full due diligence in the selection process of the provider and a focus on minimising any risk associated with gender. WFP reviewed and updated its standard operating procedures to ensure minimised risk exposure and greater accountability.

Risks of breaches of obligations, such as failure to carry out contracted services by partners, non-compliance with rules, regulations and information leakages, were monitored proactively. Mitigation measures included close oversight of payment processes, thorough reconciliation, rigorous data protection and fraud risk assessment. WFP trained staff on the new anti-fraud and anti-corruption policy. The risks of sexual exploitation and abuse were monitored closely with refresher courses and sensitisation of all implementing staff and stakeholders.

Partnerships

In line with the Jordan Country Strategic Plan, 2021 marked an important shift in WFP's assistance approach. WFP expanded its partnership with the Government to enhance transformative capacity strengthening, building systemic changes in social protection, emergency preparedness and food security governance. At the same time, WFP partnerships with national and international organizations and the private sector remained a vital asset in providing direct assistance to vulnerable people.

WFP has pursued a localization agenda by strengthening cooperation with organizations that are closely connected with local communities and have a sustainable presence in Jordan. WFP partnered with Save the Children Jordan, the Jordanian Hashemite Fund for Human Development, the Jordan Hashemite Charity Organization and Tkiyet Um Ali for various assistance activities. WFP also partnered with the Royal Health Awareness Society for school feeding and the National Alliance Against Hunger and Malnutrition, Dar Abu Abdullah and Wadi for Sustainable Ecosystems Development for resilience activities. Moreover, WFP is an active member of the Humanitarian Partners Forum Localisation task team.

In 2021, WFP worked with 23 cooperating partners, including government institutions, national and international non-governmental organizations and United Nations agencies. WFP signed agreements with two new government institutions: The Ministry of Social Development (MoSD) and the National Center for Security and Crises Management (NCSCM). Partnership with MoSD will support the national efforts in poverty reduction by enhancing their capacity to operationalize the national social protection strategy and build on the existing partnership with the National Aid Fund (NAF), Jordan's primary social protection provider. As part of a broader collaboration, the World Bank and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) supported NAF on targeting and registration.

WFP's support to NAF focuses on essential processes of validation, payment (including digital payment sensitization for beneficiaries), complaints and feedback mechanisms, and monitoring and evaluation, thereby enhancing NAF's transparency and accountability. The ongoing partnership with the NCSCM supports Jordan's national preparedness for emergencies. WFP also signed a new agreement with the Ministry of Education to provide technical assistance in areas defined in the newly-developed national school feeding strategy, such as evidence generation, governance, sustainable funding and advocacy.

WFP partners with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the Ministry of Agriculture under the EU-MADAD funded project [1]. The project promotes sustainable agricultural development through agro-climate activities implemented in Jordan and Lebanon.

On the innovation front, WFP and UNICEF launched the youth entrepreneurship and innovation programme to enhance food security for refugees and Jordanians through a holistic approach. This includes livelihoods, agriculture, nutrition and food supply chains, and the cross-cutting themes of water, climate change and gender. Moreover, WFP cooperated with the Decapolis initiative [2] using a blockchain-based platform that enhanced food product quality and safety traceability.

To diversify its funding sources, WFP engaged heavily with existing and potential partners through face-to-face and online regular meetings, as well as monthly briefings. WFP also established strong relationships with new partners, including Saudi Arabia through the King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Centre (KSrelief), the French Development Agency, China, Korea International Cooperation Agency, Luxembourg and the Mohammed Bin Rashid Al Maktoum Global Initiatives. Development donors included the Danish Arab Partnership Programme. WFP also partnered with the private sector, including Cartier, Careem, Talabat, Dubai Holding, the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation and Selatech.

Multi-year and flexible donor contributions supported WFP's sustainable plans and programmes, allowing WFP to commit to the Government under the Jordan Response Plan 2020-2022 for both refugees and Jordanians.

The collaboration with the private sector locally, regionally and globally has also gained traction this year, with USD 864,000 received in Jordan for school feeding and food assistance to refugees. Leveraging private sector knowledge, technologies and expertise helped increase the visibility of WFP's operations. Many private-sector partners organized several fund-raising and advocacy campaigns to support WFP's interventions and raise awareness about WFP's mission and activities in Jordan.

WFP Jordan's national Goodwill Ambassadors, actress Amal Dabbas and celebrity chef Manal Al-Alem, highlighted WFP's mission and achievements in Jordan through different activities and the ShareTheMeal application.

CSP Financial Overview

While WFP Jordan was eventually well-funded in 2021, funding levels fluctuated significantly during the year. The funding shortfalls forced WFP to stop monthly food assistance to over 21,000 refugees as of July. Nevertheless, timely funding from some major donors averted further anticipated assistance cuts later in the year.

WFP revised its budget for the Country Strategic Plan 2020-2022 to reflect the increase in needs among the refugee population due to the socio-economic impact of COVID-19, which resulted in an overall increase of 20 percent for the years 2021 and 2022.

In 2021, WFP Jordan reached over 100 percent of its needs-based plan of nearly USD 268 million. Multi-year funding and resources received in the last few months of the year accounted for a significant proportion (25 percent) of available resources. Even with this fluctuation, WFP was able to provide assistance to over 1.2 million vulnerable Jordanians and Syrian refugees.

Funding levels varied considerably among Strategic Outcomes. Strategic Outcome 1 continued to receive the largest share of contributions, covering most of its requirements. School feeding and social protection activities, under Strategic Outcome 2, received 75 percent of their required resources. On the other hand, Strategic Outcome 3, supporting resilience activities, was only funded at 30 percent of its requirements, while Strategic Outcome 4 did not receive any dedicated funding. WFP, therefore, utilized flexible contributions to implement some activities under this Strategic Outcome.

The United States and Germany remained WFP's key donors in Jordan. WFP was additionally supported by Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, France, Italy, Ireland, Japan, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Luxembourg, Norway, Republic of Korea, Switzerland, United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom, and local and global private sector actors.

Flexible funding from Australia, Ireland and Norway accounted for 2.3 percent of the total funds received, allowing WFP to direct resources to its refugee response at times of limited funding. Germany, Australia, Canada, Italy and Cartier Philanthropy provided multi-year contributions, amounting to 13.4 percent of all funds received in 2021.

The predictability of funds allowed WFP to design and implement longer-term activities and ensure continued support to most beneficiaries, leveraging partnerships with the Government and national non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Advances against Germany and United States contributions were utilized to reduce interruptions in assistance to refugees. Multilateral funding constituted just 2 percent of the total contributions received in 2021.





WFP maintained a close partnership with the Jordanian Government, providing regular updates on the funding challenges. The Government helped WFP's advocacy through high-level meetings, events and interviews.

WFP's strong fundraising and advocacy efforts attracted non-traditional donors to WFP operations in Jordan, namely, Austria, Belgium, Luxembourg and the United Arab Emirates, through the Mohammed Bin Rashid Al Maktoum Global Initiatives (MBRGI). The latter provided timely funding in support of WFP's refugee response. Through King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Centre (KSrelief), the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia reaffirmed its commitment to support WFP through a contribution to its refugee response.

Donations were received from new private sector partners, namely Talabat, Careem and Dubai Holding, also supporting various WFP activities.

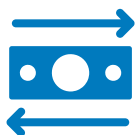
Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
01: Crisis affected populations in Jordan, including refugees, meet their food and nutrition needs throughout the year.	 190,887,788.0	 156,672,240.0	 236,836,544.0	 181,503,254.0
02: Vulnerable populations in Jordan, including children, are covered by adequate social protection schemes by 2022.	 16,523,599.0	 9,394,964.0	 12,417,595.0	 7,515,713.0
03: Vulnerable populations in Jordan, with a focus on women and young people, are more self-reliant and have better livelihood opportunities by 2022.	 32,892,880.0	 17,123,472.0	 9,879,967.0	 4,735,060.0
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.	 4,343,676.0	 654,491.0	 521,829.0	 279,039.0
Non strategic result and non strategic outcome specific	 0.0	 0.0	 268,319.0	 0.0
Total Direct Operational Cost	 244,647,943.0	 183,845,167.0	 259,924,254.0	 194,033,066.0
Direct Support Cost (DSC)	 6,958,572.0	 5,294,420.0	 8,337,222.0	 5,425,178.0
Total Direct Costs	 251,606,515.0	 189,139,587.0	 268,261,476.0	 199,458,244.0
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	 16,180,279.0	 12,294,073.0	 13,616,870.0	 13,616,870.0

Grand Total	 267,786,794.0	 201,433,660.0	 281,878,347.0	 213,075,115.0
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Programme performance

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



527,000 beneficiaries in camps and communities received **unconditional resource transfers** in 2021



In 2021, **Food insecurity** for refugees **reached 80 percent**



21,000 beneficiaries were **suspended** from WFP monthly food assistance due to the **lack of funding**



WFP signed a **joint action plan with NCSCM**, the Government custodian for emergency response and risk reduction

Under Strategic Outcome 1, in line with WFP's mandate under Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2 and 17, WFP continued to respond to the basic food requirements of the most vulnerable refugees in Jordan. WFP also provided technical assistance to the Government for the development of tools, systems and training to enhance its emergency preparedness and response capabilities.

Under this strategic outcome, WFP implemented two activities; activity 1 covered unconditional resource transfers to the most vulnerable refugees in camps and communities, with in-kind food assistance provided to quarantined COVID-19 cases in the camps. The majority of refugees benefiting from this assistance come from Syria, while others are from Iraq, Yemen, Sudan and Somalia. Under activity 2, WFP enhanced the national capacity to plan for and respond to the needs of people affected by emerging crises through emergency preparedness and response (EPR) and disaster risk reduction (DRR).

As in previous years of the Country Strategic Plan 2020-2022, unconditional resource transfer was the largest WFP activity in 2021, accounting for two-thirds of WFP's needs-based budget and over 90 percent of all available resources allocated to the activity.

Despite the funding shortfall that emerged in mid-2021, Strategic Outcome 1 was eventually fully-funded, thanks to donors' help to address the shortfall in the last quarter of 2021. Ultimately, resources covered the monthly food needs of the most vulnerable refugees in camps and communities.

WFP's budget revision in 2021 increased the number of targeted beneficiaries from 450,000 to 525,000 due to their increased vulnerability with the socio-economic impact of COVID-19. This increase was partially covered by the COVID-19-specific grant received from the United States of America to assist an additional 40,000 refugees impacted by the pandemic.

WFP provided unconditional resource transfers to up to 527,000 vulnerable refugees (50 percent women), including the additional 40,000 refugees impacted by the pandemic. This overachievement compared to the plan is due to the expansion in the number of beneficiaries reached before the retargeting.

Refugees in communities received unrestricted cash redeemable through automated-teller machines (ATMs) or at contracted shops. The transfer value for refugees in communities is determined by vulnerability status [1]: the extremely vulnerable received USD 32, and the vulnerable received USD 21 per person per month.

WFP, through cooperating partners, distributed date packs to vulnerable Jordanians in communities. Refugees residing in camps received food-restricted electronic vouchers (USD 32 per person per month) redeemable at WFP-contracted shops inside the camps using blockchain and iris-scanning technology. This technology increases accountability by

linking WFP's beneficiary verification with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees' (UNHCR) biometric authentication systems. It also provides a comfortable and contactless shopping experience for refugees in the camps, maximizing safety against the pandemic.

WFP provided additional in-kind food assistance to meet the needs of around 4,000 COVID-19 cases required to undergo a 10-day quarantine or contact cases required to undergo isolation in the camps, as stipulated by local COVID-19 health protocols.

Anticipating funding shortfalls in early 2021, WFP implemented a COVID-19-responsive retargeting model. The model used proxy demographic indicators that correlate closely with poverty, vulnerability to food insecurity and protection risks. In the second quarter of 2021, WFP incorporated a prioritization model within the retargeting model to ensure the ability to continue assistance for those most in need. Prioritization categories are based on poverty status demographic indicators, as well as household income and expenditures. Due to the resource shortfalls in July, WFP had to cut its monthly assistance to 21,000 refugees in communities deemed vulnerable to food insecurity.

The retargeting and prioritization exercise resulted in the inclusion of around 4,000 refugees who had not previously received assistance. The exercise also resulted in increasing the entitlement value for 94,000 refugees who were reclassified from vulnerable to extremely vulnerable.

A further 8,800 were excluded from assistance later in the year when WFP implemented the exercise on the additional 40,000 COVID-19 cases. After the assistance cuts, WFP put in place all necessary measures for excluded refugees to appeal and express concerns or raise questions. WFP received and re-assessed over 36,000 online appeal applications in three months.

Between October and December, WFP completed an annual beneficiary verification using biometrically-enabled cameras installed at post offices in the communities. Precisely, 97 percent of targeted refugees residing in communities successfully self-validated their presence in the country, while around 1,800 refugees were excluded from WFP's assistance because they either did not show up or were unsuccessfully validated due to identity mismatches. In camps, beneficiaries were authenticated monthly through iris scans when shopping at the WFP-contracted shops.

In 2021, WFP conducted its regular monitoring activities in communities and refugee camps using a combination of face-to-face and phone interviews to collect data and conducted three rounds of Food Security Outcome Monitoring (FSOM). The FSOM results showed an increase in food insecurity amongst refugees in camps and communities since 2019, reaching a new high level of 80 percent in 2021. This is primarily attributed to the reduction in labour opportunities as a result of the pandemic. Households headed by women, large households and households including members with disabilities were particularly at a higher risk to be food insecure.

Food consumption of refugee households in camps and communities has significantly deteriorated since 2020 with increasing poor and borderline food consumption. Extremely vulnerable households in communities experienced a reduction in acceptable food consumption, from 91 percent in 2019 to 77 percent in 2021. Vulnerable households experienced a less drastic change, from 83 percent in 2019 to 80 percent in 2021.

Simultaneously, the adoption of consumption-based and livelihood coping strategies increased amongst all assisted households; this included restricting adult food consumption to allow children to eat more, reducing the daily number of meals (eating twice a day), child labour, early marriage and accepting degrading, exploitative, or illegal jobs in addition to borrowing money to meet food and non-food needs.

Field monitors conducted on-site monitoring (OSM) visits to contracted shops and bread selling points to monitor the performance of retailers, identify gaps and potential opportunities for improvement to enhance the quality of services provided to beneficiaries. Overall, findings from OSM activities showed operational compliance. WFP and partners advocated for adherence to COVID-19 regulations at contracted shops and bread selling points, ensuring refugees and shop staff wear masks and practice social distancing while shopping.

In addition to the regular coordination related to the provision of unconditional resource transfers to refugees, WFP worked with UNHCR to ensure the successful implementation of the targeting and prioritization model and develop an agenda to move towards sustainability. Partnerships with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and specialised organizations enhanced the cash-based transfers and food transfers, allowing WFP to use the iris-scanning technology to provide a contactless payment experience. WFP used the same technology to distribute e-cards and food for beneficiaries in communities and camps, thereby ensuring full accountability with minimum risk.

Under activity 2, focusing on emergency preparedness and response (EPR) and disaster risk reduction (DRR), WFP signed a joint action plan with the National Centre for Security and Crisis Management (NCSCM) to formalize the strategic partnership with the government custodian for EPR/DRR. The late signing of this agreement resulted in the underachievement of this activity. However, it lays the foundation for achievements in 2022. WFP is planning to establish a centralized risk monitoring and impact analysis platform for earthquakes and drought for the NCSCM to strengthen its capacity to respond to emergencies in the country.

WFP also extended the existing agreement with the Department of Statistics (DoS) to enhance national capacities to collect and analyse data for vulnerability indicators, including the provision of training on the small area estimation application [2] for the national household income and expenditure survey. In addition, WFP provided the necessary tools and equipment to improve data storage and support analysis systems. To achieve the intended results of enhancing the DRR sector, WFP launched a joint initiative with the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction to review and update the institutional and legal framework of the DRR sector in Jordan.

The continuation of COVID-19 and its impact have exacerbated vulnerability among Jordanians and refugees, increasing poverty among both populations. Without WFP assistance, 73 percent would be below the absolute poverty line, while with WFP support, 37 percent are below the absolute poverty line and, therefore, the rest are largely able to meet their food needs.

Looking forward, food assistance will likely play an even more important role with the ongoing lack of jobs and the rising cost of living, especially with increasing utility costs in Jordan and rising global food prices. Given that the Syrian refugees are unlikely to be able to return home in the next few years and the decreasing funding forecast, WFP is prioritising sustainability, including helping refugees become more self-reliant. WFP is therefore working closely with UNHCR to develop a sustainability agenda for refugees, including creating linkages with different development programmes.

Gender was fully integrated into the implementation of activities. WFP's new targeting and prioritization model followed a gender-sensitive approach, reflecting the increased vulnerabilities of households headed by women. In addition, WFP has increased its gender sensitivity throughout all its monitoring activities.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to refugees and other crisis-affected populations	4
Provide tools, systems and training to government to enhance emergency preparedness and response.	0

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



WFP established a **new M&E unit** and framework at **the National Aid Fund** and **validated** around **250,000** families



WFP signed a technical assistance agreement with the **Ministry of Social Development**



WFP assisted the Ministry of Education with the development of the first-ever **national school feeding strategy**



420,000 Jordanian and Syrian **school children** received fortified **date bars**

Social protection remains a key pillar of the current WFP Country Strategic Plan (CSP) under Strategic Outcome 2, in line with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2 and 17. This Strategic Outcome is implemented through activities 3 and 4, targeting vulnerable Jordanians and refugees, including women and children, enabling them to receive adequate social assistance through strengthened Government-owned social safety nets, as well as nutritious food for vulnerable children in public schools in Jordan. This is fully aligned with WFP's corporate mandate which affirms support to national social protection programmes and improves access to nutritious and diversified food.

In 2021, WFP further strengthened its cooperation with the Government in social protection by establishing a new partnership with the Ministry of Social Development (MoSD) and enhancing its partnership with the Ministry of Education (MoE). Following a request from the Government and the completion of a comprehensive capacity assessment, WFP signed a technical assistance agreement in October 2021 with the MoSD, the custodian of the national social protection strategy and the main social services provider in Jordan. Under the agreement, WFP and MoSD started joint work on enhancing the quality, effectiveness and shock-responsiveness of the programmes of the Ministry.

Based on the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed in 2020, WFP continued in 2021 to provide technical support to the National Aid Fund (NAF), Jordan's core social protection provider. WFP's technical assistance to NAF was structured around four main work streams: beneficiary data collection and validation, evidence generation and impact analysis, accountability to beneficiaries and financial inclusion.

Additionally, based on the long-standing partnership between WFP and the MoE under which WFP continued to provide fortified date bars to the most vulnerable students, WFP assisted the Ministry with developing the first-ever national school feeding strategy. This strategy, approved by the Cabinet in October 2021, focuses on developing a more nutrition-sensitive and community-based school meals model. The strategy action plan addresses capacity needs identified jointly by the Ministry and WFP; these include monitoring and evaluation (M&E), advocacy, communications, financial management and human resources and social and behaviour change communication (SBCC), among other areas. WFP's budget revision of June 2021 introduced capacity strengthening under the school feeding activity to support the operationalization of the national school feeding strategy.

Resources available were sufficient to cover the provision of technical assistance to NAF, which was successfully translated into quality improvement and system enhancement of the NAF social safety nets.

WFP temporarily suspended its school feeding activity between January to May 2021 due to school closures. WFP also continued suspending the healthy kitchen model because of the unpredictability of school attendance under COVID-19-related restrictions.

WFP is working with the MoE to develop a new, less costly school feeding model, which will be piloted in early 2022. WFP will continue strengthening the national programmes identified and prioritized with Government counterparts, thereby enhancing national capacities. Accordingly, available funding under activity 4 was sufficient to provide nutritious date bars to vulnerable students in the last quarter of 2021 and undertake preparatory work for the upcoming alternative national school feeding model implemented under the national school feeding strategy.

Under its partnership with NAF, WFP facilitated four capacity strengthening initiatives relevant to accountability, beneficiary validation, payment and M&E support, and developing technical tools in these areas. The creation of an M&E framework and a dedicated M&E unit enabled NAF to generate evidence and assess the impact of its large-scale safety net programmes. This process follows a participatory approach with a series of joint workshops with NAF to develop the most useful, suitable and realistic M&E structure and plans.

WFP’s institutional capacity strengthening support to NAF was fundamental to enhancing its regular cash assistance provided to over 300,000 Jordanian families to alleviate the socio-economic impact of COVID-19. WFP validated [1] more than 250,000 families by collecting their data before confirming their eligibility, established an M&E unit and M&E framework, updated and followed up on complaints and feedback mechanism system, set up a digital payment system integration and conducted sensitization sessions to enhance beneficiaries’ financial inclusion.

As part of the operationalization of WFP’s technical assistance to MoSD, the two institutions jointly agreed on establishing a steering committee. They prepared its Terms of Reference to provide oversight on the cooperation.

WFP facilitated two capacity strengthening initiatives to support the national school feeding strategy with the MoE, conducting workshops to validate the key steps of the strategy development and establishing a dedicated steering committee to oversee the formulation process of the strategy. WFP and the MoE have also started the design of a new school meals model, in line with the strategy action plan. For both MoE and NAF, WFP seconded staff to assist with their daily operations. Compared to previous years, WFP’s preparations and implementation for the new school meals model and the M&E framework for NAF were milestones in 2021.

WFP’s complementary direct support to the national school feeding programme included providing around 420,000 Jordanian and Syrian school children in 2,360 schools in camps and communities with fortified date bars. The overachievement of the actual number of students assisted is due to the increasing number of students in public schools. Families avoided the cost of private schools when learning was online during the pandemic. WFP worked hard to reach the maximum number of vulnerable students during the face-to-face education period, distributing on-site and take-home rations through its partners in camps and communities. However, school closures due to COVID-19 in the first half of the calendar year disrupted the ongoing activity. Additionally, from October to December, distributions in camps were interrupted due to unforeseen complications with authorisations, which decreased the number of feeding days throughout the year.

As the partnership with the Government is core to WFP operations under SDG 17, WFP endeavoured to include additional national institutions in its capacity strengthening support. Building the new cooperation with the MoSD, enhancing the one with MoE and continuing the work with NAF supported WFP’s approach of working hand-in-hand with the Government. Additionally, WFP designed all technical assistance in a fully participatory manner, which was essential for quality support.

In terms of gender integration, WFP ensured that all its agreements with the Government are gender and age-sensitive, for example, by including gender considerations and ensuring relevant data is gender and age-disaggregated. Furthermore, WFP is a member of the Gender Technical Working Group led by NAF and attended by NAF’s partners and donors.

For school feeding, almost half of the students assisted are girls. WFP will also work on an enhanced gender approach for the new school feeding model.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Support the government in reforming and expanding national social protection schemes.	N/A
Provide nutrition-sensitive school feeding to targeted children	1

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



Around **13,000 people** benefited from livelihoods activities



WFP and other partners started implementing the joint **EU-MADAD funded project** targeting vulnerable Jordanians and Syrian refugees



WFP supported the Ministry of Agriculture to develop **the first national farmer registry** in cooperation with other partners



Between 1980 and 2019, **7.5 million** olive trees were planted under the joint **WFP-MoA** projects, representing **57 percent** of olive trees in Jordan

Focusing on resilience building under Strategic Outcome 3, WFP partnered with national stakeholders and Rome-based agencies to revamp and expand livelihood support for Jordanians and refugees most marginalized by the labour market, notably women, young people and persons with disabilities.

Activity 5 consisted of asset creation and training programmes supporting communities and creating job opportunities in the country. Through these activities, WFP supported green environment initiatives, such as producing seedlings, developing green areas and rehabilitating public rangelands and forests. This work allowed WFP to assist around 13,000 beneficiaries (47 percent of them women) with cash-based transfers, inputs and seed capital, helping them to meet their food and non-food needs. Households headed by women were prioritized to increase self-sufficiency, given their higher levels of vulnerability and deteriorating food security compared to the overall population as per WFP's food security outcome monitoring. The livelihood activities targeted 70 percent vulnerable Jordanians and 30 percent Syrians [1].

Strategic Outcome 3 received only 30 percent of its funding requirements. Both the lack of resources and the pandemic disrupted the operations. WFP, therefore, scaled down the implementation plan [2] for 2021 to a quarter of the needs-based plan, from a target of 60,000 to 23,400 beneficiaries. The available resources were ultimately sufficient to cover this level of implementation in 2021.

Livelihood projects were identified based on field-level needs assessments and context analysis, while participants were selected based on WFP's vulnerability assessment. Participants engaged in asset creation or training activities received unrestricted monthly cash transfers at an average of USD 367, meeting the minimum labour wage set by the Government. Households and farmers enrolled in income-generation activities received seed capital of a maximum value of USD 2,824 per participant.

Beneficiary targets could not be fully achieved due to operational delays caused by COVID-19 and the re-design of some activities to better reflect the needs of the targeted communities affected by the pandemic. Nevertheless, the number of beneficiaries reached in 2021 was 54 percent higher than in 2020 due to a more favourable environment for implementation with fewer movement restrictions.

In 2021, WFP started implementing the joint EU-MADAD funded project to enhance livelihoods and food security of vulnerable Jordanians and Syrian refugees, focusing on promoting sustainable agriculture in the country. WFP signed agreements with the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), the Food and Agriculture Organization, the International Fund for Agricultural Development on regional and headquarters levels and the International Union for Conservation of Nature to rehabilitate agricultural structures.

WFP and partners supported more than 3,300 beneficiaries (44 percent women) to rehabilitate plant nurseries, rangelands and forests through asset creation. Between June and September 2021, participants were supported with livelihood opportunities to produce seedlings. WFP commenced the second cohort of seedling production in November in the nurseries, while other participants began forestry and rangeland activities. Under this project, WFP and partners supported MoA in developing a national farmer registry. This registry is the first-ever national identification for

smallholder farmers and will help improve targeting and the provision of directed and customized support to smallholder farmers.

In parallel, WFP continued its direct partnership with MoA to support 300 smallholder farmers (8 percent of them women) to establish water-harvesting tanks for supplemental irrigation and install fencing and plantations to increase water-use efficiency, decrease soil erosion and increase on-farm production. WFP and MoA contributed to planting farmlands with olive and fruit trees and constructed stone walls and fences to protect farms against soil erosion and flash floods. Additionally, WFP continued the conditional assistance provided for afforestation launched in 2020, providing 550 beneficiaries with cash assistance for pruning and planting trees of forest land.

Under the human capital development project in partnership with the national NGO Dar Abu Abdullah (DAA), WFP provided foundational and technical training to almost 1,260 beneficiaries (53 percent women); around 20 percent of the participants were linked with formal employers in the retail sector. Participants who successfully established home-based businesses in the agriculture, food processing and handicraft sectors were linked to the local markets.

The joint project between WFP and the National Alliance against Hunger and Malnutrition (NAJMAH) to improve participants' access to economic opportunities during the COVID-19 pandemic concluded in September 2021. Around 7,800 beneficiaries (47 percent women) received training in market-driven professions, and over 60 percent of them were matched with jobs in retail, hospitality, health, education and handicrafts sectors for sustainable livelihoods. Furthermore, 250 local businesses in Jordan impacted by the strict COVID-19 lockdown restrictions also benefitted from this job matching exercise. WFP subsidized participants' salaries, thus allowing the businesses employing them to keep running despite their financial challenges during the pandemic.

WFP conducted baseline and follow-up surveys to monitor the food and income security situation of beneficiaries supported under MoA and NAJMAH projects. In the baseline level of the project, beneficiary households showed disproportionately low food consumption scores as a result of the economic impact of the pandemic. However, this score improved in the follow-up level due to the increased resources assisted households spent on food. Additionally, more beneficiaries increased stress livelihood coping strategies, particularly among women, reduction food intake to prioritize children. Findings confirmed that participants' engagement in WFP activities has significantly contributed to their economic recovery and eased pandemic-related financial burdens, particularly on younger, lower-income households and those with unstable employment conditions. WFP also undertook a follow-up survey to determine the actual number of participants retained in their matched employment three months after the closure of the WFP-NAJMAH project. Results of the follow-up survey showed that 19 percent of participants retained their employment in the matched jobs; 41 percent are women.

The end-line data collection for WFP-DAA beneficiaries was postponed to January 2022 due to the extension of the project through December 2021. Results of follow-up surveys and qualitative focus group discussions across all resilience-building interventions showed that they had contributed to increased women participation in household decision-making. Women participants mainly attributed this to their improved economic capacity as a result of the project.

WFP conducted an empirical analysis to estimate the contribution to the Jordanian economy of the joint WFP-MoA land restoration activities from 1980 to 2019 [3]. These activities focused on soil and water conservation in environmentally degraded areas of the country, olive cultivation (a key cash crop in Jordan) and other fruit tree plantations on the restored lands. Between 1980 and 2019, around 38,000 ha of land were reclaimed supporting the planting of an estimated 7.5 million olive trees. Of all fruit-bearing olive trees currently in Jordan, 57 percent were planted under the joint WFP-MoA partnership. Over the four decades under assessment, this joint initiative contributed USD 1.4 billion, i.e., 32 percent of the overall cumulative olive production revenue generated in Jordan.

A self-review of the key lessons from the WFP-NAJMAH project revealed the need to strengthen targeting mechanisms and ensure the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) frameworks have a longer-term focus, monitoring outcomes on economic empowerment and self-reliance. Similar areas were also identified under the joint WFP-MoA support to smallholder farmers. As such, WFP will work with a dedicated technical partner to address these issues in the next iteration of the smallholder support initiative.

At the end of 2021, WFP launched an initiative to roll out cash transfers through mobile money. This initiative, supported by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, started as a pilot with WFP's resilience beneficiaries, providing economic empowerment and enhancing financial inclusion with a specific focus on the needs of women. WFP is partnering with the German development agency GIZ to provide financial literacy material and training-of-trainers sessions to WFP staff and implementing partners.

Gender has been systematically integrated throughout this Strategic Outcome. Gender-specific considerations were integrated into the design and implementation of activities to adapt to women's needs and provide them with training and work preferences in proximity to their households. WFP focused on women inclusion and provided gender qualitative and quantitative information in reporting and M&E. Through the implementation of the Bill and Melinda

Gates initiative, WFP conducted gender-specific focus group discussions with beneficiaries and key informant interviews to enhance participation and inclusion for women.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide livelihood support (training, income generating opportunities, asset creation) to vulnerable people in rural and urban settings, with a focus on women and youth	4

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



WFP, FAO and other partners supported the development of **the national food security strategy** led by MoA



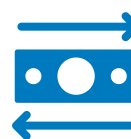
1,650 participants provided with **technical assistance and training** around food security and nutrition sectors



WFP and UNICEF designed and launched an **innovation and entrepreneurship training** targeting youth in Jordan



100 smallholder farmers benefited from the **Decapolis** project



WFP transferred around **USD 13 million** on behalf of the partners, reaching over **72,000** beneficiaries for **UNRWA, UNWOMEN and CRP**

Effective national coordination, management and monitoring of food security, as well as promotion of innovation in agriculture, livelihoods, nutrition and financial services, are key for WFP to achieve its mandate towards Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 and improve people's lives.

Strategic Outcome 4 focuses on three main activities: development of a national food security strategy, promotion of innovation within the food security sector and on-demand cash transfer services. The on-demand cash transfer services activity was included under a budget revision conducted in quarter four of 2021.

WFP has therefore partnered with the Government, UN agencies, international organizations and local research institutes to enhance various aspects of the food security and nutrition sectors, providing 1,650 participants with technical assistance and training. This cooperation was vital to strengthening the institutional framework, coordinating relevant policies and programmes, creating linkages with other sectors, promoting food security and nutrition research and supporting adequate monitoring of SDG 2 indicators.

At the same time, WFP worked closely with ecosystem enablers such as innovation incubators and accelerators who can support technically and financially start-ups and entrepreneurs facilitating knowledge exchange between partners and the Government to promote piloting and scaling of innovative approaches to achieve SDGs 2 and 17.

WFP supported the development of the national food security strategy led by the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), in close collaboration with the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) and other partners. WFP and the Ministry also focused on formulating the action plan to implement this Strategy after the Cabinet approved it in October 2021.

The national food security strategy is the first comprehensive roadmap for food security in Jordan. It outlines 20 complementary interventions and food security acceleration actions. It identifies the national priorities and challenges to food security and promotes the development of a food security governance structure, encompassing a national body, a monitoring framework, a reporting system and a dedicated acceleration fund. These approaches will enhance coordination across all sectors contributing to food security. The strategy helps Jordan direct its national efforts to achieve SDG 2 by accelerating the sectoral contributions to national food security and overcoming challenges to the different pillars of food security, availability, access, utilization and stability.

In partnership with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), which has a large-scale social innovation incubator network to train and upskill youth with effective ideas around social issues, WFP designed and launched an innovation and entrepreneurship training and funding programme targeting youth across Jordan. The programme supported Jordanian and Syrian entrepreneurs with early-stage impact-focused innovations related to SDG 2.

WFP and UNICEF also hosted an online panel discussion on food security innovation with relevant experts working with different stakeholders from the private and public sectors. Around 1,000 people viewed the panel. This was followed by a food security innovation and entrepreneurship training programme targeting 22 youth (including 16 women). Based on specific criteria [2], 30 percent will receive funding in the first quarter of 2022. They will attend a capacity strengthening workshop on food security innovation with UNICEF's 25 innovation hub managers.

Between November 2020 and May 2021, WFP completed a six-month pilot project with Decapolis [1], supporting 100 smallholder farmers to verify, track and trace their produce. The ultimate objective was to increase revenue for the farmers, reduce waste, eliminate pesticide residue and create direct sales channels between smallholder farmers and large retailers. Through the Decapolis pilot project, the support provided to 100 smallholder farmers resulted in a 28 percent increase in their revenue and a reduction of their pesticide residue by 98 percent. An extended project will be implemented to support 500 smallholder farmers in 2022 based on the positive results of this initial pilot.

Within the framework of on-demand cash transfer services, WFP supported the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), UNWomen and the international non-governmental organization (NGO), Collateral Repair Project (CRP), to transfer their assistance to recipients using the OneCard platform.

Through a service contract with Jordan Ahli Bank, the assistance was transferred on a designated sub-wallet for each partner agency, enabling them to transfer assistance in a secure and timely manner. Similar to WFP, their beneficiaries could redeem assistance through a widespread network of WFP-contracted retailers and/or withdraw cash from more than 1,000 ATMs across Jordan. In addition to assistance transfers, WFP offered two additional services: card/PIN management services and community feedback mechanisms (CFM) through WFP's call centre.

WFP successfully met the OneCard Platform Users' requirements and tailored its services to their needs. In 2021, WFP transferred around USD 13 million on behalf of partners, reaching over 72,000 people (including Palestinian refugees, Syrian refugees and Jordanians). WFP conducted a satisfaction user survey for the first time since the platform was established in 2015. Results showed a general satisfaction among users about the reload process with a 74 percent rate. However, improvement is needed for the CFM and card management processes. Given the useful feedback, WFP will conduct this survey annually. Additionally, WFP will offer the mobile money modality to the platform users to enhance beneficiaries' financial inclusion.

The implementation plan of Strategic Outcome 4 for 2021 was scaled down to 15 percent of the needs-based plan. This is due to cost-sharing with FAO, contributions from the Government and resorting to national capacities to develop the national food security strategy, as well as the lack of WFP internal processes to directly fund its start-ups' projects.

Despite this reduction in the implementation plan, Strategic Outcome 4 only received around 12 percent of its financial requirements. As no funding was earmarked to this Strategic Outcome, WFP utilized flexible contributions received at the country strategic plan level to cover some of the funding needs and ensure the implementation of activities. However, given the other contributions and alternative working methods, most of the planned work was completed. The on-demand cash services were self-financing.

Innovation generally, and food security innovation specifically, is a priority for Jordan given that many stakeholders are engaged in developing and supporting the ecosystem. WFP is positioned to act as a catalyser between the different stakeholders to help improve relevant innovations and start-ups, but to do this effectively, the organisation needs new processes when providing direct support to start-ups. WFP's Innovation Accelerator in Munich has started to develop such processes. Given the need to broaden the impact of such activities, WFP started exploring how innovation can be introduced into refugee camps to enhance the livelihoods of Syrian refugees in Jordan.

The national food security strategy responds to the national need to systematically address food security challenges in Jordan. Having such a framework in place will help WFP and other actors prioritize and design their interventions concerning food security governance monitor and support national actors to make evidence-based decisions to achieve Zero Hunger.

Gender was mainstreamed throughout this strategic outcome, with a dedicated gender section within the food security strategy and within the selection criteria for participants in innovation projects.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
With other actors, develop a comprehensive food security and nutrition sector plan linked to other sectors and supported by a coordination structure	N/A
Facilitate knowledge exchange between partners and the government to promote piloting and scaling of innovative approaches to achieving the SDGs	N/A

Cross-cutting results

Progress towards gender equality

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

Although the Government has a strong focus on gender equality, significant gaps persist at the national level. According to the 2021 Global Gender Gap Report, Jordan ranked 133 out of 156 on the Global Gender Gap Index. Women's economic activity rate remains at 15.6 percent, the lowest rate in the region for a non-conflict country.

Gender norms in Jordan continue to impact women and their ability to participate in various aspects of their daily lives, which are evident at the household and wider community levels. The gender situation for the Syrian refugees is a little different from that of Jordanians as it is compounded by further restrictions on their legal status and ability to access equal livelihood opportunities.

The unconditional resource transfers activity remained cognizant of the increased vulnerability among households headed by women and therefore ensured that, during the retargeting and prioritization exercise, households headed by women were categorized as extremely vulnerable.

In preparation for the rollout of mobile money, as part of the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation initiative, WFP conducted 16 focus group discussions (FGDs) with women and men refugees separately. The FGDs focused on understanding the intra-household dynamics on financial decisions, digital wallets, and their financial inclusion's enabling environment. When deciding on household expenditure, 48 percent of refugee households reported that the women member decided on how to spend WFP assistance. A further 40 percent said both women and men decided on the expenditures.

WFP maintained gender-sensitive data collection reporting tools and added the Minimum Dietary Diversity indicator for Women in the third quarter of 2021 to ensure a women-specific understanding of food security and nutrition. In addition, WFP conducted two gender training sessions for WFP and cooperating partners on collecting the data on this indicator. Finally, WFP regional bureau provided to WFP Jordan staff a training series on gender that included gender-responsive monitoring, gender in policy framework and gender transformative programming.

The results of the gender-sensitive WFP food security outcome monitoring showed that food insecurity is increasing faster in households headed by women than in households headed by men. Data showed that households headed by women adopted more crisis livelihood coping strategies compared to households headed by men.

For resilience activities, WFP and its cooperating partners continued to target 50 percent of women beneficiaries. They conducted awareness sessions to increase their participation as business owners under their right to work and provide a safe working environment. Additionally, under the EU-funded MADAD project, WFP established dedicated women workstations as women preferred to work in segregated environments, allowing women who were initially hesitant to participate in the project to enjoy the work, improving their self-confidence and sense of achievement.

As part of the 16 Days of Activism Against Gender-Based Violence, in recognition of the need to engage with men, WFP partnered with the Institute of Family Health to deliver awareness sessions for women and men beneficiaries focusing on the forms of violence, how to address them and where to get help.

Protection and accountability to affected populations

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

In 2021, WFP continued to mainstream protection and accountability to affected populations across all its activities. WFP held trainings to strengthen the capacity of its partners while implementing food and livelihoods assistance activities, contributing to the safety, dignity and integrity of vulnerable people.

In 2021, WFP updated all its monitoring tools to include protection with a specific section for persons with disabilities (PwDs). In addition, WFP provided refresher training on protection, referral pathways, child safeguarding and protection against sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) to its staff and partners.

WFP continued promoting the accessibility of assistance for PwDs and the elderly through the presence of volunteers in contracted supermarkets to support them while shopping. The volunteers received training, and the impact of their support was monitored monthly. PwDs, elderly, pregnant women and persons with chronic illnesses continued to benefit from several inclusion options, such as the alternative collector mechanism in camps [1]. Home visits were made when necessary to families who could not attend the annual verification or card distributions.

In terms of protection operations, WFP continued to refer cases for case management and validation of information from various sources, mainly through WFP's community feedback mechanism (CFM) channels and inter-agency referral pathways. Protection concerns included accessibility of assistance, medical concerns, family vulnerability, etc.

COVID-19 has particularly impacted beneficiaries through large-scale loss of livelihoods. For many families, the situation was compounded by the funding shortfall that emerged mid-year, leading WFP to suspend assistance for some 21,000 beneficiaries, with a further 11,300 removed from assistance later in the year. Protection remains at the forefront of WFP's programming to mitigate the impact of the cuts on beneficiaries. WFP adopted a vulnerability-based targeting model that prioritized households with a disability, the elderly and households headed by women and minors.

Additionally, WFP provided refresher training to the call-centre staff on categorizing various protection concerns and reflecting them in referral pathways within WFP in preparation for the retargeting appeal process. Furthermore, WFP worked closely with UNHCR to enhance referral pathways for case management and validation of protection cases. The main protection issues raised after the retargeting came from households headed by women and beneficiaries with medical conditions who reported their vulnerabilities and asked that they be reconsidered as eligible for assistance.

WFP's CFM continued to operate via three channels: call-centre, social media and helpdesks in camps and communities. WFP ensured that beneficiaries impacted by the retargeting had the right to appeal their status; the appeals process was open from June to August 2021.

To ensure easy access and avoid crowding at WFP or UNHCR helpdesks, WFP launched an online appeal application enabling beneficiaries to apply remotely and easily, though the community helpdesks were closed temporarily in June following the retargeting announcement to avoid overcrowding given the risk of COVID-19 infection. In anticipation of the increased number of calls, WFP increased the call centre capacity by including additional lines for partners. WFP's call centre supported those who did not have internet access or had other difficulties by filling out the appeal form on their behalf. By the end of the appeal process, WFP received around 36,000 appeals. With the support of UNHCR, WFP reviewed the appeals weekly and sent back the results individually to every household.

In 2021, most of the inquiries captured by CFM channels related to retargeting and appeals (55 percent), cards balance and loading (17 percent), and annual verification (6 percent). The WFP call centre received over 255,000 calls, an average of 21,000 calls per month.

WFP continued to ensure proper beneficiary participation and communication with communities. WFP and UNHCR conducted two rounds of meetings with community leaders to explain and gather feedback on the retargeting and prioritization exercise. The composition of participants ensured representative inclusion of gender, age and disability. In addition, WFP conducted two Facebook live sessions with UNHCR to explain and answer questions related to retargeting and update the appeals process review. Each session was viewed by around 60,000 people and the number of followers on the Facebook page reached around 50,000.

In October, after WFP announced the implementation of the annual biometric verification, the WFP call centre received over 32,000 calls. Refugees called and posted comments on the WFP Facebook page thanking WFP for implementing the verification exercise, the first annual verification since the COVID-19 outbreak.

WFP relied on the SMS platform and Facebook posts to inform refugees about reload dates, programmatic changes and updates, including additional SMSs on COVID-19 preventive measures. WFP also participated in community meetings in refugee camps; some were held online while others were in person. Topics raised included WFP assistance as well as feedback on bread selling points and contracted shops in the camps.

Through the CFM channels, beneficiaries can report allegations of misconduct, non-compliance, sexual exploitation and abuse and fraud concerns. While WFP's CFM is prepared to respond to such allegations in line with corporate guidelines, informants have the option to report directly to the WFP Office of Inspections and Investigations through an independent and confidential hotline.

WFP implemented multiple levels of data security to identify and minimize the risks of unintended access to or use of personal data. In 2021, WFP conducted a privacy impact assessment for its refugees' response data flow with a clear risk analysis. WFP uses an in-house internal CFM system through which enquiries, complaints and feedback are logged, categorized, routed and tracked in the form of a ticket. The call centre staff are responsible for entering the database and calling back the affected population to provide feedback on pending issues. When the status of a complaint/inquiry is resolved, the responsible staff updates the ticket with the action taken by the concerned unit. System user access permissions are limited based on roles and responsibilities. All complaints and feedback data are saved to monitor the trends and monthly/annual analysis. CFM data is always utilized to show the number of complaints and identify the level of awareness about WFP's CFM channels.

Environment

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

Jordan is characterized by semi-arid and arid climate conditions. The country's main environmental challenge is water availability. Jordan ranks among the top five countries most threatened by water shortages globally, with an annual per capita of less than 100 m³ of renewable water [1]. Land degradation has affected around 41 percent of Jordan's total land area and has significantly reduced the national agricultural productivity [2].

Climate projections estimate an increase in air temperature of 1.5C and a 15 percent decrease in precipitation for Jordan by the year 2050 [3]. Such projection will have repercussions on surface water quantity and quality, groundwater recharge rates, crop water requirements, the introduction of new crop varieties, new plant and animal diseases and the productivity of crops and rangelands.

Under the joint project between WFP, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) to enhance livelihoods and food security of vulnerable local Jordanian and Syrian refugees, around half a million seedlings were produced in the first phase as part of ongoing environmental initiatives. Work also began on the rehabilitation of forestry and rangeland activities during the second phase.

Under another initiative, WFP and the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) jointly supported various climate-related activities, including tanks for supplemental irrigation, plantations on farmland, construction of walls and fences preventing soil erosion and flash floods and rehabilitation of forests. The design of these activities was screened for environmental and social risks by the cooperating partner prior to implementation.

WFP's analysis of the contribution to the Jordanian economy of the joint WFP-MoA land restoration activities from 1980 to 2019 showed that during this period, 38,000 ha of land were reclaimed, which supported the planting of an estimated 7.5 million trees, thereby contributing to improving the environment in Jordan.

WFP expanded the integration of environmental sensitivities in natural resources management activities through the EU-funded MADAD project launched in 2021, including the provision for environmental and social risk screening of various activities. On the other hand, WFP is considering improving evidence generation to capture the environmental impact of its interventions through establishing new focused monitoring tools based on scientific indicators.

For facilities management, WFP offices in Jordan continued employing environmentally friendly measures and tools. WFP's compound is fully operated by solar energy-reducing CO₂ using 1,000 m² of solar panels, which saves around USD 120,000 annually. In addition, WFP newly installed sub-water meters to monitor water consumption in the compound. Based on this data, feasible mitigation measures will be put in place to reduce water use and limit wastage. However, immediate measures to reduce water consumption included limiting the washing of WFP vehicles and changes in the landscaping of the compound to more drought-resistant species. WFP is strengthening its recycling, including selling 120 tyres and 20 car batteries for reuse.

Sustainability Agenda

Jordan has been hosting more than one million refugees from Syria since the start of the crisis for more than a decade. The current political and economic conditions in Syria limit any significant return of refugees in the short to medium-term. Furthermore, resettlement programmes are not yet well enough established to deal with the number of refugees wishing to return from Jordan and other countries.

Acknowledging that many refugees will most likely have to stay in Jordan for some time, assistance needs to go further than meeting basic needs. While more is needed at the macro and micro levels to create the right atmosphere and build institutional support, the encouragement of self-reliance, under the heading of sustainability, will increasingly enable families to meet their own needs. This broader vision is a growing priority within the humanitarian community.

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and WFP have therefore started working on a joint strategy to move forward with the sustainability agenda. This includes seven different working groups, including resilience building, analysis, advocacy, funding and profiling. The profiling group focuses on analysing the different vulnerabilities and capabilities of the refugee population towards understanding the household's capacity to become self-reliant. The results will enable support to be tailored to a family's potential.

Some families will only need support in finding employment; others may need support with skills development. Households with high vulnerability and low self-capacity will most likely need continued unconditional humanitarian assistance. This more granular approach towards assistance will be complemented by the development of systematic linkages between humanitarian and development programmes to support refugees who have the capacity and potential to become more self-reliant. Other focus will include alignment with national social protection systems, fundraising and financial inclusion.

Building a more conducive environment for refugees to find work opportunities will require an expansion in the number of work permits and labour sectors that are open to refugees. Training and work placement schemes will be necessary, along with the establishment of linkages between humanitarian and development programmes. Strengthening the existing coordination systems so that they are more inclusive and allow two-way referral between self-reliance activities and unconditional assistance will also address refugee concerns about losing access to humanitarian assistance when engaging in development programmes.

Financial inclusion is another cornerstone for refugees to become more self-reliant. This workstream will work towards the establishment of refugee bank accounts, mobile money and other mechanisms that bring financial inclusion advantages for refugee households. Another focus will lie in ensuring households, especially those headed by women, have improved financial education and awareness as well as access to increased financial support.

Building a successful sustainability agenda depends on close communication with refugees to understand their perspectives, expectations and challenges. Feedback from regular consultations with refugees will inform and shape the various workstreams, including advocacy both with the national Government and donors.

While the sustainability agenda is being developed, it is essential to maintain appropriate levels of assistance, especially given the increasing poverty and vulnerability caused by the socio-economic impact of COVID-19 and cuts in funding. WFP and other relevant stakeholders will need to continue strong advocacy in the face of these challenges.

Data Notes

Overview

[1] WFP Jordan-Food Security Outcome Monitoring (FSOM), Q3, 2019 and Q3, 2021.

[2] WFP Jordan-Food Security Outcome Monitoring, Q3, 2021.

Data notes on infographics:

- The commodity voucher plan was 0 as WFP had no plans to distribute commodity vouchers at the beginning of 2021. However, due to the evolution of the COVID-19 situation in the camps, WFP decided to use the commodity voucher to assist refugees in quarantine areas.

- The value voucher plan was 0 as the country office original plan was to convert the unconditional resource transfer modalities to cash, including camps. Due to a new strategic direction, the plans have changed, and WFP Jordan had to continue distributing value vouchers in camps.

- The source of data for beneficiaries with disabilities: for Syrian refugees in camps and communities is FSOM, for Jordanians is Jordan Department of Statistics, and resilience activity is WFP data assurance unit based on actuals.

- For WFP contribution to SDGs, WFP Jordan could only report on WFP contribution to SDG 2. The most recent national results are available from 2019, which do not apply to CSP 2020-2022.

Context and Operations

[1] UNHCR operational update, December 2021.

[2] Jordan Department of Statistics; http://dosweb.dos.gov.jo/unemp-q3_2021/

[3] The World Bank Performance and Learning Review of Jordan, May 2021. Jordan definition of youth is 16-25 years old: 'Want Jordan to prosper? Engage Women!' Op-ed by RC Anders Pedersen and WB Representative Holly Benner | United Nations in Jordan

Partnerships

[1] The EU-MADAD funded project creates an adequate agriculture production support system for vulnerable smallholders. It rehabilitates the agriculture extension systems' capacity, supports the vulnerable smallholders and the small family-based agri-food and supports communal assets and management of natural resources with employment and training opportunities created for the most affected host communities and refugees.

[2] Decapolis is a local NGO start-up that focuses on food safety and quality traceability. It owns a blockchain traceability platform that helps food producers to provide premium goods whose end-to-end supply and production chains comply with strict quality control standards.

Strategic outcome 01

[1] According to WFP's beneficiary vulnerability status.

[2] The small area estimation is a statistical technique to estimate parameters for a small sub-population, generally used when the sub-population of interest is included in a larger survey (i.e., census).

Notes on Data Tables:

- The outcome indicator "food consumption score-nutrition" could only be collected for Syrian refugees in camps due to COVID-19-related limitations. Data on this indicator for all other target groups will be collected again in 2022.

- All other "food consumption score-nutrition" (baseline 2020) follow-ups will be collected in 2022.

- The outcome indicator "minimum dietary diversity-women" is missing its follow-up values for 2020 and 2021 as data could not be collected because of COVID-19. Only the baseline was available in 2021.

- The output indicator "beneficiaries receiving commodity vouchers transfers" planned figure is 0 as WFP had no plans to distribute commodity vouchers at the beginning of 2021. However, due to the evolution of the COVID-19 situation in the camps, WFP decided to use the commodity voucher to assist refugees in quarantine areas.

Strategic outcome 02

[1] Validation means verifying the veracity of the information provided by the applicants at the registration stage before accepting the applicants into the programme. This is a mandatory step before the final decision for eligibility.

Notes on Data Tables:

- Retention rate, dropout rate, enrolment rate, attendance rate are not available as MoE was not able to provide 2021 data, especially with the schools closure.
- The output indicator "beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers" under activity 4 was not reported as WFP suspended the healthy kitchen project in 2021.
- The output indicator "quantity of fortified food provided" actual value is higher than the plan because many students shifted from private to public schools as a result of COVID-19.
- The outcome indicator "proportion of cash-based transfers channelled through national social protection systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support" planned figure is 0 as WFP has no plans to channel any funds under this SO. In 2022, the end of CSP target is 0.
- The outcome indicator "south-south efforts" target was not achieved because of COVID-19 and the changes in priorities. WFP priority in 2021 was to run the school feeding again and to design the new model given COVID-19 circumstances.
- There is no planned figure for the alternative take-home ration-ATHR. However, because of COVID-19, beneficiaries were supported with this modality in camps and through partners.

Notes on the GaM Code:

- For the indicator 'Provide nutrition-sensitive school feeding to targeted children': Activity 4 was assigned Gender and Age Marker Monitoring code 1. This was due to the fact that school feeding activities were suspended throughout 2021, except for the last quarter. Consequently, no gender analysis has been conducted.

Strategic outcome 03

[1] Jordan Response Plan to the Syria Crisis 2020-2022.

[2] The implementation plan was revised in Q3/2021.

[3] Available data at the Ministry were during the mentioned period only.

Notes on Data Tables:

- The outcome indicator "proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits" was not measured as the MoA project concluded in March 2021.
- The output indicator "number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training" was not measured because of COVID-19 restrictions.
- For DAA and MoA outcome indicators, "Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies)", FCS and rCSI were only targeted in 2020. Targets and follow up values in 2021 are not applicable.
- For DAA cycle 2021, outcome indicators data missing in 2021 follow-ups as data was first collected in 2021 and used as a baseline. DAA activity was expanded in 2021 for a bigger group of participants; the old DAA group was merged in the newly expanded group in 2021. So, onwards the old group "DAA" will be reported under the new target group DAA cycle 2021 activities. In addition, the 'End of CSP' DAA activities was removed.
- For DAA 2021 activities outcome indicators, (FCS, rCSI & LCS) follow-up value not collected in 2021, but will be collected in 2022.

Strategic outcome 04

[1] Decapolis is a local NGO start-up focusing on food safety and quality traceability. It owns a blockchain traceability platform that helps food producers to provide premium goods whose end-to-end supply and production chains comply with strict quality control standards.

[2] Selection criteria include a challenge to be solved, relevance, innovation, feasibility and impact.

Note on Data Tables:

- The outcome indicator for activity 8 user satisfaction rate is a new indicator measured in October 2021 for the first time after adding this indicator to the logframe. The baseline is considered as 74 percent, the 2021 target is not applicable, and a follow-up value will be measured in 2022.

Progress towards gender equality

Notes on Data Tables:

- The indicators "proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women" and "type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex, and type of activity" are not applicable as the healthy kitchen project was suspended in 2021 due to COVID-19.
- MoA activities outcome indicator "C.1.1 Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (precisely: who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)" 2021 follow-up values are missing due to the suspension of the activity at the beginning of 2021. Therefore, follow-up data was not collected. Consequently, the 'End of CSP targets' was removed.
- For NAJMAH cross-cutting outcome indicator "C.1.1 Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (precisely: who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)" values were collected in 2021 for baseline and follow-up values, and no further target for 2022, as the project was concluded in 2021. Consequently, the 'End of CSP targets' was removed.

Protection and accountability to affected populations

[1] The alternative collector is a tool that allows beneficiaries to delegate another individual to collect assistance on her/his behalf.

Notes on Data Tables:

- Cross-cutting outcome indicator "C.1.2 Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analyzed and integrated into programme improvements" under NAJMAH activity data was collected in 2021 for the baseline and follow-up values. NAJMAH activities started and ended in 2021; hence, there are no follow-up values in 2020 nor a target for 2022.
- MOA activity's cross-cutting outcome indicator "C.1.2 Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analyzed and integrated into programme improvements" was only targeted in 2020 and discontinued at the beginning of 2021.
- DAA activities were merged to a bigger group DAA 2021 activities. As half of the participants will be involved in self-employment, protection indicators are not applicable.

Environment

[1] Jordan's Second Biennial Update Report (SBUR), 2020.

[2] Country Report of the Land Degradation Neutrality, 2019.

[3] Jordan's Third National Communication on Climate Change, 2014.

Note on Data Tables:

- Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk: Screening was only conducted for new FLAs under activity 5, and for other activities screenings will be undertaken for new FLAs in the future.

Annex

Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports

To produce estimates of the total number of unique beneficiaries WFP has assisted yearly, the data from all activities and transfer modalities must be adjusted to eliminate overlaps and add new beneficiaries. This exercise is based on WFP's understanding of the local context, partnerships and activities; the resulting adjusted totals are recorded in COMET. The process of calculating these adjusted totals follows the rules established during the activity planning stage, these rules can be amended to reflect new information that emerges once implementation begins.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET at the end of every year:


- the total number of beneficiaries, which is the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under all country level activities, based on the adjusted totals that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries receiving food transfers, cash-based transfers and commodity vouchers or capacity strengthening, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under the activities for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under each programme area, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under WFP's eight programme areas at the country level;
- the number of schoolchildren assisted under school-based programmes, the sum of all participants assisted under the school-based programmes, adjusted to exclude overlaps and activity supporters such as teachers and cooks.

Although WFP conducts quality assurance to provide beneficiary data which are as accurate as possible, numerous challenges remain regarding data collection, verification, entry and processing. Beneficiary numbers in ACRs should be considered "best estimates", subject to over- and under- estimation.

For the 2021 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; the WHO 15 percent global disability prevalence average, head counts in single activities, or disaggregation of data from post distribution monitoring reports (PDMs). As standardised guidance was not available in WFP prior to 2020, these methods have varied according to the existing needs, capacity, and experience of various WFP activities and operational contexts. Moving forward, as part of the 2020 disability inclusion road map, WFP is building on continued efforts to mainstream and standardise disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

Figures and Indicators

WFP contribution to SDGs

 SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture											
WFP Strategic Goal 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger						WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results					SDG-related indicator	Direct				Indirect
	Unit	Female	Male	Overall	Year		Unit	Female	Male	Overall	
Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	%					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	265,076	261,915	526,991	
Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	%					Number of hectares of land rehabilitated (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support)	Ha			85	

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	542,851	597,945	110%
	female	539,364	618,851	115%
	total	1,082,215	1,216,796	112%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	26,010	23,913	92%
	female	25,316	22,645	89%
	total	51,326	46,558	91%
24-59 months	male	36,962	67,800	183%
	female	34,951	68,889	197%
	total	71,913	136,689	190%
5-11 years	male	175,682	269,212	153%
	female	173,960	274,958	158%
	total	349,642	544,170	156%
12-17 years	male	133,612	86,164	64%
	female	127,985	84,363	66%
	total	261,597	170,527	65%

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
18-59 years	male	159,459	136,890	86%
	female	162,308	149,139	92%
	total	321,767	286,029	89%
60+ years	male	11,126	13,966	126%
	female	14,844	18,857	127%
	total	25,970	32,823	126%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	456,484	645,862	141%
Refugee	625,731	570,934	91%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	63,525	12,913	20%
School-Based Programmes	419,500	425,818	101%
Unconditional Resources Transfer	628,690	811,297	129%

Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Dried Fruits	423	422	100%
Rations	66	57	86%
Wheat Flour	0	2	-
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
High Energy Biscuits	1,398	1,093	78%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Cash	178,355,932	128,220,959	72%
Commodity Voucher	0	51,199	-
Value Voucher	0	43,462,635	-
Cash	23,532,000	2,973,280	13%
Cash	6,150,007	0	0%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: Crisis affected populations in Jordan, including refugees, meet their food and nutrition needs throughout the year.				Crisis Response	
Output Results					
Activity 01: Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to refugees and other crisis-affected populations.					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	262,500	264,955
			Male	262,500	262,036
			Total	525,000	526,991
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving commodity vouchers transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	0	2,692
			Male	0	2,735
			Total	0	5,427
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	108,796	117,431
			Male	108,794	137,977
			Total	217,590	255,408
A.2: Food transfers			MT	489	480
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	178,355,932	171,683,594
A.4: Commodity Vouchers transfers			US\$	0	51,199

Output Results				
Activity 01: Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to refugees and other crisis-affected populations.				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: Targeted refugees receive nutrition-sensitive food assistance that meets their basic food and nutrition needs.				
General Distribution				
A.7: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes	A.7.1: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes	retailer	205	205
Activity 02: Provide tools, systems and training to the Government to enhance its emergency preparedness and response capabilities.				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C: People vulnerable to shocks are protected through the enhanced ability of national authorities to reduce disaster risks and respond to emergencies.				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	1	1

Outcome Results								
Activity 01: Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to refugees and other crisis-affected populations.								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Extremely vulnerable Syrian refugees in community - Location: Jordan - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	4.5	≤3.78	≤4.06	16	10.14		WFP survey
	Male	5.9	≤3.95	≤4.6	14	9.25		WFP survey
	Overall	5.2	≤3.8	≤4.27	15	9.47		WFP survey

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	1.15	≥40.7	≥20.9	1		WFP survey
	Male	2.32	≥26.7	≥14.5	0.3		WFP survey
	Overall	2.02	≥31.8	≥16.9	0.6		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	67.82	≥80.7	≥74.3	55		WFP survey
	Male	70.66	≥78	≥74.3	53		WFP survey
	Overall	69.94	≥79.1	≥74.5	54		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	79.31	≥87.6	≥83.4	69		WFP survey
	Male	83.78	≥87.8	≥85.8	69		WFP survey
	Overall	82.66	≥87.9	≥85.3	69		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	21.84	≤13.1	≤17.5	41		WFP survey
	Male	21.62	≤16.2	≤18.9	38.7		WFP survey
	Overall	21.68	≤15.1	≤18.4	39.4		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≤0	≤0	3		WFP survey
	Male	1.16	≤0.9	≤1	2		WFP survey
	Overall	0.87	≤0.6	≤0.7	3		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	4.6	≤2.8	≤3.7	6		WFP survey
	Male	1.16	≤0.9	≤1	5		WFP survey
	Overall	2.02	≤1.4	≤1.7	5		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	77.01	≥46.2	≥61.6	58		WFP survey
	Male	76.06	≥57	≥66.6	61		WFP survey
	Overall	76.3	≥53.1	≥64.7	60		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	20.69	≥12.4	≥16.6	28		WFP survey
	Male	15.06	≥11.3	≥13.2	29		WFP survey
	Overall	16.47	≥11.5	≥14	28		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	27.59	≥16.6	≥22.1	39		WFP survey
	Male	28.19	≥21.1	≥24.7	42		WFP survey
	Overall	28.03	≥19.5	≥23.8	41		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	88	≥89.8	≥89.2	76	82.76	WFP survey
	Male	93	≥93.9	≥93.6	78	89.58	WFP survey
	Overall	91	≥92.2	≥91.8	77	87.86	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	10	≤10.2	≤10.2	18	12.64	WFP survey
	Male	6	≤6.1	≤6	19	8.88	WFP survey
	Overall	8	≤7.8	≤7.8	19	9.83	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	2	=0	≤0.7	6	4.6	WFP survey
	Male	1	=0	≤0.4	3	1.54	WFP survey
	Overall	1	=0	≤0.4	4	2.31	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	5.8	≥37.5	≥26.9	7	16.09	WFP survey
	Male	9.7	≥38.5	≥28.9	5	15.44	WFP survey
	Overall	9	≥37.9	≥28.3	6	15.61	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	46.2	≤30	≤35.4	53	27.59	WFP survey
	Male	38.1	≤24.8	≤29.2	44	33.98	WFP survey
	Overall	41	≤26.7	≤31.4	48	32.37	WFP survey

Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	8.7	=0	≤2.9	17	11.49	WFP survey
	Male	7.7	=0	≤2.6	22	4.63	WFP survey
	Overall	8	=0	≤2.7	20	6.36	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	39.4	≤32.5	≤34.8	23	44.83	WFP survey
	Male	44.5	≤36.7	≤39.3	29	45.95	WFP survey
	Overall	43	≤35.5	≤38	27	45.66	WFP survey
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	24	≥26	≥24			WFP survey
Target Group: Overall Syrian refugees - Location: Jordan - Modality: Cash, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	4.56	≤3.56	≤3.89	17	10.65	WFP survey
	Male	3.59	≤3.48	≤3.52	14	10.28	WFP survey
	Overall	3.8	≤3.43	≤3.55	15	10.36	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	2	≥40.9	≥21.2	0.6		WFP survey
	Male	3	≥27.2	≥15	0.4		WFP survey
	Overall	3	≥32.2	≥17.4	0.4		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	67	≥79.9	≥73.2	58		WFP survey
	Male	71	≥78.2	≥74.6	59.3		WFP survey
	Overall	70	≥79.1	≥74.5	59		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	78	≥87	≥82.6	71.2		WFP survey
	Male	84	≥87.6	≥85.6	76.6		WFP survey
	Overall	82	≥87.8	≥85	75		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	27	≤16.2	≤21.6	39		WFP survey
	Male	23	≤17.4	≤20.3	34.6		WFP survey
	Overall	24	≤16.8	≤20.4	36		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	1	≤0.5	≤0.6	2.8		WFP survey
	Male	1	≤0.9	≤1.1	1.4		WFP survey
	Overall	1	≤0.8	≤0.9	2		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	5	≤2.9	≤3.8	5		WFP survey
	Male	3	≤2.6	≤3.1	3.7		WFP survey
	Overall	4	≤2.6	≤3.2	4		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	72	≥42.9	≥57.2	60.4		WFP survey
	Male	74	≥55.4	≥64.6	65.5		WFP survey
	Overall	73	≥51	≥62.2	63.6		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	21	≥12.6	≥16.8	26		WFP survey
	Male	15	≥11.4	≥13.3	22		WFP survey
	Overall	17	≥11.5	≥14	23		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	29	≥17.3	≥23	37		WFP survey
	Male	26	≥19.2	≥22.3	37		WFP survey
	Overall	26	≥18.3	≥22.3	37		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	89	≥90.8	≥90.2	78	83.25	WFP survey
	Male	92	≥92.9	≥92.6	83	88.79	WFP survey
	Overall	91	≥92.2	≥91.8	81	87.5	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	10	≤9.2	≤9.5	16	12.5	WFP survey
	Male	7	≤7.1	≤7.1	15	8.24	WFP survey
	Overall	8	≤7.8	≤7.8	15	9.2	WFP survey

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	1	=0	≤0.3	6	4.25	WFP survey
	Male	1	=0	≤0.3	2	2.97	WFP survey
	Overall	1	=0	≤0.3	4	3.3	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	10.9	≥45.1	≥33.7	9	9.75	WFP survey
	Male	11.6	≥40.1	≥30.6	4	7.05	WFP survey
	Overall	11.5	≥41.5	≥31.5	6	7.7	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	41.2	≤22.7	≤28.8	52	39.5	WFP survey
	Male	32.9	≤19.7	≤24.1	42	39.2	WFP survey
	Overall	34.6	≤20.1	≤25	46	39.3	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	6.3	=0	≤2.1	17	11.75	WFP survey
	Male	5.3	=0	≤1.8	20	10.47	WFP survey
	Overall	5.5	=0	≤1.8	19	10.7	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	41.6	≤32.2	≤35.4	23	39	WFP survey
	Male	5.2	≤40.2	≤43.5	33	43.28	WFP survey
	Overall	48.5	≤38.4	≤41.7	29	42.3	WFP survey
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	24	≥26	≥24			WFP survey
Target Group: Refugees from other nationalities - Location: Jordan - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	6	≤3.96	≤4.64	15	7.58	WFP survey
	Male	5.4	≤3.94	≤4.43	17	9.26	WFP survey
	Overall	5.7	≤4.02	≤4.58	17	8.85	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≥40.9	≥21.2	0		WFP survey
	Male	0	≥27.2	≥15	1		WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥32.2	≥17.4	1		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	48	≥79.9	≥73.2	63		WFP survey
	Male	49	≥78.2	≥64.6	53		WFP survey
	Overall	49	≥79.1	≥74.5	52		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	73	≥78	≥82.6	64		WFP survey
	Male	78	≥78.6	≥85.6	66		WFP survey
	Overall	77	≥78.8	≥85	66		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	32	≤16.2	≤21.6	25		WFP survey
	Male	28	≤17.4	≤20.3	34		WFP survey
	Overall	29	≤16.8	≤20.4	33		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	1	≤0.5	≤0.6	0		WFP survey
	Male	2	≤0.9	≤1.1	0		WFP survey
	Overall	2	≤0.8	≤0.9	0		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	5	≤2.9	≤3.8	7		WFP survey
	Male	9	≤2.6	≤3.1	3		WFP survey
	Overall	8	≤2.6	≤3.2	6		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	68	≥42.9	≥57.2	75		WFP survey
	Male	72	≥55.4	≥64.6	66		WFP survey
	Overall	71	≥51	≥62.2	67		WFP survey

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	26	≥12.6	≥16.8	36		WFP survey
	Male	20	≥11.4	≥13.3	34		WFP survey
	Overall	21	≥11.5	≥14	34		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	47	≥17.3	≥23	30		WFP survey
	Male	41	≥19.2	≥22.3	44		WFP survey
	Overall	43	≥18.3	≥22.3	42		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	74.5	≥86.4	≥82.4	71	79.35	WFP survey
	Male	79	≥88.5	≥85.3	80	84.3	WFP survey
	Overall	77	≥87.3	≥83.9	79	83.12	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	23.5	≤13.6	≤16.9	29	19.57	WFP survey
	Male	17	≤11.5	≤13.3	20	11.6	WFP survey
	Overall	20	≤12.7	≤15.1	21	13.51	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	2	=0	≤0.7	0	1.09	WFP survey
	Male	4	=0	≤1.3	0	4.1	WFP survey
	Overall	3	=0	≤1	0	3.37	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	15.3	≥39	≥31.1	11	6.52	WFP survey
	Male	9.6	≥36.5	≥27.5	0	5.46	WFP survey
	Overall	11	≥37.1	≥28.4	2	5.71	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	45.9	≤29.8	≤35.2	43	54.35	WFP survey
	Male	52.6	≤34.2	≤40.3	54	45.39	WFP survey
	Overall	51	≤33.2	≤39.1	53	47.53	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	1	=0	≤0.3	21	13.04	WFP survey
	Male	2.2	=0	≤0.7	14	13.99	WFP survey
	Overall	2	=0	≤0.7	15	13.77	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	37.8	≤31.2	≤33.4	25	26.09	WFP survey
	Male	35.5	≤29.3	≤31.4	32	35.15	WFP survey
	Overall	36	≤29.7	≤31.8	31	32.99	WFP survey
Target Group: Syrian refugees in camp - Location: Jordan - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	2.9	≤2.81	≤2.84	13	10.17	WFP survey
	Male	2.4	≤2.38	≤2.38	12	8.46	WFP survey
	Overall	2.7	≤2.65	≤2.67	12	8.79	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0.6	≥40.4	≥20.5	0	3.88	WFP survey
	Male	1.8	≥26.3	≥14	0.8	5.44	WFP survey
	Overall	1.5	≥31.4	≥16.5	0.6	5.14	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	63.5	≥78.1	≥70.8	62	83.87	WFP survey
	Male	74.6	≥81	≥77.8	71	87.43	WFP survey
	Overall	72.4	≥80.8	≥76.6	69.2	86.71	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	63.5	≥78.2	≥70.8	79	90	WFP survey
	Male	78.8	≥84.1	≥81.5	86	92	WFP survey
	Overall	75.7	≥83.1	≥79.4	84	92	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	47.8	≤28.7	≤38.2	33	23	WFP survey
	Male	38.3	≤28.7	≤33.5	24	15	WFP survey
	Overall	40.2	≤28	≤34.1	25	17	WFP survey

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	5	≤3	≤4	3	0.78	WFP survey
	Male	3.3	≤2.5	≤2.9	0	0.56	WFP survey
	Overall	3.7	≤2.6	≤3.1	1	0.6	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	6.9	≤4.1	≤5.5	6	3.1	WFP survey
	Male	7.2	≤5.4	≤6.3	1	0.56	WFP survey
	Overall	71	≤4.9	≤6	1.8	1.06	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	51.6	≥31	≥41.3	67	72.87	WFP survey
	Male	60	≥45	≥52.5	75.2	79.55	WFP survey
	Overall	58.3	≥40.6	≥49.4	74.4	78.25	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	31.4	≥18.8	≥25.1	18	9.3	WFP survey
	Male	17.9	≥13.4	≥15.7	14	7.7	WFP survey
	Overall	20.6	≥14.3	≥17.5	15	7.85	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	29.6	≥17.8	≥23.7	32	13.18	WFP survey
	Male	18.2	≥13.7	≥15.9	28	12.01	WFP survey
	Overall	20.5	≥14.3	≥17.4	29	12.24	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	90	≥90	≥90	87	93.8	WFP survey
	Male	97	≥97	≥97	91	95.5	WFP survey
	Overall	94	≥94	≥94	91	95.17	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	9	≤10	≤9.7	10	3.88	WFP survey
	Male	2	≤3	≤2.7	9	3.19	WFP survey
	Overall	5	≤6	≤5.7	9	3.32	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	1	=0	≤0.3	3	2.33	WFP survey
	Male	1	=0	≤0.3	0	1.21	WFP survey
	Overall	1	=0	≤0.3	1	1.51	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	12.8	≥32.9	≥26.2	9	9.3	WFP survey
	Male	18.2	≥35.9	≥30	6	8.07	WFP survey
	Overall	17	≥35.1	≥29.1	7	7.1	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	25.1	≤17	≤20.1	42	45.74	WFP survey
	Male	12.9	≤9	≤10.3	39	53.28	WFP survey
	Overall	15	≤10.5	≤12	39	51.81	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	3.9	=0	≤1.3	8	10.85	WFP survey
	Male	4	=0	≤1.3	12	6.19	WFP survey
	Overall	4	=0	≤1.3	11	8.31	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	58.3	≤49.6	≤52.5	40	34.11	WFP survey
	Male	64.8	≤55.1	≤58.3	44	32.46	WFP survey
	Overall	64	≤54.4	≤57.6	43	32.78	WFP survey
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	29	≥31	≥29			WFP survey
Target Group: Vulnerable Syrian refugees in community - Location: Jordan - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	4.9	≤3.97	≤4.28	13	14.89	WFP survey
	Male	4.9	≤3.97	≤4.28	12	16.14	WFP survey
	Overall	4.9	≤3.97	≤4.28	12	15.82	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≥40	≥20	0		WFP survey
	Male	1.15	≥25.9	≥13.5	1		WFP survey
	Overall	0.85	≥31	≥15.9	0.9		WFP survey

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	59.78	≥75.9	≥67.8	55		WFP survey
	Male	61.83	≥71.4	≥66.6	56		WFP survey
	Overall	61.3	≥73.1	≥67.2	56		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	66.3	≥79.8	≥73	70		WFP survey
	Male	72.14	≥79.1	≥75.6	74		WFP survey
	Overall	70.62	≥79.6	≥75.1	73		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	32.61	≤19.6	≤26.1	42		WFP survey
	Male	36.64	≤27.5	≤32.1	43		WFP survey
	Overall	35.59	≤24.8	≤30.2	43.1		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	1.09	≤0.7	≤0.9	0		WFP survey
	Male	1.91	≤1.4	≤1.7	3		WFP survey
	Overall	1.69	≤1.2	≤1.4	2.8		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	6.52	≤3.9	≤5.2	6		WFP survey
	Male	5.34	≤4	≤4.7	8		WFP survey
	Overall	5.65	≤3.9	≤4.8	8		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	67.39	≥40.4	≥53.9	58		WFP survey
	Male	62.21	≥46.7	≥54.4	56		WFP survey
	Overall	63.56	≥44.2	≥53.9	56		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	32.61	≥19.6	≥26.1	30		WFP survey
	Male	25.95	≥19.5	≥22.7	23		WFP survey
	Overall	27.68	≥19.3	≥23.5	24		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	33.7	≥20.2	≥27	39		WFP survey
	Male	32.82	≥24.6	≥28.7	36		WFP survey
	Overall	33.05	≥23	≥28	36		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	86	≥92	≥90	79	72.83	WFP survey
	Male	79	≥86.1	≥83.7	80	79.39	WFP survey
	Overall	83	≥89.9	≥87.6	80	77.68	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	12	≤8	≤9.3	21	17.39	WFP survey
	Male	18	≤13.9	≤15.3	16	14.12	WFP survey
	Overall	15	≤8.1	≤11.8	17	14.97	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	2	=0	≤0.7	0	9.78	WFP survey
	Male	2	=0	≤0.7	4	6.49	WFP survey
	Overall	2	=0	≤0.7	4	7.35	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	11	≥46.8	≤34.9	7	16.3	WFP survey
	Male	8.7	≥41.6	≤30.6	5	16.03	WFP survey
	Overall	9	≥42.9	≤31.6	6	16.1	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	50.7	≤29.4	≥36.5	53	25	WFP survey
	Male	42.2	≤25.3	≥30.9	38	29.77	WFP survey
	Overall	44	≤26.1	≥32.1	41	28.53	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	8.2	=0	=2.7	17	3.26	WFP survey
	Male	7.6	=0	=2.5	23	3.44	WFP survey
	Overall	8	=0	=2.7	20	3.39	WFP survey

Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	30.1	≤23.8	=25.9	23	55.43		WFP survey
	Male	41.4	≤33.1	=35.9	29	50.76		WFP survey
	Overall	39	≤31.1	=33.7	27	51.98		WFP survey
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	26	≥28	≥26				WFP survey

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
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Target Group: DDR institution - **Location:** Jordan - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity:** Institutional capacity strengthening activities

Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	0	≥1	≥1	0	0		WFP programme monitoring
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Strategic Outcome 02: Vulnerable populations in Jordan, including children, are covered by adequate social protection schemes by 2022. Resilience Building

Output Results

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

Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Activity supporters	Food assistance for asset	Female	1,756	0
			Male	1,769	0
			Total	3,525	0
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	42,750	0
			Male	42,750	0
			Total	85,500	0
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children (pre-primary)	General Distribution	Female	0	64,556
			Male	0	55,186
			Total	0	119,742
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Female	0	13,850
			Male	0	13,309
			Total	0	27,159
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	180,750	214,470
			Male	180,750	205,420
			Total	361,500	419,890
A.2: Food transfers			MT	1,398	1,093
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	6,150,007	0

Output Results				
Activity 03: Support the Government in reforming and expanding national social protection schemes.				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C: Children in Jordan benefit from the enhanced capacity of the Government to increase the effectiveness and sustainability of the national school meals programme.				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	2	2
C.6*: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed	unit	1	1
C.7*: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.7*.1: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	Number	1	1
C: The most vulnerable people in Jordan benefit from strengthened, effective, equitable and inclusive national social protection schemes.				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	4	4
C.6*: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed	unit	4	3
C.7*: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.7*.1: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	Number	2	1
Activity 04: Provide nutrition-sensitive school feeding to targeted children.				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: School meals recipients benefit from improved access to nutritious and diversified food.				
School feeding (on-site)				
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.23: Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	1,875	2,360
B: School meals recipients benefit from improved access to nutritious and diversified food.				
School feeding (on-site)				
B.1: Quantity of fortified food provided	B.1.1: Quantity of fortified food provided	Mt	274	1,162
E*: School meal recipients benefit from improved access to nutritious and diversified food.				
School feeding (on-site)				
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)	Number	7,760	0
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	10,340	0
N*: School meals recipients benefit from improved access to nutritious and diversified food.				
School feeding (on-site)				

N*.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	N*.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	%	44	23
N*.2: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)	N*.2.1: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)	Days	17	14

Outcome Results								
Activity 03: Support the Government in reforming and expanding national social protection schemes.								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: National Aid Fund - Location: Jordan - Modality: - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Proportion of cash-based transfers channelled through national social protection systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	Overall	0	=0	≥1	1	0		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: National institutions - Location: Jordan - Modality: - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	0	≥3	≥3	3	1		WFP programme monitoring
Activity 04: Provide nutrition-sensitive school feeding to targeted children.								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: South-south efforts - Location: Jordan - Modality: - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)								
Number of national programmes enhanced as a result of WFP-facilitated South-South and triangular cooperation support (new)	Overall	0	≥1	≥1	0	0		WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 03: Vulnerable populations in Jordan, with a focus on women and young people, are more self-reliant and have better livelihood opportunities by 2022.					Resilience Building	
Output Results						
Activity 05: Provide livelihood support (training, income-generating opportunities, asset creation) to vulnerable people in rural and urban settings, with a focus on women and young people						
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	28,260	2,123	
			Male	31,740	2,381	
			Total	60,000	4,504	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for training	Female	0	3,967	
			Male	0	4,442	
			Total	0	8,409	
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	23,532,000	2,973,280	

Output Results				
Activity 05: Provide livelihood support (training, income-generating opportunities, asset creation) to vulnerable people in rural and urban settings, with a focus on women and young people				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: Vulnerable people are supported in enhancing their livelihoods by participating in asset creation linked to climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction.				
Food assistance for asset				
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.21: Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA)	individual	2,628	2,423
C: Vulnerable people are supported in enhancing their livelihoods through training and small business promotion.				
Food assistance for asset				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	20	0
D: Vulnerable people are supported in enhancing their livelihoods by participating in asset creation linked to climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction.				
Food assistance for asset				
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.13: Hectares (ha) of community woodlots/forest planted, maintained or protected	Ha	85	85
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.98: Number of tree seedlings produced/provided	Number	600,000	600,000
F: Vulnerable smallholder farmers are supported in sustainably improving their livelihoods by benefiting from strengthened capacities and asset provision.				
Food assistance for asset				
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.52: Number of smallholder farmers mobilized, identified and profiled	individual	300	300
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.53: Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP	individual	300	300

Outcome Results								
Activity 05: Provide livelihood support (training, income-generating opportunities, asset creation) to vulnerable people in rural and urban settings, with a focus on women and young people								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: DAA Activities - Location: Jordan - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for training								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	4.2		≤2.7		16.8		WFP survey
	Male	5.1		≤3.3		17.6		WFP survey
	Overall	4.8		≤3.1		17.2		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	90		≥92		71		WFP survey
	Male	97		≥98		73		WFP survey
	Overall	94		≥96		72		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	10		≤6		27		WFP survey
	Male	3		≤2		24		WFP survey
	Overall	6		≤4		26		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	0		=0		2		WFP survey
	Male	0		=0		3		WFP survey
	Overall	0		=0		2		WFP survey

Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	21		≥49		4	WFP survey
	Male	14		≥44		4	WFP survey
	Overall	16		≥46		4	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	37		≤24		38	WFP survey
	Male	42		≤27		38	WFP survey
	Overall	41		≤26		38	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	2		≤1		30.5	WFP survey
	Male	6		≤4		27	WFP survey
	Overall	4		≤3		29	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	40		≤26		27.5	WFP survey
	Male	39		≤25		31	WFP survey
	Overall	39		≤25		29	WFP survey
Target Group: DDA cycle 2021 Activities - Location: Jordan - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for training							
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	19.9	≤15	≤15			WFP survey
	Male	17.3	≤15	≤15			WFP survey
	Overall	19.2	≤15	≤15			WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	62	≥80	≥80			WFP survey
	Male	68	≥80	≥80			WFP survey
	Overall	64	≥80	≥80			WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	29	≤15	≤15			WFP survey
	Male	23	≤15	≤15			WFP survey
	Overall	27	≤5	≤15			WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	9	≤5	≤5			WFP survey
	Male	10	≤5	≤5			WFP survey
	Overall	9	≤5	≤5			WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	9	≥30	≥30			WFP survey
	Male	5	≥30	≥30			WFP survey
	Overall	8	≥30	≥30			WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	26	≤25	≤25			WFP survey
	Male	25	≤25	≤25			WFP survey
	Overall	6	≤25	≤25			WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	8	≤5	≤5			WFP survey
	Male	5	≤5	≤5			WFP survey
	Overall	7	≤5	≤5			WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	24	≤40	≤40			WFP survey
	Male	28	≤40	≤40			WFP survey
	Overall	27	≤40	≤40			WFP survey
Target Group: MOA Activities - Location: Jordan - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	3.3		≤2.1		1.9	WFP survey
	Male	2.5		≤1.6		2	WFP survey
	Overall	2.6		≤1.7		2	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	60		≥74		96	WFP survey
	Male	63		≥76		85	WFP survey
	Overall	62		≥76		88	WFP survey

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	20		≤13		4	WFP survey
	Male	34		≤22		13	WFP survey
	Overall	32		≤21		11	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	20		≤13		0	WFP survey
	Male	3		≤2		1	WFP survey
	Overall	6		≤4		1	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	7		≥40		0	WFP survey
	Male	2		≥37		9	WFP survey
	Overall	3		≥38		7	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	7		≤4		12	WFP survey
	Male	33		≤21		9	WFP survey
	Overall	29		≤19		10	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	7		≤4		8	WFP survey
	Male	10		≤6		15	WFP survey
	Overall	9		≤6		13	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	80		≤51		80	WFP survey
	Male	55		≤35		67	WFP survey
	Overall	58		≤37		70	WFP survey
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Overall	63	≥70	≥70		92	WFP survey
Target Group: NAJMAH Activities - Location: Jordan - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for training							
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	16.1		≤13	12.5		WFP survey
	Male	14.9		≤12.5	12.1		WFP survey
	Overall	15.1		≤12.8	12.4		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	45		≥53	50		WFP survey
	Male	41		≥55	64		WFP survey
	Overall	42		≥55	60		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	24		≤27	32		WFP survey
	Male	28		≤25	22		WFP survey
	Overall	27		≤25	25		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	31		≤20	18		WFP survey
	Male	31		≤20	14		WFP survey
	Overall	31		≤20	15		WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	13		≥15	11		WFP survey
	Male	14		≥15	10		WFP survey
	Overall	13		≥15	10		WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	28		≤35	41		WFP survey
	Male	40		≤37	38		WFP survey
	Overall	38		≤37	39		WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	6		≤4	3		WFP survey
	Male	3		≤4	1		WFP survey
	Overall	4		≤4	2		WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	53		≤46	46		WFP survey
	Male	43		≤44	50		WFP survey
	Overall	46		≤46	49		WFP survey

Target Group: Resilience activities - Location: Jordan - Modality: - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Number of national programmes enhanced as a result of WFP-facilitated South-South and triangular cooperation support (new)	Overall	0	≥1	=0	0	0		WFP programme monitoring

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

Output Results

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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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M: People in Jordan benefit from strengthened national capacities to effectively plan, coordinate and monitor the food security sector.

Institutional capacity strengthening activities

M.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	M.1.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	unit	1	1
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Activity 07: Facilitate knowledge exchange between partners and the Government to promote piloting and scaling of innovative approaches to achieving the SDGs.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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C: Vulnerable people in Jordan benefit from increased access of humanitarian and development partners to innovative assistance programming that enables them to provide more effective support, including in times of crisis.

Service Delivery General

C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	1,750	1,650
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K: Vulnerable people in Jordan benefit from increased access of humanitarian and development partners to innovative assistance programming that enables them to provide more effective support, including in times of crisis.

Service Delivery General

K.1: Number of partners supported	K.1.1: Number of partners supported	partner	3	4
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Activity 08: Provide on-demand cash-based transfer services to partners.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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H: Vulnerable people in Jordan receive cash-based assistance through WFP's CBT platform

Service Delivery General

H.11: Number of agencies using common cash-based transfer platforms	H.11.1: Number of agencies using common cash-based transfer platforms	agency/organization	3	3
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Outcome Results

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
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Target Group: food security sector - **Location:** Jordan - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity:** Institutional capacity strengthening activities

Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	0	≥1	≥1	1	0		WFP programme monitoring
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Activity 07: Facilitate knowledge exchange between partners and the Government to promote piloting and scaling of innovative approaches to achieving the SDGs.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Partners in Jordan - Location: Jordan - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Service Delivery General								
Partnerships Index (new)	Overall	0	≥9	≥8	8	3		WFP programme monitoring
Activity 08: Provide on-demand cash-based transfer services to partners.								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: UN & Organizations - Location: Jordan - Modality: - Subactivity: CBT platform								
User satisfaction rate	Overall	74	≥80					WFP programme monitoring

Cross-cutting Indicators

Progress towards gender equality indicators

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
Activity 01: Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to refugees and other crisis-affected populations.								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Jordan - Modality: Cash, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	46	>60	>55	48	62		WFP survey
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	17	<20	<19	12	24		WFP survey
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	37	<20	<26	40	14		WFP survey
Activity 04: Provide nutrition-sensitive school feeding to targeted children.								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Healthy kitchen workers /Camps - Location: Jordan - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity - -	Female	68	=0	=0	0	72		WFP
	Male	32	=0	=0	0	28		programme monitoring
	Overall	50	=0	=0	0	50		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Healthy kitchen workers /Host community - Location: Jordan - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity - -	Female	58	=0	=0	0	58		WFP
	Male	42	=0	=0	0	42		programme monitoring
	Overall	50	=0	=0	0	50		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Jordan - Modality: - - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)								

Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - -	Overall	50	≥50	≥50		50		Secondary data
Activity 05: Provide livelihood support (training, income-generating opportunities, asset creation) to vulnerable people in rural and urban settings, with a focus on women and young people								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: MOA Activities - Location: Jordan - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	51		>69		57		WFP survey
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	25		<16		20		WFP survey
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	24		<15		23		WFP survey
Target Group: NAJMAH Activities - Location: Jordan - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for training								
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	55		>64	69			WFP survey
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	28		<20	14			WFP survey
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	17		<16	18			WFP survey

Protection indicators

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

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Jordan - Modality: Cash, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	99	99		WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	=100	98	97		WFP survey
	Overall	100	=100	=100	99	97		WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	99	=100	=100	99	100		WFP survey
	Male	99	=100	=100	99	100		WFP survey
	Overall	99	=100	=100	99	100		WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	99	=100	=100	100	99		WFP survey
	Male	99	=100	=100	97	99		WFP survey
	Overall	99	=100	=100	98	99		WFP survey

Activity 05: Provide livelihood support (training, income-generating opportunities, asset creation) to vulnerable people in rural and urban settings, with a focus on women and young people

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: MOA Activities - Location: Jordan - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	100		=100		96		WFP survey
	Male	100		=100		91		WFP survey
	Overall	100		=100		92		WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	93		≥96		100		WFP survey
	Male	96		≥97		94		WFP survey
	Overall	95		≥97		95		WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	100		=100		99		WFP survey
	Male	100		=100		100		WFP survey
	Overall	100		=100		99		WFP survey
Target Group: NAJMAH Activities - Location: Jordan - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for training								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	84		≥85	87			WFP survey
	Male	80		≥85	86			WFP survey
	Overall	83		≥85	86			WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	93		≥95	100			WFP survey
	Male	97		≥95	99			WFP survey
	Overall	97		≥95	100			WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	96		≥95	100			WFP survey
	Male	85		≥95	99			WFP survey
	Overall	86		≥95	99			WFP survey

Accountability to affected population indicators

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

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Jordan - Modality: Cash, Value Voucher - Subactivity:								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100		WFP survey

Target Group: Refugees - Location: Jordan - Modality: Cash, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution

Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	7	≥80	≥80	25	1		WFP survey
	Male	7	≥80	≥80	22	6		WFP survey
	Overall	7	≥80	≥80	23	7		WFP survey

Activity 05: Provide livelihood support (training, income-generating opportunities, asset creation) to vulnerable people in rural and urban settings, with a focus on women and young people

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: MOA Activities - Location: Jordan - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	5		≥7		0		WFP survey
	Male	11		≥16		6		WFP survey
	Overall	9		≥13		6		WFP survey

Target Group: NAJMAH Activities - Location: Jordan - Modality: Cash - Subactivity:

Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	100		=100	100			WFP survey
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Target Group: NAJMAH Activities - Location: Jordan - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for training

Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	8		≥9	10			WFP survey
	Male	8		≥9	9			WFP survey
	Overall	8		≥9	10			WFP survey

Environment indicators

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment								
Activity 01: Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to refugees and other crisis-affected populations.								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: URT Beneficiaries /ACT1 - Location: Jordan - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	0	≥70	≥30	0			WFP programme monitoring
Activity 02: Provide tools, systems and training to the Government to enhance its emergency preparedness and response capabilities.								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Emergency preparedness - Location: Jordan - Modality: - - Subactivity: Emergency preparedness activities								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	0	=100	=0	0			WFP programme monitoring
Activity 03: Support the Government in reforming and expanding national social protection schemes.								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Social protection - Location: Jordan - Modality: - - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	0	=100	=0	0			WFP programme monitoring
Activity 04: Provide nutrition-sensitive school feeding to targeted children.								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: SMP - Location: Jordan - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	0	≥66	≥33	0			WFP programme monitoring
Activity 05: Provide livelihood support (training, income-generating opportunities, asset creation) to vulnerable people in rural and urban settings, with a focus on women and young people								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Resilience Activity - Location: Jordan - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	0	=100	≥70	70			WFP programme monitoring

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The milk of human kindness: Thanks to the generosity of donors, Ali and Jamil are among thousands of refugee children provided with WFP assistance

World Food Programme

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

Financial Section

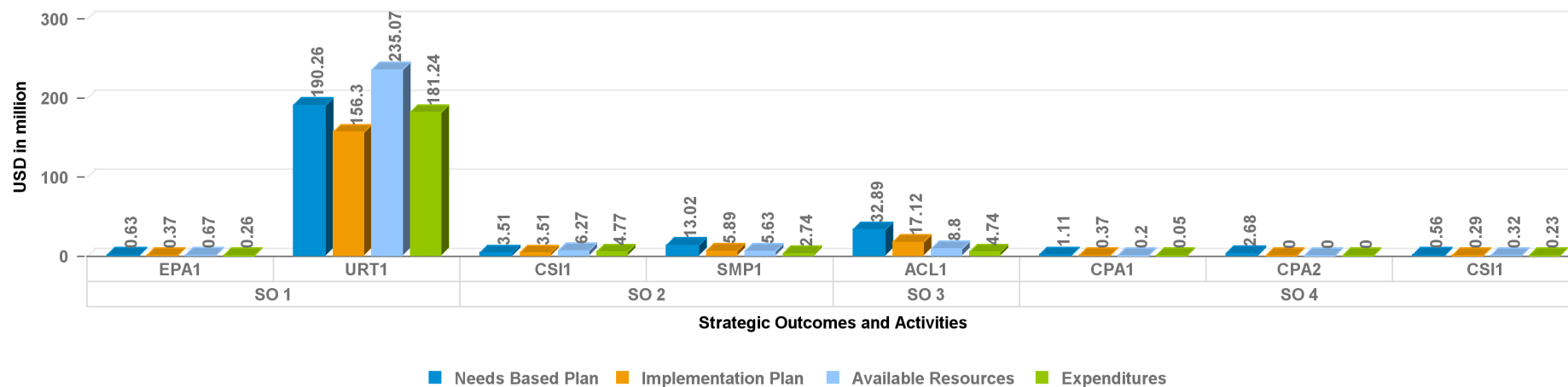
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Jordan Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2020-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Crisis affected populations in Jordan, including refugees, meet their food and nutrition needs throughout the year.
SO 2	Vulnerable populations in Jordan, including children, are covered by adequate social protection schemes by 2022.
SO 3	Vulnerable populations in Jordan, with a focus on women and young people, are more self-reliant and have better livelihood opportunities by 2022.
SO 4	Partnerships in support of the Sustainable Development Goals in Jordan are strengthened through effective and innovative solutions from WFP and its partners by 2022.
Code	Country Activity Long Description
ACL1	Provide livelihood support (training, income-generating opportunities, asset creation) to vulnerable people in rural and urban settings, with a focus on women and young people
CPA1	Facilitate knowledge exchange between partners and the Government to promote piloting and scaling of innovative approaches to achieving the SDGs.
CPA2	Provide on-demand cash-based transfer services to partners.
CSI1	Support the Government in reforming and expanding national social protection schemes.
CSI1	With other actors, develop a comprehensive food security and nutrition sector plan linked to other sectors and supported by a coordination structure
EPA1	Provide tools, systems and training to the Government to enhance its emergency preparedness and response capabilities.
SMP1	Provide nutrition-sensitive school feeding to targeted children.
URT1	Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to refugees and other crisis-affected populations.

Annual Country Report

Jordan Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2020-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1	Crisis affected populations in Jordan, including refugees, meet their food and nutrition needs throughout the year.	Provide tools, systems and training to the Government to enhance its emergency preparedness and response capabilities.	629,260	368,232	672,005	260,289
		Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to refugees and other crisis-affected populations.	190,258,528	156,304,008	235,070,313	181,242,966
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	1,094,226	0
	Vulnerable populations in Jordan, including children, are covered by adequate social protection schemes by 2022.	Support the Government in reforming and expanding national social protection schemes.	3,507,681	3,507,681	6,266,469	4,771,030
		Provide nutrition-sensitive school feeding to targeted children.	13,015,919	5,887,284	5,630,213	2,744,684
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	520,914	0
	Vulnerable populations in Jordan, with a focus on women and young people, are more self-reliant and have better livelihood opportunities by 2022.	Provide livelihood support (training, income-generating opportunities, asset creation) to vulnerable people in rural and urban settings, with a focus on women and young people	32,892,880	17,123,472	8,803,317	4,735,060

Annual Country Report

Jordan Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2020-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1	Vulnerable populations in Jordan, with a focus on women and young people, are more self-reliant and have better livelihood opportunities by 2022.	Non Activity Specific	0	0	1,076,650	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			240,304,267	183,190,676	259,134,107	193,754,027
8	Partnerships in support of the Sustainable Development Goals in Jordan are strengthened through effective and innovative solutions from WFP and its partners by 2022.	Facilitate knowledge exchange between partners and the Government to promote piloting and scaling of innovative approaches to achieving the SDGs.	1,108,016	368,866	202,536	52,638
		Provide on-demand cash-based transfer services to partners.	2,679,150	0	0	0
		With other actors, develop a comprehensive food security and nutrition sector plan linked to other sectors and supported by a coordination structure	556,510	285,625	319,293	226,401
Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)			4,343,676	654,491	521,829	279,039

Annual Country Report

Jordan Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2020-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	268,319	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	268,319	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			244,647,943	183,845,167	259,924,255	194,033,067
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			6,958,572	5,294,420	8,337,222	5,425,178
Total Direct Costs			251,606,515	189,139,587	268,261,478	199,458,245
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			16,180,279	12,294,073	13,616,870	13,616,870
Grand Total			267,786,794	201,433,660	281,878,347	213,075,115



Wanee Piyabongkarn
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Implementation Plan

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

Available Resources

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

Expenditures

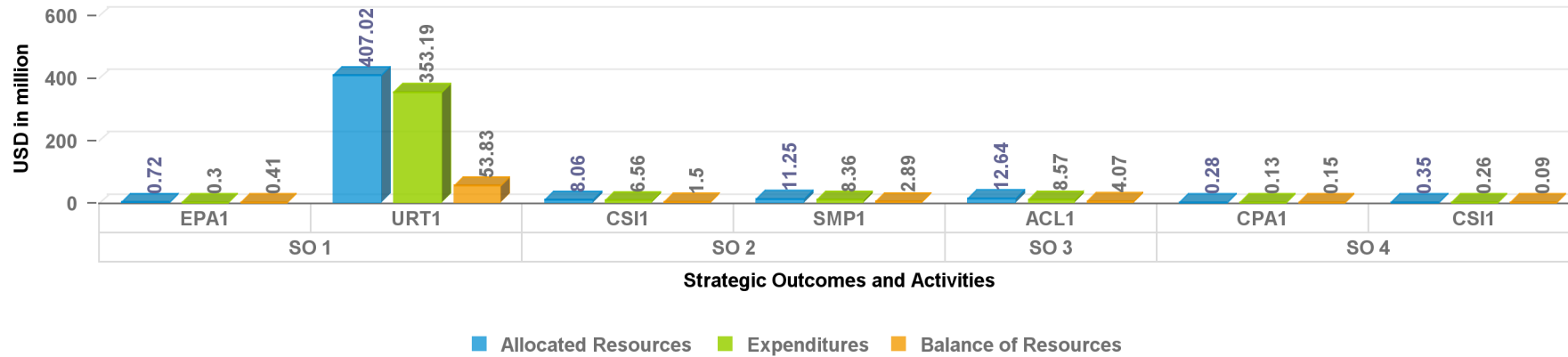
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Jordan Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2020-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Crisis affected populations in Jordan, including refugees, meet their food and nutrition needs throughout the year.
SO 2	Vulnerable populations in Jordan, including children, are covered by adequate social protection schemes by 2022.
SO 3	Vulnerable populations in Jordan, with a focus on women and young people, are more self-reliant and have better livelihood opportunities by 2022.
SO 4	Partnerships in support of the Sustainable Development Goals in Jordan are strengthened through effective and innovative solutions from WFP and its partners by 2022.
Code	Country Activity - Long Description
ACL1	Provide livelihood support (training, income-generating opportunities, asset creation) to vulnerable people in rural and urban settings, with a focus on women and young people
CPA1	Facilitate knowledge exchange between partners and the Government to promote piloting and scaling of innovative approaches to achieving the SDGs.
CS11	Support the Government in reforming and expanding national social protection schemes.
CS11	With other actors, develop a comprehensive food security and nutrition sector plan linked to other sectors and supported by a coordination structure
EPA1	Provide tools, systems and training to the Government to enhance its emergency preparedness and response capabilities.
SMP1	Provide nutrition-sensitive school feeding to targeted children.
URT1	Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to refugees and other crisis-affected populations.

Annual Country Report

Jordan Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2020-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Crisis affected populations in Jordan, including refugees, meet their food and nutrition needs throughout the year.	Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to refugees and other crisis-affected populations.	363,429,452	403,731,338	3,284,591	407,015,929	353,188,581	53,827,348
		Provide tools, systems and training to the Government to enhance its emergency preparedness and response capabilities.	2,287,692	715,220	0	715,220	303,504	411,716
		Non Activity Specific	0	1,094,226	0	1,094,226	0	1,094,226
	Vulnerable populations in Jordan, including children, are covered by adequate social protection schemes by 2022.	Provide nutrition-sensitive school feeding to targeted children.	25,389,416	11,248,402	0	11,248,402	8,362,873	2,885,529
		Support the Government in reforming and expanding national social protection schemes.	6,989,592	8,056,633	0	8,056,633	6,561,194	1,495,439
		Non Activity Specific	0	520,914	0	520,914	0	520,914

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Annual Country Report

Jordan Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2020-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Vulnerable populations in Jordan, with a focus on women and young people, are more self-reliant and have better livelihood opportunities by 2022.	Provide livelihood support (training, income-generating opportunities, asset creation) to vulnerable people in rural and urban settings, with a focus on women and young people	57,897,227	12,642,077	0	12,642,077	8,573,819	4,068,258
		Non Activity Specific	0	1,076,650	0	1,076,650	0	1,076,650
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			455,993,379	439,085,460	3,284,591	442,370,051	376,989,971	65,380,079

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Annual Country Report

Jordan Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2020-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
8	Partnerships in support of the Sustainable Development Goals in Jordan are strengthened through effective and innovative solutions from WFP and its partners by 2022.	Facilitate knowledge exchange between partners and the Government to promote piloting and scaling of innovative approaches to achieving the SDGs.	2,209,032	280,403	0	280,403	130,505	149,898
		Provide on-demand cash-based transfer services to partners.	2,679,150	0	0	0	0	0
		With other actors, develop a comprehensive food security and nutrition sector plan linked to other sectors and supported by a coordination structure	1,198,948	348,582	0	348,582	255,690	92,892
Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)			6,087,130	628,985	0	628,985	386,195	242,790

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Annual Country Report

Jordan Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2020-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	268,319	0	268,319	0	268,319
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	268,319	0	268,319	0	268,319
Total Direct Operational Cost			462,080,509	439,982,764	3,284,591	443,267,355	377,376,167	65,891,189
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			12,891,284	11,458,096	95,691	11,553,786	8,641,742	2,912,044
Total Direct Costs			474,971,793	451,440,860	3,380,282	454,821,142	386,017,909	68,803,233
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			30,699,022	28,479,262		28,479,262	28,479,262	0
Grand Total			505,670,815	479,920,122	3,380,282	483,300,404	414,497,171	68,803,233

This donor financial report is interim



Wannee Piyabongkarn
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Allocated Contributions

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

Advance and allocation

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

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

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

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures