Operational Context
Jordan is an upper-middle-income country, with a population of 11 million, 74 percent of whom are below the age of 30. Jordan is also a resource-poor, food-deficit country with dwindling energy and water resources and limited agricultural land. It carries the social, economic and environmental burden of hosting around 675,000 Syrian and 87,000 refugees of other nationalities registered with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees as of June 2022.

The results of WFP's Food Security Outcome Monitoring (FSOM) of the first quarter of 2022 showed that almost 81 percent of refugees in communities and 90 percent of refugees in camps are either food insecure or vulnerable to food insecurity. Female-headed households, small households, and households with disabilities have disproportionally poor food consumption. According to the Department of Statistics, Jordan’s unemployment rate was 23.3 percent during the fourth quarter of 2021; a decrease of 1.4 percentage points from the fourth quarter of 2020. Unemployment was 21.4 percent among men compared to 30.7 percent among women. Youth unemployment rates reached an unprecedented 50.0 percent as indicated in the World Bank Performance and Learning Review of Jordan in May 2021. Through the Country Strategic Plan (2020-2022), WFP Jordan is rebalancing its portfolio more towards Jordan itself, in line with priorities linked to the 2030 Agenda. The focus is on strengthening capacities of national institutions, strategies and programmes, in addition to providing support for livelihoods to deliver transformative and equitable results for Jordanians and refugees bypassed by socio-economic opportunities. WFP has been present in Jordan since 1964.

In Numbers
731,000 people assisted in June 2022 (estimate)

US$ 14.2 m cash-based transfers made

US$ 108.2 m six months (July-December 2022) net funding requirements

Operational Updates
- In June, WFP provided food assistance to around 463,000 vulnerable refugees residing in camps and host communities through cash-based transfers. Most refugees come from Syria, with a minority from Iraq, Yemen, Sudan, Somalia and other countries.
- In June, WFP began distributing dates donated by the King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Centre (KSrelief) in Za'atari, Azraq and King Abdullah Park camps.
- As part of WFP’s initiative to transition its cash-based transfer modality to mobile money, WFP conducted 56 information sessions to almost 3,300 households in Ajloun, Aqaba, Balqa, Karak, and Tafileh governorates. A total of around 1,700 households registered their e-wallets with WFP. Some 800 households will receive their assistance through mobile money for the first time in July.
- WFP, in collaboration with the National Centre for Security and Crisis Management (NCSCM) and with the participation of the Ministry of Social Development (MoSD) and the National Aid Fund (NAF), hosted a workshop to launch the Platform for Realtime Impact and Situation Monitoring (PRISM). Through monitoring and analysis, the platform is designed to improve the effectiveness and timeliness of the national response to shocks and preparedness for natural hazards.
- To mobilize additional knowledge and to better inform decision-making in NCSCM, WFP has brokered a South-South partnership with Indonesia, whose Government has long experience in disaster risk impact analysis. Drought risk management is on top of the collaboration agenda between WFP and the Government of Indonesia.
- In June, WFP healthy kitchens produced and distributed around 300,000 healthy meals for 27,000 Jordanian and refugee students in communities. WFP also distributed date bars to 236,000 students in communities and around 28,000 students in the camps through its partners.
- Under the Decapolis project, WFP onboarded 600 new smallholder farmers in June by providing technical and financial support to start-ups and entrepreneurship. Decapolis is an innovative traceability platform aiming to support regulatory agencies and improve the livelihoods of food producers and smallholder farmers.

Population: 11.19 million
Income Level: middle income
2019 Human Development Index: 102
Chronic malnutrition: 7.8% of children between 6-59 months

Photo Caption: WFP has been providing daily snacks to around 27,000 vulnerable Jordanian and refugee children through the School Feeding project, which also provides job opportunities for over 100 women and men from vulnerable communities in the healthy kitchens. WFP/Mohammad Battaah
WFP Country Strategic Plan (2020-2022)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Requirements (in USD)</th>
<th>Total Received (in USD)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>767 m</td>
<td>539 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2022 Requirements (in USD)</td>
<td>Six-Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD) (July – December 2022)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>261 m</td>
<td>108.2 m</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food.

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

Activities:
- **Act 1**: Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to refugees and other crisis-affected populations.
- **Act 2**: Provide tools, systems and training to the Government to enhance its emergency preparedness and response capabilities.

Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food.

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

Activities:
- **Act 3**: Support the Government in reforming and expanding national social protection schemes.
- **Act 4**: Provide nutrition-sensitive school feeding to targeted children.

Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food.

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

Activities:
- **Act 5**: Provide livelihood support (training, income-generating opportunities, asset creation) to vulnerable people in rural and urban settings, with a focus on women and young people.

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

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

Activities:
- **Act 6**: With other actors, develop a comprehensive food security and nutrition sector plan linked to other sectors and supported by a coordination structure.
- **Act 7**: Facilitate knowledge exchange between partners and the Government to promote piloting and scaling of innovative approaches to achieving the SDGs.
- **Act 8**: Provide on-demand cash-based transfer services to partners.

WFP continued supporting NAF with the completion of the validation of its Cash Transfer Programme. Through WFP's contracted service provider, NAF successfully validated data of 1,450 households through virtual home visits in June. Similarly, WFP, through a contracted service provider, has conducted the Food Security Outcome Monitoring exercise on a representative sample of NAF beneficiaries following a joint WFP / NAF training to the enumerators conducting the home visits. The results will be available by the end of August.

Under the ‘EU-MADAD’ funded project, WFP and the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), in cooperation with the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), selected 190 participants to rehabilitate four national forests in Irbid, Balqa and Jerash.

Led by the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), 200 participants were selected through WFP self-registration system to increase capacities of vulnerable smallholder farmers, and micro and small agri-food enterprises. These participants will have a two-month job and receive their entitlement through the WFP e-wallet.

Funded by UN Women, 322 participants received their last entitlement in June under the national seedling stations rehabilitation project in collaboration with the MoA.

Challenges

While WFP received indications of some additional contributions from partners, its funding gap remains significant at USD 75 million to cover the requirement of 465,000 refugees in activity 1 for the period from July to December 2022. Additionally, WFP Jordan requires USD 5 million to provide daily school snacks to 433,000 vulnerable students until the end of the year.

Field missions

- WFP organized a three-day mission for the KSrelief Monitoring and Evaluation team with presentations and field visits showing the impact of the KSrelief contribution on the camps.
- WFP representatives participated in multiple high-level field visits in June, including:
  - A visit to the Azraq camp by representatives of the German Federal Foreign Office and the Embassy of Germany.
  - A visit to the Za’atari camp with the UK Prime Minister’s special representative for Girls Education, accompanied by the UK Ambassador to Jordan. WFP’s school feeding programme was on top of the themes discussed in a general review of the refugees support.
  - A visit to the Azraq camp with the UK Minister for the Middle East region. He was accompanied by the UK Ambassador to Jordan and a representative of the Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO). WFP briefed the distinguished visitors on the scale of its assistance to the camp.
  - A visit to the Jerash governorate by the Deputy Regional Director of USAID Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance. The US mission witnessed WFP operations in the field and listened to refugees’ talk about their daily struggles.

Donors

Australia, Canada, EU MADAD, France, Germany, Ireland, Japan, Norway, ROK, Russia, KSA, UK, USA, Luxembourg, Belgium, UAE/MBRGI and private sector (Landmark, Cartier, Choithrams and Seven Circles, Talabat, Careem, Dubai Holding).