## Operational Context

Jordan is an upper-middle-income country, with a population of 11 million, 63 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 676,300 Syrian and 86,400 refugees of other nationalities registered with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees as of July 2022.

The results of WFP’s Food Security Outcome Monitoring (FSOM) of the second quarter of 2022 showed that more than half (58 percent) of refugee households in camps were food insecure and the other half were vulnerable to food insecurity. In Communities, almost three-quarters of refugee households were food insecure (72 percent), and the other quarter were vulnerable to food insecurity. Female-headed households, small households, and households with persons/members with disabilities continued to have disproportionately poor food consumption. According to the Department of Statistics, Jordan’s unemployment rate was 22.6 percent during the second quarter of 2022; with an improvement of 2.2 percentage points compared to the same quarter in 2021. Unemployment is 20.5 percent among men compared to 29.4 percent among women. Youth unemployment rate is 46.1 percent. WFP has been present in Jordan since 1964. Through its Country Strategic Plan (2020-2022), WFP Jordan provides humanitarian assistance to refugees and in line with national priorities, WFP has been rebalancing its portfolio towards Jordan itself by strengthening national capacity to deliver transformative results for residents of Jordan bypassed by economic opportunities, with a focus on social protection, livelihood support and food security governance.

### In Numbers

- **525,500 people assisted** in August 2022
- **US$ 14.1 m** cash-based transfers transferred
- **US$ 137 m** six months (September 2022-February 2023) net funding requirements

### Operational Updates

- In August, WFP provided food assistance to 465,000 vulnerable refugees residing in camps and host communities through cash-based transfers. These included 10,350 Syrian refugees that received their assistance through mobile money. Most refugees come from Syria (89 percent), with a minority from Iraq (9 percent), and the remaining (2 percent) are from Yemen, Sudan, Somalia and other countries.

- WFP, through its partners, distributed Saudi dates to more than 60,000 vulnerable Jordanians in communities across the country. Distributions will be completed in September.

- Starting September, WFP Jordan faces significant funding constraints and is not able to maintain the same level of food assistance to all the refugees in host communities. To ensure continuity of assistance to the families most in need and to avoid cutting assistance to others, WFP informed beneficiaries that it will reduce the level of assistance for all refugees living in communities by a third.

- Prior to assistance reduction, WFP conducted six meetings with Community Support Committees across Jordan in coordination with UNHCR and the local partner, Jordanian Hashemite Fund for Human Development (JOHUD). The meetings offered a two-way communication between refugees’ community and WFP to discuss and clarify the reduction in assistance and to capture key concerns of the impact of reduction in assistance on refugees.

- Additionally, WFP conducted twelve Focus Group Discussions in Mafraq, Balqa, Zarqa and Ajloun, with women using mobile wallets through UNHCR and WFP. The discussion focused on understanding the impact of the change in modality, from e-cards to mobile money, on intrahousehold dynamics and to better understand how to strengthen women’s inclusion in the adoption of mobile wallets.

- WFP, in collaboration with the National Centre for Security and Crisis Management (NCSCM), and several government stakeholders, have finalised the data collection phase for Realtime Impact and Situation Monitoring (PRISM) Platform. Subsequently, risk modelling will be conducted to produce risk impact maps and ultimately improve the effectiveness and timeliness of the national response to shocks and preparedness for natural hazards.

### Photo Caption:

With the support of WFP, Jordan’s first National Strategy for Food Security is launched under patronage of His Excellency the Prime Minister. WFP/Mohammad Batah
WFP Country Strategy

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>581 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2022 Requirements (in USD)</td>
<td>Six-Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD) (September 2022 – February 2023)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>261 m</td>
<td>137 m</td>
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**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.

- In August, WFP continued to support the National Aid Fund (NAF) to validate the eligibility of 120,000 vulnerable Jordanian families enrolled on the NAF Programme for cash assistance. With the support of the WFP’s contracted service provider, NAF successfully validated more than 1,500 households through physical visits.
- Regarding the Monitoring and Evaluation's (M&E) support to NAF, WFP, through its cooperating partner, completed the second phase of data collection of a representative sample of NAF beneficiaries for the Food Security Outcome Monitoring (FSOM) exercise. The final report will be ready by the end of September.
- Under the ‘EU-MADAD’ funded project, the three Rome-Based agencies (WFP, FAO, and IFAD), in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), supported 209 participants to rehabilitate four national forests and installed over 2,000 m³ of gabion walls. Furthermore, 380 participants had access to short-term job opportunities to increase the productive capacities of smallholder farmers’ enterprises and agri-businesses. Participants received their monthly entitlements through mobile money.
- Under the patronage of the Jordanian Prime Minister, His Excellency Bisher Al-Khasawneh, the National Food Security Strategy (2021-2030) was launched with the support of WFP and FAO. The strategy, which is the first of its kind related to food security in the Kingdom, comes as an implementation of His Majesty King Abdullah’s directives to mark 2022 as a year of food security, and to make Jordan a regional hub for food security.

**Challenges**

Between September 2022 and February 2023, WFP requires USD 92.7 million to cover the food requirement of 465,000 refugees maintaining the current transfer values. Additionally, WFP Jordan requires USD 4.8 million to provide daily school snacks to 433,000 vulnerable students for the same period.

**Donors**

Australia, Belgium, Canada, Czech Republic, Cyprus, EU MADAD, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, KSA/KSrelief, Luxemburg, Norway, ROK, Russia, Switzerland, UK/FCDO, USA/BHA, UAE/MBRG1, and private sector (BMGF, Cartier, Careem, Choithrams, Dubai Holding, Mastercard, Seven Circles and Talabat).

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