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Programme

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CHANGING
LIVES

Jordan

Annual Country Report 2023

Country Strategic Plan
2023 - 2027

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Overview

Key messages

- In 2023, WFP launched its five-year Country Strategic Plan focusing on unconditional food assistance for refugees in Jordan, technical assistance to the Government on social protection, climate adaptation and food security governance, aligned with the National Food Security Strategy.
- Funding shortfalls forced WFP to reduce its assistance level by one third to all eligible refugees from July. Still, WFP was able to reach 1.1 million Jordanians and refugees in 2023.
- In collaboration with UNHCR, WFP initiated its multi-year transition programme focusing on refugees' self-reliance. WFP created a data repository with information on refugees' employability, livelihood skills, experience, capacities and aspirations.

In 2023, WFP Jordan implemented the **first year of its Country Strategic Plan (CSP) (2023-2027) focusing on providing** unconditional food assistance for vulnerable populations in Jordan, including refugees, as well as providing technical assistance for national social protection programmes and systems. Through the CSP, WFP refocuses on its education and nutrition activities and expands its climate action to strengthen adaptive livelihoods and sustainable management of natural resources and food systems.

The CSP is aligned with Jordan's national priorities, the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly SDGs 2 (zero hunger) and 17 (partnerships for goals) and the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) for 2023-2027.

In 2023, WFP was able to support 1.1 million Jordanians and refugees through its various interventions. However, resources for Jordan significantly declined in 2023 with the downturn in global humanitarian funding. **This funding shortages led to a reduction of the assistance level by one third to all eligible refugees from July.** Additionally, WFP and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) implemented **a joint retargeting** exercise for refugees which resulted in the exclusion of 55,000 refugees in communities from WFP's unconditional resource transfers eligibility. Consequently, from September, the overall number of refugees receiving WFP assistance decreased by nearly 12 percent, from 465,000 to 410,000 beneficiaries.

By implementing this retargeting approach that incorporated lack of income earning capacity and malnutrition criteria, **WFP's assistance focused only on refugees living below the abject poverty line.** Among these vulnerable groups were a large portion of elderly refugees, people with disabilities, and single woman-headed households who had limited productive capacity and faced additional barriers in accessing employment opportunities - making them even more dependent on humanitarian assistance. **During the reduction period, the percentage of beneficiaries who were severely food insecure surged;** reaching 19 percent in quarter four from three percent only before the reduction; affecting about 78,000 beneficiaries. WFP and UNHCR achieved an unprecedented level of collaboration with the retargeting exercise, both on the strategic and operational levels.

While WFP commits to sustain its provision of food assistance to these most vulnerable refugees under the current CSP, WFP also works with partners to find more sustainable solutions to support refugees who have productive potential but have limited employment opportunities. To this end, **WFP Jordan, in collaboration with UNHCR, initiated the development of a multi-year transition programme for refugees.** The programme aims to support a paradigm shift of the refugee response in Jordan towards pathways to self-reliance through economic participation, which will ultimately reduce the pressure on humanitarian funding requirements as more refugees would be able to contribute to the Jordanian economy and become more self-reliant.

WFP sustained its support to key governmental institutions responsible for social protection given the national focus on social safety nets as the main tool ensuring access to food for vulnerable Jordanians. WFP provided technical and capacity-strengthening support to the National Aid Fund, the main social assistance provider, the Ministry of Social Development, the custodian of the national social protection strategy, and the Ministry of Education, responsible for the national school feeding programme - the largest social safety net for children that reaches more than half a million boys and girls.

Under its climate action initiatives, WFP initiated engagement with the Green Climate Fund (GCF) on two complementary programmes. The first focuses on building government institutional capacity for climate finance, and the second larger-scale initiative focuses on building climate-resilient livelihoods of smallholder farmers and pastoralists in Northern Jordan.

In April 2023, WFP completed a joint three-year project with the FAO and the International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD), which **enhanced the livelihoods and food security of approximately 5,200 vulnerable Jordanians and Syrian refugees.** Through this project, **WFP produced 1.2 million seedlings and rehabilitated an area of 2,437 hectares** of rangelands and forests across Jordan. WFP also enhanced its partnership with the National Centre for Security and Crisis Management (NCSCM) to strengthen the national capacities in disaster risk reduction, emergency preparedness and early warning systems. WFP developed a monitoring tool for NCSCM to improve the national response to shocks and prepare for natural hazards.

To improve food security governance in Jordan and in line with **the national food security strategy**, WFP worked closely with the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) to activate the Food Security Council, the primary apparatus for policy formulation, oversight and monitoring of all areas on national food security. Specifically, **WFP initiated the development of a national food security information management system that relies on a communication and data collection network of multiple stakeholders.** Additionally, in September, **the MoA launched two projects under the national "No Food Waste" initiative** with the support of WFP and the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO). The initiative was designed to support local interventions that measure food loss and waste, raise awareness, and foster positive and responsible production and consumption behaviours.

Jordan faces major contextual challenges including a protracted refugee crisis; a difficult socio-economic situation with high unemployment; and increasingly frequent climate-related shocks that undermine sustainable national development. Accordingly, **WFP's main priority will remain focused on addressing refugees' immediate food needs in Jordan.** WFP is concerned about the potential funding shortfalls in 2024, resulting in unpredictable levels of assistance that can be provided to refugees. This will negatively impact refugees' food security, exacerbating their vulnerability and pushing them deeper into poverty.

1,102,608

Total beneficiaries in 2023



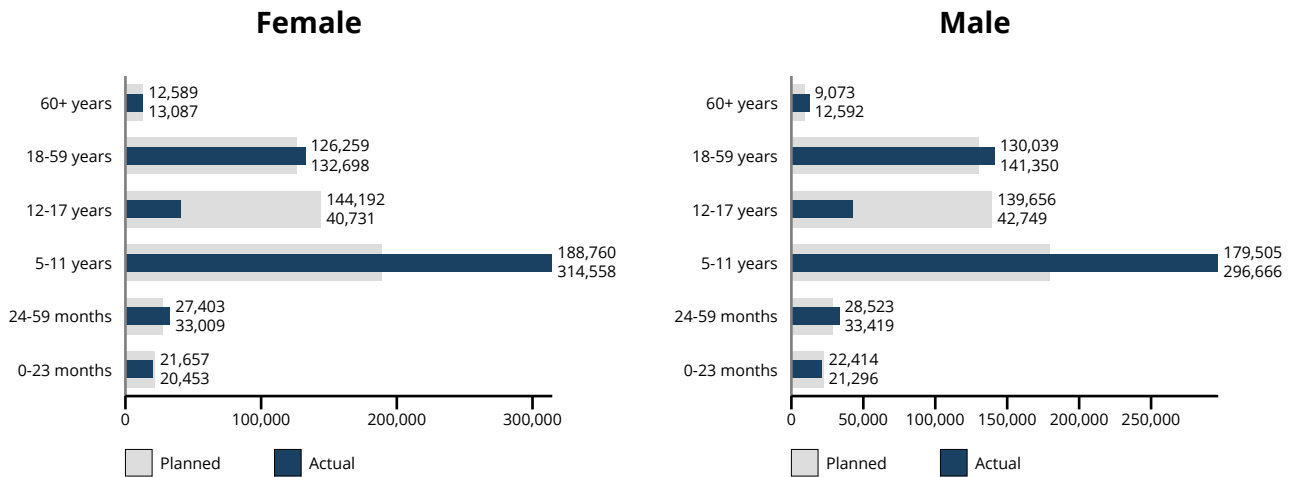
50% female



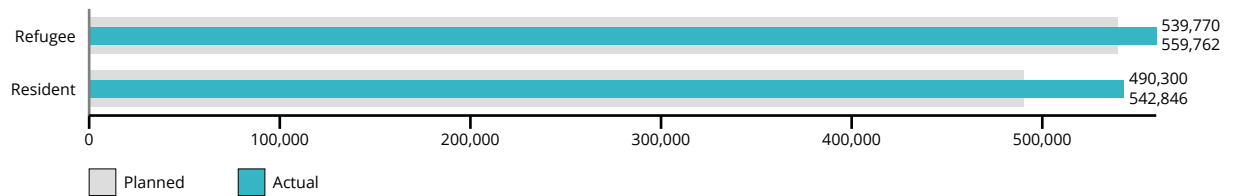
50% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 24,473 (50% Female, 50% Male)

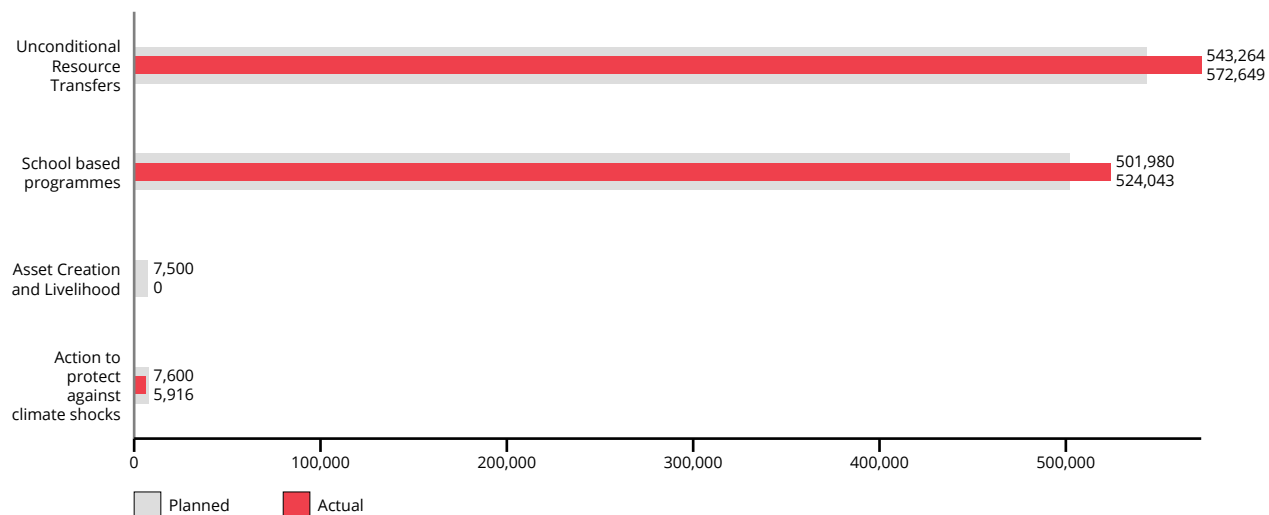
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



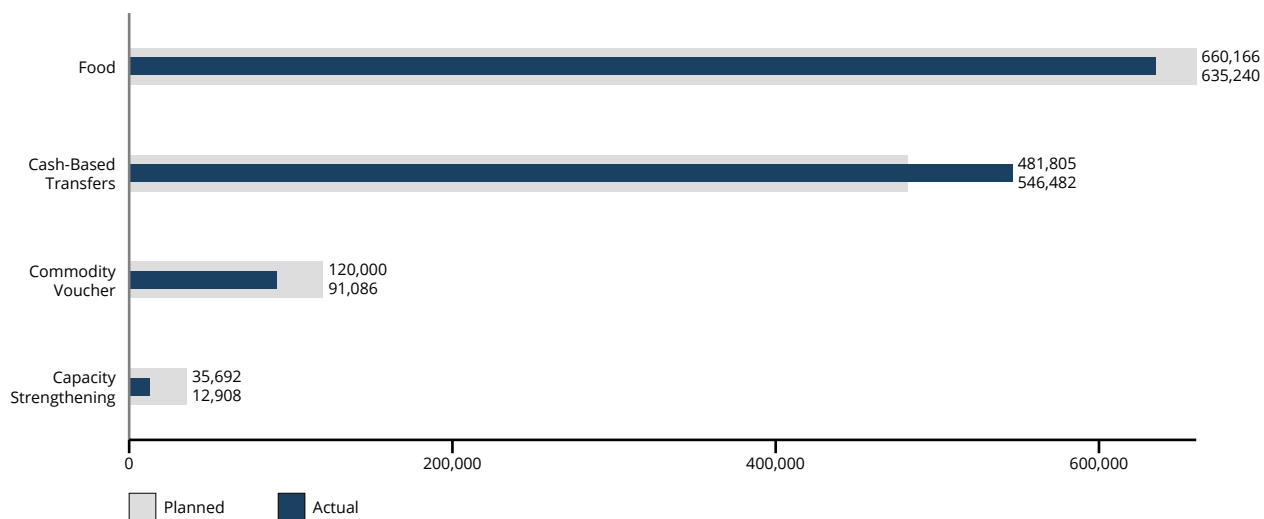
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



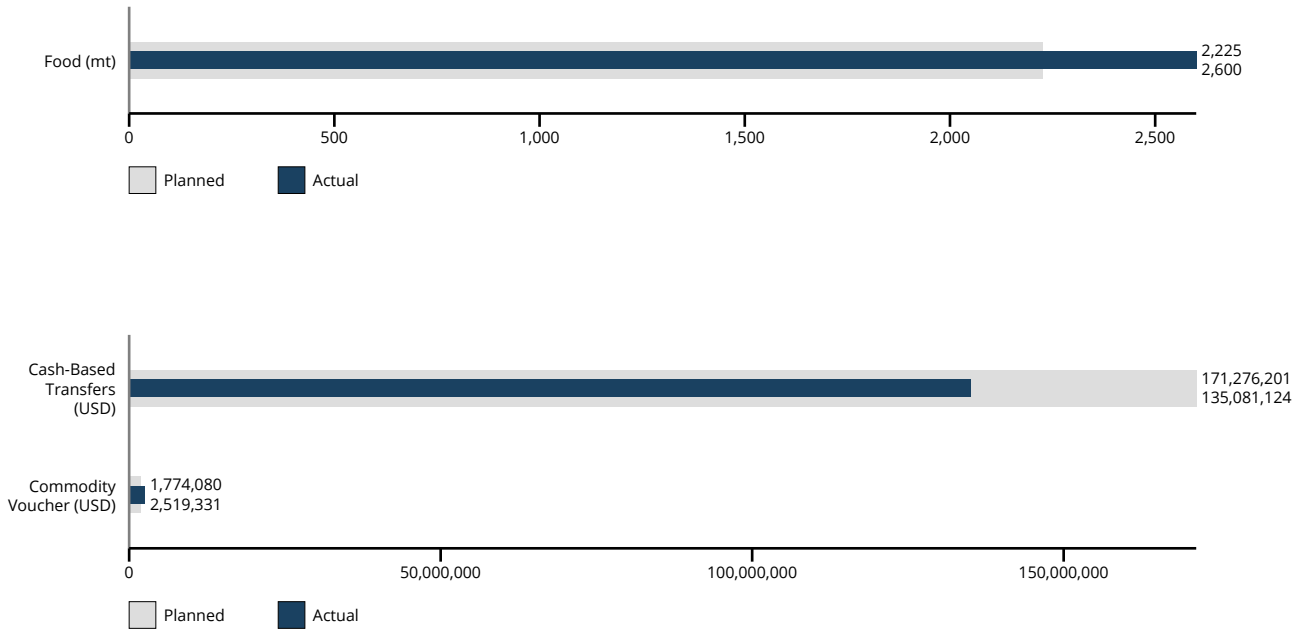
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



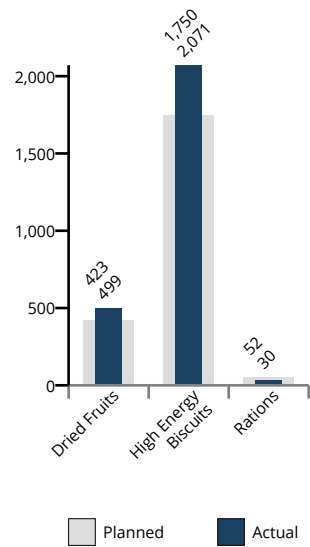
Beneficiaries by Modality



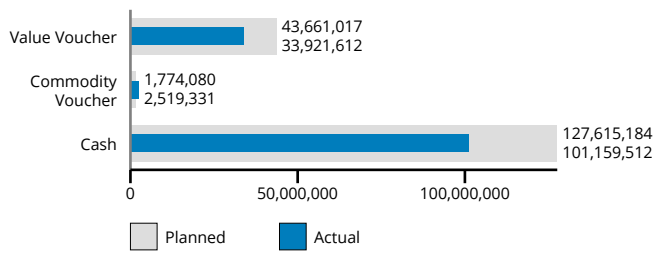
Total Transfers by Modality



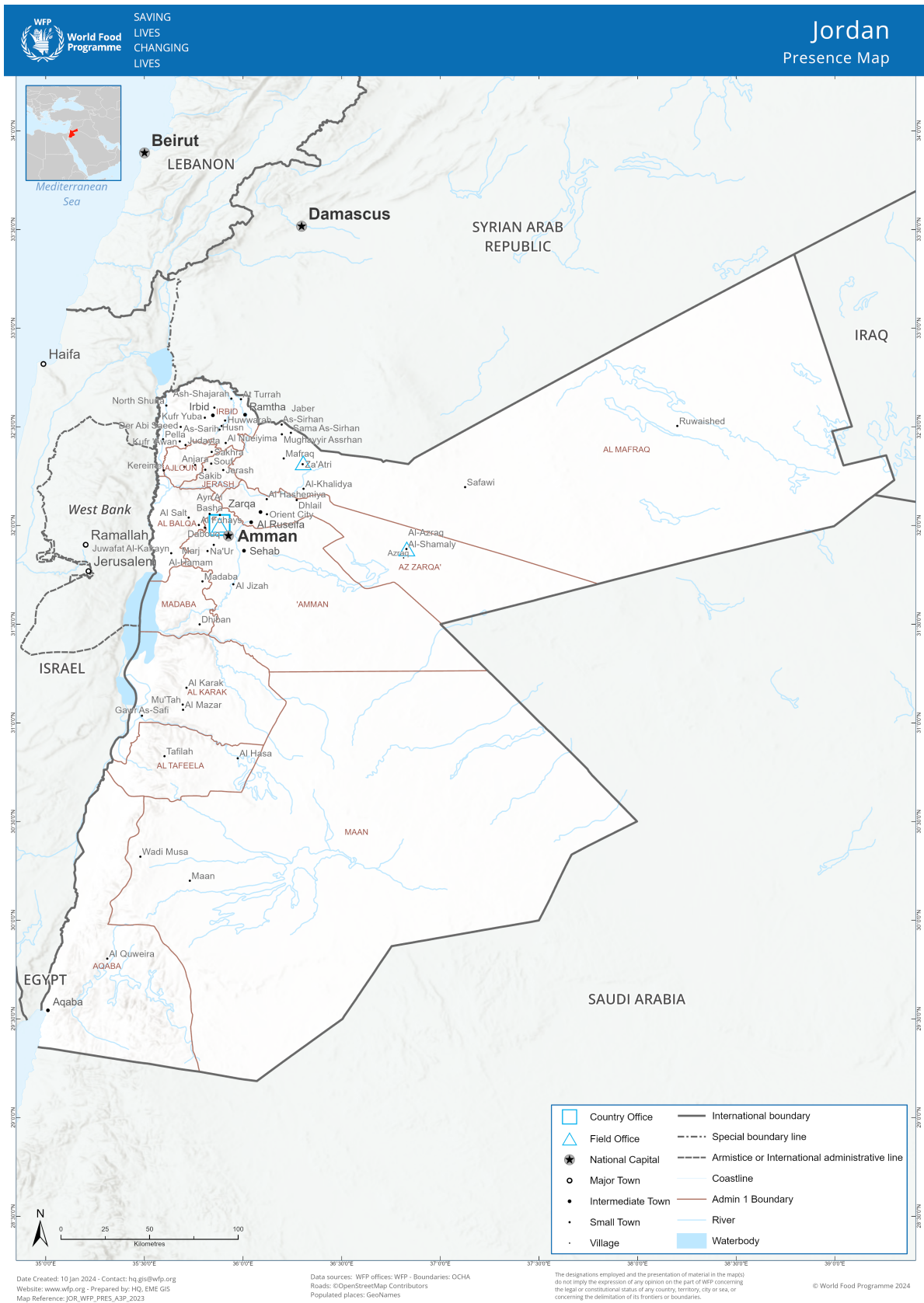
Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context



Jordan is a **lower-middle-income country**¹, its status has been downgraded from an upper-middle-income country as per the World Bank revision of the classification data in 2023, mainly due to the rapid expansion of the population. In 2023, Jordan's population reached 11.5 million people; 63 percent are below the age of 30 and 90 percent live in urban

areas². Nearly a third of Jordan's population comprises refugees from different nationalities, including almost 1.4 million Syrians, half of whom are registered with the United Nations Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). This marks Jordan as the **country that hosts the world's second-highest share of refugees per capita**³, which has been the case for over a decade. Eighty-two percent of refugees live among the host population, with others residing in Azraq and Zaatari camps. Refugees' presence puts unprecedented pressure on Jordan's budgetary and natural resources, infrastructure, and labour market. WFP has been committed to providing unconditional resource transfers to refugees and other vulnerable populations in Jordan to support access to food.

Jordan is also one of the most arid and **water-scarce** countries in the world. Its rapid population growth, compounded by frequent climate-related shocks, has further aggravated the pressure on chronically scarce natural resources. Acknowledging this challenge, climate change adaptation became an integral component of WFP's Country Strategic Plan (2023-2027). **WFP laid the foundation to access multi-year climate funding** and started to pave the way to support the Government to strengthen the sustainable management of natural resources.

Amidst one of the world's most volatile regions, Jordan has sustained its overall stability. This is mainly attributed to its strategic geopolitical positioning and relevant recent political reforms that effectively enhanced the resilience of its economy. Nevertheless, the country faces challenges resulting from external shocks, such as the October conflict in Gaza, which is directly impacting vital economic sectors, especially tourism, a key contributor to local job creation and economic growth. This conflict has also the potential to affect energy prices and disrupt supply chains in 2024, further underscoring the importance of conflict-sensitive preparedness planning for Jordan and supporting regional coordination efforts.

In 2023, Jordan's **economy** has continued to slowly recover from the COVID-19 pandemic impact. The **Gross Domestic Product (GDP)** increased by 2.7 percent in 2023 compared to 2022⁴. However, high **unemployment** remains a structural challenge: 22 percent⁵ at the national level, disproportionately affecting women (32 percent) and young people (over 50 percent).

Inflation levels in Jordan have remained relatively low (2 percent increase in 2023 from 2022) compared to other countries regionally and globally, despite the conflict in Ukraine that led to a global surge in commodity prices. **Jordan's contained inflation is a combined result of adequate national food reserves management, a series of effective mitigation measures implemented** by the Government and monetary stability enabled by the pegging of the Dinar to the USD.

These challenges, coupled with the reduction in WFP's transfer value, have aggravated refugees' conditions and increased their food insecurity. The Food Security Outcome Monitoring (FSOM) conducted in the last quarter of 2023 showed a deterioration in food security for refugees benefitting from WFP assistance. Beneficiaries' food insecurity escalated to 19 percent at the end of the year from only three percent before the reduction.

In line with **WFP's commitment to Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)**, WFP's Country Strategic Plan (2023-2027) through its five strategic outcomes aims to contribute directly to SDG 2 (Zero Hunger). In contribution to SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals), WFP's handover strategy aimed at the establishment of an interagency two-way referral system for job matching and the development of an evidence-based advocacy strategy to foster refugees' self-reliance. While the extremely vulnerable refugees continue to require humanitarian assistance, other refugees may have the skills and capacities to become self-reliant in the medium term, provided they can access job opportunities.

Risk management

Anticipating funding shortfall, **WFP accelerated its efforts to mobilise resources and intensified its advocacy initiatives at the beginning of 2023.** WFP proactively prepared a prioritisation plan which had to be operationalised during the second half of the year as the shortfall materialised.

Aligned with the Enterprise Risk Management Policy, WFP determined strategic, operational, fiduciary, and financial risks across its programmes and identified potential national shocks that could affect security and local livelihoods. **A dynamic and anticipatory risk management framework was put in place, with regular reviews of the risk register involving all the functional units.** WFP's Risk Management and Oversight Committee met regularly to review actions related to risk mitigation, oversight, audit, and evaluation, emphasising accountability and compliance across all functional areas. During the upscale of the mobile money modality, **WFP conducted risk assessments, implemented mitigation actions, and strengthened control mechanisms.**

WFP continued to consider fraud risks in all its activities. It effectively implemented segregation of duties, reconciliations, spot checks, and anomalies tracking. **WFP prioritised raising awareness among staff, cooperating partners, and contractors on its Anti-Fraud Anti-Corruption Policy and Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and**

Abuse.

Responding to recommendations from internal and external audits, as well as the 2022 independent evaluation, WFP took decisive actions in 2023. **The Internal Audit report affirmed the effectiveness and satisfactory assessment of Jordan's operations**, showcasing robust controls and efficient risk management practices. Adjustments to programme interventions, recommended by the independent evaluation to address deepening vulnerabilities in Jordan, were diligently implemented in 2023.

On a macro level, **WFP maintained regular monitoring of price fluctuations**, assessing minimum expenditure basket to meet beneficiaries' needs, and contributed to strengthening the Government's capacity to manage shocks.

Lessons learned

Under the support provided to the Ministry of Education, WFP, jointly with the World Bank, conducted an **impact evaluation of the national school feeding programme**. The evaluation focused on comparing the impact of the healthy meal model versus the date bars model on students benefitting from the national school feeding programme. While the results will be finalised in February 2024, preliminary findings indicated that the healthy meal model is more effective, contributed to the reduction of school absenteeism, enhanced energy levels and dietary diversity among children. Women workers in healthy meal kitchens experienced increased income and a greater willingness to participate in the labour market. WFP will use the results to further improve the programme.

In 2023, WFP conducted a **capacity assessment for drought management actors** as part of its climate management activity. The primary findings underscored the need for capacity strengthening among government stakeholders, particularly in the realm of understanding and utilising drought indicators. It also highlighted the absence of data-sharing systems between the different actors holding the meteorological data. Such systems should enable stakeholders to pursue their sectoral interests independently, without the need for cross-stakeholder data flows or granting permissions.

Embracing Hope Amidst Hardship

Sarwa's Resilience in Zaatari Camp



© WFP/Mohammad Batah

With the reduced transfer value, Sarwa and her family can only afford to have essential food items

For over a decade, Sarwa's life in the Zaatari camp has been about resilience in the face of uncertainty. As a single mother raising two children amidst a sprawling expanse of caravans, her life mirrors the struggles faced by many other Syrian refugees living in the camp.

Reflecting on the past, Sarwa recalls a time when assistance provided more than just the basics for survival. "We had choices," she reminisces. "We could afford various foods. But today, we carefully pick essentials, hoping they will last until the next assistance arrives."

The recent reductions in WFP's monthly food assistance have cast a long shadow over Sarwa's family. "It's our main source of sustenance," she says, her voice tinged with concern. "I live in constant fear of a message informing us that assistance might stop due to insufficient funding. Without it, survival feels impossible."

The uncertainty around her children's future is always on Sarwa's mind. "Their education is my only hope. I push through each day, ensuring they attend school, hoping that one day their education will help them lead a life where they won't have to depend on anyone."

However, the limitations are evident. "My heart breaks when they ask for fruits a simple request, yet one I cannot fulfil," Sarwa shares. "They long for an apple or a banana to take to school, but we have none to give."

Sarwa leaves the camp whenever a chance arises for her to work as a daily labourer on agricultural lands near the camp. This additional work offers a glimmer of hope, although temporary, as she strives to supplement the family's income.

The harsh winters bring a new set of challenges. "We struggle to keep warm, expenses skyrocket, and hunger is a constant companion. We're confined to our caravans, trying to make two meals a day suffice for us all."

After living in the camp for over a decade, Sarwa is eager for change. "We wake up each day hoping for a positive shift, a glimpse of a better future," she says. "But despite the hardships, we have learned to adapt."

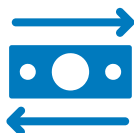
Amidst the uncertainty, Sarwa emphasizes the importance of sustained support. "The recent reductions in assistance have hit us hard," she acknowledges. "But thanks to donors, there's still a glimmer of hope. Their ongoing support is a lifeline, reminding us that there's goodness in the world."

For Sarwa, endurance is key. "I hold onto hope that things will get better. We might be facing unimaginable challenges, but we are strong and resilient. We have learned to navigate this difficult journey, finding comfort in the safety this camp provides."

Her story, mirror that of many others in the Zaatari camp, and is a tale of perseverance in the face of challenges. As she continues to on this journey, Sarwa embodies the resilience of a mother striving to provide for her family despite overwhelming odds.

Programme performance

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



Unconditional resource transfers

were provided to **460,000** vulnerable refugees through cash-based transfers; **49%** are women; **47%** are between 18-59 years



Due to a **funding shortfall**, WFP reduced the level of assistance to beneficiaries from July by **one-third**



A **retargeting exercise**, implemented with UNHCR, resulted in a reduction of **12%** of eligible refugees from assistance



After assistance reduction, **19%** of beneficiaries became **severely food insecure**, increasing from 3% before reduction; affecting **78,000** beneficiaries



3,500 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, and children under two years benefitted from WFP **nutrition awareness campaigns**

Activity 1: Provide unconditional resource transfers to refugees and other vulnerable populations to support access to food

Under Strategic Outcome 1/Activity 1 of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) for 2023-2027, WFP provided unconditional assistance to the most vulnerable refugees living in Jordan to meet their basic food and nutrition needs. Concretely, each month, WFP provided food assistance, mainly in the form of cash-based transfers (CBT), to vulnerable refugees coming mostly from the Syrian Arab Republic but also from Iraq, Yemen, Somalia and other countries, living in camps and communities.

Unconditional cash-based food assistance to refugees is the largest component of WFP operation in Jordan in terms of financial volume, as in previous years. In 2023, it represented more than three-fourths of WFP's needs-based plan (USD 178 million), with around 80 percent of actual resources allocated to this activity (USD 171 million).

Since July 2023, funding shortfalls forced WFP to reduce the value of its cash assistance by one third for all assisted refugees both in camps and communities. Timely contributions from donors like the United Kingdom, Germany, Sweden and Norway, averted further cuts and enabled WFP to sustain assistance, albeit at reduced levels.

In 2023, WFP provided unconditional resource transfers to 572,600 vulnerable refugees (49 percent are women), including almost 460,000 beneficiaries receiving CBT, which is similar to 2022. That said, during the summer, WFP implemented a retargeting exercise jointly with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) that resulted in a reduction by 12 percent in the number of refugees eligible to WFP food assistance (excluding 55,000 beneficiaries). Eventually, all refugee households eligible for WFP assistance are either below the abject poverty line

(USD 3.2 per person per day), have a member with Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM), Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM), or have demographic features that make them entirely dependent on assistance.

Due to the funding shortfall, refugees in camps started to receive USD 21 per person per month from August, instead of the USD 31 they used to receive previously. In communities, refugees are categorised according to their vulnerability to two priorities: Priority 1 and 2¹. From July they started to receive USD 21 and USD 15 per person per month respectively instead of USD 31 and 21 they used to receive previously.

According to WFP Food Security Outcome Monitoring for quarters three and four, after the retargeting implementation and transfer value reductions, Priority 2 refugees became even more food insecure than Priority 1 refugees. Among Priority 2 refugees, 97 percent are food insecure, with 24 percent experiencing severe food insecurity. While among Priority 1 refugees, 93 percent are food insecure, with 16 percent experiencing severe food insecurity. This indicates that with the very restrictive new targeting, all eligible refugees being below the absolute poverty line, Priority 2 group, being highly economically insufficient and unable to afford the minimum survival needs, cannot cope with the reduced transfer value. Subsequently, it was decided that from January 2024, all refugees in communities will receive the same reduced transfer value of USD 21.

WFP conducted nutrition sensitisation campaigns targeting 3,500 beneficiaries with an emphasis on household members with specific nutritional needs such as pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, and children under two years of age.

Throughout 2023, WFP rolled out its transition to mobile money to promote the financial inclusion of refugees.

Concretely, WFP is moving from the use of WFP-owned accounts to mobile money, which is the only refugee-owned account model presently authorised by the Central Bank of Jordan. Receiving cash assistance on refugees' own accounts gives them freedom, dignity, and a sense of control over their lives, while allowing them to become regular customers of national financial systems. Access to financial services (saving, depositing, and withdrawing cash, transferring money to other accounts) can help refugees to better cope with shocks, build their financial resilience and invest in their futures and aspirations in Jordan. As of December 2023, 29 percent of refugees in camps receive assistance through mobile money, (39 percent of the wallets being owned by women). The others access their assistance through food electronic vouchers, facilitated through blockchain and biometric identification technology. In communities, nearly 68 percent of refugees receive assistance through mobile money (37 percent of the wallets being owned by women). The others receive unrestricted cash through prepaid cards (Mastercard) redeemable at nearly 142 contracted shops, and Automated Teller Machines (ATMs).

During the second half of the year, after the retargeting exercise, to ensure beneficiaries can appeal their updated eligibility status, WFP and UNHCR launched a joint appeal process. Appeals were analysed and results were announced to beneficiaries in late 2023.

To validate the changes resulting from the retargeting and the gradual transition to mobile money, during quarter four, WFP completed an annual beneficiary biometric verification. By December, 97 percent of targeted refugees residing in communities successfully self-validated their presence in the country. In camps, beneficiaries were authenticated monthly through iris scan-enabled cameras when shopping at the WFP-contracted shops.

WFP conducted four quarterly Food Security Outcome Monitoring (FSOM) exercises to monitor the food security situation and complementary vulnerabilities of refugees over time. Shortly after WFP's food assistance reduction, WFP observed a rapid deterioration of beneficiaries' conditions compared to the first half of the year. The percentage of beneficiaries who were **severely food insecure has surged during the reduction period**; reaching 19 percent in quarter four from three percent only before the reduction; affecting about 78,000 beneficiaries. Additionally, poor food consumption spiked to 17 percent from 2 percent in 2022. This radical decline underscored the refugees' profound dependence on WFP's assistance and inability to cope with the reduction.

Concretely, to address immediate essential needs, refugees had to resort to harmful coping strategies which compromise their human capital, dignity, and well-being. Compared to 2022, the percentage of beneficiaries who accepted jobs with unfair working conditions doubled (39 percent), child labour multiplied four folds (8 percent), children's withdrawal from school doubled (12 percent) and early marriage spread (2.5 percent compared to 0 in the past). Even with the assistance received, the majority of refugee beneficiaries could not afford to meet their basic survival needs. Consequently, they **extensively resorted to debt**. The average amount of debt amongst beneficiaries has increased by 30 percent over one year, reaching an average of USD 1,276. The dominant usage of debts was not for livelihood or business investments but rather to meet essential needs such as food purchases, rent, and health expenses. A surge in **illegal immigration** was also noted, triggered by the limited livelihood opportunities available and the shrinking assistance received in Jordan.

As part of the CSP, **WFP Jordan is taking proactive steps to develop a refugee transition programme which fosters the self-reliance of refugees with productive potential through better access to employment opportunities**. The potential beneficiaries' shift from receiving unconditional resource transfers to self-reliance will

progressively reduce the pressure on the humanitarian funding requirements as more refugees will contribute to the Jordanian economy and recover control over their lives.

Throughout 2023, **WFP nurtured its strategic partnership with UNHCR**, spanning from operational coordination, alignment of targeting model, referral of protection cases, the establishment of joint mobile helpdesks across Jordan, jointly addressing refugees' inquiries and needs, to conducting joint information sessions on mobile money.

WFP also collaborated closely with the German Development Cooperation (GIZ) and various agencies to advocate for the financial inclusion of refugees. WFP conducted over 50,000 information sessions for over 175,800 refugees, where participants learned about mobile wallet opening, benefits, and usage. As a core member of the Central Bank of Jordan Working Group on refugees' financial inclusion, WFP contributed to Jordan's 2023-2027 National Financial Inclusion Strategy.

WFP partnered with the Norwegian Refugee Council in camps and with the Jordanian Hashemite Fund for Human Development and Save the Children Jordan in host communities to operate helpdesks and support outreach activities. Several service providers enabled the assistance provision, namely Jordan Ahli Bank, U-Wallet, and IRIS Guard.

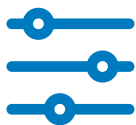
WFP's general food assistance activity followed a gender-sensitive approach, taking into account the increased vulnerabilities of households headed by women. Similarly, through the mobile money information sessions, women's inclusion was ensured by inviting both the heads of households and their spouses. Session timing accommodates women's preferences. The sessions material included messaging to encourage families to open multiple wallets within the household, recommending it as a 'family sharing' solution and highlighting the practicality of making free transfers between mobile wallets from the same provider. The material encouraged women in households headed by men, to open the primary wallet to receive WFP's assistance, as they have primary care duties within the family.

The nutrition sensitisation campaigns focused on the needs of persons with disabilities and children under two, factoring in the importance of including women's influencers such as their partners, their mothers, and mothers-in-law. As part of the monitoring and reporting process, gender-disaggregated data for both the head of household and the account owner was regularly collected and analysed to ensure fine-tuned messaging during the mobile money roll-out.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Crisis-affected people in Jordan, including refugees (Tier 1), receive unconditional assistance to meet their basic food and nutrition needs	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

Strategic outcome 02: Extremely vulnerable populations in Jordan, including refugees, are covered by adequate social protection schemes by 2027



WFP's support to **NAF** was focused on **digitising its management information tools**, data gathering and payment systems



75,000 home visits were conducted to validate NAF household data



3,000 information sessions were conducted on financial literacy and digital payments to **NAF households**



WFP enhanced **NAF's M&E unit**, developed an M&E framework and institutionalised a quarterly **FSOM with NAF beneficiaries**



520,000 students (52% are girls) in **2,410 schools** were supported through the **National School Feeding Programme**

Under Strategic Outcome 2/Activities 2 and 3 of the Country Strategic Plan for 2023-2027, WFP provided technical assistance to the primary governmental institutions responsible for social assistance schemes in Jordan. In line with the National Social Protection Strategy for 2019-2025 and the National School Feeding Strategy for 2021-2025, WFP's technical assistance contributed to more efficient, effective and inclusive social protection systems that can enhance human capital development and respond to shocks and stressors flexibly and at scale. Concretely, WFP provided technical and capacity-strengthening support to the National Aid Fund (NAF), Jordan's primary social assistance provider, and the Ministry of Social Development (MoSD), the custodian of the national social protection strategy. Additionally, WFP continued to provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Education (MoE) to prepare for a gradual full handover of the National School Feeding Programme by 2030.

The available resources in 2023 enabled WFP to cover all expenditures related to capacity strengthening, expansion of technical assistance to new domains, and the continuation of complementary direct delivery support for the school feeding programme. The risk of suspending WFP's support to the National School Feeding Programme in the second half of the year was averted, thanks to concerted advocacy efforts by WFP and the MoE which resulted in securing funds to fully cover the programme.

Activity 2: Provide capacity strengthening to national social protection institutions

In partnership with the World Bank, the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) and the International Labour Organisation (ILO), WFP's technical support to the Government of Jordan **enhanced the efficiency and effectiveness of NAF programmes which benefit 220,000 vulnerable Jordanian households** (equivalent to over 1 million individuals). In 2023, the partnership with the Government has witnessed a tangible increase in its ownership of key workstreams that WFP has been supporting in the previous years. For example, 40 NAF temporary staff who received salaries from WFP in 2022 have been converted to the civil service system in 2023. This underscores the significant investment in the institutionalisation of expertise and the development of capacities among civil servants contributing to NAF efficiency. Furthermore, **WFP conducted an employability and skills mapping with data from NAF beneficiary households**. This will help NAF identify referral pathways towards income-generating opportunities for its beneficiaries and ultimately graduate them from NAF social assistance.

In 2023, WFP focused on digitising and aligning NAF's **management information tools, data gathering and payment systems (MIS)**; through the Unified Cash Transfers (UCT) programme. **WFP enhanced the integration between the NAF MIS (payments module)** and the service providers. It also incorporated new gender-transformative regulations into the NAF MIS, including distinguishing the 'Head of Household (the man, as defined by Jordanian regulations) and the 'Other Authorized Person' of the case (the wife in the new regulations), allowing the wife to access the household details on the MIS. The new regulations also included giving the option for the creation of a mobile wallet or bank account in the name of the wife to receive assistance on behalf of the household.

WFP supported NAF with **beneficiary data collection and subsequent eligibility validation**. In 2023, **WFP conducted 75,000 home visits to NAF households to validate their data and 3,000 information sessions on financial literacy and digital payments**. As part of WFP's handover strategy, WFP conducted only 50 percent of the total home visits in 2023 given the investments in developing the capacity of NAF field branches to conduct the validation. WFP collaborated with Optimiza (IT solutions provider) to enhance NAF's MIS, and with Mindset and Ipsos to implement validation home visits and awareness sessions for NAF beneficiaries.

WFP enhanced NAF's **complaints handling mechanism (CHM)**, established by WFP in 2020. The CHM allows for timely responses to NAF beneficiaries' questions and requests on the cash transfer programmes and integrating new reporting categories for gender-based violence.

Moreover, **WFP provided operational support to enhance NAF's Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) unit**, developed an M&E framework and institutionalised quarterly food security outcome monitoring (FSOM) with NAF beneficiaries.

On a strategic level, **WFP in collaboration with UNICEF, updated the National Social Protection Strategy** through the introduction of a chapter on shock responsiveness. The development of NAF's Strategic Plan (2023-2026) and their Communication Strategy (2023-2024) were also supported by WFP in 2023.

Under the **capacity strengthening component of NAF staff**, WFP organised training, workshops, and on-the-job experience as well as seconded technical staff to be based at NAF. **WFP provided budgetary support to cover the salaries of 76 NAF staff (including 21 women)** in areas of social services, complaints and feedback mechanisms, payments, M&E and Geographic Information Systems (GIS). To facilitate the handover of validation home visits and the FSOM exercise, **WFP provided NAF with 100 tablets to be used for data collection by enumerators**.

WFP's technical assistance to **MoSD** focused on shaping a cohesive M&E framework aligned with the National Social Protection Strategy (2019-2025) objectives. This was accomplished in partnership with UNICEF and helped the Ministry establish a solid foundation for evidence generation. Additionally, a comprehensive mapping for MoSD's livelihoods projects was completed to define new entry points for technical assistance through 2024. WFP also helped explore ways that MoSD livelihoods programmes can be linked to the economic empowerment and training opportunities offered by NAF's graduation programme.

Activity 3: Support the Government with technical expertise for the operationalisation of the national school feeding strategy to provide nutrition-sensitive school meals to targeted children

The longstanding partnership with the **Ministry of Education (MoE)** continued in 2023. **WFP supported 520,000 students (52 percent of them are girls) in 2,410 schools across Jordan through the National School Feeding Programme**. The increased number of students in public schools led WFP to overachieve the number of students assisted.

The MoE and WFP continued to implement two school feeding modalities contributing to education, nutrition, and social protection through providing employment opportunities for women. The first model is the **healthy school meals model**, through which **WFP provided locally sourced healthy meals to 90,000 vulnerable Jordanian and refugee children (8 percent refugees) in 470 schools in communities' poverty pockets**. The meals consisted of a pastry, a vegetable, and fruit. The pastry is purchased from local bakeries and the produce is purchased from local smallholder farmers. Meals are assembled in 11 community-based kitchens employing 250 vulnerable Jordanian and Syrian women (6 percent refugees). The local Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO), the Royal Health Awareness Society (RHAS), supported the implementation of this model in communities.

The second model consists of **the provision of two pieces of locally procured fortified date bars a day for 50 days in communities and 140 days in camps per year**. This model targets 430,000 vulnerable Jordanian and refugee children (8 percent refugees) in 1,940 schools in communities' poverty pockets and camps. One of **the main objectives of the date bars model is linked to education outcomes, such as encouraging attendance and retention**. UNICEF provided support for date bar distribution in camps, resulting in a notable reduction in programme support costs.

In 2023, for the first time, **WFP introduced nutrition education under the national school feeding programme by conducting social behavioural change activity (SBCC) in 41 schools involving 8,200 students** (52 percent are girls). Dedicated materials and tools for primary school children were developed and teachers were trained to deliver the

SBCC sessions in classrooms.

The pivotal strength of WFP's technical support to the Government stems from thorough coordination, impactful communication, and the strategic embedding of WFP staff. WFP's system-wide approach to the social protection sector was crucial in its contributions to the National Social Protection Strategy update.

In 2023, **WFP conducted a joint impact evaluation for the national school feeding programme with the World Bank focused on the impact of the healthy meal model compared to the date bar modality.** While results will be available in February 2024, preliminary results indicated that the healthy meal model reduced school absenteeism with average absences dropping by one day per student each year. The model has also enhanced energy levels and dietary diversity among children. Women workers experienced increased income and non-food expenditures as well as a greater willingness to participate in the labour market.

Furthermore, **WFP commissioned an external study on supply chain optimisation of the NSFP to increase efficiency and reduce costs of the healthy school meal model.** The main recommendations issued included relocating the produce suppliers' warehouses from the North to Amman, which is closer to the kitchens, to reduce transportation costs. It also included introducing a second shift of kitchen workers, procuring food safety items, and recycling meal packaging.

Gender and age have been systematically integrated into this Strategic Outcome. WFP has advised on gender transformative changes within the revised design of NAF's cash assistance programme and modified the MIS functions to accommodate these changes. NAF's complaint category and referral pathways incorporated gender-based violence reporting. Furthermore, WFP incorporated gender and age considerations in MoSD's and NAF's M&E framework. Given that women's participation in the labour force in Jordan remains among the lowest globally and significantly lower than men, at less than 14 percent, compared to 53 percent for men, the healthy school meal model focused on providing job opportunities solely to women. WFP focused on reducing the challenges of women's participation in the labour force..

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide capacity strengthening to national social protection institutions	4 - Fully integrates gender and age
Support for the Government with technical expertise for the operationalization of national school feeding strategy and provide nutrition-sensitive school meals to targeted children	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

Strategic outcome 03: Vulnerable populations in Jordan, including refugees, have improved self-reliance, access to sustainable livelihood opportunities and increased resilience to shocks by 2027



WFP and UNHCR created a **data repository** with information on refugees' employability, livelihood skills, experience, capacities and aspirations



5,242 vulnerable Jordanians and Syrian refugee workers (32% are women) benefitted from the **WFP-FAO-IFAD Food for Assets project** over three years



Food consumption of workers who participated in the Food for Assets project improved from 74% in 2021 to **82%** in 2023



A **Youth Innovation in Food Security programme** was conducted with UNICEF targeting **18 entrepreneurs** (including 10 women)

Under Strategic Outcome 3 of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) for 2023-2027, WFP sought to improve the self-reliance of vulnerable populations in Jordan, including refugees, by enhancing their access to sustainable livelihood opportunities and increasing resilience to shocks by 2027. It placed a specific focus on empowering women, young people, and refugees.

Concretely, Strategic Outcome 3 was carried out through two activities: Activity 4 involved the establishment of an interagency two-way referral system for job matching and the development of an evidence-based advocacy strategy to foster refugees' self-reliance. Activity 5 focused on providing tailored climate adaptive support to smallholder farmers, pastoral communities, and institutions responsible for natural resources management.

While this Strategic Outcome was funded at 50 percent (USD 4.3 million), the available funds were sufficient to carry out the prioritised operations. WFP is developing a multi-year programme under the current five-year CSP. Consequently, the operations carried out in 2023 were dedicated to laying the foundations for self-reliance and climate change programming. Moreover, WFP invested in staffing with specialised expertise, programme design and strategic formulation to access multi-year funding from international climate funds.

Activity 4: Build an interagency two-way referral system and an evidence-based advocacy strategy for refugee self-reliance and provide a livelihood support package to targeted refugees and vulnerable Jordanians

In the protracted refugee context that prevails in Jordan, it is important to complement the WFP humanitarian response focused on immediate food needs with interventions that enable and promote refugees' economic participation, so they recover control over their lives. While extremely vulnerable refugees continue to require humanitarian assistance (Activity 1), other refugees may have the skills and capacities to become self-reliant in the medium term, provided they can access job opportunities. To this end, WFP, in close collaboration with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) identified refugees with productive capacity through a three-step approach:

First, WFP and UNHCR created and populated a joint data repository. It complements existing data on vulnerability with information on working-age refugees' employability and addresses a critical knowledge gap regarding refugees' livelihood-related skills, experience, capacities and aspirations. At the end of December, 80 percent of all adult refugees registered in Jordan communities have been surveyed and their employability data is available in the joint data repository. The census-based data collection for all refugees, including those in camps, will be completed in the first quarter of 2024.

As a second step, WFP is developing a management information system (MIS) to match working-age refugees interested in work opportunities with employers based on their employability profile. This referral mechanism will support the targeting/recruitment process of all interested actors, including the private sector, UN agencies, NGOs, International Funding Institutions (IFIs), and development organisations. WFP and UNHCR have been working closely with some potential users including industrial associations and livelihood stakeholders, who will offer upskilling and income-generating opportunities to refugees. The system is yet to be fully operational in 2024.

Third, the information gathered on working-age adult refugees is being further analysed to understand the realities of current and future labour demand and supply. It will also help to explore the subsequent opportunities and barriers faced by refugees to access employment in Jordan and third countries. This step will be the basis for evidence-based advocacy initiatives in 2024.

As part of its innovation portfolio, WFP in partnership with the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), conducted **a joint idea-stage support initiative as part of the Youth Innovation in Food Security programme**. The programme focused on tackling the growing food insecurity issues through entrepreneurship and innovation. **It benefitted 18 young entrepreneurs (including 10 women) from across Jordan, each with innovative ideas on food security, enrolled in a two-week capacity-building training boot camp**. The participants developed their ideas, received mentorship from experts, and eventually presented their projects to a panel of expert judges. Five outstanding projects were selected as winners (including one woman) and received a seed grant funding of USD 4,000 each, complemented with a four-month acceleration programme.

Activity 5: Provide tailored climate adaptive support to smallholder farmers, pastoral communities and institutions responsible for natural resources management

WFP works to build the adaptive capacity of vulnerable farmers and pastoral communities, with a focus on women and youth, to better equip them to manage the effects of climate change and protect and sustain their livelihoods. Under Activity 5, WFP completed in April 2023 the implementation of a WFP - the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) - the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)- joint and multi-year project. **Over three years, the project enhanced the livelihoods and food security of more than 5,000 vulnerable Jordanians and Syrian refugees (over 26,000 beneficiaries)**, focusing on promoting sustainable agriculture and rehabilitating agricultural structures in Jordan by **supporting 16 seedling national stations to produce 1.2 million seedlings, while rehabilitating a total area of 2,437 hectares of rangelands and forests around Jordan**. The project was implemented in partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), and the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN).

In 2023, **WFP supported almost 3,000 participants** (over 12,000 beneficiaries). Almost 30 percent of participants were women, which is a high percentage for Jordan when compared to women's participation in the labour force (13 percent in 2023). The workers supported the forestation of 737 hectares of land across Jordan.

Monitoring activities conducted in 2023 showed a **stable trend of food security status among Jordanian and refugee participants compared to 2022 but improved in comparison to 2021 when the project started**. In 2023, household food consumption was stable at 82 percent compared to 74 percent in 2021. Furthermore, resort to crisis coping strategies, such as reducing healthcare or education expenses, dropped significantly in 2023.

At the end of the project, **WFP conducted a study on the impact of social cohesion between Jordanian and refugee participants. It indicated that Jordanian and Syrian refugees, who had previously maintained cautious interactions, experienced a notable improvement in their inter-community relationships**. A decrease in competition over job opportunities and income-generating activities was noticed. Project participants reported positive experiences of collaboration, friendship building, and improved mental health. Strong bonds and relationships were formed through home visits, celebrating special occasions, financial support, interactions on social media, and mutual assistance.

WFP also collaborated with FAO to develop and optimise a National Farmer Registry for Jordan, concretely defining a 'smallholder farmer' using various measures of vulnerability. The Registry allows the MoA to use more refined targeting criteria for all projects that involve smallholder producers in Jordan. To that end, **WFP surveyed 2,500 Jordanian farmers, measuring their vulnerability, adaptive capacity, and resilience**.

WFP, in partnership with MoA, and the Ministry of Environment (MoEnv), initiated consultations to design an integrated project that will support vulnerable agricultural producers and pastoralists to adapt to climate change. To that end, **WFP concluded a feasibility study that will guide the design of a forthcoming concept note for the Green Climate Fund (GCF)**, which will focus on enhancing the resilience of smallholder farmers and pastoralists in the Northern Governorates of Jordan.

WFP has also been engaging with the MoEnv and the MoA on a GCF **readiness proposal which seeks to strengthen the ecosystem of public and private actors engaged in the agri-food system in Jordan**. It will help lay the foundation for future larger climate investments in Jordan's agri-food system starting in 2024 while nurturing its strategic partnership with MoA. WFP has also established new partnerships with national institutions working under MoA's umbrella, such as the Agricultural Credit Corporation and Agricultural Risk Fund.

WFP is applying an agri-food systems approach for all interventions under Activity 5. This includes **engagement along the entire agri-food system chain**, starting from natural resource optimisation, through production, processing and market access, to distribution and consumption, as well as working with a wide array of partners from producers, input providers, marketers' financial institutions etc.

WFP integrates gender and age considerations in the planning, design, implementation, and monitoring of the activities. WFP enhanced women’s engagement in the agricultural sector. This is accomplished through the use of inclusive measures in forestry projects, including at least one dedicated to women to overcome the cultural and logistical barriers. WFP regularly holds consultations and engages women and youth groups to ensure their input is included in the design and implementation of projects.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Build an inter-agency two-way referral system and an evidence-based advocacy strategy for refugee self-reliance and provide a livelihood support package to targeted refugees and vulnerable Jordanians	4 - Fully integrates gender and age
Provide tailored climate-adaptive support to smallholder farmers, pastoral communities and institutions responsible for natural resources management	3 - Fully integrates gender

Strategic outcome 04: National and subnational institutions in Jordan have increased capacity to coordinate, manage and monitor food security and nutrition programmes, and respond to shocks by 2027



WFP worked closely with the Ministry of Agriculture to activate the **first Food Security Council**



WFP initiated the development of the **National Food Security Information Management System**



WFP delivered **10 technical training** workshops to **96 government staff** (40% are women)



WFP improved the risk monitoring and impact analysis platform for the **National Centre for Security and Crisis Management**



In cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture, WFP launched a "**No to Food Waste**" campaign

Under Strategic Outcome 4 of the Country Strategic Plan for 2023-2027, WFP Jordan focused on enhancing food security governance under Activity 6 and strengthening national capacities in disaster risk reduction (DRR) and emergency preparedness and response (EPR) under Activity 7. WFP is engaged at the strategic and technical levels with several government institutions to ensure the alignment of interventions with national priorities and full ownership of the outcomes.

With the flexible unearmarked contributions, this Strategic Outcome was sufficiently funded at 92 percent of the needs-based plan. Accordingly, WFP was able to ensure a smooth and non-interrupted implementation of the planned activities.

Activity 6: Provide technical expertise and capacity strengthening to the Government for the operationalisation of the National Food Security Strategy

In line with the National Food Security Strategy (2021-2030), WFP worked closely with the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) to activate the first Food Security Council for Jordan. The council is a governmental entity chaired by the MoA with other relevant Ministries acting as core members responsible for policy formulation, oversight and monitoring of food security governance in Jordan.

In 2023, **WFP initiated the development of the National Food Security Information Management System (FSMIS)** which serves as a data collection, consolidation and analysis platform that feeds directly into the decision-making processes. WFP produced a comprehensive matrix of all food security indicators for Jordan; analysed the minimum cost of meeting the nutrient requirements of a household with locally available foods; conducted research on the social and economic impacts of food waste; and developed a road map which will serve as a guiding document to the food system transformation process.

In 2023, **WFP delivered 10 technical training workshops to 96 government staff** (40 percent of them are women) from different institutions. The workshops focused on the areas of food system transformation, food security monitoring and indicators, food security research and food waste. The workshops were designed to enable government staff to oversee and manage the food security systems and tools developed to ensure their sustainability and institutionalisation.

WFP engaged 41 government and non-governmental institutions in all interventions implemented under the food security governance and food systems transformation. WFP also facilitated two study visits for Syria and Lebanon

(Ministry of Health, Agriculture, Economy, Industry and Trade, and syndicates of mills and bakeries) **to learn from the Jordan experience in the wheat flour fortification** and roll out a similar national programme in their countries.

Activity 7: Provide technical expertise and capacity strengthening to national and local EPR/DRR Institutions

Under the DRR and EPR workstream, WFP provided technical assistance to various national actors, particularly the National Centre for Security and Crisis Management (NCSCM), the strategic coordinating body for DRR and EPR actions in Jordan.

In 2023, WFP continued its coordination with the National Drought Management Committee to start laying the foundation for anticipatory action as part of national drought management. The Committee is chaired by the Ministry of Water and Irrigation (MWI) and has members from the National Agricultural Research Centre (NARC), MoA, Jordanian Meteorological Department (JMD), Ministry of Environment (MOEnv), Department of Statistics (DOS) and NCSCM.

As part of WFP’s role of enhancing drought risk management and relevant emergency preparedness actions, **WFP finalised major updates for the Platform for Real-time Impact and Situation Monitoring (PRISM)** developed in 2022. PRISM is a monitoring tool used to improve the effectiveness of the national response to shocks as well as preparedness for natural hazards.

To strengthen the capacity of national actors on the use of the platform, **WFP held four specialised training sessions for seven relevant institutions** on subjects related to disaster risk analysis and drought indicators. In August, **WFP hosted a policy advocacy workshop for the National Drought Management Committee focused on risk information tools**, shedding light on the importance of observation, forecast data, and the need for collaboration on data sharing.

WFP has also supported and participated in the annual national simulation exercise for 2023. The exercise was conducted by NCSCM to identify gaps in the unified national emergency response in coordination with various national institutions.

WFP worked closely with MoA to operationalise several priorities defined in the National Food Security Strategy 2021-2030. It **cooperated with various key international stakeholders**, namely the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the World Health Organisation (WHO), the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) and the World Bank, in addition to the Dutch Embassy. At the national level, WFP Jordan collaborated with several national partners including 14 government institutions, 16 Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) and Community-Based Organisations (CBOs).

In addition to the strategic partnership with NCSCM, WFP coordinated new partnerships with the Ministry of Water and Irrigation (MWI), the National Agricultural Research Centre (NARC) and the Jordan Meteorological Department (JMD) as they also play a central role in national drought management systems. Such partnerships are crucial to improve national risk information systems and analysis, as well as review and reform the existing governance across sectors, **clarify roles and responsibilities and establish entry points for early action and mitigation of drought.**

Coordination and inclusiveness were critical principles of engagement for the successful implementation of the National Food Security Strategy. **Various Committees will be maintained to ensure the required level of engagement and collaboration during the next phases.** The momentum gained on food security governance is mainly due to the strong leadership by the government, a clear policy framework and an action plan that is fully aligned with the Economic Modernisation Vision of Jordan.

Gender was fully integrated into the implementation of Strategic Outcome 4. The vulnerability data collected in the disaster risk analysis tools include gender-disaggregated data.

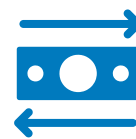
WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide technical expertise and capacity-strengthening to the Government for the operationalization of the National Food Security Strategy	N/A
Provide technical expertise and capacity-strengthening to national and local EPR/DRR institutions	N/A

Strategic outcome 05: Humanitarian and development actors have enhanced ability to support vulnerable populations in Jordan all year round



WFP provided on-demand cash transfers services to **UNRWA, UNWomen and the Collateral Repair Project (CRP)**



WFP facilitated the transfer of **USD 9.3** million on behalf of its partners to a total of **61,000** partners' beneficiaries

Activity 8: Provide on-demand cash-based transfer services to partners

Aligned with Sustainable Development Goal 17 (partnerships), Strategic Outcome 5 of the Country Strategic Plan for 2023-2027, WFP provided on-demand cash transfers services to partners including the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA), UNWomen and the Collateral Repair Project (CRP). These partners continued to rely on WFP's expertise, services and low administration fees to assist their beneficiaries without necessarily contracting a bank.

The on-demand services activity, including the transfers, fund allocation and timeframes are reliant on the nature of partners' projects and needs. These can entail development, humanitarian assistance, and conditional or unconditional cash transfers.

Within the corporate framework of on-demand services, **WFP Jordan facilitated the transfer of USD 9.3 million on behalf of its partners to a total of 61,000 beneficiaries**, targeting Palestinians, Jordanians, Syrians, Iraqis and other nationalities.

Through a service contract with Jordan Ahli Bank, the on-demand services were processed on a designated sub-wallet for each partner agency. It enabled the partners to transfer assistance in a secure and timely manner, whereby their beneficiaries could redeem assistance as vouchers or as cash in a network of contracted shops and/or at the automated teller machines (ATMs). New associated services were also introduced to partners' beneficiaries including consultation on mobile money adoption for agencies through the WFP call centre and mobile money information sessions.

WFP conducted a survey to assess beneficiaries' satisfaction with service providers' services. This includes general information about the on-demand cash-based transfers, reload and payment process, card management, and communication and feedback mechanisms. The results showed **a decreased satisfaction with 61 percent of beneficiaries satisfied with the services. This is due to some shortcomings of the services provided by the financial service providers, especially the availability of a mobile ATM during the reload period.**

Finetuning and proactive measures were put in place to prevent operational issues that were either reported by the platform users or observed internally. In particular, given the reliance on mobile ATMs for multiple agencies, **it was agreed to share an annual plan by the platform users for the ATM dispatching requests to avoid any conflict in the requested date.** Additionally, two-way regular communication channels with platform users were maintained to receive feedback and provide updates.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide on-demand cash-based transfer services to partners	N/A

Cross-cutting results

Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

The Government of Jordan strives to improve gender equality through policies, programmes and initiatives. As articulated in the Economic Modernisation Vision (EMV) launched in December 2022, the Government aims to enhance the participation of women in the marketplace, increase their participation in economic decision-making and mainstream gender-related issues in public institutions and private sector. Furthermore, the Government launched the Action Plan of the National Strategy for Women in 2023. Despite these commendable governmental efforts, Jordan maintained a significantly low ranking on the 2023 Global Gender Gap Index, with 126 out of 146 in 2023 (4 ranks below 2022), while maintaining its regional ranking at 5 out of 13.

Despite women constituting 50 percent of the working-age population, their participation in the labour force remains among the lowest globally and significantly lower than men, at less than 14 percent, compared to 53 percent for men. Moreover, 38 percent of women are classified as not in education, employment, or training, compared to 28 percent of men. Within the labour force, nearly 31 percent of women face unemployment, translating to less than 10 percent of women being actively employed, with a mere 3 percent attaining senior positions¹.

Jordanian women face diverse challenges and barriers that hinder progress on Gender Equality. These include limited access to healthcare, public transportation, financial resources, and deeply rooted social and cultural norms. Moreover, these challenges are further exacerbated for non-Jordanian women. To address the social and cultural norms, WFP has been implementing project design adjustments and targeting gender equality actions across its Country Strategic Plan (CSP 2023-2027). Throughout 2023, WFP's unconditional resource transfers have maintained 50 percent of women beneficiaries amongst its overall caseload in both refugee camps and host communities, 58 percent of the beneficiaries have received their assistance through the mobile money modality, of which 46 percent of mobile wallets were owned by women.

This is the result of WFP's continued advocacy to foster women's economic empowerment through digital financial inclusion. WFP provided information sessions for all targeted beneficiaries, focusing on women, on mobile money and the use of mobile wallets. Women were encouraged to open mobile wallets and receive assistance on behalf of the households. Additionally, consistent complaints and feedback mechanisms were made available to address challenges facing women and men opening mobile wallets. In parallel, nutrition awareness campaigns specifically targeted pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls and children under two. Concretely, a total of 4,500 women and men and 1,500 children caregivers were trained on their dietary needs to ultimately improve their dietary behaviours.

WFP has played an active role in integrating gender-sensitive changes into the National Aid Fund's Unified Cash Transfer programme which emphasised a systemic approach to gender equality. This included the introduction of gender-sensitive complaint categories, referral pathways for gender-based violence, and ensured disaggregation of data by sex and age to ensure that gender considerations are central to the monitoring and evaluation framework. This was accomplished by distinguishing the 'Head of Household' and the 'Other Authorized Person' of the case, allowing the wife to access the household details on the MIS. Similar to general food assistance activity, WFP worked with NAF to encourage women to open mobile wallets or bank accounts to receive assistance on behalf of the household. Furthermore, under the school feeding activity, 52 percent out of the total assisted children were girls and 250 women were hired in the healthy kitchens to prepare the meals and could financially support their families through their earnings.

As of December, around 60,000 adult refugees registered in Jordan communities were surveyed and their employability data is available in a joint data repository (56 percent are women, and 44 percent are men), disaggregated by sex and age. It complements the existing data on vulnerability with information on working-age women and men refugees' employability and addresses the knowledge gap regarding refugees' livelihood-related skills, experience, capacities and aspirations. It will serve as a foundation to better understand and address gender-based barriers that refugee women face and impede their economic participation.

Moreover, WFP Jordan supported vulnerable Jordanians and Syrian refugees through cash-for-work temporary employment in 16 national seedling stations and seven rangeland and forest locations across five governorates. Overall, WFP supported 1,315 participants with resilience-building activities of which 32 percent were women - a comparatively high percentage for Jordan given women's participation in the agriculture labour force. WFP aimed to enhance women's engagement in the agricultural sector through continuing to employ inclusive measures in forestry projects to include at least one dedicated site specifically for women to overcome the cultural and logistical barriers. From June to August 2023, WFP in coordination with FAO conducted a gender assessment to evaluate the effectiveness of the joint resilience-building project in mainstreaming gender, enhancing women's access, participation, and benefits in project activities, and identifying gaps and challenges to inform future programming.

WFP delivered 10 technical training workshops to 96 government staff (40 percent are women) from different institutions in the areas of food system transformation, food security monitoring, food security research and food waste. The workshops were designed to enable government staff to oversee and manage the national food security systems and tools developed. This intervention aimed to increase leadership opportunities for women and enhance their self-confidence.

WFP Jordan facilitated the transfer of USD 9.3 million on behalf of its partners (The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA), UNWOMEN and Collateral Repair Project) through the One Card platform. While WFP does not have a direct engagement with the partners' beneficiaries, WFP remains an advocate for women's economic empowerment through introducing the option of Mobile Money as an assistance transfer modality, which ultimately supports women in decision-making and self-determination on food security and nutrition needs.

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

WFP continued to mainstream protection and accountability to the affected population (AAP) across all its activities. WFP maintained its two-way beneficiary communication pathways and community feedback mechanisms (CFM) while reinforcing its community engagement at the local level and participatory approach to inform programme design, implementation, and monitoring.

WFP consistently utilised messages and social media posts to keep refugees informed about WFP resources' availability and programmes. This included sharing updates about assistance transfer value, monthly helpdesk schedules, retargeting announcements, appeal results and the annual biometric verification at post offices. Additionally, **WFP conducted information sessions and community consultations** to provide explanations and gather feedback from communities on the programme portfolio, AAP and protection principles, CFM channels, prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) and fraud allegations.

In 2023, WFP and United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) systematically invested in joint communications and engagement with communities. **WFP and the UNHCR announced joint retargeting, information sessions and community consultations to ensure consistent messaging and systematically counter false information.** Furthermore, WFP and UNHCR established joint mobile helpdesks in camps and communities to address refugees' inquiries, receive and report complaints, and assist families requiring immediate response regarding both agencies' programmes. The objective of this collaboration is to prevent confusion among beneficiaries receiving assistance from both agencies and enable transparent and joint information sharing, guidance, and support to beneficiaries through the provision of one single helpdesk.

WFP's CFM continued to operate via three channels: the call centre, social media and helpdesks in camps and communities allowing beneficiaries to voice their concerns confidentially. Leaflets, posters, and banners displaying the WFP call centre numbers and helpdesks (locations and working hours) were distributed across various activity sites and refugee camps. In 2023, most requests captured by the CFM channels were inquiring about targeting and appeal process (24 percent), mobile money transition (18 percent) and assistance transfer dates (14 percent). Through WFP's CFM channels, beneficiaries can also report allegations of misconduct, non-compliance, sexual exploitation and abuse and fraud concerns. WFP ensured that relevant categories and referral mechanisms were included in the CFM ticketing system, where all inquiries, complaints and feedback are logged, categorised, routed, and tracked in the form of a ticket. Informants have the option to report directly to the WFP Office of Inspections and Investigations through an independent and confidential hotline.

WFP Jordan continued to ensure "do-no-harm" measures in line with protocols put in place in 2023. The measures included safe card distribution protocols, materials (leaflets/posters) countering spam or false information, complaints management and dispute resolution procedures. **WFP and UNHCR jointly developed and implemented new standard operating procedures to complement and strengthen the protection cases handling process and centralise the referral pathways.** Referrals of sensitive cases and cases with protection concerns such as Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and requests for medical and legal assistance, are referred to UNHCR focal points for their case management. For cases that required WFP's action, joint visits were conducted with UNHCR to ensure the delivery of WFP assistance without protection risks.

Additionally, to ensure "do-no-harm" to recipients of assistance and ensure accountability, **WFP has taken proactive actions to uphold WFP's data protection principles.** This was accomplished by regulating personal data transfer with external parties through data transfer agreements, building staff capacity through data protection and privacy training sessions, and initiating a privacy impact assessment to identify, assess, and mitigate privacy risks arising from personal data processing activities.

Furthermore, **trained volunteers were stationed at contracted shops to mitigate the accessibility barriers faced by persons with disabilities and other beneficiaries in vulnerable situations** including older persons, pregnant women and those with chronic illnesses. WFP conducted home visits to families who could not attend the regular card distributions or visit the post offices for the annual verification exercise.

Following the rollout of mobile money across Jordan, WFP identified beneficiaries who were unable to open a mobile wallet themselves through the CFM channels. WFP explored alternative options to ensure safe access to assistance. To enable insightful monitoring, **WFP incorporated protection-related indicators in its various monitoring tools with a specific focus on persons with disabilities.**

WFP paid special attention to the capacity of its cooperating partners in protection, prioritising safety, dignity, access, accountability, participation, and empowerment of assisted communities. WFP engaged partners in inter-agency training on protection, referral pathways, child safeguarding, and dedicated training on PSEA. In 2023, **WFP Jordan delivered eight PSEA awareness sessions targeting all WFP Jordan staff, and 28 partner staff.**

Recognising the growing importance of conflict sensitivity (CS) in WFP operations globally, its relevance in a sensitive context like Jordan that faces conflict escalations in the region, and the role CS has to play in both improving programme quality and mitigating potential risks, **WFP Jordan participated in a week-long conflict sensitivity training bootcamp hosted by WFP's Regional Bureau.** The training involved representatives from every country office in the region, combining technical training on CS with thematic areas of focus across WFP's programme and operational functions, with the aim of strengthening CO capacity to recognise and adapt to CS challenges faced in their interventions. WFP Jordan began initial discussions for dedicated CS training for its team and cooperating partners in 2024.

Environmental sustainability

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

Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework (ESSF)

Jordan confronts the daunting reality of being among the most water-scarce countries globally with an average rainfall of less than 200 mm annually¹. The country faces critical water shortages, grappling with a mere availability of 61 cubic meters of water per person annually, which is far less than the 500 cubic meters per capita annually that is internationally recognised as the absolute water scarcity line. The multifaceted challenges, as highlighted in the National Water Strategy (2023 - 2040), including population growth, refugee influx, economic demands, and the adverse impacts of climate change, have compounded the already precarious water scarcity situation.

The energy sector in Jordan carries the burden of securing adequate energy for a country that suffers from a scarcity of fossil fuel resources, combined with regional instability and conflicts. Jordan currently imports around 93 percent of its energy which represents approximately eight percent of its Gross Domestic Product (GDP).² The Government embarked on a sustainable pathway for the energy sector by investing in renewable energy, reducing energy consumption, and developing a Memorandum of Understanding for electric interconnection with neighbouring countries.

The agriculture sector contributes only four percent to the country's GDP³ and employs only three percent of workers whereas it consumes more than half the country's fresh water. The environmental challenges in Jordan include soil degradation, pollution, depletion of natural resources, deforestation and habitat destruction caused by poorly planned urban expansion, overgrazing and uncontrolled mining. Climate change, loss of biodiversity and land degradation will eventually further reduce agricultural productivity and water availability among other negative impacts.

To address these challenges and enhance food security in Jordan, WFP is taking proactive measures to develop resilient and sustainable solutions for the country's food systems. Under the joint project between WFP, the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) to enhance the livelihoods and food security of vulnerable local Jordanian and Syrian refugees, 1.2 million seedlings were produced in 2023 and 2,437 hectares of land were rehabilitated under forestry and rangeland activities.

Also, WFP relies mainly on electronic cards, mobile money and Iris scanning technology for cash-based transfers in camps and communities. These modalities are environmentally friendly and do not result in waste. To further reduce plastic waste, WFP Jordan produced and distributed reusable grocery bags among refugees in the camps.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

Under WFP's Environmental Policy, WFP Jordan introduced the Environment Management System (EMS) in quarter four of 2023. It conducted an internal environmental assessment focusing on water, waste, and energy management. Based on recommendations provided to improve those areas, WFP implemented substantial actions including the replacement of all halogen/fluorescent lightening with Light Emitting Diode (LED) lightening, and the improvement of the existing charging point for electric vehicles to encourage staff to shift from petrol-fuelled vehicles to electric vehicles.

WFP Jordan mostly relies on solar energy reducing CO2 emissions by 23 tons per month through 1,000 square meters of solar panels. This system leads to cost savings of around USD 120,000 annually, redirected to support food-insecure populations targeted by WFP. WFP Jordan developed and implemented a comprehensive cleaning and maintenance plan for the solar panels to optimise functionality and ensure maximum utilisation of the solar system. This led to achieving the highest electricity production in 2023, exceeding levels recorded since the system's inception in 2018. Additionally, WFP is gradually replacing the old, insufficient Air Conditioners using harmful refrigerants (R22), with new ones using inverter technology and refrigerants (R32) which are more environmentally friendly.

Regarding water consumption management, WFP Jordan implemented a cost-efficient drip irrigation system, catering to an extensive area of green plants. Additionally, a gradual replacement of water-intensive plants with local, non-water intensive plants was conducted. Old taps were also replaced with new ones that have aerators to reduce water flow. Likewise, flushing system has been adapted in all toilets to discharge less water.

On the waste management, WFP installed recycling bins that entail waste segregation. WFP ensured that the disposition of papers and old batteries was processed by reliable recycling companies.

Nutrition integration

Communities, households and individuals supported by WFP are able to meet their nutritional needs and protect their nutrition status in the face of shocks and long-term stressors, through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification

Ensuring the provision of adequate, healthy, nutritious, and safe food is a national priority for Jordan. Therefore, WFP Jordan has integrated nutrition into its Country Strategic Plan (CSP) as a cross-cutting priority and mainstreamed it across all CSP activities. Nutrition plays an integral role in various phases of the programme cycle, from understanding the nutritional status of the most vulnerable people to engaging key partners in programme design. Nutrition integration also involves implementing nutrition-sensitive activities and monitoring and documenting nutrition progress.

Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP ensured that crisis-affected populations, including refugees, meet their food and nutrition needs through unconditional resource transfers. This was complemented by nutrition awareness sessions through social and behavioural change communication (SBCC) activity. **In 2023, the SBCC was designed to promote positive dietary habits among 4,500 refugee pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls.** Moreover, **WFP expanded SBCC activity to improve infant and young child feeding practices and benefitted 1,500 children aged six months to two years.** It encouraged early initiation of breastfeeding, exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months, and provided infants of six months and older with appropriate complementary foods. In addition, capitalising on WFP's access to contracted shops in Syrian refugee camps, WFP introduced a "Nudge Marketing" campaign through trained nutrition shopping advisors and visual aids to assist beneficiaries in identifying sources of nutritious foods and encouraging a diverse diet.

The results of WFP nutrition monitoring show noticeable progress in refugees' nutrition-related knowledge and practices. Knowledge of food groups among refugees increased by 39 percent, while knowledge on iron absorption doubled. Participants have a more comprehensive understanding of protein sources; **the percentage of refugees' knowledge of non-meat protein sources tripled.** Additionally, pregnant and breastfeeding women (PBW) have a heightened awareness of the risks associated with skipping breakfast, prompting them to prioritise regular meals. **Pregnant and breastfeeding women reported consuming no caffeine (coffee, tea and matte) tripled.** Notably, the **Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women (MDDW) increased by 3 percent**, with an increase observed in vegetable and fruit consumption. It is important to note that no additional food assistance was provided during this period.

WFP leveraged its robust field presence to conduct nutritional **screening of children under five and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls.** Suspected cases of malnutrition were systematically referred to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) for dedicated nutrition and health assessment. Cases with confirmed malnutrition were then enrolled in their treatment programmes. **WFP, in collaboration with UNHCR and UNICEF, ensured all households with a malnourished child or pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls systematically received unconditional resource transfers for one year.**

In addition to providing healthy and nutritious meals to students under Strategic Outcome 2 in 2023 (fruit and vegetable included in the meal), WFP actively promoted healthy eating awareness in schools. In 2022, WFP developed an SBCC curriculum jointly with the Ministry of Education (MoE) and the Ministry of Health (MoH), in 2023, WFP started to roll it out. Concretely, **8,200 students from 41 schools who received healthy meals were also educated on healthy nutrition.** Children learnt about the five food groups, healthy dietary habits, maintaining a healthy weight, reducing sugar and salt, and encouraging water consumption.

Under WFP's commitment to support the Government in the operationalization of the National Food Security Strategy and the National Nutrition Strategy as part of Strategic Outcome 4, **WFP launched the Fill the Nutrient Gap (FNG) analysis.** The FNG examines the nutrition situation and identifies barriers faced by the most vulnerable people to accessing healthy and nutritious foods. It ultimately seeks to identify and address bottlenecks to sustainable healthy diets, informing national policies and programmes to improve nutrition. The FNG process is coordinated by WFP under the umbrella of the National Food Security Council, with close engagement of key UN agencies and national partners. The full FNG report will be finalized by mid-2024. The FNG is being complemented by a National Food Consumption Behaviour Analysis (FCBA), that will look at prevailing food choices, food environment and food waste beyond the financial barriers to access healthy diets. These two analyses will build the evidence-based foundation for a wide spectrum of interventions and policy options to foster efficient access and utilization of food, bridge existing nutritional

gaps and transition to more sustainable and efficient food systems.

Nutrition integration requires investments in analysis, material development, training and knowledge transfers. Implementation is currently subject to the availability of funds. To overcome this challenge, **WFP is investing in institutionalising the capacity of nutrition awareness sessions through SBCC for school feeding activity into the capacity of the MoE.**

Applying a nutritional lens to WFP programming allowed for a robust approach to nutrition integration in Jordan. This approach tackled both the underlying and immediate drivers of poor diets and supported sustained improvements, particularly among women and young children.

Partnerships

Partners are key contributors to WFP operations

WFP's partners including governmental entities, national and international non-governmental organisations (NGOs), United Nations (UN) agencies, and the private sector brought operational, strategic and technical expertise to WFP interventions. Throughout 2023, WFP collaborated with 23 partners, including eight International NGOs, three UN agencies and 12 national NGOs, a noteworthy increase of local NGOs, in line with WFP's commitment to advancing the localisation agenda.

The Government of Jordan remains WFP's core partner. WFP continued focusing on strengthening its capacity to better serve its priorities related to food security. WFP nurtured its partnership with the National Aid Fund (NAF), the primary social assistance provider in Jordan, and continued to enhance its efficiency, effectiveness, and accountability in coordination with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Bank. WFP maintained its partnership with the Ministry of Social Development through the operationalization of the national social protection strategy and the enhancement of its shock-responsiveness and emergency response capacities. The longstanding collaboration with the Ministry of Education was nurtured in 2023 through the ongoing technical assistance to the national school feeding programme. The Royal Health Awareness Society (RHAS) supported the provision of nutrition-sensitive school meals in communities. In camps, to reduce operational costs and optimise inter-agency collaboration, UNICEF and WFP joined forces to distribute date bars to students attending formal schools.

NGOs, including Save the Children Jordan, the Jordanian Hashemite Fund for Human Development, and the Norwegian Refugee Council, played a critical role in WFP's general food assistance achievements. The Jordan Ahli Bank and Umniah Wallet, the mobile money payment platform provider, operated as key **financial service providers**, and the WFP-contracted shops facilitated refugee's access to food. In line with WFP's Cash Assurance Framework, WFP partnered with Jordan's Payment and Clearing Company (JOPACC) to ensure verification of the identity of wallet owners. Caritas Jordan and the International Medical Corps supported WFP's **nutrition awareness campaign** under the general food assistance activity.

To enable **climate adaptative interventions**, WFP continued its partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture and the International Union for Conservation and Nature Resources (IUCN), along with the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO), and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). In collaboration with the International Centre for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA), WFP initiated a pre-feasibility study to inform future resilience-building programming for smallholder farmers and pastoralists in the Northern Governorate of Jordan.

WFP's collaboration with the **private sector** gained traction at the global, regional, and local levels. With a grant received from the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF)'s initiative on digital financial inclusion and women's economic empowerment, WFP was able to gradually shift to mobile wallets. The BMGF grant also supported the implementation of mobile money information sessions which were conducted by WFP's contracted partner Mindset.

International Government donors continued to **provide** the main source of funding in 2023. Germany and the United States remained WFP's largest donors (77 percent) followed by the United Kingdom (5 percent), Saudi Arabia (5 percent) and Canada (3 percent). However, delayed confirmation of grants and reduction of the largest donors' contribution led to a major funding shortfall by mid-2023.

Multi-year and flexible funding dedicated to crisis response, school feeding, and social protection activities were mainly from Australia, Germany, Ireland, Norway, Japan and the United Kingdom. With these funds, WFP successfully committed to the Jordan Response Plan of 2022-2027 addressing the needs of vulnerable people.

WFP continued to pursue opportunities with **emerging donors** including Saudi Arabia, through the King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Centre (KSrelief), Sweden and Romania. Development donors included the United Kingdom and Switzerland.

Regular bilateral meetings, field missions and monthly briefings kept partners and donors informed about WFP operations and the financial situation. Government, donors, partners and other key stakeholders were systematically engaged and consulted on WFP's assessments and new plans for assistance reduction following the cuts in mid-2023.

Finally, the **national Goodwill Ambassadors**, actress Amal Dabbas and chef Manal Al-Alem, pursued their advocacy efforts for promoting food security. Both celebrities visited WFP's programmes and highlighted WFP's achievements through their social media platforms reaching millions of followers inside and outside of Jordan.

Focus on localization

In 2023, WFP nurtured its partnerships with local cooperating partners. These represent almost half of WFP's partners, receiving 57 percent of the total operational budget. WFP's local partners included the Jordanian Hashemite Fund for Human Development, the Jordan Hashemite Charity Organisation and Tkiyet Um Ali, who are supporting general food assistance activities; and the Royal Health Awareness Society, who is supporting school feeding and nutrition activities.

WFP joined efforts with Jamet Basma Alhayah Organisation, to transform food waste management standards as part of the Ministry of Agriculture's "no food waste initiative". The initiative is focused on minimizing food waste and promoting responsible food consumption.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

In addition to the traditional support under its general food assistance to refugees, WFP's collaboration and coordination with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) gained critical momentum in 2023. Both agencies jointly conducted a retargeting exercise, promoted refugees' transition to self-reliance, and enhanced communication with communities.

In 2023, WFP Jordan worked closely with UNHCR and the German Development Cooperation (GIZ) to advocate for the financial inclusion of refugees with the Central Bank of Jordan, with the ultimate objective of informing the national financial inclusion strategy.

WFP also nurtured its partnership with UNICEF in several workstreams including social protection as part of the technical support provided to NAF, school feeding through the distribution of date bars in the camp schools, and youth entrepreneurship for food security innovation. WFP continued its partnership with FAO and IFAD as part of its climate adaptive project completed in April 2023.

Through the Refugees Regional Resilience Plan (3RP), WFP remains actively involved as a key actor in the interagency coordination platform sectors, focusing primarily on Food Security, Basic Needs, Livelihoods, and Durable Solutions.

Several UN agencies including WFP joined forces to develop the so-called UN Partner Portal (UNPP). The UNPP aims to simplify, harmonise and strengthen the UN partnership process including engagement with civil society organisations and local partners. At the end of 2023, a total of 132 national organisations and 69 international organisations were onboarded through the UNPP.

Financial Overview

Funding levels fluctuated significantly during the year. Between January and June, WFP received adequate funding to continue to provide the normal level of unconditional resource transfer assistance to eligible refugees in camps and communities. **The funding shortfalls in July compelled WFP to reduce the level of assistance to beneficiaries by one-third.** This reduction was unprecedentedly extended to the refugees in camps from August onwards, posing additional challenges to refugees. Also, WFP, with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), conducted a retargeting initiative that led to the exclusion of 55,000 refugees from monthly food assistance. Nevertheless, timely funding from some major donors averted further assistance cuts later in the year.

Almost a quarter of the available resources were received in the last months of the year and will be used for 2024 activities. Similarly, another quarter of the available resources are balances carried forward from 2022. This allowed WFP Jordan to reach 97 percent of its needs-based plan of USD 230 million in 2023. Further, while flexible funding constituted 8.6 percent of received resources, most contributions were earmarked by activity and modality levels (74 percent), limiting WFP's ability to directly assist where gaps were identified. Despite these challenges, WFP was able to assist 1.1 million vulnerable Jordanians and Syrian refugees.












The funding levels varied from Strategic Outcome to another. **Strategic Outcome 1 continued to receive the largest share of contributions**, with 81 percent of the total available resources, but the funding levels fluctuated over the year. **Strategic Outcome 2 was fully funded with both earmarked and flexible funding** (8 percent of the total available resources). While **Strategic Outcome 3 was only 50 percent funded**, the available resources were sufficient to carry out the prioritized operations. **Strategic Outcome 4 was almost fully funded**, with almost 92 percent of its required resources. WFP did not receive any dedicated funding for this strategic outcome, therefore, it utilized flexible unearmarked contributions to implement some of its activities. WFP does not contribute to **Strategic Outcome 5 resources. The funds were fully contributed by relevant partners benefitting from WFP's on-demand resource transfer services.**

Key donors for WFP in 2023 remained the United States and Germany, constituting 74 percent of all received funds. In 2023, **there was an overall decline of 40 percent of confirmed contributions compared to 2022.** Additional funds were received from Australia, Austria, Canada, Cyprus, France, Ireland, Japan, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Republic of Korea. In the face of multiple large-scale emergencies regionally and globally, WFP expanded the funding landscape for Jordan to diversify the donor base and include Sweden and Romania, both supporting the refugee response.

WFP also managed to attract non-traditional donors, such as the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, through the King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Centre (KSrelief) for the fourth consecutive year. Noteworthy, **the United Kingdom and Norway provided additional funding to mitigate the funding shortfall in 2023** compared to 2022.

WFP Jordan continued to receive donations from private sector partners including MasterCard, Choithrams, Talabat and SevenCircles, constituting three percent of the total received funds specifically designated for supporting school feeding activities.

Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome (Amount in USD)

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	 198,418,621	 191,314,888	 193,038,786	 152,393,809
SO01: Vulnerable crisis-affected populations in Jordan, including refugees, meet their food and nutrition needs throughout the year	 178,115,317	 171,601,588	 171,098,625	 138,089,333
Activity 01: Provide unconditional resource transfers to refugees and other vulnerable populations to support access to food	 178,115,317	 171,601,588	 171,034,257	 138,089,333
Non-activity specific	 0	 0	 64,368	 0
SO02: Extremely vulnerable populations in Jordan, including refugees, are covered by adequate social protection schemes by 2027	 11,728,549	 13,621,130	 17,616,504	 12,456,472
Activity 02: Provide capacity strengthening to national social protection institutions	 2,746,632	 2,955,662	 2,080,245	 1,681,716
Activity 03: Support for the Government with technical expertise for the operationalization of national school feeding strategy and provide nutrition-sensitive school meals to targeted children	 8,981,917	 10,665,468	 14,876,332	 10,774,755
Non-activity specific	 0	 0	 659,925	 0

SO03: Vulnerable populations in Jordan, including refugees, have improved self-reliance, access to sustainable livelihood opportunities and increased resilience to shocks by 2027	8,574,753	6,092,168	4,323,656	1,848,003
Activity 04: Build an inter-agency two-way referral system and an evidence-based advocacy strategy for refugee self-reliance and provide a livelihood support package to targeted refugees and vulnerable Jordanians	3,966,495	2,867,695	2,205,789	578,057
Activity 05: Provide tailored climate adaptive support to smallholder farmers, pastoral communities and institutions responsible for natural resources management	4,608,258	3,224,473	2,019,239	1,269,946
Non-activity specific	0	0	98,627	0
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	1,701,961	1,144,369	1,568,306	620,085
SO04: National and subnational institutions in Jordan have increased capacity to coordinate, manage and monitor food security and nutrition programmes, and respond to shocks by 2027	1,701,961	1,144,369	1,568,306	620,085
Activity 06: Provide technical expertise and capacity strengthening to the Government for the operationalization of the National Food Security Strategy.	1,116,232	711,701	1,197,976	368,170
Activity 07: Provide technical expertise and capacity strengthening to national and local EPR/DRR institutions.	585,729	432,668	370,330	251,914
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	9,377,586	9,377,586	9,758,289	9,112,013

SO05: Humanitarian and development actors have enhanced ability to support vulnerable populations in Jordan all year round	 9,377,586	 9,377,586	 9,758,289	 9,112,013
Activity 08: Provide on-demand cash-based transfer services to partners	 9,377,586	 9,377,586	 9,758,289	 9,112,013
Non-SDG Target	 0	 0	 2,192,058	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 209,498,169	 201,836,844	 206,557,441	 162,125,908
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 7,048,815	 9,488,806	 7,837,859	 4,808,346
Total Direct Costs	 216,546,984	 211,325,650	 214,395,301	 166,934,254
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 13,445,502	 13,097,968	 9,557,576	 9,557,576
Grand Total	 229,992,486	 224,423,618	 223,952,877	 176,491,830

Data Notes

Overview

- [1] Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group: WFP Jordan reached more children than planned within the age group 5-11 school students through the school feeding programme.
- [2] Beneficiaries by Residence Status: residents' actual figure exceeded planned due to the distribution of the date packs under the general food assistance programme which targeted Jordanians in communities.
- [3] Beneficiaries by Residence Status: refugees actual exceeded planned due to the overachievement under the school feeding programme.
- [4] Beneficiaries by Programme Areas: Asset Creation and Livelihoods were not achieved because WFP Jordan is still designing the interventions.
- [5] Beneficiaries by Modality: Cash Based Transfer overachieved due to the change in modality between commodity vouchers and cash-based transfer for school feeding between the first and the second semester.
- [6] Total Transfers by Modality: Cash-Based Transfers underachievement due to transfer value reduction in GFA starting in July.

Operational context

- [1] The World Bank has downgraded Jordan to the status of lower-middle-income country in 2023.
<https://blogs.worldbank.org/opendata/new-world-bank-group-country-classifications-income-level-fy24>
- [2] Department of Statistics – December 2023
- [3] UNHCR Data Portal – Jordan – December 2023
- [4] Department of Statistics – GDP Q3 2023
- [5] Department of Statistics – Unemployment rate Q3 2023

Strategic outcome 01

Narrative:

- [1] Priority 1 beneficiaries are those who are identified by both WFP and UNHCR eligibility criteria. Priority 2 beneficiaries are those who are identified as eligible by WFP only.

Output tables:

- [1] Output Results A.1.7: 572,649 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally is taking the max reached throughout the year, this includes: CBT: 458,533, Food: 114,068, and Commodity Vouchers: 48.
- [2] Output Results A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people underachievement due to transfer value reduction in July.

Strategic outcome 02

- [1] Some education outcome indicators lack figures due to ongoing data consolidation by the Ministry of Education (MoE). Final figures will be available upon MoE EMIS data publication in the second quarter of 2024. We will update the report as soon as that date becomes available.
- [2] Output Results have an overall overachievement due to an increase in the number of students assisted, and due to the change in modality between first semester (commodity voucher) and the second semester (Cash-Based Transfer).

Strategic outcome 03

- [1] Activity 4: Output and outcome results rely on beneficiaries' participation involvement. As activity components requiring their direct engagement have not taken place in 2023, data was not available.
- [2] Activity Output Results: an ad-hoc reload was conducted for tier one beneficiaries, newly labelling them as Activity supporters.
- [3] Climate and Weather Risk Information Services was not achieved because JOCO is still designing the interventions.
- [4] Activity 4 Other Output: H.1 was planned to establish a system to refer refugees to employment opportunities, which is now still under design phase.

Strategic outcome 04

- [1] Activity 6: an overall overachievement is due to an increased level of engagement by national stakeholders regarding food security governance.
- [2] Climate and Weather risk Information System was not fully achieved because JOCO is still designing the interventions.

Gender equality and women's empowerment

- [1] World Bank, Jordan Economic Monitor, 2023

Protection and accountability to affected populations

- [1] Gender disaggregation for protection indicators was not mandatory to report at the planning phase.

Environmental sustainability

Narrative:

[1] Jordan's 4th National communication on climate change – UNDP

[2] The Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources Statistics

[3] Department of Statistics, GDP growth in Q3/2023

Indicators:

[1] Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks was not conducted due to the initiation of WFP's CSP with new FLAs and MoUs. The assessment of these indicators will be carried out in 2024.

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. Further background information is provided in the summary tables annex of the ACR.

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 and outputs, 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 and outputs for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under outputs defined by country offices and specific to their operations;
- 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.

Figures and Indicators

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	509,210	548,072	108%
	female	520,860	554,536	106%
	total	1,030,070	1,102,608	107%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	22,414	21,296	95%
	female	21,657	20,453	94%
	total	44,071	41,749	95%
24-59 months	male	28,523	33,419	117%
	female	27,403	33,009	120%
	total	55,926	66,428	119%
5-11 years	male	179,505	296,666	165%
	female	188,760	314,558	167%
	total	368,265	611,224	166%
12-17 years	male	139,656	42,749	31%
	female	144,192	40,731	28%
	total	283,848	83,480	29%
18-59 years	male	130,039	141,350	109%
	female	126,259	132,698	105%
	total	256,298	274,048	107%
60+ years	male	9,073	12,592	139%
	female	12,589	13,087	104%
	total	21,662	25,679	119%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	490,300	542,846	111%
Refugee	539,770	559,762	104%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Action to protect against climate shocks	7,600	5,916	77%
Asset Creation and Livelihood	7,500	0	0%

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
School based programmes	501,980	524,043	104%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	543,264	572,649	105%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Dried Fruits	423	499	118%
Rations	52	30	58%
Strategic Outcome 02			
High Energy Biscuits	1,750	2,071	118%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Cash	125,542,373	97,892,512	78%
Commodity Voucher	0	797	-
Value Voucher	43,661,017	33,921,612	78%
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	193,311	2,426,922	1,255%
Commodity Voucher	1,774,080	2,518,534	142%
Strategic Outcome 03			
Cash	1,879,500	840,078	45%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: Vulnerable crisis-affected populations in Jordan, including refugees, meet their food and nutrition needs throughout the year			Crisis Response		
Output Results					
Activity 01: Provide unconditional resource transfers to refugees and other vulnerable populations to support access to food					
Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs					
CSP Output 01: (1.1) Vulnerable crisis-affected people in Jordan, including refugees, receive unconditional assistance to meet their basic food and nutrition needs					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	All	General Distribution	Female	268,593	279,915
			Male	274,671	292,734
			Total	543,264	572,649

A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets		MT	475	529.69
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people		USD	125,542,373	97,892,513
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)		USD	43,661,017	33,922,408

Other Output

Activity 01: Provide unconditional resource transfers to refugees and other vulnerable populations to support access to food

Corporate Output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs

CSP Output 01: (1.1) Vulnerable crisis-affected people in Jordan, including refugees, receive unconditional assistance to meet their basic food and nutrition needs

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	General Distribution	Individual	3,500	3,500
G.4: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	G.4.1: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP (Overall)	General Distribution	Individual	175,805	175,805

Outcome Results

Activity 01: Provide unconditional resource transfers to refugees and other vulnerable populations to support access to food

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: GFA Beneficiaries - Location: Jordan - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	10	≤10	≤10	19	WFP survey
	Male	9	≤9	≤9	20.4	WFP survey
	Overall	9	≤9	≤9	19.8	WFP survey
Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	3.3	≥3.3	≥3.3	3	WFP survey
	Male	4.3	≥4.3	≥4.3	0	WFP survey
	Overall	4	≥4	≥4	1.5	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	84	≥84	≥84	52	WFP survey
	Male	83	≥83	≥83	54	WFP survey
	Overall	83	≥83	≥83	53	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	14	≥14	≥14	31	WFP survey
	Male	15	≥15	≥15	29	WFP survey
	Overall	15	≥15	≥15	30	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	2	≥2	≥2	17	WFP survey
	Male	2	≥2	≥2	17	WFP survey
	Overall	2	≥2	≥2	17	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	1	>1	>1	1	WFP survey
	Male	1	>1	>1	0.5	WFP survey
	Overall	1	>1	>1	0.7	WFP survey

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	64	≥64	≥64	65	WFP survey
	Male	63	≥63	≥63	58	WFP survey
	Overall	63	≥63	≥63	62	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	35	<35	<35	33	WFP survey
	Male	36	<37	<36	41	WFP survey
	Overall	36	<36	<36	37	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	76	>76	>76	55	WFP survey
	Male	76	>76	>76	54	WFP survey
	Overall	76	>76	>76	55	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	23	≥23	≥23	43	WFP survey
	Male	23	≥23	≥23	43	WFP survey
	Overall	23	≥23	≥23	43	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	1	<1	<1	1.5	WFP survey
	Male	1	<1	<1	3	WFP survey
	Overall	1	<1	<1	2	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	46	>46	>46	42	WFP survey
	Male	46	>46	>46	46	WFP survey
	Overall	46	>46	>46	44	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	46	≥46	≥46	53	WFP survey
	Male	48	≥48	≥48	48	WFP survey
	Overall	47	≥47	≥47	51	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	8	<8	<8	5	WFP survey
	Male	6	<6	<6	5	WFP survey
	Overall	7	<7	<7	5	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	49	<49	<49	60	WFP survey
	Male	44	<44	<44	64	WFP survey
	Overall	46	<46	<46	62	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	5	≤5	<5	17	WFP survey
	Male	6	≤6	<6	17	WFP survey
	Overall	5.5	≤5.5	<6	17	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	42	≤42	≥42	21	WFP survey
	Male	42	≤42	≥42	17	WFP survey
	Overall	42	≤42	≥42	19	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	5	≥5	≥5	2	WFP survey
	Male	8	≥8	≥8	1	WFP survey
	Overall	7	≥7	≥7	1.5	WFP survey
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	36	≥36	≥36	28	WFP survey

Strategic Outcome 02: Extremely vulnerable populations in Jordan, including refugees, are covered by adequate social protection schemes by 2027				Resilience Building	
Output Results					
Activity 03: Support for the Government with technical expertise for the operationalization of national school feeding strategy and provide nutrition-sensitive school meals to targeted children					
Corporate output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages					
CSP Output 05: (3.2) School feeding recipients benefit from nutritious and diverse home-grown food to improve their nutrition status and increase their school attendance					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Activity supporters	School feeding (on-site)	Female	932	1,353
			Male	1,048	1,518
			Total	1,980	2,871
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	260,000	270,909
			Male	240,000	250,263
			Total	500,000	521,172
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	1,750	2,070.51
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	193,311	2,426,922
A.4.2 Total value of vouchers (value voucher or commodity voucher) transferred to family members of girls and boys benefiting from school-based programmes			USD	1,774,080	2,518,533

Other Output

Activity 02: Provide capacity strengthening to national social protection institutions

Corporate Output 2.1: Food-insecure populations have increased and sustained access to nutritious food, cash-based assistance, new or improved skills and services to meet their food and nutrition needs

CSP Output 02: (2.1) The most vulnerable people in Jordan benefit from strengthened, effective, inclusive and shock responsive national social protection schemes

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Number	1	1
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.6: Number of national/sub-national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Number	1	1
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.4: Number of South-South exchanges facilitated between provider country and host government	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Number	1	1
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.5: Number of training series organized	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Number	16	16
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Number	3	3
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Number	12	14

Activity 03: Support for the Government with technical expertise for the operationalization of national school feeding strategy and provide nutrition-sensitive school meals to targeted children

Corporate Output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages

CSP Output 04: (3.1) Targeted school-children in Jordan benefit from the enhanced capacity of the Government to implement an effective and sustainable National School Feeding Programme.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.1: Number of government and national partners staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives provided through WFP-facilitated South-South Cooperation	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	123	123
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.5: Number of training series organized	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	1	1

C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	1	1
CSP Output 05: (3.2) School feeding recipients benefit from nutritious and diverse home-grown food to improve their nutrition status and increase their school attendance					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.6.2: Number of schools or institutional sites reached through school-based programming	A.6.2.1: Total number of schools assisted by WFP	School feeding (on-site)	school	2,410	2,410
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	8,000	8,200
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)	School feeding (on-site)	%	15	15
N.7: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGFS) model	N.7.1: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGFS) model	School feeding (on-site)	Number	606	470

Outcome Results

Activity 02: Provide capacity strengthening to national social protection institutions						
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: NAF & MOSD - Location: Jordan - Modality: - Subactivity: Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)						
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥5	≥5	5	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 03: Support for the Government with technical expertise for the operationalization of national school feeding strategy and provide nutrition-sensitive school meals to targeted children						
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: National stakeholders - Location: Jordan - Modality: - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)						
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components relating to school health and nutrition/including school feeding enhanced/developed with WFP capacity strengthening support and/or advocacy	Overall	0	≥5	≥0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: SMP Beneficiaries - Location: Jordan - Modality: - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)						
Attendance rate	Female		≥99	≥99		Secondary data
	Male		≥99	≥99		
	Overall	99.21	≥99	≥99		

Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	99.54	≥99.54	≥99.54		Secondary data
	Male	99.54	≥99.54	≥99.54		Secondary data
	Overall	99.54	≥99.54	≥99.54		Secondary data
Target Group: Students in Jordan - Location: Jordan - Modality: - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)						
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions delivered alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Minimum number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	0	≥4	≥1	1	WFP programme monitoring
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions delivered alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Maximum number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	0	≥4	≥2	2	WFP programme monitoring
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions delivered alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Mean (average) number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	0	≥4	≥1.5	1.5	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 03: Vulnerable populations in Jordan, including refugees, have improved self-reliance, access to sustainable livelihood opportunities and increased resilience to shocks by 2027				Resilience Building	
Output Results					
Activity 04: Build an inter-agency two-way referral system and an evidence-based advocacy strategy for refugee self-reliance and provide a livelihood support package to targeted refugees and vulnerable Jordanians					
Corporate output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods					
CSP Output 07: (4.2) Vulnerable people, including refugees, women and youth benefit from an integrated package including training, skill-building, digital tools, asset creation and access to finance to support sustainable livelihoods.					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.5 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through livelihood skills training activities	All	Food assistance for training	Female Male Total	3,534 3,966 7,500	
A.3.3 Total value of cash transferred to people through livelihood skills training activities			USD	945,000	
Activity 05: Provide tailored climate adaptive support to smallholder farmers, pastoral communities and institutions responsible for natural resources management					
Corporate output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods					
CSP Output 08: (5.1) Vulnerable people at risk from shocks and stressors benefit from climate-smart practices, climate information services, equipment, market linkages and access to finance to enhance their resilience to climate change and help restore natural ecosystems.					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.8 Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based/commodity vouchers/individual capacity strengthening transfers through actions to protect against climate shocks	Activity supporters	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Female Male Total		888 2,070 2,958
A.1.8 Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based/commodity vouchers/individual capacity strengthening transfers through actions to protect against climate shocks	All	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Female Male Total	3,534 3,966 7,500	1,471 1,487 2,958
A.1.8 Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based/commodity vouchers/individual capacity strengthening transfers through actions to protect against climate shocks	All	Climate and weather risk information services	Female Male Total	3,297 3,703 7,000	
A.3.5 Total value of cash transferred to people through actions to protect against Climate Shocks			USD	934,500	840,078

Other Output

Activity 04: Build an inter-agency two-way referral system and an evidence-based advocacy strategy for refugee self-reliance and provide a livelihood support package to targeted refugees and vulnerable Jordanians

Corporate Output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods

CSP Output 06: (4.1) Vulnerable refugees benefit from strengthened profiling, targeting and referral systems of the United Nations and partners and enhanced enabling environment to build their self-reliance

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
H.1: Number of shared services, data and analytics platforms provided by type	H.1.3: Number of data and analytics solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP	Service Delivery	Number	1	0

Activity 05: Provide tailored climate adaptive support to smallholder farmers, pastoral communities and institutions responsible for natural resources management

Corporate Output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods

CSP Output 08: (5.1) Vulnerable people at risk from shocks and stressors benefit from climate-smart practices, climate information services, equipment, market linkages and access to finance to enhance their resilience to climate change and help restore natural ecosystems.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.1: Number of advocacy and information exchange initiatives facilitated or implemented	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices (CCS)	Number	7	7
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices (CCS)	Number	2	3
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.2: Hectares of land forested	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Ha	700	737.5
D.3: Number of participants who completed vocational/livelihood skills training activities	D.3.g.1: Number of participants who completed vocational/livelihood skills	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Number	1,400	1,315

Outcome Results

Activity 05: Provide tailored climate adaptive support to smallholder farmers, pastoral communities and institutions responsible for natural resources management

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: CAR Beneficiaries - Location: Jordan - Modality: - Subactivity: Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	8.7	≤8.7	≤8.7	6.7	WFP survey
	Male	5.5	≤5.5	≤5.5	4.3	WFP survey
	Overall	7.1	≤7.1	≤7.1	5.5	WFP survey
Target Group: CAR Beneficiaries - Location: Jordan - Modality: - Subactivity: Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities						
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	37	<37	<37	24	WFP survey
	Male	34	<34	<34	35	WFP survey
	Overall	35	<35	<35	30	WFP survey

Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	6	≤6	<6	1	WFP survey
	Male	2	≤2	<2	5	WFP survey
	Overall	4	≤4	<4	3	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	53	≤53	≤53	66	WFP survey
	Male	59	≤59	≤59	52	WFP survey
	Overall	56	≤56	≤56	59	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	4	≥4	≥4	9	WFP survey
	Male	5	≥5	≥5	8	WFP survey
	Overall	5	≥5	≥5	8.5	WFP survey
Target Group: Madad Beneficiaries - Location: Jordan - Modality: - Subactivity: Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities						
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	71	>71	>71	83	WFP survey
	Male	76	>76	>76	82	WFP survey
	Overall	74	>74	>74	82.5	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	19	≥19	≥19	16	WFP survey
	Male	20	≥20	≥20	18	WFP survey
	Overall	19.5	≥19.5	≥19.5	17	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	10	≤10	≤10	2	WFP survey
	Male	3	≤3	≤3	1	WFP survey
	Overall	7	≤7	≤7	1.5	WFP survey

Strategic Outcome 04: National and subnational institutions in Jordan have increased capacity to coordinate, manage and monitor food security and nutrition programmes, and respond to shocks by 2027					Resilience Building	
Output Results						
Activity 07: Provide technical expertise and capacity strengthening to national and local EPR/DRR institutions.						
Corporate output 4.2: Components of national emergency preparedness and response, social protection and food systems are strengthened						
CSP Output 11: (7.1) Vulnerable and at-risk people in Jordan benefit from strengthened nationwide and local DRR/EPR institutions able to anticipate and mitigate the impact of shocks and plan and implement emergency response						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
	All	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Female Male Total	100 100		

Other Output

Activity 06: Provide technical expertise and capacity strengthening to the Government for the operationalization of the National Food Security Strategy.

Corporate Output 4.1: National actors have increased capacity and knowledge to enhance policies, strategies, processes and programmes, contributing to the achievement of zero hunger and other SDGs

CSP Output 09: (6.1) People in Jordan benefit from effective food security sector governance structures and systems.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.1: Number of academic institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	3	3
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	13	24
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.7: Number of private sector institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	3	3
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.8: Number of supranational institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	1	1
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	60	83
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	10	11
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	6	7
C.8: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	C.8.1: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	Food Security Sector (CCS)	US\$	137,000	137,000

CSP Output 10: (6.2) People in Jordan benefit from evidence-based decisions by national actors to achieve Zero Hunger, informed by WFP knowledge products

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.2: Number of civil society institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	7	7
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.7: Number of private sector institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	2	2

C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.5: Number of teachers/educators/teaching assistants trained or certified	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	13	13
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.1: Number of advocacy and information exchange initiatives facilitated or implemented	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	7	7
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	14	14

Activity 07: Provide technical expertise and capacity strengthening to national and local EPR/DRR institutions.

Corporate Output 4.2: Components of national emergency preparedness and response, social protection and food systems are strengthened

CSP Output 11: (7.1) Vulnerable and at-risk people in Jordan benefit from strengthened nationwide and local DRR/EPR institutions able to anticipate and mitigate the impact of shocks and plan and implement emergency response

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
G.7: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national systems for forecast based anticipatory action	G.7.g.1: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	%	16.67	0

CSP Output 11: (7.1) Vulnerable and at-risk people in Jordan benefit from strengthened nationwide and local DRR/EPR institutions able to anticipate and mitigate the impact of shocks and plan and implement emergency response

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Climate and weather risk information services (CCS)	Number	1	7
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Climate and weather risk information services (CCS)	Number	20	25
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Climate and weather risk information services (CCS)	Number	2	4
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Climate and weather risk information services (CCS)	Number	1	1
C.8: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	C.8.1: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	Climate and weather risk information services (CCS)	US\$	150,000	0

Outcome Results

Activity 06: Provide technical expertise and capacity strengthening to the Government for the operationalization of the National Food Security Strategy.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: National stakeholders - Location: Jordan - Modality: - Subactivity: Food Security Sector (CCS)						
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	1	>5	≥5	5	WFP programme monitoring
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP-facilitated South-South and triangular cooperation support	Overall	0	>1	≥0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Number of new or adapted policies and legislative instruments contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	>1	≥1	1	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 07: Provide technical expertise and capacity strengthening to national and local EPR/DRR institutions.						
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: National stakeholders - Location: Jordan - Modality: - Subactivity: Climate and weather risk information services (CCS)						
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	>1	≥1	1	Secondary data

Strategic Outcome 05: Humanitarian and development actors have enhanced ability to support vulnerable populations in Jordan all year round				Resilience Building		
Other Output						
Activity 08: Provide on-demand cash-based transfer services to partners						
Corporate Output 5.2: Partners utilize on-demand services to augment their capacity and ensure more efficient, effective and coordinated interventions						
CSP Output 12: (8.1) Vulnerable people in Jordan, receive CBT assistance from other agencies through WFP's CBT platform.						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
H.1: Number of shared services, data and analytics platforms provided by type	H.1.5: Number of innovation solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP	Service Delivery	Number	3	3	
H.8: Total value of cash transferred to people by WFP as a service to partners	H.8.1: Total value of cash transferred to people by WFP as a service to partners	Service Delivery	US\$	8,589,954	8,589,954	

Outcome Results						
Activity 08: Provide on-demand cash-based transfer services to partners						
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: WFP Beneficiaries - Location: Jordan - Modality: - Subactivity: Service Delivery						
Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	Overall	67	≥80	≥67	61	WFP survey

Cross-cutting Indicators

Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 01: Provide unconditional resource transfers to refugees and other vulnerable populations to support access to food						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: WFP Beneficiaries - Location: Jordan - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Overall	0.61	≥80	≥0.61		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Overall	0.61	≥100	≥0.61		WFP programme monitoring
Activity 03: Support for the Government with technical expertise for the operationalization of national school feeding strategy and provide nutrition-sensitive school meals to targeted children						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Students - Location: Jordan - Modality: - - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)						
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Overall	1.57	≥80	≥1.54		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Overall	1.57	≥100	≥1.54		WFP programme monitoring

Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 01: Provide unconditional resource transfers to refugees and other vulnerable populations to support access to food						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: WFP Beneficiaries - Location: Jordan - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	≥0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 02: Provide capacity strengthening to national social protection institutions						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: NAF & MOSD - Location: Jordan - Modality: - - Subactivity: Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)						
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	≥100	≥0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 03: Support for the Government with technical expertise for the operationalization of national school feeding strategy and provide nutrition-sensitive school meals to targeted children						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Student and government - Location: Jordan - Modality: - - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)						
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	≥100	≥0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 04: Build an inter-agency two-way referral system and an evidence-based advocacy strategy for refugee self-reliance and provide a livelihood support package to targeted refugees and vulnerable Jordanians						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Jordan - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for training						
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	≥100	≥0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 05: Provide tailored climate adaptive support to smallholder farmers, pastoral communities and institutions responsible for natural resources management						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Individuals - Location: Jordan - Modality: - - Subactivity: Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices						
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	≥100	≥0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 06: Provide technical expertise and capacity strengthening to the Government for the operationalization of the National Food Security Strategy.						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Institutions - Location: Jordan - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food Security Sector (CCS)						

Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	≥100	≥0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 07: Provide technical expertise and capacity strengthening to national and local EPR/DRR institutions.						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Individual - Location: Jordan - Modality: - - Subactivity: Climate and weather risk information services (CCS)						
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	≥100	≥0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 08: Provide on-demand cash-based transfer services to partners						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Services - Location: Jordan - Modality: - - Subactivity: Service Delivery						
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	≥100	≥0	0	WFP programme monitoring

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 01: Provide unconditional resource transfers to refugees and other vulnerable populations to support access to food						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: GFA Beneficiaries - Location: Jordan - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	48	≥48	≥48	47.9	WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	18	=18	=18	16.5	WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	34	≥34	≥34	35.6	WFP survey
Activity 05: Provide tailored climate adaptive support to smallholder farmers, pastoral communities and institutions responsible for natural resources management						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Madad Beneficiaries - Location: Jordan - Modality: - - Subactivity: Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	59	≥59	≥59	59	WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	20	=20	=20	16	WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	21	≥21	≥21	25	WFP survey

Protection indicators

Protection indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female				10,101	Secondary data
	Male				14,372	Secondary data
	Overall	24,485	=24485	=24,485	24,473	Secondary data

Protection indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 01: Provide unconditional resource transfers to refugees and other vulnerable populations to support access to food						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: GFA Beneficiaries - Location: Jordan - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	99.39			99.44	WFP survey
	Male	99.79			99.4	WFP survey
	Overall	99.59	≥90	=100	99.42	WFP survey
Activity 05: Provide tailored climate adaptive support to smallholder farmers, pastoral communities and institutions responsible for natural resources management						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Madad Beneficiaries - Location: Jordan - Modality: - - Subactivity: Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	≥100	≥100	100	WFP survey
	Male	98	≥98	≥98	100	WFP survey
	Overall	99	≥99	≥99	100	WFP survey

Accountability to Affected Population indicators

Accountability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Secondary data
Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Secondary data
Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)	Overall	Missing	Meeting	Missing	Missing	WFP programme monitoring
Number of children and adults who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by humanitarian, development, protection and/or other personnel who provide assistance to affected populations (IOM, OHCHR, UNDP)	Overall	0	≥25	≥5	36	Secondary data

Accountability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 01: Provide unconditional resource transfers to refugees and other vulnerable populations to support access to food						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: GFA beneficiaries - Location: Jordan - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Overall	0	≥80	≥50	64.98	Secondary data
Activity 03: Support for the Government with technical expertise for the operationalization of national school feeding strategy and provide nutrition-sensitive school meals to targeted children						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: SMP workers - Location: Jordan - Modality: - - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Overall	0	≥80	≥50	65	Secondary data
Activity 05: Provide tailored climate adaptive support to smallholder farmers, pastoral communities and institutions responsible for natural resources management						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: MADAD - Location: Jordan - Modality: - - Subactivity: Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Overall	0	≥80	≥50	64.97	Secondary data

Cover page photo © WFP/Mohammad Batah

A mother and kids bond over dried bread. Bread represents a vital staple shaping families' sustenance and regional diets

World Food Programme

Contact info

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Financial Section

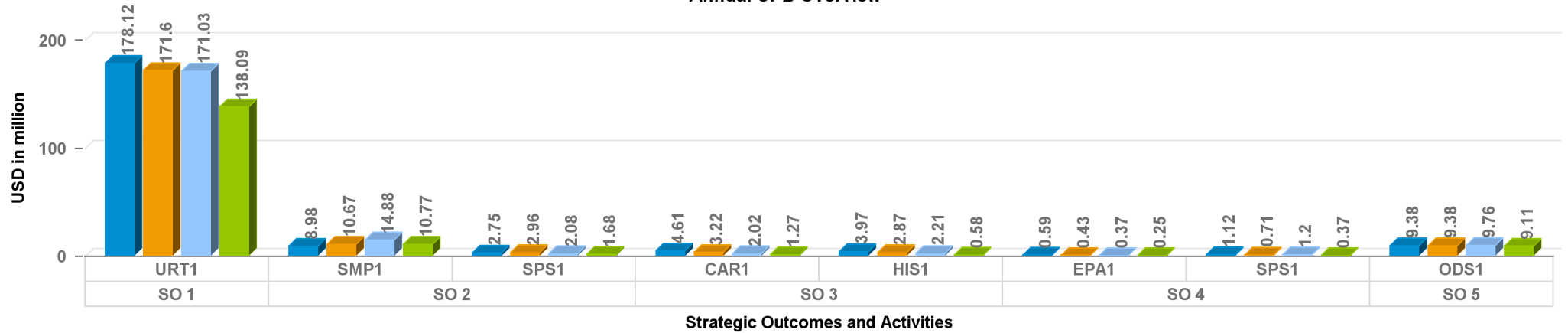
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Jordan Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2027)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



■ Needs Based Plan ■ Implementation Plan ■ Available Resources ■ Expenditures

Code	Strategic Outcome	
SO 1		Vulnerable crisis-affected populations in Jordan, including refugees, meet their food and nutrition needs throughout the year
SO 2		Extremely vulnerable populations in Jordan, including refugees, are covered by adequate social protection schemes by 2027
SO 3		Vulnerable populations in Jordan, including refugees, have improved self-reliance, access to sustainable livelihood opportunities and increased resilience to shocks by 2027
SO 4		National and subnational institutions in Jordan have increased capacity to coordinate, manage and monitor food security and nutrition programmes, and respond to shocks by 2027
SO 5		Humanitarian and development actors have enhanced ability to support vulnerable populations in Jordan all year round
Code	Activity Code	Country Activity Long Description
SO 1	URT1	Provide unconditional resource transfers to refugees and other vulnerable populations to support access to food
SO 2	SMP1	Support for the Government with technical expertise for the operationalization of national school feeding strategy and provide nutrition-sensitive school meals to targeted children
SO 2	SPS1	Provide capacity strengthening to national social protection institutions
SO 3	CAR1	Provide tailored climate adaptive support to smallholder farmers, pastoral communities and institutions responsible for natural resources management
SO 3	HIS1	Build an inter-agency two-way referral system and an evidence-based advocacy strategy for refugee self-reliance and provide a livelihood support package to targeted refugees and vulnerable Jordanians
SO 4	EPA1	Provide technical expertise and capacity strengthening to national and local EPR/DRR institutions.
SO 4	SPS1	Provide technical expertise and capacity strengthening to the Government for the operationalization of the National Food Security Strategy.
SO 5	ODS1	Provide on-demand cash-based transfer services to partners

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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	2,192,059	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	2,192,059	0
2.1	Vulnerable crisis-affected populations in Jordan, including refugees, meet their food and nutrition needs throughout the year	Provide unconditional resource transfers to refugees and other vulnerable populations to support access to food	178,115,318	171,601,588	171,034,257	138,089,333
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	64,369	0
	Extremely vulnerable populations in Jordan, including refugees, are covered by adequate social protection schemes by 2027	Provide capacity strengthening to national social protection institutions	2,746,632	2,955,662	2,080,246	1,681,716
		Support for the Government with technical expertise for the operationalization of national school feeding strategy and provide nutrition-sensitive school meals to targeted children	8,981,918	10,665,469	14,876,333	10,774,756
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	659,926	0
Vulnerable populations in Jordan, including refugees, have improved self-reliance, access to sustainable livelihood opportunities and increased resilience to shocks by 2027	Build an inter-agency two-way referral system and an evidence-based advocacy strategy for refugee self-reliance and provide a livelihood support package to targeted refugees and vulnerable Jordanians	3,966,495	2,867,695	2,205,789	578,057	

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Annual Country Report

Jordan Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2027)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.1	Vulnerable populations in Jordan, including refugees, have improved self-reliance, access to sustainable livelihood opportunities and increased resilience to shocks by 2027	Provide tailored climate adaptive support to smallholder farmers, pastoral communities and institutions responsible for natural resources management	4,608,258	3,224,474	2,019,239	1,269,947
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	98,628	0
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			198,418,621	191,314,888	193,038,787	152,393,809
17.9	National and subnational institutions in Jordan have increased capacity to coordinate, manage and monitor food security and nutrition programmes, and respond to shocks by 2027	Provide technical expertise and capacity strengthening to national and local EPR/DRR institutions.	585,729	432,668	370,330	251,915
		Provide technical expertise and capacity strengthening to the Government for the operationalization of the National Food Security Strategy.	1,116,232	711,701	1,197,977	368,170
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			1,701,961	1,144,369	1,568,307	620,085
17.16	Humanitarian and development actors have enhanced ability to support vulnerable populations in Jordan all year round	Provide on-demand cash-based transfer services to partners	9,377,587	9,377,587	9,758,289	9,112,014
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			9,377,587	9,377,587	9,758,289	9,112,014

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Jordan Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2027)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
	Total Direct Operational Cost		209,498,169	201,836,844	206,557,442	162,125,908
	Direct Support Cost (DSC)		7,048,815	9,488,806	7,837,860	4,808,346
	Total Direct Costs		216,546,984	211,325,650	214,395,302	166,934,255
	Indirect Support Cost (ISC)		13,445,502	13,097,968	9,557,576	9,557,576
	Grand Total		229,992,486	224,423,618	223,952,878	176,491,831



Wannee 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

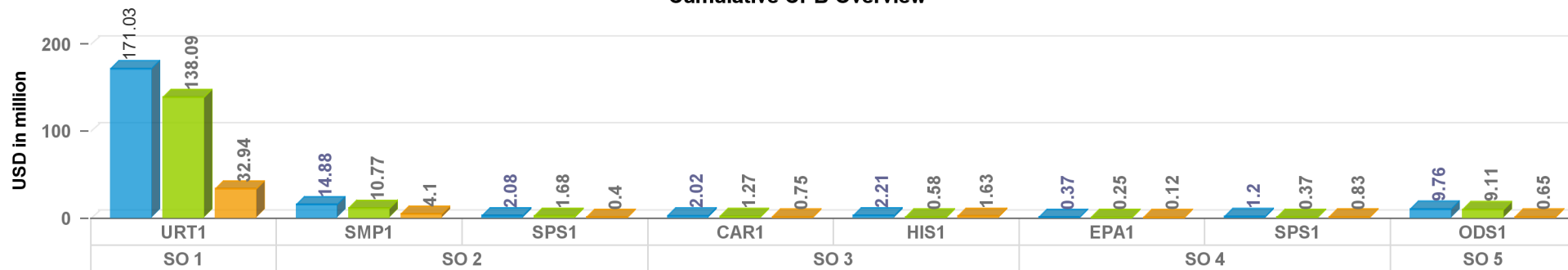
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Jordan Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Vulnerable crisis-affected populations in Jordan, including refugees, meet their food and nutrition needs throughout the year
SO 2	Extremely vulnerable populations in Jordan, including refugees, are covered by adequate social protection schemes by 2027
SO 3	Vulnerable populations in Jordan, including refugees, have improved self-reliance, access to sustainable livelihood opportunities and increased resilience to shocks by 2027
SO 4	National and subnational institutions in Jordan have increased capacity to coordinate, manage and monitor food security and nutrition programmes, and respond to shocks by 2027
SO 5	Humanitarian and development actors have enhanced ability to support vulnerable populations in Jordan all year round

Code	Activity Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SO 1	URT1	Provide unconditional resource transfers to refugees and other vulnerable populations to support access to food
SO 2	SMP1	Support for the Government with technical expertise for the operationalization of national school feeding strategy and provide nutrition-sensitive school meals to targeted children
SO 2	SPS1	Provide capacity strengthening to national social protection institutions
SO 3	CAR1	Provide tailored climate adaptive support to smallholder farmers, pastoral communities and institutions responsible for natural resources management
SO 3	HIS1	Build an inter-agency two-way referral system and an evidence-based advocacy strategy for refugee self-reliance and provide a livelihood support package to targeted refugees and vulnerable Jordanians
SO 4	EPA1	Provide technical expertise and capacity strengthening to national and local EPR/DRR institutions.
SO 4	SPS1	Provide technical expertise and capacity strengthening to the Government for the operationalization of the National Food Security Strategy.
SO 5	ODS1	Provide on-demand cash-based transfer services to partners

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Jordan Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.1	Vulnerable crisis-affected populations in Jordan, including refugees, meet their food and nutrition needs throughout the year	Provide unconditional resource transfers to refugees and other vulnerable populations to support access to food	178,115,318	171,034,257	0	171,034,257	138,089,333	32,944,924
		Non Activity Specific	0	64,369	0	64,369	0	64,369
	Vulnerable populations in Jordan, including refugees, have improved self-reliance, access to sustainable livelihood opportunities and increased resilience to shocks by 2027	Build an inter-agency two-way referral system and an evidence-based advocacy strategy for refugee self-reliance and provide a livelihood support package to targeted refugees and vulnerable Jordanians	3,966,495	2,205,789	0	2,205,789	578,057	1,627,732
		Provide tailored climate adaptive support to smallholder farmers, pastoral communities and institutions responsible for natural resources management	4,608,258	2,019,239	0	2,019,239	1,269,947	749,292

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Jordan Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.1	Vulnerable populations in Jordan, including refugees, have improved self-reliance, access to sustainable livelihood opportunities and increased resilience to shocks by 2027	Non Activity Specific	0	98,628	0	98,628	0	98,628
	Extremely vulnerable populations in Jordan, including refugees, are covered by adequate social protection schemes by 2027	Provide capacity strengthening to national social protection institutions	2,746,632	2,080,246	0	2,080,246	1,681,716	398,530
		Support for the Government with technical expertise for the operationalization of national school feeding strategy and provide nutrition-sensitive school meals to targeted children	8,981,918	14,876,333	0	14,876,333	10,774,756	4,101,577
		Non Activity Specific	0	659,926	0	659,926	0	659,926
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			198,418,621	193,038,787	0	193,038,787	152,393,809	40,644,977

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Annual Country Report

Jordan Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
17.9	National and subnational institutions in Jordan have increased capacity to coordinate, manage and monitor food security and nutrition programmes, and respond to shocks by 2027	Provide technical expertise and capacity strengthening to national and local EPR/DRR institutions.	585,729	370,330	0	370,330	251,915	118,415
		Provide technical expertise and capacity strengthening to the Government for the operationalization of the National Food Security Strategy.	1,116,232	1,197,977	0	1,197,977	368,170	829,806
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			1,701,961	1,568,307	0	1,568,307	620,085	948,222
17.16	Humanitarian and development actors have enhanced ability to support vulnerable populations in Jordan all year round	Provide on-demand cash-based transfer services to partners	9,377,587	9,758,289	0	9,758,289	9,112,014	646,276
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			9,377,587	9,758,289	0	9,758,289	9,112,014	646,276
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	2,192,059	0	2,192,059	0	2,192,059
Subtotal SDG Target			0	2,192,059	0	2,192,059	0	2,192,059
Total Direct Operational Cost			209,498,169	206,557,442	0	206,557,442	162,125,908	44,431,533
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			7,048,815	7,838,425	0	7,838,425	4,808,911	3,029,514

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Annual Country Report

Jordan Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
		Total Direct Costs	216,546,984	214,395,866	0	214,395,866	166,934,820	47,461,047
		Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	13,445,502	13,135,066		13,135,066	13,135,066	0
		Grand Total	229,992,486	227,530,933	0	227,530,933	180,069,886	47,461,047

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