



World Food
Programme

SAVING
LIVES

CHANGING
LIVES

Jordan

Annual Country Report 2024

Country Strategic Plan
2023 - 2027

Table of contents

Overview	3
Operational context	9
Empowerment Through Every Meal	12
Programme performance	14
Strategic outcome 01	14
Strategic outcome 02	17
Strategic outcome 03	21
Strategic outcome 04	24
Strategic outcome 05	26
Cross-cutting results	27
Gender equality and women's empowerment	27
Protection and accountability to affected people	29
Environmental sustainability	31
Nutrition integration	33
Partnerships	34
Financial Overview	36
Data Notes	40
Annex	43
Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports	43
Figures and Indicators	44
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group	44
Beneficiaries by Residence Status	44
Beneficiaries by Programme Area	44
Annual Food Transfer (mt)	45
Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)	45
Strategic Outcome and Output Results	46
Cross-cutting Indicators	59

Overview

Key messages

- Due to a challenging year of funding, WFP was compelled to suspend 24 percent of refugees from assistance and continued reducing the transfer value. Despite these challenges, in 2024, WFP reached 99 percent of its planned beneficiaries.
- WFP continued to nurture its partnership with the Government in 2024, enhancing national ownership of social protection, school feeding and food security governance programmes.
- In collaboration with the Government, WFP and the Logistics Cluster coordinated and delivered humanitarian assistance throughout a complex regional crisis.

In 2024, WFP Jordan demonstrated remarkable adaptability and commitment to addressing complex humanitarian and developmental challenges. In the prevailing unstable regional context, WFP remained committed to advancing its Country Strategic Plan 2023-2027 (CSP) during its second year of implementation. WFP supported 940,132 Jordanians and refugees in 2024 (99 percent of planned beneficiaries), half of them being women and 0.3 percent disabled.

The provision of unconditional food assistance to refugees and the National School Feeding Programme, implemented in close collaboration with the Government of Jordan, directly benefitted over 940,000 vulnerable people living in Jordan. In addition, WFP continued to partner with the government by providing technical assistance to social protection programmes and systems; by enhancing the capacity of the country's first Food Security Council, which was established in 2023 and mandated for national food security governance. Climate actions were also prioritised in 2024 through building a foundation for increasing climate finance in the agri-food system.

In addition to those served through WFP's CSP in Jordan (vulnerable Jordanians and refugees), **WFP Jordan supported crisis responses in Gaza and Lebanon.** Since November 2023 and throughout 2024, WFP and the Logistics Cluster partnered with the Government of Jordan, through the Jordan Hashemite Charity Organization, to coordinate and deliver vital assistance to populations affected by the conflict in Gaza.

WFP's funding shortfall that started in the summer of 2023 persisted in 2024 and significantly impacted CSP implementation in Jordan. Contributions from key donors decreased by 24 percent compared to 2023 and 57 percent compared to 2022. Consequently, WFP was forced to exclude 100,000 refugees from the monthly food assistance starting in July 2024 based on a prioritisation exercise conducted in close collaboration with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). As a result, from July 2024 onwards, WFP could only assist 310,000 of the most vulnerable refugees in Zaatari and Azraq camps and communities, who entirely rely on WFP assistance and have no other source of income. Hence, WFP could only provide them with the bare minimum level of assistance to meet their essential food needs for survival. In 2024, the duration of assistance for beneficiaries of unconditional resource transfers was 167 days, out of the planned duration of 360 days.

These reductions and cuts have severely **impacted refugees** according to WFP's quarterly Food Security Outcome Monitoring (FSOM). Results show that almost three-quarters of refugees were food insecure in quarter 4 of 2024, compared to half in 2023, before the assistance cuts.

WFP, in close collaboration with UNHCR, took serious steps towards improving resilience and **self-reliance** for refugees. This initiative included conducting census-based data collection on the employability, skills and aspirations of all working-age refugees (18-59 years). The collected data served as the foundation for a referral mechanism, supported by a management information system designed to match refugees with employment opportunities based on their profiles. The data was analysed to understand current and future labour demand and supply, and also helped identify opportunities and barriers that refugees face in accessing employment in Jordan and third countries. By the end of 2024, over 4,000 refugees were referred to employment opportunities in various sectors.

WFP's technical support to the Government's **social protection** systems focused on enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of the National Aid Fund (NAF) programmes. This support benefitted 220,000 vulnerable Jordanian households, equivalent to over one million individuals. WFP's efforts increased the institutionalisation and government ownership of key workstreams previously supported by WFP. For instance, since 2022, WFP has been covering the

salaries of some NAF staff on behalf of the government. In 2024, as part of the government's ownership of the programme, 90 NAF staff who previously received their salaries from WFP were transitioned to the government civil service system. Additionally, WFP gradually handed over beneficiary data collection and eligibility validation to NAF, which conducted around 70 percent of the overall visits in 2024 compared to 50 percent in 2023. WFP also advanced its partnership with the Ministry of Social Development through updating the National Social Protection Strategy and established a new partnership with the Social Security Corporation to develop a proposal for integrating nutrition-sensitive elements into Jordan's maternity benefits scheme.

Despite significant funding challenges, particularly during the second semester of 2024, the **National School Feeding Programme** achieved commendable results in 2024, thanks to the government's intervention. The Government mobilised resources to prevent a funding shortfall and to ensure the uninterrupted provision of school meals to children in December, despite the withdrawal of major donors and delays in the expected contributions. In 2024, approximately 520,000 vulnerable students in poverty-stricken areas and camps received healthy meals and date bars. Additionally, WFP and the Ministry of Education joined the School Meals Coalition, which is dedicated to providing every child with a nutritious school meal by 2030. Membership in the Coalition will enhance Jordan's progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG 2: Zero Hunger and SDG 4: Quality Education), strengthen national ownership, increase advocacy and global visibility, and improve access to global financial resources, technical expertise, partnership and advocacy networks.

In response to the **climate** challenges Jordan faces as one of the world's most water-scarce countries, WFP has taken significant steps towards advancing climate resilience and adaptation. In 2024, WFP received a readiness fund from the Green Climate Fund (GCF)[1], a groundbreaking achievement, as the first of its kind for WFP globally. This readiness programme enables WFP to provide technical assistance to the government on climate finance mobilisation and management, representing a vital first step toward programme sustainability. Through the partnership with the Cities and Villages Development Bank, the Jordanian Direct Access Entity for the GCF, WFP made progress in developing a comprehensive GCF funding proposal which is expected to be completed in 2025. This multi-year project proposal focuses on improving access to finance for farmers and Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises, enabling them to adopt technologies and practices that enhance their future resilience against climate shocks. Additionally, WFP in partnership with the Agriculture Credit Corporation has launched a pilot project to increase farmers' access to finance for climate-resilient agricultural practices. WFP has also initiated a complementary Natural Resource Management project to strengthen the adaptive capacity of vulnerable communities in Jordan, prioritising sustainable forest and rangeland maintenance.

Focusing on enhancing **national food security governance** and following the establishment of the Food Security Council[2] and its action plan in 2023, WFP developed the Government's National Food Security Management Information System. This system is the first of its kind in Jordan, supporting the government in monitoring the progress on food security, SDGs and decision-making. Furthermore, as part of its broader efforts to enhance food security, WFP has been the partner of choice of the Ministry of Agriculture with its food waste initiative focused on reducing food loss and waste in Jordan through various initiatives.

WFP will continue advocating for sustained support while diversifying funding through new partnerships and financing mechanisms. In response to funding challenges, WFP is strengthening collaboration with the Government of Jordan to enhance food security governance, social protection, and climate resilience, contributing to more sustainable responses amid evolving humanitarian and development challenges.

940,132

Total beneficiaries in 2024



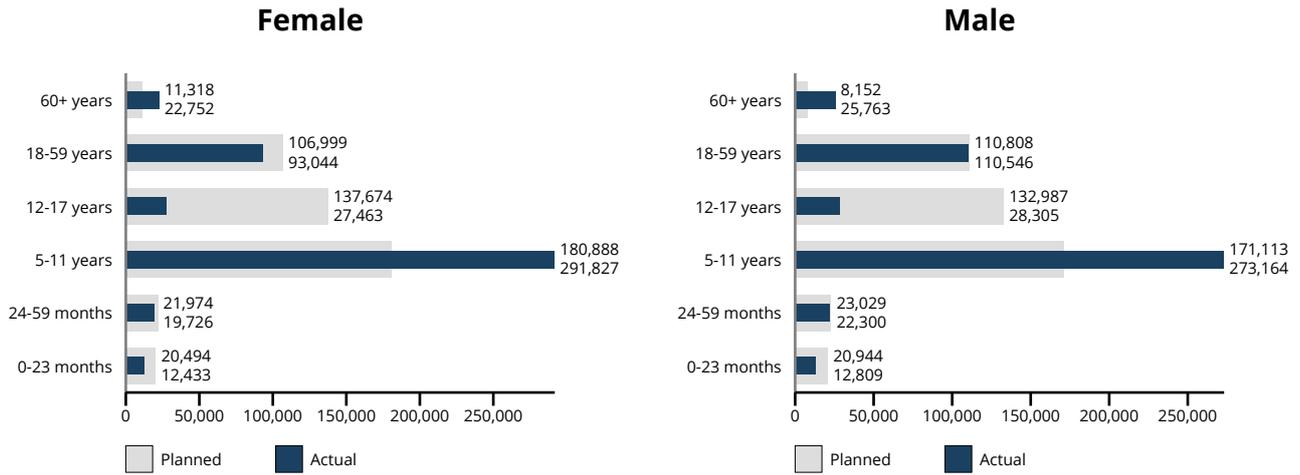
50% female



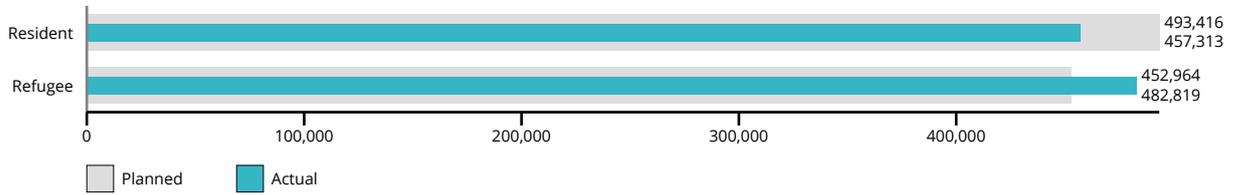
50% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 28,017 (50% Female, 50% Male)

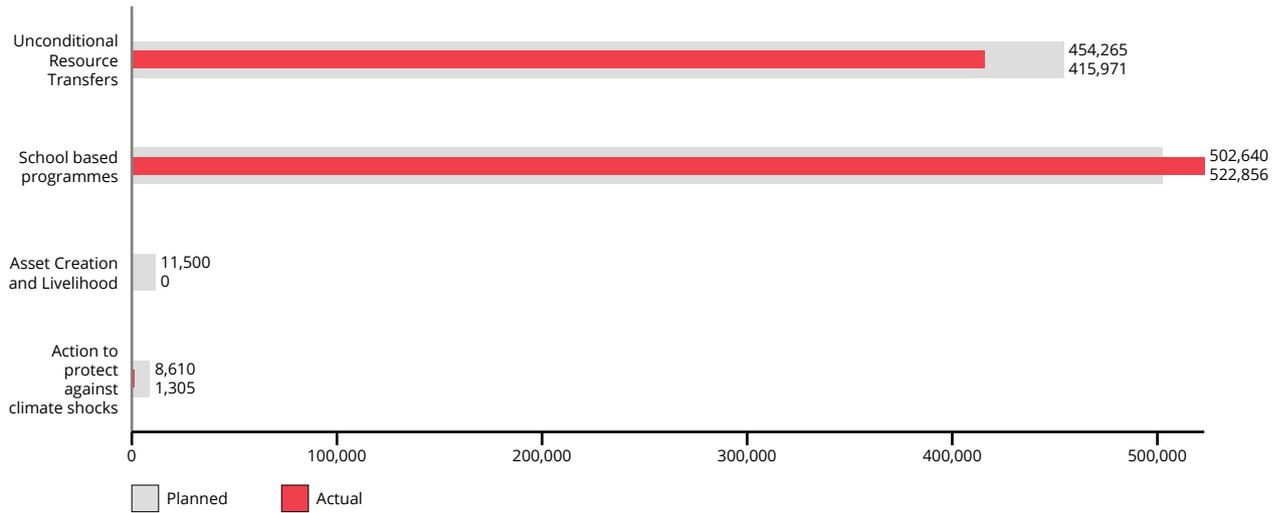
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



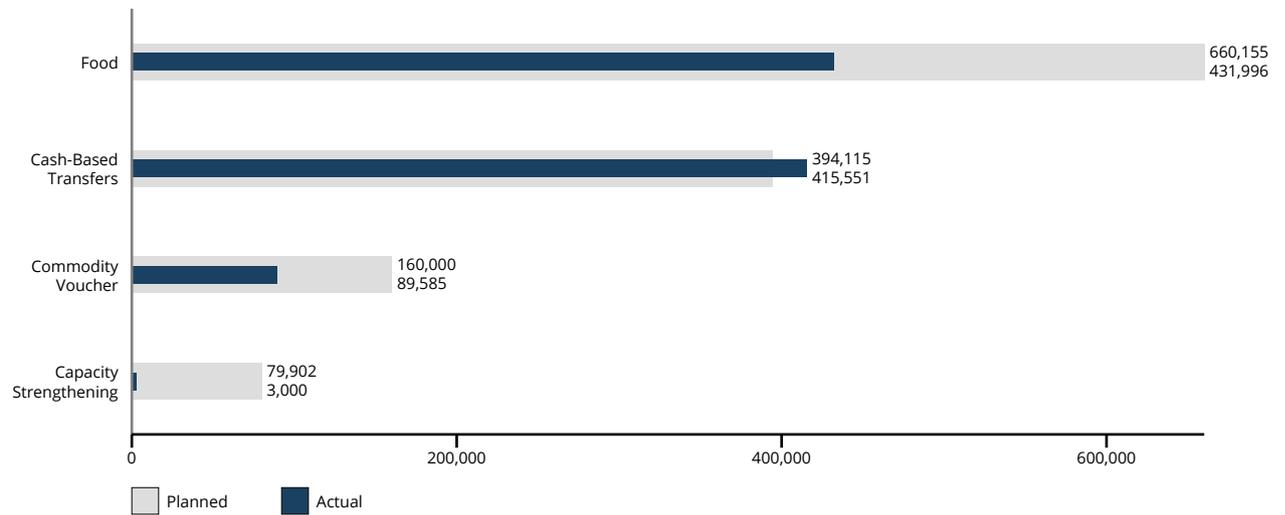
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



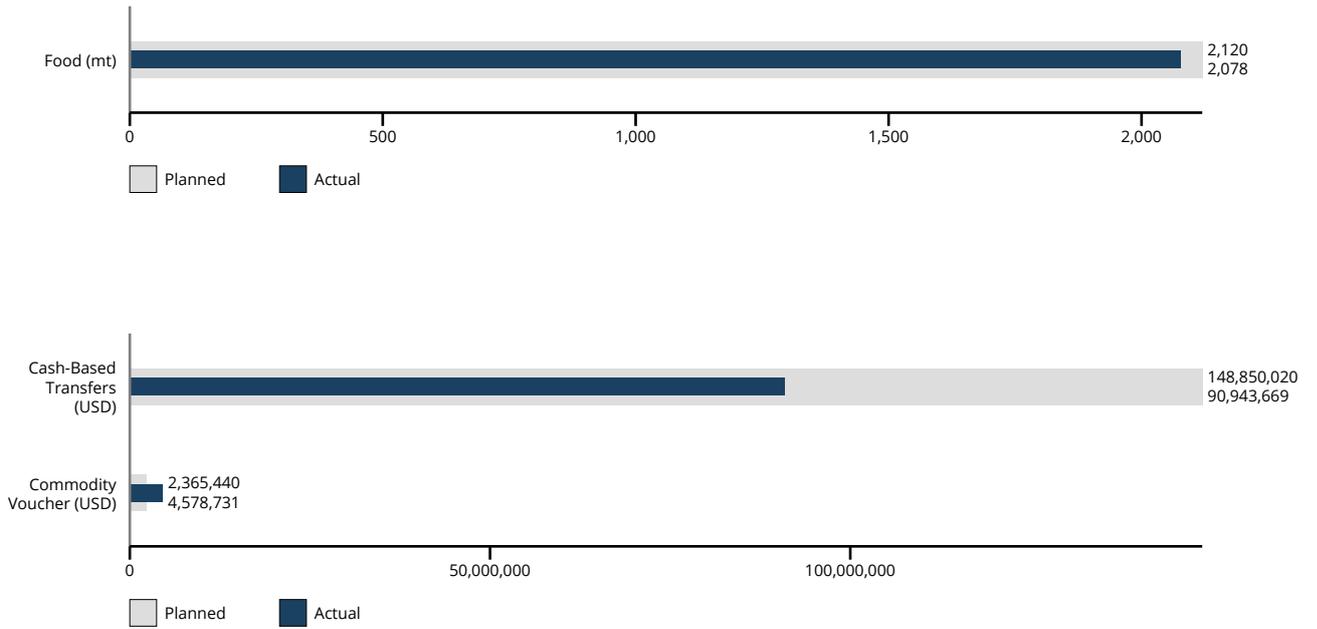
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



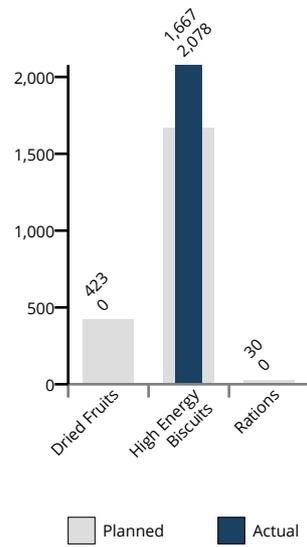
Beneficiaries by Modality



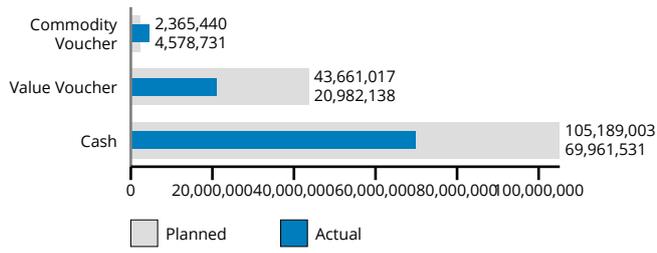
Total Transfers by Modality



Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context



Jordan is situated in a highly volatile region, bordered by countries grappling with protracted crises - Syria to the north and Iraq to the east. In 2024, the multiplication of new escalations in Gaza, the West Bank, and Lebanon have added another layer of complexity and further intensified pressures on Jordan.

As a small country with a population of approximately 11.7 million[1], **Jordan hosts approximately 3.5 million refugees**, representing nearly 30 percent of its population. This includes over 2 million refugees from Palestine[2] and 1.3 million from Syria, in addition to refugees from other countries. The large number of refugees has significantly strained Jordan's budgetary and natural resources, infrastructure, and labour market.

In response to the Gaza crisis, the Government leveraged Jordan's role as a regional mediator, with intensified diplomatic efforts. Jordan, namely through the Jordan Hashemite Charity Organization (JHCO) worked closely with humanitarian organisations, including WFP, to facilitate aid delivery to Gaza, showcasing its commitment to alleviate the humanitarian crisis. Over one year, 2,916 trucks with around 40,339 mt of food and other humanitarian supplies were transported to Gaza by WFP and the Logistics Cluster.

In December 2024, Syria experienced a historic political transition, a change which will have important implications for Syrian refugees in Jordan. There is a growing sense of hope for eventual repatriation contingent upon the stabilisation and recovery of Syria[3], which would lead to the establishment of security and the provision of basic services such as health and education.

Despite the challenges posed by regional conflicts and global economic conditions, **Jordan's economy** achieved consistent growth across multiple sectors in 2024. The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth rate was 2.6 percent at constant prices in the third quarter of 2024, compared to the same quarter of 2023, with most of the growth concentrated in the productive sectors. While specific 2024 data on poverty rates is not available, estimates from 2017-2018 indicated that almost 16 percent of the population is classified as poor based on the national poverty line[4]. The refugee population in Jordan is particularly vulnerable; according to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP, and the World Bank Vulnerability Assessment Framework (VAF), two-thirds of registered refugees live under the poverty line[5].

In 2024, Jordan's unemployment rate surpassed 20 percent, with nearly half of youth (18-30 years old[6]) and 35 percent of women unemployed[7]. For Syrian refugees, access to formal employment faced additional challenges since August 2024, when the waiver for subsidised work permit fees was not renewed. The VAF report highlighted that refugees are eager to achieve self-reliance and contribute economically to their host country, rather than remaining dependent on humanitarian assistance. This underscores the importance of complementing the WFP humanitarian response focused on immediate food needs with interventions that enable and promote better economic participation by refugees.

Jordan is also one of the most **water-poor countries** in the world with limited natural water resources and high dependency on rainfall, which has become increasingly unpredictable due to climate change. This scarcity places immense pressure on agriculture, industrial development, and daily life. Measures and efforts to address this issue often fall short of meeting the growing demands, leading to continued water scarcity challenges. As part of its climate action, WFP worked closely with the Government to lay the groundwork for future climate resilience initiatives, enhancing access to financial resources for farmers, and enabling them to adopt climate-resilient technologies and sustainable agricultural practices that can mitigate the impacts of water scarcity.

Regarding **nutrition**, particular challenges exist for vulnerable populations such as children under five and women of reproductive age[8]. WFP programmes are aligned with national priorities to address these gaps through various interventions [9].

During its second year of implementation, **the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2023-2027** continued to reinforce alignment with national priorities, emphasising sustainability and development. Through strengthened partnerships with government institutions and key stakeholders, WFP complemented humanitarian intervention with capacity-building efforts to enhance national social protection systems, strengthen the resilience of local smallholder farmers and pastoralists, and promote economic inclusion for refugees and vulnerable Jordanians.

WFP Jordan is committed to directly contributing towards achieving Sustainable Development Goals 2 (Zero Hunger) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals). **Through its five Strategic Outcomes**, WFP ensured that vulnerable refugees in Jordan are provided with unconditional food assistance while their economic participation is promoted. The focus on climate action is expanded to strengthen adaptive livelihoods and sustainable management of natural resources and food systems. WFP paid special attention to social safety net systems and school feeding programmes in line with the Government's priorities on food security, resilience, and social equity, as it considers social protection a key mechanism to ensure access to food for the most vulnerable populations.

In an increasingly complex regional context, compounded with the funding shortfall that WFP has been grappling with since 2023, the main priority remains addressing immediate food insecurity while fostering education, climate action resilience and self-reliance for those in need to ensure a more sustainable future for both vulnerable Jordanians and refugees.

Risk management

In 2024, WFP Jordan focused on effective risk management, ensuring successful implementation of its activities and responsible resource management. Anticipating a funding shortfall, proactive measures were taken to mitigate operational, financial, and reputational risks, addressing challenges faced by Jordan and the region. WFP implemented a prioritisation plan and mobilised resources to minimise the impact of the shortfall. Strong relations with the Government and UN agencies were maintained, complemented by regular donor briefings and field visits to update partners on funding and food security.

Key achievements entailed conducting regular risk assessments, including fraud risk assessments, and monitoring Key Risk Indicators. The Risk Management and Oversight Committee met regularly to review efforts related to risk prevention, detection, and mitigation, ensuring accountability and compliance with WFP's global standards. Security risks from conflicts across the region, particularly the war on Gaza, were integrated into risk management: Political developments were monitored and security measures were in place to respond to critical programme activities.

Financial controls were strengthened through improved budget forecasting and expenditure monitoring, ensuring optimal fund utilisation. Spot checks, vendor due diligence, and transaction anomaly monitoring reinforced accountability. Fraud prevention measures included mandatory anti-fraud training and awareness programmes for partners. In the digital sphere, the ICT unit enhanced cybersecurity infrastructure to protect against cyberattacks and safeguard data. Regular security assessments were adapted to emerging security risks.

In September, WFP Jordan hosted the Independent Oversight Advisory Committee to the Executive Board (IOAC) which provided expert oversight for financial reporting, internal controls, and risk management. The IOAC commended WFP Jordan's commitment, staff empowerment, and partnerships with the Government and UNHCR.

Lessons learned

Under the support provided to the Ministry of Education, WFP and the World Bank published the **impact evaluation of the National School Feeding Programme**[10]. It focused on comparing the impact of the healthy meal and the date bar models on students and kitchen women workers. Findings indicated that the healthy meal model is more effective in reducing school absenteeism and improving energy levels and dietary diversity among children. Women working in kitchens experienced increased income and willingness to participate in the labour market.

WFP conducted a **supply chain optimization study** to enhance the healthy meal model's efficiency, reduce costs, and strengthen scalability. The study recommended improvement measures to reduce operational costs by 15 percent. For example, decentralising the distribution of fruits and vegetables to nationwide warehouses, rather than relying on a single centralized warehouse to lower delivery expenses.

Under the unconditional resource transfer programme, WFP and UNHCR organised a series of **After-Action Reviews** to gather feedback and recommendations from refugees. A key takeaway was the importance of engaging field staff and refugees early in the programme design process. This will inform the future design of food security initiatives and unrestricted resource transfer programmes provided by both agencies.

Empowerment Through Every Meal

Kitchens to Classrooms: Empowering Women, Nurturing Futures



© © WFP/Mohammad Battah

Shireen finds strength at a WFP healthy meals kitchen, preparing meals for 90,000 children while transforming her life and inspiring her community.

In the heart of Ramtha governorate in northern Jordan, a community-based kitchen supported by the World Food Programme (WFP) empowers women and catalyses the local economy. Producing 13,000 school meals daily as part of the National School Feeding Programme, it stands as one of ten kitchens across six governorates preparing healthy meals to feed schoolchildren in poverty pockets. This kitchen has become a symbol of resilience and progress, employing over 30 women who have embraced newfound skills and roles within their community.

In the early morning light, Shireen steps onto a bus provided by the community-based organization running the kitchen. Alongside fellow women, she is heading to a place that has redefined her life. For Shireen, a single mother of four, this job offered a lifeline—lifting her from a history of uncertainty and self-doubt.

Cultural norms had once confined her to the walls of her home, discouraging her from seeking work. However, this opportunity became her turning point. "At first, it was just a way to provide food for my children," Shireen recalls, her voice brimming with gratitude. "But now, it's my source of strength. Today, I am a woman who conquers fears and leads her destiny."

Shireen is one of approximately 250 women employed across these kitchens. Beyond wages, they gain invaluable training in food handling, safety, and hygiene. Registered under social security, they embrace economic independence and newfound confidence. "I am proud to say I support my children's education. My eldest daughter is graduating this year," she shares. "I want my story to inspire every woman not to let fear or societal norms hold them back."

The kitchen's ripple effect extends far beyond its walls. Every day, its workers ensure that 90,000 vulnerable Jordanian and refugee children receive freshly prepared, nutritious meals. Local ingredients—18 mt of fruits and vegetables

alongside freshly baked pastries—are sourced from nearby farmers, processed with care, and delivered in recyclable packaging to schools.

Abdelsalam, Shireen's 11-year-old son, beams as he talks about the meals his mother helps prepare. "I love the bananas in the lunch bag—they give me energy for soccer after school! and the pastries are so tasty," he says with a shy smile. Shireen adds, "Seeing my son healthy, happy, and excited to learn gives me the greatest joy. I know I am making a difference not just for him but for so many other children."

Haitham, who transports meals from the kitchen to schools, describes his role with pride. "I am not just delivering meals; I am delivering hope," he says. "Knowing these meals help kids stay in school and learn better motivates me every day. It is not just a job—it is a mission."

Sultan, a local banana farmer, speaks of his involvement. "When I see my produce going to school meals, I know I'm part of something bigger," he says. "It's more than just selling produce—it is helping kids grow strong and supporting my community."

The kitchen is a cornerstone of WFP's locally driven approach. It bolsters the livelihoods of 300 local farmers across 16 farms, 90 workers across five bakeries, 90 transporters, and 10 community-based organisations while strengthening supply chains and fostering local economic development.

A recent impact evaluation conducted by WFP in collaboration with the World Bank revealed profound effects on schoolchildren and kitchen workers. Regular nutritious meals enhance children's school attendance, dietary diversity, and overall energy levels. Among women working in the kitchens, the findings demonstrate increased income and savings, a greater willingness to remain employed, and more openness among male spouses regarding women's employment, resulting in higher overall life satisfaction.

The Ramtha community-based kitchen epitomises WFP's commitment to sustainable development. By investing in women's skills and capacities, WFP transforms individual lives and uplifts entire communities. With every meal, every story, and every breakthrough, this initiative illustrates the extraordinary potential of empowerment and opportunity.

The World Food Programme in Jordan has been supporting the Ministry of Education in implementing the National School Feeding Programme since 2013. Within the framework of the National School Feeding Strategy (2021-2025), the aim is to gradually expand the reach of the healthy meal model, implemented in collaboration with the Royal Health Awareness Society (RHAS), to 500,000 students by 2030.

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 around **460,000** vulnerable refugees through cash-based transfers; 47% are female.



Due to a **funding shortfall**, **WFP suspended 100,000** refugees in communities from assistance starting July 2024 based on a prioritisation exercise.



Following assistance suspension, WFP supported **310,000** refugees in camps and communities with reduced transfer value from July.



Monitoring results showed that **77%** of refugees were **food insecure** in 2024, compared to 53% in 2023.



1,250 pregnant and breastfeeding refugee women and caregivers of children under two years benefitted from WFP **nutrition awareness campaigns**.

Strategic Outcome (SO) 1 focused on providing unconditional food assistance to the most vulnerable refugees in Jordan, addressing their basic food and nutrition needs. Assistance was delivered in camps and communities as monthly cash-based transfers mainly to refugees from Syria, but also from Iraq, Yemen, Somalia, and other countries. This SO contributes to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2: Zero Hunger and SDG 1: No Poverty.

As in previous years, unconditional cash-based food assistance to refugees stands as the cornerstone of WFP's operations in Jordan, representing the largest share of financial resources. In 2024, it constituted almost three-quarters of the WFP's needs-based plan (USD 154.8 million), with actual funding received (USD 134 million), and actual expenditures (USD 95 million).

Since 2023, WFP has been grappling with significant funding shortfalls, necessitating a reduction in the value of cash assistance by one-third for all assisted refugees. Despite WFP's persistent advocacy with different partners highlighting the deteriorating conditions of refugees and the urgent need for timely funding, the shortfall persisted in 2024. Contributions from major donors, including the United States and Germany decreased by 24 percent compared to 2023. Consequently, WFP had to suspend assistance for 100,000 refugees in communities starting July 2024. This resulted in only the most vulnerable 310,000 refugees receiving monthly unconditional cash-based food assistance at reduced levels (USD 21 per person instead of USD 32). In 2024, WFP reached almost 416,000 refugees with unconditional cash-based food assistance, with 47 percent being female. The reduced food assistance allowed refugees to meet only the bare minimum for survival and essential food needs. This deteriorating funding landscape also meant that, after a series of reductions in both the level of assistance and the number of beneficiaries, WFP has reduced the volume of its food assistance to refugees by 53 percent compared to mid-2023: from USD 14 million distributed

monthly to USD 6.5 million. Reduced donor support has impacted other support providers, such as the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), exacerbating the strain on assistance systems for vulnerable populations.

Refugees in communities accessed unrestricted cash assistance through mobile money e-wallets and prepaid cards, redeemable at Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) and 100 contracted shops. Refugees in camps accessed assistance via electronic vouchers, supported by Blockchain and Iris scan technology, and mobile money. By the end of 2024, mobile money has become the main instrument to deliver WFP assistance with over 60 percent of refugees receiving assistance through this modality. The Jordan Ahli Bank, U-Wallet, and Iris Guard were the key service providers that facilitated cash and mobile money transfers. WFP verified the physical location and custodianship of the payment modalities for refugees in communities, and for the first time in camps, due to the expansion of mobile money there. Previously, beneficiaries in camps were verified monthly through Iris scan-enabled cameras when shopping at the WFP-contracted shops. By the end of the year, over 95 percent of beneficiaries were successfully verified.

In 2024, WFP conducted four quarterly Food Security Outcome Monitoring (FSOM) exercises to assess the food security situation and vulnerabilities of refugees over time. Data on sex, age, and disability was systematically collected through WFP's monitoring and evaluation frameworks to inform programme design and ensure more inclusive and effective implementation. The results indicated a significant impact of the assistance reduction and cuts on refugees compared to pre-cuts (second quarter 2023). The 2024 trajectory analysis showed a deterioration in winter followed by an improvement during the summer and stability by the end of the year.

Refugees' food security significantly deteriorated by the end of 2024 compared to pre-cuts of mid-2023. Specifically, 77 percent of refugees were food insecure, compared to 53 percent in 2023. The winter of early 2024 was particularly harsh on refugees, leading to a notable peak in food insecurity: the percentage of severely food insecure refugees in camps and communities reached 20 and 28 percent respectively in the first Quarter (Q1) 2024, compared to 0 and 4 percent before the cuts. By the end of 2024, food insecurity had decreased and stabilised with 12 percent of refugees being severely food insecure. This improvement is attributed to the availability of temporary job opportunities and the resumption of humanitarian assistance by other humanitarian actors, which had been temporarily suspended during the summer.

Refugees in camps and communities have been struggling to eat enough and resorted to harmful coping strategies with long-term impacts. These strategies include mainly withdrawing children from school and sending them to work. Compared to 2023, refugee beneficiaries are earning less and borrowing more. The average debt per family is USD 1,200 for refugees in communities and USD 1,055 for refugees in camps. This financial strain is reflected in the experience of individuals like Ibrahim, a 44-year-old man living in the community and receiving WFP assistance. He shared "*After assistance was reduced, I had no choice but to borrow more money. While some relatives have been understanding, telling me to repay when I can, others are pressing me harshly to return the 150 JOD I owe them—a sum I cannot afford*".

2024 Prioritisation: process and impact

The suspension of assistance was based on a prioritisation exercise that assessed refugees' employability and related self-reliance potential at the household level. Concretely, households with highly employable members and without outstanding demographic vulnerabilities were suspended from assistance due to a lack of resources.

Monitoring results showed that refugee families suspended from assistance have been coping without a major deterioration of their food security during the second half of 2024. This is primarily attributed to the conducive environment and season, which provided more temporary jobs. Notably, 98 percent of these families reside in economically active areas, and 80 percent have at least one source of employment income, compared to only 50 percent of the remaining assisted working beneficiaries. Additionally, these refugees earn USD 30 more monthly and have a higher borrowing capacity than assisted refugees (USD 303 compared to USD 272). They have also significantly reduced their overall expenditures. However, this did not negatively impact their food consumption or resort to coping mechanisms which remained stable throughout 2024.

Nutrition awareness

WFP provided nutrition awareness sessions to refugees as a complementary component to the unconditional resource transfer programme. This initiative aimed to promote positive dietary habits among 1,250 pregnant and breastfeeding refugee women and caregivers of children under two, focusing on promoting maternal nutrition and healthy infant and young child feeding practices. The results of the WFP Knowledge, Attitude, and Practice survey in 2024 were positive: awareness of exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months increased by 37 percent, and participants gained a better understanding of the risks associated with caffeine during pregnancy. Additionally, over 50 percent of participants reported greater confidence in preparing protein-rich meals. The results further highlighted improvements in understanding balanced diets and the factors influencing iron absorption. WFP partnered with the Norwegian Refugee Council, Save the Children and International Medical Corps to support helpdesk operations, outreach and nutrition awareness activities.

WFP and UNHCR collaborate closely to address refugees' needs. This collaboration includes operational coordination, aligning the targeting model, mutualising the assistance delivery instrument (mobile money e-wallet), referring protection cases, operating joint mobile helpdesks across Jordan, and conducting joint community consultations and focus group discussions. WFP jointly with UNHCR conducted After-Action Reviews (AARs) to evaluate targeting strategies and operational coordination. The aim was to gather feedback and recommendations from refugees to inform the future design of food security initiatives and unrestricted resource transfer programmes provided by both agencies.

WFP's joint transition strategy with UNHCR focused on promoting refugees' self-reliance. This strategy facilitates a gradual shift from unconditional resource transfers (Activity 1) to economic independence (Activity 4). This approach comprises three key steps: establishing and populating a joint data repository on refugees' skills, developing a management information system for employment referrals, and analysing the collected data to understand current and future labour demand and supply.

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 expanded its social protection support in 2024. WFP supported NAF, MoSD and SSC.



WFP's support to NAF was focused on a **gradual handover** of its technical assistance.



Under the National School Feeding Programme, WFP and MoE supported over **521,000** vulnerable students across **2,500** schools.



Nutrition awareness sessions were provided to **45,254** schoolchildren in 250 schools.



The **MoE is committed to increasing its contribution** to the National School Feeding Programme by an additional **USD 2 million** in 2025.



In 2024, Jordan joined the **Global School Meals Coalition**, to ensure that every child has access to healthy and nutritious school meals.

Through the National Social Protection Strategy (NSPS) 2019-2025 and the National School Feeding Strategy (NSFS) 2021-2025, the Government of Jordan prioritises national social protection programmes to ensure food security and access for vulnerable Jordanians. In this context, Strategic Outcome 2, through activities 2 and 3, focused on providing technical assistance to the primary governmental institutions responsible for the national social protection system and its programmes. Specifically, WFP supported the National Aid Fund (NAF), Jordan's primary social assistance provider which benefits 220,000 vulnerable Jordanian households (equivalent to over 1 million individuals) and the Ministry of Social Development (MoSD), the custodian of the NSPS and set the foundation for further collaboration with the Social Security Corporation (SSC). Additionally, WFP nurtured its partnership with the Ministry of Education (MoE) laying the groundwork for a gradual handover of the National School Feeding Programme (NSFP) by 2030.

In 2024, available resources enabled WFP to prioritise the most strategic activities for social protection and provide complementary direct delivery support for the NSFP. Social protection (Activity 2) was funded at 68 percent (USD 1.8 million) against its Needs-Based Plan (NBP), enabling the continuation of key activities. While the NSFP (Activity 3) was fully funded with USD 13.5 million in available resources, the NBP was initially set at USD 9.8 million, reflecting an anticipated reduction in the WFP budget due to expected increases in domestic financing of the national programme directly from the Government. It was assumed that the Government would cover 65 percent of the national programme's budget; however, when this level did not materialise, WFP had to cover a larger share of the costs than initially anticipated. Overall, resource mobilisation for Activity 3 was challenging in 2024 due to the withdrawal of the main donors and delays in expected contributions. Noteworthy, to avoid an imminent disruption of the NSFP due to lack of funding, the Government stepped up in December and contributed around USD 200,000 (JOD 141,000) directly to WFP.

Activity 2 - Strengthening Jordan's Social Protection Systems

In 2024, WFP transitioned its social protection portfolio from targeted support to NAF to adopting a sector-level approach. In alignment with the NSPS, WFP, in collaboration with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Bank and the International Labour Organization (ILO), focused on strengthening social protection systems and increasing harmonisation within the sector. This strategic positioning enabled WFP to support the Government in the policy and programme spheres.

Technical support to the National Aid Fund (NAF)

In 2024, WFP took significant steps towards a gradual handover of its technical assistance to NAF, ensuring the sustainability of all processes in the long term. For example, 70 NAF temporary staff who had received salaries in previous years from WFP were transitioned to the government civil service system between 2022 and 2023. In 2024

alone, 19 people (14 women) were converted to the civil service system. This underscores the substantial investment in the institutionalisation of expertise and developing capacities among civil servants, thereby contributing to NAF efficiency.

Furthermore, in line with this gradual handover plan, NAF expanded its ownership of the beneficiary data collection and subsequent eligibility validation by conducting around 70 percent of the overall visits in 2024 compared to 50 percent in 2023. These visits aimed to verify the information of the households registered to receive assistance and inform NAF's decision regarding their inclusion in the cash assistance programme.

The operational support to strengthen NAF's Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) processes, initiated in 2023, progressed significantly with a tangible handover to NAF. WFP provided training to NAF social workers to handle the Food Security Outcome Monitoring for beneficiaries from data collection to data analysis and reporting, with only minimal support from WFP. WFP embedded M&E and Geographic Information Systems specialists to supervise the monitoring processes, provide advice and on-the-job training, and visualise the data. These specialists are particularly critical in building the capacity of civil servants within NAF to ensure sustainability.

WFP focused on systematically deepening its collaboration with NAF and developing an M&E framework to strengthen NAF's long-term capacity in monitoring and evidence generation. Based on this, a programmatic Theory of Change was drafted, reflecting NAF's vision and need for technical assistance for 2025-2027. This formed the basis for advancing discussions and future implementation at scale of the NAF monitoring framework and capacity-strengthening plan.

A manager from the NAF remarked, *"The progress we have made in building NAF's monitoring systems this year is commendable. We never imagined we would receive such extensive support or achieve these milestones. We deeply appreciate the time and effort the WFP team has dedicated to this initiative."*

WFP continued enhancing NAF's management information tools, data collection and payment systems (MIS) by tailoring them to NAF's operational needs. These updates focused on improving gender inclusion in the MIS, updating the complaints handling mechanism and developing Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), enhancing beneficiary awareness, and improving reporting and dashboards.

Aligned with the NAF economic empowerment strategy to improve beneficiaries' skills and connect them to work opportunities, WFP employed the skills mapping exercise and query builder tool developed in 2023, to conduct data analysis on the education, skills and employability of NAF beneficiary households. This analysis will inform NAF's upcoming revision of the Economic Empowerment Strategy.

Technical support to the Ministry of Social Development (MoSD)

WFP played a pivotal role in supporting the MoSD in updating the NSPS, in collaboration with UNICEF, by providing technical inputs. A particular focus was placed on strengthening the Shock Responsive Social Protection component, ensuring the strategy is equipped to respond to emergencies effectively. WFP developed a capacity-strengthening work plan for MoSD, the National Centre for Security and Crisis Management, and other relevant governmental stakeholders. This endorsed work plan, set for implementation in 2025, will help define each institution's role and responsibilities, establish connections between social protection, anticipatory action, and disaster response, and lay the foundation for developing Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs).

Aligned with the Ministry's objective to harmonise national social protection systems, WFP's technical assistance focused on mapping MoSD's Management Information System (MIS) to pinpoint priority areas for support in 2025. Additionally, WFP completed a comprehensive mapping of MoSD's livelihood projects to identify new opportunities for technical assistance. WFP also facilitated discussions on linking MoSD's livelihoods programmes with the economic empowerment and training opportunities provided through the NAF graduation programme, creating synergies that can further strengthen the national social protection system.

Technical support to the Social Security Corporation (SSC)

The SSC sought WFP's support to develop a proposal for integrating nutrition-sensitive elements into Jordan's maternity benefits scheme. This initiative aimed to address gaps in maternal and child nutrition by ensuring that maternity benefits also promote better nutritional outcomes for mothers and infants. The proposal was critical for shaping a new SSC bylaw focused on enhancing maternity benefits nationwide, marking a significant step toward more comprehensive and inclusive social protection for working mothers and their families.

Activity 3: National School Feeding Programme (NSFP)

WFP continued its long-standing partnership with the MoE to implement the NSFP, supporting 520,000 vulnerable students (52 percent girls, 13 percent refugees) across 2,500 schools in poverty areas and refugee camps. The programme was implemented through two feeding modalities contributing to education, nutrition, and social protection and providing employment opportunities for women:

The Fortified Date Bars Model

This model involved distributing two locally procured fortified date bars per day, for 50 school days annually in communities and 140 days in camps. With over 2,000 mt of food procured, the model reached 430,000 vulnerable Jordanian and refugee children across 2,030 schools in communities' poverty pockets and camps. Teachers reported that this model supported education outcomes, particularly by encouraging school attendance and retention rates. UNICEF's support for date bar distribution in camps has significantly reduced programme support costs.

The Healthy Meals Model

This model was designed as a holistic approach, integrating nutrition-sensitive, community-based, and locally procured and prepared meals to maximise its impact. The meals consisted of a pastry, a vegetable, and fruit prepared with the involvement of 90 local bakeries and 40 smallholder farmers. With over USD 4.8 million worth of food procured, these meals were distributed to 90,000 students in communities, prepared in 10 community-based kitchens (7 were managed by women), and employed 250 vulnerable women, including refugees. The local Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO), the Royal Health Awareness Society (RHAS), supported the implementation of this model in communities. The partnership with RHAS was critical in strengthening local ownership and sustainability of the programme by leveraging organisations already active in vulnerable communities.

Beyond addressing children's immediate nutrition needs, the model also provided valuable social and nutrition-awareness sessions, which were expanded to reach over 45,254 schoolchildren in 250 schools, an increase from 8,200 students in 41 schools in 2023. These sessions featured an age-appropriate, interactive, and play-based curriculum designed to reduce the frequent consumption of foods and drinks high in sugar, fat, and salt among school-aged children, and encourage substituting unhealthy options and habits with healthier alternatives. The sessions have increased students' understanding of healthy eating habits by 19 percent based on WFP's monitoring results.

WFP conducted a supply chain optimisation study to enhance the healthy meal model's efficiency, reduce costs, and strengthen scalability, providing measures to reduce operational costs by 15 percent. One of these measures to decrease delivery expenses is to decentralise the distribution of fruits and vegetables to nationwide warehouses, rather than relying on a single centralised warehouse.

In the second half of the year, WFP faced the risk of suspending its support to the NSFP due to an unexpected reduction in donor funding. This risk was averted, thanks to intensive advocacy by WFP and the MoE, which secured a diversified funding base, including emerging donors, to sufficiently cover the programme needs. The total annual budget of the NSFP amounts to USD 21 million with contributions from both WFP and MoE. WFP provides approximately USD 16 million, while the MoE contributes USD 5 million. Recognising the importance of sustainable funding, the MoE committed to increasing its contribution by an additional USD 2 million, which will be available in 2025. This planned increase represents around 10 percent of the programme's budget, reflecting the Ministry's growing investment in the programme and its dedication to strengthening national ownership and sustainability.

WFP supported the Government in developing a domestic financing framework to ensure sustainable and long-term funding for the NSFP. This framework proposed several innovative domestic financing options, including taxes, debt swaps, Islamic financing, and other mechanisms, to diversify funding sources and reduce dependence on external support. Decisions will be made in 2025 based on the feasibility and the possibility of implementing these options, representing a pivotal step toward achieving financial sustainability for the programme.

Furthermore, WFP conducted a Capacity Needs Mapping (CNM) exercise as part of its technical assistance to the MoE. This collaborative initiative was designed to assess and address the Ministry's needs to implement the NSFP. By leveraging WFP's expertise in School Feeding Programmes, the CNM aimed to provide actionable insights to inform evidence-based policies and strategies, ensuring the programme's efficiency, effectiveness, and sustainability.

In 2024, Jordan achieved a significant milestone by officially joining the global School Meals Coalition, an initiative committed to ensuring that every child has access to healthy and nutritious school meals. Through WFP's support, this accomplishment reflects Jordan's dedication to strengthening and sustaining its NSFP. Membership in the coalition enables Jordan to leverage international expertise, forge strategic partnerships, and access additional resources to enhance programme effectiveness.

In partnership with the World Bank, WFP finalised the impact evaluation^[1] of the NSFP, which focused on comparing the impact of the healthy meal and the date bar models on students and kitchen women workers. Findings indicated that the healthy meal model is more effective; it reduced school absenteeism and improved energy levels and dietary diversity among children. Women working in kitchens experienced increased income and willingness to participate in the labour market.

A worker in a healthy kitchen in Madaba governorate shared her experience: *"Initially, my father opposed the idea of women working, believing it was a matter of dignity. However, when he saw that the work in the healthy kitchen respects*

human dignity - ensuring no mixing of genders -he agreed and allowed me to participate. Through this opportunity, my integration into society improved significantly, which, in turn, boosted my self-confidence."

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide capacity strengthening to national social protection institutions	1 - Partially 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 established a **data repository** with information on refugees' employability, livelihood skills, experience, capacities and aspirations.



WFP mapped livelihood actors and private sector entities **to refer refugees to potential employers.**



Two studies analysed the information gathered: the Refugees' Economic Participation Study and Employability of Refugees Compared to Migrants study.



WFP Jordan received **USD 1 million from the Green Climate Fund (GCF) Readiness** funding window.



WFP launched a pilot project to **increase farmers' access to climate finance.** **400** farmers and MSMEs' needs were assessed and **200** farmers were trained.



Natural Resource Management Project employed **265** participants, maintained **114,410** seedlings, replanted **45,100** seedlings, and managed **655** dunums.

Strategic Outcome (SO) 3 aims to improve the self-reliance of vulnerable people in Jordan, including refugees, by enhancing their access to sustainable livelihood opportunities and increasing their resilience to shocks by 2027. This outcome focuses on empowering women, youth, and refugees through two activities: Activity 4 involves establishing an interagency two-way referral system for job matching and developing an evidence-based advocacy strategy to foster refugees' self-reliance. Activity 5 focuses on providing tailored climate adaptive support to smallholder farmers, pastoral communities, and institutions responsible for natural resources management.

Although SO 3 was funded at only 29 percent (USD 4.3 million), WFP leveraged the available resources to implement prioritised processes. The year 2024 marked a pivotal year for laying the groundwork for self-reliance initiatives and climate change programming. WFP prioritised investing in expertise, programme design, and strategic formulation. Increased donor attention was vital in supporting Activity 4 funding, specifically for creating the skill mapping and referral mechanism. Activity 5 achieved a significant milestone by receiving USD 1 million from the Green Climate Fund (GCF) Readiness funding window, making Jordan the first WFP country to mobilise this climate finance and offer institutional capacity strengthening to Jordan's National Designated Authority. WFP also partnered with Jordan's national Direct Access Entity, accredited to the GCF, to develop a comprehensive programme under GCF's Simplified Approval Process (SAP) funding. The SAP project is designed as a multi-year initiative and is currently under review by the Government and the GCF. Furthermore, WFP received funds from its regular donors to increase farmers' access to finance for climate-resilient agricultural practices, which will also lay the foundation for the SAP long-term project.

Activity 4: Supporting Refugee Self-Reliance through an Interagency Referral System

In 2024, Jordan's unemployment rate exceeded 20 percent leading to a strong reliance on migrant workers, particularly in open sectors such as construction, services, trade, manufacturing and agriculture. Refugees, particularly those from Syria, encountered barriers to securing formal employment, exacerbating their vulnerability. To mitigate their dependence on humanitarian assistance, WFP, in close collaboration with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), invested in promoting better economic participation for refugees through a three-step approach:

Step 1: WFP and UNHCR established and populated a joint data repository that bridged a critical knowledge gap by complementing existing vulnerability data with information on refugees' skills, capacities, work experience, and aspirations. This comprehensive database focused on the employability of working-age refugees and provided a clearer picture of their challenges and opportunities. The data collected revealed significant educational and employment challenges among Syrian refugees living in communities. A staggering 85 percent of working-age Syrian refugees lack upper-secondary education, and 12 percent are illiterate. Only 5 percent of employable refugees have completed

tertiary education, with women making up 56 percent. Given the barriers refugees face to employment, they often resort to low-skilled physical work, primarily in agriculture, construction, retail, and transport/storage sectors. Professions that were common in Syria—such as driving (8 percent of Syrian men) and school teaching (12 percent of Syrian women)—remain inaccessible to refugees in Jordan.

Step 2: Leveraging information gathered through the skills mapping survey (step 1), WFP mapped livelihood actors and private sector entities who can provide employment opportunities to refugees based on their employability profiles, aiming to refer refugees to potential employers. In 2024, WFP signed 14 data-sharing agreements with national institutions and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) to exchange refugee data and facilitate job referrals. As a result, over 4,000 refugees were successfully referred for jobs.

To enhance the tracking of referrals and data exchange with UNHCR, WFP developed a Management Information System (MIS) to create a unified WFP/UNHCR database. This system aimed to connect working-age refugees seeking employment with potential employers efficiently and securely. It facilitates the targeting and recruitment processes for various stakeholders, including the private sector, UN agencies, NGOs, International Funding Institutions, and development organisations.

In 2024, WFP facilitated the participation of 12 refugees in a focus group discussion at the Ministry of Digital Economy and Entrepreneurship's (MoDEE) "Youth, Technology, and Jobs" project. This marked the first collaboration between MoDEE and UN agencies to align interventions with refugee demographics, with the potential to refer up to 2,000 refugees to opportunities in the Information Technology (IT) sector. WFP strengthened its partnerships with local organisations, such as the Chambers of Industry in Irbid and Zarqa, and partnered with private sector companies in the manufacturing, construction, and agriculture sectors, to link refugees to job opportunities.

Step 3: The information collected during the skills mapping (step 1) also underwent comprehensive analyses through two studies to understand current and future labour demand and supply. A series of extensive consultations with key national and international partners were conducted in 2024, which laid the foundation for further advocacy at the governmental level:

Refugees' Economic Participation Study: To understand the capabilities of refugees and systemically promote their economic participation, WFP commissioned the Boston Consulting Group (BCG) to conduct targeted analyses across various market sectors. The results revealed a strong potential for aligning the skills of Syrian refugees with job opportunities in the hospitality, trade, and manufacturing sectors. On the contrary, opportunities are limited in closed sectors such as IT, medical care, education, and transportation. BCG's projections suggest that the open sectors can integrate approximately 17,000 refugees over the next three years. Based on skills mapping data, there is sufficient labour supply for refugees to meet this demand reflecting the ambitions of Jordan's Economic Modernization Vision. In 2024, refugee economic participation contributes 2.3 percent of Jordan's Gross Domestic Product (GDP), amounting to JOD 832 million annually. This underscores the potential of refugees' economic integration.

Enhancing the employability of refugees in Jordan's labour market compared to the migrant workforce study:

WFP commissioned the Oxford Centre for Technology and Development (OCTD) to study Syrian refugees' economic participation compared to migrant workers and explore new pathways for their labour market integration. The study revealed that migrants from Egypt and Southeast Asia primarily occupy low-skilled roles in agriculture, construction, services, and domestic work, with sector-specific synergies emerging between Egyptian and Syrian workers in agricultural and construction activities. However, a significant portion of employment opportunities remains informal, with 72 percent of private-sector jobs characterised by exploitation, wage delays, extended hours, and unsafe conditions. Unlike migrants bound by Jordan's sponsorship (kafeel) system, Syrian refugees could work without sponsors but face wage competition, as their food and housing subsidies allow them to accept lower wages, intensifying competition with Jordanians. While migrants often save earnings to remit home, Syrian refugees circulate income locally, reflecting differing economic behaviours. This highlighted the need for targeted interventions to improve refugee employability and address systemic labour challenges.

During the second half of 2024, Syrian refugees in Jordan faced additional barriers to formal employment due to increased work permit fees and mandatory social security contributions. These policy changes have made legal employment financially burdensome, particularly for refugees facing economic hardships. Nevertheless, several new partners approached WFP to explore refugees' potential job opportunities.

Building on the insights from these WFP-led studies, UNHCR, the International Labour Organization, and the World Bank, with donors including the United Kingdom, Germany, European Union, Netherlands, and Norway, advocated with the Government to waive work permits for refugees. While this request was not approved, the data continues to be used to show the positive economic contributions of refugees.

Activity 5: Tailored Climate-Resilience Support for Farmers, Pastoral Communities, and Natural Resource Management Institutions

Key Preparatory Actions for the GCF Proposal

In 2024, WFP worked closely with the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) and the Ministry of Environment (MoEnv) to lay the groundwork for future large-scale climate resilience initiatives in Jordan. Following targeted consultations with the government, farmers, the private sector, civil society, and academia, WFP developed and submitted an initial readiness proposal for the Green Climate Fund (GCF)[1], which was approved in March 2024. This represented a groundbreaking achievement, the first of its kind for WFP globally. It marks a vital first step toward the GCF SAP, increasing access to finance for farmers and micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) to help them adopt climate-resilient technologies and practices. Special focus will be given to vulnerable groups such as women, youth, and refugees, ensuring tailored support for their unique needs.

To guide the development of the SAP GCF proposal in 2025, WFP took several preparatory steps, including forming strategic partnerships with the Jordan Cities and Villages Development Bank (CVDB). Under this partnership, the CVDB will act as the accredited entity for the GCF project, taking on the formal role of managing GCF funds, ensuring compliance with GCF standards, and overseeing project implementation. WFP will be the lead executing entity, working closely with CVDB to drive the project's execution and impact. WFP and partners undertook several analyses to inform and support the proposal. This included a feasibility study at the national and sub-national level, in partnership with the International Centre for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA), and an assessment of financial inclusion opportunities for refugees in the agricultural sector, in partnership with the International Centre for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT). The findings from both studies established the foundation for the GCF concept note.

Pilot Project to Increase Access to Climate Finance for Farmers

In 2024, WFP and the Agriculture Credit Corporation (ACC) launched a pilot project to increase farmers' access to finance for climate-resilient agricultural practices. By combining ACC's loan capital with WFP's technical support, the project introduced new climate adaptive technologies and practices to improve agricultural productivity and provide technical assistance and linkages to markets for smallholder farmers and MSMEs. This initiative aims to build resilience to climate impacts over the medium to long term. The project launched in the last quarter of 2024 by assessing the needs of over 400 farmers and MSMEs in Jerash and Mafrq governorates, developing a comprehensive set of climate-resilient curricula, and providing training to nearly 200 farmers on climate-resilient technologies and practices.

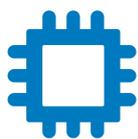
Natural Resource Management (NRM) Project to Build Community Resilience

Building on the success of the previous project of enhancing resilient livelihoods and food security of host communities and Syrian refugees, WFP implemented a complementary NRM project conducted between November 2023 and April 2024. In collaboration with MoA and the International Union for Conservation of Nature, this project strengthened vulnerable communities' adaptive capacity by focusing on sustainable forest and rangeland management across six governorates. The project provided short-term employment opportunities, for 265 participants who maintained rehabilitated areas, serviced irrigation networks, and replanted trees and shrubs, to help ensure ecosystem improvements. Further, 190 community members (74 percent Jordanians and 26 percent Syrian refugees) who live near the forests and rangelands were trained in climate-positive practices that will contribute to the sustainability of restored ecosystems. This community outreach is critical to maintain buy-in and support for protecting the newly established forests and rangeland sites. Overall achievements in 2024 included maintaining 114,410 seedlings, replanting 45,100 seedlings, managing 655 dunums of forest and rangeland and supporting a total of 455 individuals who are better equipped to promote climate resilience and environmental stewardship in their communities.

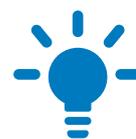
WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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	1 - Partially 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



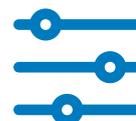
The Government launched the first **National Food Security Management Information System**, developed by WFP, to monitor progress in food security.



WFP and the Government launched the "**No Food Waste**" Initiative to enhance governance, innovation, and nutrition awareness and behavioural change.



WFP and the Government conducted the **Fill the Nutrient Gap analysis** to identify economic barriers to accessing a nutritious diet and address them.



WFP successfully **validated the establishment of PRISM-Jordan** for drought monitoring.

Under Strategic Outcome 4, WFP strengthened national food security governance and enhanced national capacity in disaster risk reduction (DRR) and emergency preparedness and response (EPR). WFP collaborated strategically and technically with 37 key government institutions, more than double the planned, to align interventions with national priorities and promote full ownership of results.

Activity 6 was almost fully funded against its Needs-Based Plan, thanks to flexible unarmarked contributions, enabling smooth and uninterrupted implementation of the planned activities. For Activity 7, while funding stood only at 16 percent of the need-based plan, WFP prioritised the most strategic needs, ensuring the best possible return on investment and laying the ground for better funding in the future.

Activity 6: Strengthening Food Security Governance in Jordan

Following the activation of Jordan's Food Security Council[1] in 2023, the Government launched the first National Food Security Management Information System (FSMIS)[2] developed by WFP. Administered by the Department of Statistics, the FSMIS supports Jordan's key priorities under the Economic Modernization Vision and the National Food Security Strategy. It enhances national capacity to monitor progress on food security and relevant Sustainable Development Goals and supports decision-making processes related to food security in Jordan. The system enables government institutions and their partners to track food stocks, forecast food supply conditions, and ensure immediate resource distribution, thereby enhancing access to nutritious food across Jordan.

The launch of the FSMIS was widely acknowledged by stakeholders within the Food Security Council as a significant milestone, with high recognition of the WFP's pivotal role in fostering consensus among various government agencies. One of the Council members remarked, "*Thanks to WFP support, we have a better understanding of objectives and importance of food security information for Jordan and its direct impact on policy and solution-finding.*"

In line with the national priorities and considering Jordan's ranking as the eighth highest in the Middle East, third among Gulf countries, and third compared to Europe regarding food waste, WFP collaborated with the Government to launch the "No Food Waste Initiative". The initiative encompasses three priorities: governance, innovation, and awareness and behavioural change.

Under the governance pillar, WFP, the Food Security Council, and the Ministry of Social Development (MoSD) establish a food waste management enabler in 2025. The initiative will empower local efforts, by addressing food waste management in Jordan through institutionalising, governing, and coordinating their efforts. It will work to reduce food waste by facilitating the collection and redistribution of surplus food from hotels and restaurants.

As part of the innovation pillar, WFP and the Food Security Council launched a food waste Hackathon to engage young entrepreneurs and startups in developing creative solutions to food waste challenges. Participants received training and funding opportunities to pilot their innovative projects.

Under the awareness and behavioural change pillar, WFP and the Ministry of Government Communication are preparing to launch a national food waste awareness campaign targeting households, restaurants, hotels, and other audience groups. This campaign aims to raise public awareness about the scale and impact of food waste, address negative practices that lead to food waste and encourage society for sustainable practices to reduce food waste.

WFP has also launched the Food Consumption Behaviour Analysis to understand the dynamics and drivers influencing individual's food consumption behaviours. This study will analyse the food environment to understand how policies and food markets could affect people's choices and consumption patterns. The findings, expected to be available in 2025, will serve as a foundation for developing policy options to address food consumption challenges and promote healthier, more sustainable dietary practices.

To support national efforts in improving nutrition and food security, WFP conducted the "Fill the Nutrient Gap" analysis in collaboration with the Government. This study identified economic barriers to accessing a nutritious diet and provided actionable insights to address them. Through the study, WFP calculated the cost of a nutritional food basket based on locally available food items, while also identifying the economic gap by comparing this cost with what households currently spend on food.

Activity 7: Providing Technical Expertise and Strengthening Capacities for National and Local DRR and EPR Institutions

WFP continued to develop its strategic partnership with the National Centre for Security and Crisis Management (NCSCM) by institutionalising the Platform for Real-time Impact and Situation Monitoring (PRISM) tool, a critical instrument for assessing climate risks and forecasting seasonal patterns. Based on the Government's request, WFP successfully validated the establishment of PRISM-Jordan for drought monitoring through a series of consultations with the targeted users of the tool, NCSCM, the National Agricultural Research Centre (NARC), the Jordan Meteorological Department (JMD), the Ministry of Water and Irrigation (MWI), and the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA).

In 2024, WFP delivered a comprehensive training session to NCSCM to introduce PRISM, generate interest, and facilitate its effective adoption at the national level. Additionally, WFP delivered a four-day workshop on developing seasonal forecasts to representatives from NCSCM, NARC, MoA, and JMD, and built a drought monitor tool to guide the decision-making of these key government institutions. The training series demonstrated gender integration, with women making up 70 percent of the participants. The stakeholders who participated in the training expressed enthusiasm for using the platform: *"We are interested in contributing data and capacity to national drought monitoring and early warning, and collaborating with institutions involved in disaster risk management."*

Establishing PRISM within key government bodies represented a major milestone in strengthening Jordan's drought monitoring and seasonal forecasting systems. It sets the foundation for developing a national early warning system for Jordan's future preparedness for climate risks and other emergencies. This collaboration has sparked renewed attention on anticipatory action processes and guidelines, underlining the need for proactive measures rather than reactive responses to potential crises. With the help of expert DRR consultants, WFP has developed a concept note strategically aligned with Jordan's prioritised climate hazards, ensuring that the proposed Early Warning Systems will be highly relevant to Jordan's needs.

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 facilitated the transfer of USD 1 million to 1,500 beneficiaries on behalf of UNWomen and the Collateral Repair Project.

WFP analysis showed that **74 percent** of beneficiaries were satisfied with the services in 2024, an increase from **61 percent** in 2023.

Aligned with Sustainable Development Goal 17 (partnerships), under Strategic Outcome 5 of the Jordan Country Strategic Plan for 2023-2027, WFP provided on-demand cash transfer services to partners including the 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 transfers, fund allocation and timeframes depends on the nature of partners' projects and needs. These could entail development, humanitarian assistance, and conditional or unconditional cash transfers.

Within the corporate framework of on-demand services, WFP facilitated the transfer of USD 1 million to 1,500 beneficiaries, including Jordanians, Syrians, Iraqis and individuals from other nationalities on behalf of its partners. Through a service contract with Jordan Ahli Bank, on-demand services were processed via a designated sub-wallet for each partner agency. This arrangement allowed partners to transfer assistance securely and efficiently and enabled recipients to withdraw cash via automated teller machines (ATMs).

WFP analysed recipients' satisfaction with service providers' services, focusing on key aspects including general information about on-demand cash transfers, the reload and payment procedure, card management, and the effectiveness of communication and feedback mechanisms. Results showed that 74 percent of beneficiaries were satisfied with the services, an increase from 61 percent in 2023. This improvement was attributed to WFP's approach to addressing the root causes of the operational challenges reported by platform users or observed internally. WFP implemented key measures to improve the efficiency of the services, including creating an operational calendar for platform user requests to guarantee timely processing and communication with partners. Additionally, quality assurance was strengthened by introducing a second review stage for all platform user requests. Negotiations with the financial service provider led to better terms in the new agreement, which resulted in reduced service costs. The open communication channels and feedback mechanisms were critical in the tangible improvement of services provided.

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

Jordan continued to navigate a complex landscape regarding gender equality, facing ongoing challenges but also opportunities for meaningful progress. According to the Global Gender Gap Index 2024, Jordan ranks 123rd out of 146 countries[1], reflecting significant inequalities in economic opportunities and political representation. Women's participation in the labour force stood at only 14.8 percent, compared to 62.8 percent for men[2]. Politically, women hold approximately 20 percent of parliamentary seats[3], a representation that is well below gender parity. Despite having one of the highest female literacy rates in the region (93 percent in 2023[4]). These challenges are further exacerbated for non-Jordanian women, who face heightened economic hardship, food insecurity, and limited access to healthcare and education. Households headed by women are particularly vulnerable, struggling with rising poverty and reduced humanitarian assistance. Barriers to employment and legal documentation restrict their financial independence. Additionally, refugee women remain at high risk of gender-based violence, with underreporting and lack of support services worsening their situation.

Encouragingly, there is an increasing recognition of the need for greater gender equity as a driver of sustainable development. Initiatives led by government entities and civil society foster dialogue and action to challenge traditional gender roles and empower women and men to share responsibilities more equitably.

Given this reality, WFP integrated gender-responsive approaches across its Country Strategic Plan 2023-2027 to reduce inequalities in access to food, foster equitable decision-making, and inform programme design. In 2024, WFP prioritised economically vulnerable refugees, including households headed by women, households headed by minors, the elderly, and protection cases within its unconditional resource transfer programme. Women continued to constitute 50 percent of the beneficiaries receiving cash-based assistance in both camps and communities. Women were encouraged to open mobile wallets and receive assistance on behalf of the households. As a result, 47 percent of mobile wallets were owned by women of the overall 57,000 mobile money refugee users in 2024. In parallel, nutrition awareness sessions targeted specifically 1,250 pregnant and breastfeeding refugee women and caregivers of children under two, focusing on promoting maternal nutrition and healthy infant and young child feeding practices to improve their dietary behaviours. Systematic data on sex, age, and disability was collected through WFP's monitoring and evaluation frameworks to inform programme design and ensure more inclusive and effective implementation. Furthermore, WFP conducted joint consultation sessions with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to inform the design and implementation of the unrestricted resource transfer programme. The methodology and analysis of the sessions emphasised integrating gender, age, and disability considerations.

Under the School Feeding Programme, WFP made progress in promoting gender equity, with 52 percent of the total assisted children being girls, ensuring that female students received equal access to nutritious meals. Additionally, the programme created job opportunities for women, hiring 250 women in the healthy kitchens responsible for meal preparation, thus providing them with a stable salary, social security benefits, and access to an independent complaint and feedback mechanism to address their concerns. Additionally, WFP conducted age and gender-sensitive nutrition awareness sessions for school children and trained male and female teachers to enable its implementation in classrooms.

WFP has actively contributed to integrating gender-sensitive changes into the National Aid Fund's (NAF) Unified Cash Transfer programme. WFP supported improvements in the NAF's monitoring system to ensure that gender and age are incorporated at all levels of data collection, analysis, and reporting. This enhancement allowed NAF to obtain disaggregated results on beneficiaries' food security status, ensuring a more comprehensive understanding of the different needs across diverse demographic groups. The 2024 gender and age-sensitive analysis monitoring data showed a deficit of heme-iron and low minimum dietary diversity among women of reproductive age in NAF beneficiary households. This evidence propelled WFP and NAF to jointly prioritise the development of a nutrition-sensitive Cash "Plus" intervention. Furthermore, WFP supported the development of gender-sensitive complaint and feedback mechanisms, referral pathways for gender-based violence, and disaggregation of data by sex and age to ensure that

gender considerations are central to the monitoring and evaluation framework. Similar to WFP's unconditional resource transfer programme, WFP worked with NAF to encourage women to open mobile wallets or bank accounts to receive assistance on behalf of the household.

WFP's technical support to the Social Security Corporation (SSC) included developing a proposal for integrating nutrition-sensitive elements into Jordan's maternity benefits scheme. This initiative aimed to address gaps in maternal and child nutrition by ensuring that maternity benefits also promote better nutritional outcomes for mothers and infants. The proposal was crucial in shaping a new SSC bylaw focused on enhancing maternity benefits nationwide, marking a significant step toward more comprehensive and inclusive social protection for working mothers and their families.

Under its climate programme, WFP launched a pilot project in 2024 focused on increasing access to finance for smallholder farmers and Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises. The pilot was launched with training to equip around 200 farmers and business owners, 50 percent of whom are women, compared to 3.3 percent of women working in the agricultural sector in Jordan[5]. The training provided information and skills on how to build climate-resilient enterprises. Overall, these initiatives fostered inclusive economic opportunities for women in Jordan.

Protection and accountability to affected people

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

Jordan hosts the world's second-highest share of refugees per capita with 3.5 million refugees residing in the country. This includes over 1.3 million Syrian refugees, of whom 611,500 Syrian refugees registered with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) as of December 2024, in addition to refugees from other countries. Almost 51 percent of the refugees are women, and 47 percent are children under 18 years old.

Refugees, along with economically vulnerable Jordanians, face intersecting protection challenges including legal and documentation issues[1], gender-based violence (GBV)[2], child protection concerns[3], discrimination and marginalisation[4]. Furthermore, the economic impact of regional instability, including the conflicts in Gaza and Lebanon, has exacerbated poverty and vulnerability, further straining the capacities of both vulnerable host communities and refugee population members. Poverty rates among refugees in camps have increased, from 57 percent to 67 percent over the past two years according to UNHCR Vulnerability Assessment Framework jointly conducted with the World Bank and WFP. Additionally, according to WFP Food Security Outcome Monitoring, refugee food security has deteriorated, with many households increasingly reliant on borrowing to meet basic needs. Among Jordanian households, approximately 16 percent live below the national poverty line[5], with higher rates observed in governorates hosting large refugee populations, such as Mafraq and Irbid. These factors exacerbated protection risks and increased coping strategies such as borrowing, which can expose people to exploitation and abuse from surrounding communities such as employers, neighbours or relatives.

In 2024, WFP prioritised integrating protection and accountability to affected populations (AAP) across all its activities. WFP upheld the principles of safety, dignity, and equitable access to assistance for all beneficiaries. To strengthen inclusivity and responsiveness, WFP maintained two-way communication pathways, community feedback mechanisms (CFM), and community engagement at local levels. Through participatory decision-making, beneficiaries supported shaping programme design, implementation, and monitoring, ensuring that their voices informed different activities.

Protection

To ensure safety and dignity, WFP's targeting and prioritisation mechanisms were refined to account for the specific needs of vulnerable groups at risk of being excluded from assistance, including households headed by women, persons with disabilities, and elderly beneficiaries. Cash-based transfer (CBT) sites were designed to ensure physical safety, accessibility, and privacy, minimising risks of crowding or exploitation. Adaptive transfer mechanisms, such as home delivery and alternative collector mechanisms for individuals with mobility challenges, were implemented to ensure inclusivity. Trained volunteers were available at the camps' shops to support persons with disabilities while shopping.

Regular assessments, incorporating gender and disability-sensitive analyses identified barriers to accessing assistance. These include technical issues with e-card or mobile wallet, and lack of ATMs near the residence. To prevent harm, WFP established robust complaints management and case resolution mechanisms. Additionally, staff and partners received training sessions on protection principles to ensure the delivery of inclusive and equitable support, including Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) training. To mitigate protection risks, WFP ensured that beneficiary data was securely stored and managed, in line with WFP Data Protection and Privacy Framework standards. Data-sharing agreements with partners included explicit provisions on confidentiality and data protection.

Under the National School Feeding Programme, sensitisation sessions were provided for healthy kitchen workers and partners. The sessions aimed at raising awareness of programme updates, AAP and protection principles, CFM channels, PSEA and fraud allegations.

In coordination with the UNHCR, WFP updated the Standard Operating Procedure, developed in 2023 to strengthen the handling of protection cases. This update streamlined processes, improved response efficiency, and ensured a more comprehensive approach to addressing the diverse needs of affected populations.

Accountability to Affected Population

Communication with Communities

To maintain communications with communities, WFP continued to rely on text messages and social media posts to inform refugees about updates on resource availability and programmes. WFP collaborated with UNHCR to enhance the efficiency of our joint AAP mechanisms, aiming to streamline communication and ensure consistent messaging across both organisations. This collaboration sought to eliminate confusion among beneficiaries receiving assistance from both agencies by providing a unified point of contact. As a result, beneficiaries can access information, guidance, and support through a single helpdesk.

WFP's Community and Feedback Mechanism (CFM) channels facilitated two-way communication in support of the prioritisation under the unconditional resource transfer programme, which resulted in suspending 100,000 refugees from assistance starting July 2024. WFP ensured transparency and maintained open communication with refugees through the CFM, providing a platform for those affected to voice concerns and seek clarification. WFP informed affected individuals in advance about the prioritisation plan, its rationale and design (criteria). Beneficiaries could report allegations of misconduct, non-compliance, sexual exploitation and abuse and fraud concerns through WFP's CFM channels. While the CFM team is prepared to respond to such allegations, informants can alternatively report directly and in line with corporate guidelines to the WFP Office of Inspections and Investigations through an independent and confidential hotline.

Community Engagement

To enhance beneficiary participation and engagement, WFP ensured that community consultations guided programme adjustments to assess feasibility, address concerns, and mitigate protection risks. In 2024, WFP and UNHCR conducted a series of consultations, including 20 focus group discussions with refugees. These sessions included participants from diverse gender, age, and disability groups. The primary objective was to gather feedback and recommendations from refugees to inform the future design of food security initiatives and unrestricted resource transfer programmes provided by both agencies.

Following the prioritisation, WFP conducted consultation sessions with Syrian refugees who demonstrated potential for employment and were excluded from monthly food assistance from July. These sessions gathered feedback and recommendations to inform the design of WFP's future self-reliance programme. The consultations also sought to gain deeper insights into key challenges preventing refugees from achieving self-reliance, including the changes in Government rules on work permits, and to identify effective preventive and mitigation measures to address.

During the annual CBT verification exercise at post offices, WFP received over 1,500 complaints from elderly people and persons with disability who were unable to complete the process due to mobility constraints. In response, WFP adapted its verification approach by introducing home visits for these cases, ensuring their continued access to assistance.

Environmental sustainability

WFP works to enhance the environmental and social sustainability of its operations while limiting the potentially negative impacts on people, communities and the natural environment resulting from WFP programme activities and support operations such as administration, procurement, logistics, information technology and travel

Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

Jordan faces several major environmental challenges that impact food security and nutrition. Key issues include water scarcity, land degradation, and vulnerability to climate shocks. As one of the most water-scarce countries in the world, Jordan has only 61 m³ of renewable fresh water available per capita per year, significantly below the international absolute water scarcity line of 500 m³ per capita[1]. This dire situation has been further exacerbated by climate change, which has caused fluctuations in precipitation across the predominantly arid and semi-arid country. Soil degradation, pollution, depletion of natural resources, deforestation and habitat destruction caused by poorly planned urban expansion, overgrazing and uncontrolled mining place additional pressure on the environment. Jordan also experiences socio-economic challenges arising from population growth, refugee influx, gender inequalities, and increasing economic demands.

WFP safeguards its programmes to prevent unintended harm to the environment and affected populations. Aligned with WFP's Environmental Policy and Social Safeguards Framework, environmental and social risk screenings were conducted in 2024 for all activities under WFP Jordan CSP, marking significant progress from zero screenings in 2023. While most interventions were classified as low-risk, two were deemed medium-risk under the national school feeding programme, necessitating detailed environmental and social risk management plans.

WFP has been implementing measures to address environmental and social issues under its Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2023-2027. To reduce plastic waste pollution, WFP produced and distributed reusable grocery bags to refugees in camps receiving unconditional resource transfers. WFP relies mainly on electronic cards, mobile money and iris-scanning technology for cash-based transfers, which generate no waste. In response to climate shocks, WFP launched a Natural Resource Management project to strengthen the adaptive capacity of vulnerable communities by focusing on sustainable forest and rangeland maintenance. Additionally, as part of the technical assistance to the Government for the operationalisation of the National Food Security Strategy, WFP implemented a food waste hackathon. This initiative brought together entrepreneurs and researchers to develop innovative solutions for food waste calculation, reduction, and management. The National Aid Fund's (NAF) cash assistance programme was redesigned to improve/adjust gender dynamics by enabling women's access to household profiles and cash transfers. This adjustment not only promoted social equity but also strengthened household decision-making, reducing vulnerabilities within communities.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

WFP Jordan launched the Environmental Management System (EMS) during the third quarter of 2023. Since then, it has implemented several initiatives to enhance operational sustainability and reduce the environmental footprint of in-house activities following its environmental action plan. A standout example is the transition of WFP Jordan offices to full solar energy operation, powered by 1,000 m² of solar panels. To maintain peak efficiency, WFP developed and implemented a comprehensive cleaning and maintenance plan for the solar panels, ensuring consistent functionality and optimal energy production. This shift reduced CO₂ emissions by 23 tons per month while generating annual cost savings of approximately USD 120,000, which were redirected to support food-insecure populations.

In a further step toward sustainability, WFP Jordan introduced its first electric vehicles (EVs), offering a cleaner, zero-emission alternative to traditional fuel-powered vehicles. These EVs are equipped with the latest innovations, combining lower operational and maintenance costs with environmentally friendly technology.

Additionally, WFP completed replacing outdated air-conditioning units that used harmful R22 refrigerants with energy-efficient models utilising inverter technology and R32 refrigerants. This upgrade significantly reduced the

environmental impact of cooling operations while improving energy efficiency.

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

In 2024, WFP Jordan prioritised the integration of nutrition considerations across its diverse programming to address critical dietary needs, support long-term health, and foster resilience among vulnerable populations. Special focus was given to unconditional resource transfer, social protection and school feeding programmes.

Nutrition-sensitive approaches were integrated into the **unconditional resource transfer programme** to support nutritionally vulnerable refugees, especially pregnant and breastfeeding women, and young children. Concretely, the unconditional resource transfer programme was complemented by nutrition awareness sessions provided to targeted refugees in camps and communities through individual nutrition counselling, group education, and peer support groups. In collaboration with its partner, International Medical Corp (IMC), WFP trained 1,250 pregnant and breastfeeding refugee women and caregivers of children under two, to promote optimal maternal nutrition and Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices. The interventions emphasised early initiation of breastfeeding, exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months, and introducing nutrient-rich complementary feeding starting at six months. As a result, mothers and caregivers have become more empowered to adopt and sustain healthy nutrition practices, ensuring better health outcomes during the critical early years of their children's lives.

Knowledge, attitude, and practice surveys showed that the integrated nutrition education programme led to a significant increase in awareness about exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months. Specifically, the percentage of women who understood and believed in exclusive breastfeeding increased by 37 percent, from 37 percent at baseline to 74 percent at endline. Similarly, awareness of the risks associated with caffeine consumption during pregnancy increased by 19 percent, with the percentage of women understanding its negative effects rising from 56 percent at baseline to 75 percent at endline. These results highlighted the intervention's impactful role in promoting maternal and child health through improved nutritional awareness programme. Additionally, over 50 percent of participants reported increased confidence in preparing protein-rich meals. The results also highlighted improvements in understanding balanced diets and iron absorption. However, the programme faced challenges, including limited time, attendance issues, and funding constraints which hindered the implementation of a longer-term nutritional awareness and counselling initiative. Key lessons underscored the importance of personalised counselling, integrating maternal and child nutrition, and engaging partners early on to enhance sustainability and improve participant attendance.

A nutrition education awareness curriculum also complemented the **National School Feeding Programme** to promote healthy eating habits in addition to the provision of nutritious meals to vulnerable Jordanian and Syrian schoolchildren. Building on the longstanding partnership with the Royal Health and Awareness Society (RHAS), tailored nutrition education sessions were delivered to over 45,000 schoolchildren and expanded to an additional 100 schools in 2024 compared to the previous year, reaching 250 schools. This nutrition education awareness programme featured an age-appropriate, interactive, and play-based curriculum designed in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Education. It aimed to reduce the frequency of school-aged children consuming foods and drinks high in sugar, fat, and salt and encourage substituting unhealthy options with healthier alternatives.

Under the national **social protection programme**, and as part of the technical assistance provided to the National Aid Fund (NAF), WFP supported the rollout and handover of the Food Security Outcome Monitoring (FSOM) exercise, which provided NAF with data on the nutritional status of its beneficiaries over time. FSOM data analysis conducted in 2024 indicated that NAF women beneficiaries experience heme-iron intake and poor minimum dietary diversity scores. These results are used to design nutrition-sensitive "cash plus" programmes at NAF, to promote healthy eating, reduce anaemia and improve maternal-child health. While the programme's design has not been finalised in 2024, recommended activities include providing tailored nutrition education awareness messages and supporting linkages to health and nutrition services. As part of this preparatory work, WFP supported NAF's private sector partner, Arkan, in developing a menu of healthy meals and food basket options for donation to NAF beneficiaries.

Partnerships

In 2024, WFP collaborated with a diversified range of partners, including governmental entities, national and international non-governmental organisations (NGOs), UN agencies, and for the first time, an academic institution. This extensive network of partners played a pivotal role in supporting WFP's achievements throughout the year.

The Government of Jordan remained WFP's cornerstone partner, with ongoing collaboration aimed at enhancing national capacity to address food security challenges. As part of the social protection portfolio, key partnerships included the National Aid Fund (NAF), Jordan's primary social assistance provider, focusing on enhancing its efficiency, effectiveness, and accountability in coordination with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Bank. The partnership with the Ministry of Social Development focused on strengthening shock-responsive social protection and systems. WFP nurtured its long-standing partnership with the Ministry of Education's National School Feeding Programme, with the Royal Health Awareness Society (RHAS) supporting the distribution of nutrition-sensitive school meals in communities, and UNICEF complementing the distribution of date bars in camps' formal schools. Additionally, a new partnership with the Jordan University of Science and Technology enabled a study on the National School Feeding Programme's impact on agriculture, particularly focusing on smallholder farmers. Furthermore, WFP worked closely with the Ministry of Agriculture and the Food Security Council, guiding food security governance, food waste, and evidence generation by developing the first food security Management Information System with the Department of Statistics becoming the system custodian.

WFP Jordan joined forces with the Jordan Hashemite Charity Organization (JHCO) and the Food Security Cluster (FSC) to address the urgent humanitarian needs arising from the Gaza, Lebanon, and Syria crises. This collaboration combined JHCO's extensive operational experience in the region, FSC's established framework, and WFP's logistical capacity and expertise in food assistance. Over one year, 2,916 trucks with around 40,339 mt of food and other humanitarian supplies were transported to Gaza by WFP and the Logistics Cluster.

NGOs such as Save the Children Jordan, and the Norwegian Refugee Council played a pivotal role in advancing WFP's unconditional resource transfer programme. In Za'atari Camp, the International Medical Corps supported nutrition awareness interventions as an integral part of the programme. Partnerships with the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and the Ministry of Agriculture enabled climate-adaptive initiatives, focusing on sustainable forest and rangeland management. Collaboration with the International Centre for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA) informed resilience programming for smallholder farmers and pastoralists in northern Jordan. Moreover, WFP in partnership with the Centre for Water Management Services (CEWAS), implemented an innovation hackathon for food waste solutions by engaging young entrepreneurs and startups in developing creative solutions to food waste challenges.

Financial service providers including the Jordan Ahli Bank and Umniah Wallet facilitated financial transactions, while WFP-contracted **shops** ensured refugees' access to food. In line with its Cash Assurance Framework, WFP partnered with the Jordan Payment and Clearing Company (JOPACC) to verify wallet ownership, reinforcing transparency and accountability.

In 2024, **government donors** continued to be the primary source of funding for the Jordan Country Strategic Plan. The United States, Germany, the United Kingdom, and Saudi Arabia were WFP's largest donors, accounting for 86 percent of total funding. However, delays in grant confirmations and reduced contributions led to a significant funding shortfall by mid-year. Additionally, WFP received **flexible funding** from Australia, Germany, Ireland, and Norway allocated to critical activities, including crisis response, school feeding, and social protection programmes.

Efforts to strengthen engagement with **development donors** (as opposed to humanitarian donors)—such as the European Commission (Directorate-General for Neighbourhood and Enlargement Negotiations), the World Bank, the Global Climate Fund, the United Kingdom, Italy, Switzerland, Austria, Canada, Spain, and China—continued in 2024. WFP kept partners and donors informed about its operations and financial situation through regular monthly briefs, bilateral meetings, and field missions. Government officials, donors, and other key stakeholders were systematically engaged and consulted on WFP's assessments and plans, particularly regarding assistance reductions.

Despite the limited contributions from the **private sector** (0.27 percent of total funding), WFP expanded its collaboration at global, regional, and local levels. Several private companies earmarked their funds for refugee response and school feeding programmes. Additionally, a comprehensive mapping exercise enabled WFP to engage high-net-worth individuals and mobilise resources to support Gaza operations and Jordan's school feeding activities.

To further enhance visibility, WFP partnered with **national Goodwill Ambassadors**, actress Amal Dabbas and chef Manal Al-Alem, who promoted food security by showcasing WFP's achievements on their social media platforms, reaching millions of followers, and supporting the Share-the-Meal app. Local celebrities, like artist Zain Awad, also

joined efforts to raise awareness for the School Feeding Programme, infusing the campaign with vibrant energy and inspiring widespread community support for this critical initiative.

Focus on localization

Ensuring effective partnerships with local organisations remained a critical element of WFP's operations. In 2024, local organisations' budgets accounted for 45 percent of the 2024 operational budget for partners, which underscored their essential role in delivering assistance. Key partners, including Save the Children Jordan supported the unconditional resource transfer in communities by managing assistance distributions and addressing beneficiaries' complaints. The Royal Health Awareness Society played a pivotal role in school feeding and nutrition programmes, distributing healthy meals and providing nutrition awareness sessions.

WFP also collaborated with the Jamet Basma Alhayah Organisation to improve food waste management standards as part of the Ministry of Agriculture's "No Food Waste Initiative." This initiative focused on minimising food waste and promoting responsible consumption practices.

Aligning with Grand Bargain commitments, WFP actively participated in the Localisation Task Team (LTT), led by the Jordan Strategic Humanitarian Committee (JoSH). By fostering collaboration among donors, civil society, INGOs, and UN agencies, the LTT coordinated localisation efforts and effectively implemented the Jordan Response Plan.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

WFP strengthened its partnerships with UN agencies in 2024 to enhance coordination and maximise impact for refugees and vulnerable Jordanians. With the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and beyond its support for the unconditional resource transfer programme, WFP held a series of meetings to capture lessons learned and improve the targeting model. Both agencies also collaborated to promote refugees' transition to self-reliance and improve communication with communities.

The partnership with UNICEF spanned both social protection and education. Under social protection, both agencies collaborated to provide technical assistance to the NAF to enhance its efficiency, effectiveness, and accountability. Under education, UNICEF contributed to the school feeding programme by distributing date bars in camp schools to promote nutrition and learning outcomes.

Under its corporate on-demand services, WFP facilitated assistance transfers for over 1,400 beneficiaries as part of the UN Women's Livelihood projects. This support ensured timely and secured delivery, with beneficiaries redeeming assistance as vouchers or cash via the WFP-contracted shops or Automated Teller Machines (ATMs), offering flexibility to meet their needs.

In collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), WFP played a key role in the Refugees Regional Resilience Plan (3RP). Efforts prioritised food security, basic needs, livelihoods, and durable solutions, addressing immediate needs while fostering long-term resilience for refugees and host communities.

Financial Overview

In 2024, WFP Jordan achieved a significant milestone in resource mobilisation, securing 80 percent of the resources required under the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2023-2027 Needs-Based Plan (NBP) in 2024. Concretely, WFP had available resources of USD 177.4 million against USD 213.3 million in its NBP. Over the first two years of the five-year CSP, WFP has mobilised 40 percent of the total USD 996.7 million required, representing normal levels. This performance stands out compared to global and regional trends, as only half of their needs were secured in 2024.

However, the composition of WFP Jordan's available resources presented challenges. **A quarter of the funding was carried forward from 2023 balances, and another quarter was received late in 2024 and earmarked for activities in 2025.** This timing dynamic was evident in the expenditures, which presented only 70 percent of the available resources with USD 117 million in 2024. Moreover, compared with resources received in 2023, there was a decrease of 21 percent compared to funds received in 2023.

WFP's top five donors were Germany, the United Kingdom, the United States, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and France, constituting 92 percent of the total received funds. The remaining funds were from additional government partners, the private sector, individual donors, and other UN agencies.

While Strategic Outcome 1 (SO1) continued to constitute three-quarters of the available resources and was funded at 87 percent, its funding levels fluctuated over the year. In the first half of the year, WFP received sufficient funding enabling it to provide unrestricted cash assistance to refugees, yet at reduced levels. However, the funding situation worsened by mid-year due to delayed contributions from the main donors. A severe funding shortfall has forced WFP to suspend 100,000 eligible refugees in communities from assistance from July and prioritise only the most vulnerable refugees. This means that, from July, WFP provided assistance to 310,000 refugees in camps and communities with reduced transfer levels.

The NBP for SO2 was set at USD 12.5 million, expecting the Government would cover 65 percent of the National School Feeding Programme's budget as part of WFP's gradual handover plan. However, this did not materialise in 2024, and WFP had to allocate a larger share of the budget. Accordingly, the available resources (USD 15.4 million) exceeded the NBP, and the expenditure almost fully covered the NBP (USD 12 million).

SO3 was funded at only 29 percent (USD 4.3 million) of its NBP (USD 14.5 million) and expenditures amounted to USD 2.0 million. 2024 marked a pivotal year for groundwork focused on establishing a foundation for self-reliance initiatives and climate change programming. WFP leveraged the limited resources to implement prioritised activities.

SO4 was resourced at 65 percent of the NBP, with USD 1.14 million available and USD 975,000 expensed (56 percent of the NBP). Flexible contributions played a critical role in ensuring a smooth implementation of capacity-strengthening activities for national institutions.

SO5 resources were fully contributed to by relevant partners benefitting from WFP's on-demand resource transfer services.

Directed earmarked contributions formed the majority of resources in 2024 for most of the CSP activities, leaving critical gaps in funding for several strategic outcomes. Flexible funding accounted for only 8 percent of the total available resources and was strategically allocated to address underfunded programmatic priorities.

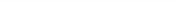
Partnerships with other UN agencies enhanced resource mobilisation and strengthened collaboration. WFP and UNDP received a joint contribution through UN Programmes (UN Human Security Trust Fund) to support social protection activities. WFP and UNHCR have also received a joint contribution from the United Kingdom through the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO) to support the unconditional resource transfer programme.

Advocacy with donors, such as the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, through the King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Centre (KSrelief) and the United Kingdom and the Republic of Korea, resulted in significant increases in funding, reaching 170 percent compared to 2023.

Where permitted by donor agreements, advance financing significantly accelerated the availability of contributions. In 2024, advance funding accounted for 29 percent of contributions received, enabling critical gap-bridging and preventing further deterioration in funding conditions.

Private sector contributions grew significantly in 2024, with support from partners such as Choithrams, Talabat, and individual giving doubling compared to 2023. Concretely, these contributions were instrumental in sustaining the School Feeding programme.

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	 181,756,318	 133,926,206	 153,787,174	 109,430,273
SO01: Vulnerable crisis-affected populations in Jordan, including refugees, meet their food and nutrition needs throughout the year	 154,779,643	 110,816,308	 134,096,550	 95,349,832
Activity 01: Provide unconditional resource transfers to refugees and other vulnerable populations to support access to food	 154,779,643	 110,816,308	 134,032,181	 95,349,832
Non-activity specific	 0	 0	 64,369	 0
SO02: Extremely vulnerable populations in Jordan, including refugees, are covered by adequate social protection schemes by 2027	 12,469,954	 16,949,965	 15,425,859	 12,080,065
Activity 02: Provide capacity strengthening to national social protection institutions	 2,653,941	 2,761,116	 1,810,786	 1,195,349
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	 9,816,012	 14,188,849	 13,615,073	 10,884,716
SO03: Vulnerable populations in Jordan, including refugees, have improved self-reliance, access to sustainable livelihood opportunities and increased resilience to shocks by 2027	 14,506,722	 6,159,932	 4,264,765	 2,000,376

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	8,131,940	3,533,058	1,269,061	881,790
Activity 05: Provide tailored climate adaptive support to smallholder farmers, pastoral communities and institutions responsible for natural resources management	6,374,782	2,626,874	2,040,012	1,118,586
Non-activity specific	0	0	955,692	0
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	1,748,991	2,258,900	1,152,519	974,540
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	1,748,991	2,258,900	1,152,519	974,540
Activity 06: Provide technical expertise and capacity strengthening to the Government for the operationalization of the National Food Security Strategy.	1,015,858	1,331,444	1,034,419	856,441
Activity 07: Provide technical expertise and capacity strengthening to national and local EPR/DRR institutions.	733,133	927,457	118,099	118,099
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	9,377,587	9,377,587	2,093,225	1,459,770
SO05: Humanitarian and development actors have enhanced ability to support vulnerable populations in Jordan all year round	9,377,587	9,377,587	2,093,225	1,459,770

Activity 08: Provide on-demand cash-based transfer services to partners	 9,377,587	 9,377,587	 2,093,225	 1,459,770
Non-SDG Target	 0	 0	 2,285,378	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 192,882,896	 145,562,693	 159,318,295	 111,864,583
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 7,999,279	 6,840,206	 10,408,346	 5,197,242
Total Direct Costs	 200,882,175	 152,402,899	 169,726,641	 117,061,826
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 12,422,519	 9,268,002	 7,633,003	 7,633,003
Grand Total	 213,304,694	 161,670,901	 177,359,644	 124,694,829

Data Notes

Overview

Narrative:

[1] The Green Climate Fund is a global financing mechanism established under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to support developing countries in their efforts to address climate change.

[2] The Food Security Council is a governmental body in Jordan chaired by the Ministry of Agriculture, with other relevant Ministries serving as core members. It is responsible for policy formulation, oversight, and monitoring of food security governance.

Infographics:

The increase in the number of "Beneficiaries by Programme Area" and the "Annual Food Transfer" is due to WFP Jordan providing meals to more children aged 5-11 through the school feeding programme than initially planned.

Operational context

[1] Jordanian Department of Statistics.

[2] UNRWA Jordan.

[3] UNHCR position on returns to Syria - 16 Dec 2024.

[4] World Bank, Macro Poverty Outlook for Jordan: October 2024.

[5] JORDAN: 2024 VAF Socio-Economic Survey on Refugees in Host Communities camps.

[6] Jordan's National Youth Strategy (2019-2025).

[7] Jordanian Department of Statistics.

[8] According to the Jordan National Micronutrient Survey 2019, the prevalence of stunting among children under five years old is 7.8 percent, while wasting affects 1.4 percent of this demographic. Micronutrient deficiencies are a significant issue, with the survey indicating that 32.7 percent of women of reproductive age and 40 percent of children under five suffer from anaemia.

[9] WFP's programmes that align with national nutrition priorities include the "Fill the Nutrient Gap" analysis, conducted in collaboration with the Government. This research identified economic obstacles to accessing a nutritious diet and provided practical recommendations to address these challenges.

[10] Jordan, School Meal Programme: Impact Evaluation.

Empowerment Through Every Meal

Short video to the story: https://x.com/WFP_MENA/status/1838851426878992748

Strategic outcome 01

[1] All output results have been underachieved due to the reduction in transfer value and the further prioritisation of beneficiaries from July.

[2] A.2.7 The amount of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets is zero, as WFP did not receive the anticipated in-kind assistance (dates).

[3] Other Outputs: E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) exceeded targets due to new funding in October 2024, aimed at pregnant and breastfeeding women and caregivers of children under 2.

Strategic outcome 02

Narrative:

[1] Jordan, School Meal Programme: Impact Evaluation

Outputs:

- [1] The number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity-strengthening transfers through school-based programmes is lower than expected. WFP planned to expand the healthy meals modality in camps but did not receive sufficient funds to do so.
- [2] The number of girls and boys receiving food, cash-based transfers, commodity vouchers, or capacity-strengthening transfers through school-based programmes has exceeded the plan due to the increased number of students in public schools.
- [3] Activity 2, other outputs C.5: The number of capacity-strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs, and C.6: The 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 have been underachieved due to the absence of a Memorandum of Understanding with the Government. It has been postponed to 2025.
- [4] Activity 3, other outputs: C.5 and C.6 are underachieved as planned products will be published and launched in 2025. C.5 refers to the number of capacity-strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities for Zero Hunger and SDGs. C.6 pertains to the number of tools or products developed or revised to support national systems for Zero Hunger and SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening. For F.3, the reported number indicates farms producing food packages for healthy meals.
- [5] The number of enhanced programme designs, processes, and platforms contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs implemented at scale by national organizations following WFP capacity strengthening support. The planned MIS mapping for MoSD was not finalized in 2024 and will be completed in 2025.
- [6] Activity 3 Outcome results: Due to funding constraints, the mobilization of resources (USD value) for school Health and Nutrition programs, including School Feeding, with WFP support is underachieved.

Strategic outcome 03

Narrative:

The Green Climate Fund is an international financing mechanism created under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to assist developing countries in addressing climate change.

Outputs:

- In Activity 5, all output indicators were not achieved because 2024 focused on preparing the GCF concept note and investing in internal capacity building. The count of tier 1 beneficiaries reflects those supported through the Natural Resource Management (NRM) Project.
- Activity 5 C.16: The number of national institutions involved in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels was lower than planned because WFP prioritized the capacity strengthening of public and government stakeholders. This process will continue and extend to other actors in 2025.

Strategic outcome 04

Narrative:

- [1] The council is a governmental entity chaired by the Ministry of Agriculture, with participation from other relevant ministries. These core members are responsible for formulating policies, overseeing, and monitoring food security governance in Jordan.
- [2] Article - Jordan Times: Jordan launches national food security management system.

Activity 7 Outputs:

- [1] WFP Jordan focused on institutional capacity strengthening, so Tier 1 beneficiaries were not included in the Climate and Weather Risk Information System. Therefore, Tier 1 actual figures were not reported.
- [2] Activity 6 C.5: The planned food waste school awareness campaign did not receive funding, resulting in underachievement of capacity-strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities for Zero Hunger and other SDGs.

Gender equality and women's empowerment

Narrative:

- [1] World Economic Forum, Global Gender Gap Report 2024.
- [2] Jordan Department of Statistics.
- [3] Inter-Parliamentary.
- [4] Jordan Department of Statistics.
- [5] Study: Labour Market Conditions and Workers' Needs in the Jordanian Agricultural Sector.

Indicators:

- [1] The prioritisation in 2024, prompted by funding shortfalls, led to a reported lack of economic empowerment among both women and men. WFP had to discontinue its monthly assistance to 100,000 refugees in communities. These refugees have been identified as individuals possessing employable skills and the potential for self-reliance.

Protection and accountability to affected people

Narrative:

- [1] UNHCR reports that approximately 22 percent of Syrian refugees in Jordan do not have updated documentation, which poses challenges for accessing services.
- [2] According to UNFPA, 26 percent of Syrian refugee girls in Jordan are married before the age of 18, and domestic violence cases have increased by 14 percent since 2023.
- [3] According to a UNICEF study, 17 percent of refugee households in Jordan depend on child labour, with children working an average of 36 hours per week.
- [4] According to Jordan's Department of Statistics, nearly 11 percent of the population has a disability, but only 32 percent receive adequate support services.
- [5] World Bank, Macro Poverty Outlook for Jordan: October 2024.

Accountability Indicators:

The percentage of beneficiaries reporting that they received accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA, did not meet the target because of the context's sensitivity.

Environmental sustainability

- [1] National Water Strategy 2023-2040

Nutrition integration

- [1] For 2024, gender disaggregated data for school feeding nutrition-sensitive intervention is unavailable.

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.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET (the tool for programme design, implementation, monitoring and performance management) 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.

Disclaimer for gender-disaggregated indicators

WFP introduced mandatory gender disaggregation for some Corporate Results Framework indicators in 2024. In such cases, gender-disaggregated data may not be available for 2023 values.

«No data» function in cross-cutting indicators

A new "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on cross-cutting indicators. This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to cross-cutting indicators only at baseline, target, or follow-up levels. This function can be used for reporting an indicator at one level (baseline, target, or follow-up) or at two levels (baseline and follow-up). Country offices must choose either "Not collected" or "Not applicable" option.

A. **Not applicable**: used when data is not collected for **methodological note requirements**.

B. **Not collected**: used when data is not collected for **context-related reasons**.

Figures and Indicators

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	467,033	472,887	101%
	female	479,347	467,245	97%
	total	946,380	940,132	99%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	20,944	12,809	61%
	female	20,494	12,433	61%
	total	41,438	25,242	61%
24-59 months	male	23,029	22,300	97%
	female	21,974	19,726	90%
	total	45,003	42,026	93%
5-11 years	male	171,113	273,164	160%
	female	180,888	291,827	161%
	total	352,001	564,991	161%
12-17 years	male	132,987	28,305	21%
	female	137,674	27,463	20%
	total	270,661	55,768	21%
18-59 years	male	110,808	110,546	100%
	female	106,999	93,044	87%
	total	217,807	203,590	93%
60+ years	male	8,152	25,763	316%
	female	11,318	22,752	201%
	total	19,470	48,515	249%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Refugee	452,964	482,819	107%
Resident	493,416	457,313	93%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Action to protect against climate shocks	8,610	1,305	15%
Asset Creation and Livelihood	11,500	0	0%
School based programmes	502,640	522,856	104%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	454,265	415,971	91%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Dried Fruits	423	0	0%
Rations	30	0	0%
Strategic Outcome 02			
High Energy Biscuits	1,667	2,078	125%

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	102,915,254	69,213,463	67%
Value Voucher	43,661,017	20,982,138	48%
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	257,748	582,708	226%
Commodity Voucher	2,365,440	4,578,731	194%
Strategic Outcome 03			
Cash	2,016,000	165,360	8%

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	224,591	195,045	
			Male	229,674	220,926	
			Total	454,265	415,971	
A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	453		
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	102,915,254	69,213,463	
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	43,661,017	20,982,139	

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	
C.24: Percentage of Retailers with Overall Good Performance Score	C.24.1: Percentage of Retailers with Overall Good Performance Score	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	%	90	100	
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) (Overall)	General Distribution	Individual	600	1,250	

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: GFA Beneficiaries - Location: Jordan - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution							

Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	10	≤10	≤10	13.9	19	WFP survey
	Male	9	≤9	≤9	13.6	20.4	WFP survey
	Overall	9	≤9	≤9	13.7	19.8	WFP survey
Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	3.3	≥3.3	≥3.3	1.4	3	WFP survey
	Male	4.3	≥4.3	≥4.3	0.5	0	WFP survey
	Overall	4	≥4	≥4	0.9	1.5	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	84	≥84	≥84	61.7	52	WFP survey
	Male	83	≥83	≥83	72.1	54	WFP survey
	Overall	83	≥83	≥83	67.9	53	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	14	≥14	≥14	25.6	31	WFP survey
	Male	15	≥15	≥15	20.8	29	WFP survey
	Overall	15	≥15	≥15	22.7	30	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	2	≤2	≤2	12.7	17	WFP survey
	Male	2	≤2	≤2	7.1	17	WFP survey
	Overall	2	≤2	≤2	9.4	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	0.6	1	WFP survey
	Male	1	>1	>1	0.7	0.5	WFP survey
	Overall	1	>1	>1	0.7	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	58.8	65	WFP survey
	Male	63	≥63	≥63	60	58	WFP survey
	Overall	63	≥63	≥63	59.5	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	<37	40.6	33	WFP survey
	Male	36	<37	<35	39.3	41	WFP survey
	Overall	36	<36	<36	39.8	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	52.7	55	WFP survey
	Male	76	>76	>76	66.4	54	WFP survey
	Overall	76	>76	>76	60.9	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	45	43	WFP survey
	Male	23	≥23	≥23	32.1	43	WFP survey
	Overall	23	≥23	≥23	37.3	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	2.2	1.5	WFP survey
	Male	1	<1	<1	1.5	3	WFP survey
	Overall	1	<1	<1	1.8	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	69.1	42	WFP survey
	Male	46	>46	>46	73.2	46	WFP survey
	Overall	46	>46	>46	71.5	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	30.1	53	WFP survey
	Male	48	≥48	≥48	25	48	WFP survey
	Overall	47	≥47	≥47	27	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	<49	0.9	5	WFP survey
	Male	6	<6	<44	1.8	5	WFP survey
	Overall	7	<7	<7	1.4	5	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	49	≤49	≤49	69.1	60	WFP survey
	Male	44	≤44	≤44	58.6	64	WFP survey
	Overall	46	≤46	≤46	62.8	62	WFP survey

Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	5	<5	<5	12.5	17	WFP survey
	Male	6	<6	<6	14.3	17	WFP survey
	Overall	5.5	<5.5	<5.5	13.6	17	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	42	≤42	≤42	15.2	21	WFP survey
	Male	42	≤42	≤42	24.2	17	WFP survey
	Overall	42	≤42	≤42	20.2	19	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	5	≥5	≥5	4.1	2	WFP survey
	Male	8	≥8	≥8	2.8	1	WFP survey
	Overall	7	≥7	≥7	3.3	1.5	WFP survey
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	36	≥36	≥36	37	28	WFP survey
Percentage Increase in Purchasing Power of WFP Voucher Beneficiaries	Overall	17.3	≥0	≥0	23.9		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of Essential Need Items Available to Beneficiaries in the Targeted Markets where WFP Operates	Overall	85	=100	=100	79		WFP survey
Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	Overall	0	≥80	≥65	67		WFP survey
Target Group: GFA Women and Children U24m - Location: Jordan - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of individuals practicing recommended healthy diet behaviour	Female	53	≥70	≥55	61		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥0	≥0	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	53	≥70	≥55	61		WFP programme monitoring

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	1,243	600
			Male	1,397	675
			Total	2,640	1,275
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	270,984
			Male	240,000	250,597
			Total	500,000	521,581
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	1,667	2,077.87
A.3.2 Total value of cash transferred to family members of girls and boys benefiting from school-based programmes			USD	257,748	582,708
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	2,365,440	4,578,731

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	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	3	3
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	14	9
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	42	41
CSP Output 03: (2.2) Vulnerable refugees receive humanitarian assistance harmonized with national social assistance schemes					
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.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	500	475

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	68	72
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.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	90	90
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	School Based Programmes (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	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	7	5
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	4	3

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	2,710	2,502
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) (Overall)	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	45,250	45,254
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.4: Number of farmer groups supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	30	40

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 (HGSF) model	N.7.1: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) model	School feeding (on-site)	Number		476	476

Outcome Results

Activity 02: Provide capacity strengthening to national social protection institutions							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: National Stakeholders - Location: Jordan - Modality: - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)							
Number of Enhanced Programme Designs, Processes, and Platforms Contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs Implemented at Scale by National Organizations Following WFP Capacity Strengthening Support	Overall	0	=2	=2	1		WFP programme monitoring
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs that have benefitted from WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	=2	=1	1		WFP programme monitoring
Transition strategy for programmes or other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs fully implemented by national stakeholder and WFP	Overall	0	=3	=2	3		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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Government of Jordan - 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	=1	=1	1		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: National Stakeholders - Location: Jordan - Modality: - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)							
Transition strategy for programmes or other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs fully implemented by national stakeholder and WFP	Overall	0	=3	=1	1		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: SMP Beneficiaries - Location: Jordan - Modality: - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
Attendance rate	Overall	99.21	≥99	≥99	99.23		Secondary data

Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	99.54	≥99.54	≥99.54	99.7	Secondary data	
	Male	99.54	≥99.54	≥99.54	99.64	Secondary data	
	Overall	99.54	≥99.54	≥99.54	99.67	Secondary data	
Target Group: School Feeding Recipients - Location: Jordan - Modality: - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
Resources mobilized (USD value) for national school Health and Nutrition/including School Feeding programmes with WFP capacity strengthening support and/or advocacy	Overall	0	=20,000,000	=14,188,849.09	10,254,112.17	WFP programme monitoring	
Target Group: Students in Jordan - Location: Jordan - Modality: - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)							
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions implemented 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	1	WFP programme monitoring
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions implemented alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Maximum number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	0	≥4	=1	1	2	WFP programme monitoring
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions implemented 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	1	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	5,415 6,085 11,500	
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	All	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Female Male Total	4,002 4,498 8,500	616 689 1,305
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	4,002 4,498 8,500	
A.3.5 Total value of cash transferred to people through actions to protect against Climate Shocks			USD	1,071,000	165,360

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	2	2
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.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	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices (CCS)	Number	7	7
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 adapted assets and agricultural practices (CCS)	Number	3	3
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	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices (CCS)	Number	4	0
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.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices (CCS)	Number	515	684
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	2	10
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	11
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	1,921	1,921
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.3: Hectares of land rehabilitated/benefiting from irrigation infrastructures	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Ha	65.5	65.5
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	515	464
G.8: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8.4: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through face-to-face communication channels	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Individual	199	199

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
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	Male	110	
			Total	110	

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.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	15	37
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	170	155
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	14	12
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\$	199,000	199,000
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	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.1: Number of advocacy and information exchange initiatives facilitated or implemented	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	12	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	15	18
--	--	----------------------------	--------	----	----

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.8: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8.4: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through face-to-face communication channels	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Individual	199	199

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.5: Number of national/sub-national coordination mechanisms supported	Climate and weather risk information services (CCS)	Number	1	5
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	15	14
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	1	2
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	3
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\$	56,789	56,789

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: National Stakeholders - Location: Jordan - Modality: - Subactivity: Food Security Sector (CCS)							
Number of coordination meetings contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs led by national convening entity as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥22	=22	22		WFP programme monitoring

Number of enhanced programme designs, processes, and platforms contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed by national stakeholder with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥3	=3	4		WFP programme monitoring
Number of management plans, processes and platforms contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed by national stakeholder with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	=5	≥3	5		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of national stakeholders contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs reporting improved consensus, coalitions, or networks after WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥75	=70	71.43		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of people participating in training, coaching, or mentoring reporting improvement in knowledge/skills contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	Overall	0	≥75	=75	75		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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	1	WFP programme monitoring
---	----------------	---	----	----	---	---	--------------------------

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	2	2	
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\$	1,011,942	1,011,941.16	

Outcome Results							
Activity 08: Provide on-demand cash-based transfer services to partners							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: WFP Beneficiaries - Location: Jordan - Modality: - Subactivity: Service Delivery							
Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	Overall	67	≥80	≥80	74	61	WFP programme monitoring

Cross-cutting Indicators

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: GFA Beneficiaries - Location: Jordan - Modality: - - Subactivity: Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)							
Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	3.95	=10	≥10			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	4.17	=10	≥10			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	4.01	=10	≥10	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female		=12,242	=12,242	14,009	10,101	Secondary data
	Male		=12,243	=12,243	14,008	14,372	Secondary data
	Overall	24,485	=24,485	=24,485	28,017	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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: GFA Beneficiaries - Location: Jordan - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100	=100			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	99.39	≥90	=100	100	99.44	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99.79	≥90	=100	100	99.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99.59	≥90	=100	100	99.42	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female		=100	=100	85.81		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		=100	=100	89.01		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	84	=100	=100	87.73		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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Healthy Kitchen Workers - Location: Jordan - Modality: - - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							

Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	98.6	=100	=100	99.52		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=0	=0			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	98.6	=100	=100	99.52		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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	≥100	Not collected	100	WFP survey

Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Secondary data
Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	WFP survey
Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)	Overall	Missing	Meeting	Approaching	Approaching	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)	Female		≥100	≥90	92		WFP survey
	Male		≥100	≥90	92		WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥100	≥90	92	36	WFP survey

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	Female		≥80	≥60	12.71		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥80	≥60	12.06		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	36	≥80	≥60	12.37	64.98	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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	Female		≥80	≥60			
	Male		≥80	≥60			
	Overall	0	≥80	≥60	Not applicable	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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	Female		≥80	≥60			
	Male		≥80	≥60			
	Overall	0	≥80	≥60	Not collected	64.97	Secondary data

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
Activity 02: Provide capacity strengthening to national social protection institutions							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	=100	100		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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	=100	100		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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	=100	Not applicable		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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	=100	Not applicable		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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	=100	100		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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	=100	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring

Activity 08: Provide on-demand cash-based transfer services to partners

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	=100	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring

Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Nutrition-sensitive score	Overall	8.2	=10	≥8	Not applicable		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	Female	52.1	≥0.8	≥0.8			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	47.9	≥0.8	≥0.8			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	48.9	≥0.8	≥0.8	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	≥0.8	≥0.61	Not applicable		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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	Female				48.05		WFP programme monitoring
	Male				43.7		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	1.57	≥80	≥1.54	45.86		WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © © WFP/ Mariana El-Khoury

Yousef and his four children sit around a stove heating water, sharing warmth and togetherness in Zaatari camp.

World Food Programme

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

Financial Section

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

Annual Country Report

Jordan Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2027)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



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

Annual Country Report

Jordan Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2027)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.1	Vulnerable crisis-affected populations in Jordan, including refugees, meet their food and nutrition needs throughout the year	Non Activity Specific	0	0	64,369	0
	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	0	955,692	0
	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	154,779,643	110,816,308	134,032,181	95,349,832
	Extremely vulnerable populations in Jordan, including refugees, are covered by adequate social protection schemes by 2027	Support for the Government with technical expertise for the operationalization of national school feeding strategy and provide nutrition-sensitive school meals to targeted children	9,816,012	14,188,849	13,615,073	10,884,716
		Provide capacity strengthening to national social protection institutions	2,653,941	2,761,116	1,810,786	1,195,349
	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	6,374,782	2,626,875	2,040,012	1,118,586

Annual Country Report

Jordan Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2027)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (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	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	8,131,940	3,533,058	1,269,061	881,790
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			181,756,318	133,926,206	153,787,174	109,430,273
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.	733,133	927,457	118,099	118,099
		Provide technical expertise and capacity strengthening to the Government for the operationalization of the National Food Security Strategy.	1,015,858	1,331,444	1,034,419	856,441
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			1,748,991	2,258,901	1,152,519	974,540
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	2,093,225	1,459,770
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			9,377,587	9,377,587	2,093,225	1,459,770
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	2,285,378	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	2,285,378	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			192,882,896	145,562,693	159,318,295	111,864,583
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			7,999,279	6,840,206	10,408,346	5,197,242
Total Direct Costs			200,882,175	152,402,899	169,726,641	117,061,826

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (CFORC)

Annual Country Report

Jordan Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2027)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
			12,422,519	9,268,002	7,633,003	7,633,003
			213,304,694	161,670,901	177,359,644	124,694,829



Michael Henling
CHIEF, CFORC

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

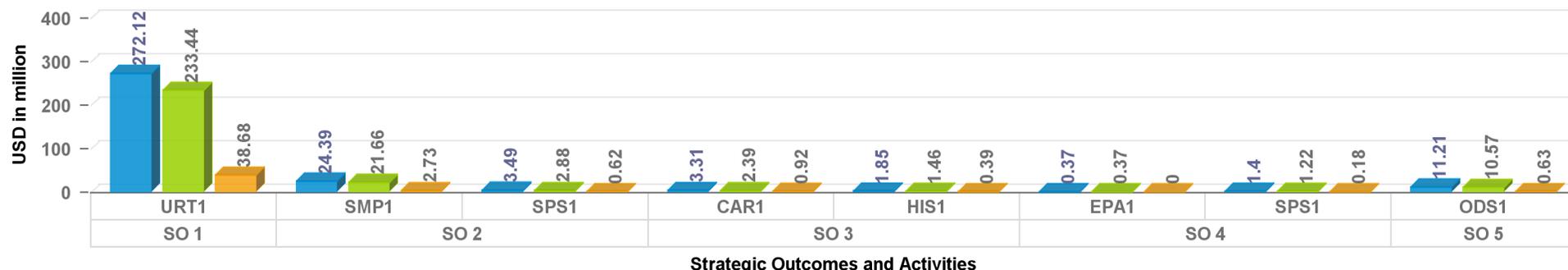
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Jordan Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



■ 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

Annual Country Report

Jordan Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (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	332,894,961	272,121,514	0	272,121,514	233,439,165	38,682,349
		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	12,098,435	1,847,118	0	1,847,118	1,459,847	387,271
		Provide tailored climate adaptive support to smallholder farmers, pastoral communities and institutions responsible for natural resources management	10,983,040	3,309,959	0	3,309,959	2,388,533	921,426

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (CFORC)

Annual Country Report

Jordan Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (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	955,692	0	955,692	0	955,692
	Extremely vulnerable populations in Jordan, including refugees, are covered by adequate social protection schemes by 2027	Provide capacity strengthening to national social protection institutions	5,400,574	3,492,502	0	3,492,502	2,877,065	615,437
		Support for the Government with technical expertise for the operationalization of national school feeding strategy and provide nutrition-sensitive school meals to targeted children	18,797,930	24,389,828	0	24,389,828	21,659,472	2,730,356
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			380,174,939	306,180,983	0	306,180,983	261,824,083	44,356,901

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (CFORC)

Annual Country Report

Jordan Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (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.	1,318,862	370,014	0	370,014	370,014	0
		Provide technical expertise and capacity strengthening to the Government for the operationalization of the National Food Security Strategy.	2,132,090	1,402,590	0	1,402,590	1,224,611	177,979
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			3,450,952	1,772,604	0	1,772,604	1,594,625	177,979
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	18,755,174	11,205,239	0	11,205,239	10,571,784	633,455
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			18,755,174	11,205,239	0	11,205,239	10,571,784	633,455
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	2,285,378	0	2,285,378	0	2,285,378
Subtotal SDG Target			0	2,285,378	0	2,285,378	0	2,285,378
Total Direct Operational Cost			402,381,065	321,444,204	0	321,444,204	273,990,491	47,453,712
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			15,048,094	15,217,257	0	15,217,257	10,006,154	5,211,103

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (CFORC)

Annual Country Report

Jordan Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (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	417,429,159	336,661,460	0	336,661,460	283,996,645	52,664,815
		Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	25,868,021	20,768,070		20,768,070	20,768,070	0
		Grand Total	443,297,180	357,429,530	0	357,429,530	304,764,715	52,664,815

This donor financial report is interim


 Michael Hemling
 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