



World Food
Programme

SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES



Operational Context

Jordan is a low-middle-income country with a population of 11.9 million, 63 percent of whom are below the age of 30. Jordan is also a resource-poor, food-deficit country with dwindling energy and water resources and limited agricultural land. Jordan hosts the world's second-highest share of refugees per capita with 3.5 million refugees residing in the country. This includes over 2 million Palestinian refugees, 1.3 million Syrian refugees (of whom around 421,000 Syrian refugees registered with UNHCR by the end of December), in addition to refugees from other countries. Over one year, more than 177,000 Syrian refugees returned to Syria from Jordan, representing 29 percent of those registered with UNHCR.

Jordan's recent political reforms have contributed to strengthening the resilience of its economy. Nevertheless, ongoing regional conflicts have had a considerable impact on the country, especially in sectors like tourism, and have intensified pre-existing economic challenges. Unemployment remains a structural issue in Jordan, particularly among youth and women. In the third quarter of 2025, the Department of Statistics reported an unemployment rate of 21.4 percent among Jordanians (16.1 percent among population), with women accounting for 33.9 percent of the unemployed.

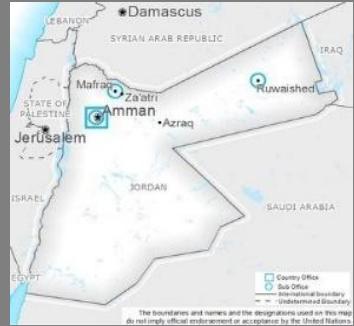
Under its five-year Country Strategic Plan-CSP (2023-2027), WFP continues providing unconditional food assistance for vulnerable populations in Jordan, including refugees, and technical assistance for national social protection programmes and systems. WFP focuses on education and nutrition activities and expands its resilience efforts in Jordan. Additionally, WFP and the Government of Jordan have been playing a pivotal role in coordinating and delivering food aid to Gaza.

Income Level: **low-middle income**

Population: **11.9 million**

Chronic malnutrition: **7.4% of children between 0-59 months in refugee camps**

2025 Human Development Index: **0.74**
(99 out of 193 countries)



In Numbers



760,000 people assisted in December (estimate)

USD 5 m cash-based transfers

USD 51.4 m (January-June 2026) net funding requirements

WFP Operations

- In December, WFP supported 230,000 refugees in camps and communities with reduced monthly food assistance of JOD 15 (USD 21) per person. This only allowed refugees to meet the bare minimum of their essential food needs.
- On 11 December, WFP, UNHCR, and UNICEF jointly convened a high-level donor meeting to spotlight the refugee crisis response in Jordan. The meeting highlighted how the reduction of support to refugees in recent years has put increasing pressure on them and emphasised the necessity of sustained and predictable funding to avoid increased poverty, negative coping mechanisms and erosion of trust and solidarity within communities.
- The Higher Food Security Council, with the support of WFP, launched the results of [three national studies revealing the scale of food waste in Jordan](#). These studies, for the first time, provide robust national-level data across key sectors, including households, restaurants, hotels, and hospitals. The results show that households are the largest contributors to food waste with an annual per-capita food waste of approximately 81.3 kg across Jordan.
- WFP, in partnership with the Ministry of Education, completed another successful school feeding semester in December. During the first semester of the 2025-2026 school year, approximately 6.25 million healthy meals were distributed to 115,000 students in camps and communities, alongside 800 mt of fortified date bars reaching around 400,000 students in communities. The school feeding programme is scheduled to resume for the second semester on 1 February 2026.
- To strengthen the technical capacity of core National Aid Fund (NAF) staff, WFP supported the implementation of three Training-of-Trainers (ToT) workshops for 90 NAF staff across Jordan on digital payments and financial literacy. The training targeted frontline staff responsible for direct communication with beneficiaries, including social workers and branch heads. The ToT equipped a core group of staff to explain NAF payment modalities, promote effective cash management, and guide beneficiaries towards available economic empowerment opportunities.
- WFP and the Agricultural Credit Corporation (ACC) continued the credit and loans initiative for modern agricultural technology enhancement. In December, more than 70 smallholder farmers established new projects or upgraded existing ones using smart agriculture technologies supported through benevolent loans provided by ACC with WFP support.

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Photo Caption: Jordan released its first national food waste figures, a key step for evidence-based policy. @Mohammad Batah

WFP Country Strategy

Country Strategic Plan (2023-2027)

| Total Requirements (USD) | Total Received (USD) (estimate) |
|--------------------------|--|
| 997 m | 443 m |
| 2026 Requirements (USD) | Six-Month Net Funding Requirements (USD) (January-June 2026) |
| 169.5 m | 51.4 m |

Strategic Result 1: Access to food

Strategic Outcome 1: Vulnerable crisis-affected populations in Jordan, including refugees, meet their food and nutrition needs through the year.

Focus area: Crisis Response

Activities:

- **Act 1:** Provide unconditional resource transfers to refugees and other vulnerable populations to support access to food.

Strategic Result 1: Access to food

Strategic Outcome 2: Extremely vulnerable populations in Jordan, including refugees, are covered by adequate social protection schemes by 2027

Focus area: Resilience building

Activities:

- **Act 2:** Provide capacity strengthening to national social protection institutions.
- **Act 3:** Support the Government with technical expertise for the operationalization of the national school feeding strategy to provide nutrition-sensitive school meals to targeted children.

Strategic Result 1: Access to food

Strategic Outcome 3: Vulnerable populations in Jordan, including refugees, have improved self-reliance, access to sustainable livelihood opportunities, and increased resilience to shocks by 2027

Focus area: Resilience Building

Activities:

- **Act 4:** Build an interagency two-way referral system and an evidence-based advocacy strategy for refugee self-reliance and provide a livelihood support package to targeted refugees and vulnerable Jordanians.
- **Act 5:** Provide tailored climate adaptive support to smallholder farmers, pastoral communities and institutions responsible for natural resources management.

Strategic Result 17: Capacity building

Strategic Outcome 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

Focus area: Resilience Building

Activities:

- **Act 6:** Provide technical expertise and capacity strengthening to the Government for the operationalization of the National Food Security Strategy
- **Act 7:** Provide technical expertise and capacity strengthening to national and local EPR/DRR institutions

Strategic Result 17: Global partnerships

Strategic Outcome 5: Humanitarian and development actors have enhanced ability to support vulnerable populations in Jordan all year round through on-demand cash-based transfer services

Focus area: Resilience Building

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

- Furthermore, 55 additional smallholder farmers and one public university benefited from innovative technologies aimed at improving farm resilience to drought and salinity, while enhancing productivity and irrigation efficiency.
- WFP, in partnership with its new cooperating partner, the Inter-Islamic Network on Water Resources Development and Management (INWRDAM), launched the Community-Based Natural Resources Management project. The initiative aims to sustain forests and rangeland sites while enhancing livelihoods through income generation, skills development, and creating opportunities for Jordanians and refugees in Mafraq, Irbid, Ajloun, Jerash, and Balqa. Project inception included coordination meetings with the Ministry of Agriculture, and a consultative process to develop the annual work plan. The project's first community awareness session was also conducted, engaging local community members at the outset of implementation.

Monitoring

- In December, WFP initiated data collection for the Q4 Food Security Outcome Monitoring (FSOM), targeting a random sample of 1,520 refugee households across camps and communities. This exercise aims to provide an overview of food security trends and inform future programmatic decisions.
- As part of WFP's year-end monitoring and evidence-generation, WFP conducted interviews with government stakeholders and partners to assess its impact, capture key lessons, and examine how technical assistance and capacity-strengthening efforts supported national systems, governance, and evidence-based decision-making.

Support for Gaza Response

- Since November 2023, WFP and the Logistics Cluster have delivered around 85,000 mt of food commodities and non-food items into Gaza through the Jordan Corridor.
- Since 18 September, all convoy movements through the Jordan Corridor remain suspended following the security incident at the King Hussein Bridge border crossing. However, some other convoys remain operational through the Sheikh Hussein Bridge.
- There are currently around 6,000 mt of food commodities in storage in Jordan, ready to support the Gaza response. An additional 4,000 mt are in production.

Challenges

- WFP's priority is to secure adequate funds to address the immediate food needs of refugees in Jordan. However, current resources can sustain monthly cash-based assistance for refugees in camps and communities only until the end of April 2026. WFP Jordan requires USD 46 million to address the critical needs of refugees through the end of 2026.

Donors

Austria, Canada, China, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Ministry of Education/GoJ, ROK, Saudi Arabia, Switzerland, Sweden, UK/FCDO, USA, WorldBank and the private sector Astra, Choithrams, Japanese private sector and Talabat.