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Jordan

Annual Country Report 2025

Country Strategic Plan
2023 - 2027

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Overview

Key messages

- While refugee returns reduced WFP's beneficiary numbers, persistent funding shortfalls compelled WFP to continue providing a reduced transfer value.
- WFP supported national Systems by reinforcing social protection, food security governance, and climate resilience systems.
- WFP Jordan's role as a regional humanitarian hub by facilitating life-saving assistance to Gaza, bridging immediate humanitarian response with longer-term development objectives under the CSP 2023-2027.

Sustaining Lifesaving Assistance Amid Funding Challenges

Jordan continues to host one of the highest numbers of refugees per capita in the world, placing sustained pressure on its economy, social services and infrastructure. Ongoing regional conflicts have compounded these challenges, straining fiscal resources and increasing demand for essential services, particularly among vulnerable populations.

As a stable country in a volatile region, Jordan has faced repeated spillover effects from neighboring crises, including disruptions to trade, investment, and tourism. Jordan's population has doubled over the past two decades, increasing demand for social protection and placing pressure on the country's limited natural resources, such as water and arable land.

Unemployment remained a structural challenge in Jordan, reaching 21.4 percent for Jordanians[1], with nearly half of the young people and 34 percent of females unemployed. Furthermore, Jordan is highly exposed and increasingly vulnerable to the impacts of climate hazards, which exacerbates Jordan's development challenges through their impact on the economy and people.

In 2025, **voluntary returns of refugees to Syria have been the defining development shaping WFP Jordan's operating context**. By the end of the year, a total of 177,000 refugees returned to Syria, representing around 30 percent of those registered with United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). While the total number of refugees in Jordan has gradually declined throughout the year, those who remain are the most vulnerable. Many have exhausted their debt options, face limited access to income, and rely heavily on food assistance to meet their basic needs.

In this evolving context, **WFP Jordan maintained its focus on supporting the most vulnerable refugees, those who remained in the country, while monitoring shifting realities**. Amid continued funding constraints, WFP sustained life-saving food assistance within available resources. WFP's support remained an essential safety net for refugee households, helping them meet basic food needs and reduce reliance on negative coping strategies during a period of uncertainty.

In 2025, nearly **900,000 people were reached across all activities**, primarily through Unconditional Cash-Based Food Transfers and the National School Feeding Programme. Women and girls represented half of all beneficiaries reached, while persons with disabilities accounted for six percent. Refugees receiving cash assistance were supported for an average of 320 days, exceeding initial planning assumptions.

However, **sustained funding shortfalls**, which have been ongoing since mid-2023, continued to significantly affect WFP's operations in 2025. Contributions from key donors declined by around 40 percent compared to 2024, requiring continued provision of reduced transfer value. Assistance for refugees in camps and communities remained at reduced levels; i.e USD 21 per person per month, from USD 32 previously provided. In parallel, WFP reached approximately 230,000 of the most vulnerable refugees in camps and communities by the end of the year, 25 percent less than in 2024 due to their return. Those assisted refugees are largely dependent on WFP support, with limited income opportunities due to labour market restrictions. Assistance has therefore barely met beneficiaries essential food needs, hence food

insecurity levels remained alarming. WFP monitoring showed that half of refugees in camps and 80 percent of those in communities were food insecure.

Despite this challenging funding landscape, **WFP mobilized 63 percent of its Country Portfolio Needs and maintained continuity of critical assistance.** The operation broadened and diversified its funding base, securing new partnerships with the World Bank and a first-time contribution from the Ministry of Education both were used to support the National School Feeding Programme. A multi-year contribution from the European Union strengthened support to refugee self-reliance, while funding from China enabled the expansion of healthy meals in refugee camps. These partnerships improved funding predictability and supported delivery across both humanitarian and resilience outcomes.

Throughout 2025, **WFP remained a trusted partner to the Government of Jordan.** Unconditional Cash-Based Food Transfers and the National School Feeding Programme remained central pillars of support. Technical assistance to the National Aid Fund and the Ministry of Social Development strengthened social protection systems and data management. Evidence-based assessments of refugee skills and aspirations informed programming toward livelihoods and self-reliance, including the development of innovative labour market referral pathways. WFP also expanded its support to national food security governance, supporting the development of Jordan's first Food Security Management Information System and producing national knowledge products to inform policy and planning. Progress in climate resilience initiatives further strengthened longer-term capacities to respond to shocks. These combined efforts reinforced WFP's role in bridging humanitarian response and sustainable development priorities.

Beyond its Country Strategic Plan activities, WFP Jordan continued to support regional crisis response. Since late 2023 and throughout 2025, in coordination with the Logistics Cluster and the Government of Jordan through the Jordan Hashemite Charity Organization, **WFP facilitated life-saving assistance to affected populations in Gaza**, reinforcing Jordan's role as a key humanitarian hub in the region.

The 2025 financial landscape underscored both severe funding constraints and the importance of strategic resource allocation. Across its humanitarian and systems-strengthening interventions, WFP directed limited resources toward activities with the highest lifesaving and resilience-building impact. As implementation of the Country Strategic Plan 2023-2027 advances, these experiences are shaping a more focused and sustainable approach, one that safeguards assistance for the most vulnerable while supporting Jordan's longer-term food security and development goals.

897,430

Total beneficiaries in 2025



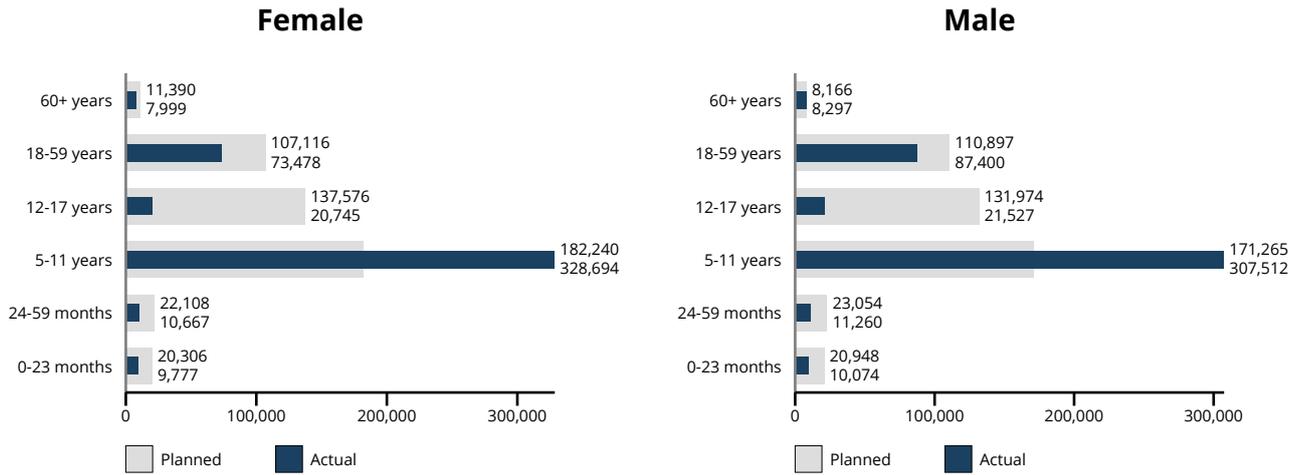
50% female



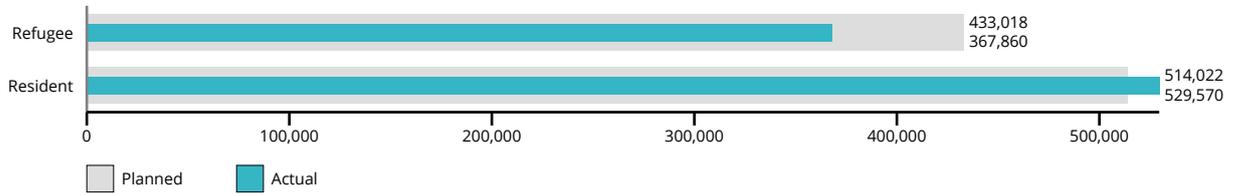
50% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 55,494 (50% Female, 50% Male)

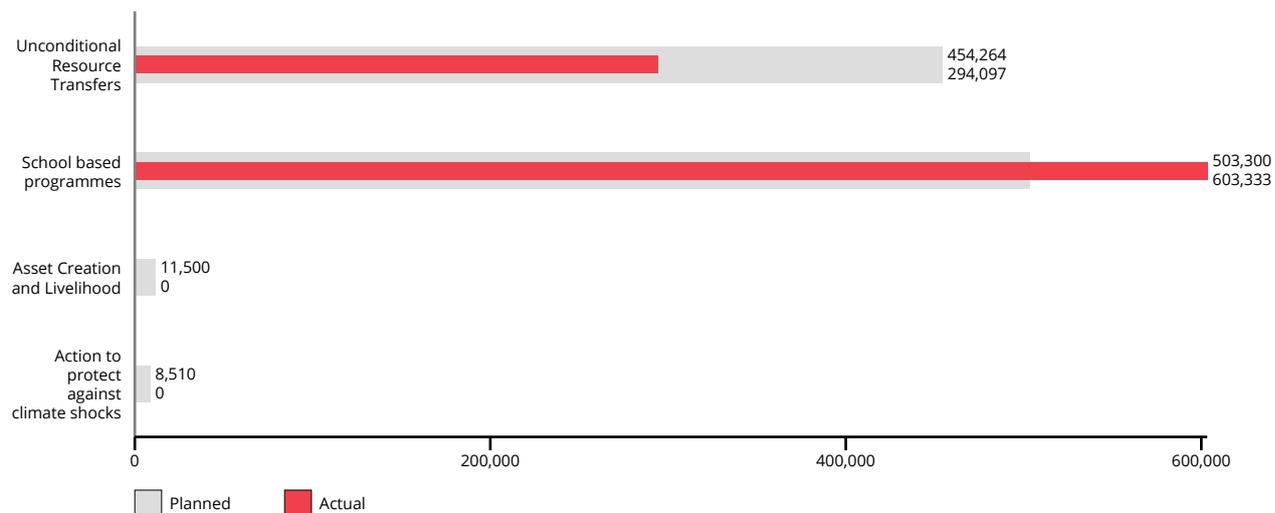
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



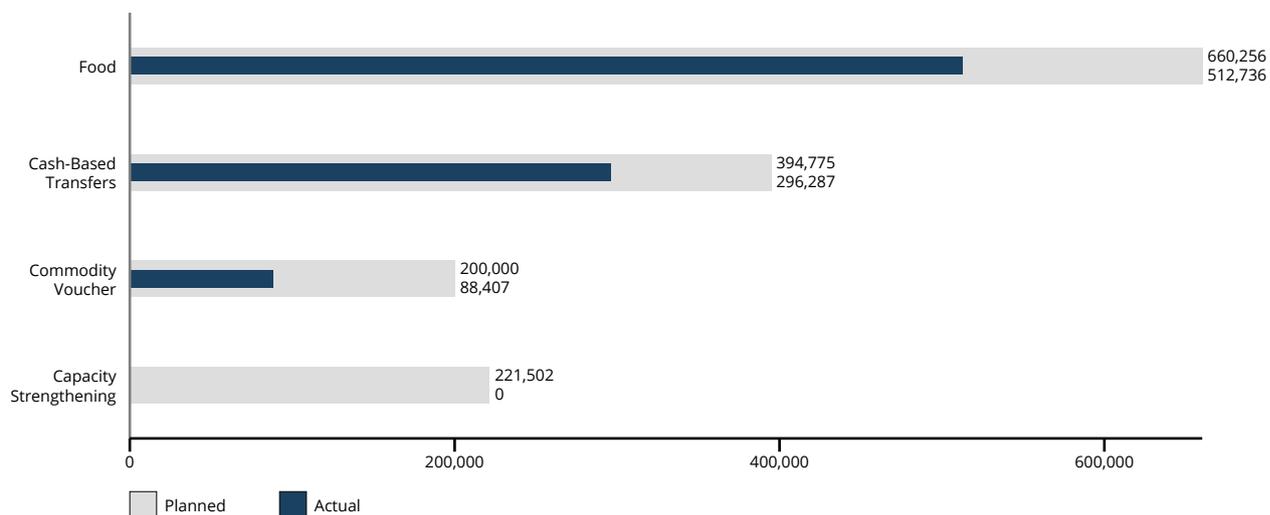
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



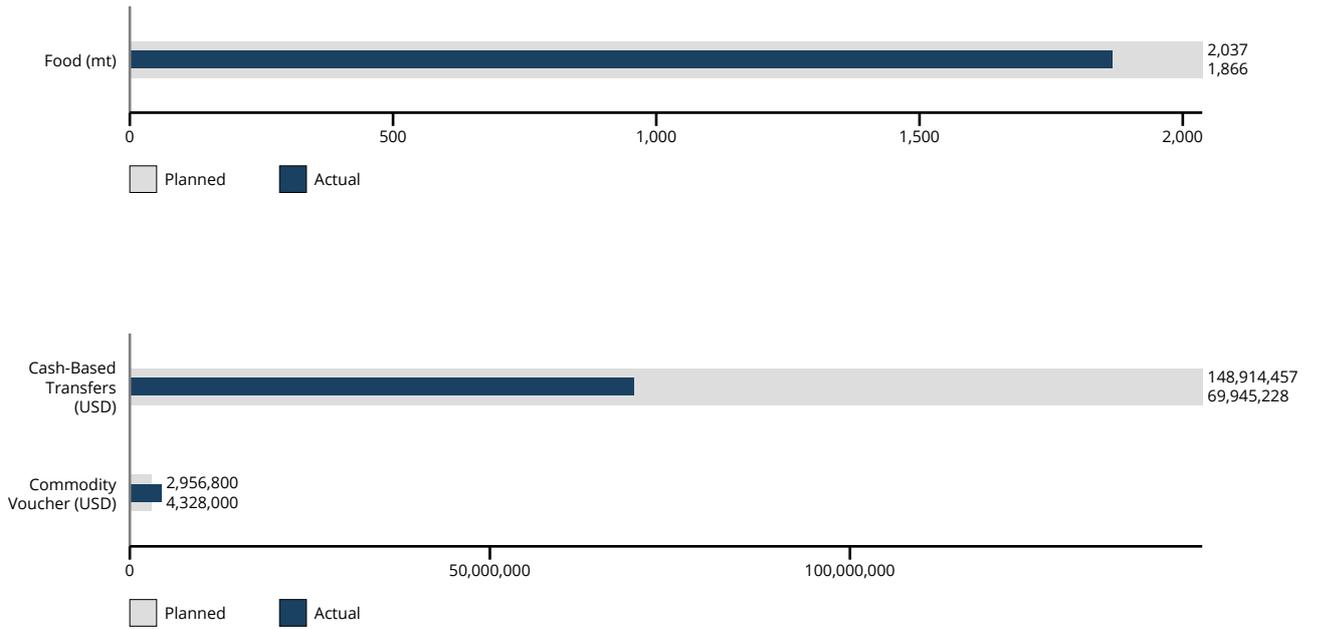
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



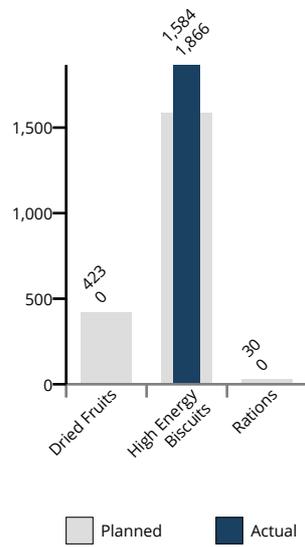
Beneficiaries by Modality



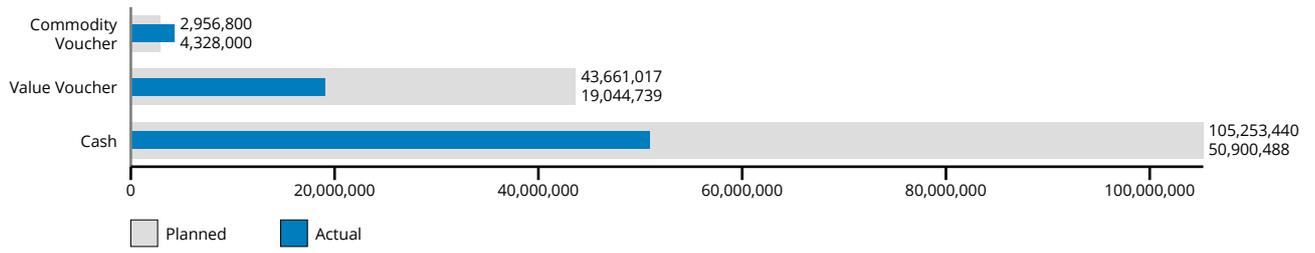
Total Transfers by Modality



Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



in Gaza, the West Bank, and Lebanon added another layer of complexity, intensifying pressures on Jordan.

Against this challenging regional backdrop, the Kingdom has demonstrated resilience in maintaining stability and moderate economic growth. In 2025, Jordan's economic growth rate reached 2.8 percent [2], mainly attributed to its strategic geopolitical positioning and relevant recent political reforms that effectively enhanced the resilience of its economy. However, there is still a pressing need to enhance job creation for Jordan's young population and to bring more women into the labour market. By the last quarter of 2025, the unemployment rate reached 21.4 percent for Jordanians (16.1 percent among population), remaining well above its pre-COVID-19 crisis average of 15 percent, disproportionately affecting the youth (around 40 percent) and women (34 percent) [3].

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. Persistent water scarcity places immense pressure on agriculture, industrial development, and household consumption, constraining food systems and agricultural capacity. Agriculture contributes only around 5 percent of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) [4] and employs only 3 percent of the workforce [5], largely due to limited arable land, water scarcity, and dependence on food imports.

Furthermore, nutrition and health vulnerabilities remain concerning, particularly among low-income households and refugees, with populations at risk of undernutrition, micronutrient deficiencies, and inadequate diets [6].

In 2025, Jordan continued to play an exemplary role in hosting refugees, with approximately three million refugees residing in the country, accounting for nearly one-third of its population. This includes over two million refugees from Palestine and 1.3 million refugees from Syria, of whom around 421,000 were registered with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) as of December, in addition to refugees from other nationalities. The sustained presence of large refugee populations continues to place additional pressure on Jordan's budget, natural resources, infrastructure, and labour market.

At the regional level, the historic political transition in Syria in December 2024 has had important implications for Syrian refugees in Jordan. One year after this change, over 177,000 Syrian refugees returned to Syria from Jordan [7], representing around 30 percent of those registered with UNHCR. Nearly 80,000 of these returnees were assisted by WFP under its unconditional resource transfer programme, were excluded from assistance, accounting for a quarter of WFP's total caseload in 2025.

Despite these returns, most Syrian refugees continue to reside in the country, with many relying on humanitarian assistance and facing challenges in meeting basic needs, including food. In this transitional phase, continued provision of assistance remains essential, as many refugees lack the means to meet their most essential needs for survival independently. At the regional level, sustained support plays an important role in Syria's long-term recovery. Without this assistance, refugees hosted in Jordan will have to adopt negative coping strategies, either in Jordan or upon return to Syria.

Refugees in Jordan continue to face significant barriers to economic self-reliance. The discontinuation of work permit fee waivers for Syrians, coupled with the requirement to pay fees retroactively, has constrained refugees' access to formal employment and limited the potential impact of livelihood interventions. These regulatory and financial barriers, combined with high unemployment and competition for low-skill jobs in host communities, exacerbate economic vulnerability and reinforce reliance on humanitarian assistance.

Within this complex operational environment, WFP Jordan continued the implementation of its Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2023-2027, reinforcing alignment with national priorities and placing increased emphasis on sustainability and development. Through strengthened partnerships with government institutions and key stakeholders, WFP complemented humanitarian assistance with capacity-strengthening activities to support national social protection systems, enhance the resilience of smallholder farmers and pastoralists, and promote economic inclusion for refugees and vulnerable Jordanians. WFP Jordan directly contributes to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals 2 (Zero Hunger) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals). Through its five Strategic Outcomes, WFP provides unconditional food assistance to vulnerable refugees while promoting economic participation, strengthening resilient livelihoods, and supporting the sustainable management of natural resources and food systems. In line with Government priorities, WFP continued to support social safety net systems and expand school feeding programmes, recognising social protection as a critical mechanism to ensure access to food for the most vulnerable Jordanian populations.

Furthermore, WFP Jordan continued to facilitate the delivery of humanitarian assistance into Gaza, supporting the Palestine operation and the Palestine Logistics Cluster through coordination with the Government via the Jordan Hashemite Charity Organization (JHCO). Despite operational challenges, including frequent cargo clearance changes, corridor blockages, cargo restrictions, and truck rejections, WFP Jordan delivered nearly 29,000 MT of food assistance and supported over 1,500 inter-agency truck movements. WFP also strengthened corridor capacity by providing assets, equipment, and logistics services to JHCO, enabling the scale-up of operations.

In an increasingly complex regional context, compounded by the funding shortfall WFP has faced since 2023, the organization's main priority remains addressing refugees' food insecurity, while also promoting education, resilience, and self-reliance to support a more sustainable future for both vulnerable Jordanians and refugees.

Risk management

During 2025, WFP operated in a complex risk environment. Persistent funding shortfalls, evolving donor priorities, and regional instability linked to the conflict in Gaza and escalations in neighboring countries continued to challenge programme sustainability. Key risks included fiduciary, fraud, and cybersecurity. While no material risk events significantly disrupted the operations, proactive measures were maintained to mitigate potential impacts.

Risk-informed decision-making guided the implementation of the Country Strategic Plan. WFP strengthened enterprise risk management processes through regular updates to the risk register, monitoring of key risk indicators, and oversight by the Risk Management and Oversight Committee. Mitigation actions focused on sustaining critical operations amid funding constraints, reinforcing financial controls, enhancing fraud prevention, and maintaining security preparedness. WFP Jordan maintained close coordination with the Government and the United Nations partners to support decision-making and ensure continuity of critical operations.

Fraud and fiduciary risk management remained a priority. Mandatory staff training on anti-fraud and Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) policies, strengthened complaints and feedback mechanisms, and due diligence for partners and vendors supported accountability and compliance. Cybersecurity risks were mitigated through regular Information Technology security assessments.

Audit and evaluation recommendations were systematically addressed, with management actions tracked to completion. Internal controls, including spot checks, segregation of duties and transaction anomaly monitoring, reinforced fiduciary integrity and accountability. These measures collectively ensured risk-informed decision-making, safeguarding programme delivery, and organizational integrity and resource utilization.

To mitigate risks related to inaccurate or incomplete monitoring data, WFP Jordan with the Global Head Quarter developed QualiScope application; a data quality automation platform. The system reviews incoming monitoring data in real time, automatically flagging errors, gaps, and outliers, enabling teams to address data quality issues promptly. This strengthens the credibility and reliability of evidence used for programme implementation and decision-making, supporting WFP's accountability even under constrained funding conditions.

Lessons learned

WFP and the Ministry of Education conducted a Cost-Benefit Analysis for its National School Programme to determine the profitability and economic return of the healthy meals modality to Jordanian human capital and national development. The analysis confirmed that school feeding in Jordan has a positive return on investment and carries a strong social protection impact on local communities, local economy, and living standards of beneficiaries. For every dollar invested in the healthy meals modality, an economic return of USD 10.3 is generated for students, women workers and local farmers [8].

Under the climate portfolio, the introduction of a Market Systems Development (MSD) approach highlighted the importance of economic incentives in driving sustainable change. A key lesson learned is that smallholder farmers and pastoralists are more likely to adopt climate-resilient technologies and practices when these lead to tangible profit gains, either through increased efficiency in input use or reduced exposure to climate-related risks. Aligning climate adaptation interventions with clear economic returns proved critical for uptake, scalability, and long-term resilience.

Country office story

The Women Behind School Feeding in Zaatari Camp



© WFP/Mohammad Battah

Women in Zaatari camp are preparing healthy school meals.

Every morning before sunrise, women across the Zaatari Camp begin their day preparing meals that will nourish thousands of schoolchildren. Working through WFP's supported community kitchens, around 40 women prepare and distribute more than 15,000 fresh, nutritious meals each day, ensuring children have reliable access to nutritious meals.

For many of these women, the kitchen represents far more than a place of work. After years of limited employment opportunities in the camp, the community kitchen offers a rare chance to earn an income, regain daily structure, and contribute meaningfully to their households and community. Together, they have transformed the kitchen into a reliable system that supports both child nutrition and household resilience across the camp.

Finding Work Again

For many women in the camp, access to paid work has been limited for years, with opportunities often short-term and inconsistent. The community kitchens opened a rare opportunity for women to return to employment, offering a regular income and a structured working environment.

Nadia, who has been at the community kitchen since September, experienced long periods without work before joining the kitchen. *"I love to work, it changes my whole mental state,"* she explains. *"When I stay home for too long without work, I feel depressed, like I'm stuck in one place."* Returning to work gave her daily routine and a renewed sense of contribution beyond the home.

For Wafaa, the community kitchen was her first time working in this setting. With six children and a disabled husband, the income became essential. *"I am the one who supports my household,"* she says. *"I've been able to earn enough to support my family and provide a decent life for my children. We live happily, and my mental state has improved significantly."*

Through the community kitchens, women like Nadia and Wafaa have regained routine, purpose, and the ability to support their families.

Skills, Impact, and Family Benefits

The community kitchens are more than a workplace, they are a place for professional growth. One of the workers, Hamda, explains how women receive training in food safety, hygiene, and inventory management, equipping them with skills that can be applied beyond the kitchen.

The work also has a direct impact on children's nutrition and education, Hamda noting how school attendance has improved with healthy meals. Wafaa also appreciates the personal aspect, saying, "*My children even ask the day before, 'What are they going to give us?' I tell them, 'An apple or a banana.' They enjoy the meals they get at school.*"

Building Resilience Together

This WFP-supported community kitchen, along with 11 others across Jordan, feed over 100,000 schoolchildren each day. The community kitchens have also become a place of connection and empowerment. Nadia reflects on the bonds formed through the work: "All the women in the kitchen became like my sisters. You open your heart to them."

Beyond the daily meals, the school feeding programme supports multiple layers of impact. It strengthens children's nutrition and learning, reduces pressure on vulnerable families by easing food-related household costs, and contributes to local economies by creating demand and income opportunities for farmers, bakers, and kitchen workers. Together, these linkages extend the value of school meals beyond the classroom, anchoring them within the broader social and economic fabric of the communities they serve.

Programme performance

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



Refugees return

shaped WFP's operations and affected the scale of assistance. By the end of 2025, **177,000 refugees** voluntarily returned to Syria.



Unconditional resource

transfers were provided to around **294,000 vulnerable refugees** through cash-based transfers; **47 percent** are **female**.



Due to persistent funding

shortfall, WFP could only provide monthly assistance at reduced level of **USD 21 down from USD 32** previously provided.



Monitoring results showed that **50 percent** of camps refugees and **80 percent** of communities refugees were **food insecure** in 2025.



1,064 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 cash-based 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 main pillar of WFP's operations in Jordan, representing the largest share of financial resources. In 2025, it constituted almost three-quarters of the WFP's needs-based plan (USD 154.5 million), with actual funding received of USD 94 million, and actual expenditures of USD 73 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 continued in 2025.

In the beginning of 2025, WFP assisted around 294,000 refugees, following the suspension of assistance to 100,000 refugees in communities since July 2024. The refugees return from Jordan to Syria, following the political transition, has been the defining development shaping WFP Jordan's operating context and has directly affected the scale of assistance. Over the year, approximately 177,000 refugees voluntarily returned from Jordan to Syria, representing around 30 percent of those registered with United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

However, a UNHCR survey conducted in the last quarter of 2025 indicated a relative decline in refugees' willingness to return to Syria. This is linked to persistent security concerns, harsh winter conditions, the start of the school year,

shortages in housing and infrastructure, and limited livelihood opportunities inside Syria.

While the overall number of refugees assisted in Jordan continues to gradually decline, the remaining refugee population increasingly consists of households with high vulnerability and sustained reliance on food assistance. In this evolving context, WFP Jordan remains focused on ensuring that no vulnerable household is left behind, while closely monitoring the implications of return movements for programme design, targeting, and resource requirements.

To reflect these changes on WFP's unconditional resource transfer programme, WFP conducted routine individual-level eligibility checks of refugees residing in Jordan. Since December 2024, almost 80,000 refugees who were assisted previously by WFP, were excluded from assistance, primarily due to their return to Syria and following the verification exercise. Accordingly, WFP provided its monthly food assistance to nearly 230,000 refugees by the end of December 2025. The monthly cash-based assistance was provided at reduced levels of USD 21 per person down from USD 32 previously provided. This reduced food assistance allowed refugees to meet only the bare minimum for essential food needs.

Refugees in communities accessed unrestricted cash assistance through mobile money e-wallets and prepaid cards, redeemable at Automated Teller Machines (ATMs). Refugees in camps accessed assistance via electronic vouchers, supported by Blockchain and Iris scan technology, and mobile money. In 2025, mobile money remained 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. By the end of the year, over 95 percent of beneficiaries were successfully verified.

In 2025, 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. Similar to last year, the 2025 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 remained alarming, with half of camps beneficiaries and 80 percent of communities are food insecure. However, half of camp beneficiaries and nearly three-quarters of community beneficiaries intend to stay in Jordan for at least another year due to livelihood needs and lack of services in Syria. Regarding refugees' income, when combining all income sources, including jobs, WFP assistance, and debt, only 11 percent of camp households and two percent of community households are able to cover basic needs. Furthermore, 94 percent of beneficiary households carry debt, averaging 811 JOD in camps and 969 JOD in communities. This debt both prevents some households from returning to Syria and deepens hardship for those who remain in Jordan. The reduction of food assistance has negatively impacted beneficiaries' food consumption, economic capacity and livelihood resilience. WFP beneficiaries have low livelihood resilience and low capacity to absorb any negative changes or shocks. More than three-quarters of beneficiaries in camps and communities are resorting to harmful coping strategies (crisis and emergency) that have an irreversible impact on the households. One in ten camp households and one in seven community households resort to harmful strategies, such as withdrawing children from school or family separation, to survive.

WFP provided nutrition awareness sessions to refugees as a complementary component to the unconditional resource transfer programme. This initiative promoted positive dietary habits among 1,064 pregnant and breastfeeding refugee women and caregivers of children under two, focusing on promoting maternal nutrition and healthy infant and young child feeding practices. Results from the WFP Knowledge, Attitude, and Practice survey in 2025 demonstrated a marked improvement in pregnant and breastfeeding women understanding of nutrition, increasing their confidence in adopting and promoting healthy practices. Participants reported improved meal timing, reduced caffeine intake, and healthier snack choices, reflecting a shift toward more mindful dietary habits. Caregivers of children under two also showed stronger breastfeeding knowledge and practices, contributing to a significant increase in the proportion of children aged 6-23 months meeting the Minimum Acceptable Diet, from just 8 percent to 45 percent.

The impact of these sessions is reflected in the experience of individuals such as Amna, a mother of a child under two living in Zaatar camp, who participated in the sessions: *"My mindset and practices changed completely. I used to follow harmful practices without knowing their impact. After the sessions, I realized that these mistakes could have long-term effects on my child's health, especially on his digestive system."*

WFP and UNHCR continued to collaborate closely to address refugees' needs. This collaboration includes operational coordination, donor advocacy, referring protection cases, and operating joint mobile helpdesks across Jordan.

Gender was fully integrated into the implementation of Strategic Outcome 1 - Activity 1. WFP unconditional resource transfer activity followed a gender-sensitive approach, incorporating the heightened vulnerabilities of households headed by women. The nutrition awareness component through nutrition awareness sessions focused on the needs of pregnant and breastfeeding refugee women and children under two, factoring in the importance of including women's influencers such as their partners, their mothers and mothers-in-law.

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 strengthened its role as the Government's lead partner on **Shock-Responsive Social Protection**



WFP advanced the **gradual handover** of workstreams to NAF while investing investing in new and less resource-intensive priorities



Under the **National School Feeding Programme**, WFP and MoE supported over **600,000 vulnerable students** across **2,350 schools**



Nutrition awareness sessions were provided to **50,000 schoolchildren** in **250 schools**

Through the National Social Protection Strategy (NSPS) 2019-2025 and the National School Feeding Strategy (NSFS) 2021-2025, the Government of Jordan prioritizes national social protection programmes to reduce basic needs and strengthen resilience 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 Ministry responsible for social protection and custodian of the NSPS. Additionally, WFP continued to nurture its partnership with the Ministry of Education (MoE) as part of the gradual handover of the National School Feeding Programme (NSFP) by 2030.

In 2025, available resources enabled WFP to prioritize the most strategic activities for social protection and provide complementary direct delivery support for the NSFP. Social protection (Activity 2) was funded at 63 percent (USD 1.4 million) against its Country Portfolio Needs (CPN), enabling the continuation of key activities. For school feeding (Activity 3), total expenditure for 2025 was USD 10.3 million, compared to the initial implementation plan of USD 12.8 million. This difference was due to the return of Syrian refugees, which led to a reduced number of students in refugee camps (from 30,000 to 23,000), as well as a decrease in the cost of date bars, including both commodity and associated operational costs.

Overall, resource mobilization for Activity 3 remained challenging in 2025, with funding gaps persisting even after the start of each school semester. Despite these constraints, the NSFP secured two new funding sources in 2025 through the World Bank/PROSPECTS window and a first-time government contribution.

Activity 2 - Strengthening Jordan's Social Protection Systems

In 2025, WFP strengthened its role as the Government of Jordan's lead partner mainly on Shock-Responsive Social Protection (SRSP). In parallel, WFP continued its planned trajectory of gradually handing over selected workstreams to NAF, while prioritizing strategic, sector-level engagement with the MoSD in its role as custodian of the updated Social Protection Strategy.

As a result of this positioning, WFP pursued five interlinked focus areas within the social protection sector. First, WFP supported the development of SRSP under the *Sumood* (Resilience) pillar[1] of the updated NSPS. In 2025, WFP began implementing the multi-year SRSP workplan developed jointly with the MoSD in 2024. This work aimed to adapt WFP's corporate SRSP approach to Jordan's national context and priorities. As SRSP is still new in Jordan, WFP focused on building national capacity and sharing international experience to support system design and implementation. Activities included an introductory SRSP workshop, a webinar presenting experiences from five countries, a three-day national simulation exercise, and a government-to-government study tour to China. These activities brought together ministries and national institutions working on social protection and disaster risk management, helping strengthen links between early warning systems and social protection. The process resulted in draft national SRSP standard operating procedures and programme-level guidance, which will be further developed in 2026. The national SRSP

procedures are also Disbursement-Linked Indicators under the World Bank's social protection operation, supporting close collaboration between WFP and the World Bank.

Second, WFP contributed to sector-wide systems strengthening, recognizing that robust delivery systems are critical to the efficiency, resilience, and shock-responsiveness of the national social protection system. In 2025, WFP completed a comprehensive mapping of MoSD's Management Information System (MIS) and developed an action plan outlining key priorities and gaps across the short, medium, and long term. Once endorsed by the Government, the plan will be shared with social protection partners to support the development of a harmonized, multi-agency approach to strengthen the MoSD MIS and facilitate interoperability with the Jordan Social Registry[2]. Priority areas identified through this process will guide WFP's systems strengthening support in 2026.

Third, WFP continued to support NAF by advancing a planned gradual handover of workstreams initiated in 2019, while selectively investing in new and less resource-intensive priorities. In 2025, WFP fully handed over support for home visits conducted as part of beneficiary registration, with NAF assuming full responsibility and financing of 100 percent of home visits from 2026 onwards. WFP also continued the phased transfer of Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) and Geographic Information System functions through targeted capacity building and on-the-job training. This included training 47 social workers and six members of the NAF M&E Committee on data collection, analysis, and report generation to strengthen data-driven decision-making. In parallel, WFP initiated the handover of digital payments and financial inclusion activities by conducting a Training-of-Trainers programme for 50 NAF staff, who will assume responsibility for beneficiary training starting in 2026.

Fourth, WFP supported NAF in advancing new strategic priorities related to economic empowerment and nutrition-sensitive social assistance. In 2025, WFP provided technical inputs to NAF's economic empowerment policy, drawing on findings from a WFP skills mapping exercise, among NAF beneficiaries. Building on nutritional data analysis, WFP also designed a nutrition-sensitive cash-plus programme, which was well received by NAF and is planned to be implemented in 2026, subject to funding availability.

Reflecting on this long-standing partnership, the Deputy Director General of NAF noted that *"one of the strongest aspects of the partnership with the World Food Programme is that there is always a real partner to engage with. Someone who listens, discusses perspectives openly, and is willing to adjust their position when convinced by sound reasoning. WFP's approach is characterized by a high degree of flexibility and a deep understanding of its partners, making the achievement of mutually beneficial results possible."*

Finally, WFP played a central role in partner coordination within the social protection sector by convening a coordination group comprising the International Labor Organization (ILO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the World Bank and the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ). This platform contributed to increased harmonization of work programmes and strengthened joint support to MoSD for the design and implementation of the NSPS. Strong collaboration with UNICEF and the World Bank has also been a key enabling factor in WFP's successful capacity strengthening engagement with NAF.

Activity 3: National School Feeding Programme (NSFP)

WFP continued its long-standing partnership with MoE to implement NSFP. In 2025, the contribution from China was used to expand the provision of healthy school meals in camps, leading to an overachievement in the number of schools and students reached throughout the year. The total number of beneficiary students increased from 520,000 in 2024 to over 600,000 in 2025 (52 percent girls and 48 percent boys) across 2,350 schools across Jordan. WFP sustained uninterrupted access to nutritious meals for all enrolled children in camps and communities, ensuring continuity of support amid shifting demographic dynamics. The programme was implemented through two feeding modalities, contributing to education, nutrition and social protection, while also providing employment opportunities for women:

The Fortified Date Bars Model: Under this model, two locally procured fortified date bars were distributed per child per school day. Distribution covered 50 school days annually in community schools and 60 school days in camps during the first half of the year, prior to the transition to the Healthy Meals model in camps starting in September.

The Healthy Meals Model: This home-grown model delivers nutrition-sensitive, community-based school meals through local procurement and preparation, maximizing both nutritional and socio-economic impact. Meals comprised a pastry, a vegetable, and fruit, prepared with the engagement of 90 local bakeries and 17 smallholder farmers. In 2025, with the first-time expansion in the camps, more than USD 4.3 million worth of food was procured, enabling the distribution of healthy meals students in communities and refugee camps. Meals were prepared in 12 community-based kitchens, seven of which were managed by women, creating employment opportunities for 400 vulnerable women, including 170 refugees. Implementation was supported by the local non-governmental organization Royal Health Awareness Society (RHAS), whose partnership played a critical role in strengthening local ownership and the sustainability of the programme.

Beyond addressing children's immediate nutrition needs, the model also provided valuable social and nutrition-awareness sessions to 50,000 students in 250 schools. 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. WFP further strengthened the delivery of nutrition-sensitive sessions by developing a teacher training guide to standardize educational practices and ensure quality across schools; organizing regional knowledge exchange sessions to enable schools to share best practices, challenges and lessons learned; providing refresher trainings for teachers; and engaging parents through meetings and school WhatsApp groups to reinforce healthy eating habits at home. In parallel, WFP enhanced oversight by integrating these activities into routine school-based monitoring.

Results from the 2025 WFP Knowledge, Attitude and Practice survey demonstrated a marked improvement in students' nutrition knowledge and practices. Overall, students showed high levels of nutrition awareness, confidently identifying positive eating behaviors. Lower scores were observed in the ability to distinguish between specific food groups, such as protein and fruit. In terms of practices, 90 percent of interviewed students reported consuming at least five of the ten WFP nutritious food groups in the 24 hours preceding the survey, indicating strong alignment between knowledge and dietary behavior.

In addition, WFP continued to work closely with the MoE on the gradual handover of the NSFP, which is planned for completion by 2030. As part of this process, WFP supported evidence generation on the Healthy Meals model through a Cost-Benefit Analysis, published in November 2025, to inform decision-making and strengthen the case for increased domestic financing and long-term sustainability. The analysis demonstrated that school feeding in Jordan generates a clear and positive return on investment, with strong social protection benefits for local communities, the local economy, and the living standards of beneficiaries. Notably, the Healthy Meals model was shown to deliver a return of USD 10.3 for every USD 1 invested. This evidence was instrumental in building a robust business case for school feeding as part of the handover process.

In 2025, the Government of Jordan demonstrated increased commitment to the NSFP by providing a first-time contribution of JOD 1.1 million (USD 1.5 million) towards the Healthy Meals model and by increasing its funding request to the Ministry of Finance for the NSFP to JOD 12 million, up from JOD 5 million in 2024. In parallel, WFP supported the MoE in identifying domestic financing options for the programme in the short, medium and long term. The handover process also includes capacity strengthening of the MoE. To this end, WFP and the MoE jointly conducted a Capacity Needs Mapping exercise to identify key gaps and priorities, which will guide a joint capacity strengthening workplan for the period 2026-2030.

WFP supported the update of the NSFS, which expires in 2025. This support included the evaluation of the 2021-2025 NSFS, the provision of technical advice to MoE on the priorities and structure of the new strategy, and assistance in designing consultative and oversight mechanisms to guide its development and approval. The updated NSFS is scheduled for launch in 2026.

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 conducted **22 Focus Group Discussions** with Syrian refugees capturing perspectives from youth and contrasting urban and rural contexts



WFP **strengthened coordination** with UNHCR, ILO, UNICEF & NGOs, aligning self-reliance pathways and referrals for 2026 scale-up



WFP reached **800 smallholder farmers with climate-resilient technologies**, and trained **5,305 vulnerable Jordanians and refugees** indirectly



WFP **Launched Sharia-compliant loans** under the **CLIMATE initiative**, disbursing **USD 800,000** to **70 farmers**

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 establishing an interagency two-way referral system for job matching and developing an evidence-based advocacy strategy to foster refugee's self-reliance (Activity 4) and providing tailored climate-resilience support for smallholder farmers, pastoral communities, and institutions responsible for natural resources management (Activity 5).

Activity 4 secured funding in the second half of 2025, which allowed for the continuation of the activity while enabling a necessary refocus and redesign in response to the evolving context for refugee self-reliance. As a result, implementation remained limited in 2025, with the revised activity design finalized and ready for implementation in the first quarter of 2026. Activity 5 received partial funding, enabling only limited implementation compared to the scope envisaged in the needs-based plan. Furthermore, delays in resource mobilization resulted in an implementation lag of approximately six months, leading to more modest targets and achievements in 2025.

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

In 2025, WFP ensured that self-reliance interventions remained realistic and responsive to a rapidly shifting context in Syria and Jordan. Whereas returns to Syria was not a realistic prospect for most refugees prior to December 2024, after the regime change in Syria the outlook has changed. At the same time, legislation governing refugees' ability to work in Jordan also changed in 2025, with stricter regulations introduced. This changed context, outlook, and constraints required WFP and stakeholders to revisit assumptions and adapt programme design, so that support is grounded in the Jordanian context while remaining flexible enough to support refugees' future pathways. WFP hence focused efforts in 2025 on redesigning activities, preparing for an update of the refugee skills mapping conducted in 2023 with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), renewed partner coordination and identification, which combined with an injection of new funding allowing WFP to restart the activity by early 2026.

In 2024, WFP and UNHCR established key building blocks for self-reliance programming, including skills-based mapping and a referral approach to connect employable refugees with livelihood actors and employers, including international and national Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), and private sector actors. Building on this foundation, 2025 outputs focused on adaptation and consolidation rather than scale. For example, following the joint WFP-UNHCR skills-mapping exercise, UNHCR hosted the data through its dashboard[1], ensuring that the evidence remained accessible for programming for refugees remaining in Jordan, and for planning support for those who subsequently returned to Syria. WFP also refreshed information on refugees' skills, including new youth cohorts, and consulted with women and youth to understand how changes in Jordan and Syria affect their self-reliance choices.

Limited evidence existed on how refugees perceive livelihood opportunities, the types of support they prioritize, and how their decision-making influences engagement with projects and long-term income prospects. To address this, WFP

conducted 22 Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with Syrian refugees across Jordan, capturing perspectives from youth and contrasting urban and rural contexts. Findings from these discussions will inform the design of future livelihood and self-reliance interventions, ensuring they align with refugees' aspirations, address key barriers, reflect labor market realities, and are inclusive of the most vulnerable groups.

WFP maintained close coordination with UNHCR and started coordination with other UN agencies such as the International Labour Organization (ILO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and as NGOs. In an environment where some actors faced constraints and adjusted their livelihood programming, WFP's priority was to sustain coordination and align approaches across camps and communities. This coordination aimed to support more coherent delivery, reduce duplication, and ensure that referrals and complementary self-reliance pathways are consistent with the updated context and available opportunities.

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

In 2025, WFP supported rural communities by increasing access to more innovative resilient technologies coupled with capacity building support. In addition, WFP and partners supported access to finance and other assets that will build resilient livelihoods. Overall, around 800 smallholder farmers were directly reached, through loans, access to high-value markets, and trainings on climate smart agriculture. These activities significantly enhanced agricultural productivity and resilience to climatic shocks in Jerash, Mafrqa, and the Jordan Valley. These efforts benefited 5,305 vulnerable Jordanians and refugees indirectly.

Credit and Loans Initiative for Modern Agricultural Technologies Enhancement

WFP and the Agricultural Credit Corporation (ACC) successfully concluded the preparatory phase of the Credit and Loans Initiative for Modern Agricultural Technologies Enhancement (CLIMATE) initiative and launched the next lending phase. This project developed Sharia-compliant loan products to promote the adoption of climate resilient agriculture technologies and practices by smallholder farmers, agri-food Micro, Small, and Medium-sized Enterprises (MSMEs) and cooperatives. As part of the initiative, more than 20 loan officers and 240 smallholder farmers benefited from capacity building support on climate finance and climate-smart agriculture. Lending commenced in October 2025, with 70 farmers (30 percent women) awarded benevolent loans totaling approximately USD 800,000. To further institutionalize climate resilience, the ACC integrated a climate resilience screening tool into its application review system, ensuring that all loan applications, including those outside the project, are assessed against environmental and social risk and benefit parameters, guiding applicants toward more sustainable and resilient agri-food investments.

Improve Access of Farmers to High-Value Markets

WFP also supported the Jordanian Palestinian Company for Marketing Agricultural Products (JPACO) in upgrading its post-harvest grading and packaging centre to meet the standards of high-value international markets. As a result, JPACO secured long-term export agreements with three European companies, providing guaranteed market access for local farmers. The company expanded its supplier network to contract an additional 4,000 tons of agricultural produce for European markets, created 40 new employment opportunities for women and youth from the local community, and trained 55 smallholder farmers on external market quality standards and traceability requirements.

Field Innovation Schools (FINs)

As part of its efforts to empower youth and strengthen their contribution to the local agri-food system, WFP, in partnership with the Centre for Water and Sanitation (Cewas), designed and implemented Field Innovation Schools. These schools provided 58 vulnerable Jordanian and refugee youth with the opportunity to learn community-based market research through both training and hands-on field experience. Three innovation schools were conducted in Northern Jordan, where participants identified innovation opportunities to address key agri-food challenges in their communities, fostering practical skills and locally relevant solutions. The participants have produced six innovation factsheets that visualize and summarize the top challenges identified in local communities where the schools have been conducted. For examples, one of the schools in Irbid/North Shuneh produced a factsheet that mapped the challenges related to weaknesses of farm management. Accordingly innovation opportunities were identified including rainwater harvesting, electronic irrigation calculator, and movable desalination unit.

Adaptation Fund Climate Innovation Accelerator (AFCIA)

In partnership with five governmental institutions led by the Ministry of Agriculture, WFP introduced three innovative agricultural technologies to the Jordanian market, enabling 971 smallholder farmers to pilot these solutions. The first technology leverages beneficial bacteria and fungi to produce a bio-fertilizer, resulting in yield increases of 50-100 percent for participating farmers. The second is a sub-surface irrigation system that interacts with plant roots to deliver optimal water levels, tested on both farmers' fields and agricultural research stations. The third innovation involves flat-packed, inflatable water tanks that provide the durability of concrete tanks but can be deployed in just 24 hours, offering practical and efficient water storage solutions in challenging environments.

Fostering Adaptive Livelihoods and Agricultural Horizons (FALAH)

WFP achieved significant milestones in the advancement of the USD 50 million FALAH project which seeks investment from the Green Climate Fund (GCF). The project aims to improve resilience and build adaptive capacity of nearly 25,000 individuals in Northern Jordan. Through a strong partnership with the Cities and Villages Development Bank, and dedicated project development with multiple stakeholders across the government, the concept note was successfully endorsed by CGF. Further, a Project Preparation Facility (PPF) application was developed, submitted and endorsed by the GCF. This PPF support will secure finance required to turn the concept into a complete GCF funding proposal in 2026.

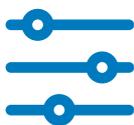
Community-Based Natural Resources Management Project

By the end of 2025, WFP, in partnership with the Inter-Islamic Network for Water Resources Development and Management (INWRDAM), launched the Community-Based Natural Resources Management (CBNRM) Project. The project aims to sustain forests and rangeland sites while enhancing livelihoods, including income, skills, and opportunities, for Jordanians and refugees in Mafraq, Irbid, Ajloun, Jerash, and Balqa. As part of project initiation, WFP conducted a community workshop attended by 24 representatives from Jordanian and refugee community-based organizations, women-led and youth organizations, and governmental institutions. Participants engaged in an awareness session on CBNRM and discussed the locally governed, nature-based livelihood projects needed across three localities in northern Badia, laying the groundwork for community-driven implementation.

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	N/A
Provide tailored climate-adaptive support to smallholder farmers, pastoral communities and institutions responsible for natural resources management	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

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



WFP launched phase 2 of the Food Security Information Management System with HFSC and DoS



WFP produced 3 knowledge products: Food Waste Calculation Methods, Fill the Nutrient Gap, Food Consumption Behavior Analysis



WFP contributed to the first official national food waste figures, establishing a baseline of 81.3 kg per capita annual household waste



WFP held 5 capacity strengthening initiatives to institutionalize the WFP PRISM tool into Government systems

Under Strategic Outcome 4, WFP continued to strengthen national food security governance and enhance national capacity in disaster risk reduction (DRR) and emergency preparedness and response (EPR). WFP collaborated strategically and technically with 36 key government institutions, more than double the planned, to align interventions with national priorities and promote full ownership of results.

Interventions under activity 6 were prioritized based on available resources, which covered 77 percent of the Needs Based Plan. Expenditure under Activity 7 remained lower than planned in 2025, as funds were received late in the year and implementation focused on preparatory and coordination actions.

Activity 6: Strengthening Food Security Governance in Jordan

In 2025, WFP continued working with the Government of Jordan to advance national priorities and CSP objectives related to food security governance and food systems transformation. In support of Jordan's key priorities under the Economic Modernization Vision and the National Food Security Strategy, and building on the successful completion of the first phase of the Food Security Information Management System (FSMIS), WFP, the Higher Food Security Council (HFSC)[1], and the Department of Statistics (DoS) launched the second phase to integrate a monitoring and evaluation platform and an early warning dashboard into the FSMIS. Once completed in the first quarter of 2026, the FSMIS will provide a comprehensive set of tools to capture, analyze, and monitor food security data, strengthening evidence generation and decision-making.

To understand the dynamics and drivers influencing individual's food consumption behaviors, WFP completed three priority studies for the HFSC in collaboration with the DoS. The studies are: Food Waste Calculation Methods, Fill The Nutrient Gap and Food Consumption Behavior Analysis[2]. The three knowledge products provided a comprehensive view of dietary affordability, nutrient adequacy, consumption patterns, behavioral drivers across Jordan's population groups, and the drivers of food waste. WFP contributed to reviewing modelling assumptions, validating cost-of-diet data, interpreting outputs, and preparing policy-aligned summaries that transform analytical findings into practical insights. The three studies are considered as cornerstones to inform policies, awareness and outreach to foster improved food consumption and reduce negative practices.

A key milestone in 2025 was the Government's announcement of Jordan's first national food waste figures, following the successful completion of WFP-supported research led by the HFSC and DoS. The study provided robust national-level data on food waste across key sectors, including households, restaurants, hotels, and hospitals. Findings identified households as the largest contributors to food waste, with an estimated annual per-capita waste of approximately 81.3 kg. These figures will serve as the national baseline for monitoring progress under a multi-faceted national campaign to reduce food waste.

In parallel, the registration of the food waste management union under the Ministry of Social Development has been completed. In 2026, WFP, in collaboration with the HFSC will focus on building the union's capacity to provide support for all national food waste management initiatives.

WFP supported the Government in strengthening nutrition-related decision-making through the Fill the Nutrient Gap study and the Food Consumption Behavior Analysis. It helped government counterparts better understand how food prices, availability, and consumption patterns affect people's ability to access nutritious diets. As a result, DoS integrated this approach into its work, enabling the Government to assess the likely nutrition and cost implications of policy options in advance and make more informed decisions to address nutrient gaps.

Early and sustained engagement of key government institutions is critical to ensure ownership and successful uptake of results. Involving DoS from the outset enabled the Government to endorse and adopt the study findings and the FSMIS, facilitating their integration into national systems. The experience also demonstrated the importance of the HFSC's coordination role in advancing parallel workstreams, highlighting the value of continued support to strengthen its leadership in food security governance.

Reflecting on WFP's role, the Director of Agricultural and Environmental Statistics at DoS noted: *"WFP played a central role as the driving of strategic food security activities and research studies. It can be said that 90 percent of the High Council's achievements were due to WFP's involvement, from the design and planning stages to the launch of initiatives. Without WFP, these achievements would have reached only 30 percent."*

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

In the 2024-2025 rainfall season Jordan experienced one of the worst droughts on record in the past 50 years. Rainfall levels were significantly below historical averages throughout the season leading to significant yield and income losses across most of Jordan's communities and hitting communities depending on rainfed agriculture particularly hard. With this context, WFP continued strengthening drought monitoring and seasonal forecasting capacity with key national institutions particularly the National Center for Security and Crisis Management (NCSCM) and Technical Members of the National Technical Drought Committee (Ministry of Water and Irrigation, Ministry of Agriculture, National Agriculture Research Institute (NARC), Jordan Meteorological Department (JMD), University of Jordan, and Ministry of Health). Concretely, WFP held five capacity strengthening initiatives to institutionalize a WFP corporate tool called Platform for Real-time Situation Impact Monitoring (PRISM) into Government systems. NCSCM, JMD, and NARC are successfully utilizing the PRISM platform in their day-to-day work and have used it to regularly contribute to the National Drought Committee's Seasonal Report. It was the first time in three years that the committee produced such reports, which contain important recommendations for the Government to consider in preparation for the next dry season.

Further, WFP provided institutional capacity strengthening to the same government institutions on seasonal forecasting. This was particularly well received by JMD which began using the training to develop seasonal temperature and rainfall forecasts. This is a critical area for continued strengthening as farmers need earlier information and action to prepare for future shocks.

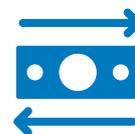
Finally, in 2025, WFP worked in partnership with the Government and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to develop a concept for multi-hazard early warning system. Leveraging the respective expertise of WFP and UNDP, the joint concept aimed to strengthen national and sub-national capacities to anticipate and respond to climate hazards such as floods, droughts, extreme temperatures, and sandstorms. The concept is being designed for submission to a climate fund to secure financing and support the development of more resilient early warning systems in Jordan.

Training national institutions on risk monitoring, seasonal forecasting, and drought bulletins has highlighted the importance of moving from reactive crisis response to proactive risk management. Key lessons include the need to translate complex seasonal forecasts into actionable guidance for decision-makers, emphasizing impact-based forecasting that links weather events to sector-specific effects such as water and agriculture. Experience from the Early Warning for All (EW4All) initiative also underscores the importance of the "last mile," ensuring that national platforms and bulletins are effectively communicated to smallholder farmers and vulnerable communities. These insights will inform the design of future capacity-strengthening programmes to strengthen long-term technical autonomy and resilience.

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 1.3 million on behalf of UN Women to support their beneficiaries.



WFP manages the full transfer chain, including fund allocation, payment instrument management, reconciliation, and reporting.

In 2025, WFP continued to provide on-demand cash-based transfer services to the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN WOMEN) under Strategic Outcome 5 of the Jordan CSP (2023-2027). The service helped UN WOMEN to support their beneficiaries participating in their programmes by using WFP's established cash delivery systems, financial controls, and low-cost administrative structure.

Following the withdrawal of the Collateral Repair Project (CRP) in early 2025, due to a significant reduction in their cash operations and a shift toward modalities better suited to their budget and plans, UN Women remained the sole partner using WFP's One Card Platform. This continuity allowed WFP to further streamline operations, maintain strong oversight, and ensure reliable service delivery. The arrangement ensured that transfers were processed securely, on time, and in full compliance with agreed procedures.

The on-demand service is flexible and adjusts to the partner's programme timelines and caseload. UN WOMEN used the platform for conditional cash-based transfers linked to training, work, and protection activities. Within the corporate framework of on-demand services, WFP facilitated the transfer of USD 1.3 million to UN WOMEN beneficiaries. WFP manages the full transfer chain, including fund allocation, payment instrument management, reconciliation, and reporting. Operations are covered through a cost-recovery model, which remains more cost efficient than establishing a separate financial service provider contract. All transfers continued to be carried out through Jordan Ahli Bank, allowing beneficiaries to withdraw cash through Automated Teller Machines (ATMs).

Cross-cutting results

Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

In 2025, Jordan continued to make measurable progress in closing the gender gap, ranking third in the Arab region and 122nd globally, with a 65.5 percent gap closure[1]. Key national priorities included implementing the National Strategy for Women (2020-2025) and integrating gender-responsive policies within the Economic Modernisation Vision, particularly targeting women's economic participation and political empowerment.

Economic participation remains a central focus. Jordan has strengthened efforts to increase women's access to labour markets and equitable pay, ranking 25th in the Equal Pay for Work of Equal Value Index in late 2025. Political empowerment also remains a priority, with initiatives designed to enhance women's representation and decision-making in public and private sectors, despite women's parliamentary representation remaining below parity.

Despite these achievements, structural and cultural barriers persist. Entrenched gender norms and stereotypes continue to limit women's participation in decision-making and equitable access to economic and political opportunities, as reflected in persistently low female labour force participation, around 15 percent[2], and continued underrepresentation in political life, despite improvements in educational attainment and other indicators.

In this context, 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 2025, WFP prioritised 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 half of beneficiaries receiving cash-based assistance in camps and communities. In parallel, nutrition awareness sessions targeted beneficiaries in Zaatar camp, specifically 1,064 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 almost half 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 353 women in the healthy kitchens responsible for meal preparation in camps and communities, thus providing them with a stable salary, social security benefits, and access to an independent complaint and feedback mechanism to address their concerns. Evidence shows that these employment opportunities contribute significantly to women's financial inclusion and overall household welfare. Additionally, WFP conducted age-sensitive nutrition awareness sessions for school children and trained male and female teachers to enable its implementation in classrooms. By providing age-appropriate and play-based messages, these practices are more likely to be adopted by children and their caregivers.

WFP continued to actively contribute to integrating gender-sensitive changes into the National Aid Fund's (NAF) Unified Cash Transfer programme, Jordan's largest cash transfer programme and a key social safety net aimed at improving the well-being of vulnerable Jordanians, including women, men, girls, boys, and persons with disabilities. The programme plays an important role in promoting women's financial empowerment and agency, as 30 percent of primary beneficiaries are women-headed households. A key contribution of WFP's support has been making design adjustments to the registration and payment processes to enable women to directly access NAF payments, increasing the number of women directly benefitting from this programme.

Under its climate programme, WFP launched the Credits and Loans Initiative for Modern Agricultural Technologies Enhancement in 2025 focused on increasing access to finance for smallholder farmers and Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises. The project was launched with training to equip around 450 farmers and business owners, 30 percent of

whom are women to provide information and skills on how to build climate-resilient enterprises. Overall, these initiatives fostered inclusive economic opportunities for women in Jordan. Following this training, trained women who fulfilled specific conditions have been awarded loans from the Agricultural Credit Corporation and used these loans either to establish or enhance their smart-agriculture projects. WFP has also implemented a youth capacity strengthening programme called Innovation Field School, where more than 70 percent of the participants were young women and girls. This structured training and mentorship built the self-confidence of young women to take an active leading role in mapping innovative solutions for local agri-food challenges.

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 continues to host one of the world's highest refugee populations per capita, with an estimated 3.5 million refugees residing in the country, including over 1.3 million Syrians. As of December 2025, 421,000 Syrian refugees were registered with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), with numbers fluctuating due to voluntary returns to Syria following the 2024 political transition. Over the span of one year, more than 177,000 refugees returned from Jordan to Syria, although many households reported postponing returns until after the winter season. Refugees remain predominantly women and children, with women accounting for almost 51 percent and children under 18 representing 48 percent of the population[1].

Refugees and economically vulnerable Jordanians continue to face intersecting protection risks linked to legal and documentation constraints, gender-based violence, child protection concerns, discrimination, marginalization, and limited livelihood opportunities. According to UNHCR's Vulnerability Assessment Framework (VAF), poverty among Syrian refugees has increased significantly, with many households lacking formal rental contracts or valid documentation, exposing them to eviction, restricted freedom of movement, and exploitation[2]. Economic hardship and limited access to legal employment have contributed to negative coping strategies, including child labor and early marriage[3], heightening child protection risks. Gender-based violence remains a persistent concern for refugee and vulnerable host community women and girls, particularly in contexts of food insecurity and economic stress[4]. These factors exacerbated protection risks and increased coping strategies such as borrowing, which can expose people to exploitation and abuse from surrounding communities.

Protection

To ensure safety and dignity, WFP's distribution sites were designed to ensure physical safety, accessibility, and privacy, minimizing risks of crowding or exploitation. To further strengthen inclusion, WFP applied adaptive transfer modalities, including home delivery and alternative collector arrangements, to ensure continued access for individuals with mobility limitations. To inform future programme design and communication approaches for marginalized groups, WFP developed a dedicated survey tool administered during home visits conducted as part of the annual verification exercise for beneficiaries unable to complete the process independently. The tool aimed to identify accessibility constraints within the caseload and assess beneficiaries preferred and most effective communication channels. Findings confirmed that existing communication mechanisms, primarily phone calls and text messages (SMSs), remain accessible, effective and inclusive across population groups. In addition, trained volunteers were present at refugee camp shops to provide direct assistance to persons with disabilities during the shopping process.

Regular assessments incorporating gender and disability-sensitive analyses identified barriers to accessing assistance, including technical issues related to e-cards or mobile wallets and limited availability of Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) near beneficiaries' places of residence. To address these risks and prevent harm, WFP strengthened complaints and feedback mechanisms alongside timely case resolution processes.

WFP also invested in capacity strengthening for staff and cooperating partners through targeted training on protection principles, including Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), to support the delivery of inclusive, equitable and dignified assistance. WFP engaged its NGO cooperating partners on their PSEA responsibilities through two targeted trainings. The first was for partners management and focal points through which WFP addressed reporting obligations and the core standards outlined in the UN IP PSEA capacity assessment. The second training was a training of trainers (ToT) for focal points assigned by each partner and each unit in WFP, equipping them to design their own refreshers on PSEA for staff in their units. To further mitigate protection risks, beneficiary data were securely stored and managed in line with the WFP Data Protection and Privacy Framework. Data-sharing agreements with partners included clear provisions on confidentiality and data protection

Accountability to Affected Population

To maintain effective communication with affected communities, WFP continued to use text messages and social media to inform refugees of programme updates and resource availability. WFP collaborated with UNHCR through joint mobile helpdesks to strengthen joint Accountability to Affected Population (AAP) mechanisms, streamline

communication and ensure consistent messaging across both organizations. This collaboration reduced confusion among beneficiaries receiving assistance from multiple agencies by providing a unified point of contact where individuals could access information, guidance and support through a single helpdesk.

WFP's Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM) enabled two-way communication with communities. Leaflets, posters, and banners of the WFP call center numbers and helpdesks, displaying locations and working hours, were distributed across different activity sites and the Jordan post offices during the annual beneficiary verification exercise. Overall, most requests captured by the CFM channels were inquiring about assistance inclusion (34 percent), assistance transfer dates (17 percent) and status and dates of verification (14 percent). A notable increase in inquiries and complaints was recorded throughout the year related to the verification exercise, with approximately 15,000 calls received by the call center and 2,000 visits to helpdesks. WFP ensured transparency and maintained open communication with refugees through the CFM, providing a platform for those affected to voice concerns and seek clarification.

To enhance community awareness against fraud, exploitation, and misinformation, WFP disseminated counter-message quarterly via social media and UNHCR platform (WhatsApp groups and social media). Beneficiaries may report allegations of misconduct, non-compliance, sexual exploitation and abuse and fraud concerns through WFP's CFM channels.

To strengthen beneficiary participation and engagement, WFP established a transparent, inclusive, and structured mechanism for rolling out healthy kitchens in refugee camps under the National School Feeding Programme and the hiring of kitchen workers from within the camp population. The process started with a job announcement outlining transparent selection criteria; interview questions were prepared to ensure fairness, transparency, and consistency, and feedback was provided to non-selected participants to close the loop. Furthermore, awareness sessions were conducted for healthy kitchen workers and partners in camps and host communities. These sessions aimed to raise awareness of programme updates, AAP, protection principles, CFM channels, PSEA and fraud allegations.

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 continues to face significant environmental challenges that directly affect food security and nutrition outcomes. Key pressures include water scarcity, degradation and increasing exposure to climate shocks. Jordan is one of the most water-scarce countries globally with limited renewable freshwater availability, a situation exacerbated by climate variability, prolonged droughts and rising demand on natural resources. Environmental stressors intersect with socio-economic challenges such as population growth, refugee presence, gender inequalities and increasing economic pressures, compounding vulnerability among affected communities.

In line with WFP's Environmental Policy and Environmental and Social Standards (ESS), WFP Jordan safeguarded its operations to prevent unintended harm to the environment and affected populations. Environmental and social risk screenings were conducted for all activities under the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2023-2027 using WFP's corporate safeguards tools, achieving 100 percent coverage across field-level agreements. This represents sustained progress compared to previous years and reflects strengthened institutionalisation of ESS processes within programme design and implementation. Most interventions were classified as low risk, while a limited number were assessed as medium risk, requiring the development of Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) to define mitigation measures, roles and monitoring actions.

Social risk dimensions were systematically integrated into the ESS screening and management process. Particular attention was given to protection, gender equality, accountability to affected population and inclusion of vulnerable groups. Measures were applied to prevent discrimination, reinforce beneficiaries' rights and promote equitable access to assistance. Robust complaints and feedback mechanisms, linked to partner grievance systems, enabled two-way communication with communities and supported the timely identification and resolution of environmental and social risks, including risks related to community tensions, exclusion or perceptions of unfairness.

WFP continued to implement mitigation measures across its portfolio to address environmental risks and promote environmentally responsible programming. Cash-based transfer modalities relied primarily on electronic cards, mobile money and biometric technology, which generate minimal waste and reduce environmental footprint. Efforts to reduce plastic waste included promoting reusable materials in refugee camp settings. Climate interventions supported the sustainable management of forests and rangelands, contributing to strengthened resilience and adaptive capacity among vulnerable communities exposed to natural shocks.

Environmental and social safeguards were embedded from the design phase of new partnerships and agreements, ensuring that screening outcomes and mitigation measures were reflected in partner responsibilities and implementation plans. Medium-risk interventions included targeted monitoring and reporting requirements to ensure compliance with ESS standards throughout implementation. Coordination between partner feedback mechanisms and WFP's Community Feedback Mechanism further strengthened accountability and risk management.

Through the systematic application of ESS screening, mitigation planning and stakeholder engagement, WFP Jordan reinforced its commitment to environmentally sustainable and socially inclusive programming. These measures supported safe, dignified and equitable delivery of assistance while contributing to protection of natural resources and reduction of environmental and social risks across the CSP portfolio.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

WFP Jordan continued to advance its commitment to environmental sustainability throughout 2025 by further strengthening the Environmental Management System (EMS) launched in 2023. The EMS remains fully operational and continues to guide the country office in implementing targeted improvements across energy, water, waste, and sustainable procurement domains.

A key achievement in 2025 was the renewable energy production at WFP Jordan premises. Through this innovation, the total solar energy generation for the premises reached 266,560 kWh, contributing to a substantial reduction in reliance on non-renewable power sources and lowering operational emissions. This builds on previous years' efforts and demonstrates consistent improvement in energy performance. To further enhance energy efficiency and align with EMS recommendations, WFP Jordan successfully installed two digital energy meters to the main electricity supply cable and to one generator. This will enable real-time energy monitoring, highlight opportunities for more efficient energy use, help quantify the financial and CO2 savings from installed solar energy systems, prioritize funding support for decarbonization projects, and facilitate annual energy reporting.

In the area of water management, WFP completed a full renovation of internal water supply lines with almost zero financial cost by relying on in-house expertise and existing resources. This intervention eliminated leakages, improved monitoring capabilities, and introduced better segregation of water supply lines, ensuring adequate distribution to all facility endpoints.

These initiatives complement previously introduced sustainability measures and stemmed from EMS recommendations and ongoing follow-up actions, including the transition to a fully solar-powered office, the adoption of electric vehicles, and the replacement of outdated air-conditioning units with energy-efficient, and environmentally friendly models. This reflects WFP Jordan's continued progress in aligning in-house operations with global environmental standards, reducing its environmental footprint, and promoting a culture of sustainability across its workforce.

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 2025, WFP Jordan continued to prioritize the integration of nutrition across key programme areas including the unconditional resource transfer, school feeding, social protection, and food security governance. This integrated approach went beyond meeting immediate food access needs, focusing on improving diet quality, strengthening resilience, and supporting human capital development among vulnerable populations.

Under the unconditional resource transfer programme, WFP systematically integrated nutrition education for pregnant and breastfeeding women and caregivers of young children. This approach explicitly links cash-based assistance with practical guidance on infant and young child feeding, dietary diversity, and maternal nutrition, ensuring that food access translated into improved nutrition outcomes. The intervention demonstrated measurable improvements in knowledge and practices, including a significant increase in the Minimum Acceptable Diet among children aged 6-23 months. These sessions empowered caregivers with the knowledge and confidence to make better food choices within constrained budgets, reducing reliance on harmful coping practices and improving feeding. In 2025, WFP launched two phases of nutrition awareness sessions targeting pregnant and breastfeeding women in Zaatari camp using group education, individual counselling, cooking demonstrations, and follow-up support to promote optimal maternal nutrition and Infant and Young Child Feeding practices. Across both phases, the WFP Knowledge, Attitude, and Practice survey in 2025 demonstrated a marked improvement in pregnant and breastfeeding women understanding of nutrition, increasing their confidence in adopting and promoting healthy practices. Participants reported improved meal timing, reduced caffeine intake, and healthier snack choices, reflecting a shift toward more mindful dietary habits. Caregivers of children under two showed stronger breastfeeding knowledge and practices, contributing to a significant increase in the proportion of children aged 6-23 months meeting the Minimum Acceptable Diet, from just 8 percent to 45 percent.

Under the National Social Protection Programme, WFP provided technical assistance to the National Aid Fund (NAF) to establish the foundations for nutrition-sensitive cash-plus programming. During 2024-2025, WFP supported the rollout and handover of the Food Security Outcome Monitoring (FSOM) system, enabling NAF to track the nutritional status of its beneficiaries over time. Analysis of FSOM data revealed persistent gaps among women beneficiaries, particularly low heme-iron intake and inadequate minimum dietary diversity. These findings informed the development of a nutrition-sensitive cash-plus framework aimed at improving diet quality, reducing anaemia, and strengthening maternal and child health outcomes. With the analytical, monitoring, and design groundwork now in place, WFP and NAF are moving toward inclusion tailored nutrition awareness messaging and strengthened linkages to health and nutrition services under cash-plus programme.

WFP Jordan continued to strengthen nutrition integration within the National School Feeding Programme by combining the provision of nutritious meals with a structured nutrition education awareness curriculum. Building on the partnership with the Royal Health and Awareness Society (RHAS) and in coordination with the Ministry of Education, nutrition awareness sessions were delivered in 250 host community schools using age-appropriate, interactive, and play-based approaches. Teachers reported strong student interest in activities related to classifying foods as healthy or unhealthy, alongside positive changes in dietary habits. To support effective delivery, WFP developed a structured teacher guide to help educators navigate the curriculum and make optimal use of these tools. The guide provides clear session structures, interactive methods, and practical guidance tailored to school settings.

Results from the 2025 WFP Knowledge, Attitude and Practice survey demonstrated a marked improvement in students' nutrition knowledge and practices. Overall, students showed high levels of nutrition awareness, confidently identifying positive eating behaviors. Lower scores were observed in the ability to distinguish between specific food groups, such as protein and fruit. In terms of practices, 90 percent of interviewed students reported consuming at least five of the ten WFP nutritious food groups in the 24 hours preceding the survey, indicating strong alignment between knowledge and dietary behavior.

WFP Jordan strengthened food security governance in 2025 through nutrition-sensitive analysis and policy engagement, notably through the Fill the Nutrient Gap (FNG) and the Food Consumption and Behavior Analysis (FCBA). These studies provided critical evidence on diet affordability, nutrient gaps, and consumption patterns, highlighting structural drivers of malnutrition such as the high cost of nutritious diets, low dietary diversity among women, and suboptimal infant and

young child feeding practices. Both analyses were presented to the Higher Council for Food Security and are undergoing national endorsement, positioning WFP Jordan to contribute to informing a nutrition-based poverty line and to translating FCBA findings into evidence-based guidance on how Jordanians consume food and how interventions can be better targeted.

Partnerships

Strengthening Impact Through Partners

In 2025, **WFP collaborated with diversified network of 15 partners**, including governmental entities, national and international non-governmental organisations (NGOs), financial service providers, UN agencies, and 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 sustained collaboration aimed at strengthening national systems and enhancing food security governance. Under the social protection portfolio, WFP enhanced its partnership with the National Aid Fund (NAF), Jordan's primary social assistance provider, to enhance the efficiency, effectiveness, and accountability of national assistance delivery. WFP also worked closely with the Ministry of Education through the National School Feeding Programme, partnering with the Royal Health Awareness Society (RHAS) to implement the programme in host communities and camp schools.

To strengthen national food security governance, WFP advanced its collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, the Food Security Council, and the Department of Statistics, including the continued operationalization of the national Food Security Management Information System and the launching of the first national food security assessment. WFP's strong partnership with the Agricultural Credit Corporation (ACC) expanded smallholder farmers access to agricultural finance and strengthened their capacities, particularly women and youth. By combining ACC's lending mechanisms with WFP's technical support, the partnership aimed to promote agricultural-smart practices, improve productivity, and enhance long-term resilience among vulnerable agricultural communities.

NGOs including Save the Children Jordan and the Norwegian Refugee Council remained central to delivering unconditional resource transfers. In Zaatari Camp, International Medical Corps supported nutrition awareness as part of integrated assistance. New partnerships were initiated with the Inter-Islamic Network on Water Resources Development and Management to implement community-based natural resource management interventions in host community. Furthermore, WFP established a new partnership with the Jordan River Foundation to expand access to agricultural finance and strengthen vulnerable farmers' capacities.

NGO partnership management was improved through the corporate digital platforms, notably UN Partner Portal (UNPP) and Partner Connect. WFP ensured that all cooperating partners were fully registered and validated in UNPP, with due diligence systematically conducted prior to engagement. This process included verification of Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) capacity requirements, combining UNPP-based validation with offline capacity assessments to ensure partners met WFP's minimum safeguarding and compliance standards. In parallel, WFP consistently utilized Partner Connect for the management of Field Level Agreements (FLAs) for all eligible and active NGO partners, improving transparency, documentation, and real-time tracking of partnership processes.

In response to the Gaza humanitarian crisis, WFP continued working with the Jordan Hashemite Charity Organization (JHCO) and the Food Security Cluster to respond to the needs through the Jordan corridor. Building on 2024 achievements, WFP maintained logistics and coordination support for cross-border humanitarian deliveries, ensuring the continued flow of food and essential supplies to affected populations. Food quantities delivered to Gaza in 2025 through the Jordan corridor were limited due to access restrictions.

WFP Jordan invested in strengthening partners' **institutional and operational capacity as a core element of partnership management**. Capacity-building initiatives were delivered as a regular annual practice and included NGO onboarding sessions, PSEA training, Anti-Fraud and Anti-Corruption (AFAC) awareness sessions, and targeted technical orientations on financial management, reporting, and compliance requirements.

Through its strategic and diversified approach, **WFP broadened its donor base**, and reinforced partnerships that directly support lifesaving and resilience-building operations. The United States, the United Kingdom, Saudi Arabia and Germany were WFP's largest donors, accounting for three-quarters of total funding received.

WFP also intensified advocacy efforts to highlight humanitarian and food security needs. High-level missions, strategic dialogues, and coordinated advocacy with government and UN agencies enabled WFP to secure visibility and address the funding shortfall in May and September. Tailored advocacy packages for specific donors resulted in renewed commitments and expanded relationships across both humanitarian and development portfolios. Furthermore, the increase in flexible and multi-year funding in 2025 allowed WFP to improve planning, strengthen operational continuity, and ensured efficient use of limited resources.

Engagement with **International Financial Institutions (IFIs)** increased significantly in 2025, marked by WFP Jordan's first-ever collaboration with the World Bank. This milestone opened new financing windows and joint initiatives, particularly in the areas of social protection and school feeding. WFP advanced its private-sector partnerships, from USD 312,000 in 2024 to USD 2.7 million in 2025. Through targeted engagement, WFP strengthened collaboration at the global, regional, and local levels, directing private-sector support toward refugee response and school feeding initiatives.

Partnerships with **national Goodwill Ambassadors** Amal Dabbas and Manal Al-Alem amplified WFP's achievements to millions and boosted support for the Share-the-Meal app and further energized public engagement around the School Feeding Programme.

Focus on Localization

Local partners accounted for 86 percent of the annual operational budget, underscoring their central role in delivering assistance. Key partners such as Save the Children Jordan supported unconditional resource transfers in communities by managing distributions and addressing beneficiary feedback. The Royal Health Awareness Society played a pivotal role in the school feeding and nutrition portfolio, distributing healthy meals and delivering nutrition awareness sessions in both camps and communities. WFP also strengthened its collaboration with the Inter-Islamic Network on Water Resources Development and Management to implement community-based natural resource management interventions, and with the Jordan River Foundation to expand access to agricultural finance and deliver community-based training and technical support.

In line with Grand Bargain commitments, WFP continued active engagement in the Localization Task Team (LTT), led by the Jordan Strategic Humanitarian Committee (JoSH). Through coordinated efforts among donors, civil society, INGOs, and UN agencies, the LTT advanced localization priorities and supported the effective implementation of the Jordan Response Plan.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

In 2025, WFP strengthened its collaboration with UN agencies to enhance coordination and maximize impact for refugees and vulnerable Jordanians. **With UNHCR**, WFP continued close cooperation of unconditional resource transfer programming, ensuring aligned approaches to assistance and protection. Additionally, WFP and UNHCR co-chairs the Food Security and Basic Needs Working Group (FSBNWG) under the The Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP) Inter-Agency coordination mechanism in Jordan. The working group coordinates humanitarian efforts to ensure refugees in Jordan have access to food and essential items, mainly through cash-based assistance. Furthermore, both agencies collaborated to promote refugees' transition to self-reliance and improve communication with communities. Regular monthly meetings were carried out to ensure alignment of interventions.

Coordination with the **United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Bank and the International Labour Organization (ILO)** has been vital for Social Protection system support in 2025. Together, the agencies provided technical support to the National Social Protection Strategy development, and technical support to the National Aid Fund (NAF) and the Ministry of Social Development to improve efficiency, effectiveness, and shock responsiveness of national social protection system. Moreover, in supporting NAF evidence generation efforts, WFP implemented a joint programme with the **United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)** to expand NAF's outcome monitoring scope to include additional dimensions of Human Security (such as economic, health and education security) beyond the previously adopted Food Security Outcome Monitoring (FSOM).

WFP also worked closely **with UNDP and the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)** through the 3RP, contributing to joint efforts focused on food security, basic needs, livelihoods, and durable solutions. These collaborations aimed not only to address immediate humanitarian needs but also to strengthen long-term resilience for both refugees and host communities.

Financial Overview

Sustaining Assistance Amid Resource Constraints

In 2025, WFP Jordan continued to operate in a resource-constrained environment, shaped by sustained humanitarian needs, rising operational costs, and increased donor prioritization toward global emergencies. Funding pressures were further compounded by heightened global humanitarian demand, which constrained donor flexibility and predictability. During the year, **WFP resourced approximately 63 percent of the Country Portfolio Needs (CPN)**, amounting to USD 135 million in available resources against a total CPN of USD 214 million. Balances carried forward from 2024 contributed to this total, while late-year contributions contributed to an increased available resources. Expenditures reached over USD 97 million, equivalent to 72 percent of available resources, reflecting both timing dynamics and prudent financial management. Compared to 2024, funding decreased by 24 percent, highlighting ongoing funding volatility.

Funding levels varied across strategic outcomes. Humanitarian assistance under Strategic Outcome 1 was comparatively better funded, with three quarters of the overall available resources. On the other hand, resilience and system-focused outcomes received lower levels of funding relative to their CPN, resulting in more conservative implementation.

The majority of contributions were directed or earmarked, leaving critical gaps in funding for several strategic outcomes. Flexible funding accounted for only 5 percent of the total available resources and was strategically allocated to address underfunded programmatic priorities.

WFP's top five donors were the United States, the United Kingdom, Germany, the World Bank and the European Union, constituting almost half of the total funds received in 2025. However, their support fell by over 40 percent compared to 2024. The remainder of funding came from other government partners, the private sector, individual donors, and additional UN agencies.

In 2025, WFP Jordan faced significant funding constraints, with critical shortfalls affecting the Unconditional Cash-Based Food Transfers and the National School Feeding Programmes. Even with the reduced number of refugees assisted due to returns to Syria, both activities were at risk of substantial cuts, which could have affected refugees in camps and communities and disrupted daily school meals for vulnerable children. However, **timely contributions from some donors averted these shortfalls**, allowing WFP to maintain uninterrupted assistance and stabilize operations. Although the United States contribution was received later than planned, it arrived at a critical time, preventing further cuts and reductions of the monthly transfer value for refugees from September through the end of the year. Additional contributions from the United Kingdom (FCDO) and Germany further supported programme continuity. The National School Feeding programme benefited from a diversification of funding sources during the year, including two new contributions secured through the World Bank and a first-time government contribution through the Ministry of Education. In addition, a new contribution from China supported the expansion of the healthy meals modality in refugee camps. In 2025, WFP received, for the first time, a multi-year contribution from the European Union's Directorate-General for the Middle East, North Africa and the Gulf (EU DG MENA) to support refugee self-reliance, providing a more predictable and sustainable funding source for this activity over the next two years. Despite the avoidance of major cuts, funding volatility required continued prioritization, phased implementation, and conservative planning assumptions across several activities.

Where permitted by donor agreements, **advance financing significantly accelerated the availability of contributions.** In 2025, advance funding accounted for only 9 percent of contributions received, enabling limited critical gap-bridging and preventing further deterioration in funding conditions.

Private sector contributions grew significantly in 2025, six times more than what was received in 2024. Resources received from partners including Japanese foundations, Choithrams, Talabat, and contributors from the United States, in addition, high-net-worth individual (HNWI) played a critical role in sustaining the School Feeding programme and supporting the Unconditional Resource Transfer activity.

Sustained and more flexible financing will remain essential to safeguard core assistance, support early recovery and self-reliance outcomes, and ensure predictable programme delivery in an increasingly constrained funding environment.

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

Result chain	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	183,208,041	100,665,213	117,017,306	85,913,417
SO01: Vulnerable crisis-affected populations in Jordan, including refugees, meet their food and nutrition needs throughout the year	154,520,747	80,315,483	93,987,543	72,985,532
Activity 01: Provide unconditional resource transfers to refugees and other vulnerable populations to support access to food	154,520,747	80,315,483	93,987,543	72,985,532
SO02: Extremely vulnerable populations in Jordan, including refugees, are covered by adequate social protection schemes by 2027	12,945,418	14,742,139	17,804,758	11,326,562
Activity 02: Provide capacity strengthening to national social protection institutions	2,228,122	1,920,493	1,401,533	1,007,498
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	10,717,296	12,821,645	16,251,417	10,319,064
Non-activity specific	0	0	151,808	0
SO03: Vulnerable populations in Jordan, including refugees, have improved self-reliance, access to sustainable livelihood opportunities and increased resilience to shocks by 2027	15,741,876	5,607,592	5,225,004	1,601,323

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	8,008,997	3,407,392	261,793	233,508
Activity 05: Provide tailored climate adaptive support to smallholder farmers, pastoral communities and institutions responsible for natural resources management	7,732,879	2,200,200	2,408,417	1,367,815
Non-activity specific	0	0	2,554,794	0
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	1,448,659	820,858	546,830	217,025
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	1,448,659	820,858	546,830	217,025
Activity 06: Provide technical expertise and capacity strengthening to the Government for the operationalization of the National Food Security Strategy.	648,290	570,858	502,731	208,535
Activity 07: Provide technical expertise and capacity strengthening to national and local EPR/DRR institutions.	800,369	250,000	44,100	8,489
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	9,377,587	1,368,490	1,581,488	1,568,053
SO05: Humanitarian and development actors have enhanced ability to support vulnerable populations in Jordan all year round	9,377,587	1,368,490	1,581,488	1,568,053

Activity 08: Provide on-demand cash-based transfer services to partners	 9,377,587	 1,368,490	 1,581,488	 1,568,053
Non-SDG Target	 0	 0	 2,168,886	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 194,034,287	 102,854,561	 121,314,510	 87,698,496
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 7,320,096	 6,641,032	 9,096,273	 4,892,791
Total Direct Costs	 201,354,383	 109,495,593	 130,410,783	 92,591,286
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 12,455,496	 7,022,518	 4,851,099	 4,851,099
Grand Total	 213,809,879	 116,518,112	 135,261,882	 97,442,385

Data Notes

Overview

[1] Unemployment rate reached 16.2 percent among population (of all nationalities) according to the Jordan Department of Statistics.

[2] 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] Jordan Population, The Department of Statistics

[2] Jordan Gross Domestic Product, The Department of Statistics

[3] Unemployment Rate, The Department of Statistics

[4] Jordan Gross Domestic Product, The Department of Statistics

[5] FAO – Country Brief 2025 - Arab Forum for Rural Advisory Services

[6] Precise aggregate national-level data remain limited due to coverage gaps

[7] UNHCR - Voluntary returns of Syrian refugees from Jordan dashboard

[8] School Feeding in Jordan Healthy Meals Investment Case Cost-Benefit Analysis Report

Strategic outcome 01

[1] All output results have been underachieved due to refugees return, the verification exercise and reduction in transfer value.

[2] A.1.1 The Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (294,097) is the highest number of beneficiaries received assistance throughout the year.

[3] E.4 Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches reached is lower than planned due to funding cuts, many women returned to Syria.

Strategic outcome 02

[1] The Sumood pillar aims to strengthen Jordan's ability to anticipate, respond to, and recover from shocks by linking early warning systems, social protection programmes, and emergency response mechanisms.

[2] The Jordan Social Registry is a national government database managed by the Ministry of Social Development (MoSD). It serves as a single-entry point for collecting and managing socioeconomic information on households to support targeting, eligibility assessment, and coordination across social protection programmes in Jordan.

[3] N.6: The achieved is less than the target due to refugees returns.

[4] C.4: The achieved is higher than the target as a result of healthy meals activity expansion in the camps.

[5] E.4: Target was not reached as the nutrition awareness sessions in camps will take place in 2026.

Strategic outcome 03

[1] UNHCR Refugee Skills & Return to Syria Dashboard.

[2] Activity 4 indicators, as outlined in the CSP framework, were not implemented in 2025. These activities are scheduled for later stages of the CSP, and therefore no corporate-level WFP indicators are reported for this year.

[3] There were no tier-one beneficiaries for Activity 5 in 2025; consequently, no follow-up data are available for this reporting period.

[4] Activity 5 was in its initial implementation phase in 2025. As a result, outcome-level results have not yet materialized. Measurement and reporting of results for this activity will commence in the second half of 2026.

[5] Targets for Category C indicators were exceeded due to strong uptake of AFCIA technology by smallholder farmers in Jordan, reflecting higher-than-expected engagement.

Strategic outcome 04

[1] In 2023, WFP worked closely with the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) to activate the first Food Security Council (FSC) for Jordan. The council is a governmental entity chaired by the Prime Minister with the membership of other key Ministries, including the MoA, and other key national institutions. The FSC aims to review national plans and bolster partnerships with the private sector, civil society, and relevant international organizations towards self-sufficiency, and to improve the national capacity to address global crises and challenges.

[2] While the three studies were completed, the Government endorsed the Food Waste Calculation methods and the FCBA. The endorsement of remaining will take place in 2026.

Gender equality and women's empowerment

[1] Global Gender Gap Report 2025

[2] Women unemployment rate in Q4/2025 is 34 percent, Jordan Department of Statistics

Protection and accountability to affected people

[1] External Statistical Report on UNHCR Registered Refugees and Asylum-Seekers Jordan as of 31 December 2025

[2] UNHCR Jordan, Legal Protection and Documentation Guidance

[3] WFP Jordan, Cost of Inaction: The Impact of WFP Assistance Cuts on Refugees in Jordan

[4] UNFPA Jordan, GBV and Sexual and Reproductive Health Programme Reports

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 outcome & cross-cutting indicators

The "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on outcome indicators (from 2025) and on cross-cutting indicators (from 2024 onwards). This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to outcome and cross-cutting indicators at the target and follow-up levels and to cross-cutting indicators at the baseline as well. 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	466,304	446,070	96%
	female	480,736	451,360	94%
	total	947,040	897,430	95%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	20,948	10,074	48%
	female	20,306	9,777	48%
	total	41,254	19,851	48%
24-59 months	male	23,054	11,260	49%
	female	22,108	10,667	48%
	total	45,162	21,927	49%
5-11 years	male	171,265	307,512	180%
	female	182,240	328,694	180%
	total	353,505	636,206	180%
12-17 years	male	131,974	21,527	16%
	female	137,576	20,745	15%
	total	269,550	42,272	16%
18-59 years	male	110,897	87,400	79%
	female	107,116	73,478	69%
	total	218,013	160,878	74%
60+ years	male	8,166	8,297	102%
	female	11,390	7,999	70%
	total	19,556	16,296	83%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	514,022	529,570	103%
Refugee	433,018	367,860	85%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Action to protect against climate shocks	8,510	0	0%
Asset Creation and Livelihood	11,500	0	0%
School based programmes	503,300	603,333	119%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	454,264	294,097	64%

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	1,584	1,866	118%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Cash	102,915,254	50,330,496	49%
Value Voucher	43,661,017	19,044,739	44%
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	322,186	569,992	177%
Commodity Voucher	2,956,800	4,328,000	146%
Strategic Outcome 03			
Cash	2,016,000	0	0%

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.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All; Students (primary schools)	General Distribution	Female	224,590	138,520	
			Male	229,674	155,577	
			Total	454,264	294,097	
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	453		
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	102,915,254	50,330,496	
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	43,661,017	19,044,738	

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	2,300	1,064	

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: GFA Beneficiaries - Location: Jordan - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
1.1.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall		≥36	≥36	37		WFP survey
Target Group: GFA Beneficiaries - Location: Jordan - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							

1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female		≥84	≥84		
	Male		≥83	≥83		
	Overall		≥83	≥83	71	WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female		≥14	≥14		
	Male		≥15	≥15		
	Overall		≥15	≥15	24	WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female		≤2	≤2		
	Male		≤2	≤2		
	Overall		≤2	≤2	5	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female		>1	>1	0.6	WFP survey
	Male		>1	>1	0.7	WFP survey
	Overall		>1	>1	0.7	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female		≥64	≥64	58.8	WFP survey
	Male		≥63	≥63	60	WFP survey
	Overall		≥63	≥63	59.5	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female		≤37	<37	40.6	WFP survey
	Male		≤35	<35	39.3	WFP survey
	Overall		≤36	<36	39.8	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female		>76	>76	52.7	WFP survey
	Male		>76	>76	66.4	WFP survey
	Overall		>76	>76	60.9	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female		≥23	≥23	45	WFP survey
	Male		≥23	≥23	32.1	WFP survey
	Overall		≥23	≥23	37.3	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female		<1	<1	2.2	WFP survey
	Male		<1	<1	1.5	WFP survey
	Overall		<1	<1	1.8	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female		>46	>46	69.1	WFP survey
	Male		>46	>46	73.2	WFP survey
	Overall		>46	>46	71.5	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female		≥46	≥46	30.1	WFP survey
	Male		≥48	≥48	25	WFP survey
	Overall		≥47	≥47	27	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female		<8	<8	0.9	WFP survey
	Male		<6	<6	1.8	WFP survey
	Overall		<7	<7	1.4	WFP survey
1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female		≤9	≤9		
	Male		≤9	≤9		
	Overall		≤9	≤9	11.03	WFP survey
1.1.46: Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	Overall		≥80	≥70	Not collected	
1.1.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female			<5		
	Male			<6		
	Overall			<5.5	12.8	WFP survey

1.1.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female			≤49			
	Male			≤44			
	Overall			≤46	60.1		WFP survey
1.1.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female			≤42			
	Male			≤42			
	Overall			≤42	22.2		WFP survey
1.1.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female			≥5			
	Male			≥8			
	Overall			≥7	4.9		WFP survey
1.1.6: Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female		≥3.3	≥3.3			
	Male		≥4.3	≥4.3			
	Overall		≥4	≥4	9.2		WFP survey
1.1.87: Percentage of Essential Need Items Available to Beneficiaries in the Targeted Markets where WFP Operates	Overall		=100	=100	90.5		WFP survey
1.1.88: Percentage Increase in Purchasing Power of WFP Voucher Beneficiaries	Overall		≥0	≥0	20		WFP survey
Target Group: GFA Women and Children U24m - Location: Jordan - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: General Distribution							
1.1.97: Percentage of individuals practicing recommended healthy diet behaviour	Female			≥60			
	Male			≥0			
	Overall			≥60	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	1,554	1,032
			Male	1,746	1,158
			Total	3,300	2,190
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	311,808
			Male	240,000	289,335
			Total	500,000	601,143
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	1,584	1,866.14
A.3.2 Total value of cash transferred to family members of girls and boys benefiting from school-based programmes			USD	322,186	569,993
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	2,956,800	4,328,000

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	2	6
C.17: Number of national southern solutions contributing to zero hunger captured and packaged for South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC)	C.17.g.2: Number of national southern programmes (or programme components) contributing to zero hunger captured and packaged for South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC)	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	2	2
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	4	6

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	61	61
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.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.10: Social protection system building blocks supported-Advocacy	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.11: Social protection system building blocks supported-Assessment and analysis	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.12: Social protection system building blocks supported-Planning and financing	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.1: Social protection system building blocks supported-Policy and Legislation	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.2: Social protection system building blocks supported-Governance, capacity and coordination	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.3: Social protection system building blocks supported-Platforms and infrastructure	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.4: Social protection system building blocks supported-Accountability, protection and assurance	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.5: Social protection system building blocks supported-Benefit delivery	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.6: Social protection system building blocks supported-Registration and enrolment	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.7: Social protection system building blocks supported-Engagements and communication	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.8: Social protection system building blocks supported-Monitoring, evaluation and learning	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.9: Social protection system building blocks supported-Design of programme features	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed

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	250	353
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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.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	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	19	14
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	2	2
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	6	25
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	880	880
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	32	39
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	6	4

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
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	87,500	50,000
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.4: Number of farmer groups supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	1	1

N.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	N.1.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	School feeding (on-site)	%	87.5	87.5
N.10: Volume of school meal items sourced from smallholder farmers/other local actors	N.10.1: Volume of school meal items sourced from smallholder farmers/other local actors	School feeding (on-site)	metric ton	11,000,000	9,027,476
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)	Number	12	12
N.6: Number of children covered by HGSF based programmes	N.6.1: Number of children covered by HGSF based programmes	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	120,000	113,000
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	541	541
N.8: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	N.8.1: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	25	17
N.9: Value of school meal items sourced from smallholder farmers/other local actors	N.9.1: Value of school meal items sourced from smallholder farmers/other local actors	School feeding (on-site)	US\$	6,700,000	5,079,244

Outcome Results

Activity 02: Provide capacity strengthening to national social protection institutions

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: NAF & MOSD - Location: Jordan - Modality: - Subactivity: Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)							
1.2.37: 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	≥6	≥6	4		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: NAF Stakeholders - Location: Jordan - Modality: - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)							
1.2.69: Proportion of national stakeholders contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs reporting improved consensus, coalitions, or networks after WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥70	≥70	80		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: National Stakeholders - Location: Jordan - Modality: - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)							
1.2.75: 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	=4	3	1	WFP programme monitoring

1.2.79: 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	=3	3	1	WFP programme monitoring
1.2.85: 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	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Government of Jordan - Location: Jordan - Modality: - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)							
1.2.41: 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	=0	0	1	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Healthy Meals Students - Nutritional Awareness Initiative - Location: Jordan - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
1.2.63: Percentage of school-aged children meeting minimum dietary diversity score	Overall	90.5	≤90	≤90	Not collected		WFP survey
Target Group: National Stakeholders - Location: Jordan - Modality: - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)							
1.2.85: 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	1	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: SMP Beneficiaries - Location: Jordan - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
1.2.22: Attendance rate	Overall		≥99.2	≥99.2	97.26		Secondary data
1.2.47: Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female		≥99.6	≥99.6	98.6		Secondary data
	Male		≥99.6	≥99.6	98.6		Secondary data
	Overall		≥99.6	≥99.6	98.6		Secondary data
Target Group: School Feeding Recipients - Location: Jordan - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
1.2.82: Resources mobilized (USD value) for national school Health and Nutrition/including School Feeding programmes with WFP capacity strengthening support and/or advocacy	Overall		=20,000,000	=12,805,089	10,500,000		Secondary data
Target Group: Students in Jordan - Location: Jordan - Modality: - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)							
1.2.20: 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	=2	2	1	WFP programme monitoring

1.2.20: 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	=2	2	1	WFP programme monitoring
1.2.20: 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	=2	2	1	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	5,415	
			Male	6,085	
			Total	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	4,005	
			Male	4,495	
			Total	8,500	
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	4,005	
			Male	4,495	
			Total	8,500	
A.3.5 Total value of cash transferred to people through actions to protect against Climate Shocks			USD	1,071,000	

Other Output					
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	12	57
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	10	15

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	897	1,378
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	33	74
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	24	58
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 adapted assets and agricultural practices (CCS)	US\$	141,250	152,118
F.22: Percentage of smallholder farmers supported by type of trainings, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	F.22.g.1: Percentage of smallholder farmers supported with trainings	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	%	100	100
F.5: Number of meetings, workshops, fairs, events organized to facilitate market linkages	F.5.1: Number of meetings, workshops, fairs, events organized to facilitate market linkages	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	10	72
F.6: Number of contracts/commercial agreements facilitated	F.6.1: Number of contracts facilitated (formal)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	108	81
F.6: Number of contracts/commercial agreements facilitated	F.6.2: Number of commercial agreements facilitated (informal)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	400	331
F.7: Number of other value chain actors supported	F.7.1: Number of end buyers supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	5	3
F.7: Number of other value chain actors supported	F.7.3: Number of input suppliers supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	4	20
F.7: Number of other value chain actors supported	F.7.5: Number of financial service providers supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	1	1
F.7: Number of other value chain actors supported	F.7.6: Number of processors supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	1	2
F.7: Number of other value chain actors supported	F.7.7: Number of agricultural extension service providers supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	8	29
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	580	1,369

CSP Output 08: 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
O.3: Number of people indirectly benefitting (Tier 2) from an asset, knowledge and capacity, commodities and services delivered through WFP programs or services provision	O.3.1: Number of people indirectly benefitting (Tier 2) from an asset, knowledge and capacity, commodities and services delivered through WFP programs or services provision	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Number	3,600	5,305

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
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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	Female	5	
			Male	5	
			Total	10	

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	16	36
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	56	170
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	1	1
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	3	4
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\$	140,000	201,476

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.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	4	6

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
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Climate and weather risk information services (CCS)	Number	10	10
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Climate and weather risk information services (CCS)	Number	20	25
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Climate and weather risk information services (CCS)	Number	5	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	Climate and weather risk information services (CCS)	Number	8	9

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: National Stakeholders - Location: Jordan - Modality: - Subactivity: Food Security Sector (CCS)							
5.4.69: 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	≥75	71	71.43	WFP programme monitoring
5.4.72: 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	2	5	WFP programme monitoring
5.4.76: 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	2	4	WFP programme monitoring
5.4.77: 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	≥24	=24	38	22	WFP programme monitoring

5.4.80: Proportion of people participating in training, coaching, or mentoring reporting improvement in knowledge/skills contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	Female							Not collected	
	Male							Not collected	
	Overall	0	≥85	≥85			75	Not collected	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: National stakeholders - Location: Jordan - Modality: - Subactivity: Food Security Sector (CCS)									
5.4.37: Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	1	≥5	≥2				2	WFP programme monitoring
5.4.38: Number of new or adapted policies and legislative instruments contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	>1	≥1				0	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up			Source
Target Group: National stakeholders - Location: Jordan - Modality: - Subactivity: Climate and weather risk information services (CCS)									
5.4.37: 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	≥2	=2			3	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	1	1	
H.20: Number of partners using Admin Platform to deliver services to beneficiaries	H.20.1: Total number of partners using the using the UN Booking Hub	Service Delivery	Number	0	7	
H.21: USD Value of Efficiency Gains generated using the UN Booking Hub for external partners	H.21.g.1: Time Efficiencies in FTEs	Service Delivery	Number	0	4.51	
H.21: USD Value of Efficiency Gains generated using the UN Booking Hub for external partners	H.21.g.2: Time Efficiencies in USD value	Service Delivery	Number	0	17,620	
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\$	1,302,612	1,302,612	

Outcome Results							
Activity 08: Provide on-demand cash-based transfer services to partners							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: WFP Beneficiaries - Location: Jordan - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Service Delivery							
8.5.46: Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	Overall			≥80	100		WFP survey

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: GFA Beneficiaries - Location: Jordan - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)							
CC.3.5: Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female		=10	≥10	3.8		WFP survey
	Male		=10	≥10	3.8		WFP survey
	Overall		=10	≥10	3.8		WFP survey

Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.1.4: Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female		=25,000	=25,000	27,747	14,009	Secondary data
	Male		=25,000	=25,000	27,747	14,008	Secondary data
	Overall	24,485	=50,000	=50,000	55,494	28,017	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: GFA Beneficiaries - Location: Jordan - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female		=100		99.4		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		=100		99.45		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall		=100	=100	99.43		WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female		=100	=100	90.21		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		=100	=100	92.99		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall		=100	=100	91.86		WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female		≥90		99		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥90		99.03		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall		≥90	=100	99.02		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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Healthy Kitchen Workers - Location: Jordan - Modality: Value voucher transfer for services - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							

CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female		=100		100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall		=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring

Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.2.2: 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	Approaching	WFP programme monitoring
CC.2.3: Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Secondary data
CC.2.4: Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	WFP survey
CC.2.5: 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	≥95	89	92	WFP survey
	Male		≥100	≥95	89	92	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥100	≥95	89	92	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: GFA beneficiaries - Location: Jordan - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female		≥80	≥70	16.86		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥80	≥70	11.98		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall		≥80	≥70	13.91		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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: SMP workers - Location: Jordan - Modality: Value voucher transfer for services - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female		≥80	≥70			
	Male		≥80	≥70			
	Overall		≥80	≥70	Not collected		
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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: MADAD - Location: Jordan - Modality: - - Subactivity: Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices							

CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Overall	0	≥80		Not applicable	Not collected	Secondary data
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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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: WFP Beneficiaries - Location: Jordan - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.4.1: 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	100	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 02: Provide capacity strengthening to national social protection institutions							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: NAF & MOSD - Location: Jordan - Modality: - - Subactivity: Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)							
CC.4.1: 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	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Student and government - Location: Jordan - Modality: - - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
CC.4.1: 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	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Jordan - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for training							
CC.4.1: 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	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Individuals - Location: Jordan - Modality: - - Subactivity: Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices							
CC.4.1: 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	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Institutions - Location: Jordan - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food Security Sector (CCS)							
CC.4.1: 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	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Individual - Location: Jordan - Modality: - - Subactivity: Climate and weather risk information services (CCS)							
CC.4.1: 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	Not applicable	WFP programme monitoring

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Services - Location: Jordan - Modality: - - Subactivity: Service Delivery							
CC.4.1: 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	Not applicable	WFP programme monitoring

Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.5.1: 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		85.29		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	47.9	≥0.8		85.29		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	48.9	≥0.8	≥0.8	85.29	Not applicable	WFP programme monitoring
CC.5.3: Nutrition-sensitive score	Overall	8.2	=10	≥8.5	9	Not applicable	WFP programme monitoring

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Students - Location: Jordan - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female				85.29		WFP programme monitoring
	Male				15.98		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall		≥80	≥50	85.29		WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © WFP/Jordan Communications Team

Two schoolchildren at Zaatari camp enjoy their daily healthy meal, provided through WFP's school feeding programme

World Food Programme

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

Financial Section

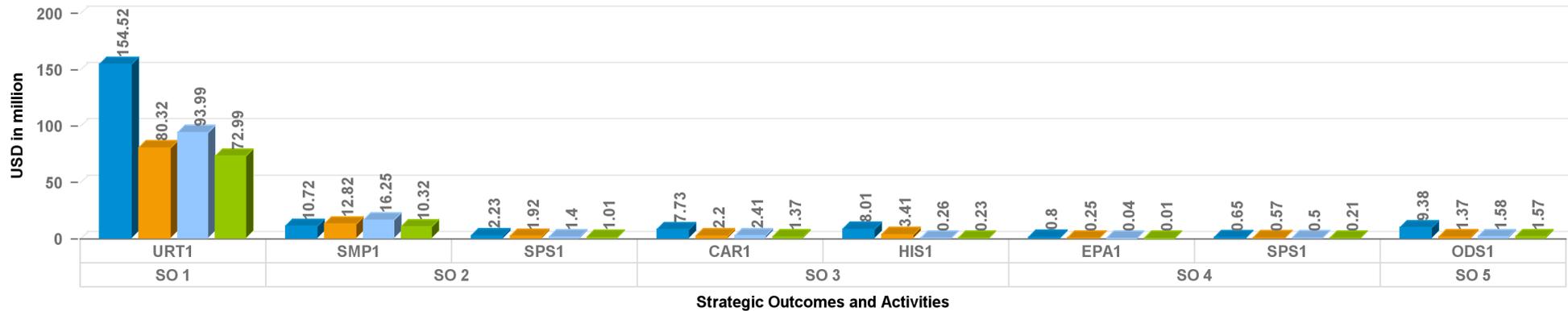
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Jordan Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2027)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



■ Country Portfolio Needs
 ■ Implementation Plan
 ■ Available Resources
 ■ Expenditures

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

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Jordan Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2027)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.1	Extremely vulnerable populations in Jordan, including refugees, are covered by adequate social protection schemes by 2027	Non Activity Specific	0	0	151,808	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	2,554,795	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	154,520,747	80,315,483	93,987,543	72,985,532
	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	10,717,296	12,821,645	16,251,417	10,319,064
		Provide capacity strengthening to national social protection institutions	2,228,122	1,920,493	1,401,533	1,007,498
	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	7,732,879	2,200,200	2,408,417	1,367,815

Annual Country Report

Jordan Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2027)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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	8,008,997	3,407,392	261,793	233,508
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			183,208,041	100,665,213	117,017,306	85,913,417
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.	800,369	250,000	44,100	8,489
		Provide technical expertise and capacity strengthening to the Government for the operationalization of the National Food Security Strategy.	648,290	570,858	502,731	208,535
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			1,448,659	820,858	546,830	217,025
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	1,368,490	1,581,488	1,568,053
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			9,377,587	1,368,490	1,581,488	1,568,053
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	2,168,886	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	2,168,886	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			194,034,287	102,854,561	121,314,510	87,698,496
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			7,320,096	6,641,032	9,096,273	4,892,791
Total Direct Costs			201,354,383	109,495,593	130,410,783	92,591,286

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 2025 (2023-2027)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
			12,455,496	7,022,518	4,851,099	4,851,099
			213,809,879	116,518,112	135,261,882	97,442,385



Michael Hemling
CHIEF, CFORC

Chief
Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Country Portfolio Needs

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

Latest approved prioritized funding requirements, derived from needs-based plan (incl. ISC), which is prioritized and adjusted based on the funding forecasts, 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

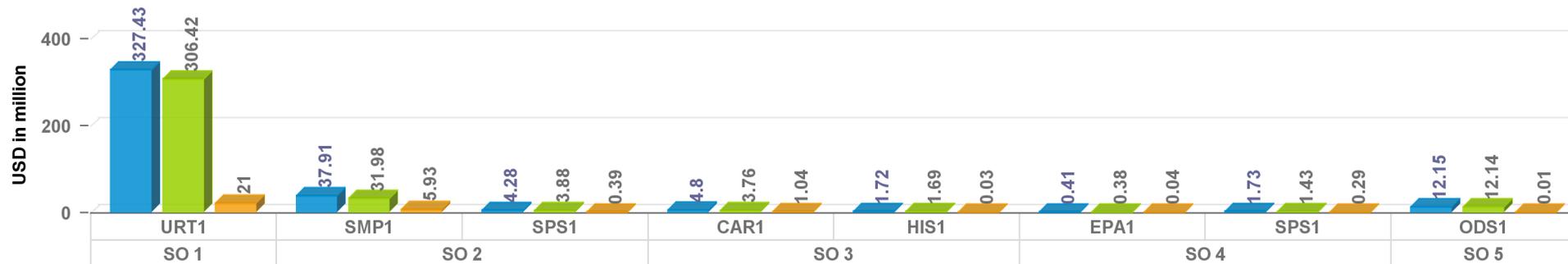
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Jordan Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ Allocated Resources
 ■ Expenditures
 ■ Balance of Resources

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

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

Annual Country Report

Jordan Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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	487,415,707	327,426,709	0	327,426,709	306,424,698	21,002,011
	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	20,107,432	1,721,640	0	1,721,640	1,693,355	28,285
		Provide tailored climate adaptive support to smallholder farmers, pastoral communities and institutions responsible for natural resources management	18,715,919	4,796,950	0	4,796,950	3,756,348	1,040,602
		Non Activity Specific	0	2,554,795	0	2,554,795	0	2,554,795

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Annual Country Report

Jordan Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.1	Extremely vulnerable populations in Jordan, including refugees, are covered by adequate social protection schemes by 2027	Provide capacity strengthening to national social protection institutions	7,628,696	4,278,598	0	4,278,598	3,884,563	394,035
		Support for the Government with technical expertise for the operationalization of national school feeding strategy and provide nutrition-sensitive school meals to targeted children	29,515,226	37,910,889	0	37,910,889	31,978,536	5,932,352
		Non Activity Specific	0	151,808	0	151,808	0	151,808
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			563,382,980	378,841,388	0	378,841,388	347,737,500	31,103,889

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Annual Country Report

Jordan Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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.	2,119,232	414,114	0	414,114	378,504	35,610
		Provide technical expertise and capacity strengthening to the Government for the operationalization of the National Food Security Strategy.	2,780,380	1,727,342	0	1,727,342	1,433,147	294,195
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			4,899,611	2,141,456	0	2,141,456	1,811,650	329,805
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	28,132,761	12,153,271	0	12,153,271	12,139,837	13,434
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			28,132,761	12,153,271	0	12,153,271	12,139,837	13,434
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	2,168,886	0	2,168,886	0	2,168,886
Subtotal SDG Target			0	2,168,886	0	2,168,886	0	2,168,886
Total Direct Operational Cost			596,415,352	395,305,002	0	395,305,002	361,688,987	33,616,015
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			22,368,190	19,102,426	0	19,102,426	14,898,944	4,203,482

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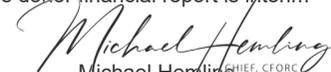
Annual Country Report

Jordan Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
			618,783,542	414,407,428	0	414,407,428	376,587,931	37,819,497
			38,323,517	25,619,168		25,619,168	25,619,168	0
			657,107,060	440,026,596	0	440,026,596	402,207,100	37,819,497

This donor financial report is interim


Michael Hemling, CHIEF, CFORC
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Country Portfolio Needs

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