

SAVING
LIVES

CHANGING
LIVES



Jordan Annual Country Report 2019

Country Strategic Plan
2018 - 2019



World Food
Programme

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Summary

In 2019, 1 out of 10 people in Jordan received some form of WFP assistance through a network of national and international partners. WFP's assistance to 1,142,728 Jordanians and refugees improved their food security, supported the education of school children, created jobs, improved employability of youth, and injected USD 207 million [1] into the Jordanian economy through cash-based interventions and local procurement.

WFP prioritised building partnerships with national institutions and organizations to maximise the impact of assistance. These partnerships enhanced the localisation of WFP's response, strengthened the capacity of national entities and ensured that WFP's interventions have a long-lasting impact. Among the national institutions, which WFP supported, was the National Aid Fund (NAF) in the area of social protection. WFP provided technical and financial support aimed at enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of the NAF assistance programme. WFP also continued to work closely with the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Agriculture.

While continuing to nurture existing partnerships, several new partnerships were formalised with United Nations agencies and national and international non-governmental organizations. Agreements were signed with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to support resilience, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to conduct joint vulnerability assessments, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) to promote financial inclusion and Talal Abu Ghazaleh, an academic body, to promise sustainable development.

WFP launched the Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment report, which provided a comprehensive overview of food security and vulnerability of registered Syrian refugees, vulnerable Jordanians, Palestinian refugees from Syria and other registered refugees. It also shed light on the complexities of vulnerability to food insecurity and laid the groundwork for revising existing targeting criteria based on the characteristics of the people in greatest need of assistance. Based on the findings, WFP extended its assistance to refugees other than Syrians.

Under the patronage of His Royal Highness Prince Al-Hassan bin Talal and the support of the Ministry of Social Development, WFP launched the Integrated Context Analysis bringing together around 100 representatives from the Government, UN agencies, NGOs and embassies in Jordan. The platform integrates different sets of data to generate a detailed map identifying areas of the country that are most prone to different shocks and vulnerabilities. The platform brought together data from a wide range of organizations and institutions, to provide a strong evidence basis from which to develop programmes addressing those vulnerabilities, including building resilience in local communities, disaster risk reduction, and targeted social protection schemes.

In 2019, a significant amount of WFP's budget contributed to gender equality and women's empowerment by supporting women's and girls' access to nutritious food, education, training and employment. With the aim of improving their skill sets and employability, WFP empowered women to access employment opportunities, such as bakers and supervisors, providing them higher pay and increased technical and managerial experience. Through its resilience activities, WFP worked with partners to address challenges limiting women's participation in the workforce by providing transportation and childcare. Job fairs, focus group discussions and community consultations were carried out to encourage participation.

WFP adopted a strategic approach in its engagement with beneficiaries. Participation and consultation involving targeted communities, were key to the success of programmes. WFP also took additional steps to strengthen its capacities and systems in the area of Accountability to Affected Populations.

In support of Jordan's efforts in achieving Sustainable Development Goal 2 (SDG2) *zero hunger* and following a thorough consultative process with the Government of Jordan, donor governments and other stakeholders, WFP finalised its Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2020 – 2022. The CSP represents a shift towards technical assistance and Government capacity strengthening to achieve its commitment to the 2030 agenda with a focus on social protection, emergency preparedness and response and resilience building. Crisis response will continue to remain a key part of the CSP.

WFP continued to support national plans to achieve SDG 2 by improving the food security of more than 751,000 Jordanians and refugees through the distribution of unconditional food assistance and creation of economic and training opportunities. Through its operation, WFP rehabilitated 250 hectares of agricultural land and established 150 hectares of forests which also contributed to other Sustainable Development Goals.

1,142,728

Total Beneficiaries in 2019

of which 18,170 is the estimated number of people with disabilities (9,267 Female, 8,903 Male)

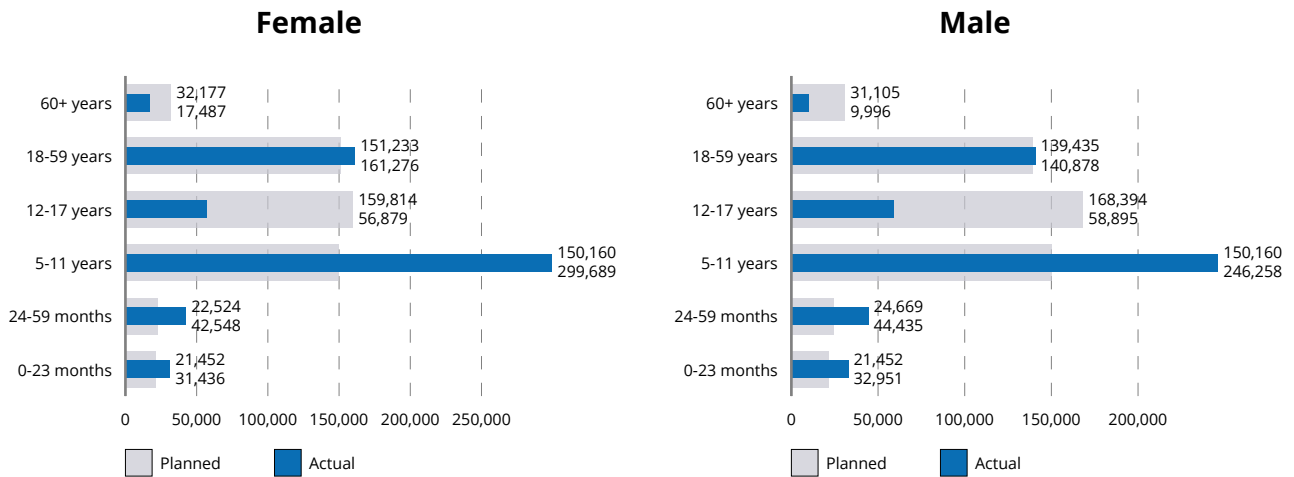


53% female

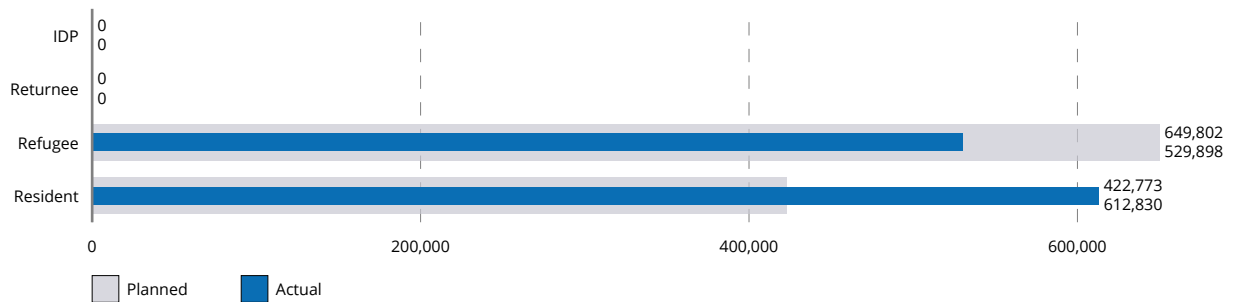


47% male

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



Beneficiaries by Residence Status

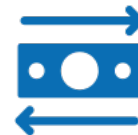


Total Food and CBT



4,014 mt

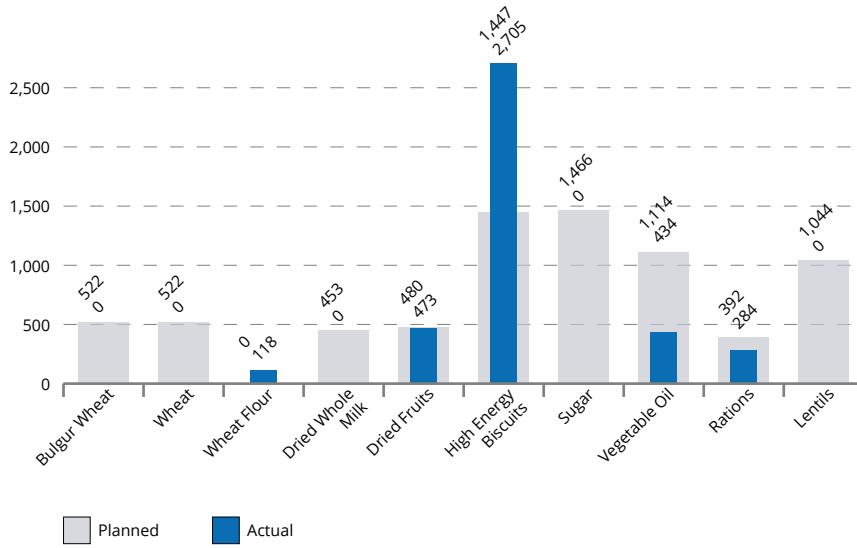
total actual food transferred in 2019
of 7,441 mt total planned



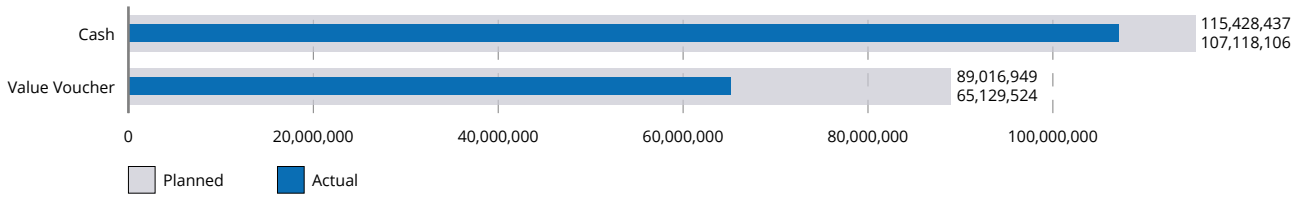
US\$ 172,247,631

total actual cash transferred in 2019
of \$US 204,445,386 total planned

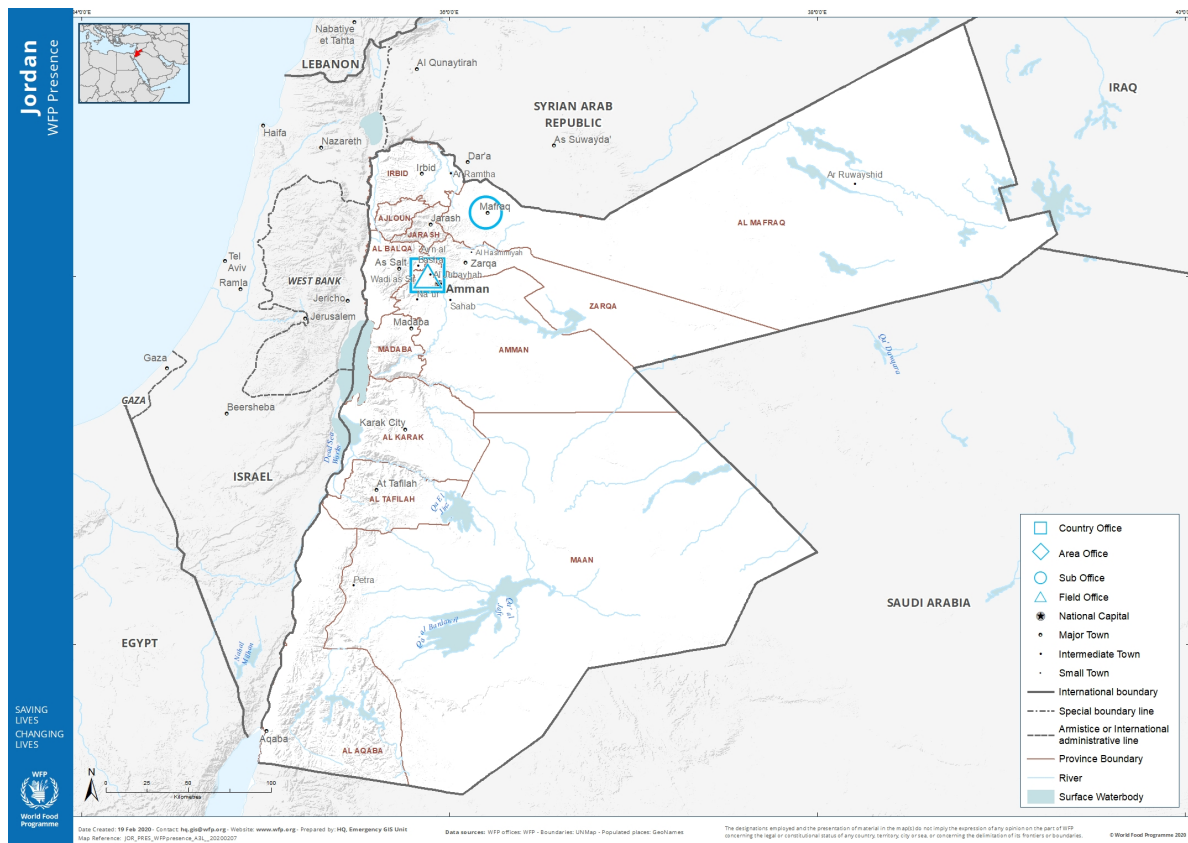
Annual Food Transfer



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



Context and Operations



Jordan has a population of 10.5 million, of which 3 million are refugees [1] and non-citizens. Youth make up 70 percent of the total population.

Jordan has limited natural resources, specifically limited agricultural land, oil resources and scarce water supply. As an upper-middle-income country, it continued to be impacted by regional instability including the Syrian and Iraqi crises, triggering an influx of refugees, disrupting trade and lowering investments. The recent political developments, coupled with slower economic growth and rising public debt led to worsening poverty and unemployment among vulnerable populations.

The poverty rate is 15.7 percent in 2019 and correlates with family size [2]. Those living under the poverty line spend one-third of their overall expenditure on food. Creating employment opportunities remains a national priority with unemployment reaching an all-time high of 19.2 percent during 2019. Unemployment rate is 17.1 percent for men; 27.5 percent for women and 30 percent amongst youth aged 18-24. [3]

Jordan is characterised by a moderate level of hunger. Disparities by region, wealth group and household composition are important considerations of national hunger dynamics. According to the 2018 Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment (CFSVA), 11 percent of households supported by the National Aid Fund, the main social assistance provider in the country, are food insecure and 59 percent are vulnerable to food insecurity.

Jordan hosts 655,565 registered Syrian refugees and 90,464 registered refugees from other nationalities [4]. Voluntary returns of Syrian refugees remained low with the vast majority expressing no intention to return in the next 12 months. WFP assistance has significantly contributed to the collective response to the Syrian crisis by supporting vulnerable households to meet their food needs. However, the slow economic growth has led to an increase in costs of basic needs including food, rent and health. According to the 2018 CFSVA, 80 percent of Syrian refugee households are either food insecure or vulnerable to food insecurity.

The CFSVA has also concluded that amongst refugees of other nationalities, two thirds of households are either food insecure or vulnerable to food insecurity with Sudanese and Somali faring the worst. These groups, however, received limited assistance and their access to work often depends on their nationality. The findings led WFP to expand the coverage of its food assistance to support 11,000 refugees from other nationalities.

WFP's Transitional Interim Strategic Plan 2018-2019 has three strategic outcomes; to address the ongoing humanitarian crisis, its effect on the most vulnerable Jordanians, and to position WFP as a strategic partner with the Government of Jordan for achieving Sustainable Development Goal 2 "Zero Hunger". Through strategic outcome 1, WFP responded to the basic food requirements of the most food-insecure refugee households, providing assistance in the form of unconditional cash transfers. Under strategic outcome 2, WFP addressed the needs of vulnerable Jordanians including school-aged children. Through strategic outcome 3, WFP supported vulnerable refugees and Jordanian communities to

sustainably improve their economic opportunities through job creation and training.



CSP financial overview

The Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan 2018-2019 had a total budget of USD 265 million for 2019. The strong and continued support from WFP's main partners improved the food security of targeted populations, supported the education of school children, created jobs and improved employability of youth. WFP's main partners in Jordan were Australia, Canada, the European Union Madad Fund, Germany, France, Finland, Italy, Ireland, Japan, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Norway, Republic of Korea, the United Kingdom and the United States of America. In addition, the private sector was vital for WFP's operation.

Most contributions supported WFP's humanitarian response. Advances [1] against United States of America and Germany's contributions were utilised to provide uninterrupted assistance to Jordanians and refugees and allowed WFP to access the required funding in a timely manner. Flexible funding provided by Australia, Canada, Ireland, Norway and the private sector (Seven Circles) accounted for 8.6 percent of the total funds received. It allowed WFP to direct resources to underfunded activities in support of national social protection systems and resilience building.

In 2019, the United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID) affirmed its support to WFP through a multi-year contribution to support refugees. WFP also continued engaging with the private sector for fundraising and to raise awareness of WFP's operation in Jordan. "Local-for-local" partnerships were secured with Carrefour and Seven Circles. WFP's global private partners such as Cartier Philanthropy, MasterCard and Choithrams supported the school feeding programme.

Australia and Canada significantly contributed to gender, protection, accountability to affected populations and disability objectives through regular and close consultations. The Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) contributed to strengthening disability inclusion through discussions and knowledge sharing.

WFP also strengthened collaboration with United Nations agencies to maximise impact and cost efficiency of its operation. WFP and Rome-based agencies; The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), jointly received funding from the European Union Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis to support smallholder farmers. In line with its collaborative approach and building on its commitment to Sustainable Development Goal 17, WFP signed an agreement with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to conduct joint vulnerability assessments for targeted populations. UN Women continued to support Syrian women benefiting from the economic opportunities provided through WFP's school feeding programme. The support aimed at creating an enabling environment that considers women's needs, safety and dignity. WFP also extended its technical support in the area of digitised payment systems to UN Women to facilitate its cash assistance using blockchain technology in refugee camps and the OneCard platform [2] in host communities. WFP continued to support the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) in providing cash-transfers through the OneCard Platform to Palestinian refugees in Jordan.

WFP cost shared with the Ministries of Education and Agriculture in support of school feeding and livelihood activities. Building on its commitment to supporting local communities and investing in youth, Dar Abu Abdallah, a national partner, contributed financially under the partnership initiated in 2019 by covering staffing costs and continued to provide food parcels to the participants, while WFP funded the activities. WFP also signed agreements with the National Aid Fund and the Department of Statistics to strengthen their capacities.

WFP made one budget revision. The revision approved an expansion of food assistance to refugees of other nationalities and an addition of a service delivery modality to provide food procurement services to United Nations agencies.

Programme Performance

Strategic outcome 01

Food insecure refugees have access to safe, adequate and nutritious food throughout the year.

| Needs-based plan | Implementation plan | Available resources | Expenditures |
|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------|
| \$195,385,375 | \$184,293,608 | \$177,876,432 | \$175,774,741 |

Strategic outcome 1 was well funded, enabling WFP to support 488,646 vulnerable refugees. Lower numbers of Syrian refugees were assisted than planned due to fewer refugees' registration through the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) amnesty process coupled with some voluntary returns of Syrian refugees. WFP was also able to support the education of 29,208 Syrian school children attending formal education in refugee camps. The healthy snacks acted as an incentive for regular attendance contributing to maintaining low dropout rates during the year while enhancing the dietary diversity of school children.

WFP continued to respond to the basic food requirements of refugees in camps and communities through the provision of monthly food assistance in the form of cash-based transfers. During the year, the programme evolved in line with the changing environment for refugees in Jordan.

In Azraq and Zaatari camps, refugees received monthly food e-vouchers valued at JOD 23 (USD 32) per person per month, redeemable at in-camps contracted shops and facilitated through blockchain and iris-scan technologies. A new bread modality was introduced at the beginning of the year. The shift from the provision of in-kind bread at distribution points to the establishment of bakeries enabled Syrian refugees to choose the quantity of bread to purchase as well as where and when to buy it based on their daily household needs. The value of monthly assistance was adjusted to cover bread needs. All beneficiaries in camps (113,238) received dried fruits (dates) during the month of Ramadan. In addition, new arrivals to the camps received welcome meals until they were included in WFP's general food assistance.

Except for one governorate where refugees continued to receive food e-vouchers, Syrian refugees in host communities received unrestricted cash redeemable through ATMs, at contracted shops, or both. Vulnerability targeting was applied to refugees in host communities. Households classified as "extremely vulnerable" to food insecurity received JOD 23 (USD 32) per person and households classified as "vulnerable" to food insecurity received JOD 15 (USD 21) per person.

In line with the findings and recommendations of WFP's Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis 2018, WFP expanded its coverage of food assistance to include refugees of other nationalities, mostly from Iraq, Sudan, Yemen and Somalia. According to the assessment, two thirds of the population were either food insecure or vulnerable to food insecurity [1]. Refugees of other nationalities were classified as "extremely vulnerable" to food insecurity and received JOD 23 (USD 32) per person per month.

According to WFP's Food Security Outcome Monitoring (FSOM), which assesses the evolution of household food security among vulnerable refugee populations, the Food Consumption Score (FCS) of Syrian refugees assisted by WFP improved significantly across all vulnerability groups. Households headed by women reported similar food consumption levels compared to households headed by men. While most households continued to rely on long-term coping strategies to meet their food needs, overall, the proportion of households resorting to negative coping strategies in 2019 decreased when compared to 2018. For refugees of other nationalities (non-Syrian refugees) food security data was collected for the first time in the FSOM in the third quarter of 2019, which will serve as the baseline for the next data collection in 2020, under the new Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2020-2022.

In refugee camps, FCS improved during the year. Only 5 percent of households had a poor or borderline FCS compared to 14 percent in 2018 due to improved dietary diversity. Camp populations adopted negative coping strategies less frequently compared to refugees in host communities. This is attributable to WFP's assistance and access to other basic services like health and shelter in camps.

Across all populations assisted by WFP in communities, extremely vulnerable households showed the greatest improvement with 91 percent of households reporting acceptable FCS compared to 80 percent in 2018. The magnitude of this positive effect can be attributed to receiving the full assistance transfer value of JOD 23 (USD 32). However, a significant share of households with an acceptable food consumption score continued to adopt negative coping strategies to address food insecurity, underlining the on-going relevance of WFP's assistance.

While food security improved among vulnerable households in host communities, they showed the lowest FCS across all vulnerability groups with 17 percent of households reporting a poor or borderline food consumption. In addition, households continued to use coping strategies to address food insecurity.

Findings from the longitudinal study [2] initiated in Irbid with the aim of monitoring the effect of the shift to unrestricted cash indicated that, on average, the FCS improved by 20 percent and the share of households with an

acceptable FCS increased by 13 percent. Refugees also consumed a more diverse and nutritious diet than under the voucher modality as indicated by a higher consumption of foods rich in Vitamin A, protein and Hem Iron, reducing the risks of micronutrient deficiency, undernutrition, and anaemia.

In line with the recommendations from the 2018 Decentralised Evaluation, WFP recruited an activity manager for its general food assistance (GFA) to refugees and an adviser for protection and accountability to affected populations. This helped in enhancing the quality of the programme overall.

To ensure accountability to affected populations and donor governments, WFP initiated the quarterly biometric validation of refugees receiving WFP's GFA in communities. The biometric validation was done through iris verification stations located at post offices allowing for more frequent and dignified verification of refugees. Refugees have a window of three months to self-validate through a network of 103 post offices.

In Azraq and Zaatari refugee camps, WFP complemented its GFA with school feeding in support of 29,208 Syrian students aged 5 - 17 years [3]. The activity aimed to enhance attendance of students through the healthy kitchen model, promoting the engagement of affected populations in the preparation of school snacks. The school snack, a freshly baked pastry complemented with a piece of seasonal fruit and a cucumber, was provided to students for the full scholastic year and ensured 300 kilo calories of their daily nutrition requirements.

Qualitative monitoring findings showed that the snacks reduced short-term hunger among school children particularly among students who did not have breakfast (50 percent). It was also noted that children's tendency to consume unhealthy snacks reduced over the span of the year. Parents affirmed the importance of having the snacks in offsetting some education expenses. In addition, teachers noted the effect that the snacks had on school children's concentration and engagement in the classroom.

In total 435 Syrian women and men (representing 2,175 household members) benefitted from the economic opportunities created through the healthy kitchen model, receiving training to prepare, deliver and distribute the snacks. Women made up 68 percent of the workforce. The model prioritised local procurement of ingredients from Jordanian markets.

To address obstacles facing women's engagement in the labour market, WFP in collaboration with UN Women provided childcare services and access to nursing hours through the UN Women oasis. Transport was provided to women and men prioritising people with disabilities and those on early and late shifts. WFP increased the number of female bakers and supervisors during the year. WFP jointly with UN Women conducted targeted outreach activities; women-focused job fairs and women empowerment sessions. UN Women's community outreach and engagement with communities were key to the success of the increase in female bakers and supervisors. The economic opportunities empowered women financially while giving them an active role in making decisions for their families.

Strategic outcome 02

Vulnerable Jordanians, including school-aged children, are enabled to meet their basic food and nutrition needs all year long.

| Needs-based plan | Implementation plan | Available resources | Expenditures |
|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| \$19,130,651 | \$9,922,101 | \$10,658,768 | \$10,113,895 |

WFP was able to reach a higher number of vulnerable Jordanians, despite funding constraints by distributing fewer commodities and shortening the duration of assistance. With available funds, WFP reached 253,125 vulnerable Jordanian families through its national partners. WFP extended its support to additional vulnerable Jordanians based on the request of the Government, which led to a higher number of beneficiaries reached than planned.

In addition to earmarked contributions, WFP utilised flexible contributions in support of national social protection systems. WFP supported access to education for 390,120 school children, reaching 98 percent of its target for 2019 and extended its technical and financial support to national entities to improve the effectiveness of national programmes.

In support of 203,120 vulnerable Jordanians, WFP provided unconditional in-kind food assistance through Tkiyet Um Ali (TUA). WFP complemented TUA's food basket, which consisted of 24 basic food items, with two commodities - oil and dates for six months [1]. Funding constraints limited the number of commodities provided and duration of assistance.

Based on the request of the Government of Jordan, WFP distributed a one-off winter food basket [2] to 50,005 vulnerable Jordanians supported by the Ministry of Social Development. The basket consisted of basic food items such as olive oil, flour, sugar, beans, canned chicken, canned hummus and thyme and covered the needs of a family of five for a month.

WFP signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Government for the provision of technical assistance to the National Aid Fund (NAF), the largest national social safety net in Jordan. The assistance aimed at enhancing social protection systems in support of vulnerable Jordanians. In close collaboration with World Bank, United Nations Children's Fund and other partners, WFP provided technical assistance for the validation of targeted populations, coordination, implementation and oversight of payment systems and Complaints Handling Mechanism (CHM).

Based on the needs assessment outlined in the reform plan, WFP extended its technical expertise to support the NAF in the design and implementation of the validation exercise for the registration of 30,000 new families through household visits. In addition, WFP strengthened capacity of the NAF staff. The exercise verified the information provided during the registration process to determine eligibility to be enrolled in the NAF's assistance programme. WFP developed the validation standard operating procedures to provide step-by-step guidance for each step of the validation process. Through its partner, WFP mobilized a team to arrange for the household visits. A series of quality control measures were put in place including data analysis, spot checks and call-backs. A series of training sessions were organized prior to the start of the validation exercise targeting 280 staff from both partner and the NAF.

Building on its expertise in the field of digitisation of cash delivery systems using innovative technologies, WFP provided technical assistance to the NAF in designing, piloting and implementing new digital payment systems to channel monthly cash assistance to vulnerable populations supported by the NAF. WFP, through its partner, conducted information sessions for 18,000 vulnerable Jordanian families aimed at sensitising them on the digital payment models: mobile money e-wallet or basic bank accounts. The developed payment systems were used to facilitate cash assistance to about 23,000 newly targeted NAF beneficiaries.

WFP provided technical support to the NAF in establishing a CHM to strengthen communication with affected populations, enable consultation and provide a centralised system to receive queries and feedback. WFP reviewed the CHM operational manual, established a call centre, and supported with recruiting the staff. To build the capacity of the call centre team, WFP facilitated dedicated training sessions on handling complaints, follow up and referral mechanism. To respond to the high volume of calls received, the NAF requested WFP's support in expanding the call centre. Support included the recruitment of additional staff, dedicated technical trainings and the provision of equipment and telecommunication infrastructure.

A workshop was organised by WFP towards the end of the year to evaluate the overall programme and discuss achievements, challenges, lessons learned and priorities for 2020. Based on the lessons learned from 2019, WFP will expand its technical assistance to include other elements such as strengthening the capacity of the NAF in areas related to geographic information system and monitoring and evaluation, in addition to the establishment of a payment unit.

WFP continued to support the Ministry of Education, technically and financially, to implement the National School Feeding Programme (NSFP) targeting 390,120 school children aged 5 – 11 living in poverty pockets across the country.

The ministry provided high protein biscuits to 333,004 school children for 50 days while the remaining 50 feeding days were complemented by WFP through the provision of fortified date bars (80 g). The ministry was responsible for the delivery of both food types to all targeted schools.

WFP supported additional 57,116 school children with the provision of a freshly baked pastry, a piece of fruit and a cucumber. Most of the ingredients were locally sourced from communities, providing an important marketing channel for local farmers and shops. According to monitoring findings, snacks helped reduce short-term hunger among school children especially those who do not have breakfast at home (47 percent). The snack provided an average of 313 kilocalories in addition to essential vitamins and minerals leading to improved concentration and participation during classes as noted by teachers.

The model, run through local community-based organizations (CBOs), in collaboration with the Royal Health Awareness Society (RHAS), created income-generating opportunities for 324 women and men (representing 1,620 household members) in the same communities targeted by the NSFP. Workers, of which women made up almost 60 percent, received technical training on food safety and hygiene and the preparation of school snacks.

To enhance the sustainability, effectiveness and efficiency of the NSFP, WFP continued to provide technical support to the ministry. The support included strengthening the capacity of staff through dedicated trainings and participation in global discussion on school feeding. In addition, WFP, through the RHAS, strengthened the capacity of 570 teachers, principals and school feeding focal points in the area of nutrition through dedicated training sessions. Teachers then facilitated Social and Behaviour Change Communication sessions to school children to raise awareness on nutrition and healthy eating habits [3].

WFP introduced school gardens in 12 schools with educational, nutritional and environmental objectives. School children applied agricultural lessons and learned about planting, crop management and water-saving techniques such as hydroponics, while also receiving nutrition awareness sessions, to encourage nutritious and healthy eating habits. The activity was done in collaboration with the Ministry of Education, RHAS, the Ministry of Agriculture, the National Alliance against Hunger and Malnutrition and the Food and Agriculture Organization. WFP concluded formative

research in communities and camps foreseen to inform the development of its Social and Behaviour Change Communication strategy [4] to improve the dietary behaviours of school-aged children.

Strategic outcome 03

Vulnerable women and men in targeted refugee and Jordanian communities sustainably improve their skills, capacities, and livelihood opportunities by 2019.

| Needs-based plan | Implementation plan | Available resources | Expenditures |
|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| \$28,066,123 | \$7,942,717 | \$5,720,501 | \$5,676,961 |

Strategic outcome 3 was underfunded compared to the needs-based plan, with only 15 percent of the needs received. This has limited WFP from reaching planned vulnerable populations through livelihood activities. To overcome the funding shortfall, WFP allocated available flexible resources, including SRAC [1] in support of vulnerable Jordanians and refugees. WFP also reduced the duration of activities implemented.

With multi-year funding received in 2019, WFP supported 2,595 men and women (representing 12,043 household members), improved their food security, created job opportunities and supported the environment through the establishment of new forests and the use of water conservation techniques. Building on its commitment to support local communities and invest in youth, Dar Abu Abdallah, a national partner, contributed financially under the partnership initiated in 2019 by covering staffing costs and continuing to provide food parcels to the participants, while WFP paid for the activities.

To support the Government, WFP provided livelihood assistance with a focus on vulnerable Jordanians and Syrian refugees through training, income-generating opportunities and asset creation. WFP implemented livelihood projects in 12 governorates and aimed to improve food security of beneficiaries, strengthen community cohesion and stimulate economic opportunities at the local level. Activities focused on agricultural infrastructure and training, rehabilitation of assets and vocational training and were aligned with national strategies and priorities, especially in areas related to employment and the environment. The planning and implementation of the activities were conducted closely with the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Education, local partners and municipalities.

Participants were selected based on clear targeting criteria. Vulnerable community members aged between 18 and 45 years, women, youth and persons with disabilities were prioritised. Participants received unrestricted cash per day of attendance valued at JOD 14 (USD 20). The transfer was provided using the OneCard cash platform. WFP continued to utilise digital solutions for registration, card distribution and attendance collection. Participants were residents of the communities targeted by WFP, which increased their commitment and sustainability of the rehabilitated and established assets. During the planning phase, representatives from targeted communities were consulted to ensure their engagement and alignment to communities' priorities.

Agricultural Activities: In partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture, WFP provided 875 Jordanian and Syrian participants (representing 4,375 household members) with job opportunities. Activities were implemented in all 12 governorates with the aim of increasing vegetation coverage and mitigating the effects of climate change while advocating for climate-sensitive, and agricultural practices. With a focus on afforestation and forest rehabilitation, 40,000 trees were planted in 150 hectares of degraded public land. A total of 250 hectares of forests were also managed through pruning, mulching and irrigation in high-risk fire areas, generating 15 metric tons of wood that was sold at subsidised rates to communities.

Food security of participants improved significantly during the implementation of activities. Positive consumption patterns such as consumption of meat and dairy products were observed. The need to adopt consumption-based coping strategies was reduced particularly among households headed by women. The proportion of households utilising livelihood coping strategies slightly decreased, especially the proportion of households utilising potentially irreversible emergency coping strategies. There was a slight increase in household's expenditure on food, which was due to households purchasing more nutritious food such as meat and fruits.

In collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, WFP provided transportation, childcare services and nursing hour to promote women participation in the forestry project. In targeted communities, 63 percent perceived an environmental benefit from the established forests.

Rehabilitation Activities: In partnership with the National Alliance against Hunger and Malnutrition, 1,487 Jordanian and Syrian participants (representing 7,435 household members) contributed to improving the infrastructure of 350 schools in Irbid, Amman, Balqa, Madaba and Maan governorates by carrying out light rehabilitation and maintenance. With the aim of maximising the effect of WFP's support to communities, rehabilitation activities targeted schools benefiting from the National School Feeding Programme.

Over 80 percent of participants reported an acceptable food consumption level with households headed by women reporting a significant improvement during the implementation of activities. Households adopted less negative consumption coping strategies. While the severity of strategies utilised decreased over the span of the project, households continued to utilise livelihood coping strategies to meet their food needs. Food expenditure decreased slightly which could signal an increase in non-food expenditures.

Participants in the forestry project reported better outcomes than those participating in the rehabilitation project due to the latter group's urban context where non-food expenditures such as rent were higher.

Over 90 percent of interviewed populations reported benefiting from the rehabilitation of assets. During focus group discussions, teachers noted that the rehabilitation of school facilities had a high association with students' academic performance and enthusiasm to attend school. Participants viewed positively the income-generating activities and reported enhanced employability due to acquired technical skills. Women participants appreciated the opportunity to learn new technical skills like painting, fitting tiles, plumbing and electrical fitting repairs, fields dominated by men in their local communities.

Vocational Training: WFP initiated a new partnership with Dar Abu Abdullah (DAA), a national NGO and a sister organization of Tkiyet Um Ali (TUA), WFP's partner for providing in-kind food assistance to vulnerable Jordanians. The project targeted 233 Jordanian youth with a focus on women - who made up 60 percent of participants - as well as persons with disabilities.

Participants received vocational training in the food production and hospitality sectors and were then linked with available employment opportunities [2]. Participants were selected from vulnerable families assisted by TUA in order to lift them and their families out of poverty and off TUA's assistance. Training activities were identified based on labour market assessment and discussions with private sector.

Hydroponics: WFP had been piloting the production of barley using hydroponics technology since 2018 in Azraq governorate. WFP handed over the high-technology [3] hydroponics production site in May 2019 to the Nashmeyyat Al Badiya charity organization, which benefited from capacity strengthening activities to ensure sustainability of the project. WFP expanded the use of the hydroponics through the low-technology [4] model piloted with small holder farmers. The model provided a feasible source of fresh animal fodder that helped improve the quality and quantity of milk and meat produced, thus, improving the nutritional and livelihood status of the families. To promote the adoption of water conservation techniques, WFP created a platform bringing together actors in the hydroponics field to foster partnerships and complement efforts.

To inform the upcoming Jordan Country Strategic Plan 2020 – 2022, WFP utilised the Three-Pronged Approach (3PA) [5] to develop an in-depth understanding of the livelihood context to support the design, planning and implementation of longer-term resilience-building programmes. The 3PA brought together targeted communities, government and partners to identify context-specific interventions. An integrated context analysis was conducted to identify priority areas of interventions and inform appropriate programme strategies, by combining historical trends of food security and natural shocks. This was followed by piloting the Seasonal Livelihood Programming (SLP) process in Theeban-Madaba, a rural setting. The SLP was adapted to urban contexts in Amman and Zarqa in partnership with Talal Abu Ghazaleh.

Cross-cutting Results

Progress towards gender equality

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

Gender inequalities in Jordan are prevalent including in political representation, economic participation and private life. Most common barriers are cultural or societal pressures, a lack of job opportunities matching women's skills and socio-cultural norms. Despite no existing gender gap in primary education and that women represented 52 percent of university students, women's participation in the workforce remains one of the lowest worldwide. Women shoulder the majority of domestic work and face restrictions on mobility.

In 2019, a significant amount of WFP's budget contributed to gender equality and women's empowerment by supporting women's and girls' access to nutritious food, education, training and employment.

WFP joined the Gender Transformation Programme (GTP), a corporate tool that ensures gender mainstreaming in all areas, including programme, systems and partnerships. WFP developed the GTP improvement plan and achieved 84 percent of its benchmarks. Through the GTP, WFP piloted the Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE) expenditure tracking tool to document its contributions to GEWE.

WFP prioritised the participation of women in livelihood activities and worked with partners to address challenges limiting their participation in the work force by providing transportation, childcare and nursing hours. Focus group discussions and community consultations were carried out to encourage participation. Women were empowered to access economic opportunities, such as bakers and supervisors, which provided them with higher pay (an increase of 50 percent) and increased technical and managerial experience that improved their skills and employability, empowering 100 families. WFP jointly with UN Women conducted targeted outreach activities, female-focused job fairs and women empowerment sessions in camps to encourage women participation.

WFP conducted a review of its monitoring tools to ensure that any changes in intra-household dynamics and decision-making due to WFP's assistance were captured. Focus group discussions and key informant interviews were carried out regularly with women to understand the effect of WFP's support on their lives. The Complaint and Feedback Mechanism (CFM) tool was reviewed from a gender perspective to ensure that feedback was captured, followed up on and reflected in the design of programmes. Staff and partners received tailored sessions on gender, its relevance to their work, and how to effectively apply gender in the field.

WFP conducted a beneficiary perception study [1] with the aim of capturing the potential impact of introducing cash in camps on the lives of women, men, girls and boys benefiting from WFP's food assistance. The study focused on decision making, household dynamics, information provision and beneficiary preference. The study concluded that, contrary to the belief that women preferred food restricted vouchers to cash, the majority of women think the introduction of cash will have a net positive impact on their food security. However, lack of financial and digital literacy is seen to limit their influence over the use of cash. The study provided recommendations to inform the design of the delivery model.

Across all activities, women and men continued to have joint decision making over the use of WFP's assistance, indicating positive equal control over the use of household resources.

Protection

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity

To mainstream protection considerations across programmes, WFP established a cross-functional protection committee guided by an action plan. The committee ensured that protection issues are detected, reported on and addressed in a timely manner.

Across all activities, women and men reported no major safety concerns. According to focus group discussions (FGDs) and post distribution monitoring surveys conducted at household level, women and men participants reported dignified and unhindered access to WFP's assistance. This is due to digitisation of assistance and continued training and sensitisation of partners and participants.

A thorough review of all monitoring tools was conducted to ensure that any protection concerns and risks are collected, analysed and reported on.

WFP held regular training and refresher sessions in order to strengthen partners' capacity in identifying and addressing protection, disability and gender considerations through data collection, analysis and reporting processes. Dedicated trainings and quarterly refreshers on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) and safe referral were carried out. Affected populations also received orientation sessions on WFP's operation and key elements of gender and protection, PSEA and safe referral.

According to the findings of the Food Security Outcome Monitoring, 1 in 5 Syrian refugee households have a member with a disability. To ensure that disability considerations were well reflected, WFP developed a comprehensive disability

inclusion framework for its General Food Assistance (GFA) programme in host communities and camps. The framework guided WFP's efforts in assessing the level of accessibility to food services among persons with disabilities (PWD).

During arranged FGDs, PWD noted the barriers they experienced when accessing assistance in camps and proposed solutions. Barriers included access to information and limited participation and consultations. A comprehensive action plan to support the roll out of inclusion activities in camps was developed taking into account the feedback from PWD.

In camps, PWD benefited from other inclusion options such as the alternative collector mechanism; a tool that allowed PWD to delegate another individual to collect assistance on her/his behalf as well as prioritised access at distribution and validation sites and WFP contracted shops for PWD, elderly and pregnant women.

For referrals, WFP followed the inter-agency referral pathways and WFP staff received quarterly refreshers on safe referrals and updated context. Protection cases received through the helpdesks were documented by WFP and partners and referred to specialized agencies. WFP has dedicated guidelines for referring SEA cases.

WFP does not collect biometric data of its beneficiaries, but relies on a secure cloud-based database, called EyeCloud, managed by United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the contracted service provider for iris authentication, IrisGuard. Blockchain system is linked through a secure application programming interface (API). With regards to beneficiaries' transactions data, all information is encrypted, received and stored securely via API from the financial service provider and shops and is safely stored. The data received is analysed through the Triangulation Database through a secure connection "Secure Sockets Layer".

Accountability to affected populations

Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

In 2019, WFP adopted a strategic approach in its engagement with beneficiaries. Participation and consultation with targeted communities were key to the success of programmes. In addition, WFP took additional steps to strengthen its capacities and systems in the area of Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP).

On average, the call-centre received 16,000 calls per month. The majority of feedback and inquiries were related to the general food assistance program and included request for inclusion, validation and reload dates inquiries and e-card technical issues.

Overall, sixteen helpdesks were established across the country allowing WFP's beneficiaries to access information related to programmes, voice their feedback and seek support when needed. To maximise its outreach, WFP established physical helpdesks within community-based organizations given their strong ties within their communities. The helpdesk received around 2,000 inquiries per month. The helpdesk tools were digitised and operators were sensitised to prioritise service to pregnant women, women with young children, persons' with disabilities, as well as the elderly. WFP assessed the proposed locations of the helpdesks to ensure sites were close to their residence, safe and accessible to everyone.

Peak periods for the call-centre and the helpdesks were related to the validation exercise and reloads dates. The volume of feedback received increased by 15 percent compared to 2018 due to enhanced promotion of the complaint and feedback mechanism (CFM) and multiplying feedback channels. Both men and women from all age groups accessed WFP's CFMs equally and enquired on the same types of issues. Populations benefiting from WFP's support provided suggestions and feedback through the CFMs. WFP used the feedback to enhance programmes. This included the digitisation of attendance for resilience activities in camps and relocating two helpdesks to closer sites to beneficiaries' residence.

Based on the recommendations from recent evaluations, WFP recruited a national adviser for protection and AAP and conducted a comprehensive review of AAP frameworks and guidelines. This allowed WFP to better process the volume of feedback received while ensuring that affected population received timely updates on the status of the logged feedback. WFP followed the inter-agency referral pathways and WFP staff received quarterly refreshers on safe referrals and updated context.

WFP conducted several information sessions, consultations and focus group discussions to inform affected populations about WFP entitlements, protection from sexual exploitation and abuse and their roles as agents of change to improve WFP programmatic response. WFP, in coordination with partners, continued to announce and discuss programmes through focus group discussions and information sessions, complemented by the distribution of visibility materials. WFP also utilised text messages to inform communities of programmatic updates such as reload and distribution dates as well as new and existing shop locations.

Despite considerable efforts to increase communication with affected populations, a significant percentage of WFP beneficiaries remain unaware of the eligibility criteria. WFP worked with partners to address the information gap through increasing the number of sensitisation sessions of participants.

Environment

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

Jordan is characterised by vulnerabilities to climate-related shocks such as limited water, land degradation, soil erosion and recurrent droughts. Through its operation, WFP is committed to supporting the Government of Jordan adapt and respond to these challenges while addressing household food insecurities.

WFP and the Ministry of Agriculture in Jordan work hand-in-hand to increase vegetation coverage and mitigate the effects of climate change, while advocating for climate-sensitive agricultural practices. WFP established new forests covering 150 hectares of degraded public land by planting 40,000 trees and establishing irrigation systems. In addition, WFP rehabilitated 250 hectares of forests through pruning and mulching, generating 15 tons of wood that was sold at subsidized prices to communities.

WFP handed over the high-technology hydroponics production site to the Nashmeyyat Al Badiya charity organization, which benefited from capacity strengthening activities to ensure sustainability of the project. The production site continued to provide livelihood opportunities to small farmers while using 80 percent less space and 90 percent less water to produce nutritious green fodder. WFP expanded its hydroponic approach and piloted the low-technology model which were provided to small farmers. The model provided a feasible source of fresh animal fodder that helped improve the quality and quantity of milk and meat produced, thus, improving the nutritional and livelihood status of the families. To promote the adoption of water conservation techniques, WFP created a platform bringing together actors in the hydroponics field to foster partnerships and complement efforts.

In refugee camps, WFP reduced the use of single-use plastic bags by introducing reusable shopping bags distributed to 110,000 refugees.

In 2019, WFP began using the WFP environmental and social impact screening tools to identify environmental risks and take appropriate mitigation measures in its activities. This included using water conservation techniques such as the hydroponics and recycling of plastic and paper.

Lacking natural resources, Jordan produces most of its electricity by burning expensive fossil fuels, leaving a major carbon footprint on the environment. WFP took measures to reduce waste, and use clean and renewable energy sources.

WFP's offices are fully operated by solar energy reducing CO2 emissions by 23 tons per month through 1,000 square meters of solar panels. This system leads to cost savings of USD 120,000 annually which is redirected to support food insecure populations targeted by WFP.

WFP recycled over 91 percent of its office waste and cut down its annual water consumption by half through water conservation systems.

Overcoming Disability

In Jordan, 15 percent of the population live with some form of disability, with higher rates among Syrian refugees residing in the country. Persons with disability (PWD) are more likely to be food insecure, resort to negative coping strategies and have limited access to educational and economic opportunities that cater to their needs. Under its commitment to empower affected populations, WFP took measures to strengthen the inclusion of PWD in its operation.

Throughout its programme cycle, WFP ensured the inclusion of PWD by conducting dedicated focus group discussions to understand the challenges they face in accessing food assistance. Sessions were also organised to consult PWD on the design of programmes, monitor the impact of assistance and capture their feedback to improve programming.

"I feel heard. Whether through information sessions, WFP field teams or the call centre; my feedback is always welcomed, said Rasha, a 28 year-old Syrian refugee woman living with disability and benefiting from WFP's General food assistance in camps during focus group discussions."

In camps, PWD benefited from other inclusion options such as the alternative collector mechanism; a tool that allowed PWD to delegate another individual to collect assistance on her/his behalf as well as prioritised access at distribution and validation sites and WFP contracted shops for PWD, elderly and pregnant women.

WFP, through its targeting criteria, prioritised the participation of PWD in resilience activities. Working with national partners like Dar Abu Abdallah, WFP provided training opportunities tailored to meet the needs of PWD who upon the completion of the training programme were linked with future employers.

"My name is Hasan, I am 20 year-old and I live in Amman. I lost my leg in an accident, and since then, I have struggled with finding a job. Through WFP and DAA, I was enrolled in a Barista (coffee making) training programme, which brought hope back to my life. I can once again be self-sufficient and contribute to my community."

Summary

[1] In 2019

[2] Beneficiaries by Residence Status: WFP extended its support to additional vulnerable Jordanians based on the request of the Government, which led to a higher number of Jordanians reached than planned. Lower numbers of refugees were assisted than planned due to fewer refugees' registration through the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees amnesty process coupled with some voluntary returns of Syrian refugees.

[3] Annual Food Transfer: Funding constraints limited the number of commodities provided and duration of assistance for the in-kind food assistance which led to lower mt distributed than planned.

[4] Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher: Lower numbers of refugees were assisted than planned due to fewer refugees' registration through the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees amnesty process coupled with some voluntary returns of Syrian refugees.

[5] Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher: discrepancies between WINGs and COMET were because of reloaded vs redeemed USD by beneficiaries for Strategic Outcome 1 – activity 1. For Strategic Outcome 1 – activity 2 and Strategic Outcome 3 – activity 5, discrepancies were because participants in December 2018 were paid in January 2019 upon the completion of activities.

[6] WFP contribution to Sustainable Development Goals: National data is not available.

Context and operations

[1] Jordan Department of Statistics, 2020

[2] On average, the annual income of women heading households is 20 percent less compared to men heading households according to Jordan Department of Statistics, 2019.

[3] Global Economic Data, Indicators, Charts & Forecasts, 2019, "Jordan Unemployment Rate". Youth (18-24) unemployment is 46 percent for females and 23 percent for males.

[4] UNHCR, February 2020 "Registered Persons Of Concern Refugees and Asylum Seekers in Jordan"

CSP financial overview

[1] Advance-financing mechanism is a tool that facilitates available funds to cover operational needs in anticipation of contributions being confirmed. Once these contributions are confirmed, the advance is repaid.

[2] WFP's OneCard platform was introduced in Jordan in 2014. The electronic platform is managed by WFP and enables financial transactions in partnership with the private sector/bank. The card allows beneficiaries to receive assistance in the form of both electronic value transfer and an optional cash withdrawal through ATMs.

Strategic outcome 01

[1] As measured by the Food Consumption Score.

[2] Conducted in 2018/2019. Data collected as part of this study is not reflected in this table because the indicators collected in the study are not part of the TICSP logical framework.

[3] While the table uses "primary", the data captures school children aged 5 - 17 years old.

Strategic outcome 02

[1] Baseline data for a sample of 2,761 households was collected to evaluate the impact of TUA and WFP's food assistance on vulnerable Jordanian households. Of those surveyed, 28 percent of households reported poor or borderline FCS. End-line data collection for the same sample is planned for 2020.

[2] The assistance is a one time off assistance. No outcome indicators would be expected at this level.

[3] Baseline of school children receiving the sessions was collected to measure and assess the effectiveness of training and knowledge acquisition. End line data will be collected in 2020 and will be used to inform the design of the sessions

[4] The strategy will be finalised in early 2020

Strategic outcome 03

[1] The Strategic Resource Allocation Committee – SRAC, an internal resource allocation tool.

[2] WFP collected baseline data for participants with end line data planned in 2020 once participants are employed.

[3] The high-technology unit is a solar-powered container with a controlled environment. The unit is supported by a humidity, temperature and light control as well as an automated irrigation system. The unit was initially introduced to pilot it the feasibility of the model and conducted research on potential crops.

[4] The low-technology unit is an adapted model of the high-technology developed by WFP Jordan, in consultation with communities. The unit is affordable and is made from materials available in the local market which is easy to repair and replicate. The unit requires manual irrigation and humidity and light control. Unlike the high-technology, the low-technology unit can be affected by seasonality. To mitigate the potential risk, the unit has been piloted through local communities and adapted accordingly.

[5] The Three-Pronged Approach (3PA) is an innovative programme tool that aims to strengthen the design, planning and implementation of resilience-building efforts by identifying and bringing together combinations of Safety Nets, Disaster-risk Reduction, Early Warning, and Preparedness programmes - by developing them in partnership, and aligning them to national and local priorities, through governments' leadership and coordination.

Progress towards gender equality

[1] The study was conducted in November 2019 with the aim of informing the introduction of cash in camps pilot in 2020.

[2] Tables: 2018 follow-up value is the same as the baseline for the URT.

[3] Tables: 2018 follow -up value for ACL is non applicable as those benefiting from the activity are new beneficiaries.


Accountability to affected populations

[1] Tables: 2018 follow-up value is the same as the baseline for the URT.

[2] Tables: 2018 follow -up value for ACL is non applicable as those benefiting from the activity are new beneficiaries.

Figures and Indicators

WFP contribution to SDGs

|  SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------|--------|------|-----------------------|--|---------|---------|---------|----------|---------|
| WFP Strategic Goal 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger | | | | | WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support) | | | | | |
| SDG Indicator | National Results | | | SDG-related indicator | | Direct | | | Indirect | |
| | | Female | Male | | | Overall | Female | Male | | Overall |
| Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) | % | | | | Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security | Number | 383,185 | 368,158 | 751,343 | |
| Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture | % | | | | Number of hectares of land rehabilitated (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) | Ha | | | 400 | |

Beneficiaries by Age Group

| Beneficiary Category | Gender | Planned | Actual | % Actual vs. Planned |
|----------------------|--------|-----------|-----------|----------------------|
| Total Beneficiaries | male | 535,215 | 533,413 | 100% |
| | female | 537,360 | 609,315 | 113% |
| | total | 1,072,575 | 1,142,728 | 107% |
| By Age Group | | | | |
| 0-23 months | male | 21,452 | 32,951 | 154% |
| | female | 21,452 | 31,436 | 147% |
| | total | 42,904 | 64,387 | 150% |
| 24-59 months | male | 24,669 | 44,435 | 180% |
| | female | 22,524 | 42,548 | 189% |
| | total | 47,193 | 86,983 | 184% |
| 5-11 years | male | 150,160 | 246,258 | 164% |
| | female | 150,160 | 299,689 | 200% |
| | total | 300,320 | 545,947 | 182% |
| 12-17 years | male | 168,394 | 58,895 | 35% |
| | female | 159,814 | 56,879 | 36% |
| | total | 328,208 | 115,774 | 35% |
| 18-59 years | male | 139,435 | 140,878 | 101% |
| | female | 151,233 | 161,276 | 107% |
| | total | 290,668 | 302,154 | 104% |
| 60+ years | male | 31,105 | 9,996 | 32% |
| | female | 32,177 | 17,487 | 54% |
| | total | 63,282 | 27,483 | 43% |

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

| Residence Status | Planned | Actual | % Actual vs. Planned |
|------------------|---------|---------|----------------------|
| Resident | 422,773 | 612,830 | 145% |
| Refugee | 649,802 | 529,898 | 82% |
| Returnee | 0 | 0 | - |
| IDP | 0 | 0 | - |

Annual Food Transfer

| Commodities | Planned Distribution (mt) | Actual Distribution (mt) | % Actual vs. Planned |
|---|---------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| Everyone has access to food | | | |
| Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01 | | | |
| Dried Fruits | 319 | 312 | 98% |
| High Energy Biscuits | 43 | 61 | 142% |

| Commodities | Planned Distribution (mt) | Actual Distribution (mt) | % Actual vs. Planned |
|---|---------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| Rations | 62 | 55 | 90% |
| Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02 | | | |
| Bulgur Wheat | 522 | 0 | 0% |
| Wheat | 522 | 0 | 0% |
| Wheat Flour | 0 | 118 | - |
| Dried Whole Milk | 453 | 0 | 0% |
| Dried Fruits | 161 | 161 | 100% |
| High Energy Biscuits | 1,404 | 2,643 | 188% |
| Sugar | 1,466 | 0 | 0% |
| Vegetable Oil | 1,114 | 434 | 39% |
| Rations | 330 | 229 | 69% |
| Lentils | 1,044 | 0 | 0% |

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

| Modality | Planned Distribution (CBT) | Actual Distribution (CBT) | % Actual vs. Planned |
|--|----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| Everyone has access to food | | | |
| Value Voucher | 89,016,949 | 65,129,524 | 73% |
| Cash | 92,281,686 | 100,726,940 | 109% |
| Cash | 3,570,480 | 3,333,949 | 93% |
| Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition | | | |
| Cash | 19,576,271 | 3,057,218 | 16% |

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

| Strategic Outcome 01 | | Food insecure refugees have access to safe, adequate and nutritious food throughout the year. | | - Crisis Response - Nutrition Sensitive | | | |
|----------------------|--|---|---------------------------|--|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| Activity 01 | Provide unconditional resource transfers to refugees. | Beneficiary Group | Activity Tag | | Planned | Actual | |
| Output A | 1.1 Refugees receive unconditional food assistance to meet their basic food and nutritious needs. | | | | | | |
| Output C | 1.2 Customers of WFP-contracted shops and outlets benefit from improved capacity of shops and outlets to offer quality and diverse food at competitive prices. | | | | | | |
| A.1 | Beneficiaries receiving food transfers | All | General Distribution | Female Male Total | 56,248 56,252 112,500 | 56,393 56,845 113,238 | |
| A.1 | Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers | All | General Distribution | Female Male Total | 260,000 260,000 520,000 | 243,346 245,300 488,646 | |
| A.2 | Food transfers | | | MT | 380 | 367 | |
| A.3 | Cash-based transfers | | | US\$ | 178,033,898 | 163,263,843 | |
| A.7 | Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes | | | | | | |
| | Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes | | General Distribution | retailer | 210 | 212 | |
| C.5* | Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new) | | | | | | |
| | Number of technical assistance activities provided | | General Distribution | unit | 1 | 1 | |
| Activity 02 | Provide School meals and nutrition related communication and behavioral change activities to refugee children | Beneficiary Group | Activity Tag | | Planned | Actual | |
| Output A | 1.5 Syrians refugees who work in the school meal kitchens receive conditional cash assistance in order to meet their basic needs. | | | | | | |
| Output A, N* | 1.4 Refugee school children receive nutrition-sensitive school meals in order to encourage enrolment and attendance at school. | | | | | | |
| Output E, E* | 1.6 Refugee School children and caregivers are sensitized on good practices to enhance nutritional status through nutrition education initiatives. | | | | | | |
| A.1 | Beneficiaries receiving food transfers | Students (primary schools) | School feeding (on-site) | Female Male Total | 7,500 7,500 15,000 | 14,760 13,221 27,981 | |
| A.1 | Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers | Activity supporters | Food assistance for asset | Female Male Total | 1,633 407 2,040 | 1,083 1,092 2,175 | |
| | | Students (primary schools) | School feeding (on-site) | Female Male Total | 15,000 15,000 30,000 | 15,408 13,800 29,208 | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A.2 | Food transfers | | | MT | 43 | 61 | | |
| A.3 | Cash-based transfers | | | US\$ | 3,264,737 | 2,592,618 | | |
| A.6 | Number of institutional sites assisted | | | | | | | |
| | Number of schools assisted by WFP | | School feeding (on-site) | school | 43 | 43 | | |
| A.8 | Number of rations provided | | | | | | | |
| | Number of rations provided | | School feeding (on-site) | ration | 3,780,000 | 3,780,000 | | |
| E*.4 | Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches | | | | | | | |
| | Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female) | | School feeding (on-site) | Number | 80 | 80 | | |
| | Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male) | | School feeding (on-site) | Number | 20 | 20 | | |
| N*.1 | Feeding days as percentage of total school days | | | | | | | |
| | Feeding days as percentage of total school days | | School feeding (on-site) | % | 100 | 100 | | |
| N*.2 | Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator) | | | | | | | |
| | 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) | Days | 18 | 18 | | |
| Outcome results | | | | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2019 Target | 2019 Follow-up value | 2018 Follow-up value |
| Extremely vulnerable Syrian refugees in community; Jordan; Cash | | | | | | | | |
| Food Consumption Score | | | | | | | | |
| Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score | Act 01: Provide unconditional resource transfers to refugees. | General Distribution | Female | 82 | ≥90 | ≥90 | 88 | |
| | | | Male | 80 | ≥90 | ≥90 | 93 | |
| | | | Overall | 81 | ≥90 | ≥90 | 91 | |
| Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score | Act 01: Provide unconditional resource transfers to refugees. | General Distribution | Female | 15 | ≤10 | ≤10 | 10 | |
| | | | Male | 16 | ≤10 | ≤10 | 6 | |
| | | | Overall | 15 | ≤10 | ≤10 | 8 | |
| Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score | Act 01: Provide unconditional resource transfers to refugees. | General Distribution | Female | 3 | =0 | =0 | 2 | |
| | | | Male | 4 | =0 | =0 | 1 | |
| | | | Overall | 4 | =0 | =0 | 1 | |
| Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|----------------------|--|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| | Act 01: Provide unconditional resource transfers to refugees. | General Distribution | Female Male Overall | 13.10 10.90 12 | ≤4 ≤4 ≤4 | ≤4 ≤4 ≤4 | 4.50 5.90 5.20 |
| Food Expenditure Share | | | | | | | |
| | Act 01: Provide unconditional resource transfers to refugees. | General Distribution | Female Male Overall | 32 35 33 | =32 =32 =32 | =32 =32 =32 | 45 44 44 |
| Overall Syrian refugees; Jordan; Cash | | | | | | | |
| Food Consumption Score | | | | | | | |
| Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score | Act 01: Provide unconditional resource transfers to refugees. | General Distribution | Female Male Overall | 74.40 77.60 76.50 | ≥90 ≥90 ≥90 | ≥90 ≥90 ≥90 | 89 92 91 |
| Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score | Act 01: Provide unconditional resource transfers to refugees. | General Distribution | Female Male Overall | 20.30 17.90 18.70 | ≤9 ≤9 ≤9 | ≤9 ≤9 ≤9 | 10 7 8 |
| Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score | Act 01: Provide unconditional resource transfers to refugees. | General Distribution | Female Male Overall | 5.30 4.50 4.80 | ≤1 ≤1 ≤1 | ≤1 ≤1 ≤1 | 1 1 1 |
| Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) | | | | | | | |
| | Act 01: Provide unconditional resource transfers to refugees. | General Distribution | Female Male Overall | 12.60 11.93 12.14 | ≤3 ≤3 ≤3 | ≤3 ≤3 ≤3 | 4.56 3.59 3.80 |
| Food Expenditure Share | | | | | | | |
| | Act 01: Provide unconditional resource transfers to refugees. | General Distribution | Female Male Overall | 36 40 39 | =39 =39 =39 | =39 =39 =39 | 51 54 53 |
| Refugees from other nationalities; Jordan; Cash | | | | | | | |
| Food Consumption Score | | | | | | | |
| Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score | Act 01: Provide unconditional resource transfers to refugees. | General Distribution | Female Male Overall | 74.50 79 77 | ≥82 ≥82 ≥82 | ≥82 ≥82 ≥82 | |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|----------------------|--|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score | Act 01: Provide unconditional resource transfers to refugees. | General Distribution | Female Male Overall | 23.50 17 21 | ≤15 ≤15 ≤15 | ≤15 ≤15 ≤15 | |
| Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score | Act 01: Provide unconditional resource transfers to refugees. | General Distribution | Female Male Overall | 2 4 3 | ≤3 ≤3 ≤3 | ≤3 ≤3 ≤3 | |
| Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) | | | | | | | |
| | Act 01: Provide unconditional resource transfers to refugees. | General Distribution | Female Male Overall | 6 5.40 5.70 | ≤5 ≤5 ≤5 | ≤5 ≤5 ≤5 | |
| Food Expenditure Share | | | | | | | |
| | Act 01: Provide unconditional resource transfers to refugees. | General Distribution | Female Male Overall | 36 40 38 | =36 =36 =36 | =36 =36 =36 | |
| Syrian refugees in camp; Jordan; Value Voucher | | | | | | | |
| Food Consumption Score | | | | | | | |
| Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score | Act 01: Provide unconditional resource transfers to refugees. | General Distribution | Female Male Overall | 80 89 84 | ≥97 ≥97 ≥97 | ≥97 ≥97 ≥97 | 90 97 94 |
| Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score | Act 01: Provide unconditional resource transfers to refugees. | General Distribution | Female Male Overall | 20 9 15 | ≤3 ≤2 ≤3 | ≤3 ≤2 ≤3 | 9 2 5 |
| Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score | Act 01: Provide unconditional resource transfers to refugees. | General Distribution | Female Male Overall | 0 2 1 | =0 =1 =0 | =0 =1 =0 | 1 1 1 |
| Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) | | | | | | | |
| | Act 01: Provide unconditional resource transfers to refugees. | General Distribution | Female Male Overall | 10.80 10.50 10.70 | ≤3 ≤3 ≤3 | ≤3 ≤3 ≤3 | 2.90 2.40 2.70 |
| Food Expenditure Share | | | | | | | |
| | Act 01: Provide unconditional resource transfers to refugees. | General Distribution | Female Male Overall | 65 63 64 | =39 =39 =39 | =39 =39 =39 | 66 64 65 |

| Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new) | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|--------------------------|----------------|-------|-----|-----|-------|
| Drop-out rate | Act 02: Provide School meals and nutrition related communication and behavioral change activities to refugee children | School feeding (on-site) | Overall | 2.30 | ≤2 | ≤2 | 2.30 |
| Retention rate | Act 02: Provide School meals and nutrition related communication and behavioral change activities to refugee children | School feeding (on-site) | Overall | 97.70 | ≥98 | ≥98 | 97.70 |

Vulnerable Syrian refugees in community; Jordan; Cash

Food Consumption Score

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|----------------------|----------------|----|-----|-----|----|
| Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score | Act 01: Provide unconditional resource transfers to refugees. | General Distribution | Female | 65 | ≥90 | ≥90 | 86 |
| | | | Male | 69 | ≥90 | ≥90 | 79 |
| | | | Overall | 67 | ≥90 | ≥90 | 83 |
| Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score | Act 01: Provide unconditional resource transfers to refugees. | General Distribution | Female | 26 | ≤10 | ≤10 | 12 |
| | | | Male | 25 | ≤10 | ≤10 | 18 |
| | | | Overall | 25 | ≤10 | ≤10 | 15 |
| Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score | Act 01: Provide unconditional resource transfers to refugees. | General Distribution | Female | 9 | =0 | =0 | 2 |
| | | | Male | 6 | =0 | =0 | 2 |
| | | | Overall | 8 | =0 | =0 | 2 |

Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)

| | | | | | | | |
|--|---|----------------------|----------------|-------|----|----|------|
| | Act 01: Provide unconditional resource transfers to refugees. | General Distribution | Female | 12.70 | ≤4 | ≤4 | 4.90 |
| | | | Male | 13.90 | ≤4 | ≤4 | 4.90 |
| | | | Overall | 13.30 | ≤4 | ≤4 | 4.90 |

Food Expenditure Share

| | | | | | | | |
|--|---|----------------------|----------------|----|-----|-----|----|
| | Act 01: Provide unconditional resource transfers to refugees. | General Distribution | Female | 31 | =31 | =31 | 42 |
| | | | Male | 32 | =31 | =31 | 40 |
| | | | Overall | 31 | =31 | =31 | 41 |

| Strategic Outcome 02 | Vulnerable Jordanians, including school-aged children, are enabled to meet their basic food and nutrition needs all year long. | - Nutrition Sensitive - Resilience Building | | | | | |
|----------------------|--|--|----------------------|--------------|---------|---------|--|
| Activity 03 | Provide unconditional resource transfers to vulnerable Jordanians | Beneficiary Group | Activity Tag | | Planned | Actual | |
| Output A | 2.1 Vulnerable Jordanians (supported by Takyet Um Ali) receive unconditional food assistance to meet their food needs. | | | | | | |
| Output C | 2.2 Populations targeted by national programmes benefit from services provided to national stakeholders to improve coverage | | | | | | |
| A.1 | Beneficiaries receiving food transfers | All | General Distribution | Female | 70,000 | 138,409 | |
| | | | | Male | 70,000 | 114,716 | |
| | | | | Total | 140,000 | 253,125 | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|---|----------------------------|---|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|--|
| A.2 | Food transfers | | | MT | 5,282 | 942 | | |
| C.5* | Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new) | | | | | | | |
| | Number of technical assistance activities provided | | Institutional capacity strengthening activities | unit | 3 | 3 | | |
| Activity 04 | Provide School meals and nutrition related communication and behavioral change activities to children in host communities. | Beneficiary Group | Activity Tag | | Planned | Actual | | |
| Output A | 2.5 Vulnerable Jordanians participating in the school meal programme receive conditional cash assistance to meet their basic needs. | | | | | | | |
| Output A, N* | 2.3 Targeted school children in host communities receive school snacks/meals in order to increase enrollment and attendance at school. | | | | | | | |
| Output E, E* | 2.4 School children and caregivers are sensitized on good practices to enhance nutritional status. | | | | | | | |
| A.1 | Beneficiaries receiving food transfers | Students (primary schools) | School feeding (on-site) | Female Male Total | 171,000 171,000 342,000 | 190,478 142,526 333,004 | | |
| A.1 | Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers | Activity supporters | Food assistance for asset | Female Male Total | 940 235 1,175 | 758 862 1,620 | | |
| | | Students (primary schools) | School feeding (on-site) | Female Male Total | 29,000 29,000 58,000 | 32,651 24,465 57,116 | | |
| A.2 | Food transfers | | | MT | 1,734 | 2,643 | | |
| A.3 | Cash-based transfers | | | US\$ | 3,570,480 | 3,333,948 | | |
| A.6 | Number of institutional sites assisted | | | | | | | |
| | Number of schools assisted by WFP | | School feeding (on-site) | school | 1,832 | 1,832 | | |
| A.8 | Number of rations provided | | | | | | | |
| | Number of rations provided | | School feeding (on-site) | ration | 5,650,000 | 5,650,000 | | |
| E*.4 | Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches | | | | | | | |
| | Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female) | | School feeding (on-site) | Number | 10,260 | 10,260 | | |
| | Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male) | | School feeding (on-site) | Number | 7,740 | 7,740 | | |
| N*.1 | Feeding days as percentage of total school days | | | | | | | |
| | Feeding days as percentage of total school days | | School feeding (on-site) | % | 56 | 56 | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--------------------------|--|-------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| N*.2 | Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator) | | | | | | | |
| | 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) | Days | 17 | 17 | | |
| Outcome results | | | | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2019 Target | 2019 Follow-up value | 2018 Follow-up value |
| School children in Jordan; Jordan | | | | | | | | |
| Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new) | | | | | | | | |
| Drop-out rate | Act 04: Provide School meals and nutrition related communication and behavioral change activities to children in host communities. | School feeding (on-site) | Overall | 1 | =1 | =1 | 1 | |
| Retention rate | Act 04: Provide School meals and nutrition related communication and behavioral change activities to children in host communities. | School feeding (on-site) | Overall | 99 | =99 | =99 | 99 | |
| Vulnerable Jordanians; Jordan; Food | | | | | | | | |
| Food Consumption Score | | | | | | | | |
| Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score | Act 03: Provide unconditional resource transfers to vulnerable Jordanians | General Distribution | Female Male Overall | 67.90 74.20 72.50 | ≥85 ≥85 ≥85 | ≥85 ≥85 ≥85 | | |
| Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score | Act 03: Provide unconditional resource transfers to vulnerable Jordanians | General Distribution | Female Male Overall | 24.90 20.40 21.60 | ≤10 ≤10 ≤10 | ≤10 ≤10 ≤10 | | |
| Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score | Act 03: Provide unconditional resource transfers to vulnerable Jordanians | General Distribution | Female Male Overall | 7.20 5.40 5.90 | ≤5 ≤5 ≤5 | ≤5 ≤5 ≤5 | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|------------------------------|--------------|--|---------|--------|--|--|
| Strategic Outcome 03 | Vulnerable women and men in targeted refugee and Jordanian communities sustainably improve their skills, capacities, and livelihood opportunities by 2019. | - Resilience Building | | | | | | |
| Activity 05 | Provide asset creation and livelihood support activities including through individual capacity strengthening to vulnerable Syrians and Jordanians | Beneficiary Group | Activity Tag | | Planned | Actual | | |
| Output A | 3.1 Vulnerable Syrian Refugees and Jordanians receive conditional food assistance through cash-based transfers to meet their basic food and nutrition needs. | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|-------------|--|-----|--|--------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| Output A, C | 3.2 Vulnerable Syrian Refugees and Jordanians receive training to build marketable skills to strengthen their livelihoods in Jordan and upon return to Syria (for refugees), ensuring equitable participation among both male and female participants. | | | | | | |
| Output D | 3.3 Community members benefit from rehabilitation of deteriorated public assets to enhance public service delivery | | | | | | |
| A.1 | Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers | All | Food assistance for training | Female Male Total | | 145 88 233 | |
| | | | Food assistance for asset | Female Male Total | 6,000 4,000 10,000 | 5,568 6,242 11,810 | |
| | | | Individual capacity strengthening activities | Female Male Total | 6,000 4,000 10,000 | | |
| A.3 | Cash-based transfers | | | US\$ | 19,576,271 | 3,057,217 | |
| C.4* | Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new) | | | | | | |
| | Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training | | Individual capacity strengthening activities | individual | 18 | 18 | |
| C.5* | Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new) | | | | | | |
| | Number of training sessions/workshop organized | | Individual capacity strengthening activities | training session | 5 | 5 | |
| D.1 | Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure | | | | | | |
| | Number of school gardens established | | Food assistance for asset | Number | 12 | 12 | |
| | Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc) | | Food assistance for asset | Ha | 150 | 150 | |
| | Number of social infrastructures and Income Generating infrastructures rehabilitated (School Building, Facility Center, Community Building, Market Stalls, etc.) | | Food assistance for asset | Number | 350 | 350 | |

| | Number of tree seedlings produced/provided | | Food assistance for asset | Number | 1,600,000 | 1,600,000 | | |
|--|---|---------------------------|--|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| Outcome results | | | | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2019 Target | 2019 Follow-up value | 2018 Follow-up value |
| Jordanians and Syrians participating in agricultural activity; Jordan; Cash | | | | | | | | |
| Food Consumption Score | | | | | | | | |
| Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score | Act 05: Provide asset creation and livelihood support activities including through individual capacity strengthening to vulnerable Syrians and Jordanians | Food assistance for asset | Female Male Overall | 81.80 77 77.50 | ≥85 ≥85 ≥85 | ≥85 ≥85 ≥85 | 93.50 90.50 91.10 | |
| Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score | Act 05: Provide asset creation and livelihood support activities including through individual capacity strengthening to vulnerable Syrians and Jordanians | Food assistance for asset | Female Male Overall | 13.60 14.40 14.50 | ≤10 ≤10 ≤10 | ≤10 ≤10 ≤10 | 6.50 8.10 7.80 | |
| Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score | Act 05: Provide asset creation and livelihood support activities including through individual capacity strengthening to vulnerable Syrians and Jordanians | Food assistance for asset | Female Male Overall | 4.60 8.60 8 | ≤5 ≤5 ≤5 | ≤5 ≤5 ≤5 | 0 1.40 1.10 | |
| Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) | | | | | | | | |
| | Act 05: Provide asset creation and livelihood support activities including through individual capacity strengthening to vulnerable Syrians and Jordanians | Food assistance for asset | Female Male Overall | 7.04 4.34 4.63 | ≤4 ≤4 ≤4 | ≤4 ≤4 ≤4 | 2.60 3.35 3.24 | |
| Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) | | | | | | | | |
| | Act 05: Provide asset creation and livelihood support activities including through individual capacity strengthening to vulnerable Syrians and Jordanians | Food assistance for asset | Female Male Overall | 9.72 8.02 8.20 | ≤5 ≤5 ≤5 | ≤5 ≤5 ≤5 | 6.69 5.37 5.64 | |
| Food expenditure share | | | | | | | | |
| | Act 05: Provide asset creation and livelihood support activities including through individual capacity strengthening to vulnerable Syrians and Jordanians | Food assistance for asset | Female Male Overall | 27.70 30.30 30.02 | ≤30 ≤30 ≤30 | ≤30 ≤30 ≤30 | 30.97 32.60 32.35 | |
| Jordanians and Syrians participating in rehabilitation of schools activity; Jordan; Cash | | | | | | | | |
| Food Consumption Score | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---------------------------|--|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score | Act 05: Provide asset creation and livelihood support activities including through individual capacity strengthening to vulnerable Syrians and Jordanians | Food assistance for asset | Female Male Overall | 69.50 85.70 82.80 | ≥85 ≥85 ≥85 | ≥85 ≥85 ≥85 | 81.40 83.10 82.80 |
| Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score | Act 05: Provide asset creation and livelihood support activities including through individual capacity strengthening to vulnerable Syrians and Jordanians | Food assistance for asset | Female Male Overall | 22 10.30 12.40 | ≤12 ≤12 ≤12 | ≤12 ≤12 ≤12 | 18.60 13.60 14.50 |
| Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score | Act 05: Provide asset creation and livelihood support activities including through individual capacity strengthening to vulnerable Syrians and Jordanians | Food assistance for asset | Female Male Overall | 8.50 4 4.80 | ≤3 ≤3 ≤3 | ≤3 ≤3 ≤3 | 0 3.30 2.70 |
| Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) | | | | | | | |
| | Act 05: Provide asset creation and livelihood support activities including through individual capacity strengthening to vulnerable Syrians and Jordanians | Food assistance for asset | Female Male Overall | 6.57 5.48 5.67 | ≤4 ≤4 ≤4 | ≤4 ≤4 ≤4 | 4.67 5.20 5.11 |
| Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) | | | | | | | |
| | Act 05: Provide asset creation and livelihood support activities including through individual capacity strengthening to vulnerable Syrians and Jordanians | Food assistance for asset | Female Male Overall | 13.86 15.38 15.11 | ≤10 ≤10 ≤10 | ≤10 ≤10 ≤10 | 13.20 14.96 14.65 |
| Food expenditure share | | | | | | | |
| | Act 05: Provide asset creation and livelihood support activities including through individual capacity strengthening to vulnerable Syrians and Jordanians | Food assistance for asset | Female Male Overall | 36.97 39.22 38.82 | ≤38 ≤38 ≤38 | ≤38 ≤38 ≤38 | 33.64 34.93 34.70 |
| Jordanians and Syrians participating in resilience activities; Jordan; Cash | | | | | | | |
| Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits | | | | | | | |
| | Act 05: Provide asset creation and livelihood support activities including through individual capacity strengthening to vulnerable Syrians and Jordanians | Food assistance for asset | Overall | 0 | ≥70 | ≥70 | 63 |
| Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced asset base | | | | | | | |
| | Act 05: Provide asset creation and livelihood support activities including through individual capacity strengthening to vulnerable Syrians and Jordanians | Food assistance for asset | Overall | 0 | ≥90 | ≥90 | 93 |

Cross-cutting Indicators

| Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---------------------------|---------------------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) | | | | | | | | |
| Target group, Location, Modalities | Activity Number | Activity Tag | Female/Male/Overall | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2019 Target | 2019 Follow-up value | 2018 Follow-up value |
| Jordanians&Syrians; participating in agricultural activity; Jordan; Cash | Act 05: Provide asset creation and livelihood support activities including through individual capacity strengthening to vulnerable Syrians and Jordanians | Food assistance for asset | Female | 97 | ≥99 | ≥99 | 100 | |
| | | | Male | 97 | ≥99 | ≥99 | 98 | |
| | | | Overall | 97 | ≥99 | ≥99 | 98 | |
| Jordanians &Syrians; participating in rehabilitation of schools activity; Jordan; Cash | Act 05: Provide asset creation and livelihood support activities including through individual capacity strengthening to vulnerable Syrians and Jordanians | Food assistance for asset | Female | 99 | ≥99 | ≥99 | 99 | |
| | | | Male | 99 | ≥99 | ≥99 | 99 | |
| | | | Overall | 99 | ≥99 | ≥99 | 99 | |
| Syrian Refugees; Jordan; Cash | Act 01: Provide unconditional resource transfers to refugees. | General Distribution | Female | 100 | =100 | =100 | 100 | |
| | | | Male | 100 | =100 | =100 | 100 | |
| | | | Overall | 100 | =100 | =100 | 100 | |
| Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) | | | | | | | | |
| Target group, Location, Modalities | Activity Number | Activity Tag | Female/Male/Overall | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2019 Target | 2019 Follow-up value | 2018 Follow-up value |
| Jordanians&Syrians; participating in agricultural activity; Jordan; Cash | Act 05: Provide asset creation and livelihood support activities including through individual capacity strengthening to vulnerable Syrians and Jordanians | Food assistance for asset | Female | 96 | ≥99 | ≥99 | 100 | |
| | | | Male | 96 | ≥99 | ≥99 | 97 | |
| | | | Overall | 96 | ≥99 | ≥99 | 98 | |
| Jordanians &Syrians; participating in rehabilitation of schools activity; Jordan; Cash | Act 05: Provide asset creation and livelihood support activities including through individual capacity strengthening to vulnerable Syrians and Jordanians | Food assistance for asset | Female | 99 | ≥99 | ≥99 | 99 | |
| | | | Male | 98 | ≥99 | ≥99 | 99 | |
| | | | Overall | 98 | ≥99 | ≥99 | 99 | |
| Syrian refugees; Jordan; Cash | Act 01: Provide unconditional resource transfers to refugees. | General Distribution | Female | 99 | ≥99 | ≥99 | 99 | |
| | | | Male | 99 | ≥99 | ≥99 | 99 | |
| | | | Overall | 99 | ≥99 | ≥99 | 99 | |
| Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) | | | | | | | | |
| Target group, Location, Modalities | Activity Number | Activity Tag | Female/Male/Overall | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2019 Target | 2019 Follow-up value | 2018 Follow-up value |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---------------------------|---------------------------|--|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Jordanians&Syrians; participating in agricultural activity; Jordan; Cash | Act 05: Provide asset creation and livelihood support activities including through individual capacity strengthening to vulnerable Syrians and Jordanians | Food assistance for asset | Female Male Overall | 100 100 100 | ≥99 ≥99 ≥99 | ≥99 ≥99 ≥99 | 100 100 100 |
| Jordanians &Syrians; participating in rehabilitation of schools activity; Jordan; Cash | Act 05: Provide asset creation and livelihood support activities including through individual capacity strengthening to vulnerable Syrians and Jordanians | Food assistance for asset | Female Male Overall | 99 99 99 | ≥99 ≥99 ≥99 | ≥99 ≥99 ≥99 | 99 99 99 |
| Syrian refugees; Jordan; Cash | Act 01: Provide unconditional resource transfers to refugees. | General Distribution | Female Male Overall | 98 99 99 | ≥99 ≥99 ≥99 | ≥99 ≥99 ≥99 | 98 99 99 |

| Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---------------------------|----------------------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|--|
| Proportion of activities for which environmental risks have been screened and, as required, mitigation actions identified | | | | | | | | | |
| Target group, Location, Modalities | Activity Number | Activity Tag | Female/Male/ Overall | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2019 Target | 2019 Follow-up value | 2018 Follow-up value | |
| Jordanians &Syrians; participating in resilience activities; Jordan | Act 05: Provide asset creation and livelihood support activities including through individual capacity strengthening to vulnerable Syrians and Jordanians | Food assistance for asset | Overall | 0 | >50 | >50 | 14 | | |

| Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--------------------------|----------|----------------------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women | | | | | | | | | |
| Target group, Location, Modalities | Activity Number | Activity Tag | Category | Female/Male/ Overall | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2019 Target | 2019 Follow-up value | 2018 Follow-up value |
| National School feeding programme; Jordan | Act 04: Provide School meals and nutrition related communication and behavioral change activities to children in host communities. | School feeding (on-site) | | Overall | 50 | ≥50 | ≥50 | 50 | |

| Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Target group, Location, Modalities | Activity Number | Activity Tag | Category | Female/Male/ Overall | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2019 Target | 2019 Follow-up value | 2018 Follow-up value |
| Jordanians&Syrians; participating in agricultural activity; Jordan; Cash | Act 05: Provide asset creation and livelihood support activities including through individual capacity strengthening to vulnerable Syrians and Jordanians | Food assistance for asset | Decisions made by women | Overall | 26 | ≥25 | ≥25 | 18 | |
| | | | Decisions made by men | Overall | 27 | =25 | =25 | 23 | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---------------------------|---|----------------|----|-----|-----|----|
| | | | Decisions jointly made by women and men | Overall | 47 | ≥50 | ≥50 | 59 |
| Jordanians & Syrians; participating in rehabilitation of schools activity; Jordan; Cash | Act 05: Provide asset creation and livelihood support activities including through individual capacity strengthening to vulnerable Syrians and Jordanians | Food assistance for asset | Decisions made by women | Overall | 27 | ≥25 | ≥25 | 24 |
| | | | Decisions made by men | Overall | 25 | =25 | =25 | 19 |
| | | | Decisions jointly made by women and men | Overall | 48 | ≥50 | ≥50 | 57 |
| Refugees; Jordan; Cash | Act 01: Provide unconditional resource transfers to refugees. | General Distribution | Decisions made by women | Overall | 41 | ≥25 | ≥25 | 37 |
| | | | Decisions made by men | Overall | 15 | =25 | =25 | 17 |
| | | | Decisions jointly made by women and men | Overall | 44 | ≥50 | ≥50 | 47 |

Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity

| Target group, Location, Modalities | Activity Number | Activity Tag | Category | Female/Male/ Overall | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2019 Target | 2019 Follow-up value | 2018 Follow-up value |
|---|--|---------------------------|----------|----------------------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Healthy kitchen workers in camps; Jordan; Cash | Act 02: Provide School meals and nutrition related communication and behavioral change activities to refugee children | Food assistance for asset | | Female | 60 | =80 | =80 | 68 | |
| | | | | Male | 40 | =20 | =20 | 32 | |
| | | | | Overall | 50 | =60 | =60 | 50 | |
| Healthy kitchen workers in host community; Jordan; Cash | Act 04: Provide School meals and nutrition related communication and behavioral change activities to children in host communities. | Food assistance for asset | | Female | 57 | =80 | =80 | 58 | |
| | | | | Male | 43 | =20 | =20 | 42 | |
| | | | | Overall | 50 | =60 | =60 | 50 | |

Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)

| Target group, Location, Modalities | Activity Number | Activity Tag | Female/Male/ Overall | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2019 Target | 2019 Follow-up value | 2018 Follow-up value |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|
|------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|

| | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| Jordanians&Syrians; participating in agricultural activities; Jordan; Cash | Act 05: Provide asset creation and livelihood support activities including through individual capacity strengthening to vulnerable Syrians and Jordanians | Food assistance for asset | Female Male Overall | 14 10 11 | ≥40 ≥40 ≥40 | ≥40 ≥40 ≥40 | 23 14 16 |
| Jordanians &Syrians; participating in rehabilitation of schools activities; Jordan; Cash | Act 05: Provide asset creation and livelihood support activities including through individual capacity strengthening to vulnerable Syrians and Jordanians | Food assistance for asset | Female Male Overall | 5 2 5 | ≥40 ≥40 ≥40 | ≥40 ≥40 ≥40 | 5 5 5 |
| Syrian Refugees; Jordan; Cash | Act 01: Provide unconditional resource transfers to refugees. | General Distribution | Female Male Overall | 9 8 9 | >40 >40 >40 | >40 >40 >40 | 7 7 7 |

Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements

| Target group, Location, Modalities | Activity Number | Activity Tag | Female/Male/ Overall | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2019 Target | 2019 Follow-up value | 2018 Follow-up value |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------------|------------|----------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Refugees; Jordan; Cash | | | Overall | 100 | =100 | =100 | 100 | |
| Resilience participants; Jordan; Cash | | | Overall | 100 | =100 | =100 | 100 | |

World Food Programme

Contact info

Sarah Gordon-Gibson
sarah.gordon-gibson@wfp.org

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Livelihood activities in Madaba.

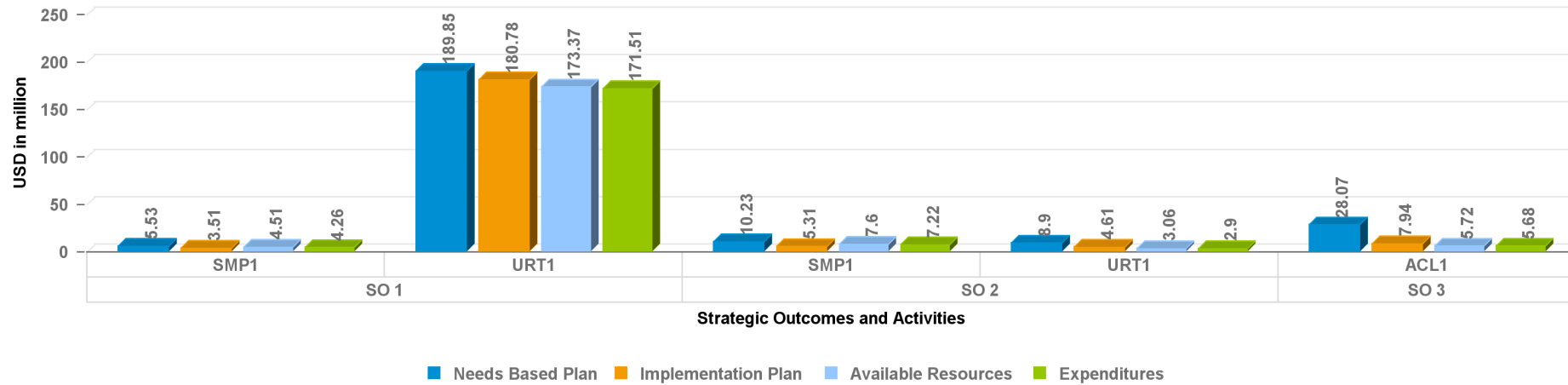
<https://www.wfp.org/countries/jordan>

Annual Country Report

Jordan Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2019)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



| Code | Strategic Outcome |
|------|--|
| SO 1 | Food insecure refugees have access to safe, adequate and nutritious food throughout the year. |
| SO 2 | Vulnerable Jordanians, including school-aged children, are enabled to meet their basic food and nutrition needs all year long. |
| SO 3 | Vulnerable women and men in targeted refugee and Jordanian communities sustainably improve their skills, capacities, and livelihood opportunities by 2019. |
| Code | Country Activity Long Description |
| ACL1 | Provide asset creation and livelihood support activities including through individual capacity strengthening to vulnerable Syrians and Jordanians |
| SMP1 | Provide School meals and nutrition related communication and behavioral change activities to children in host communities. |
| SMP1 | Provide School meals and nutrition related communication and behavioral change activities to refugee children |
| URT1 | Provide unconditional resource transfers to refugees. |
| URT1 | Provide unconditional resource transfers to vulnerable Jordanians |

Annual Country Report

Jordan Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2019)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

| Strategic Result | Strategic Outcome | Activity | Needs Based Plan | Implementation Plan | Available Resources | Expenditures | |
|------------------|--|--|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1 | Food insecure refugees have access to safe, adequate and nutritious food throughout the year. | Provide School meals and nutrition related communication and behavioral change activities to refugee children | 5,533,106 | 3,508,612 | 4,505,774 | 4,260,718 | |
| | | Provide unconditional resource transfers to refugees. | 189,852,269 | 180,784,996 | 173,370,657 | 171,514,023 | |
| | | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | |
| | Vulnerable Jordanians, including school-aged children, are enabled to meet their basic food and nutrition needs all year long. | Provide School meals and nutrition related communication and behavioral change activities to children in host communities. | 10,231,892 | 5,313,795 | 7,603,418 | 7,215,642 | |
| | | Provide unconditional resource transfers to vulnerable Jordanians | 8,898,759 | 4,608,306 | 3,055,349 | 2,898,253 | |
| | | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | |
| | Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1) | | | 214,516,026 | 194,215,709 | 188,535,200 | 185,888,637 |

Annual Country Report

Jordan Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2019)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

| Strategic Result | Strategic Outcome | Activity | Needs Based Plan | Implementation Plan | Available Resources | Expenditures |
|---|--|---|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 3 | Vulnerable women and men in targeted refugee and Jordanian communities sustainably improve their skills, capacities, and livelihood opportunities by 2019. | Provide asset creation and livelihood support activities including through individual capacity strengthening to vulnerable Syrians and Jordanians | 28,066,123 | 7,942,717 | 5,720,501 | 5,676,961 |
| | | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3) | | | 28,066,123 | 7,942,717 | 5,720,501 | 5,676,961 |
| | Non SO Specific | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 0 | 40,678 | 0 |
| Subtotal Strategic Result | | | 0 | 0 | 40,678 | 0 |
| Total Direct Operational Cost | | | 242,582,149 | 202,158,426 | 194,296,378 | 191,565,597 |
| Direct Support Cost (DSC) | | | 6,532,264 | 4,632,482 | 4,963,483 | 4,058,343 |
| Total Direct Costs | | | 249,114,413 | 206,790,908 | 199,259,860 | 195,623,940 |
| Indirect Support Cost (ISC) | | | 16,192,437 | 13,441,409 | 9,432,665 | 9,432,665 |
| Grand Total | | | 265,306,850 | 220,232,317 | 208,692,525 | 205,056,605 |



Brian Ah Poe
Chief
Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest annual approved version of operational needs as of December of the reporting year. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Implementation Plan

Implementation Plan as of January of the reporting period which represents original operational prioritized needs taking into account funding forecasts of available resources and operational challenges

Available Resources

Unspent Balance of Resources carried forward, Allocated contribution in the current year, Advances and Other resources in the current year. It excludes contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years

Expenditures

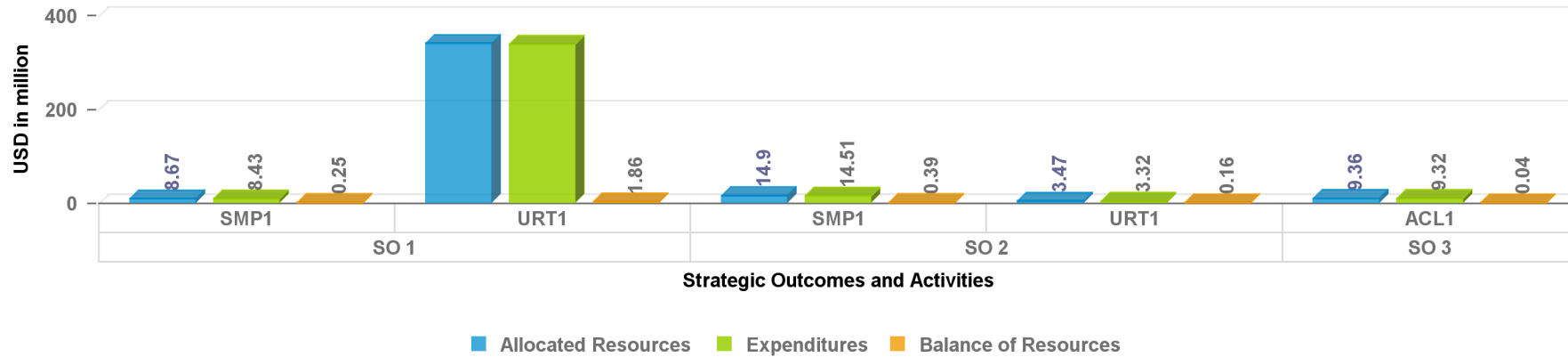
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Jordan Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2019)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



| Code | Strategic Outcome |
|------|--|
| SO 1 | Food insecure refugees have access to safe, adequate and nutritious food throughout the year. |
| SO 2 | Vulnerable Jordanians, including school-aged children, are enabled to meet their basic food and nutrition needs all year long. |
| SO 3 | Vulnerable women and men in targeted refugee and Jordanian communities sustainably improve their skills, capacities, and livelihood opportunities by 2019. |
| Code | Country Activity - Long Description |
| ACL1 | Provide asset creation and livelihood support activities including through individual capacity strengthening to vulnerable Syrians and Jordanians |
| SMP1 | Provide School meals and nutrition related communication and behavioral change activities to children in host communities. |
| SMP1 | Provide School meals and nutrition related communication and behavioral change activities to refugee children |
| URT1 | Provide unconditional resource transfers to refugees. |
| URT1 | Provide unconditional resource transfers to vulnerable Jordanians |

Annual Country Report

Jordan Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2019)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

| Strategic Result | Strategic Outcome | Activity | Needs Based Plan | Allocated Contributions | Advance and Allocation | Allocated Resources | Expenditures | Balance of Resources |
|------------------|--|--|------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|--------------|----------------------|
| 1 | Vulnerable Jordanians, including school-aged children, are enabled to meet their basic food and nutrition needs all year long. | Provide School meals and nutrition related communication and behavioral change activities to children in host communities. | 18,939,662 | 14,901,442 | 0 | 14,901,442 | 14,513,667 | 387,776 |
| | | Provide unconditional resource transfers to vulnerable Jordanians | 14,122,345 | 3,473,515 | 0 | 3,473,515 | 3,316,420 | 157,096 |
| | | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| | Food insecure refugees have access to safe, adequate and nutritious food throughout the year. | Provide School meals and nutrition related communication and behavioral change activities to refugee children | 11,035,024 | 8,670,829 | 0 | 8,670,829 | 8,425,773 | 245,056 |
| | | Provide unconditional resource transfers to refugees. | 373,181,548 | 339,780,311 | 0 | 339,780,311 | 337,923,676 | 1,856,634 |
| | | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |

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Annual Country Report

Jordan Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2019)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

| Strategic Result | Strategic Outcome | Activity | Needs Based Plan | Allocated Contributions | Advance and Allocation | Allocated Resources | Expenditures | Balance of Resources |
|---|--|---|--------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1 | | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1) | | | 417,278,579 | 366,826,099 | 0 | 366,826,099 | 364,179,536 | 2,646,563 |
| 3 | Vulnerable women and men in targeted refugee and Jordanian communities sustainably improve their skills, capacities, and livelihood opportunities by 2019. | Provide asset creation and livelihood support activities including through individual capacity strengthening to vulnerable Syrians and Jordanians | 44,356,859 | 9,359,830 | 0 | 9,359,830 | 9,316,290 | 43,540 |
| Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3) | | | 44,356,859 | 9,359,830 | 0 | 9,359,830 | 9,316,290 | 43,540 |
| | Non SO Specific | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 40,678 | 0 | 40,678 | 0 | 40,678 |
| Subtotal Strategic Result | | | 0 | 40,678 | 0 | 40,678 | 0 | 40,678 |
| Total Direct Operational Cost | | | 461,635,439 | 376,226,606 | 0 | 376,226,606 | 373,495,826 | 2,730,781 |
| Direct Support Cost (DSC) | | | 12,888,364 | 7,547,448 | 0 | 7,547,448 | 6,642,307 | 905,140 |
| Total Direct Costs | | | 474,523,803 | 383,774,054 | 0 | 383,774,054 | 380,138,133 | 3,635,921 |
| Indirect Support Cost (ISC) | | | 30,844,047 | 24,830,587 | | 24,830,587 | 24,830,587 | 0 |
| Grand Total | | | 505,367,850 | 408,604,642 | 0 | 408,604,642 | 404,968,721 | 3,635,921 |

This donor financial report is interim



Brian Ah Poe
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

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Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest approved version of operational needs. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral contributions, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing). It excludes internal advance and allocation and contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years.

Advance and allocation

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid. This includes different types of internal advance (Internal Project Lending or Macro-advance Financing) and allocation (Immediate Response Account)

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting period

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures