



# WFP Jordan

## Situation Report #11

15 July 2016

### In Numbers:

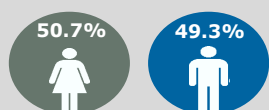
**June 2016:**

**2,500** assisted vulnerable Jordanians

**533,677** assisted Syrian refugees through e-cards

**27,511** assisted people of concern at the north-eastern border

### Syrians in Jordan

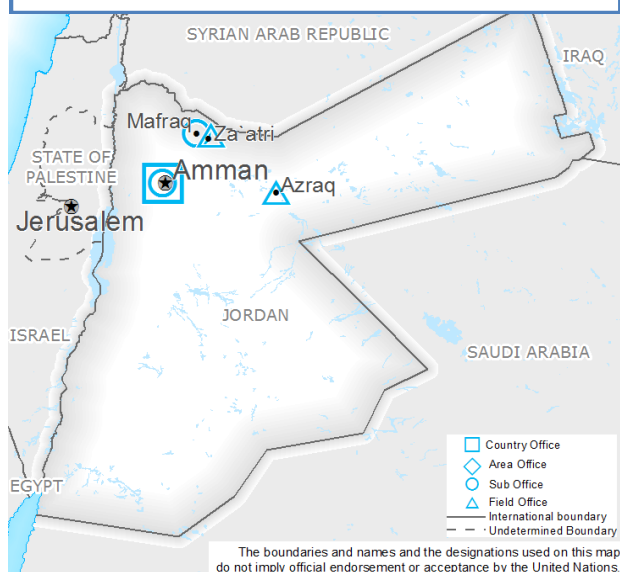


Since July 2012, WFP has injected over USD 597 million into the Jordanian economy

### Funding Update

Through generous pledges from the London Conference and solid forecasts, WFP's emergency operation is fully covered inside Jordan throughout 2016.

To date, under the PRRO, only 22 percent of gross needs have been funded. In 2016, the shortfall under the PRRO is USD 10.1million.



### Jordan: Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO)

Photo: Syrian children at one of WFP's contracted supermarket in Za'atri camp. WFP/Mohammad Batah

### Highlights

- Following the start of the Holy month of Ramadan, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia donated dates (306 mt) were distributed to all residents of Za'atri camp, Azraq camp and Cyber City.
- On 24 June, the Jordan Country Office organized an iftar with a Syrian family in Amman. The iftar was attended by representatives from three donors (Germany, U.S. and France), the Country Director and WFP's Regional Director for Middle East, North Africa and Eastern Europe.
- On 21 June, a suicide bomb at the north-east border killed six Jordanian security personnel.

### Context

- Jordan is a resource-poor, food-deficient country with limited agricultural land, no energy resources and scarce water supply.
- By June 2016, 667,134 Syrian refugees were registered with UNHCR, stretching Jordan's resources and exacerbating the protracted economic crisis in the Kingdom.
- Around 81 percent of registered Syrian refugees live in communities, with the rest living in two camps (Azraq and Za'atri) and two transit centres (Cyber City and King Abdullah Park). While refugees are provided with essential services such as housing and health care in camps, they mostly have to fend for themselves in communities, paying rent, transportation and medical treatment. Limited refugees have work permits and thus most are largely dependent on humanitarian assistance to meet their needs.
- While Jordan has made progress in socio-economic development, poverty alleviation remains a fundamental problem, as does unemployment, which stood at 13.6 percent in the last quarter of 2015.

### WFP Response

- Through the EMOP, all eligible Syrian refugees receive a monthly cash-based transfer (CBT) which enable them to purchase food items in WFP's 204 partner shops throughout the country. Camp residents also receive fresh bread on a daily basis, and pupils at camp schools receive daily nutritious snacks. Welcome meals are also provided to new arrivals.
- The PRRO addresses the needs of vulnerable and food insecure Jordanians affected by the economic crisis and the Syrian conflict, through three major components: Cash for Work (CFW)/ Cash for Training (CFT) for rural vulnerable

households, Targeted Food Assistance for urban vulnerable people, and capacity augmentation for the Government in the fields of food security and social safety nets.

## Food assistance

Emergency Operations:

- In host communities, WFP reached **426,895** Syrian beneficiaries. Extremely vulnerable received JOD 20 (USD 28), and vulnerable refugees received JOD 10 (USD 14).
- At both refugee camps (Za’atri and Azraq), WFP reached a total of **92,559** Syrian beneficiaries through e-cards (JOD 20/USD 28).
- WFP’s school feeding programme at Za’atri and Azraq camp assisted **15,680** students through in-kind assistance, consisting of essential vitamins and minerals.
- At the north-eastern border, between 06–20 June, WFP’s food distribution was hampered and interrupted several times due to overcrowding and security issues. WFP’s distribution team required to relocate to safety.
- WFP assisted **27,511** Syrians stranded at the border with ready-to-eat parcels (RTE).

Relief Operations:

- WFP and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), signed an agreement to extend the emergency employment project from July to December 2016. This agreement will aim to target 400 Jordanians under WFP’s food-for-assets (FFA) activity. The FFA activity, will generate short-term income for food-insecure and vulnerable rural households.

## Food Security Sector

The Jordan Hashemite Charity Organisation (JHCO), co-chair of the Food Security Sector Working Group, organised a number of food parcel distributions in May:

- ◇ The International Orthodox Christian Charities distributed 40 food vouchers to 51 Syrian households (HH) in Amman.
- ◇ The Saudi Relief and Committees Campaigns distributed 1,280 food parcels to Syrian HH in Al Zarqa
- ◇ Caritas Jordan and Caritas Germany assessed 1,190 Syrian households based on Caritas – VAF criteria, crosschecking with WFP the food security status of the households.

World Vision Taiwan School Feeding:

- School feeding distribution ended on 22 May. The school feeding programme will resume on 1 September 2016, at the beginning of the new academic school year.

## Partnerships

- Under the Jordan Response Plan, WFP acts as secretariat for the Livelihoods and Food Security Task Force, chaired by the Ministry of Labour.
- WFP also has partnerships and agreements with:



## Impact of limited funding

- Funding shortfalls throughout 2015 negatively impacted WFP beneficiaries. Monitoring underlined how crucial WFP assistance is, with many families stating they have no source of income and that they have had to resort to extreme measures such as withdrawing children from school and begging in order to survive.

## Meet the beneficiaries

Amal Tawalbeh, is a 48 year old Jordanian widow and a mother of four, from Al-waleh, Madaba. The economic hardship in the Kingdom prevented her to find work, and feed her family.



Photo: Jordanian women training in dairy production WFP/Faten Al-Hindi

Thanks to WFP’s Cash-For-Work (CFW) component with the Ministry of Agriculture, Amal, was enrolled in a capacity development project which provided her extensive trainings sessions in dairy production. Through this CFW component, Amal, and the rest of the participants, received a daily cash incentive of between JOD 8 and 10 (USD 11–14).

The opportunity has allowed Amal to buy nutritious food, medicine and school supplies for her children. But most significantly, the attained skills and rich knowledge have allowed her to teach other beneficiaries the same skill set.

## Contacts

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## WFP’s Jordan Operation

	Total Requirements (in USD)	6 Months Net Funding Requirements (in USD)	People Reached Including the Berm (June 2016)	Female	Male
EMOP (Jul 2012 – Dec 2016)	1,021,738,479	0*	561,188	N/A	N/A
PRRO (Aug 2013 – Dec 2016)	62,025,366	7,400,000	2,500	Est. 1,250	Est. 1,250

\* For the EMOP, net funding requirements includes pledges and solid forecasts.