



# WFP Jordan Proposal to the Government of Belgium

Country:	<b>Jordan</b>
Executing Agency	<b>World Food Programme Jordan</b>
Project Title:	<b>Crisis Response - Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis affected populations, including Refugees in camps and communities</b>
Total Budget of Proposal:	<b>EUR 1,000,000</b>
Project sites:	<b>Jordan</b>
Estimated Number of Beneficiaries:	<b>35,840 refugees will be supported for one month</b>
Project Duration:	<b>12 months (October 2021 – October 2022)</b>

## Background

### 1. Country Context and Impact of COVID-19 in Jordan

Jordan is an upper-middle-income, resource-poor, food-deficit country with limited agricultural land, dwindling energy and scarce water resources. The country has a population of 10.9 million (Government of Jordan, Department of Statistics), of which 2.9 million are non-citizens. Jordan carries the social, economic, and environmental burden of hosting 1.3 million refugees (Jordan Response Plan), of which 757,801 are registered with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR); 669,505 come from Syria while the remaining 88,296 come from Iraq, Yemen, Somalia and various other countries (UNHCR, July 2021). More than 80% of refugees live in urban settings with the remaining 20% in camps.

Jordan has suffered considerably from the socio-economic impact of COVID-19. This has exacerbated both existing structural weaknesses in the economy and unresolved social challenges, putting more pressure on the country's fragile macroeconomic state. According to the World Bank, Jordan's economic growth suffered significant loss in 2020 and the country will continue to operate below its potential in 2021. The national unemployment rate reached an unprecedented level of 25% in the first quarter of 2021, up from 19.3% in the first quarter of 2020 (Government of Jordan, Department of Statistics). Youth unemployment has now reached the alarming rate of 50%. Women continue to be disadvantaged in accessing the labour market, with unemployment rates disproportionately higher, reaching 32.8% compared to 22.6% among men.

The loss of livelihood opportunities has exacerbated food insecurity and poverty among refugee households in camps and communities, both of which have now reached devastating levels. According to WFP's latest food security monitoring (mVAM), June 2021 marked the highest level of insufficient food consumption among refugee households in communities recorded in the past 12 months (25.6%). Despite WFP's ongoing food assistance, over 83% of refugee households in communities are food insecure or on the verge of food insecurity. The rate of decline in household food security has been even more alarming in the camps, with 94% of the camp population now food insecure or vulnerable to food insecurity despite the ongoing support. Overall, female-headed households, small households, and households with disabilities have disproportionately poor levels of food security.

To cope with dire financial circumstances, refugee families are adopting harmful coping strategies with increasing severity and frequency. Children have been significantly affected as families are withdrawing children from schools (11% in March 2021 compared to 3% in September 2019), sending boys to work (from 4% in September 2019 to 28% in June 2021 for female-headed households and 13.6% for male-headed households), and marrying off under-age girls (from 0.3% in September 2019 to 3% in March 2021 according to WFP monitoring, though a recent UNICEF report shows that one in three Syrian marriages now involve underage girls). In June 2021, 7.7% of the households had one of their members accepting exploitative high risk or illegal temporary jobs.

Many refugees have lost their employment since the onset of COVID-19. Although seasonal work opportunities in agriculture combined with an easing of movement restrictions during the first quarter of 2021 provided some much-needed economic relief, reliable income sources remain scarce even one year into the pandemic. Most refugees are still experiencing economic hardship, as evidenced by a steady decrease in average household income, from an average JOD 267 before COVID-19 (September 2019) to JOD 180 in March 2021 to JOD 137 in June 2021.

As a result, refugees have increasingly relied on debt and assistance to meet their basic needs. Around 95% of refugee households in communities now have debt, averaging JOD 843 (around USD1,200) per family. Given the increasing vulnerabilities among refugee families, WFP food assistance continues to provide a lifeline to many refugees, making up over 50% of the household income for refugees in host communities. Around 16% of refugee families rely solely on WFP assistance. Overall, the pandemic has impacted the self-resilience of refugee families and increased their reliance on food assistance.

## **Project justification**

### **1. Urgency**

The alarming levels of food insecurity and increased vulnerability of the refugees in Jordan have underlined the increased need for food assistance to the most vulnerable to ensure that their immediate food needs can be met.

However, WFP is facing a serious and immediate funding shortfall which is threatening its ability to maintain assistance to refugees. On July 1<sup>st</sup>, WFP was forced to cut 21,000 eligible, vulnerable Syrian refugees from its assistance. If immediate funding is not secured, WFP will be forced to stop its vital food assistance to all refugees – around half a million people currently supported in camps and communities - starting October 2021. Such suspension ahead of the upcoming winter season will leave hundreds of thousands of refugee families without much needed humanitarian assistance and unable to meet their basic food needs. WFP urgently requires USD 53 million to maintain assistance to all eligible targeted refugees until the end of the year.

WFP is extremely concerned about the serious impact of such cuts on refugee households removed from assistance, particularly children, women and people with disabilities. The suspension and reduction of assistance will force refugee families to resort even further to harmful strategies to cope with the changes. Likely protection risks resulting from the changes include an increase in sexual and gender-based violence among families, increased drop-out rates of children from school, increased incidence of child marriage, increased debt and therefore potential detentions, home evictions, multi-family cohabitation, squatting and begging. Return to Syria may be an option for some families, however protection issues remain a concern especially for male youth who may be conscripted into the military upon return. Movement to camps may also be another option for families, which will increase costs for other sectors and agencies. Jordan's Ministry of Interior has stated that such cuts in assistance will increase national security concerns and potentially increase crime. When combined with intensified pressure for jobs and resources at a time when Jordan is already hit hard by the economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, such cuts would exacerbate tensions within local communities and jeopardize social cohesion. The local economy, which is already suffering, will also be significantly impacted by losing monthly cash injections of around USD 14 million spent in the poorer communities where refugees reside.

### **2. Unpredictability**

While the vast majority of Syrian refugees continue to hope to return to Syria one day, 94% of refugees living in Jordan are not planning to return in the near future (UNHCR Sixth Regional Survey on Syrian refugees' perceptions & intentions on return to Syria, March 2021). Reasons for having no immediate intention to return include the lack of safety and security in Syria, limited access to livelihood opportunities, and limited or no access to adequate housing.

This is particularly relevant with the recent hostilities in Dara'a, knowing that most of the Syrian refugees in Jordan come from Dara'a governorate. The escalation of violence in the southwest of Syria have shown that the suffering endured by the Syrian people and the decade-long conflict is far from over, and that safe return for refugees in Jordan is unlikely in the foreseeable future.

In addition, voluntary returns of Syrian refugees have significantly decreased since the COVID-19 global outbreak and the suspension of passenger movement at border crossings.

In short, perspectives for durable solutions – integration in Jordan and return to Syria – are largely constrained by both the deterioration of the economy and lack of employment opportunity in both countries, and the perpetuating security risks for returnees in Syria. In such a context, sustained and timely donor funding to WFP humanitarian response is crucial for beneficiaries to meet their needs and to allow WFP and partners to transition to more sustainable solutions for support to Syrian refugees, in the context of the nexus framework.

### **3. Obligation**

The WFP Jordan Country Strategic Plan (CSP) is aligned with the 2030 SDG Agenda's global call for action, which prioritizes efforts to end poverty, hunger and inequality, encompassing humanitarian and development efforts. WFP Jordan's intervention fully aligns with the Belgian humanitarian mandate to save lives, alleviate suffering, and maintain dignity. The contribution of the Government of Belgium will also support WFP's efforts to assist the Government of Jordan in ensuring no one is left behind by continuing to support food security and nutrition of vulnerable populations, build their self-reliance, strengthen social cohesion between refugees and host communities as well as empower women, youth, and persons with disabilities.

The Humanitarian-Development nexus is at the heart of objectives of WFP Jordan. Along with providing unconditional food assistance to vulnerable refugees in Jordan, the Country Office is moving towards more sustainable approaches to refugee assistance by exploring transition approaches such as shifting refugees with productive capacity into more conditional assistance approaches, such as livelihood support activities. This will ensure that:

- Assistance provision is more sustainable as it aims to enhance the skills and capacities of individuals with a view to increase their self-reliance.
- Unconditional support, for which available funding is expected to decrease, is limited to those families in critical need and with little or no productive capacity.

By looking at more sustainable approaches to refugee assistance, WFP's intervention is in line with the Government of Jordan's White Paper for the Brussels V conference which indicated a move towards sustainable approaches. WFP's sustainability agenda is also in line with Belgium Humanitarian Strategy, which supports the Humanitarian-Development Nexus strategy and its implementation mostly from a perspective to avoid strategic and budgetary silos. As such, Belgium's development projects and WFP activities on the ground may be complementary and mutually reinforcing.

Under the CSP four strategic outcomes and seven activities contributing directly to SDGs 2 and 17, WFP looks to support Jordan's ability to assist the refugees it hosts while gradually expanding its support to enhance the country's resilience, helping safeguard development gains, and contributing to addressing the pressures stemming from socio-economic, geographic, age and gender inequities and inequalities affecting Jordanians and refugees.

### **4. Irreplaceability**

The competing requirements from other crises and the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the economies of donor nations have made it difficult for WFP to raise the resources necessary to maintain assistance to half a million refugees. Due to critical funding gaps, WFP was already forced to remove 21,000 eligible, vulnerable refugees from assistance. While some last-minute donor contribution and regional allocations averted further cuts in September, currently WFP has no funding indication from donors to cover the last quarter of 2021 and beyond aside from the EUR 1 million kindly indicated by the Government of Belgium. Support from Belgium will enable WFP to continue its vital assistance to the most vulnerable refugees and respond to the needs of 35,840 food insecure refugees for a month.

## **Objectives of the Project**

WFP has a long strategic partnership with the Government of Jordan dating back to 1964. Throughout this partnership, WFP has been supporting national priorities and Sustainable Development Goals related to food security and nutrition. Through the CSP 2020-2022, WFP Jordan is rebalancing its portfolio to shift the emphasis in line with Jordan's priorities and their links to the 2030 Agenda. While WFP has provided monthly food assistance through cash-based transfers for around half a million refugees residing in camps and communities in the aftermath of the Syrian crisis, WFP's role has expanded in recent years to supporting nationally-owned social protection systems, extending technical support to the Government, creating livelihood opportunities for vulnerable Jordanians and supporting the Government in addressing current and future crises including mostly recently COVID-19. Innovation, nutrition, gender, protection, and disability are cross-cutting themes that are considered throughout.

### **Objective**

Given the increased vulnerability of the refugees highlighted above, **WFP proposes to allocate the Belgian contribution towards achieving Strategic Outcome 1** Crisis affected populations in Jordan, including refugees, meet their food and nutrition needs throughout the year. The project is also aligned with WFP's corporate Strategic Result 1 "Everyone has Access to Food". In alignment with the CSP, the proposed project will focus on crisis response through responding to immediate basic food needs of refugees.

#### **1. Activity**

The main component of Strategic Outcome 1 is the provision of nutrition-sensitive food assistance to refugees and other crisis-affected populations (Activity 1). Due to the critical funding shortfall WFP is facing for its support to refugees, the Belgian contribution will be used to respond to the food needs of the most vulnerable refugees supported by WFP under Activity 1.

Refugees in camps (Azraq, Zaatari and King Abdullah Park) will receive their assistance through food restricted electronic vouchers operated through blockchain technology, which can be redeemed at camps supermarkets and bakeries. Monthly electronic food vouchers are valued at JOD 23 (USD 32.49) per person per month.

Refugees in communities will receive unrestricted cash, which can be redeemed at almost 700 ATMs, used to purchase food items in a network of 200 WFP partner shops or a combination of both per their preference. Refugees in host community classified as "extremely vulnerable" receive JOD 23 (USD 32.49), while those classified as "vulnerable" receive JOD 15 (USD 21) per person per month.

The use of innovative technologies has enhanced the efficiency and effectiveness of food assistance, reduced transaction costs and ensured faster response to any problems that may arise through a real-time record of transactions. Cash-based transfers provide a sense of dignity and empowerment to beneficiaries and, in the current context of the pandemic, allows them to prioritise the use of funds according to their household budget and food needs.

#### **2. Beneficiaries**

WFP's 2021 planning figure for general food assistance is around 500,000 refugees in host communities and camps. However, to ensure the most vulnerable refugees among this overall vulnerable population are assisted, WFP has recently undertaken a retargeting exercise taking account of the main drivers of vulnerability to food insecurity that emerged during COVID-19. Based on the COVID-responsive (CORE) targeting model, 483,000 Syrian refugees will remain eligible to WFP general food assistance. Given WFP is also facing a critical funding shortfall for this activity as referred to earlier in this proposal, WFP has embedded a prioritization model in the retargeting exercise. As a result, WFP identified 21,000 less vulnerable Syrian refugees who have been cut from the WFP assistance as of 1<sup>st</sup> of July.

With the funding from the Government of Belgium, WFP will be able to support an estimated total of 35,840 vulnerable refugees in camps and communities to meet their food needs for the duration of one month.

<b>Activities</b>	<b>Estimated beneficiaries</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>
<b>Component 1</b>			
Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to vulnerable refugees in camps and communities	35,840	49.96%	50.04%

### 3. Expected Results

Strategic Outcome 1 - Activity 1			
Outputs	Indicators		
People affected by crises receive assistance to meet their food needs during and after emergencies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers</li> <li>Quantity of food provided</li> <li>Total amount of cash transferred to targeted beneficiaries</li> <li>Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes</li> <li>Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers</li> </ul>		
Outcomes	Indicators	Baseline	Target
Crisis affected populations in Jordan, including refugees, meet their food and nutrition needs throughout the year.	Food Consumption Score (Categories)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Acceptable: 89%</li> <li>Borderline: 10%</li> <li>Poor: 1% [Source: Nov 2019]</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Acceptable: 92%</li> <li>Borderline: 8%</li> <li>Poor: 0% [Source: Dec 2022]</li> </ul>
	Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3.8 [Source: Nov 2019]</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3.43 [Source: Dec2022]</li> </ul>
	Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Categories)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No Coping: 11.5%;</li> <li>Stress Coping: 48.5%;</li> <li>Crisis Coping: 34.6%;</li> <li>Emergency Coping: 5.5% [Source: Nov 2019]</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No Coping: 41.5%;</li> <li>Stress Coping: 38.4%;</li> <li>Crisis Coping: 20.1%;</li> <li>Emergency Coping: 0% [Source: Dec 2022]</li> </ul>
	Food Consumption Score - Nutrition (Categories)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hem-Iron Rich Foods - Daily: 3%; Sometimes: 73% Never: 24% [Nov 2020]</li> <li>Vitamin A Rich Foods - Daily: 70%; Sometimes: 26% Never: 4% [Nov 2020]</li> <li>Protein Rich Foods - Daily: 82%; Sometimes: 17% Never: 1% [Source: Nov 2020]</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hem-Iron Rich Foods - Daily: 32.2%; Sometimes: 51% Never: 16.8% [Dec 2022]</li> <li>Vitamin A Rich Foods - Daily: 79.1%; Sometimes: 18.3% Never: 2.6% [Dec 2022]</li> <li>Protein Rich Foods - Daily: 87.8%; Sometimes: 11.5% Never: 0.8% [Source: Dec 2022]</li> </ul>

#### Programme implementation/Coordination

##### 1. Integrated approach

This project is part of an integrated WFP vision in the country. While the proposed project contributes directly to SDG2 (zero hunger) and 17 (partnerships), it also supports other SDGs, notably SDGs 1 (no poverty), 5 (gender equality), and 8 (decent work and economic growth). By enhancing its partnership with the Government of Jordan and other partners, WFP will help Jordan achieve the SDGs in an integrated manner. WFP will increasingly support national solutions, programmes, and systems to ensure sustainability and ownership, gradually shifting from direct implementation to developing and transferring capacities to the Government and putting the Government in the lead. This will enable seamless transition from humanitarian to development, ensuring immediate food security and nutrition needs and promoting self-reliance.

Currently, WFP is supporting the Government of Jordan in developing a comprehensive food security and nutrition sector plan linked to other sectors and supported by a coordination structure. This strategy advocates for enhanced coherence in the food security and nutrition sector. In partnership with the relevant government ministries, international organizations and local research institutes, WFP will seek to strengthen the inclusive institutional framework around SDG 2, coordinate related policies and programmes, create linkages to other sectors, promote research relevant to food security and nutrition objectives and support adequate monitoring of SDG 2 indicators.

In addition to the provision of cash assistance to vulnerable refugees to enhance their access to food, WFP complements national social protection systems by extending its technical assistance to the National Aid Fund, the biggest national social protection system. Similarly, WFP supports the Government of Jordan's National School Meals programme, a sustainable complementary safety net for children in vulnerable households. WFP provides capacity-building to the Ministry of Education, including the development of the national school feeding strategy.

## 2. Implementing partners

The project will be managed and implemented by the WFP Jordan Country Office in Amman. The Country Office is headed by the Country Director who is ultimately responsible for this project. The Head of Programme, reporting to the Deputy Country Director, is in charge of coordination and implementation of all programmes. Under the supervision of the Deputy Country Director, WFP Mafraq and Amman field offices will implement the activities in partnership with identified NGOs, particularly local NGOs focused on supporting women, youth, and persons with disabilities.

Building on SDG 17 "Partnerships towards the goals", WFP has strengthened its collaboration and coordination with partners engaged in the humanitarian response in Jordan. Under Activity 1, WFP coordinates the response with the Government of Jordan under the Jordan Response Plan and relevant UN agencies including UNHCR and UNICEF. WFP and UN Women also collaborate to assist Syrian women refugees in refugee camps who request cash back at WFP-contracted supermarkets or make their purchases directly, while UN Women and WFP validate each other's transaction through the common platform, building blocks. WFP also supports UNRWA by facilitating their cash assistance to Palestinian refugees through its One-Card platform. For the implementation of activities, WFP works with the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) in both Zaatari and Azraq camps. ACTED and Save the Children Jordan support the implementation of WFP's activities in host communities.

WFP regularly interacts with its implementing partners for planning, implementing, and monitoring activities. Regular trainings for partners are also conducted to strengthen their capacity to interact with beneficiaries in a dignified, respectful, and coherent manner and report and follow-up on protection and gender-related issues.

Working with local NGOs enhances the localization of WFP's support and ensures it is informed by a thorough understanding of the particular circumstances of these groups, the barriers they face, and how best to integrate them in WFP activities in a participatory manner.

### Gender aspects

Women and girls account for 50 percent of those supported by WFP. WFP will continue to mainstream gender considerations in the design, targeting, implementation and monitoring of CSP activities to address the underlying causes of food insecurity and ensure that particular needs are met. WFP will notably apply gender equitable and transformative approaches to its work to address economic and other inequalities between women, men, girls and boys.

Gender considerations are incorporated into WFP's protection principles through creating gender balanced teams at helpdesks and in conducting Focus Group Discussions. Furthermore, WFP works with cooperating partners to ensure they have sufficient capacity when it comes to gender mainstreaming. In response to the ongoing pandemic, WFP launched a cross-cutting monitoring tool targeting women only, to assess any changes in household dynamics due to the pandemic, such as conflict and violence related to food scarcity and negative coping mechanisms.

WFP places great importance on inclusive programming and ensures that Do No Harm principles are in place by remaining cognizant of the disproportionate impact food security has on households headed by women and households with disabled members.

The WFP Jordan CSP 2020 – 2022 is coded 3 on the Gender and Age Marker.

### Monitoring and evaluation

WFP has developed a comprehensive monitoring, review, and evaluation (MRE) plan based on WFP's corporate results framework and monitoring guidelines covering each strategic outcome under the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) and assigning specific roles and responsibilities to cooperating partners, the country office and the field offices. Regular process, output, and outcome monitoring serve to assess the quality of implementation; review the achievements against targets; generate evidence to inform programme planning and adjust implementation; and track progress against the strategic outcomes through baseline, follow-up, and end-line data collections for each outcome. Regular internal meetings as well as meetings

with government counterparts, partners and relevant stakeholders are held for coordination, accountability, and learning purposes as well as to adjust programmes, as required, moving forward.

On a quarterly basis, WFP conducts a Food Security Outcome Monitoring (FSOM) exercise with roughly 2,200 households designed to understand household-level food security for refugee households living in camps and communities. Key food security indicators, including Food Consumption Score (FCS), Livelihoods-Based Coping Strategy Index (LCSI), Consumption-Based Coping Strategy Index (rCSI), and Food Expenditure Share (FES) are calculated with the goal of providing a comprehensive overview of household physical and financial access to food and subsequent utilization within the household. FSOM data is currently collected via phone-based surveys to roughly 2,400 households, with findings disaggregated by assistance transfer value, nationality, head of household gender, household size, and household disability status. Findings are published externally in the form of factsheets and dashboards for use by donors and partners. In August 2021, WFP has restarted face-to-face data collection for the FSOM in adherence with relevant security and protection protocols.

Between July 2020 and March 2021, WFP conducted monthly remote food security monitoring among roughly 2,000 households to understand household-level food security for refugees in communities. The exercise is conducted as a phone-based survey to a representative sample of refugee households in communities, both beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries, and provides frequent and consistent data for trend analysis. Additionally, WFP conducts monthly price monitoring and shop monitoring at WFP-contracted shops in camps and communities to ensure that basic food items are available and accessible to beneficiaries and that beneficiary safety, security, and dignity are maintained while collecting assistance.

As part of the re-targeting exercise mentioned above, WFP has started a longitudinal data collection among refugee families affected by the re-targeting. Baseline data was collected in March 2021 and the follow-up will be conducted in August 2021. As part of its commitments to accountability and to further enhance its evidence base around the re-targeting, WFP is also carrying out monthly home visits to around 120 households that were either cut from WFP assistance or experienced a decrease in their entitlement. Together with UNHCR, WFP is engaged in joint community consultations with refugee community leaders to communicate key messages and gather feedback on key action points around the re-targeting, WFP has processed this feedback and responded with a window for post-inclusions to the GFA that will focus on particularly vulnerable groups as mentioned during the community discussions. WFP is also operating an appeal mechanism to give refugees the opportunity to appeal their targeting status.

WFP will continue to utilize its complaint and feedback mechanism such as call-centre, helpdesks, focus group discussions, and suggestion boxes, for beneficiaries to voice their concerns on GFA service delivery in a confidential manner while also respecting their right to privacy. Furthermore, in keeping with accountability principles, WFP ensures a two-way communication approach by closing the loop with beneficiaries and ensuring all inquiries and complaints are addressed in a timely manner. Leaflets, posters, and banners presenting WFP call-centre numbers and help desks locations and working hours are distributed across different activity sites and refugee camps. While the helpdesks in communities were suspended because of COVID-19, the helpdesks in camps remained operational to engage with affected populations. In February 2021, WFP's partners re-opened the helpdesks in communities across Jordan. Following the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, WFP has strengthened the case management capacity of the call-centre to capture complaints and feedback from beneficiaries, while information sessions have been conducted via phone calls.

## Reporting and visibility

### 1. Reporting

WFP publishes the Annual Country Reports (ACR) at the beginning of every year. As such, this contribution will be officially reported in the 2021 and 2022 ACR, expected to be published in March 2022 and March 2023 respectively. The ACR is the principle means through which WFP informs donors how resources for given projects were obtained, utilized and accounted for during the preceding year. The Jordan Annual Country Report for 2020 is available at: [Annual Country Report | World Food Programme \(wfp.org\)](https://www.wfp.org/publications/annual-country-report-jordan-2020).

WFP also disseminates monthly country briefs, external situation reports and external dashboards that showcase achievements, improvements, challenges, and needs related to WFP's work in support to refugees and other program areas. Regular updates are also available on <http://www.wfp.org/countries/jordan> which provide an overview of current achievements, challenges and needs pertaining to WFP's assistance to its beneficiaries.

Representatives from the Government of Belgium may also be kept informed of the evolution of WFP operations in Jordan through exchanges or bilateral meetings with the WFP local team upon request. WFP will also be happy to facilitate field visits to assess the activities on the ground. WFP Jordan has also developed the expertise and capacity to facilitate virtual field visits, with the aim of providing our partners with an overview of WFP's operations both in camps and communities despite the challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic.

WFP's Office of Evaluation will conduct a decentralized CSP evaluation in 2021 with an internal audit planned for 2022.

## 2. Visibility

WFP will demonstrate the impact of The Belgian Government's funding through various media platforms, regular local donor bulletins and annual reports. The logo of the Government of Belgium will be placed on WFP reports and all visibility materials, as appropriate, along with other donors. Banners and posters with donor logos will be displayed on WFP leaflets to ensure that beneficiaries are aware of the assistance provided by the Government of Belgium.

Support from the Government of Belgium will also be highlighted in abovementioned communication channels, when appropriate. WFP will also provide visibility photographs and beneficiary stories to the Embassy of Belgium.

### Budget Breakdown

	Activity costs summary	Amount (USD)	Amount (EUR)
	Transfer costs	1,050,565	883,526
	Implementation costs	34,669	29,156
	Direct Support Costs (DSC)	31,255	26,285
	Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	72,572	61,033
	<b>Grant total activity costs</b>	<b>1,189,061</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>