



Standard Project Report 2015

World Food Programme in Jordan, Hashemite Kingdom of (JO)

Jordan Development Operation to Support for the National School Feeding Programme

Reporting period: 1 January - 31 December 2015

Project Information	
Project Number	200478
Project Category	Development Project
Overall Planned Beneficiaries	320,000
Planned Beneficiaries in 2015	320,000
Total Beneficiaries in 2015	359,538

Key Project Dates	
Project Approval Date	November 13, 2012
Planned Start Date	December 01, 2012
Actual Start Date	May 19, 2014
Project End Date	December 31, 2016
Financial Closure Date	N/A

Approved budget in USD	
Food and Related Costs	10,227,065
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	1,539,594
Direct Support Costs	4,023,729
Cash-Based Transfers and Related Costs	N/A
Indirect Support Costs	1,105,327
Total	16,895,716

Commodities	Metric Tonnes
Planned Commodities in 2015	1,894
Actual Commodities 2015	1,508
Total Approved Commodities	8,897

Table Of Contents

COUNTRY OVERVIEW

Country Background

Summary Of WFP Assistance

OPERATIONAL SPR

Operational Objectives and Relevance

Results

Beneficiaries, Targeting and Distribution

Story Worth Telling

Progress Towards Gender Equality

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

Outputs

Outcomes

Sustainability, Capacity Development and Handover

Inputs

Resource Inputs

Food Purchases and In-Kind Receipts

Food Transport, Delivery and Handling

Post-Delivery Losses

Management

Partnerships

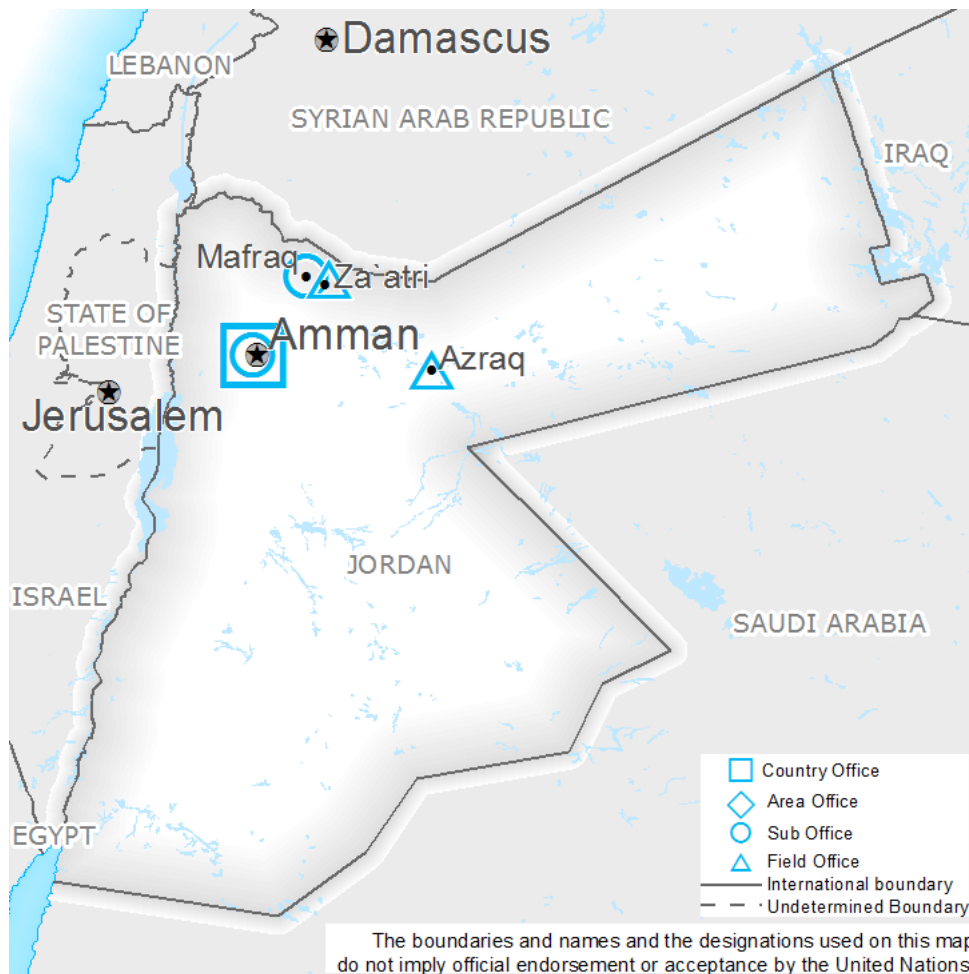
Lessons Learned

Operational Statistics

Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality

Annex: Resource Inputs from Donors

COUNTRY OVERVIEW



Country Background

Jordan is an upper middle income country with a Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita of USD 5,382 and a relatively young, largely urban population of 6.67 million, 14.4 percent of whom were living under the poverty line in 2010. The 2015 Human Development Index (HDI) for Jordan indicates continuous progress from 0.545 in 1980 to 0.748 with Jordan now ranking 80 out of 188 countries. However, pre-existing challenges remain in terms of fiscal and economic stress, vulnerability and poverty, environmental sustainability and high unemployment (11 percent for males and 25 percent for females). Despite having closed or reversed the gender gap in female education at all levels, women's participation in the formal labour market remains low; moreover, women are still not equal to men before the law. These challenges have been further exacerbated by ongoing regional unrest and refugee crisis.

Jordan has achieved considerable progress toward its Millennium Development Goal (MDG) targets; maternal mortality rates have successfully been reduced by 50 percent and access to primary education has been expanded. The MDG 1 target of reducing the proportion of people below the extreme poverty line was met. Jordan has achieved the MDG 1 target by bringing the percentage of undernourished to under 5 percent of the population. However, continued efforts are critical to maintain this level, given the combined impact of the global recession, regional instability and the Syria crisis, which could push a considerable percentage of households below the poverty line.

Results of the 2015 National Food Security report showed an increase from 0.3 to 0.5 percent of people living in food insecurity and from 2.1 to 5.7 percent vulnerable food insecurity. Both categories incur higher prevalence in rural areas. Food insecurity is mainly attributed to economic access and is closely correlated with poverty.

Moreover, 8.2 percent of households headed by women are vulnerable to food insecurity, compared with 5.3 percent for households headed by men.

With the Syrian crisis in its fifth year, approximately 630,000 Syrian refugees are registered with United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in Jordan. Only 18 percent of refugees live within refugee camps with the remaining 82 percent living amongst their host communities. As Syrian refugees are not allowed to enter the labour market without work permits, they are largely dependent on humanitarian assistance. According to the 2015 WFP/REACH Comprehensive Food Security Monitoring Exercise, food insecurity increased from 48 percent in 2014 to 85 percent in 2015 for syrian refugees in Jordon. The cost of hosting such a large population has applied additional pressure on the social, economic, institutional and natural resources in Jordan, as well as increasing government expenditure on subsidies, public services, and security.

Summary Of WFP Assistance

WFP operations in Jordan focused on the provision of food assistance to vulnerable people to save lives in crises, enhancing the resilience of vulnerable populations to shocks as well as providing protective safety nets, in line with WFP Strategic Objectives 1, 2 and 3. In addition to contributing to MDG 1, MDG 2 and MDG 3, the different projects were aligned with the Jordan Response Plan for the Syria Crisis (2016-2018) and the priorities of the United Nations Assistance Framework (UNAF) for Jordan (2013-2017). By collaborating closely with the government and other key organizations such as UNDP, UNICEF and UNHCR, WFP worked toward achieving the 'Delivering as One' approach whereby governmental bodies and United Nations agencies worked together to increase impact through more coherent, streamlined and accountable programmes.

Through the Emergency Operation (EMOP 200433), WFP assisted more than 500,000 Syrian refugees on a monthly basis with cash-based transfers through an electronic food voucher (e-voucher) modality. In camps, this assistance was complemented by the provision of 20 mt (40g per person per day) of fresh bread on a daily basis, and daily nutritious snacks (date bars) for children attending camp schools. WFP funding shortages throughout 2015 resulted in reductions in the support provided to refugee households. This led to an increase in the number of Syrian households categorised as food insecure and vulnerable to food insecurity.

Through the Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO 200537), WFP improved the social protection and food security of vulnerable Jordanian households in rural and urban areas through the provision of food and cash-based transfers. This project was launched in response to the government's request to provide support for host communities affected by the chronic economic crisis, aggravated by the Syrian crisis.

Under the Development Programme (DEV 220478), WFP supported more than 350,000 children through the national school feeding programme, following a government request to resume direct food support for school children, particularly in the poorest areas of Jordan. The strategy shift of school feeding modality required an in-depth research assessment and discussion with the government to ensure a smooth transition from the existing feeding modality to a new approach based on engagement of local communities in both the production and delivery of school feeding.

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	51,453	49,733	101,186
Children (5-18 years)	268,500	313,745	582,245
Adults (18 years plus)	141,316	158,579	299,895
Total number of beneficiaries in 2015	461,269	522,057	983,326

Distribution (mt)						
Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Development Project	0	0	0	1,508	0	1,508
Single Country PRRO	307	25	62	0	17	411
Total Food Distributed in 2015	307	25	62	1,508	17	1,920

OPERATIONAL SPR

Operational Objectives and Relevance

School feeding programmes played an important role in achieving MDG 1, MDG 2, MDG 3 and MDG 8. In line with WFP Strategic Objective 4, school feeding in Jordan provided support to an existing national programme which has been instrumental in improving education results. The government-led programme targeted children in poverty-stricken areas, from pre-school to grade 6. WFP's partnership with the government aimed to expand school feeding coverage as a productive social safety net, maintaining school enrollment at a time of government budgetary constraints and economic hardship among poor households. WFP sought to enhance the quality and sustainability of the national school feeding programme through the provision of technical assistance to improve institutional capacity in design, management and planning of school feeding. WFP, in collaboration with national and international NGOs, sought to develop a pilot project to provide an alternative feeding modality to substitute the existing model.

This project was fully in line with the Government Action Plan 2013-2016, the National Poverty Reduction Strategy, the National School Health Strategy, the Ministry of Education's Strategic Plan and the development priorities of the UNAF.

Results

Beneficiaries, Targeting and Distribution

The long-term vision of the government is to have the national school feeding programme reach all students in public schools. However, given the staffing and funding limitations of the government, priority was given to schools in more impoverished areas and to children within the grade range of preschool to sixth grade.

The joint project between the government and WFP covered 31 educational directorates and United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) schools in impoverished areas throughout Jordan, in all 12 governorates. Selection of targeted areas was based on poverty rates published by the Ministry of Planning, in consultation with the Ministry of Education.

For two days each week the school children received 50g high energy biscuits (HEBs) and one piece of fruit, provided by the government. For the remaining three days of the week, WFP provided children with 80g fortified date bars. The project reached more beneficiaries than initially planned.

WFP's expert technical support on procurement and logistics in 2014, continued to enable the government to provide services at lower costs. Furthermore, WFP's proposal to have the feeding coverage alternatively, instead of the initial plan to cover different geographical zones, led to budgetary surpluses, which in turn allowed for the inclusion of more students, consequently, increasing the number of students covered under the project.

In line with the government's policy, that follows the Education for All (EFA) strategy, an estimated 30,000 Syrian refugee students who were enrolled in the morning shift of the Jordanian public schools in targeted areas received the school snack, although they were not accounted for in the planning stages of the project. The number of Syrian refugee students was provided by the Ministry of Education. While a higher number of students overall was reached than initially planned, the actual quantities of date-bars distributed were less due to a pipeline break during the second semester.

WFP launched a Healthy Kitchen Pilot (HKP) project building on the concept of home-grown school feeding, for the purpose of providing the government with a sustainable alternative to the existing feeding modality. The HKP targeted 2,300 students in Madaba governorate. These students, who had previously received the HEBs and fortified date bars, now received freshly baked and nutritionally balanced pastries with a piece of fruit.

Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total Beneficiaries	160,000	160,000	320,000	154,601	204,937	359,538	96.6%	128.1%	112.4%
By Age-group:									
Children (5-18 years)	160,000	160,000	320,000	154,601	204,937	359,538	96.6%	128.1%	112.4%
By Residence status:									
Residents	160,000	160,000	320,000	154,601	204,937	359,538	96.6%	128.1%	112.4%

Activity	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total
School Feeding (on-site)	320,000	-	320,000	359,538	-	359,538	112.4%	-	112.4%

Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
School Feeding (on-site)									
Children receiving school meals in primary schools	160,000	160,000	320,000	154,601	204,937	359,538	96.6%	128.1%	112.4%
Total participants	160,000	160,000	320,000	154,601	204,937	359,538	96.6%	128.1%	112.4%
Total beneficiaries	160,000	160,000	320,000	154,601	204,937	359,538	96.6%	128.1%	112.4%

The total number of beneficiaries includes all targeted persons who were provided with WFP food/cash/vouchers during the reporting period - either as a recipient/participant or from a household food ration distributed to one of these recipients/participants.

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
High Energy Biscuits	1,894	1,508	79.6%
Total	1,894	1,508	79.6%

Story Worth Telling

Every morning, by the time 10-year-old Aseel wakes up at 6 o'clock to get ready for school, her 20-year-old sister Mona has already arrived at work. Mona was recruited in early 2015, along with nine other girls, as part of the capacity building activities of the Healthy Kitchen Pilot launched by WFP in Madaba earlier this year. Mona and her colleagues received training on Health Analyses Critical Control Point (HACCP), a mandatory prerequisite to working in the kitchen. The HACCP provides an international quality standard which aims to ensure the safety of staff and good food hygiene. Through training, Mona and her colleagues are well equipped to carry out tasks of washing fruit and vegetables and packing 2,300 school meals every day. Being HACCP certified, they are further empowered to use this certificate as a tool for developing their career.

Not only is Aseel very happy to receive this meal, her parents can also rest assured that their little girl eats a freshly baked healthy meal on a daily basis. WFP's school feeding programme has reduced their financial burden of having to provide breakfast for Aseel five times a week and decreased their expenditure on her daily allowance, in addition to employing their eldest daughter Mona, who can now contribute to the household income.

The ongoing HKP uses the homegrown school feeding concept to provide the government with a sustainable and feasible alternative to the current feeding modality where nutritious date bars are provided by WFP three times a week and HEB with a piece of fruit, provided twice a week by the government. The HKP pilot empowers women from the local community and engages local farmers and transporters in the supply chain.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

WFP's technical committee on school feeding, formulated in 2014, continued to manage the project, while maintaining a gender balance of four men and five women. WFP provided two trainings to the Ministry of Education staff; the first was held in April reaching 14 female and 45 male staff members. This gender differential was due to the internal government selection process, where school feeding focal points who were the target recipients of the school feeding trainings were based on existing staff positions, which were male centric. WFP's second training, held in November, had a more balanced gender attendance, reaching 36 female and 46 male staff members. The target recipients for this training were not only school feeding focal points, but also the Education Management Information System (EMIS) focal points, which had a higher number of women.

The school feeding unit at the Ministry of Education employed 3 men and 2 women prior to WFP's intervention. No significant gender inequality findings were reported where both male and female students within the targeted age group showed high retention rates with no gender disparity.

The HKP which was launched in January, indicated promising achievements in the field of gender equality and women's empowerment. The pilot was implemented by the Royal Health Awareness Society (RHAS), who were responsible for the selection process of the community based organization (CBO), according to a specific criteria agreed to by WFP. The HKP was established through AL Aqsa, a women's CBO in Madaba. Funded by WFP, RHAS were responsible for the AL Aqsa's infrastructural upgrade and raising its productive capacity. This enabled the pilot to build the technical skills of existing and newly recruited staff, through training and day-to-day technical support such as budgeting, storage, procurement and supply chain management. The staffing increased from 3 women to 15 women and 3 men, creating 18 new job opportunities.

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>JORDAN, School Feeding , Project End Target: 2016.01 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	>60.00	27.00		44.00

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

The national school feeding programme, supported by WFP, provided school meals to all children in the classroom attending the morning shifts regardless of their nationality. Higher numbers of Syrian refugees were enrolled in government schools, and information was collected during monitoring visits and focus group discussions with teachers, school principals and school children. Results indicated that there were no safety issues or concerns reported in schools, especially on issues relating to tensions between Jordanians and non-Jordanians. Furthermore, the distances travelled to and from schools were generally considered safe and children were rarely at risk, even in rural areas and city outskirts.

As part of the preparation process for launching the HKP, targeted schools were sensitized about the new entitlements; a freshly baked pastry with a piece of seasonal fruit.

WFP reiterated the importance of information sharing at school level during training sessions and the need to maintain open and efficient communication channels. The importance of healthy eating habits and the nutritional value of distributed meals were communicated to school children, parents and communities. Under the Ministry of Education's policy to improve communication with all directorates and provide a forum for the receipt of feedback or complaints, a hotline was maintained and feedback on the school feeding programme ensured that technical issues were tackled appropriately. School principals and school feeding focal points at the directorate level maintained good communication, which included regular visits to schools and direct contact through phone calls.

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>JORDAN, School Feeding , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=100.00	100.00		100.00
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>JORDAN, School Feeding , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=100.00	100.00		100.00
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>JORDAN, School Feeding , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=100.00	100.00		100.00
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites				
<i>JORDAN, School Feeding , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=100.00	100.00		100.00
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>JORDAN, School Feeding , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=100.00	100.00		100.00
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>JORDAN, School Feeding , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=100.00	100.00		100.00

Outputs

The reduction in the government's budgetary allocations to the national school feeding programme led to a reduction in the actual number of school feeding days. However, in line with government policy which endorsed a non-discriminatory approach, Syrian refugee children were included in the programme. The significant reduction of the planned number of feeding days and the supplier's increased production capacity enabled the programme to sustain a higher number of children. The government continued to support the programme, providing HEBs and fruit.

Major milestones were reached on enhancing the quality and sustainability of the national school feeding programme. The baseline and background work of the capacity building activities were achieved in partnership with Social and Industrial Food Institute (SIFI).

As part of WFP's commitment to provide the government with a sustainable and feasible alternative to the existing feeding modality, WFP launched the HKP feeding model in cooperation with RHAS. In addition to the distribution of meals, the pilot project empowered women from the local community and engaged local farmers and transporters in the supply chain. Alongside the government, WFP provided educational resources, comprehensive nutritional and health information and awareness sessions and information on healthier eating patterns to the school communities.

WFP and the Ministry of Education rolled out the pilot improved monitoring and evaluation system and a feasibility study for the diversification of the food basket, exploring alternative feeding modalities for an improved home-grown school feeding model. The new monitoring and evaluation system, EMIS, was fully developed through a consultative process which involved technical and field staff from the Ministry of Education and from school principals and will be rolled out fully in 2016.

WFP provided two trainings to government staff. The first training provided information on the homegrown school feeding concept, supply chain management, monitoring and reporting, nutrition and gender. The second training focused on the newly developed monitoring and evaluation system for the school feeding programme, engaging the EMIS focal points across all three regions of the kingdom. The training was interactive and contributed to the final development of the online monitoring and evaluation module. This will improve the process of data collection, ensure timely submission and enhance accuracy of distribution reports.

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
SO4: School Feeding (on-site)				
Number of feeding days	instance	74	52	70.3
Number of government staff trained by WFP in nutrition programme design, implementation and other nutrition related areas (technical/strategic/managerial)	individual	60	59	98.3
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	1,711	1,807	105.6
Number of technical assistance activities provided	activity	7	7	100.0
Out-sourced model piloted in at least one region (no=0, yes=1)	activity	3	3	100.0

Outcomes

Under the direct food support component of this project, WFP maintained its expanded coverage, more than doubling the initial number of students reached by the government before WFP's intervention, hence maintaining the school feeding programme as a productive social safety net, that safeguarded the country's significant achievements in education, notably the high enrollment, low dropout rates and gender parity in primary education.

The comprehensive, multi-stakeholders assessment of the national school feeding programme, represented in the execution of the System Approach for Better Education Results (SABER) workshop in 2014, was finally marked as completed in 2015, as the Jordanian government approved the publishing of SABER report, which enabled the measurement of the baseline of the National Capacity Index (NCI), in addition to providing an up-to-date official publication on the status of school feeding in Jordan. The report indicated several main areas that required specific improvement; these were community roles which were marked as latent, and the financial capacity and institutional capacity and coordination which were marked as emerging. To that end, WFP and the Ministry of Education focused on the roll out of two of the Capacity Development and Augmentation (CD&A) activities: the improved monitoring and evaluation system and the visibility studies on diversifying the food basket and exploring alternative transfer modalities which would build on the home-grown school feeding concept.

The monitoring and evaluation system was fully developed in a consultative process, involved all levels, including technical staff, field staff and school principals; this resulted in a well-structured tool, that underwent several stages of modification and filtering. The EMIS unit at the Ministry of Education institutionalized the developed system by adding this tool to their existing system; this will continue functioning after WFP phases out.

The second activity was materialized in the successful implementation of the HKP, in partnership with RHAS. The new model presented a diversified food basket that built on the concept of home-grown school feeding, involving the local community, and providing direct benefits, such as freshly baked meals for their children, in place of fortified biscuits, creating job opportunities, empowering women and enhancing the local market. The project was able to achieve local support and generated political momentum; expansion of the model into new geographical areas is expected to materialize in 2016.

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
SO4 Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger				
Increased equitable access to and utilization of education				

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Retention rate in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>JORDAN , Project End Target: 2016.01 MOE statistics , Base value: 2014.12 Secondary data MOE statistics , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 Secondary data MOE statistics</i>	>95.00	99.00	-	99.50
Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>JORDAN , Project End Target: 2016.01 , Base value: 2014.12 Secondary data MOE statistic , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 Secondary data MOE statistics</i>	>95.00	99.50	-	99.50
Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>JORDAN , Project End Target: 2016.01 , Base value: 2014.12 Secondary data MOE statistic , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 Secondary data MOE statistics</i>	>95.00	99.00	-	99.50
Drop-out rate in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>JORDAN , Project End Target: 2016.12 MOE statistics , Base value: 2014.12 Secondary data MOE statistics , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 Secondary data MOE statistics</i>	<3.00	1.00	-	0.50
Drop-out rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>JORDAN , Project End Target: 2016.01 , Base value: 2013.09 Secondary data , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 Secondary data MOE statistics , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 Secondary data MOE statistics</i>	<3.00	1.00	0.50	0.50
Drop-out rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>JORDAN , Project End Target: 2016.01 , Base value: 2013.09 Secondary data , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 Secondary data MOE statistics , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 Secondary data MOE statistics</i>	<3.00	1.00	0.50	0.50
Ownership and capacity strengthened to reduce undernutrition and increase access to education at regional, national and community levels				
NCI: School Feeding National Capacity Index				
<i>JORDAN , Project End Target: 2016.01 Stakeholder workshop to evaluate , Base value: 2014.12 Secondary data SABER</i>	=3.00	2.20	-	-

Sustainability, Capacity Development and Handover

WFP continued the development of the monitoring and evaluation system with the Ministry of Education, establishing an online platform and moving toward the institutionalization of an advanced monitoring and evaluation system a full scale implementation of which is expected in early 2016.

As follow up to the work initiated in 2014 toward achieving the concept of home grown school feeding, WFP, the Ministry of Education and RHAS launched the HKP as a capacity development and augmentation component of the school feeding programme. The pilot was designed in line with the home-grown school feeding approach, which provided the government with a sustainable and feasible alternative to the current modality. While the cost of the meal under this modality was a third higher than the previous meal provided by the government, the difference in the cost was foreseen to become much less when the new modality is reflected on larger scale (economies of scale). The higher cost includes significant social and economic benefits that are not present in the first modality; this is expected in terms of employment creation, women's empowerment, enhanced agricultural productivity and local business generation, raising awareness on health and eco-friendly practices with special attention to recycling and consolidating the school feeding project as an effective social safety net programme. Furthermore, WFP and Ministry of Education are developing a new school feeding strategy which will include diversified funding modalities, which are currently limited to the government budget.

The SABER report was approved by the government and sent by WFP to the World Bank for publication. This report will serve as an international reference for school feeding in Jordan.

Inputs

Resource Inputs

The operation was fully funded, allowing WFP to respond to the government's request to provide direct support to the national school feeding programme. Additional in-kind contribution of date paste was received and will be used to produce an additional food quantity which will allow the project to extend the school feeding from June to December 2016.

Donor	2015 Resourced (mt)		2015 Shipped/Purchased (mt)
	In-Kind	Cash	
Canada	0	689	807
Russian Federation	0	3,023	3,022
Saudi Arabia	500	0	0
Total	500	3,712	3,829

See Annex: Resource Inputs from Donors for breakdown by commodity and contribution reference number

Food Purchases and In-Kind Receipts

WFP continued to procure locally under a new contract. Payment was done both in-kind using wheat flour, sugar and date paste, and through cash contribution against transformation costs. Due to delays in procuring food, WFP opted to use the cash contribution from other donors to avoid pipeline breaks.

Commodities	Local (mt)	Developing Country (mt)	Other International (mt)	GCMF (mt)
Dried Fruits	0	0	500	0
High Energy Biscuits	807	0	0	0
Sugar	0	0	1,650	0
Wheat Flour	0	0	1,372	0
Total	807	0	3,522	0

Food Transport, Delivery and Handling

Transportation of date bars from the local supplier was handled by the Ministry of Education. During the distribution, a few complaints were received about quality of date bars from a number of schools through the Ministry of Education. Initial investigation revealed the presence of foreign material in the date bars. Accordingly, WFP immediately recalled the suspected batches to be tested in accredited laboratories. The test results confirmed the presence of non-hazardous foreign material in the tested batches, while no health problems were reported. The recall resulted in a pipeline break which was compensated by the Ministry of Education. The problem was discussed with the producer who accepted the responsibility.

Post-Delivery Losses

Minimal losses were observed during 2015. Technical support was provided by WFP to all school feeding focal points. During the first quarter, informative sessions on proper storage and handling according to WFP standard procedures were provided, with special emphasis on the storage of food commodities at the school level and this helped in reducing the losses.

Management

Partnerships

WFP maintained a positive relationship with its key partner, the Ministry of Education. This partnership was instrumental for the success of the school feeding programme. At the technical level, strong coordination and collaboration enabled a high standard of execution for the operational implementation of the school feeding programme, and maximized the benefit of capacity building activities. At the management level, the good relations with the Ministry of Education enabled timely responses to several challenges faced during the year, which ensured the continuity of the project, most prominent was the break in WFP's pipeline during the second semester's feeding period. The Ministry of Education showed high flexibility and understanding of the situation that led to the break in pipeline; the Ministry of Education re-arranged its production plan to cover the period of the pipeline break, while it further allowed WFP to substitute the shortage during the same semester, by extending the feeding period. Finally, at the decision making level, the partnership raised the required support for the programme to become a long term safety net intervention in Jordan and enabled the formulation of a unified vision of the future of school feeding at large.

SIFI, which held responsibility for the roll out of capacity development activities under the school feeding programme, concluded its agreement as planned in June. Despite several challenges in implementation, SIFI completed the baseline and background work. The main challenge was the lack of presence of permanent representation of cooperating partner (CP) in Jordan. Since the majority of activities delegated to SIFI required constant follow up with government and other stakeholder, going forward WFP will continue to provide support to the government to strength their capacity.

A new and successful partnership was established with RHAS, which aimed to promote health and to empower Jordanians to adopt healthy lifestyles and behaviours. The national outreach of RHAS in addition to the strong technical capacity, strengthened the design and implementation of the HKP, as RHAS were well informed of the needs and the opportunities of the targeted community.

Partnership	NGO		Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement	UN/IO
	National	International		
Total	1	1		

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		
JORDAN, School Feeding , <i>Project End Target: 2016.01 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=21,000,000.00	7,000,000.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
JORDAN, School Feeding , <i>Project End Target: 2016.01 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=2.00	2.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
JORDAN, School Feeding , <i>Project End Target: 2016.01 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=100.00	100.00

Lessons Learned

The use of the food commodity date paste was new for WFP in Jordan and resulted in several lessons learned. The provision of this in-kind contribution was an innovative solution, using a food commodity which was abundantly

available in-country. However, the use of the date paste led to unexpected high quality control costs and high demand on human resources; thorough testing and close follow-up of the product uncovered sub-par quality produce and subsequently the production and distribution of the date bar commodity was halted, resulting in a pipeline break. The main lesson learned was that WFP needs to ensure that there are corporate standards for the introduction of any new food commodity, such as the specific laboratory tests. Going forward, WFP will conduct tests of any pilot food commodities for their resilience and usability in reality. Despite these challenges, WFP was able to achieve its main priority, being the protection and safeguarding of beneficiaries. Furthermore, halting the production process sought to safeguard WFP's reputation, avoiding full scale implementation from the programme onset.

Following some challenging partnerships, WFP learned the high importance of strong partnerships in contributing to achieving project goals. Building on this lesson, WFP cultivated strategic partnerships with the government and the private sector, which ensured challenges encountered were addressed in accordance with WFP protocols.

The new HKP was a successfully implemented pilot which will be scaled up for the benefit for children and their community in the long term. The pilot drew high level political support, paving the way toward WFP's home-grown school feeding approach. The key factor of success was the sound selection of the CP. The strong technical and outreach capacities of RHAS allowed for this breakthrough. Furthermore, the innovative pilot allowed for experience exchange and strengthened local capacity for the contracted NGO, the local CBO and the government staff involved. This partnership fostered active participation of the local community, which in turn were well informed on the design and implementation of the project.

Building on lessons learned in 2014, in regards to the Ministry of Education's capacity in the data collection process, an automated system was developed in consultation with relevant field staff. The model was accordingly embedded in the EMIS, and is expected to be fully effective in 2016.

Operational Statistics

Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total
School Feeding (on-site)	320,000	-	320,000	359,538	-	359,538	112.4%	-	112.4%

Annex: Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Resourced in 2015 (mt)		Shipped/Purchased in 2015 (mt)
			In-Kind	Cash	
Canada	CAN-C-00412-01	High Energy Biscuits	0	689	807
Russian Federation	RUS-C-00030-01	Sugar	0	1,208	1,208
Russian Federation	RUS-C-00030-03	Sugar	0	442	442
Russian Federation	RUS-C-00030-03	Wheat Flour	0	1,373	1,372
Saudi Arabia	SAU-C-00099-01	Dried Fruits	500	0	0
Total			500	3,712	3,829