Situation Update

- Approximately 81 percent of registered Syrian refugees live in host communities, whereas 19 percent live in two camps (Azraq and Za’atri) and 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 rely on themselves in communities, paying rent, transportation and medical treatment. In host communities, a limited number of refugees have work permits and thus most are largely dependent on humanitarian assistance to meet their basic needs.

- Currently, more than 78,000 Syrians are stranded at the north-eastern border, also known as the berm, and live in dire conditions. WFP, UN agencies, and international and national NGOs have been providing both food and non-food assistance to the affected population. Despite a recent agreement with the Jordanian authorities to allow a second distribution of humanitarian assistance, access remains a contentious issue due to insecurity and border closures.

WFP Response

- Through EMOP 200433, all eligible Syrian refugees receive a monthly cash-based transfer (CBT) which enables them to purchase food items in 206 shops partnered with WFP throughout the country. Camp residents also receive fresh bread on a daily basis, and pupils at camp schools receive daily nutritious snacks. Welcome meals to new arrivals are also provided to registered special cases at camps.

- PRRO 200537 addresses the needs of vulnerable and food insecure Jordanians affected by the economic crisis and the Syrian conflict through three major components: Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) and Food Assistance for Training (FFT) for rural households; targeted food assistance for urban vulnerable people; and capacity augmentation for the Government in the fields of food security and social safety nets.

- DEV 200478 responds to the government’s request for WFP to resume direct food support for school children in poverty pockets. WFP Jordan distributes locally produced date bars three days per week, while the Government provides high energy biscuits and

In Numbers

- 655,483 Registered refugees from Syria in Jordan (UNHCR)
- 534,672* Syrian refugees assisted with E-Card and Paper Vouchers in August
- 89,000 vulnerable Jordanians assisted with targeted food assistance

*Figure includes assisted Syrians in host communities, camps and transit centres.

WFP Funding Requirements*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funding Requirement</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EMOP 200433 (Nov-Dec 2016)</td>
<td>Including pledges and solid forecasts, EMOP 200433 is fully funded until the end of 2016.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRRO 200537 (Nov-Dec 2016)</td>
<td>USD 2.6 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEV 200478 (Nov-Dec 2016)</td>
<td>DEV 200478 is fully funded until end of 2016.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*New project starting January 2017

Syrian refugees assisted with E-Cards

51% Women

49% Men

September 2016

Photo: A Syrian woman purchases her food items in a WFP contracted supermarket with only the blink of her eyes. WFP/Mohammad Batah
fresh fruit during the remaining two days of the school week. In 2015, WFP piloted the Healthy Kitchen, a homegrown school feeding programme. Thus far, WFP reached 6,700 Jordanian and Syrian children.

Food and Nutrition Assistance

Emergency Operations:
- Food assistance to Syrians stranded at the berm: WFP has put together a new diverse food parcel, consisting of rice, lentils, wheat flour, bulgur, chickpeas, sugar, vegetable oil and salt, with bread from IOM, to be delivered via crane. Non-food items will be provided by UNICEF and UNHCR. Final approval from the Jordanian military to deliver assistance remains pending.
- In September, WFP reached 423,670 Syrian refugees in host communities. Entitlements of JOD 20 (USD 28.2) were transferred to refugees in camps and extremely vulnerable off-campus refugees, while entitlements of JOD 10 (USD 14.1) were transferred to vulnerable off-campus refugees.
- At both refugee camps (Za’atri and Azraq), WFP reached a total of 95,198 Syrian refugees, of which 36 percent were women and 64 percent men, with the latter mostly being the head of household.

Relief and Recovery:
- Under the Food-for-Training component, WFP with partner National Alliance Against Hunger and Malnutrition (NAJMAH), reached 1,470 vulnerable Jordanians in Amman, Aqaba, Irbid and Zarqa.

Support for the national school feeding programme:
- By mid-November, WFP plans to expand its Healthy Kitchens model in Za’atri (formal schools) and Azraq camps (informal schools) by building kitchen infrastructures. The expansion is threefold, as it will 1) create job opportunities, especially for women; 2) ensure children eat healthy meals; and 3) inject money in the local economy by buying locally grown foods.

Supply Chain

In September, the Logistics team dispatched 12.8 mt of date bars to Save the Children International (SCI) and 1 mt of date bars to the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) for the school feeding programme in Za’atri camp. WFP also dispatched 1.5 mt of date bars to NRC for school feeding in Azraq camp. In addition, WFP supplied 500 welcome meals to IOM at the border transit centre of Raba Al’Sarhan and 5,000 welcome meals to NRC’s reception area in Za’atri refugee camp.

Food Security Sector

WFP, together with the Jordan Hashemite Charity Organisation (JHCO), co-chairs the Food Security Sector Working Group (FSSWG) in Jordan. The FSSWG provides coordination for food security partners in terms of implementation, funding and collection of data, and supports capacity building. In October, the group began the preparation of twelve Jordan Response Plan (JRP) sector responses and project summaries, which will be included in the JRP 2017-19.

Partnerships

WFP has partnerships and agreements with:

Story: Planting a New Life

Muhammad (34), had a good job back in Syria, blessed with his wife and two children. When the war started, Muhammad saw his dreams vanish into thin air. After spending three years moving his family from one area to another to escape the violence, he made the difficult decision to leave Syria. He finally convinced his family to go to Jordan, Azraq camp in October 2014. The transition was not easy, “there was no life at all. You couldn’t even hear the sound of birds.” Last year, Muhammad came across a market selling birds and bought four chicks for his children,” he said, “it brought liveliness to our home...whatever I got my hands on, tomato seeds, beans, cucumbers, I planted to see whether or not it would grow.”

Today, Muhammad’s garden has become a sensation around the camp, encouraging residents to emulate the experiment. “It’s common human nature to want to feel that you are useful. The [WFP food] assistance my family [receives]... has allowed us to survive but as they say, you give a man a fish you feed him for a day; you teach him how to fish you feed him for a lifetime... My garden stands as an example for this,” he explained.

For WFP, Muhammad and many others like him stand as a classic example of why adopting programmes that provide work opportunities for vulnerable Syrians is so essential. As part of its Vision 2020, WFP in Jordan is embarking on an ambitious agricultural project with the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) that will offer cash opportunities to vulnerable Syrian refugee families in Azraq camp in the field of agriculture and family farming.

Projects like these will restore hope for a brighter future to Syrians, allowing them to make a positive impact to the communities they live in.

Contacts
- Mageed Yahia, WFP Representative and Country Director, mageed.yahia@wfp.org
- Paul Sandoval, Reports Officer, paul.sandoval@wfp.org

WFP Jordan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Code</th>
<th>Total Requirements (in USD)</th>
<th>Total received (in USD)</th>
<th>Net Funding Requirements Nov-Dec 2016 (in USD)</th>
<th>People Assisted (September 2016)</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EMOP 200433 (Jul 2012–Dec 2016)</td>
<td>1 billion</td>
<td>793 million</td>
<td>-¹</td>
<td>534,672</td>
<td>271,079</td>
<td>263,593</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRRO 200537 (Aug 2013–Dec 2016)</td>
<td>62 million</td>
<td>14.3 million</td>
<td>2.6 million</td>
<td>89,000</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEV 200478 (Dec 2012–Dec 2016)</td>
<td>19 million</td>
<td>18.8 million</td>
<td>-²</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹Including pledges and solid forecasts, EMOP 200433 is fully funded until the end of 2016. ²DEV 200478 is fully funded until end of 2016.

New project starting January 2017 ³Figure reflects assisted Syrian refugees with E-Cards and paper vouchers. No Syrians were assisted at the Jordanian-Syrian border.