



# Standard Project Report 2015

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

Assistance to the food insecure and vulnerable Jordanians affected by the protracted economic crisis aggravated by the Syrian conflict

Reporting period: 1 January - 31 December 2015

Project Information	
Project Number	200537
Project Category	Single Country PRRO
Overall Planned Beneficiaries	160,000
Planned Beneficiaries in 2015	160,000
Total Beneficiaries in 2015	50,593

Key Project Dates	
Project Approval Date	July 25, 2013
Planned Start Date	August 01, 2013
Actual Start Date	April 15, 2014
Project End Date	December 31, 2016
Financial Closure Date	N/A

Approved budget in USD	
Food and Related Costs	20,843,822
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	660,875
Direct Support Costs	3,947,392
Cash-Based Transfers and Related Costs	32,513,220
Indirect Support Costs	4,057,572
<b>Total</b>	<b>62,022,880</b>

Commodities	Metric Tonnes
Planned Commodities in 2015	7,259
Actual Commodities 2015	411
Total Approved Commodities	21,674

# 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

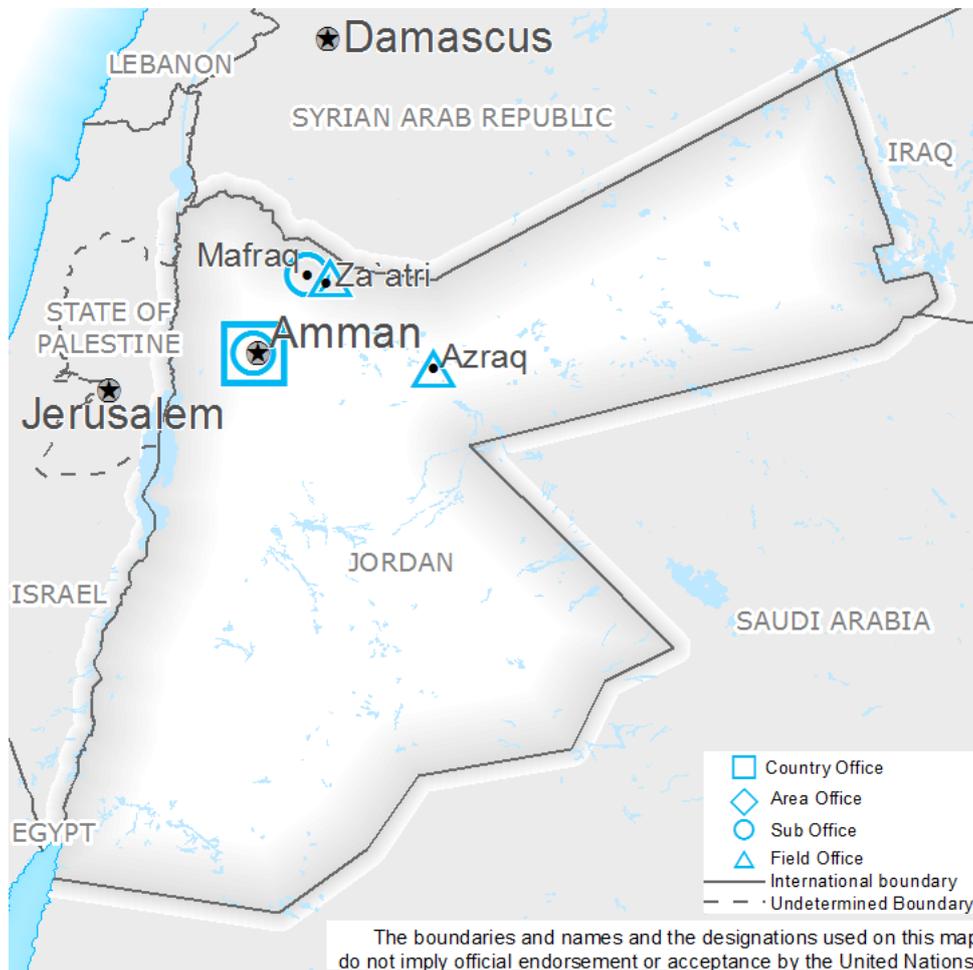
Lessons Learned

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
<b>Total number of beneficiaries in 2015</b>	<b>461,269</b>	<b>522,057</b>	<b>983,326</b>

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
<b>Total Food Distributed in 2015</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>1,508</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>1,920</b>

# OPERATIONAL SPR

## Operational Objectives and Relevance

In line with WFP Strategic Objectives 1 and 2, the PRRO aimed to meet and improve food consumption and quality of diet; protect the livelihoods of affected communities and families; restore or strengthen livelihoods through asset creation where opportunities for complementary partnerships are leveraged; contribute to enhancing national institutions to address food insecurity through strengthening food security monitoring systems (FSMS) and establish a government-led multi-stakeholder Food Security and Nutrition Partnership for policy dialogue on productive and social safety nets.

The PRRO contributed to MDG 1 and MDG 3. WFP in collaboration with the government was actively trying to reduce the gender gap in the area of economic participation through encouraging the active participation of women in the labour market.

The PRRO supported the overall objective of enhancing food security and resilience among the most vulnerable Jordanians, mainly through vocational training activities which enhanced the skill base of the poor, particularly women and youths, and increased their employability and competitiveness in the labour market. Activities which targeted rural and urban communities were complemented by broader capacity development initiatives.

The PRRO was aligned with government strategies and policies such as the national visions and strategy 'Jordan 2025', the national food security strategy (2014-2019) and the development priorities of UNAF. The project was also in line with the Jordan Response Plan for the Syria Crisis (2016-2018) which encompasses a number of interventions under the resilience-based approach. The project brought WFP's comparative advantages of expertise in food assistance and targeting to support the government to meet urgent needs and transition to longer term, sustainable approaches.

## Results

### *Beneficiaries, Targeting and Distribution*

The PRRO provided assistance to food insecure and vulnerable Jordanians, affected by the chronic economic crisis and the Syrian situation. Under the food assistance for assets (FFA) component, activities were implemented in rural areas across the country covering more than 39 locations with special attention to areas with the highest concentration of Syrian refugees. Activities included forestry and rangeland rehabilitation in addition to plant production and animal production activities. Participants were self-targeted, however, priority was given to households headed by women, families falling below the poverty line and unemployed people with limited skills. Selection of participants was jointly done with the Ministry of Agriculture. Under the same component, through a joint project, UNDP and WFP targeted vulnerable Jordanians in Mafrq governorate, with special attention to female headed households. Activities fostered community awareness and civil responsibility through rehabilitation of community assets (parks, schools, libraries, and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) facilities) and establishment of tourist bazars and welcoming centres. Participants were trained to develop entrepreneurial skills and develop their business plan.

Under food assistance for training (FFT), participants were self-targeted; however, special attention was made to encourage women's involvement in community works, including preferential access for vulnerable households headed by women, in addition to low income families, families with disabled members and families with low educational levels. The FFT component provided intensive vocational training and on-the-job training activities to participants with the objective of creating human capital and qualifying the poor unemployed for the labour market. Vocational training included different technical areas based on market demand and preferences of targeted beneficiaries, such as general electricity, renewable energy design and maintenance, welding, crafts and others. Activities under this component were implemented in urban areas with highest concentration of Syrian refugees in the governorates of Ajloun, Jarash, Balqa, Amman, Zarka, Madaba and Karak.

Although both FFA and FFT were encouraging women's participation, fewer women participated in the FFA due to the laborious nature of most of the activities performed under forestry and rangeland.

Under FFA and FFT, participants received a conditional cash-based transfer of USD 11.30 (Jordanian Dinar - JOD 8) per day over 90 days of work or training completed in 2015. The daily cash-based transfer value was meant to

transfer 50 percent of the local daily balanced food basket valued at USD 0.56 per person and based on the average family size of 5. The set daily cash-based transfer value of JOD 8 was lower than the average market daily wages, which ranged between JOD 15 and JOD 20 (USD 21-28). This low rate was set to ensure self-targeting of the poor unskilled labourers.

Participants assisted under the joint project with UNDP received 50 percent of the set daily cash-based transfer value from WFP, while UNDP provided the remaining 50 percent as savings paid at the end of the project to enhance the level of commitment by participants.

With the limited resources, WFP prioritized activities with sustainable impact such as vocational training, job creation and short-term employment. The actual number of FFA and FFT beneficiaries was much lower than the planned number due to lack of resources and unstable funding during the year.

Under the general food distribution (GFD) component, in partnership with Islamic Relief, which was supposed to be concluded in December 2014, distribution was finalized in January 2015 due to some technical delays from the CP's side related to repeated management turnover. WFP put the GFD on hold and prioritized FFA and FFT until sufficient resources were received.

Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Total Beneficiaries</b>	79,040	80,960	160,000	25,803	24,790	50,593	32.6%	30.6%	31.6%
<b>By Age-group:</b>									
Children (under 5 years)	9,440	9,600	19,040	1,012	1,012	2,024	10.7%	10.5%	10.6%
Children (5-18 years)	26,560	27,200	53,760	5,565	5,059	10,624	21.0%	18.6%	19.8%
Adults (18 years plus)	43,040	44,160	87,200	19,226	18,719	37,945	44.7%	42.4%	43.5%
<b>By Residence status:</b>									
Residents	79,040	80,960	160,000	25,802	24,791	50,593	32.6%	30.6%	31.6%

Activity	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total
General Distribution (GD)	115,000	3,000	115,000	30,888	-	30,888	26.9%	-	26.9%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	-	21,000	21,000	-	11,185	11,185	-	53.3%	53.3%
Food-Assistance-for-Training	-	21,000	21,000	-	8,520	8,520	-	40.6%	40.6%

Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>General Distribution (GD)</b>									
People participating in general distributions	57,040	57,960	115,000	15,352	15,536	30,888	26.9%	26.8%	26.9%
<b>Total participants</b>	57,040	57,960	115,000	15,352	15,536	30,888	26.9%	26.8%	26.9%
<b>Total beneficiaries</b>	57,040	57,960	115,000	15,352	15,536	30,888	26.9%	26.8%	26.9%
<b>Food-Assistance-for-Assets</b>									

Table 3: Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)									
Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
People participating in asset-creation activities	1,999	2,201	4,200	1,700	537	2,237	85.0%	24.4%	53.3%
<b>Total participants</b>	<b>1,999</b>	<b>2,201</b>	<b>4,200</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>537</b>	<b>2,237</b>	<b>85.0%</b>	<b>24.4%</b>	<b>53.3%</b>
<b>Total beneficiaries</b>	<b>10,416</b>	<b>10,584</b>	<b>21,000</b>	<b>5,549</b>	<b>5,636</b>	<b>11,185</b>	<b>53.3%</b>	<b>53.3%</b>	<b>53.3%</b>
<b>Food-Assistance-for-Training</b>									
People participating in trainings	1,999	2,201	4,200	487	1,217	1,704	24.4%	55.3%	40.6%
<b>Total participants</b>	<b>1,999</b>	<b>2,201</b>	<b>4,200</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>1,217</b>	<b>1,704</b>	<b>24.4%</b>	<b>55.3%</b>	<b>40.6%</b>
<b>Total beneficiaries</b>	<b>10,416</b>	<b>10,584</b>	<b>21,000</b>	<b>4,227</b>	<b>4,293</b>	<b>8,520</b>	<b>40.6%</b>	<b>40.6%</b>	<b>40.6%</b>

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
Bulgur Wheat	1,380	79	5.7%
Lentils	1,380	62	4.5%
Rice	3,671	228	6.2%
Sugar	276	17	6.2%
Vegetable Oil	552	25	4.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,259</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>5.7%</b>

Cash-Based Transfer	Planned Distribution USD	Actual Distribution USD	% Actual v. Planned
Cash	5,720,339	2,362,339	41.3%
Voucher	-	577,449	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,720,339</b>	<b>2,939,787</b>	<b>51.4%</b>

## Story Worth Telling

Shaimaa, a 22-year-old from the Jordan Valley, lives with her five younger siblings and father, who is retired. She suffers from a congenital deformity and has only two fingers on each hand. Despite her disability, Shaimaa's family depends on her for financial support, and she had been struggling to find a job in Jordan's difficult economic climate.

Shaimaa pursued WFP's vocational training project to become a data entry clerk, where she learned how to use a computer system data base to enter and update data. A fast learner, she displayed such a good work ethic during her on-the-job training at the Military Retiree Club that they asked her to officially join their staff team. Her strong performance made her an asset to her colleagues, and she is now able to provide financial support to her family. "I received valuable training on data entry through WFP's vocational training project. My improved skills have increased my self confidence, leading me to find a job at a governmental entity, which was my goal."

WFP's cash-based transfers initiatives provide technical skills training for participants in their respective professional fields and secures job placements for them. The project has, to date, supported over 2,000 participants (10,000 beneficiaries). Cash-based transfers were distributed to participants for each day as an incentive for their attendance in training, and later, while they received on-the-job training in different companies and organizations. Participants received cash-based transfers with a total value of USD 1,500 over a four month period, after which

they were supported to secure employment independent of the training programme. Now working for the Military Retiree Club, Shaimaa has a steady income of USD 300, enabling her to care for her family and meet her household's food needs.

## Progress Towards Gender Equality

WFP continued its efforts to promote gender equality and empowerment of women through gender sensitive and culturally accepted programmes. In Jordan, women face barriers in accessing income-generating opportunities. The social feasibility of supported activities was promoted by involving and strengthening community-based organizations (CBOs) and engagement of participants in planning and implementation of project activities.

Monitoring results showed that decisions over the use of cash-based transfers using cash modality within the households were mainly taken by men in rural areas under the FFA component, where men are perceived as the main provider of income for the family. On the other hand, under FFT, the results showed that women taking decisions over the use of cash-based transfers using cash modality was significantly higher due to the fact that the majority of participants were young and single women in an urban context.

WFP conducted training for Ministry of Agriculture staff in all governorates to discuss and disseminate WFP's corporate policy on food security, gender, monitoring and evaluation, protection and strategic prioritization. The number of women who participated in the training was low, due to the fact that most of the agricultural activities were implemented and managed in rural areas, activities culturally led by men.

During the training, WFP reiterated the importance of increasing women's participation and active involvement in the project's activities through the different stages of implementation to enhance their access to livelihood opportunities and productive assets. The percent of female participants were increased from 5 percent to 12 percent after the induction of the workshop.

Balanced participation was cited during training of partners under the FFT component. The training addressed issues related to cash-based transfer distributions, protection, food security, monitoring and gender. WFP stressed the importance of active engagement and participation of women in these activities and that employment opportunities should be equally provided to both men and women. The number of women in leadership positions and members of cash management committees reached the planned figures. Under FFT and following the basic life skills manual developed by UNICEF, the cooperating partner (CP) emphasized women and labour rights during life skills training and orientation sessions which increased their confidence and enabled them to realize their potential and contribution to the food security of their households.

WFP guaranteed the employment of equal numbers of female and male field monitors. On the other hand, active involvement of women in partners' committees should be further promoted, possibly by capacity building activities. WFP will continue working in this direction in 2016, especially on ways to measure the impact of its activities on gender issues.

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>JORDAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2015.02 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=45.00	40.00		34.80
<b>Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>JORDAN, Food-Assistance-for-Training , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2015.02 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.11</i>	=45.00	37.00		27.40
<b>Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>JORDAN, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.01</i>	=60.00	4.00		10.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>JORDAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2015.02 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=15.00	8.00		14.80
<b>Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>JORDAN, Food-Assistance-for-Training , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2015.02 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.11</i>	=40.00	45.00		44.50
<b>Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>JORDAN, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.01</i>	=60.00	88.00		80.00
<b>Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>JORDAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2015.02 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=40.00	52.00		50.40
<b>Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>JORDAN, Food-Assistance-for-Training , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2015.02 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.11</i>	=15.00	17.00		28.10
<b>Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>JORDAN, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.01</i>	=20.00	8.00		10.00
<b>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</b>				
<i>JORDAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	>50.00	33.00		40.00
<b>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</b>				
<i>JORDAN, Food-Assistance-for-Training , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	>50.00	35.00		50.00
<b>Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution</b>				
<i>JORDAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=50.00	0.00		10.00
<b>Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution</b>				
<i>JORDAN, Food-Assistance-for-Training , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=50.00	0.00		50.00

## Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

Cash-based transfer distributions under FFT were held at community development centres in targeted areas. Centers were carefully selected, based on assessments carried out by National Alliance Against Hunger and Malnutrition (NAJMAH) taking into consideration travelling distance and security of beneficiaries. No safety incidents were reported during cash-based transfers distribution. Special attention was paid during the selection of training locations to ensure safety and cultural appropriateness, as the majority of participants were young women. During group discussions, participants expressed their satisfaction with training quality and safe environment provided. Training on protection mainstreaming in programme activity was delivered to the CP. A hotline was made available for beneficiaries to give feedback on the cash-based transfers distribution process.

Improvement of the awareness of both FFT and FFA participants were noticed from the baseline regarding their entitlements and the process of voicing feedback and complaints, as a result of continuous effort made by the implementing partner to enhance communication.

Under FFA, cash-based transfers were distributed at the directorates of agricultural in targeted governorates. No safety incidents were reported during distributions, nor during the implementation of activities. The Ministry of Agriculture facilitated the transportation of participants during distributions; the process was organised and went smoothly. All participants were provided with contact information for complaints through the directorates of agriculture.

WFP provided training to all Ministry of Agriculture directorate project managers in the field and protection was one of the main topics discussed during the workshop. Emphasis was made on the active role of field managers to enhance awareness of participants about their rights, entitlements and access to a safe means of voicing complaints or providing feedback. Most of the received feedback were requests to increase the value of the cash-based transfer and to provide permanent contracts instead of temporary employment.

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>JORDAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2015.02 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=80.00	42.00		79.00
<b>Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>JORDAN, Food-Assistance-for-Training , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2015.02 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=80.00	61.00		80.00
<b>Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>JORDAN, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2015.01</i>	=80.00	2.00		
<b>Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</b>				
<i>JORDAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2015.12</i>	=90.00	100.00		
<b>Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</b>				
<i>JORDAN, Food-Assistance-for-Training , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2015.12</i>	=90.00	100.00		
<b>Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</b>				
<i>JORDAN, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2015.01</i>	=90.00	100.00		

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>JORDAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2015.02 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=80.00	35.00		83.00
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>JORDAN, Food-Assistance-for-Training , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2015.02 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=80.00	58.00		81.00
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>JORDAN, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2015.01</i>	=80.00	11.00		
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites				
<i>JORDAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2015.12</i>	=90.00	100.00		
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites				
<i>JORDAN, Food-Assistance-for-Training , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2015.12</i>	=90.00	100.00		
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites				
<i>JORDAN, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2015.01</i>	=90.00	100.00		
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>JORDAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2015.02 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=80.00	39.00		81.00
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>JORDAN, Food-Assistance-for-Training , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2015.02 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=80.00	61.00		80.00
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>JORDAN, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2015.01</i>	=80.00	13.00		
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>JORDAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2015.12</i>	=90.00	100.00		

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
JORDAN, Food-Assistance-for-Training , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12 , <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12	=90.00	100.00		
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
JORDAN, General Distribution (GD) , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12 , <b>Base value:</b> 2015.01	=90.00	100.00		

## Outputs

Due to irregular and limited funding, WFP prioritized activities with the highest impact, and thus focused on FFT and FFA to enhance employability of participants. Under FFA, a planned distribution of commodities in December 2014 was rescheduled to January due to technical issues at the CP's side.

FFT was implemented in seven governorates, however, less than half the planned beneficiaries were reached with the available resources. Participants received intensive technical training for a period of one month. Courses provided at the Vocational Training Corporation (VTC) centres were chosen based on market needs and participants' preferences. Participants were then attached to relevant workplaces to practice the learned skills. High female participation was cited throughout the different phases while almost two thirds of participants who completed the two training phases were successfully placed in jobs.

Slightly more than half the planned number of beneficiaries were reached for FFA activities which were implemented in rural areas and focused mainly on rangeland and forestry development. Activities contributed to rehabilitation of large areas of forestry and rangeland. Large number of seedlings were produced in nurseries which were later used for planting new forest areas. Through pruning activities, 1400 mt of wood were produced and sold at subsidized prices to people in neighbouring communities. Rangeland activities contributed to increasing pasture areas through planting shrubs which contributed to arresting desertification and soil erosion.

Through plant production activities, participants were trained on tree production for different varieties and plant nursery management skills. Participants acquired skills in tree pruning, grafting, seedling production and management of greenhouses. Activities under animal production included veterinary support and dairy processing which mainly targeted women who acquired skills in dairy product processing and livestock care practices. Acquired skills enabled them to diversify their income sources through the provision of agricultural services to rural families in local communities.

Men's participation was noticeably higher than women's due to the labourious nature of activities, particularly under forestry and rangeland that required vigorous efforts such as tree pruning, digging holes and lifting heavy rocks. Moreover, long distance travel to work locations further discouraged the participation of women as most of the activities were implemented in remote areas. On the other hand, women were highly encouraged to participate in plant and animal production sectors and in areas close to their residence.

WFP provided technical support to the Department of Statistics; nine staff were trained, of which four were females, on food security assessment and awareness in emergencies and food security analysis. WFP also provided ICT equipment to develop their capacity in terms of data analysis.

Insufficient capacity of the country office as well as limited funding commitment did not allow for the implementation of the planned data collection exercise in which food security and nutrition is integrated.

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
<b>SO2: Capacity Development - Strengthening National Capacities</b>				
Number of technical support activities provided on food security monitoring and food assistance	activity	1	1	100.0
<b>SO2: Food-Assistance-for-Assets</b>				

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Number of national assessments/data collection exercises in which food security and nutrition were integrated with WFP support	exercise	1	0	0

## Outcomes

The food security level of targeted households has remained stable throughout the assistance period in rural areas, through the creation of short term labour and training opportunities. The proportion of poor food insecure households headed by women were higher than the proportion of households headed by men. This can be mainly attributed to the fact that women in rural areas have lower access to the job market due to cultural and social barriers. Monitoring data showed that beneficiaries enjoyed higher levels of food diversity thanks to WFP's food assistance. Beneficiary households reported spending half of their income on food, while the remaining was spent on debt repayment, transportation and healthcare. The main source of income for targeted households was casual labour.

Under the FFT component, food security levels remained stable during the assistance period. Female participants faced more difficulties in securing satisfactory jobs after the completion of training. The main reason was their families' concerns regarding the appropriateness of work placements for their daughters. Certain measures were taken by the CP and factors were considered when networking with female participants and business owners, including distance to their residence, suitable working environment, cultural acceptability and reasonable working hours.

FFT activities provided participants with the required skills to qualify them to enter the job market. Employment data showed that over half of the trained women found jobs after completion of the vocational training. Further analyses indicated that half of income earned through participation in FFT activities was spent on food purchases, while the remaining was spent on debt repayment and transportation.

GFD activity was put on hold during 2015, FFT and FFA activities were prioritized and with limited resources available.

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>SO1 Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies</b>				
<b>Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals</b>				
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>JORDAN , Project End Target: 2016.12 PDM , Base value: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring PDM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.01 WFP programme monitoring PDM</i>	=1.20	7.60	-	1.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>JORDAN , Project End Target: 2016.12 PDM , Base value: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring PDM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.01 WFP programme monitoring PDM</i>	=1.20	9.80	-	1.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>JORDAN , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring PDM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.01 WFP programme monitoring PDM</i>	=1.20	2.70	-	2.30

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
JORDAN , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12 PDM , <b>Base value:</b> 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring PDM , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.01 WFP programme monitoring PDM	>6.00	5.90	-	6.00
<b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>				
JORDAN , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12 PDM , <b>Base value:</b> 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.01 WFP programme monitoring PDM	>6.00	5.80	-	6.00
<b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>				
JORDAN , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12 , <b>Base value:</b> 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.01 WFP programme monitoring PDM	>5.00	6.10	-	6.00
<b>SO2 Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies</b>				
<b>Adequate food consumption reached or maintained over assistance period for targeted households</b>				
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>				
FFA JORDAN , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12 PDM , <b>Base value:</b> 2015.02 WFP programme monitoring Pre-assistance questionnaire , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring PDM	=2.10	3.90	-	3.30
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score</b>				
FFA JORDAN , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12 PDM , <b>Base value:</b> 2015.02 WFP programme monitoring Pre-assistance questionnaire , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring PDM	=15.00	27.90	-	25.80
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
FFA JORDAN , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.12 PDM , <b>Base value:</b> 2015.02 WFP programme monitoring Pre-assistance questionnaire , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring PDM	=1.20	6.30	-	5.40
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
FFA JORDAN , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.12 PDM , <b>Base value:</b> 2015.02 WFP programme monitoring Pre-assistance questionnaire , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring PDM	=1.20	3.10	-	2.40
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
FFA JORDAN , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.12 PDM , <b>Base value:</b> 2015.02 WFP programme monitoring Pre-assistance questionnaire , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring PDM	<15.00	32.90	-	27.20
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
FFA JORDAN , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.12 , <b>Base value:</b> 2015.02 WFP programme monitoring Pre-assistance questionair , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring PDM	=15.00	26.20	-	25.30

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
<i>FFA JORDAN , Project End Target: 2016.12 PDM , Base value: 2015.02 WFP programme monitoring Pre-assistance questionnaire , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring PDM</i>	>5.00	5.86	-	5.86
<b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>				
<i>FFA JORDAN , Project End Target: 2015.12 PDM , Base value: 2015.02 WFP programme monitoring Pre-assistance questionnaire , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring PDM</i>	>5.00	5.80	-	5.84
<b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>				
<i>FFA JORDAN , Project End Target: 2016.12 PDM , Base value: 2015.02 WFP programme monitoring Pre- assistance questionnaire , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring PDM</i>	>5.00	5.80	-	5.87
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>FFT JORDAN , Project End Target: 2016.12 PDM , Base value: 2015.02 WFP programme monitoring Pre-assistance questionnaire , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring PDM</i>	=2.10	2.00	-	1.70
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>FFT JORDAN , Project End Target: 2016.12 PDM , Base value: 2015.02 WFP programme monitoring Pre-assistance questionnaire , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring PDM</i>	=15.00	15.10	-	15.40
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>FFT JORDAN , Project End Target: 2015.12 PDM , Base value: 2015.02 WFP programme monitoring Pre-assistance questionnaire , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring PDM</i>	=1.20	7.50	-	0.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>FFT JORDAN , Project End Target: 2015.12 PDM , Base value: 2015.02 WFP programme monitoring Pre-assistance questionnaire , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring PDM</i>	=1.20	1.50	-	1.90
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>FFT JORDAN , Project End Target: 2015.12 PDM , Base value: 2015.02 WFP programme monitoring assistance questionnaire , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring PDM</i>	<15.00	22.50	-	12.50
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>FFT JORDAN , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2015.02 WFP programme monitoring Pre-assistance questionair , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring PDM</i>	=15.00	14.00	-	15.70

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
<i>FFT JORDAN , Project End Target: 2016.12 PDM , Base value: 2015.02 WFP programme monitoring Pre-assistance questionnaire , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring PDM</i>	>5.00	6.13	-	6.15
<b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>				
<i>FFT JORDAN , Project End Target: 2015.12 PDM , Base value: 2015.02 WFP programme monitoring Pre-assistance questionnaire , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring PDM</i>	>5.00	5.80	-	6.30
<b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>				
<i>FFT JORDAN , Project End Target: 2016.12 PDM , Base value: 2015.02 WFP programme monitoring Pre-assistance questionnaire , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring PDM</i>	>5.00	6.10	-	6.14

## Sustainability, Capacity Development and Handover

WFP's activities were fully in line with the government's strategies and policies and ensured an equity of assistance between host and refugee communities. FTT and FFA activities supported the government in transitioning to longer term, sustainable approaches and has complemented the government's strategy to improve food security and reduce poverty.

The PRRO complemented the national social protection strategy and strengthened the government's social safety net programme. It enhanced capacity of vulnerable people to protect their livelihoods, maintain a sustainable income and increased their resilience to shocks through creation of sustainable income opportunities and agricultural and infrastructure development in rural areas. The project is fully integrated in the Jordan Response Plan 2016-2018. Through FFA and FFT activities the project maximized the engagement of youth in labour and training opportunities, in line with the national visions and strategy 'Jordan 2025' to encourage and enable the youth while focusing on vocational professions.

Activities of the PRRO provided a platform to support national institutions to maintain a focus on expanding and strengthening food-related social protection. The Ministry of Agriculture will continue to develop assets created by WFP, such as forests and rangelands. Through the engagement of stakeholders and CPs, WFP invested in a collaborative, integrated and robust set of interventions and activities for a subsequent phase of support that will aim to strengthen livelihoods through human, physical, natural and capital asset creation.

WFP will work with the government on enhancement of its social safety net programmes in terms of targeting, efficiency and sustainability. This will be realized through a set of capacity development and augmentation interventions, which will be developed in close consultation with government and other relevant stakeholders.

## Inputs

### Resource Inputs

The overall funding status of the PRRO continued to be extremely challenging, with the project receiving less than a third of its 2015 requirements. Irregular and limited funds compelled WFP to revise the programme and prioritize activities, reducing the number of beneficiaries assisted and implementing geographical prioritization. As the PRRO had specific strategic importance in Jordan, providing a counterbalance to the refugee assistance and ensuring an equity of assistance between the host and refugee communities, disruption to its activities undermine the balance of assistance to vulnerable populations in-country.

Internal advance financing mechanism was instrumental in ensuring coverage cash-based transfers activities from July onwards, and avoiding a complete halt of FFT and FFA activities. As part of prioritization plan, targeted food assistance was only implemented in January and was suspended thereafter due to insufficient funding.

Donor	2015 Resourced (mt)		2015 Shipped/Purchased (mt)
	In-Kind	Cash	
MULTILATERAL	0	116	16
USA	0	702	41
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>818</b>	<b>56</b>

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

## Food Purchases and In-Kind Receipts

Rice, sugar and lentils were procured locally. The procured quantities were provided directly from the suppliers to the NGO warehouse. Lentils were delivered in December and the remaining commodities will be delivered in January 2016 to be distributed to the beneficiaries under the agreement with the local NGO.

Commodities	Local (mt)	Developing Country (mt)	Other International (mt)	GCMF (mt)
Lentils	56	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

## Food Transport, Delivery and Handling

The commodities have been procured on delivery-at-point basis, which means that the supplier will handle the transportation of commodities to the local NGO warehouse without involving WFP in the process of delivery, as per the agreement.

## Post-Delivery Losses

Minimal losses observed were due to samples taken for testing at the repacking company warehouse. The usual practice by WFP to ensure the quality of the distributed commodities to beneficiaries. WFP and the superintendent company ensured that all standard procedures were followed by the repacking company to minimize losses.

## Management

### Partnerships

Since the beginning of the project, WFP entered into a number of partnerships which were crucial to ensure efficient implementation of activities. WFP augmented partnerships with existing strategic partners and initiated new partnerships.

Under the FFT component, WFP continued its strategic partnership with NAJMAH which was vital to ensure the successful implementation of activities under this component. The new phases implemented in 2015 targeted new areas, new beneficiaries and presented innovative training topics which opened employment opportunities in areas such as renewable energy. NAJMAH demonstrated good capacity and experience in implementing FFT activities through its solid networks and outreach.

Activities under the FFA component in rural areas were implemented in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, which has been a strategic partner for WFP since 1964. The Ministry of Agriculture played a major role in the success of this activity by providing the needed technical capacity and experience, which in return contributed in transferring the needed skills to participants, thus, increasing their employability.

WFP partnered with the Department of Statistics to enhance the Food Security Monitoring System in order to improve the national capacity in the area of food security monitoring and targeting. WFP further provided technical training to Department of Statistics in the areas of food security assessment, food security awareness in emergencies and food security analysis.

WFP pursued full integration of joint efforts to serve the 'Delivering as One' approach as the overarching vision and principle for United Nations assistance to Jordan. Therefore, WFP signed a joint agreement with UNDP to deliver an 'emergency employment' project in Mafraq focusing on addressing short term income generation through implementing a wide variety of community priorities, ranging from infrastructure rehabilitation (irrigation works, environmental health, access roads and market places) and the longer term job creation through microbusiness development for women in rural areas through FFA and FFT activities, which will complement support provided by CPs. This project will be launched in 2016.

The FFT partner was not able to provide sufficient resources to complement contribution made by WFP, however, negotiations are underway to increase the CP contribution in 2016.

Partnership	NGO		Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement	UN/IO
	National	International		
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>1</b>

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
<b>Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)</b>		
<i>JORDAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=240,000.00	204,802.00
<b>Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)</b>		
<i>MAFRAQ, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2015.11 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.11</i>	=235,000.00	235,000.00
<b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>		
<i>JORDAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2015.06 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=1.00	1.00
<b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>		
<i>JORDAN, Food-Assistance-for-Training , Project End Target: 2015.06 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.11</i>	=1.00	1.00
<b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>		
<i>MAFRAQ, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2015.10 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.10</i>	=1.00	1.00
<b>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</b>		
<i>JORDAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=100.00	50.00

## Lessons Learned

WFP continued to expand the implementation of activities under the PRRO. This support was in line with the government's strategies and policies, thus, highly appreciated by the government and civil society. Accordingly, the government requested WFP to expand the cooperation with additional governmental entities who showed interest in providing financial and technical support to some of the activities listed under the PRRO.

Limited funding remained the main challenge in reaching the planned number of beneficiaries. Nevertheless, WFP prioritized the more sustainable activities focusing on training, job creation and short-term employment and was able to provide assistance to almost half of planned beneficiaries. Simultaneously, WFP continued its efforts to raise the additional funding needed to reach all planned beneficiaries. However, due to the limited number of beneficiaries based on geographic prioritization under such limited funding, WFP will continue to prioritize activities to enhance efficiency of funds received. WFP will put in place an estimated forecast of projected funds and plan possible activities ahead of time.

WFP tailored its activities to provide direct assistance to eligible beneficiaries, while simultaneously facilitating access to economic and human capital development opportunities in each activity implemented. WFP was able to structurally and geographically harmonize activities by targeting the most vulnerable areas and improve strategic partnership with WFP counterparts and networks.

In 2016, WFP will continue its support through the FFT and FFA programmes for the sustainability of achievements and to enhance community initiatives in the development of livelihoods. To this extent, WFP will determine the vocational, agricultural, pastoral, and forestry activities to be carried out; the appropriate time and season to carry out these activities; and the capacity among local communities, humanitarian and development actors, local government and technical services, and other CPs needed to successfully implement these activities.

## Operational Statistics

### Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total
General Distribution (GD)	115,000	3,000	115,000	30,888	-	30,888	26.9%	-	26.9%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	-	4,200	4,200	-	2,237	2,237	-	53.3%	53.3%
Food-Assistance-for-Training	-	4,200	4,200	-	1,704	1,704	-	40.6%	40.6%

### Annex: Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Resourced in 2015 (mt)		Shipped/Purchased in 2015 (mt)
			In-Kind	Cash	
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Lentils	0	16	16
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Rice	0	78	0
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Sugar	0	21	0
USA	USA-C-01139-01	Lentils	0	97	41
USA	USA-C-01139-01	Rice	0	476	0
USA	USA-C-01139-01	Sugar	0	129	0
<b>Total</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>818</b>	<b>56</b>