

**RESIDENT / HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR
REPORT ON THE USE OF CERF FUNDS
JORDAN
UNDERFUNDED EMERGENCY/ROUND I 2015**

RESIDENT/HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR

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REPORTING PROCESS AND CONSULTATION SUMMARY

Tip! Prepare this section as the last part of the reporting process.

- a. Please indicate when the After Action Review (AAR) was conducted and who participated.

The After Action Review meeting was organized on 1 February 2016. Unfortunately, not all six agencies were able to make it to the meeting due to other commitments and only FAO and UNICEF were present. However, OCHA followed-up with the remaining agencies to help them complete their AAR.

- b. Please confirm that the Resident Coordinator and/or Humanitarian Coordinator (RC/HC) Report was discussed in the Humanitarian and/or UN Country Team and by cluster/sector coordinators as outlined in the guidelines.

YES NO

There were some delays encountered in the submission of individual inputs by the recipient agencies and in the verification of beneficiary estimates by the relevant sector leads. This has not allowed sufficient time for wider sharing with the HCT members. However, the final version will be shared with HCT members for their reference.

- c. Was the final version of the RC/HC Report shared for review with in-country stakeholders as recommended in the guidelines (i.e. the CERF recipient agencies and their implementing partners, cluster/sector coordinators and members and relevant government counterparts)?

YES NO

The draft report was shared with the six recipient agencies for final review and comments before the official submission on 31 March 2016.

I. HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT

TABLE 1: EMERGENCY ALLOCATION OVERVIEW (US\$)		
Total amount required for the humanitarian response: 2,910,000,000 (as of February 2015)		
Breakdown of total response funding received by source	Source	Amount
	CERF	9,000,346
	COUNTRY-BASED POOL FUND (<i>if applicable</i>)	900,000
	OTHER (bilateral/multilateral)	99,100,000
	TOTAL	109,000,346

TABLE 2: CERF EMERGENCY FUNDING BY ALLOCATION AND PROJECT (US\$)			
Allocation 1 – date of official submission: 17-Feb-15			
Agency	Project code	Cluster/Sector	Amount
UNHCR	15-UF-HCR-005	Multi-sector refugee assistance	1,000,063
UNRWA	15-UF-RWA-001	Multi-sector refugee assistance	1,300,033
UNICEF	15-UF-CEF-012	Multi-sector refugee assistance	2,800,250
UNDP	15-UF-UDP-001	Multi-sector	400,000
FAO	15-UF-FAO-007	Food Aid	500,000
WFP	15-UF-WFP-012	Food Aid	3,000,000
TOTAL			9,000,346

TABLE 3: BREAKDOWN OF CERF FUNDS BY TYPE OF IMPLEMENTATION MODALITY (US\$)	
Type of implementation modality	Amount
Direct UN agencies/IOM implementation	8,647,294
Funds forwarded to NGOs for implementation	327,052
Funds forwarded to government partners	26,000
TOTAL	9,000,346

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

With the conflict in Syria entering its fifth year in 2015, Jordan was hosting 1.4 million Syrians, of whom 646,700 were refugees. Eighty-five per cent of refugees lived outside camps in some of the poorest areas of the country. Approximately 23.5 per cent of all Syrian refugees were women, and almost 53 per cent were children, 18 per cent of whom were under five years of age. Long-staying Syrian refugees were increasingly unable to meet their basic needs in view of the shrinking protection space, limited access to livelihoods and decreasing resources. Since they were heavily reliant on humanitarian assistance, and in view of the reductions in food assistance and cuts to healthcare access, they were resorting to negative coping mechanisms such as early marriage and child labour. Providing for the Syrian refugees' needs had impacted heavily on Jordan's infrastructure and services. In some municipalities, refugees outnumbered residents, and the impact on inflation, employment, and access to public services had fuelled local tensions. There was growing acknowledgment that life-saving humanitarian funding and programming should be complemented by a more development-oriented approach to build national resilience and sustain the level and quality of services¹.

In addition, Palestine refugees from Syria (PRS) were considered vulnerable, extremely marginalized and subjected to the Government's policy of non-admission, which placed them at constant risk of refoulement², severely limited their access to employment and public services, restricted their mobility and forced them to adopt negative coping mechanisms. Palestine Refugees from Syria also did not have access to humanitarian assistance other than from UNRWA, which was facing serious funding shortfalls in early 2015.

II. FOCUS AREAS AND PRIORITIZATION

As Syrian refugees in Jordan have not been allowed to work, thus relying heavily on humanitarian assistance, they were increasingly unable to meet their basic needs; an assessment of families living in informal settlements indicated that more refugees were surviving on debt. Shrinking protection space, limited access to livelihoods and fewer resources, including reductions in WFP food assistance and restrictions on access to healthcare for refugees living outside camps, resulted in a sharp increase in negative coping mechanisms such as early marriage and child labour. Evidence gathered by UNICEF revealed that early marriages increased from 13 per cent of new marriages in 2011 to 25 per cent in the first quarter of 2014, and that many families were relying on their children to earn a wage instead of an education, problems which would have far-reaching effects.

Results of WFP's 2014 Comprehensive Food Security Monitoring Exercise (CFSME) indicated that the food security situation of refugee households would deteriorate considerably should WFP stop the distribution of food assistance. The situation was also likely to further deteriorate during winter. Given the limited funding available at the time, priorities had to focus on reaching the most vulnerable people, who, according to the 2014 Vulnerability Assessment Framework (VAF) developed by UNHCR and partners, constituted 27 per cent of all registered refugees (138,000) and were living in abject poverty. Most of those refugees were concentrated in Irbid (32%), Amman (20%), Mafraq (20%) and Zarqa (11%) governorates, with poverty levels found higher amongst female- than male-headed households.

At the same time, the 2014 Food Security and Livelihoods assessment conducted by the Agriculture Ministry showed that food consumption scores were lower for Jordanian households than for refugees receiving food assistance; an indication that the food security of the most vulnerable Jordanians was also at stake. Moreover, competition over employment was being perceived to be a source of tension that was further fuelled by inadequate assistance, according to an assessment conducted by REACH in 2014. Therefore, life-saving income generation activities and self-reliance programmes were prioritized so as to stabilize the livelihoods of vulnerable groups and decrease tensions in the host communities.

Another vulnerable population group was the Palestine refugees from Syria (PRS) who had been forced to flee temporarily to Jordan in search of safety and protection. One third of the 15,000 PRS in Jordan were female-headed households and half the population were

¹ In order to ensure national resilience, the Government of Jordan has requested that any project targeting refugees outside camps should allocate at least 30 per cent of the resources to vulnerable host communities.

² Refoulement means the forcible return of refugees or asylum seekers to a country where they are liable to be subjected to persecution; refoulement is prohibited by international and EU law.

children. The 2014 household vulnerability assessment highlighted that approximately 80 per cent of the recorded PRS were extremely vulnerable or vulnerable and were also concentrated in the same governorates of Amman (38%), Irbid (33%) and Zarqa (22%). The Government's non-admission policy had placed PRS at constant risk of refoulement while limiting their access to employment and public services. Gender-specific vulnerabilities had also been identified with a very high proportion of female-headed households having no income earners. Moreover, critical funding shortfalls in 2014 resulted in UNRWA not being able to provide shelter assistance to the most vulnerable PRS and delivering a reduced winterization package. Accordingly, the PRS were being forced to resort to negative coping mechanisms as they were not eligible to receive assistance other than from UNRWA.

In view of the serious funding shortfall faced by UN agencies towards the end of 2014 to meet the basic needs of Syrian and Palestinian refugees in Jordan, and given the need for a rapid response to meet the winterization needs of refugees to help them cope with the upcoming harsh weather conditions, the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) recognized the need to maximize the use of the ERF while complementing this through a CERF request. Accordingly, in December 2014, the HCT requested a CERF allocation to fund the distribution of food vouchers and cash assistance by UN agencies to respond to the refugees' basic needs of cash and NFIs. Meanwhile, the basic winterization needs of refugees were addressed by NGOs through ERF funds.

III. CERF PROCESS

Prioritization of the CERF was undertaken in consultation with the HCT. The Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator (RC/HC) organized a HCT meeting on 19 January 2015 dedicated to agree on the priority needs and gaps in the humanitarian response. HCT members agreed that the CERF focus would be on priority underfunded sectors; Food, Health and Cash³/Child Protection sectors, focusing on women and children of the most vulnerable population groups in the host communities. The HCT also agreed that a technical group would proceed to identify the priority interventions based on the CERF Life-Saving Criteria (LSC) at the technical meeting held on 20 January 2015 with relevant UN agencies and Sector Leads. The Health Sector decided not to request funding so that the basic needs of refugees could be prioritized. The group discussed the criteria for targeting beneficiaries and agreed that the target group of Syrian refugees is the 138,000 (27%) living in abject poverty, based on the findings of the 2015 UNHCR Home Visit Report. Further targeting was recommended based on the Vulnerability Assessment Framework (VAF). The group agreed on life-saving humanitarian projects and prioritizing Syrian and Palestine Refugees from Syria.

The outcome of the meeting was communicated to the RC/HC, who endorsed the selected interventions adding two projects that target vulnerable Jordanians to ensure policy consistency and alignment with the 2015 JRP, in order to address the needs of both refugees and vulnerable Jordanians in the host communities with the CERF allocation. The final decision of the RC/HC was taken on 22 January 2015.

Following the approval of the CERF Prioritization Strategy for Jordan, the six selected UN agencies prepared their project proposals and submitted them to OCHA for initial review. OCHA reviewed the proposals to ensure they complied with the prioritization strategy and shared them with the IASC GenCap Adviser to verify the accuracy of the gender coding (IASC Gender Marker) and ensure that gender is mainstreamed in programming and throughout the project lifespan. Together with the CERF chapeau document, the revised project proposals were submitted to the CERF Secretariat in February 2015. All six projects were approved and the expiry date of the grant was 31 December 2015.

³ Cash and NFI sectors are merged into the "Basic Needs Sector" as of January 2015

IV. CERF RESULTS AND ADDED VALUE

TABLE 4: AFFECTED INDIVIDUALS AND REACHED DIRECT BENEFICIARIES BY SECTOR ¹									
Total number of individuals affected by the crisis: 1.4 million Syrian refugees and 15,000 Palestine Refugees from Syria									
Cluster/Sector	Female			Male			Total		
	Girls (below 18)	Women (above 18)	Total	Boys (below 18)	Men (above 18)	Total	Children (below 18)	Adults (above 18)	Total
Multi-sector	10,220	5,854	18,337	10,721	4,881	17,992	20,941	10,735	31,676
Food Aid	31,555	31,760	63,315	33,221	28,369	61,590	64,776	60,129	124,905

¹ Best estimate of the number of individuals (girls, women, boys, and men) directly supported through CERF funding by cluster/sector.

BENEFICIARY ESTIMATION

The humanitarian assistance provided by different agencies is designed in a way that ensures complementarity and enables vulnerable refugees to meet the full range of basic needs. Under the Vulnerability Assessment Framework (VAF), the Syrian families needing the higher levels of assistance have been identified. As a result, and in order to avoid double counting, the following considerations were made in calculating the total number of beneficiaries assisted by the CERF:

1. UNICEF beneficiaries belong to the same families as UNHCR beneficiaries. This overlap has been removed in the total for multi sector assistance.
2. Half of FAO beneficiaries (Syrian refugees) are also WFP beneficiaries. The total for food assistance has been adjusted to account for this.
3. UNICEF and UNHCR beneficiaries are also WFP beneficiaries. This overlap has been removed in the total.

TABLE 5: TOTAL DIRECT BENEFICIARIES REACHED THROUGH CERF FUNDING ²			
	Children (below 18)	Adults (above 18)	Total
Female	31,946	35,305	67,251
Male	33,677	31,194	64,871
Total individuals (Female and male)	65,623	66,499	132,122

² Best estimate of the total number of individuals (girls, women, boys, and men) directly supported through CERF funding. This should, as best possible, exclude significant overlaps and double counting between the sectors.

CERF RESULTS

Key outcomes achieved through CERF funding:

With this CERF allocation, the following was achieved:

- **2,437 Syrian refugee families** comprising 9,018 girls, boys, women and men living in the urban areas received continuous cash assistance for 3 months; this lifted 43 per cent of the beneficiaries out of poverty. Female-headed households formed 44 per cent of the total number of households reached.
- **15,441 Syrian refugee children** [7,566 girls and 7,875 boys] living in the host communities in Amman, Irbid and Mafrq Governorates received child cash assistance worth JOD 20 per child per month for 6 months from March to August 2015.
- **250 vulnerable Jordanians** [125 women and 125] men living in the host community in Al-Sarhan municipality were provided with life-saving income-generation activities over a period of four months. Twenty community interventions were identified and implemented by the direct beneficiaries in Al Sarhan municipality; which improved the socio-economic services for better living conditions of Jordanians and Syrians.
- **123,370 Syrian refugees** [31,152 girls, 32,816 boys, 31,397 women and 28,005 men] living in the host communities were provided with their monthly food assistance for one month. This number is much higher than the estimate given in the proposal (29,776), as the funds were disbursed over one month instead of three months as originally planned. 2015 was a particularly difficult year for WFP in terms of funding, with the voucher value being reduced several times throughout the year. April was the only month where planned amounts of JOD 10 / USD 14 for beneficiaries in communities categorised as vulnerable, and JOD 20 / USD 28 for beneficiaries in communities categorised as extremely vulnerable were provided in full.
- **1,500 Syrian refugees and 1,500 vulnerable Jordanians** [806 girls, 810 boys, 726 women and 727 men] benefited from livelihoods activities that improved their food and nutrition security and reduced social tensions between both vulnerable groups in their local communities. The beneficiaries were provided with inputs and received trainings on land preparation and planting, irrigation, fertilization, pesticide use and harvesting in rural and peri-urban contexts. They were also provided with nutrition training. As the entry-point to nutrition in the household, women were the primary targets for these trainings that focused on basic nutrition as well as cooking demonstrations on the utilisation of the produce from the agriculture component. From each of the 492 beneficiary households, one family member was provided agriculture production opportunity and another member received nutrition training. Households that adhered to this engagement and attended at least 50 per cent of the training sessions received items and tools for agriculture production and cooking purposes. This two-stage approach aimed at ensuring improved micro-nutrient intake to meet minimum food requirements both by increasing access to safe and nutritious foods and promoting nutrition-friendly cooking and food utilization practices.
- **11,620 Palestine Refugees from Syria (PRS)** [2,654 girls, 2,846 boys, 3,420 women and 2,700 men] received cash assistance to cover their needs of food and NFIs for a period of 2.5 months. The CERF prevented a break in assistance; which was about to happen as a result of a financial crisis UNRWA was facing at the time. Together with funding secured from the Government of the United Kingdom (DFID) and the Government of Japan, UNRWA was able to secure assistance to all PRS in Jordan for the first quarter of 2015.

Change in humanitarian context

The most vulnerable Syrian refugees living in the host communities had been resorting to negative coping mechanisms as a result of the restrictions on their access to basic services and the cuts in WFP's food assistance at the time. Their resilience and capacity to deal with shocks, such as reduced assistance, had been significantly compromised by their prolonged exile in Jordan.

With this CERF funding enabling the provision of child cash grants (CCG), UNICEF reports that, while the negative coping mechanisms were not reversed, given the deteriorating humanitarian context at that time, the programme was able to prevent a deepening of these mechanisms. An increase in the enrolment rates in education among beneficiaries sampled in the post-distribution monitoring exercise was also witnessed. The programme also made positive contribution to the overall living conditions of around 97 per cent of sampled families. Children have shown consistently high knowledge regarding the CCG and high levels of participation with caregivers in determining needs and allocating funds. In focus group discussions, caregivers reported feelings of increased empowerment in their

children, as well as themselves due to their ability to meet some of their children's needs. This resulted in reduced stress and anxiety for many caregivers and therefore, improved psychological wellbeing.

The post distribution monitoring exercise, conducted by UNHCR, indicated that cash-based assistance has provided lifelines to the most vulnerable Syrian families living in the host communities. The assistance was found useful in addressing critical needs such as rent, food, children's needs, utilities and health. The assessment also showed that 83 per cent of cash recipients fall below the UNHCR poverty threshold, and with the CERF allocation, 43 per cent of the recipients were lifted out of poverty. Cash-based assistance has proven to be the most efficient and secure way to deliver assistance.

According to UNDP, the overall situation of both direct and indirect project beneficiaries was also improved through the provision of a monthly incentive of JOD 208 over a period of four months. The baseline survey of the project indicated that the average household income of the targeted beneficiaries was about JOD 180, which was mainly spent on rents. This additional emergency income empowered them to meet their basic humanitarian needs, such as access to food, education, and life-saving opportunities; thus improving their living conditions. FAO conducted a post action evaluation and found that 97 per cent of the Syrian refugee and Jordanian beneficiaries believed the training was either a good or very good use of their time, while 70 per cent foresaw that changes in their nutrition practice will highly or very highly occur.

In March 2015, WFP did not have sufficient funding to continue providing the planned voucher values for the rest of the year; which greatly impacted the beneficiaries. Based on the 2015 Comprehensive Food Security Monitoring Exercise (CFSME), conducted after refugees had been receiving a reduced voucher value for only three months, the percentage of households who were food insecure or vulnerable to food insecurity increased from 48 per cent in 2014 to 85 per cent in 2015. Additionally, 24 per cent had a poor or borderline food consumption score compared to 11 per cent of households in 2014, and 63 per cent of refugee households in 2015 recorded an optimal dietary diversity score; a decline from 78 per cent of refugee households in 2014. In 2015, 68 per cent of households, representing 75 per cent of all refugees, were recorded as living below the national Jordan absolute poverty line (JOD 68 / USD 96), compared to 44 per cent in 2014.

For the Palestine Refugees from Syria (PRS), an accelerated vulnerability exercise covering all PRS in Jordan is currently underway. Early findings suggest a change in the living conditions of PRS and are anticipated to support UNRWA in enhancing its cash assistance scheme to ensure that it reaches the most vulnerable of the PRS. It will also enable the agency to take informative decisions related to the PRS population in Jordan in terms of: 1) education (school drop-outs, child marriage, abuse, child labour, lack of documents); 2) age ranges and the female/single elderly headed household; 3) protection (detention, confiscation of documents, inability to obtain birth certificates, early marriage, child trafficking); 4) health conditions; and 5) shelters and households.

CERF's ADDED VALUE

a) Did CERF funds lead to a fast delivery of assistance to beneficiaries?

YES PARTIALLY NO

This CERF allocation has clearly led to an accelerated delivery of assistance to the most vulnerable population groups in Jordan. For instance, the timely transfer of CERF funds to UNHCR enabled the timely arrangement of cash-based assistance to the most vulnerable Syrian refugees living in the host communities. Also, with no other confirmed donor contribution to the implementation of the child cash grant programme, UNICEF was able to kick-start the implementation of the programme with this allocation. WFP was also able to transfer the monthly food assistance entitlements to Syrian refugees at a time when there were doubts that the programme would be suspended due to a global financial crisis WFP was facing. With the implementation of the integrated community approach, which included the rapid provision of emergency food assistance and livelihoods activities to vulnerable refugees and Jordanians, food security for both groups was improved, social tensions in their local communities reduced and the beneficiaries were assisted so they could refrain from resorting to negative coping mechanisms as a result of not being able to meet their basic needs. This CERF funding also prevented a break in assistance targeted at PRS starting from March 2015 and was able to maintain assistance to 11,620 PRS for 2.5 months; covering the first quarter of the year 2015.

b) Did CERF funds help respond to time critical needs⁴?

YES PARTIALLY NO

The CERF funds were disbursed at a critical time of the year when the humanitarian situation was deteriorating and several UN agencies were facing severe funding shortfalls. The basic needs of the vulnerable population groups (Syrian refugees, Jordanians, Palestine Refugees from Syria) living in the host communities were critically underfunded and no commitments of continuing cash and food assistance, their only means of meeting their monthly needs, could be made. Thus, the allocation of CERF funding enabled UN agencies to make such commitments to meet these basic needs in the short term. This helped UN agencies maintain their credibility and deliver on their accountability to the affected population. The effectiveness of this allocation was very evident in the case of WFP and UNRWA, both of which were facing a financial crisis and would have had to suspend their assistance programmes to the most vulnerable if funding had not been received from CERF. CERF managed to fill a critical funding gap in response to time critical needs. Moreover, since Mafraq and Irbid were identified as the governorates with the highest rates of food insecurity among refugees and where poor food consumption scores were prevailing among vulnerable Jordanians, the provision of livelihoods opportunities helped improve beneficiaries' self-reliance and reduced social tensions.

c) Did CERF funds help improve resource mobilization from other sources?

YES PARTIALLY NO

Indeed, all six UN agencies have expressed high satisfaction with this CERF allocation on the basis that it improved resource mobilization from other funding sources, as more donors were encouraged to contribute to on-going assistance programmes and fund programmes that used this CERF as seed money to kick-start their implementation. For instance, by securing funding from CERF for cash-assistance, UNHCR was able to maintain its level of assistance for the cash beneficiaries; which encouraged other donors to support the activity in later months of the year. As for UNICEF, following the results of the first round of post-distribution monitoring, they were able to raise more resources to extend the implementation period by additional six months. In addition, WFP presented its CERF funded project to other donors as an example that demonstrates how crucial WFP's programme is and how it can be considered life-saving and critical. For UNDP, the CERF allocation was used as seed money to kick-start emergency income-generation activities and managed to secure more funding from the Government of Kuwait to roll out the initiative in two other locations. Furthermore, the implementation of the FAO project helped secure funding for two other initiatives with similar objectives in the same geographical areas; one aimed at establishing soilless systems for agriculture production in Zaatari Camp and Mafraq governorate for USD 300,000 over a

⁴ Time-critical response refers to necessary, rapid and time-limited actions and resources required to minimize additional loss of lives and damage to social and economic assets (e.g. emergency vaccination campaigns, locust control, etc.).

period of 6 months and the other addressed women Syrian and Jordanian empowerment with agriculture productive and nutrition interventions for USD 1,225,000 for joint implementation with UN Women. As for UNRWA, the CERF allocation enabled the field to project the emergency funding needs for the subsequent cycles in a more structured manner given that the direct urgent need to distribute cash to beneficiaries was met through this allocation.

d) Did CERF improve coordination amongst the humanitarian community?

YES PARTIALLY NO

This CERF allocation has improved coordination amongst the humanitarian community. The allocation was firstly announced at the Inter-Agency Working Group, under the UNHCR-led refugee coordination structure, in order to initiate the prioritization of underfunded needs across the sectors. This announcement resulted in mobilizing additional resources in support of the services provided to refugees. In order to target the most vulnerable Syrian refugees, UNHCR, UNICEF and WFP worked together to select the beneficiaries for this specific CERF allocation. The WFP project proposal required coordination among the different agencies to ensure programmes complemented each other. UNICEF also developed a partnership with UNHCR to implement their child cash grant programme using the existing UNHCR cash transfer mechanism that uses the Cairo-Amman Bank's ATM network with biometric identification technology, resulting in minimum operational costs and risks of fraud while maximizing the actual share of donor funding received by beneficiaries. UNICEF also used the existing mobile technology system managed by UNHCR to send monthly SMS to beneficiaries on the transfer of their child cash assistance and inform them of its value and timeline.

In addition, UNDP and FAO coordinated and worked together to target the same geographical areas seeking to maximize the impact of the interventions funded by CERF. Separately, UNDP also partnered with a national NGO (Jordan River Foundation) and a governmental agency (National Aid Fund) to select the most vulnerable population groups in the targeted community. UNDP also partnered with the private sector (the National Microfinance Bank) to transfer the payable incentives to the beneficiaries and provide them with access to micro-credit facilities. FAO also partnered with UN Women to develop a joint proposal for funding; this also helped catalyse the interest of other agencies to partner in the implementation of similar livelihoods interventions (UNESCO, WFP, UN Women, and FAO).

e) If applicable, please highlight other ways in which CERF has added value to the humanitarian response

CERF had added value in several ways. The recognition of programmes as critical and life-saving was a significant testament to their importance and provided receiving agencies with crucial validation, which can in turn be used for advocacy and awareness-raising. CERF also addressed gender issues in emergency response. Many community members, including women, protested the inclusion of female beneficiaries in most of the labour-intensive activities as it challenged traditional gender roles. However, the UNDP project has witnessed visible changes in participant attitudes with young women taking part in the painting of schools and clinics. Participant and community-member testimonials proved these transformative changes. In addition, many community members and youth participants noted that their sense of belonging and community ties became stronger. It is important to highlight these changes in attitude made by cash for work; which can serve as a valuable model for other Middle-Income Countries (MICs) and countries in this region.

V. LESSONS LEARNED

TABLE 6: OBSERVATIONS FOR THE <u>CERF SECRETARIAT</u>		
Lessons learned	Suggestion for follow-up/improvement	Responsible entity
New dimensions of CERF in supporting resilience elements (e.g. FAO and UNDP on food security and livelihoods) resulted in positive results that benefit both Syrians and Jordanians	Some flexibilities should be allowed for countries where efforts are being made to bridge humanitarian and development assistance and build resilience to mitigate future shocks and where such coordination is done by the Country Team to have a priority plan, while yet emphasising the life-saving activities	CERF Secretariat
Ambiguity in CERF criteria has led to confusion and conflicting comments among reviewers; this resulted in a long approval process	It is worth reviewing the CERF criteria in view of above point and clarifying what kind of activities can be accepted for funding.	CERF Secretariat

TABLE 7: OBSERVATIONS FOR <u>COUNTRY TEAMS</u>		
Lessons learned	Suggestion for follow-up/improvement	Responsible entity
Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) indicates that cash-based assistance has provided lifelines to the most vulnerable Syrian families living in urban areas. The PDM findings show that the assistance was used for critical needs such as rent, food, children's needs, utilities and health. It also shows that 83 per cent of cash recipients fall below the UNHCR poverty threshold, and with the assistance, 43 per cent of the recipients have been lifted out of poverty. Cash-based assistance is proven to be the most efficient and secure way to deliver assistance.	UNHCR will continue to monitor the impact of cash-based assistance	UNHCR
The duration of the child cash grant support to the most vulnerable refugees needs to be longer than six months to enable families to make decisions in the best interest of their children.	The post distribution monitoring system confirmed that families need to have more than six months of cash support to make longer-term decisions in the best interest of their children such as re-enrolling children into education services. UN Agencies and the donor community need to work together to secure enough funding to provide longer-term cash assistance to the most vulnerable refugees.	UN Agencies and the donor community
Not all projects initially agreed upon were included in the final proposal. Some projects that	Greater transparency in the process to ensure that, prior to commencing, the agreed upon criteria for inclusion and the consequent allocation percentage to resilience and refugee	Participating UN agencies and donor observers / HCT members.

were excluded by the technical review committee were later re-included without reference to the committee.	activities is clearly understood enabling full participation by the UNCT.	
The HCT efforts to include resilience elements in CERF submission (e.g. FAO and UNDP on food security and livelihoods) resulted in positive results that benefited both Syrians and Jordanians	It is worth reviewing as HCT members whether resilience activities can be integrated in CERF applications and how to do that based on the lessons learnt from the 2015 application process.	RC/HC
Psycho-social aspects should be looked into in life-saving interventions.	Youth in the targeted municipality lacked volunteering opportunities and were prone to be violent and have negative behavior. The project responded to this challenge by entrenching in the beneficiaries' sense of belonging to the community.	Implementing Agencies
Capacity of local community-based organizations (CBOs) should be built in life-saving interventions.	Direct implementation of activities is suggested through the involvement of well-trained team leaders from the local communities, in coordination with a local CBO to build its capacity in similar future activities.	Implementing Agencies
Women engagement in life-saving income-generation activities should be always mainstreamed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Show real cases from other implementation to encourage women • Use of different communication tools, such as meetings with parents. • 50 percent of beneficiaries should be women. 	Implementing Agencies

VI. PROJECT RESULTS

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS						
CERF project information						
1. Agency:	UNHCR		5. CERF grant period:	11/03/2015-31/12/2015		
2. CERF project code:	15-UF-HCR-005		6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing		
3. Cluster/Sector:	Multi-sector refugee assistance			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded		
4. Project title:	Provision of Cash Assistance to Vulnerable Urban Refugees					
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:	US\$ 66,038,963	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:			
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US\$ 61,123,790	▪ <i>NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent:</i>			
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 1,000,063	▪ <i>Government Partners:</i>			
Beneficiaries						
8a. Total number (planned and actually reached) of individuals (girls, boys, women and men) <u>directly</u> through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).						
Direct Beneficiaries	Planned			Reached		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
<i>Children (below 18)</i>	2,260	2,391	4,413	2,263	2,390	4,653
<i>Adults (above 18)</i>	2,345	2,022	4,605	2,309	2,056	4,365
Total	4,605	4,413	9,018	4,572	4,446	9,018
8b. Beneficiary Profile						
Category	Number of people (Planned)		Number of people (Reached)			
<i>Refugees</i>	9,018		9,018			
<i>IDPs</i>						
<i>Host population</i>						
<i>Other affected people</i>						
Total (same as in 8a)	9,018		9,018			

<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:</i>	
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CERF Result Framework			
9. Project objective	Address the critical financial needs of vulnerable refugees in the Amman, Irbid, Mafraq, and Zarqa Governorates		
10. Outcome statement	Improved household economy allowing families to stabilize their situation and reduce negative coping strategies		
11. Outputs			
Output 1	Cash assistance is provided to 2,437 vulnerable families		
Output 1 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 1.1	# of families on cash assistance receiving continuous cash for 3 months	2,437 families (9,018 ind.) Including 44 % (Female Headed Households) FHH	2,437 families (9,018 ind.) Including 44 % FHH (Female Headed Households) received cash assistance through CERF's contribution.
Indicator 1.2	% of families lifted out of poverty after receiving cash assistance (78% below poverty prior to UNHCR assistance)	20% to be lifted out of poverty ⁵	In 2015, among all the Syrian cash assistance recipients, 83% fell below the UNHCR poverty threshold, and with assistance, 43% of the recipients were lifted out of poverty.
Output 1 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 1.1	Cash will be transferred to beneficiaries' bank accounts at the Cairo-Amman Bank (CAB) on a monthly basis, who may access cash at CAB ATMs	UNHCR (directly without implementing partners)	Cash-based assistance was delivered to the recipients through IRIS-equipped CAB ATMs.

⁵ This indicator relates to the entire cash assistance programme

12. Please provide here additional information on project's outcomes and in case of any significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, outputs and activities, please describe reasons:

All the cash assistance was delivered by UNHCR through the IRIS-equipped ATMs, which allow the registered heads of households only to access assistance. This prevents potential fraud and ensures that assistance is delivered to the intended beneficiaries in a secure and speedy manner and with dignity. A new innovative approach to the delivery of financial assistance to refugees was introduced and launched on 17 January 2016. This technology is called the EyeCloud© project and relies exclusively on UNHCR biometric registration data for enrolment in cash-assistance programmes. With this intervention, refugees no longer need to go to the bank to register their IRIS; thus, eliminating waiting periods for enrolment in the banking system. This new system also eliminates the need for ATM cards. This enables UNHCR to deliver cash assistance with speed and dignity, while reducing overhead costs and increasing accountability.

13. Please describe how accountability to affected populations (AAP) has been ensured during project design, implementation and monitoring:

The beneficiaries were carefully selected through home visits and multiple layers of reviewing committees, and for the approved cases, cash-based assistance was delivered through IRIS-equipped ATMs; where only the registered head of household can withdraw money using his/her IRIS scan. SMS was also sent to each cash beneficiary every month to inform them which donor contributed to their cash-based assistance.

14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?

EVALUATION CARRIED OUT

In order to monitor the impact of the assistance, UNHCR was conducting post distribution monitoring (PDM) on quarterly basis for the beneficiaries of cash assistance, whereby 400 cases were selected randomly and 70 per cent were reached via phone calls while the rest were done through home visits. The top 5 uses of cash assistance were (in order of priority); rent, food, children's expenses, utilities, and health. The PDM results also showed that there was an increase in borrowing money as a coping strategy over time, while the use of savings and selling food vouchers was decreasing. This indicated that families were running out of their savings and, as WFP's vouchers were reduced / cut, families did not have excess vouchers to be converted into cash. The PDM for 2015 has not been published yet, but will be released online once finalized.

EVALUATION PENDING

NO EVALUATION PLANNED

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS

CERF project information						
1. Agency:	UNRWA		5. CERF grant period:	04/03/2015-31/12/2015		
2. CERF project code:	15-UF-RWA-001		6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded		
3. Cluster/Sector:	Multi-sector refugee assistance					
4. Project title:	Syria Regional Crisis Response 2015, Jordan: Essential Food and NFI Assistance					
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:	US\$ 6,000,000	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners: ▪ <i>NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent:</i> ▪ <i>Government Partners:</i>			
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US\$ 1,900,033				
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 1,300,033				
Beneficiaries						
8a. Total number (planned and actually reached) of individuals (girls, boys, women and men) <u>directly</u> through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).						
<i>Direct Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Planned</i>			<i>Reached</i>		
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Children (below 18)</i>	2,654	2,846	5,500	2,654	2,846	5,500
<i>Adults (above 18)</i>	3,400	2,700	6,100	3,420	2,700	6,120
Total	6,054	5,546	11,600	6,054	5,546	11,620
8b. Beneficiary Profile						
<i>Category</i>	<i>Number of people (Planned)</i>		<i>Number of people (Reached)</i>			
<i>Refugees</i>	11,600		11,620			
<i>IDPs</i>						
<i>Host population</i>						
<i>Other affected people</i>						
Total (same as in 8a)	11,600		11,620			
<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:</i>						

CERF Result Framework			
9. Project objective	Assist vulnerable PRS in highly refugee-affected governorates of Jordan to meet their essential food and NFI needs.		
10. Outcome statement	Food and NFI assistance, through cash transfers, to the most vulnerable PRS in Amman, Irbid, and Zarqa governorates.		
11. Outputs			
Output 1	11,600 most vulnerable PRS (2,900 families) in Amman, Irbid and Zarqa governorates receive food and NFI assistance for 2.5 months.		
Output 1 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 1.1	Number of vulnerable PRS receiving food and NFI assistance (disaggregated by sex and age)	Total: 11,600 Female: 6,077 Male: 5,546 <18: 5,480 ≥18: 6,143	11,620
Indicator 1.2	Number of vulnerable PRS families receiving food and NFI assistance (disaggregated by head of household; female-headed household (FHH) /male-headed household (MHH)	2,900 FHH: 1,015 MHH:1,885	2,900
Indicator 1.3	Number of months of food and NFI assistance delivered	2.5	2.5
Indicator 1.4	Cash distributed (US\$)	Total: \$1,208,573 Per beneficiary: \$104	\$1,208,573
Output 1 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 1.1	Distribution of Food and NFI assistance via electronic cash transfers to beneficiaries	UNRWA	UNRWA

12. Please provide here additional information on project's outcomes and in case of any significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, outputs and activities, please describe reasons:	
The funds were distributed as planned with no discrepancies	
13. Please describe how accountability to affected populations (AAP) has been ensured during project design, implementation and monitoring:	
UNRWA has ensured the accountability based on an earlier vulnerability assessment which identified 77 per cent of the PRS as either vulnerable or extremely vulnerable	
14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/>
This project was monitored through UNRWA's agency wide Results Based Monitoring (RBM) system, through which, the progress of implementation of project activities and expenditure was tracked on monthly basis and reviewed by Monitoring and Evaluation Officers at Field and HQ levels. Cash distribution is monitored by a Field Relief Officer and an Emergency Finance Officer who produced cash distribution reports, and reconciled these with bank reports. The results of this monitoring will be outlined in a final narrative report to be produced after the project is concluded, in accordance with CERF guidelines. Results were communicated in UNRWA's external reporting, such as the monthly PRS situational report, where OCHA support was highlighted.	EVALUATION PENDING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input type="checkbox"/>

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS

CERF project information						
1. Agency:	UNICEF		5. CERF grant period:	09/03/2015– 31/12/2015		
2. CERF project code:	15-UF-CEF-012		6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing		
3. Cluster/Sector:	Multi-sector refugee assistance			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded		
4. Project title:	Assist vulnerable refugee families in covering needs and expenses specific to each child through an unconditional child cash grant					
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:	US\$ 30,900,000	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent:</i> ▪ <i>Government Partners:</i> 			
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US\$ 20,500,000				
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 2,800,250				
Beneficiaries						
8a. Total number (planned and actually reached) of individuals (girls, boys, women and men) <u>directly</u> through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).						
Direct Beneficiaries	Planned			Reached		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
<i>Children (below 18)</i>	7,200	7,200	14,400	7,566	7,875	15,441
<i>Adults (above 18)</i>						
Total	7,200	7,200	14,400	7,566	7,875	15,441
8b. Beneficiary Profile						
Category	Number of people (Planned)			Number of people (Reached)		
<i>Refugees</i>	14,400			15,441		
<i>IDPs</i>						
<i>Host population</i>						
<i>Other affected people</i>						
Total (same as in 8a)	14,400			15,441		
<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:</i>						

CERF Result Framework																							
9. Project objective	Assist the most vulnerable refugee families in covering needs and expenses specific to each child in through an unconditional child cash grant, in Amman, Irbid and Mafraq Governorates																						
10. Outcome statement	14,400 girls and boys living in the most vulnerable Syria refugee families are protected from relying on negative coping mechanisms such as withdrawing children from the school, increase in child labour, and early marriage.																						
11. Outputs																							
Output 1	14,400 girls and boys living in the most vulnerable Syria refugee families are reached with an unconditional child cash grant covering their basic needs																						
Output 1 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached																				
Indicator 1.1	Number of most vulnerable girls and boys benefiting from unconditional child cash grant to help cover their specific basic needs and expenses (Source: Third Party Post-Distribution Monitoring)	14,400	15,441 UNICEF reached 15,441 Syrian refugee children [7,566 girls and 7,875 boys] living in host communities in Amman, Irbid and Mafraq Governorates from 15 March to 15 August 2015 with JOD 20 per child per month.																				
Indicator 1.2	Post Distribution Monitoring and analysis (bi-monthly PDM and two quarterly reports, and one 6 month analysis report)	2 quarterly review	In 2015, UNICEF conducted three rounds (June, August and November) of Post-Distribution Monitoring that enabled the effective and efficient monitoring of the progress made at the activity, output and outcome levels.																				
Output 1 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)																				
Activity 1.1	<p>Monthly transfer of the unconditional child cash grant to the most vulnerable families through UNHCR biometric platform.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNICEF will provide US\$ 30 (approximately JOD 21) per girl/boy per month to the most vulnerable households. The Child Grant will be disbursed through UNHCR's existing payment system, which uses a bank's ATM network with biometric identification. This iris scan technology currently in use ensures a safe, easily accessible, cost-effective and verifiable delivery of the child cash grant to beneficiary families. Money is disbursed at the beginning of a month, and eligible recipients receive a notification via SMS. Capitalising on the UNHCR 	UNICEF	<p>UNICEF provided JOD 20 per child per month to 55,000 children (27,000 girls and 28,000 boys) from 15,000 most vulnerable Syrian refugee families living in host communities from the month of February to December 2015. UNICEF used the inter-agency Vulnerability Assessment Framework [VAF] to identify the most vulnerable families in partnership with the UNHCR. UNICEF also reached all the Unaccompanied and Separated Children [557] irrespective of the vulnerability status.</p> <p>Thanks to the CERF Funding, UNICEF reached 15,441 Syrian refugee children [7,566 girls and 7,875 boys] living in host communities in Amman, Irbid and Mafraq Governorates from March to August 2015 with JOD 20 per child per month. The gender and governorate level breakdown is as follows:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Amman</th> <th>Irbid</th> <th>Mafraq</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Girls</td> <td>3,415</td> <td>3,254</td> <td>897</td> <td>7,566</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Boys</td> <td>3,547</td> <td>3,272</td> <td>1,056</td> <td>7,875</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>6,962</td> <td>6,526</td> <td>1,953</td> <td>15,441</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The CCG was implemented through the existing cash assistance mechanism, which uses the Cairo-Amman Bank's ATM network with biometric (iris</p>		Amman	Irbid	Mafraq	Total	Girls	3,415	3,254	897	7,566	Boys	3,547	3,272	1,056	7,875	Total	6,962	6,526	1,953	15,441
	Amman	Irbid	Mafraq	Total																			
Girls	3,415	3,254	897	7,566																			
Boys	3,547	3,272	1,056	7,875																			
Total	6,962	6,526	1,953	15,441																			

	<p>system minimises transaction and operational costs, thereby maximising funds to reach out to children.</p>		<p>scan) identification technology. Such a methodology ensures minimum operational costs and fraudulent opportunity, while maximizing the actual share of donor funding received by beneficiaries.</p> <p>UNICEF used mobile technology to provide monthly messages to the beneficiaries on the transfer of the child cash grant. The eligible families receive a notification via SMS to withdraw the amount allocated from UNICEF. Additionally, at the start of the Child Cash Grant in February 2015, UNICEF communicated through mobile technology on the purpose, duration and total value of the cash grant to beneficiary families.</p> <p>UNICEF Post Distribution Monitoring has highlighted the positive feedback from the participants regarding the programme implementation. Over 70% of beneficiaries collected the CCG with ease, while 30% experienced difficulties (ATM located far from their place of residence, long queues at the ATM, out-of-order ATM or technical difficulties with the iris scan system) which were addressed through the helpline.</p>
<p>Activity 1.2</p>	<p>Conduct third party post-distribution monitoring of unconditional child cash grant for girls and boys in the most vulnerable families.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unconditional cash-based assistance is a multi-sectoral and cross cutting by nature, but indicators specific to children (on process, performance and outcome) will monitor expenditures patterns and measure clear outcomes on the living conditions of children. • UNICEF will implement third party post-distribution monitoring mechanisms to assess the extent to which the funds actually benefit children and to prevent reliance of vulnerable families on negative coping mechanisms. This monitoring exercise will focus on tracking changes (positive or negative) in relation to immediate and intended results such as spending patterns, standard living conditions and issues related to children, as reported by recipients of Child Grant. 	<p>UNICEF Contractor</p>	<p>A core element of UNICEF's CCG is an independent third-party monitoring of the programme; which enables UNICEF to effectively and efficiently monitor progress at the activity, output and outcome levels. An M&E framework was developed for UNICEF's CCG enabling the development of relevant monitoring tools that are in synergy with the programme's intended purpose and results. Alongside the development of M&E tools, a Theory of Change was developed, upon which the framework relies.</p> <p>The third-party monitoring consists of a Post Distribution Monitoring questionnaire administered via household visits as well as qualitative data collection in the form of focus group discussions and case study interviews. In 2015, UNICEF's independent third party monitoring partner conducted three waves of data collection [PDM] with a targeted sample of 500 families, 8 focus group discussions and case studies interviews in June, August and November; this enabled the effective and efficient monitoring of the progress made at the activity, output and outcome levels.</p> <p>For more in-depth analysis and key findings of the PDM, access:</p> <p>- A Window of Hope: Post Distribution Monitoring Report (February - June 2015): Hyperlink: http://www.unicef.org/jordan/resources_10112.html</p>

			<p>- A Window of Hope: Post Distribution Monitoring Report (July - August 2015): Hyperlink: http://www.unicef.org/jordan/UNICEF_CCG-_2PDM_Report_Dec2015_lowres.pdf</p> <p>- A Window of Hope: Post Distribution Monitoring Report (2015) <i>Hyperlink/URL to be added March 2016.</i></p>
Output 2	5,780 most vulnerable Syrian refugee families living in host community are protected from relying on negative coping mechanisms		
Output 2 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 2.1	5,780 most vulnerable families targeted with the unconditional child cash grant are reached with community-based gender-sensitive awareness raising activities.	5,780	UNICEF used mobile technology to provide monthly messages to the beneficiaries on the transfer of the unconditional child cash grant including purpose, value and timeline to withdraw the money. This service was extended to all the 15,000 families including 4,325 families that received CCG from CERF funding.
Output 2 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 2.1	<p>Community-based awareness-raising and sensitisation activities contribute to ensure the child cash grant is used primarily for the benefits of children.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNICEF community-based awareness raising and sensitization activities for the planned child cash grant programme will emphasize to families the grant's child-specific purpose, while post-distribution assessments will monitor the extent to which the funds actually benefit children. UNICEF will use mobile and ATM technology to send key messages to beneficiaries. 	UNICEF national and international NGO partners	<p>In 2015, UNICEF Jordan reached 96,379 women, girls, boys and men with key child protection and gender-based violence messages at child friendly spaces and 'Makani' centres throughout Jordan. Although there is no confirmed information on the percentage of families reached with key messages which also received the child cash grant, approximately 70 per cent of the families reached are among the most vulnerable Syrian refugee families living in host communities and therefore, it can be assumed that a significant percentage benefited from the child cash grant.</p> <p>In addition, UNICEF used mobile technology to provide monthly messages to the beneficiaries on the transfer of the child cash grant. The eligible families received a notification via SMS to withdraw the amount allocated from UNICEF. Additionally, at the start of the Child Cash Grant in February 2015, UNICEF communicated through mobile technology on the purpose, duration and total value of the cash grant to beneficiary families.</p> <p>UNICEF's Post Distribution Monitoring has highlighted the high level of awareness of the source, purpose and value of the grant. All respondents receiving the CCG were aware that the CCG was provided by UNICEF for their children, and that the amount was JOD 20 per child per month.</p> <p>Similarly, the focus group discussions showed a very</p>

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS

CERF project information						
1. Agency:	UNDP		5. CERF grant period:	09/04/2015-31/12/2015		
2. CERF project code:	15-UF-UDP-001		6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing		
3. Cluster/Sector:	Multi-sector			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded		
4. Project title:	Provision of Life-saving Income Generation Activities for the most vulnerable Jordanian households					
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:	US\$ 2,000,000	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:			
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US\$ 1,000,000	▪ <i>NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent:</i>		US\$ 65,920	
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 400,000	▪ <i>Government Partners:</i>			
Beneficiaries						
8a. Total number (planned and actually reached) of individuals (girls, boys, women and men) <u>directly</u> through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).						
<i>Direct Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Planned</i>			<i>Reached</i>		
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Children (below 18)</i>						
<i>Adults (above 18)</i>	125	125	2506	125	125	250
Total	125	125	250	125	125	250
8b. Beneficiary Profile						
<i>Category</i>	<i>Number of people (Planned)</i>			<i>Number of people (Reached)</i>		
<i>Refugees</i>						
<i>IDPs</i>						
<i>Host population</i>	250			250		
<i>Other affected people</i>						
Total (same as in 8a)	250			250		
<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or</i>						

⁶ The direct number of beneficiaries is 250. Each one supports a household through contributing his/her incentive to household income, which further enhances food security, access to education etc. This was practiced by the beneficiaries supported by UNDP through Cash for Work. Average number of household members is 5, therefore total direct and indirect beneficiaries is (250X5=1250)

<i>the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:</i>	
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CERF Result Framework			
9. Project objective	Life Saving Income Generation Activities through Cash for Work to provide critical income for 250 households and better basic services to Syrians and Jordanians.		
10. Outcome statement	Provision of critical lifesaving income to destitute households; and enhancing emergency basic services in host communities for Syrians and Jordanians		
11. Outputs			
Output 1	Vulnerable households beneficiaries identified and community-based service provision interventions selected for cash for work activities		
Output 1 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 1.1	# of community-based projects/interventions identified	10 projects	20 projects
Indicator 1.2	Vulnerable women and men (gender disaggregated) for cash for work selected	250 men and women (direct beneficiaries supporting 250 HHs, with approximate total number of HH members 1250 persons.)	250 men and women (direct beneficiaries supporting 250 HHs, with approximate total number of HH members 1250 persons.)
Output 1 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 1.1	Define community interventions for improvement of socio-economic services within the scope of CERF criteria, for better living conditions of Syrians and Jordanians, and for increased agricultural production or reduction of loss	UNDP in coordination with FAO	The interventions were identified through three steps: 1) UNDP identified the targeted areas, in coordination with FAO; 2) UNDP coordinated with the municipality, CBOs and wider community members (through community meetings) to identify priority interventions; 3) UNDP coordinated with the implementing partner (Jordan River Foundation) to train the selected participants for them to decide and plan the activities
Activity 1.2	Define beneficiary criteria for selection in coordination with FAO, National Aid Fund (NAF) and municipalities and undertake community outreach with Community Based Organizations (CBOs) and NAF and select beneficiaries	UNDP in coordination with FAO	UNDP in coordination with the National Aid Fund (NAF), and the implementing partner (Jordan River Foundation)

Output 2	Life-saving income generation activities provided through Cash for Work (JPR Output 1.1.2)		
Output 2 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 2.1	# of women and men (gender disaggregated) provided life-saving income generation activities	250 men and women (Jordanians),	250 men and women (Jordanians).
Indicator 2.2	# of women and men (gender disaggregated) and better access to improved basic services.	22,000 women and men (of which 10,000 Syrians) with better access to improved basic services.	22,000 women and men (of which 10,000 Syrians) with better access to improved basic services
Indicator 2.3	# of working days created for women and men (gender disaggregated)	20,000 working days (20days/monthX4monthsX250men and women)	20,000 working days (20days/monthX4monthsX250men and women)
Output 2 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 2.1	Implement four month cash for work for improvement of socio-economic services, within the scope of CERF criteria of i) Solid Waste Management; ii) Health in Emergencies; iii) Education in Emergencies ; iv) Rehabilitation of water infrastructure; and v) Community sensitisation on gender-based violence as follows:	UNDP with CSOs	UNDP with CSOs (Al Sarhan Association).
i) Solid Waste Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify locations for cleaning in consultation with local communities and municipalities. This will include public areas, mosques and government premises within municipalities. - Design Cash for Work activities to collect and segregate municipal solid waste in consultation with municipalities and Joint Service Councils. - Identify waste collection locations and design Cash for Work activities to rehabilitate to improve hygiene conditions in local neighbourhood. This activity will be linked to collection and segregation of municipal solid waste. - Implement planned cash for work activities on solid waste management under daily 	UNDP with CSOs	UNDP with CSOs (Al Sarhan Association).

	supervision to ensure safety and quality work.		
ii) Health in Emergencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify locations of local health clinics in need of rehabilitation in consultation with municipalities, and obtain approval from Ministry of Health. - Assess existing facilities and design types of renovation for each health clinic, which will include cleaning, painting, basic maintenance to patients reception areas, and check-up rooms, maintenance to electricity connections, and water piping, providing basic medical supplies fencing, etc. - Implement planned cash for work activities on health in emergencies under daily supervision to ensure safety and quality work. 	UNDP with CSOs	UNDP with CSOs (Al Sarhan Association).
iii) Education in Emergencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify locations of local schools in need of rehabilitation in consultation with municipalities, and obtain approval from Ministry of Education. - Assess existing facilities and design types of renovation for each school, which will include improving school facilities (school building, playgrounds/play spaces wash facilities) through cleaning, fencing, planting trees, and renovating school equipment-e.g. black board, desks and chairs. - Implement planned cash for work activities on education in emergencies under daily supervision to ensure safety and quality work. 	UNDP with CSOs	UNDP with CSOs (Al Sarhan Association).
iv) Rehabilitation of water infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify locations for water harvesting activities, including rehabilitation of small-scale water catchment, and water canals in consultation with municipalities and Ministry of Agriculture. - Design activities for rehabilitation of water 	UNDP with CSOs	UNDP with CSOs (Al Sarhan Association).

	<p>infrastructure with technical support from Ministry of Agriculture.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implement planned cash for work activities on rehabilitation of water infrastructure under daily supervision to ensure safety and quality work. 		
v) Community sensitisation on gender-based violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify key issues/topics including gender-based violence faced by local communities and design awareness raising campaigns in consultation with relevant UN agencies-e.g. UN Women. - Provide training to beneficiaries as part of cash for work with support of relevant UN agencies. - Conduct awareness raising campaigns on key issues/topics as part of cash for work activities under close supervision. 	UNDP with CSOs	UNDP with CSOs (Al Sarhan Association).
Output 3	Cross-cutting issues of CERF life-saving criteria mainstreamed in implementing Cash for Work		
Output 3 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 3.1	# of awareness raising sessions on key issues in line with CERF life-saving criteria (gender-based violence, WASH etc) organised as part of cash for work activities	16 sessions	16 sessions
Output 3 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 3.1	Conduct awareness raising sessions to deliver key messages in line with CERF life-saving criteria during Cash for Work implementation in collaboration with other UN agencies	UNDP with relevant UN agencies	UNDP and relevant ministries including Ministry of Agriculture; Public Security Department; Ministry of Awqaf (the effort was made to have UN Women for a session on gender; however it did not work out)

12. Please provide here additional information on project's outcomes and in case of any significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, outputs and activities, please describe reasons:

The project benefited a total number of 250 vulnerable youth and women, who were engaged in life-saving income generation activities in Al Sarhan municipalities over a period of four months. Twenty community interventions were identified and implemented by the direct beneficiaries in Al Sarhan municipality; this improved the socio-economic services within the scope of "Activities Regularly Funded through CERF Grants" of CERF lifesaving criteria, for better living conditions of Jordanians and Syrians. The actual number of community interventions, which were implemented reached 20 compared to the planned number of 10, by an increase of 10 community interventions.

13. Please describe how accountability to affected populations (AAP) has been ensured during project design, implementation and monitoring:

The participatory approach of all relevant partners was mainstreamed throughout all the project's phases, including the design, implementation, and monitoring. UNDP first met the key stakeholders of the Sarhan municipality including the Mayor, Municipal Council Members, CSOs and youth and women beneficiary groups to understand their concerns and needs. Community meetings with the wider community members were also conducted to inform them of the project and have their inputs in terms of community needs, to prioritize the community interventions. Based on this list of needs, the selected participants went through training to decide and plan the interventions. The participants were grouped, a work plan for each intervention was developed and every step implemented - including procuring the equipment and materials, obtaining approval and support from governmental institutions, and managing day-to-day activities. In addition, during implementation and monitoring, the relevant governmental and non-governmental organizations were engaged to ensure national and local ownership of the project and facilitate the implementation process. The roles and responsibilities of each implementing partner, local CBO, and governmental organization were made clear to all in order to avoid confusion and ensure accountability.

14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?

EVALUATION CARRIED OUT

EVALUATION PENDING

The evaluation is expected to be finalized by June 2016.

NO EVALUATION PLANNED

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS

CERF project information						
1. Agency:	FAO		5. CERF grant period:	20/03/2015-31/12/2015		
2. CERF project code:	15-UF-FAO-007		6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing		
3. Cluster/Sector:	Food Aid			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded		
4. Project title:	Enhance food security and nutrition for the most vulnerable Jordanians and Syrian refugee households through improved access to safe and nutritious foods					
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:	US\$ 9,550,000	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:			
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US\$ 950,000 (including US\$450,000 received prior to CERF allocation)	▪ <i>NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent:</i>		US\$ 128,000	
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 500,000	▪ <i>Government Partners:</i>		US\$ 26,000	
Beneficiaries						
8a. Total number (planned and actually reached) of individuals (girls, boys, women and men) <u>directly</u> through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).						
<i>Direct Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Planned</i>			<i>Reached</i>		
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Children (below 18)</i>	715	772	1,487	806	810	1,616
<i>Adults (above 18)</i>	786	727	1,513	726	727	1,453
Total	1,501	1,499	3,000	1,532	1537	3,069
8b. Beneficiary Profile						
<i>Category</i>	<i>Number of people (Planned)</i>		<i>Number of people (Reached)</i>			
<i>Refugees</i>	1,500 (275 households)		<p>The number of refugee Households (HHs) reached was 222 (139 in Irbid and 83 in Mafraq) or 1,372 individuals (814 in Irbid and 558 in Mafraq).</p> <p>The number of female refugees reached in Mafraq was 277 (159 below 18 years of age and 118 above 18). In Irbid, the number of females reached was 400 (215 below 18 and 185 above 18).</p> <p>The number of male refugees reached in Mafraq was 281 (161 below 18 years old and 120 above 18 years). In Irbid, the number of males reached was 414 (223 below 18 years of age and 191 above 18 years).</p>			

<i>IDPs</i>		
<i>Host population</i>	1,500 (275 households)	<p>The host population households reached were 270 (92 in Irbid and 178 in Mafraq) or 1,697 individuals (545 in Irbid and 1152 in Mafraq);</p> <p>The number of females who benefitted from the project in the host community in Mafraq was 580 (311 below 18 years and 269 above 18). The number of females who benefitted from the project in the host community in Irbid was 275 (121 below 18 and 154 above 18).</p> <p>The number of males who benefitted from the project in the host community in Mafraq was 572 (307 below 18 and 265 above 18). The number of males who benefitted from the project in the host community in Irbid was 270 (119 below 18 and 151 above 18).</p>
<i>Other affected people</i>		
Total (same as in 8a)	550 households or 3,000 people	In total, 492 HH or 3,069 people were reached
<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:</i>	<p>During the selection of the beneficiaries, one of the criteria put forward was the participation of one family member in the agriculture production component and one family member (presumably a woman) in the nutrition training. In addition, inputs were distributed (for agriculture production and for cooking purposes) to HHs that respected such conditions and were able to attend at least 50 per cent of the training sessions. Such regulated approach had the advantage of ensuring beneficiaries' commitment and improved chances for the project's sustainability. However, it might have also contributed to the reduced number of beneficiary families, although the total number of individuals remained as initially planned.</p>	

CERF Result Framework			
9. Project objective	Enhance food security and nutrition for the most vulnerable Jordanians and Syrian refugee households through improved access to safe and nutritious foods		
10. Outcome statement	Improved and diversified food consumption for the most vulnerable Syrian and Jordanian households living in Al Mafraq and Irbid		
11. Outputs			
Output 1	Increased availability of nutrient-rich food through homestead food production for food insecure boys, girls, women and men		
Output 1 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 1.1	550 Syrian refugee/Jordanian households with improved food consumption scores disaggregated by boys, girls, women and men	100% of targeted households show improved Food Consumption Scores (FCS)	492 HHs or 3,069 individuals. According to the project evaluation, 77 per cent of the beneficiaries stated that they changed their nutrition practice following the training.
Indicator 1.2	550 Syrian refugee/Jordanian households with improved dietary diversity scores	100% of targeted households show improved Dietary Diversity Score (DDS)	492 HHs or 3,069 individuals
Indicator 1.3	Average quantity (kg) of food produced on homestead gardens	550 households reporting increased food production	The quantity of seeds and seedlings distributed were sufficient to produce at least 130 Kgs per beneficiary family. The inputs were distributed at the end of the project period, since the evaluation of the quantity produced by each family can only be done at the end of the seasonal production cycle.
Output 1 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 1.1	Procure homestead farming inputs	FAO; NGO	FAO
Activity 1.2	Identify targeted households (with particular attention to female-headed households)	FAO; NGO (Coordinated with UNDP)	ACTED
Activity 1.3	Train households on land preparation and planting; and Distribute inputs	FAO; NGO	NCARE
Activity 1.4	Train households on water management	FAO; NGO	NCARE
Activity 1.5	Train households on fertilization techniques	FAO; NGO	NCARE
Activity 1.6	Train households on integrated pest management	FAO; NGO	NCARE
Activity 1.7	Train households on harvesting	FAO; NGO	NCARE

Output 2	Enhanced knowledge and adaptation of optimal nutrition practices for food insecure boys, girls women and men		
Output 2 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 2.1	550 Syrian refugee/Jordanian households consuming locally available nutritious foods disaggregated by boys, girls, women and men	100% of targeted households	492 HHs (806 girls below 18, 810 boys below 18, 726 women and 727 men. Total: 3,069 individuals)
Indicator 2.2	550 Syrian refugee/Jordanian households trained in improved nutrition disaggregated by boys, girls, women and men	100% of targeted households	451 Syrian Refugees / Jordanian HHs trained on improved nutrition. During the project evaluation, 97 per cent of the beneficiaries claimed the training was a good or very good use of their time and 70 per cent foresaw that changes in their nutrition practice will highly or very highly occur.
Output 2 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 2.1	Conduct baseline assessment on food consumption patterns and nutrition related knowledge, attitudes and practices of the beneficiaries with specific consideration for gender roles and how they relate to time commitments	FAO; NGO	ACTED
Activity 2.2	Conduct nutrition educations sessions and cooking demonstrations with targeted women	FAO; NGO	FAO
Activity 2.3	Evaluate homestead produce disposal patterns (consumption, distribution) and change in nutrition related knowledge, attitudes and practices with specific consideration for gender roles and how they relate to time commitments	FAO; NGO	FAO and ACTED

12. Please provide here additional information on project's outcomes and in case of any significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, outputs and activities, please describe reasons:

The project managed to achieve the majority of the initially planned outputs although there are some discrepancies between the planned and actual reached numbers of beneficiaries, as explained above.

Nevertheless the project has achieved the following results:

- a) Conducted a vulnerability assessment for 1,355 households in Irbid and Mafraq governorates and selected 550 households for participation;
- b) Identified 11 community-based organizations (CBOs) to support the training exercises and serve as demonstration hubs;
- c) Trained 322 beneficiaries on agricultural techniques for vegetable cultivation, community and homestead gardens (56 trainings);
- d) Trained 170 beneficiaries on soil-less hydroponic technique for vegetable cultivation (16 trainings);
- e) Trained 451 beneficiaries on nutrition education and cooking demonstrations (44 trainings);

- f) Distributed technical agriculture and cooking inputs to all beneficiaries;
- g) At the end of the project, 200 best performing beneficiaries were identified by the implementing partner. The best performing beneficiaries in Irbid received 100 soil-less systems, while the beneficiaries in Mafraq will receive the same type of systems but with funds from a different donors (Government of Belgium).
- h) Conducted a baseline and end-line beneficiary knowledge evaluation and a project evaluation with beneficiaries, agricultural committees and CBOs.

The agriculture trainings were conducted by expert trainers from the National Centre for Agricultural Research and Extension (NCARE); while nutrition trainings were conducted by nutritionists recruited by FAO. A total of 467 people undertook at least one day of training; they form 85 per cent of the originally intended beneficiary count of 550. Overall, 130 people decided to drop out of the project at various times; the reason most stated was being busy and unable to attend. Thus, 21 per cent of project beneficiaries were not in the original selection of 550 people. Throughout the project, ACTED worked in close partnership with a network of CBOs, who contributed to the mobilization of beneficiaries, organization of trainings, and provision of land for community gardens.

Considering that the vegetables were distributed by FAO during the winter season, simultaneously with the timeline of the CERF annual reporting, it is difficult to estimate the exact quantity of vegetable produced at family level.

13. Please describe how accountability to affected populations (AAP) has been ensured during project design, implementation and monitoring:

In October 2015, a compliance line was established to offer a dedicated number of anonymous beneficiary complaints and/or concerns. During that time, the hotline was active and ACTED received a total of 72 calls; 36 from women and 36 from men. In addition, 48 were from Mafraq, 18 from Irbid and 6 from other governorates. This indicated that both men and women equally used the hotline. The calls received concerned different topics:

- the use of the hotline number - 19 calls,
- interest in participating in the project – 16 calls,
- questions about the timing of some project activities – 11 calls,
- missed distributions - 11 calls
- technical questions regarding the inputs, tools for the installation of hydroponic systems, etc. – 15 calls

There were no calls regarding any misconduct observed by ACTED and/or CBO staff. All the issues raised were addressed appropriately within the project or recorded as lessons learnt for future similar programming.

14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?

EVALUATION CARRIED OUT

EVALUATION PENDING

A knowledge testing and a project evaluation have been conducted.

NO EVALUATION PLANNED

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS						
CERF project information						
1. Agency:	WFP		5. CERF grant period:	06/03/2015– 31/12/2015		
2. CERF project code:	15-UF-WFP-012		6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing		
3. Cluster/Sector:	Food Aid			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded		
4. Project title:	Food assistance to vulnerable Syrian populations in Jordan affected by the events in Syria					
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:	US\$ \$966,595,373	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:			
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US\$ 622,989,531	▪ NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent:		US\$ 133,132	
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 3,000,000	▪ Government Partners:			
Beneficiaries						
8a. Total number (planned and actually reached) of individuals (girls, boys, women and men) <u>directly</u> through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).						
Direct Beneficiaries	Planned			Reached		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Children (below 18)	7,437	7,898	15,335	31,152	32,816	63,968
Adults (above 18)	7,697	6,744	14,441	31,397	28,005	59,402
Total	15,134	14,642	29,776⁷	62,549	60,821	123,370
8b. Beneficiary Profile						
Category	Number of people (Planned)			Number of people (Reached)		
Refugees	29,776			123,370		
IDPs						
Host population						
Other affected people						
Total (same as in 8a)	29,776			123,370		
In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:	The number of planned beneficiaries was based on calculating the monthly food assistance entitlement for a total of three months. Due to the significant funding shortfall WFP faced in 2015, and the urgency of providing food assistance to as many people as possible, the funds were instead used in the period of one month, to reach a larger number of beneficiaries.					

⁷ This is the total number of beneficiaries who will be reached in one month, for a duration of three months.

CERF Result Framework			
9. Project objective	To meet immediate food needs while curbing negative coping strategies for a population that has sustained multiple shocks over the past year. (in line with the Livelihoods and Food Security overall objective for the JRP: To protect food security to save lives, and enable livelihoods to cope with and recover from the impact of the Syria crisis, as well as strengthen the capacity to adapt to future shocks).		
10. Outcome statement	Improved/stabilized food consumption for targeted households with particular focus on women/widow-headed households (in line with Refugee Sector Specific Objective 1: Poor and vulnerable Syrian WGBM refugee and Jordanian host community households' access to quality basic food improved)		
11. Outputs			
Output 1	Vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to 29,776 Syrian refugees in communities		
Output 1 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 1.1	Number of women, men, girls and boys receiving WFP assistance disaggregated by sex, as percentage of planned distribution	100	100
Indicator 1.2	Total value of e-vouchers distributed to targeted beneficiaries (expressed in cash) and as percentage of planned distribution	100	100
Indicator 1.3	All distribution data for head of household disaggregated by sex and marital status	100	100
Output 1 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 1.1	Monthly distribution of food assistance through vouchers to Syrian refugees	WFP, Save the Children, Islamic Relief	WFP, Save the Children, Islamic Relief

12. Please provide here additional information on project's outcomes and in case of any significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, outputs and activities, please describe reasons:
<p>CERF funds were used in April 2015 to reach 54,473 beneficiaries categorised as extremely vulnerable with a voucher value of JOD 20 (equivalent to USD 28); and 68,897 beneficiaries categorised as vulnerable with a voucher value of JOD 10 (equivalent to USD 14). The implementation of this tiered approach also resulted in nearly 33,500 individuals being excluded from WFP's beneficiary list as they were found not in need of food assistance. WFP took particular care to ensure the most vulnerable, including widow-headed households, were not excluded.</p> <p>Following three months of a reduced voucher value for all beneficiaries in communities (JOD 13 / USD 18 instead of the planned JOD 20 / USD 28), extremely vulnerable beneficiaries greatly benefited from receiving the full voucher value in April, partially made possible by the CERF contribution. This increase in the voucher allowed them to increase their food consumption, employ less coping strategies and have a more varied and healthy diet.</p>
13. Please describe how accountability to affected populations (AAP) has been ensured during project design,

implementation and monitoring:	
WFP carries out regular monitoring including focus group discussions on the project. Additionally, WFP has established a hotline to facilitate a smooth implementation of the project as well as to provide a feedback mechanism for beneficiaries.	
14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p>If evaluation has been carried out, please describe relevant key findings here and attach evaluation reports or provide URL. If evaluation is pending, please inform when evaluation is expected finalized and make sure to submit the report or URL once ready. If no evaluation is carried out or pending, please describe reason for not evaluating project.</p> <p>In 2014, prior to the CERF grant, an evaluation of WFP's regional response to the Syria crisis was carried out by the Overseas Development Institute. The report, done at a time when WFP was providing the full planned assistance, noted that "WFP's food assistance improved and stabilized beneficiaries' levels of food consumption", and "also had beneficial impacts on local traders involved in voucher programmes and on their employees and suppliers, particularly in Jordan and Lebanon."</p> <p>The evaluation made ten recommendations, all of which WFP Jordan acted upon, such as the need for more evidence-based planning, which was done with the two CFSMEs as well as a cash comparative study currently being undertaken by the Boston Consulting Group, and targeting, which was implemented 1.5 years ago. The full evaluation can be found here: http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/eb/wfpdoc063892.pdf</p> <p>While the project remains on-going, regular outcome monitoring is being conducted to ensure that goals are being met.</p>	EVALUATION PENDING <input type="checkbox"/>
	NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input type="checkbox"/>

ANNEX 1: CERF FUNDS DISBURSED TO IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

CERF Project Code	Cluster/Sector	Agency	Partner Type	Total CERF Funds Transferred to Partner US\$
15-UF-UDP-001	Livelihoods	UNDP	NNGO	\$65,920
15-UF-FAO-007	Food Assistance	FAO	INGO	\$128,000
15-UF-FAO-007	Food Assistance	FAO	GOV	\$26,000
15-UF-WFP-012	Food Assistance	WFP	INGO	\$107,151
15-UF-WFP-012	Food Assistance	WFP	INGO	\$25,981
15-UF-UDP-001	Livelihoods	UNDP	NNGO	\$65,920
15-UF-FAO-007	Food Assistance	FAO	INGO	\$128,000
15-UF-FAO-007	Food Assistance	FAO	GOV	\$26,000
15-UF-WFP-012	Food Assistance	WFP	INGO	\$107,151
15-UF-WFP-012	Food Assistance	WFP	INGO	\$25,981
15-UF-UDP-001	Livelihoods	UNDP	NNGO	\$65,920
15-UF-FAO-007	Food Assistance	FAO	INGO	\$128,000
15-UF-FAO-007	Food Assistance	FAO	GOV	\$26,000
15-UF-WFP-012	Food Assistance	WFP	INGO	\$107,151
15-UF-WFP-012	Food Assistance	WFP	INGO	\$25,981
15-UF-UDP-001	Livelihoods	UNDP	NNGO	\$65,920

ANNEX 2: ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS (Alphabetical)

CAB	Cairo Amman Bank
CCG	Child Cash Grant
CFSME	Comprehensive Food Security Monitoring Exercise
CBOs	Community-Based Organizations
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
FGDs	Focal Group Discussions
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team
HHs	Households
JOD	Jordanian Dinars
JRP	Jordan Response Plan
LSC	Life-Saving Criteria
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MIC	Middle Income Country
NAF	National Aid Fund
PDM	Post Distribution Monitoring
PRS	Palestine refugees from Syria
RC/HC	Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
VAF	Vulnerability Assessment Framework