

**The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan**

**The National Food Security Strategy 2021-2030**

**The Action Plan 2022-2024**

**Second Version (Translation from Arabic)**

**30 December 2021**

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## Foreword

# Chapter 1: Introduction

## Background

The National Food Security Strategy's Action Plan is the road map that will operationalize the National Food Security Strategy; it is approved by the National Food Security Committee and endorsed by the Council of Ministers on 5 September 2021. Building on the assumptions highlighted in the Strategy, the Action Plan establishes a set of interventions that are essential to the achievement of the strategic vision. It is the first in a series of "rolling plans" that define strategic and multi-sectoral interventions during the period 2022-2024 to achieve the vision: **"safeguard(ing) Jordan's population against food insecurity and ensuring access to safe, stable, affordable and nutritious supply of food at all times."**

## Methodology

A participatory and inclusive approach that has enabled the preparation, review, and approval of the Action Plan. Four working groups were established based on the four strategic objectives defined in the Strategy.<sup>1</sup> Each working group prepared a sub-plan for their assigned strategic objective and agreed on a set of strategic interventions and accelerators to achieve the relevant sub-objectives, and ultimately, the strategic objective. The working groups were supported by national experts who provided guidance, technical advice, and logistical support.

To prepare the Action, more than 40 sessions were held and concluded with a larger meeting at the Dead Sea in September 2021, attended by members of the National Committee for Food Security, chairs and secretariats of the working groups, private sector, CSOs, donors, and UN representatives, in addition to the team of national experts. The Food Security Strategy's Action Plan is meant to complement other sectoral plans to collectively contribute to the achievement of the national vision for food security.

The preparation of the Action Plan coincided with the rollout of the preparatory national and sub-national dialogues for the UN Food Systems Summit in September 2021. The Action Plan benefitted and built on the outcomes and recommendations of the dialogues in relation to the transformation into more effective and sustainable food systems by the end of 2030.

## Objectives of the Action Plan 2022-2024

This Action Plan will:

1. Translate the strategic objectives, sub-objectives and programmes into interventions and concrete actions (projects and activities).
2. Improve coordination and harmony and avoid duplication with existing national and sectoral plans.

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<sup>1</sup> Refer to Annex 1 for details on group composition

3. Identify and include priority interventions through active participation by all stakeholders to ensure transparency and objectivity in identifying priorities.
4. Establish a basis for allocating government resources and soliciting international support.
5. Monitor and track progress on food security status in Jordan.

The Action Plan consists of three chapters in addition to 7 annexes:

Chapter1: provides a brief background as well as the Action Plan preparation process.

Chapter 2: explains i) the proposed strategic interventions, ii) the challenges to sectoral plans and accelerators and iii) the acceleration fund.

Chapter 3: explains the governance of the Action Plan, focusing on management, monitoring, evaluation and updating of the plan.

## Chapter 2: The Action Plan

The Action Plan will encourage cross-sectoral harmony by maximizing coordination and integration among different sectors to avoid duplication and overlap. In this regard, it ensures that the existing projects, and those that will remain within the authority and functions of other sectors and ministries, are considered, given their direct contribution to the achievement of the objectives of the Food Security Strategy.

The Action Plan does not include projects of other sectoral plans, despite their direct linkages to food security. It is important to note that some of the priority areas do not have any corresponding projects because they are either integrated in other strategic plans, or they will be included in later action plans. Moreover, the projects included in this plan, as detailed in annex 5, provide summary information on proposed projects, whereas, the full-fledged project documents will be prepared based on already set out timeframes, availability of funding (through the financial national authority or donors) and financial, economic, environmental and social feasibility.

Multiple sectoral strategies and their implementation plans are, directly and/or indirectly, contributing to food security. However, they face challenges in implementation, which can negatively impact their efficiency and effectiveness, and hinder the achievement of the Food Security Strategy's objectives and sub-objectives. Moreover, responsible institutions have limited capacity in certain cases to overcome specific challenges and constraints due to factors beyond their control or authority.

This chapter encompasses three mutually inclusive components: **i) Component 1: Strategic interventions:** They include projects that are either not addressed directly in any of the sectoral plans, and do not fall under the responsibility of line ministries and institutions, or need to be given special attention and additional emphasis; **ii) Component 2: Acceleration actions:** There are several projects and interventions relevant to food security under the responsibility of different institutions, yet not being implemented properly due to different reasons. This component aims at assisting implementors in identifying the challenges they face in implementing the projects under their relevant sectoral plans and identifying the most appropriate and effective accelerators to overcome challenges, expedite implementation and to provide an enabling environment for the new initiatives; and **iii) Component 3: The Acceleration Fund:** A special fund will be established to support the implementation of component 2, in addition to promoting partnerships and meeting urgent needs.

### Component 1: Sectoral Priorities and Strategic Interventions

This component provides details on strategic objectives, sub-objectives, the sectoral priorities, in addition to complementary strategic interventions.

#### The First Strategic Objective: Ensure Availability of Food at National and Household Level

Providing an adequate and sustainable supply of healthy, nutritious and safe food is a primary pillar of food security. Jordan has achieved significant self-sufficiency in vegetables, fresh milk, poultry, eggs and olive oil. However, the country still heavily relies on imports to secure its needs of staple food items which comprise most of the local food basket. Jordan imports nearly 4 billion USD worth of food and agricultural products, including more than 95% of the country's needs of wheat and barley, as well as

100% of its rice and sugar needs. While Jordan has not experienced serious food availability issues, global crises could jeopardize food pipelines and the ability of the world's major food producers to maintain stable food exports; consequently, distorting the global food supply of strategic food commodities. At the same time, limited resources and climate change pose a direct challenge to maintaining, or increasing local food production efficiently.<sup>2</sup> This emphasizes the need to enhance the role of trade and supply as key elements to secure sufficient quantities of strategic food commodities, given the challenges around expanding domestic production. Considering Jordan's limited natural resources, it is important to explore how the productivity of farmers could be maximized through improved agricultural practices. Food availability is also affected by food loss and waste at different stages of the supply chain, signifying an opportunity forgone, and wasted financial and natural resources.

Following are the sub-objectives and the national and sectoral priorities that will contribute to the achievement of the first strategic objective:

*Sub-Objective 1: To Achieve Maximum Potential for Local Food Production*

This sub-objective will be achieved by adopting improved agricultural practices for increased productivity and efficient utilisation of limited resources in order to maximize their returns, particularly ground, surface and treated water. This will allow for maximum production potential with regard to strategic agricultural crops through vertical or horizontal expansion, and adoption of modern technologies. Moreover, efforts to transform food systems and food industries, particularly in rural areas, will facilitate the shift towards more sustainable and resilient agriculture.

**Relevant sectoral priorities and complementary strategic interventions:**

**1. Production, Productivity and Small Farmers' and Producers' income enhancement**

- Maximize the efficient use of available natural resources, particularly water, using modern irrigation systems and harvesting low-quality water and rainwater for utilisation.
- Adopt efficient production systems, such as hydroponics, aquaponics and permaculture.
- Utilise neglected arable lands and increase the productivity and carrying capacities of the rangelands.
- Link small and medium agricultural producers and food processors to end markets through value addition, thereby acting as an effective basis for industrialization and generation of decent employment for rural women and youth (i.e., Making Markets Work for the Poor (M4P)).
- Optimise and develop production systems and promote diversification by producing profitable commodities that respond to the needs of domestic and external markets.

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<sup>2</sup> Limited water and land resources and high economic opportunity costs for agricultural production render local produce as non-competitive.



- Disseminate modern technologies to capitalize on Jordan's comparative advantages, such as proximity to export markets, climate diversity and availability of experienced farmers and skilled labourers.
- Rationalize the use of production inputs, given their impact on food safety, water, consumer health and producer profitability.
- Enhance post-harvesting and post-production services by improving packaging, grading, packing, transport, storage and manufacturing facilities.
- Introduce climate-smart agriculture to adapt to climate change and capitalize on renewable energy resources and preserve biodiversity.
- Develop viable and highly productive commercial livestock sector.
- Promote aquaculture as a potential source of protein.

### **Complementary strategic intervention(s):**

#### 1.1: Utilisation of neglected lands, marginal arable lands and land endowments

Objective: to Optimise arable land usage by utilising neglected lands, marginal lands, and endowment lands. Raising the capacity and productivity of lands and determine methods to maximize their utilisation, while building the capacity of local rural communities. Reduce urbanization through Optimised land zoning practices.

*A national level mapping of neglected lands, marginal lands, and arable endowment lands is necessary to identify the potential for increased agricultural production and optimal use of land. This should be accompanied by controlled land zoning practices to prevent abuse and fragmentation of agricultural land. Identified lands should benefit from environmentally friendly and climate-smart measures and appropriate land reclamation and cultivation practices.*

## **2. Conservation and Sustainable Use of Agrobiodiversity**

### **Relevant sectoral priorities:**

- Stop and/or reverse the degradation and misuse of natural resources (i.e., land, water, flora and fauna).
- Promote and apply holistic and integrated approaches to managing natural resources, such as permaculture.
- Conserve the indigenous plant and animal genetic resources.

## **3. National Food Industry Development**

### **Relevant sectoral priorities:**

- Increase the added value of agriculture and the profitability of farmers and industrialists.
- Increase demand for local agricultural commodities and reduce surpluses.

- Provide employment opportunities and additional sources of income, particularly for women and youth in rural areas by linking them to specific programmatic activities, such as school feeding.
- Improve food self-sufficiency and increase exports.
- Improve the food industry's efficiency and environmental output by transferring new value addition and more resource-efficient/greener technologies in food manufacturing.
- Through sustainable agribusiness value-chain development, transform the food systems into more productive, resilient, and cost and resource-efficient systems.
- Introduce a digital tool for food businesses to improve their financial and operational performance management and identify potential operational risks.
- Enhance the production and processing of basic foodstuffs and provide the appropriate infrastructure.
- Reduce double customs duties and the resulting distortions.

### **Complementary strategic intervention(s):**

1.2: Transition to more efficient and inclusive food and agricultural systems.

Objective: Shift to more efficient and sustainable food systems at production and consumption levels

*Achieving the objectives set under the sectoral priorities requires in depth analysis of food chains to understand the food dynamics at production and consumption levels, following the food systems approach. This intervention will contribute to promoting a national transition towards more efficient and effective food systems at all levels.*

*At the production level, the intervention aims to analyze the most strategic food chains to understand preproduction, production and post-production dynamics and identify short-, medium- and long-term actions needed to realize the shift towards more efficient and inclusive food and agricultural systems. At the consumption level, the intervention will aim to identify and diagnose the prevailing diets and consumption patterns for targeted groups, identify new diets that are most efficient, feasible, and sustainable. The analysis will promote needed actions at the community and individual levels and recommend the needed national policy re-alignments.*

### *Sub-objective 2: Securing Sufficient and Stable Supply and Stock of Imported Food Items*

Ensuring the availability of sufficient strategic stocks of basic food items and diversifying the global import sources of strategic food items are major requirements to achieving food security.

### **Relevant Sectoral priorities and complementary strategic interventions:**

#### **1. Ensured Sufficient Strategic Stock of Primary Food Items**

##### **Relevant sectoral priorities:**

- Expand Jordan's storage capacity of strategic food stuff.

- Diversify import sources.
- Develop contingency and emergency plans, especially those that relate to imports.
- Provide a convenient environment for the private sector to work smoothly and easily.

*Sub-objective 3: Improved Regional Collaboration and Integration in the Different Aspects of Food Security*

Through the promotion of regional cooperation in the fields of agriculture and food security, and investing in agricultural and food systems research and technology transfer.

**Relevant Sectoral priorities and complementary strategic interventions:**

**1. The Regional Food Security Hub**

**Relevant sectoral priorities:**

- Reduce the effects of regional and global crises and shocks on regional food security.
- Benefit from Jordan's comparative advantage to serve the region and lay the foundations for broad and sustainable cooperation.
- Create a regional emergency food stock and infrastructure for the benefit of countries in the region in addition to humanitarian relief organizations.
- Serve as a regional innovation hub for agricultural and food industries and develop/establish modern logistical facilities.
- Establish a regional centre for technology transfer and training in the field of agriculture and food security.
- Develop a contingency plan for alternative supply routes in the event of a blockage.
- Proactively develop a diverse portfolio of trading relationships and long-term contracts with suppliers to mitigate disruptions and price shocks.

*Sub-objective 4: Reduce Food Loss and Waste and Enhanced Food Safety*

By emphasizing the following priorities and the implementation of their respective interventions, agricultural production will be Optimised, food consumption rationalized, excess food utilised, and food safety measures applied.

**Relevant Sectoral priorities and complementary strategic interventions:**

**1. Reduction of Food Loss and Waste**

**Relevant sectoral priorities:**

- Quantify food loss and waste amounts and root causes.
- Raise awareness among producers, distributors, vendors, consumers and traders on food loss and waste and their economic, financial and social impact. Raise awareness on how to reduce losses and waste.
- Redirect subsidies to be more efficient and effective to limit production/consumption distortions.

- Introduce appropriate technologies and practices to increase food commodity shelf life and shorten the supply chain nodes.

## **Complementary strategic intervention(s):**

### 1.3: Food loss reduction project

*The project aims to reduce food loss through a comprehensive analysis of supply chain nodes with the highest loss potentials; propose measures to mitigate losses and make recommendations to food producers and suppliers on best practices; define food loss key performance indicators (KPIs); a food loss monitoring system will also be developed with clear KPIs to be linked to overall food security monitoring framework.*

Objective: to understand the dynamics of food loss and propose/implement measures to reduce them.

### 1.4: Food waste reduction project

*The project aims to reduce food waste through comprehensive analysis of food management at the level of retailers and food purchasing and consumption patterns at the level of consumers; and to propose measures to mitigate food waste, and make recommendations to food retailers and consumers on best practices.*

Objective: to understand the dynamics of food waste and propose/implement measures to reduce it.

## **2. Maximize the Utilisation of Lost and Wasted Food**

### **Relevant sectoral priorities:**

- Recycle lost and wasted food into potential usage as food, feed, energy and fertilisers which, in turn, will result in creating new jobs.
- Promote the concept of Takaya and food banks to collect and distribute excess food to hunger-relief charities and support people in need.
- Improve the value-added and reduce financial losses.

## **Complementary strategic intervention(s):**

### 1.5: Utilisation of agricultural residues and non-consumed food

*While considering ways to reduce food loss and waste, this project will focus on channeling lost and wasted food as appropriate. It will consider the quality and quantity of lost and wasted food, and identify possible utilisation channels either through distributions to the needy in the case of unconsumed food, or animal feed, fertilisers, and energy in the case of food lost along the supply chain of food traders or producers. The project will also investigate livelihood opportunities that could potentially be created along the chain.*

Objective: Best practices to utilise lost and wasted food.

### 3. Improve Food safety and control measures.

#### Relevant sectoral priorities:

- Develop/revise operational policies and regulations of relevant authorities to integrate compliance culture among food businesses.
- Harmonize food safety standards for selected food products following sanitary and phytosanitary/ technical barriers to trade (SPS/TBT) requirements.
- Develop and roll out incremental/step-wise food safety schemes for selected sectors.
- Enhance food control functions (food safety inspection and testing) of concerned authorities based on developed food safety schemes and target products.
- Develop a roster of food safety practitioners with the corresponding framework and capacity building.
- Introduce new technologies to improve the shelf-life of selected products and compliance with food safety regulations.

#### Complementary strategic intervention(s):

1.6: Food safety compliance enhancement project.

Objective: to enhance operational policies and regulations that govern the work of food safety and

*The project aims to improve food quality and safety standards by augmenting the relevant national capacities and revising the regulatory framework and mode of operation.*

quality institutions.

## The Second Strategic Objective: Enhance Access to Food

Access to food is a national priority and a human right for all people in Jordan. Poverty and unemployment are the primary challenges to food access. This necessitates taking proactive measures to address food insecurity among vulnerable people through improved resilience while enhancing an enabling environment and governance. Despite the decline in household spending on food, which reached about 26% during the first three quarters of 2020 (it reaches; however, 40% of poorest families' expenditures<sup>3</sup>), it comprises the highest portion of all expenditures, followed by housing at 23.78%.

Following are the sub-objectives, national priorities and strategic interventions that constitute major contributors to the second strategic objective:

### *Sub-Objective 1: Decrease the Number of Food Insecure Households*

By adopting a set of effective measures including, but not limited to improved social protection and safety net schemes.

#### **Relevant sectoral priorities and complementary strategic interventions:**

##### **1. Enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of Social Protection Networks**

###### **Relevant sectoral priorities:**

- Provide Cash Based Transfers (CBT) and in-kind assistance to vulnerable families.
- Improve coordination among social protection institutions to respond promptly, especially in the aftermath of shocks and calamities.
- Promote social responsibility and solidarity activities and schemes.

#### **Complementary strategic intervention(s):**

##### **2.1: Align food aid to most vulnerable people in Jordan**

Through this project, concerned stakeholders will work jointly to align their food assistance through a unified targeting approach, enhanced fund-raising systems, food/cash transfer modalities and creating sustainable partnerships.

**Objective:** to create a sustainable and unified food assistance approach for vulnerable people in Jordan.

### *Sub-objective 2: Creation of Sustainable Economic Opportunities*

Through effective and sustainable job creation for vulnerable people while enhancing people's employability, with special emphasis on rural and food insecure areas.

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<sup>3</sup> DOS, Household Expenditure and Income Survey 2017





## **Relevant Sectoral priorities and complementary strategic interventions:**

### **1. Improving rural livelihood opportunities, especially for women and youth.**

#### **Sectoral priorities:**

- Enhance productivity of rural families to meet their own needs and generate income through linkages to food markets.
- Promote home and cooperative-based food industries with quality standards while creating marketing linkages.
- Promote skills acquisition in plant and animal production services for improved employability.
- Map economic contribution of women in informal sectors and promote rural women's engagement in formal businesses.

#### **Complementary strategic intervention(s):**

2.2: Enhance national capacities to manage livelihood support to vulnerable people.

Objective: to enhance the capacity of relevant government institutions to better develop and manage

Several government institutions run resilience and livelihoods interventions through financing micro and small businesses for the most vulnerable. Under this intervention, concerned government institutions will benefit from improved systems to design, manage, and monitor livelihood support for the most vulnerable.

livelihood support interventions.

### **2. Enhance the Enabling Environment and Services for Investments and Economic opportunities.**

#### **Sectoral Priorities:**

- Improve governance related to labour, home-based businesses, and vocational work sectors.
- Augment market linkages and promote access to internal and external markets.
- Promote access to financing and financial services.
- Restructure production subsidies.
- Promote foreign investment through improved governance and regulatory frameworks.

#### *Sub-objective 3: Provision of Decent Living for Refugees*

### **1. Promote Decent Living for Refugees**

#### **Sectoral priorities:**

- Sustain nutritious and safe food assistance to the most vulnerable refugees at all times.

- Provide refugees, mainly women and children, with health, maternity, and childcare.

### The Third Strategic Objective: Optimise the Utilisation and Stability of Food

Providing healthy and balanced food to meet the nutrition requirements of the population will reduce the prevalence of malnutrition, especially among children under five and women of childbearing age. Ensuring the stability of an adequate supply of food, whether locally produced or imported, is a prerequisite for food security.

Following are the sub-objectives, sectoral priorities and complementary interventions that will be major contributors to the third strategic objective:

#### *Sub-objective 1: Improving Food Quality and Monitoring of Malnutrition for All People in Jordan*

By following a systemic and institutionalized approach to ensure availability of quality food and data on malnutrition.

### **Relevant Sectoral priorities and complementary strategic interventions:**

#### **1. Improving Food Quality**

##### **Sectoral priorities:**

- Ensure the effectiveness of current food quality control systems.
- Enforce the rules and regulations related to food quality.
- Improve education and awareness of relevant stakeholders on food quality.
- Develop a national nutrition monitoring system.

### **Complementary strategic intervention(s):**

3.1: Improve food quality control and community awareness on food quality.

Objective: to enhance food quality control and unify food quality control measures.

Under this project, the government will review existing food quality control measures and devise effective protocols to enforce food quality regulatory framework, while raising community awareness on food quality.

3.2: Create a national nutrition monitoring system.

Objective: to generate evidence on malnutrition in Jordan through timely collection of data on the

Through this project, the government will set up a system to monitor the primary nutrition indicators to provide evidence for remedial and preventive measures.

different aspects of nutrition.

*Sub-objective 2: Adoption of Effective Measures to Reduce Malnutrition and Its Potential Effects.*

**Relevant Sectoral priorities and complementary strategic interventions:**

**1. Enhance the Effectiveness of Nutrition Interventions in Jordan.**

**Sectoral priorities:**

- Assess current nutritional and health care interventions (food fortification programmes, mother and child health interventions and services).

**Complementary strategic intervention(s):**

3.3: Enhance and promote the national food fortification programme.

Objective: to evaluate the national food fortification programme and identify potential areas of

The strategy aims to validate existing national food fortification programmes and set clear control and monitoring measures in terms of implementation and effectiveness at the different levels.

improvement.

3.4: Promote breastfeeding in Jordan.

Objective: to promote good breastfeeding practices through enhanced policies and increased awareness

A comprehensive evaluation study on current breastfeeding promotion interventions and review of policies and protocols on breastfeeding. Enhance national capacities at health centers to guide mothers on best practices.

on benefits of breastfeeding.

**2. Promote nutrition among school children and sustain and enhance the national school feeding programme.**

**Sectoral priorities:**

- Provide nutritious and healthy meals to school children, especially in less privileged areas.
- Promote domestic production of certain commodities, such as dairy products, eggs and fruits, and use them as part of the school feeding programme, thereby supporting home-grown school feeding modalities.

- Monitor nutritional and health status of school children.

**Complementary strategic intervention(s):**

3.5: Create a national and health status monitoring system for school children.

Objective: to generate evidence on nutritional and health status of school children for 6-12 years age group, for early detection of malnutrition trends.

The government will develop a monitoring system for early detection of malnutrition trends among school children. Through this intervention, the relevant government institutions will augment preventive measures by promoting healthy eating habits at the level of students, teachers, and parents.

**3. Family Care**

**Sectoral priorities:**

- Provide health and nutrition care to mothers and children (maternity and child healthcare).
- Prevent non-communicable diseases caused by malnutrition.

**Complementary strategic intervention(s):**

3.6: Improve maternal and child healthcare services system.

Objective: to generate evidence on children's growth and development.

The intervention aims to update the national strategic plan for family planning (2013-2017), and promote a national monitoring system for children's growth and development. The intervention aims to assess and develop national capacity in early detection of a few inherited nutritional diseases.

**The Fourth Strategic Objective: Strengthen the Governance of Food Security**

Jordan does not have a designated institution responsible for food security in its broad sense, nor does have a unified and comprehensive regulatory framework to guide this vital and strategic issue. Food security responsibilities are shared by several institutions, and are partially regulated by several pieces of legislation, policies, and national strategies. Experiences of other countries that have significantly advanced in achieving food security suggest having strong political support at the highest level for success.

Following are the sub-objectives and the national and sectoral priorities that will contribute to the fourth strategic objective:

### *Sub-objective 1: Enhancement of Food Security Governance Structure*

Through institutionalizing the national mandate on food security and improving coordination among the relevant stakeholders.

#### **Relevant sectoral priorities and complementary strategic interventions:**

##### **1. Creating the Institutional and Legal Framework for Food Security in Jordan.**

###### **Sectoral priorities:**

- Create an institutional setup (entity) that will be entrusted with Jordan's food security overall monitoring of implementation, supervision and coordination responsibilities.
- Enhance coordination and coherence among the different stakeholders on food security-related programmes, interventions and policies.
- Enhance the capacities and capabilities of the institutions, staff and other stakeholders involved in food security.
- To improve public budget allocations, attract finances and investments in activities related to food security.
- Provide technical, institutional, logistical and advisory support to the entity that will manage food security in Jordan.
- Review and adjust the legal framework that governs food security.
- Properly enforce the application of laws and regulations.
- Improve the awareness, knowledge and capacities of different stakeholders.

###### **Complementary strategic intervention(s):**

4.1: Support the implementation of the National Food Security Strategy.

Objective: to promote and support the implementation of the National Food Security Strategy.

The intervention aims to provide the technical, logistical, and advisory support to the institutional body that will be entrusted with the management of food security in Jordan; supporting the institutional setup will be achieved by appointing a group of experts who will provide the necessary analysis and make the linkages between the concerned institutions. It will also support creating action plans, M&E framework and collect data required to report on food security.

##### **2. Establishing a Food Security Monitoring System**

###### **Sectoral priorities:**

- Regularized food security data collection, taking into consideration gender and age disaggregation.

- Create a monitoring, evaluation, learning and reporting system to monitor progress and assess impact.
- Enhance reporting on food security at the national level.
- Digitize processes, procedures and services.

### **Complementary strategic intervention(s)**

4.2: Create a Food Security Management Information System (FSMIS).

The intervention aims to develop a comprehensive food security, monitoring, analysis, and reporting system. The system will collect all data needed to monitor the set KPIs, analyze them and issue regular reports on progress. The system will also provide the platform required to report on SDG 2 in collaboration with the Department of Statistics.

Objective: to establish a system to collect, analyse and report on food security.

*Sub-objective 2: Strengthening of the Food Systems Research, Innovation, Technology Dissemination and Services.*

Achieving this sub-objective requires leveraging existing research and development institutions working in food security and developing a national hub for food security research and development.

### **Relevant Sectoral priorities and complementary strategic interventions:**

#### **1. Supporting Research, Knowledge Development and Transfer.**

##### **Sectoral priorities**

- Enhance coordination to map all food security and food systems relevant programmes and provide strategic guidance on these interventions.
- Conduct a study on the training needs of different institutions at governorate/district and central levels.
- Establish a research and development unit for food security in Jordan.
- Create a trust fund to support research and development related to food security.
- Conduct studies and research related to food security, including but not limited to:
  - Feasibility of establishing the Regional Hub for Food Security. Mainly to identify (goals, key activities, regional scope of work, requirements, benefits, economic returns, potential domestic and international investments and partnerships between the public sector and other investors).
  - Analyse food loss and waste along the value chain of main food items—further identify means, tools and feasibility of actions to mitigate them.

- Understand constraints and distortions affecting the food systems in Jordan and their mitigation strategies.

**Complementary strategic intervention(s):**

4.3: Support food security research and development.

The intervention aims to generate evidence on critical issues related to food security in the different sectors. Those would include specific areas identified as priorities in the national strategy in relevant sectoral strategies. The intervention will aim to enhance collaboration between countries in the region in areas of research and development and technology transfer in food security.

Objective: to enhance the national capacities in research and development in food security areas.

Budget estimates for complementary strategic interventions (projects)

Project title	Year/Budget (1000 JOD)			
	2022	2023	2024	Total
<b>Strategic Objective One: Ensure Availability of Food at National and Household Levels</b>	<b>3,580</b>	<b>5,190</b>	<b>5,340</b>	<b>14,110</b>
<b>Project 1.1: Utilisation of Neglected lands, Marginal Arable Lands and Endowments Lands</b>	<b>1,630</b>	<b>2,630</b>	<b>2,580</b>	<b>6,840</b>
<b>Project 1.2: Transition to more efficient and inclusive food and agricultural systems</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>620</b>
<b>Project 1.3: Food loss reduction project</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>1,030</b>	<b>2,050</b>	<b>3,210</b>
<b>Project 1.4: Food waste reduction project</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,500</b>
<b>Project 1.5: Utilisation of agricultural residues and non-consumed food</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>1,830</b>
<b>Project 1.6: Food safety compliance enhancement project</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>110</b>
<b>Strategic Objective Two: Enhance Access to Food</b>	<b>4,315</b>	<b>3,990</b>	<b>3,920</b>	<b>5,170</b>
<b>Project 2.1: Align food aid to most vulnerable people in Jordan</b>	<b>1,510</b>	<b>1,485</b>	<b>1,475</b>	<b>4,470</b>
<b>Project 2.2: Enhance national capacities to manage livelihood support to vulnerable people.</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>700</b>
<b>Strategic Objective Three: Optimise the Utilisation and Stability of Food</b>	<b>12,860</b>	<b>7,038</b>	<b>6,872</b>	<b>4,320</b>
<b>Project 3.1: Improve food quality control and community awareness on food quality</b>	<b>670</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>1,505</b>
<b>Project 3.2: Create a national nutrition monitoring system.</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>450</b>
<b>Project 3.3: Enhance and promote the national food fortification programme.</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>245</b>
<b>Project 3.4: Promote breastfeeding in Jordan</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>225</b>
<b>Project 3.5: Create a national and health status monitoring system for school children</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>1,145</b>
<b>Project 3.6: Improve maternal and child healthcare services system</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>750</b>



<b>Strategic Objective Four: Strengthen the Governance of Food Security</b>	<b>1,580</b>	<b>914</b>	<b>751</b>	<b>3,245</b>
<b>Project 4.1: Support the implementation of the Food Security Strategy</b>	<b>770</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>2,000</b>
<b>Project 4.2: Create a Food Security Management Information System (FSMIS)</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>345</b>
<b>Project 4.3: Support Food Security Research and Development</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>900</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,335</b>	<b>17,132</b>	<b>16,883</b>	<b>26,845</b>

## Component 2: Analysis of Sectoral Plans, Identified Challenges, and Acceleration Actions

Although the Food Security Strategy is the only national strategy that frames and guides food security in Jordan, several institutions are responsible for its implementation. Each institution has its own sectoral plan, comprised of interventions related to food security. Accordingly, achieving food security objectives is a shared responsibility between different institutions in Jordan. Considering this, the Action Plan proposes projects and interventions that are not already under the domain of responsibility of existing institutions.

This component suggests a list of acceleration actions to support institutions implementing food security-related interventions under their corresponding sectoral plans to overcome the challenges that may negatively affect the achievement of the Food Security Strategy's objectives.

To identify challenges facing implementation and the accelerators that need to be implemented to overcome and/or minimize them, 16 meetings/interviews were held with responsible staff in different institutions; 25 national and sectoral strategies and plans have been reviewed, their relations with the Food Security Strategy specified, challenges facing their implementation identified, and finally, potential accelerators suggested. Annex 3 provides a list of people interviewed, and annex 4 includes a matrix identifying the linkages of each sectoral strategy or plan with the Food Security Strategy, the challenges facing them, and potential accelerators to expedite and facilitate their implementation.

### Challenges

Below is a synthesis of the challenges and constraints that have been identified by the interviewees:

#### *Policy and legal challenges*

- Weak policy coherence: existing policies may contradict each other, or are vague in terms of content, which has resulted in the duplication of efforts or contradictory initiatives.
- Issues related to climate change, building resilience, COVID-19, green growth, Syria protracted crisis, and innovation are not well embedded in the relevant strategic documents.
- Insufficient or weak regulations and lack of enforcement.
- Ad hoc and frequent changes in policies and regulations.
- Insufficient number of detailed road maps and strategies, such as the strategy for food systems transformation in Jordan, COVID-19 and food security, climate change impact on food security, and food systems transformation in Jordan.

### *Institutional and human resources challenges*

- Many institutions have a stake in food security, yet coordination among them is not enough.
- Institutional policies and procedures are cumbersome and not conducive.
- Lack of human capacity in specific fields of food security.
- Ambiguities and overlaps in tasks and responsibilities of the concerned institutions.
- Inconsistent understanding and interpretation of food security terminology.
- Frequent changes in institutions' leadership and managerial staff.
- Brain drains and frequent loss of qualified staff due to low payment, unfavourable work conditions, and environment and ambiguity of career paths.
- Weak partnerships with the private sector, civil society and cooperative organizations.
- International community involvement in supporting food security in Jordan does not match global and international priorities, in addition to weak coordination in the design and implementation of related interventions.
- Absence of data and information systems, in addition to the inconsistencies and contradictions in available data.
- Weak monitoring, evaluation, reporting, and learning activities and systems
- Weak application of innovative and modern tools, methods and approaches
- Services provided by the public sector are either of low quality, not delivered on time, or not reliable (health, education, agricultural and social among others).
- Improper work/enabling environment where there is insufficient office space, transportation, equipment, and tools.

### *3. Funding and financial challenges*

- Limited government funding for food security.
- Complicated procurement procedures.
- Limited international community support for food security projects and interventions.
- Diminishing allocations to support Jordan Response Plan to Syria Crisis.

### *4. Limited consideration of certain important issues*

- Appreciation and due attention to the impact of climate change on food security are limited.
- The potential to benefit from climate change funding to support food security at national and regional levels have yet to be pursued.
- Partnerships and involvement of the private sector require further advancement.
- Gaps between humanitarian and developmental practices have not been bridged; silos are in isolation, and the nexus approach is not duly put into practice.
- Resilience and sustainability are not sufficiently integrated in plans and projects
- The importance of food systems transformation is underestimated.

### *5. COVID-19 Pandemic*

- Decreased funding for food security because of funds being reallocated to combat COVID-19.
- Limited access to inputs and markets.
- Increased costs of food and inputs.
- Increased requirements for food safety measures on import and export.

- Insufficient food security research and analyses.

#### Accelerators

Annex 6 provides a detailed matrix of all identified challenges and proposed interventions (sector/strategy specific). The table below groups the logical steps to be taken to pursue the proposed accelerators in annex 6. Detailed implementation documents will be developed under each group.

Acceleration intervention plan and tentative budget in Jordanian dinar (JOD)

Interventions	2022	2023	2024	Total
<b>1. Policy, institutional and legal accelerators</b>				
Identify the most pressing policies, institutional and legal aspects related to food security within each of the relevant sectors.	20,000			<b>20,000</b>
In close cooperation and coordination with the relevant institutions, identify the most appropriate policy, institutional and legal responses to accelerate the implementation of food security-related interventions for each project and institution.	20,000			<b>20,000</b>
Implement the suggested interventions <sup>4</sup>	150,000			<b>150,000</b>
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>190,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>190,000</b>
<b>2. Human resources and capacity development</b>				
Conduct a human resources and capacity development needs assessment for the food security related projects in each of the implementing institution.	100,000			<b>100,000</b>
Prepare the human resources development plan to enhance capacities and performance of the implementing institutions.	150,000			<b>150,000</b>
Implement the human resource development plan. <sup>5</sup>	1,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	<b>5,000,000</b>
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>1,250,000</b>	<b>2,000,000</b>	<b>2,000,000</b>	<b>5,250,000</b>
<b>3. Provision of acceleration support services that are required either to start new interventions or to overcome certain challenges</b>				
Conduct research and studies required to identify challenges, overcome certain challenges or to start new interventions.	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	<b>2,000,000</b>
Provide advisory services and technical support.	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	<b>1,750,000</b>
Implement the acceleration interventions.	3,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	<b>5,000,000</b>
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>4,250,000</b>	<b>2,000,000</b>	<b>2,500,000</b>	<b>8,750,000</b>
<b>4. Risk aversion, mitigation, and emergency support to cope with and/or recover from emerging and ad-hoc incidents and changes</b>	<b>2,000,000</b>	<b>2,000,000</b>	<b>2,000,000</b>	<b>6,000,000</b>

<sup>4</sup> indicative figure. To be revised once all assessments are completed.

<sup>5</sup> indicative figures. To be revised once all assessments are completed.

Interventions	2022	2023	2024	Total
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>2,000,000</b>	<b>2,000,000</b>	<b>2,000,000</b>	<b>6,000,000</b>
<b>5. Building partnerships and support small producers, entrepreneurs, and providing access to innovative practices</b>	3,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	<b>11,000,000</b>
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>3,000,000</b>	<b>4,000,000</b>	<b>4,000,000</b>	<b>11,000,000</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>10,690,000</b>	<b>10,000,000</b>	<b>10,500,000</b>	<b>31,190,000</b>

### Component 3: Establishing the Food Security Acceleration Trust Fund (FSATF)

A trust fund will be established to secure the funding needs for the acceleration interventions that are required to expedite implementation or to respond to certain needs that will have an immediate and direct impact on advancing the achievement of food security in the country. Specifically, the trust fund will support and finance the following, among others:

1. Undertake studies, assessments, feasibilities and research required to start new interventions.<sup>6</sup>
2. Implement acceleration activities that will contribute to addressing identified challenges.
3. Disseminate and share knowledge, good practices and lessons learned among relevant stakeholders and agencies. Moreover, encouraging adoption of new technologies and innovative practices.
4. Overcoming and coping with emerging incidents and risks.
5. Bridging temporary funding gaps of projects, or provision of startup funding.
6. Support building partnerships among stakeholders.

#### Fund Management

The overall management and oversight of the trust fund will rest under a special Fund Steering Committee (FSC) with members from the government, participating donors and the organization managing the trust fund. The major tasks and responsibilities of the committee are:

- Ensure the efficient and effective management of the fund.
- Approve the fund's policies and procedures.
- Approve the fund's guidelines, eligibility criteria, funding conditions, templates and forms, reporting system, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms.

<sup>6</sup> A non-exhaustive list of assessments, suggested under annex 7

- Review and approve the work plans, budgets, and other relevant reports.
- Review and approve the funding proposal.
- Supervise and monitor progress, achievements, outcomes and impacts of the funds used.
- Establish *ad hoc* and permanent technical committees to assess and evaluate the funding requests, and perform other duties as deemed appropriate.
- Assist in funds raising:
  - A fund secretariat will be established within the organization that will oversee managing and hosting the fund. Its major tasks are:
    - Prepare for the meetings (i.e., agendas, invitations, minutes).
    - Monitor and track progress and achievements.
    - Receive funding applications, and examine their compliance and eligibility before sending them to FSC.
    - Prepare the annual work plan and budget, manage accounts and financial records.
    - Prepare the annual and progress reports, and other reports as needed.
    - Liaise with members of FSC, donors, implementing agencies and line ministries.
    - Ensure visibility and advocate for the Funds activities and mission.
    - Provide guidance and assistance to the institutions applying to, or benefitting from the trust fund.

#### Financial Resources

The FSATF will be funded from the following resources:

1. The Government's and line ministries' allocations and contributions.
2. Grants, aid, and donations.
3. Projects partners contributions.

The Budget Summary for acceleration actions (component 2)

Component 2: Acceleration Actions		
1	1. Policy, institutional and legal accelerators.	<b>190,000</b>
2	2. Human resources and capacity development.	<b>5,250,000</b>
3	3. Provision of acceleration support services that are required either to start new interventions, or overcome certain challenges.	<b>8,750,000</b>
4	4. Risk aversion, mitigation and emergency support.	<b>6,000,000</b>
5	5. Building partnerships and support small producers, entrepreneurs, and innovative practices.	<b>11,000,000</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>31,190,000</b>

## Chapter Three: Management and Monitoring of the Plan

### Management and Monitoring

The authority to be entrusted with food security in Jordan will take over the task of managing, monitoring, and supervising the implementation of the Action Plan in cooperation and coordination with all relevant institutions and entities. Until the establishment of this body, this authority will be entrusted to the National Committee for Food Security; its chairmanship is assigned to the Minister of Agriculture.

Regardless of the nature and location of the authority that will manage food security, it must be empowered with the appropriate authority and supported by a legal framework for it to carry out its tasks efficiently and effectively. This necessarily requires the executing organizations of projects to establish a Project Management Unit (PMU) and provide regular (quarterly and annually) follow-up reports for each project. An annual report entitled "**The State of Food Security in Jordan**" will be prepared to review the progress made annually on food security, in accordance with indicators identified in the Strategy and the Action Plan. The report would highlight challenges as well as recommendations.

It should be noted that projects and interventions, proposed in the Action Plan, were based on the inputs of the working groups who agreed on the priority and importance of such projects and interventions. This does not mean that the 2022-2024 Action Plan covers all needed interventions during this period, but that upcoming plans will cover new projects. Moreover, it should be noted that some projects will require further feasibility studies and assessments before they are included in the plan. The plan will be evaluated every three years or when necessary. This requires establishing an effective service provision, information, monitoring and evaluation system that talks to other national information and monitoring systems and is directly linked to decision-makers. It should be provided with the necessary support and appropriate competencies. In any case, monitoring, verification, and evaluation mechanisms must consider the various requirements for follow-up of food security, including international, regional and national requirements, in line with the monitoring mechanisms of the Government and other responsible institutions at the national level.

### Requirements for Successful Implementation of the Plan

The successful implementation of the plan will depend on a range of factors and enablers to be provided in a timely manner, including but not limited to:

1. Identifying/establishing a body that will oversee the food security file and develop the legal framework governing food security in Jordan.
2. Providing the necessary financial support from the national budget, loans, grants and foreign assistance
3. Achieving harmony and coherence with relevant national and sectoral policies, strategies and plans
4. Considering that projects are financially, economically and environmentally viable, feasible and meet the appropriate quality, and can be achieved at the lowest cost possible

5. Expanding regional and international contacts, especially with regard to the establishment of the Regional Food Security Hub.
6. Establishing an effective monitoring, evaluation and tracking system.
7. Achieving active participation and partnership between the public and private sectors and civil society institutions.

### Sources of Funding

There is a range of entities and institutions that will provide funding for the implementation of the plan, such as:

1. General Budget.
2. **English translation.** Foreign assistance (grants and concessional loans), and international funding.
3. Domestic and foreign investments.
4. Public-private partnership projects.

It should be noted that farmers, producers, and other stakeholders provide the bulk of the funding from their own sources, local finance, and lending institutions.



## List of Annexes

Annex (1) Action Plan development working groups

Annex (2) List of Reviewed Strategies

Annex (3) list of people interviewed to identify acceleration actions

Annex (4) Linkages matrix among the sectoral strategies and Food Security Strategy's sub-objectives

Annex (5) Detailed projects sheets

Annex (6) Detailed Sectoral Challenges and Accelerators

Annex (7) Non-exhaustive list of required assessments and studies

## Annex (2) - List of Reviewed Strategies

#	Strategy Name
1	Agricultural Development Strategy, 2020-2025
2	Strategy of the National Agricultural Research Center, 2019–2023
3	National Water Strategy, 2016-2025
4	Government’s Economic Priorities Programme (2021-2023)
5	Indicative Executive Programme, 2021-2024
6	National Social Protection Strategy, 2019-2025
7	National Strategy for Social Development, 2017-2021
8	Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC)
9	National Strategy and Action Plan for Sustainable Consumption and Production in Jordan, 2016–2025
10	Amman Resilience Strategy
11	Agricultural Credit Corporation
12	Strategic Plan of the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Supply, 2020-2022
13	National Strategy for Human Resource Development, 2016-2026
14	National Employment Strategy, 2011-2020 (While already done, we could learn a few things about challenges to implementation)
15	Jordan Response Plan for Syria Crisis, 2021
16	Jordan Cooperative Corporation
17	Ministry of Health Strategic Plan, 2018–2020
18	Jordan Drug and Food Strategic Plan 2021
19	Jordan Drug and Food Risk Management Strategy, 2021
20	National School Health Strategy, 2018-2022
21	Climate Change Policy
22	Royal Scientific Society (RSS)
23	National Aid Fund
24	National School Feeding Strategy
25	Green Growth National Action Plan, 2021-2025

### Annex (4) - Linkages Matrix between Sectoral Strategies and Food Security Strategy Sub-objectives

#	Strategy Name	SO 1				SO 2			SO 3		SO 4	
		1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	2.1	2.2	2.3	3.1	3.2	4.1	4.2
1	Agricultural Development Strategy, 2020-2025	X	X	X					X		X	X
2	Strategy of the National Agricultural Research Center, 2019–2023	X				X						X
3	National Water Strategy, 2016-2025	X										
4	Government’s Economic Priorities Programme, 2021-2023	X	X			X					X	
5	Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC)	X									X	
6	National Strategy for Human Resource Development, 2016-2026					X				X		
7	National Social Protection Strategy, 2019-2025						X			X		
8	National Employment Strategy, 2011-2020						X					
9	Green Growth National Action Plan, 2021-2025						X	X				
10	Amman Resilience Strategy	X										
11	Climate Change Policy (Not endorsed yet)	X										X
12	Ministry of Health Strategic Plan, 2018–2020								X	X		
13	Ministry of Social Development Strategic Plan, 2017–2021					X	X					
14	Jordan Response Plan for Syria Crises, 2021							X				
15	Jordan Drug and Food Strategic Plan								X			
16	Jordan Drug and Food Risk Management Strategy, 2021								X			
17	Strategic Plan of the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Supply, 2020-2022		X									
18	National Strategy and Action Plan for Sustainable Consumption and Production in Jordan, 2016-2025	X			X							
19	Royal Scientific Society (RSS)									X		
20	National Aid Fund						X					
21	Jordan Cooperative Corporation					X	X					
22	National Aid Fund	X	X				X					
23	National School Health Strategy, 2018-2022									X		
24	National School Feeding Strategy									X		
25	Indicative Executive Programme, 2021-2024	X	X	X		X	X		X			X

## Annex (5) - Detailed Projects Sheets

The First Strategic Objective: Ensure Availability of Food at National, Household and Individual Levels									
Sub-objective	1	Achievement of the Maximum Potential of Local Food Production							
Project Basic Information									
Project Name	Utilization of Neglected Lands, Marginal Arable Lands and Endowment Lands						Project Number	1.1	
Project Duration (months)	36	Start (month/year)	1	2022	End (month/year)	12	2024		
Geographical Coverage	All Governorates			Total Project Budget (JD)			6,840,000		
Project Brief									
A national level mapping of neglected lands, marginal lands, and arable endowment lands is necessary to identify potentials for increased agricultural production and optimal use of land. This should be accompanied by controlled land zoning practices to arrest abuse and fragmentation of agricultural land. The identified lands should benefit from environmentally friendly and climate-smart measures, as well as appropriate land reclamation and cultivation practices.									
Challenges and Problems the Project Will Address									
Deterioration of neglected lands, marginal arable lands and Waqf lands.									
The fragility of the ecosystem in marginal and neglected lands.									
Stakeholders									
Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Local Administration, Ministry of Awqaf (Endowments), Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Water and Irrigation, Municipalities, Farmers' and Producers' Associations, and rural communities									
Project Impact on Climate Change									
Increased vegetation									
Reduced desertification									
Reduced pollution									
Elements of Sustainability									
Reasonable profitability									
Potential for increased production									
Job creation									
Possibility of Expanding and Scaling up									
High									
Project Indicators									
Indicator					Indicator Data Sources and Frequency				
The area of (neglected lands, marginal lands, and endowment lands) mapped and identified as arable.					Project reports (periodic and annual)				
The area of lands for which methods of both raising and utilising land production capacity - through environment-friendly and climate-smart practices, have been determined.					Project reports (periodic and annual)				
Number of training courses, workshops and field observations implemented in local rural communities.					Project reports (periodic and annual)				
Pieces of legislation issued against miss-use of agricultural land.					Project reports (periodic and annual)				
Risks and Threats									
High cost of investment									
Complex procedures in relation to land ownership and legislation									
Objectives and Tentative Budget (JOD)									
Objectives					2022	2023	2024	Total	
Mapping of all Jordan's neglected lands, marginal lands, and endowment lands					60,000	100,000	60,000	220,000	
Demonstrating production capacity increase and productivity of lands in selected areas in Jordan, through climate-smart practices					1,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	6,500,000	
Building the capacity of local rural communities					50,000	30,000	20,000	100,000	
Reviewing and developing the national legislative framework for land use					20,000	0	0	20,000	
<b>Total</b>					<b>1,630,000</b>	<b>2,630,000</b>	<b>2,580,000</b>	<b>6,840,000</b>	

The First Strategic Objective: Ensure Availability of Food at National, Household and Individual Levels									
Sub-objective	1	Achievement of the Maximum Potential of Local Food Production							
Project Basic Information									
Project Name	Transition to More Efficient and Inclusive Food and Agricultural Systems						Project Number	1.2	
Project Duration (months)	36	Start (month/year)	1	2022	End (month/year)	12	2024		
Geographical Coverage	All Governorates			Total Project Budget (JD)			620,000		
Project Brief									
Achieving the objectives set under the sectoral priorities requires in depth analysis of food chains to understand food dynamics at production and consumption levels, following the food systems approach. This intervention will contribute to promoting national transition towards more efficient and effective food systems at all levels. At the production level, the intervention aims to analyse the most strategic food chains to understand pre- and post-production dynamics and identify short-, medium- and long-term actions needed to realise the shift towards more efficient and inclusive food and agricultural systems. While at the consumption level, the intervention aims to identify and diagnose the prevailing diets and consumption patterns for targeted groups; and identify new diets that are most efficient, feasible, and sustainable. The analysis will promote needed actions at the community and individual levels and recommend needed national policy re-alignments									
Challenges and Problems the Project Will Address									
Non-optimal practices and missed out financial opportunities at the level of producers.									
Non-optimal food consumption practices and habits at the level of consumers.									
Lack of information about prevalent food system at the level of producers and consumers.									
Absence of a national strategy to transform into more efficient and sustainable systems.									
Stakeholders									
Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Drug Administration, Ministry of Industry and Trade, Consumers' and Producers' Society institutions.									
Project Impact on Climate Change									
Optimized use of water energy and chemical pollutants at the level of producers; reduced CO <sub>2</sub> emissions and water conservation.									
Elements of Sustainability									
Improved profitability and economic viability of farming activities									
Long-term positive impact on Jordan's economy									
Improved consumption patterns at the level of consumers									
Possibility of Expanding and Scaling up									
potential for horizontal and vertical expansion									
Project Indicators									
Indicator					Indicator Data Sources and Frequency				
National-level research to identify and diagnose the prevailing food systems.					Project reports (periodic and annual)				
A national action plan for improved food systems.					Project reports (periodic and annual)				
Strategic food production chains analysed.					Project reports (periodic and annual)				
Consumer groups consumption patterns analysed.					Project reports (periodic and annual)				
Risks and Threats									
Non-Availability of agricultural production and food consumption data									
Non-Availability of recent poverty data									
Objectives and Tentative Budget (JOD)									
Objectives		2022	2023	2024	Total				
Evidence generation on current food system practices and cost of shifting to more efficient and sustainable ones.		100,000	50,000	50,000	200,000				
Enhanced practices in relation to food loss and waste.		280,000	120,000	20,000	420,000				
<b>Total</b>		<b>380,000</b>	<b>170,000</b>	<b>70,000</b>	<b>620,000</b>				

The First Strategic Objective: Ensure Availability of Food at National, Household and Individual Levels										
Sub-objective	2	Reduction of Food Loss and Waste and Enhance Food Safety								
Project Basic Information										
Project Name	Food Loss Reduction Project						Project Number	1.3		
Project Duration (months)	36	Start (month/year)	1	2022	End (month/year)	12	2024			
Geographical Coverage	All Governorates		Total Project Budget (JD)				3,210,000			
Project Brief										
The project aims to reduce food losses through comprehensive analysis of supply chain nodes with highest losses potential. The project would accordingly propose measures to mitigate losses and make recommendations to food producers and suppliers on best production and post-production practices. Through this project a food loss monitoring system will also be developed with clear Key Performance Indicator (KPIs) to be linked to overall food security monitoring framework.										
Challenges and Problems the Project Will Address										
High food Losses.										
Lack of data on food losses in relation to causes, volume for different supply chains and remedial actions.										
Poor awareness on best practices among farmers to reduce losses.										
Stakeholders										
Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Industry and Trade, Farmers Unions, agricultural extension offices, National Agricultural Research Center, central markets										
Project Impact on Climate Change										
Optimized use of agricultural inputs										
Reduced water and energy losses										
Elements of Sustainability										
Low cost of implementation and increased profitability for farmers										
Possibility of Expanding and Scaling up										
There is great potential for horizontal and vertical expansion (supply chains and geographic locations)										
Project Indicators										
Indicator					Indicator Data Sources and Frequency					
Comprehensive food loss analysis completed.					Project reports (periodic and annual)					
Number of supply chains and nodes analysed.					Project reports (periodic and annual)					
Quantity of food losses reduced (tonnes/year).					Project reports (periodic and annual)					
Risks and Threats										
Insufficient accurate data on food losses at the different nodes										
Multiple sources of data to be accessed										
Objectives and Tentative Budget (JOD)										
Objectives		2022	2023	2024	Total					
Food loss reduction road map developed based on analysis and evidence generation.		130,000	1,030,000	2,050,000	3,210,000					
Total		130,000	1,030,000	2,050,000	3,210,000					

The First Strategic Objective: Ensure Availability of Food at National, Household and Individual Levels									
Sub-objective	4	Reduction of Food Loss and Waste and Enhance Food Safety							
<b>Project Basic Information</b>									
Project Name	Food Waste Reduction Project						Project Number	1.4	
Project Duration (months)	36	Start (month/year)	1	2022	End (month/year)	12	2024		
Geographical Coverage	All Governorates		Total Project Budget (JD)				1,500,000		
<b>Project Brief</b>									
The project aims to analyse food waste sources and practices followed at the level of retailers and consumers by understanding their food consumption patterns. The project would accordingly propose measures to mitigate food waste, and make recommendations to food retailers and consumers on best practices.									
<b>Challenges and Problems the Project Will Address</b>									
High levels of food waste at the level of retailers and consumers									
Poor awareness on best practices for food management and consumption									
The negative social practices linked to food consumption									
<b>Stakeholders</b>									
Ministry of Industry and Trade and Supply, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Agriculture, Retailers', Consumers' and Producers' Associations									
<b>Project Impact on Climate Change</b>									
Reduced wasted water and energy for the production of wasted food									
<b>Elements of Sustainability</b>									
Low cost of intervention									
Increased financial returns to farmers									
<b>Possibility of Expanding and Scaling up</b>									
There is great potential to expand the project horizontally and vertically									
Targets and implementers will be encouraged when positive results are achieved									
<b>Project Indicators</b>									
<b>Indicator</b>					<b>Indicator Data Sources and Frequency</b>				
Food waste study completed at the level of consumers and retailers.					Project reports (periodic and annual)				
Number of awareness campaigns, television programmes, workshops and field observations implemented in rural and local communities.					Project reports (periodic and annual)				
<b>Risks and Threats</b>									
Difficulty to obtain recent data									
Limited response from retailers and consumers									
<b>Objectives and Tentative Budget (JOD)</b>									
<b>Objectives</b>		<b>2022</b>		<b>2023</b>		<b>2024</b>		<b>Total</b>	
Evidence generation on wasteful practices		150,000		150,000		100000		400,000	
Improving awareness and food management/consumption practices		750,000		350,000				1,100,000	
<b>Total</b>		<b>900,000</b>		<b>500,000</b>		<b>100,000</b>		<b>1,500,000</b>	

The First Strategic Objective: Ensure Availability of Food at National, Household and Individual Levels									
Sub-objective	4	Reduction of Food Loss and Waste and Enhance Food Safety							
Project Basic Information									
Project Name	Utilization of Agricultural Residues and Non-consumed Food						Project Number	1.5	
Project Duration (months)	36	Start (month/year)	1	2022	End (month/year)	12	2024		
Geographical Coverage	All Governorates		Total Project Budget (JD)				1,830,000		
Project Brief									
While considering ways to reduce food loss and waste, this project will focus on channelling lost and wasted food as appropriate. It will consider the quality and quantity of food lost and wasted and identify possible utilization channels either through food for the needy in the case of unconsumed food; or animal feed, fertilisers and energy in case of food lost along the supply chain of food traders and producers. The project will also look into livelihood opportunities that could potentially be created along the chain.									
Challenges and Problems the Project Will Address									
High levels of food loss and waste									
Increased levels of food insecurity at the household level									
Stakeholders									
Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Industry and Trade, Jordan Food and Drug Administration, farmers' cooperatives, community-based organisations (CBOs) and Food Traders' Association									
Project Impact on Climate Change									
Reduce gas emissions									
Energy and water recycling									
Elements of Sustainability									
Food loss and waste reduction									
Multi-dimensional benefits									
Possibility of Expanding and Scaling up									
Scalable at the national level based on successful piloting									
Project Indicators									
Indicator					Indicator Data Sources and Frequency				
Amount of agricultural waste that has been utilized tons/year. Amount of unconsumed food that has been utilized tons/year. Number of beneficiaries person/year.					Project reports (periodic and annual)				
Number of training courses on the best means of benefiting from agricultural waste and non-consumed food. Training of workers in agencies working in this field. Number of awareness campaigns and TV programmes.					Project reports (periodic and annual)				
Risks and Threats									
Non-compliance of engaged project participants									
Quality and safety concerns									
Objectives and Tentative Budget (JOD)									
Objectives	2022	2023	2024	Total					
Determine the quantity and quality of agricultural residues and non-consumed food	150,000	100,000	50,000	300,000					
Utilise agricultural residues and non-consumed food	30,000	350,000	250,000	630,000					
Improve the awareness and cultural level of the population and other stakeholders	350,000	350,000	200,000	900,000					
<b>Total</b>	<b>530,000</b>	<b>800,000</b>	<b>500,000</b>	<b>1,830,000</b>					



The First Strategic Objective: Ensure Availability of Food at National, Household and Individual Levels									
Sub-objective	4	Reduction of Food Loss and Waste and Enhance Food Safety							
<b>Project Basic Information</b>									
Project Name	Food Safety Compliance Enhancement Project						Project Number	1.6	
Project Duration (months)	36	Start (month/year)	1	2022	End (month/year)	12	2024		
Geographical Coverage	All Governorates	Total Project Budget (JD)				110,000			
<b>Project Brief</b>									
Effective food control systems in different countries are essential to protect the health and safety of local consumers. These systems are also critical in enabling countries to ensure the safety and quality of food entering international trade, and to ensure that imported food conforms to national requirements. Consumers are becoming more aware of the way food is produced, processed and marketed, and are increasingly demanding that governments take greater responsibility for consumer protection and food safety. The global food trade environment, at present, places significant obligations on both importing and exporting countries to strengthen their food control systems and to implement food control strategies based on risk assessment.									
<b>Challenges and Problems the Project Will Address</b>									
Increasing the burden of food-borne diseases and sources of new and emerging food-borne hazards									
Rapid change in food production, processing and marketing technologies									
Develop science-based food control systems focused on consumer protection									
Global food trade and the need to coordinate food safety and quality specifications									
Changing lifestyles, including the rapid expansion of cities									
Growing consumer awareness of food safety and quality issues, and the growing demand for good information									
<b>Stakeholders</b>									
Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Industry and Trade and Supply									
Standards and Metrology Organization, Food and Drug Administration									
private sector, agricultural companies									
<b>Project Impact on Climate Change</b>									
Reduce environmental pollution									
<b>Elements of Sustainability</b>									
Positive effects on citizens' health									
Positive effects on the national economy									
<b>Possibility of Expanding and Scaling up</b>									
The possibility of expanding the project and generalising its results is available									
<b>Project Indicators</b>									
<b>Indicator</b>					<b>Indicator Data Sources and Frequency</b>				
Relevant operational policies and regulations governing the work of the competent institutions and their numbers have been reviewed and amended, and a number of food safety workers have been trained on the amendments.					Project reports (periodic and annual)				
Food testing laboratories developed and modernised to improve food safety					Project reports (periodic and annual)				
<b>Risks and Threats</b>									
Lack of necessary technical expertise									
<b>Objectives and Tentative Budget (JOD)</b>									
<b>Objectives</b>		<b>2022</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>Total</b>				
Review relevant operational policies and regulations governing the work of the competent institutions		10,000	30,000	20,000	60,000				
Improve food safety		0	30,000	20,000	50,000				
<b>Total</b>		<b>10,000</b>	<b>60,000</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>110,000</b>				

The Second Strategic Objective: Enhance Access to Food									
Sub-objective	1	Decrease the Number of Food Insecure Households							
Project Basic Information									
Project Name	Align Food Aid to Most Vulnerable People in Jordan						Project Number	2.1	
Project Duration (months)	36	Start (month/year)	1	2022	End (month/year)	12	2024		
Geographical Coverage	All Governorates		Total Project Budget (JD)				4,470,000		
Project Brief									
Through this project, concerned stakeholders will work jointly to align their food assistance through a unified targeting approach, enhanced fund-raising systems, food/cash transfer modalities, sustainable solutions and partnership creation.									
Challenges and Problems the Project Will Address									
Household food insecurity									
Poverty and unemployment									
Poor coordination among social protection institutions									
Stakeholders									
Ministry of Social Development, National Aid Fund, Department of Statistics, Zakat Fund, social protection active partners									
Project Impact on Climate Change									
Enhanced efficiency and effectiveness of climate-sensitive interventions targeting vulnerable people; small holder farmers, rangelands and forestry rehabilitation projects adopting labour-intensive modality.									
Elements of sustainability									
The project will enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of economic empowerment and social protection programmes.									
Possibility of Expanding and Scaling up									
The project will be implemented at the national level.									
Project Indicators									
Indicator					Indicator Data Sources and Frequency				
Number of systems reviewed and improved					Project reports (periodic and annual)				
Number of partners benefiting from improved systems					Project reports (periodic and annual)				
Risks and Threats									
Different systems adopted by stakeholders									
Unavailability of data for different vulnerable groups									
Objectives and Tentative Budget (JOD)									
Objectives		2022	2023	2024	Total				
Social protection and support programmes to vulnerable people enhanced		1,510,000	1,485,000	1,475,000	4,470,000				
Total		1,510,000	1,485,000	1,475,000	4,470,000				

The Second Strategic Objective Enhance Access to Food									
Sub-objective	2	Creation of Sustainable Economic Opportunities							
Project Basic Information									
Project Name	Enhance National Capacities to Manage Livelihood Support to Vulnerable People						Project Number	2.2	
Project Duration (months)	36	Start (month/year)	1	2022	End (month/year)	12	2024		
Geographical Coverage	All Governorates		Total Project Budget (JD)			700,000			
Project Brief									
This project seeks to develop national capacities in the design, implementation and evaluation of economic empowerment projects run by different government institutions. The project aims to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of economic empowerment initiatives by creating clear and measurable foundations and standards, which will be based on a comprehensive capacity assessment through a series of technical discussions with relevant parties. Based on the results of the evaluation, the tools and systems used in the field of development, implementation and follow-up of programmes and projects - to enhance productivity at the level of families and associations, will be developed and institutionalized during the next three years.									
Challenges and Problems the Project Will Address									
Lack of tools to design, implement and evaluate economic empowerment projects at the institutional level									
Inefficient utilisation of limited funding made available for economic empowerment projects									
The need to enhance capacities of human resources responsible for the management of economic empowerment projects									
Stakeholders									
Ministry of Social Development, National Aid Fund, Zakat Fund, Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture, poverty reduction and economic empowerment active partners									
Project Impact on Climate Change									
Not applicable (NA)									
Elements of Sustainability									
Developed capacities to be institutionalized									
Capacities developed at central and local levels									
Updated legislative frameworks and processes to ensure continuity									
Possibility of Expanding and Scaling up									
The project will target the primary government institutions running poverty reduction and economic empowerment programmes. Based on the outcomes, the project can be expanded to cover more institutions.									
Project Indicators									
Indicator					Indicator Data Sources and Frequency				
Number of staff trained					Project reports (periodic and annual)				
Number of systems reviewed					Project reports (periodic and annual)				
Number of institutions supported					Project reports (periodic and annual)				
Risks and Threats									
Resistance to newly developed approaches									
Insufficient qualified human resources									
Objectives and Tentative Budget (JOD)									
Objectives	2022	2023	2024	Total					
Existing protocols reviewed and updated	80,000	50,000	50,000	180,000					
Human resources capacities enhanced	100,000	80,000	80,000	260,000					
Evidence generated on improved systems	150,000	60,000	50,000	260,000					
<b>Total</b>	<b>330,000</b>	<b>190,000</b>	<b>180,000</b>	<b>700,000</b>					

The Third Strategic Objective: Optimize the Utilization and Stability of Food									
Sub-objective	1	Improving Food Quality and monitoring of malnutrition for all People in Jordan							
<b>Project Basic Information</b>									
Project Name	Improve Food Quality Control and Community Awareness on Food Quality						Project Number	3.1	
Project Duration (months)	36	Start (month/year)	1	2022	End (month/year)	12	2024		
Geographical Coverage	All Governorates		Total Project Budget (JD)				1,505,000		
<b>Project Brief</b>									
Under this project, the government will review existing food quality and safety control measures and devise effective protocols to enforce an effective food quality regulatory framework, while raising community awareness of food quality and safety.									
<b>Challenges and Problems the Project Will Address</b>									
Non-optimal coordination mechanisms adopted by the different responsible government institutions									
Lack of national expertise in the area of dietary exposure and consumption patterns									
<b>Stakeholders</b>									
Ministry of Health, Jordan Food and Drug Administration, Jordan Standards and Metrology Organization, Department of Statistics, research centres and the academia, relevant United Nation's stakeholders									
<b>Project Impact on Climate Change</b>									
NA									
<b>Elements of Sustainability</b>									
Institutionalized processes									
Regular diet exposure and consumption pattern analysis systems within responsible institutions									
Improved government in-house specialized capacities									
<b>Possibility of Expanding and Scaling up</b>									
The project will be implemented at the national level.									
<b>Project Indicators</b>									
<b>Indicator</b>					<b>Indicator Data Sources and Frequency</b>				
Food quality and safety systems reviewed and developed					Project reports (periodic and annual)				
Food quality and safety coordination platform created					Project reports (periodic and annual)				
Food consumption pattern analysis undertaken					Project reports (periodic and annual)				
Number of awareness campaigns on efficient food consumption launched					Project reports (periodic and annual)				
<b>Risks and Threats</b>									
Multiple institutions sharing food quality and safety mandate									
<b>Objectives and Tentative Budget (JOD)</b>									
<b>Objectives</b>		<b>2022</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>Total</b>				
Systems reviewed and developed		310,000	128000	117000	555,000				
Community awareness on food quality safety and consumption patterns raised		360,000	310,000	280,000	950,000				
<b>Total</b>		<b>670,000</b>	<b>438,000</b>	<b>397,000</b>	<b>1,505,000</b>				

The Third Strategic Objective: Optimize the Utilization and Stability of Food									
Sub-objective	1	Improvement of Food Quality and monitoring of malnutrition for all People in Jordan							
<b>Project Basic Information</b>									
Project Name	Create a National Nutrition Monitoring System						Project Number	3.2	
Project Duration (months)	36	Start (month/year)	1	2022	End (month/year)	12	2024		
Geographical Coverage	All Governorates		Total Project Budget (JD)				1,000,000		
<b>Project Brief</b>									
Under this project, the Government will create a national nutrition monitoring system. The system should provide timely data on the nutritional status of targeted groups, and enable decision-makers to take evidence-based decisions to address issues of malnutrition.									
<b>Challenges and Problems the Project Will Address</b>									
Lack of regular nutrition data									
Lack of evidence on effectiveness of nutritional interventions									
<b>Stakeholders</b>									
Ministry of Health, Jordan Food and Drug Administration, Department of Statistics, concerned development partners									
<b>Project Impact on Climate Change</b>									
NA									
<b>Elements of Sustainability</b>									
The system and technical capacities will be institutionalized within concerned governmental institutions.									
Regular financial allocations should be secured.									
<b>Possibility of Expanding and Scaling up</b>									
The system will be expanded gradually to monitor the different areas of malnutrition.									
<b>Project Indicators</b>									
<b>Indicator</b>					<b>Indicator Data Sources and Frequency</b>				
Number of systems developed for nutrition monitoring					Project reports (periodic and annual)				
Number of nutritional indicators monitored					Project reports (periodic and annual)				
Number of staff trained on data collection and analysis					Project reports (periodic and annual)				
Number of reports published periodically					Project reports (periodic and annual)				
<b>Risks and Threats</b>									
Insufficient financial allocations for the monitoring system									
<b>Objectives and Tentative Budget (JOD)</b>									
<b>Objectives</b>		<b>2022</b>		<b>2023</b>		<b>2024</b>		<b>Total</b>	
Building a National Nutrition Monitoring System		200,000		300,000		500,000		1,000,000	
<b>Total</b>		200,000		300,000		500,000		1,000,000	

The Third Strategic Objective : Optimize the Utilization and Stability of Food										
Sub-objective	2	Adoption of Effective Measures to Reduce Malnutrition and its Potential Effects								
Project Basic Information										
Project Name	Enhance and Promote the National Food Fortification Programme						Project Number	3.3		
Project Duration (months)	36	Start (month/year)	1	2022	End (month/year)	12	2024			
Geographical Coverage	All Governorates		Total Project Budget (JD)				245,000			
Project Brief										
<p>The Ministry of Health has adopted a number of national strategies to combat deficiencies in micronutrients, especially iron deficiency, iodine and vitamin A, including the national wheat flour fortification programme. The programme has been rolled out in most mills in Jordan since 2002 and is still running to date. The Government has also launched the salt iodization programme since 1996 to reduce health problems resulting from iodine deficiency. This project aims to evaluate the effectiveness of the programme and review its processes.</p>										
Challenges and Problems the Project Will Address										
No monitoring system for the effectiveness of national fortification programmes										
Insufficient institutional capacities to monitor fortification processes										
Lack of public awareness about the fortification programmes and bread consumption choices										
Stakeholders										
Ministry of Health, Jordan Food and Drug Administration, Jordan Silos, Mills and concerned development partners										
Project Impact on Climate Change										
NA										
Elements of Sustainability										
Institutionalized processes and capacities										
Sustainable funding sources										
Possibility of Expanding and Scaling up										
The project will be implemented at the national level										
Project Indicators										
Indicator					Indicator Data Sources and Frequency					
Number of personnel trained					Project reports (periodic and annual)					
Number of specialized training courses held					Project reports (periodic and annual)					
Number of field visits and laboratory tests carried out					Project reports (periodic and annual)					
Number of facilities checked					Project reports (periodic and annual)					
Rate of visits established					Project reports (periodic and annual)					
Risks and Threats										
Lack of training courses and guidance evidence for the monitoring system										
Lack of numbers of cadres competent in the monitoring and follow-up system										
Lack of transportation for inspection courses										
Objectives and Tentative Budget (JOD)										
Objectives		2022	2023	2024	Total					
Continuity of food fortification programmes with micronutrients in accordance with the required quality standards and safe specifications		55,000	55,000	55,000	165,000					
Building the capacities for monitoring and follow-up system for food fortification programmes		30,000	30,000	20,000	80,000					
Total		85,000	85,000	75,000	245,000					

The Third Strategic Objective : Optimize the Utilization and Stability of Food									
Sub-objective	2	Adoption of Effective Measures to Reduce Malnutrition and its Potential Effects							
<b>Project Basic Information</b>									
Project Name	Promote Breastfeeding in Jordan						Project Number	3.4	
Project Duration (months)	36	Start (month/year)	1	2022	End (month/year)	12	2024		
Geographical Coverage	All Governorates		Total Project Budget (JD)				225,000		
<b>Project Brief</b>									
Breastfeeding is one of the first lines of defence against wasting, undernutrition, mortality and stunting among children under 5 years of age. The project will support, protect and promote breastfeeding.									
<b>Challenges and Problems the Project Will Address</b>									
Challenges to working mothers to continue breast feeding									
Lack of early start with the first hour's breastfeeds									
Non-optimal breast-feeding practices including exclusive breast feeding during the first six months of a child's life									
<b>Stakeholders</b>									
Ministry of Health									
Concerned UN agencies									
<b>Project Impact on Climate Change</b>									
NA									
<b>Elements of Sustainability</b>									
Natural breastfeeding policy of the Ministry of Health									
<b>Possibility of Expanding and Scaling up</b>									
The project will be implemented at the national level.									
<b>Project Indicators</b>									
<b>Indicator</b>					<b>Indicator Data Sources and Frequency</b>				
Number of recommendations issued to support breastfeeding					Project reports (periodic and annual)				
Number of breastfeeding enabling policies reviewed					Project reports (periodic and annual)				
Number of people trained as qualified trainers on breastfeeding					Project reports (periodic and annual)				
Number of training courses held					Project reports (periodic and annual)				
Number of support groups formed					Project reports (periodic and annual)				
<b>Risks and Threats</b>									
Demanding work conditions and lack of collaboration by private sector									
Deep embedded cultural norms and traditional practices									
<b>Objectives and Tentative Budget (JOD)</b>									
<b>Objectives</b>		<b>2022</b>		<b>2023</b>		<b>2024</b>		<b>Total</b>	
Improving and promoting breastfeeding practices among mothers		90,000		70000		65000		225,000	
<b>Total</b>		<b>90,000</b>		<b>70,000</b>		<b>65,000</b>		<b>225,000</b>	

The Third Strategic Objective : Optimize the Utilization and Stability of Food										
Sub-objective	2	Adoption of Effective Measures to Reduce Malnutrition and its Potential Effects								
Project Basic Information										
Project Name	Create a National and Health Status Monitoring System for School Children						Project Number	3.5		
Project Duration (months)	36	Start (month/year)	1	2022	End (month/year)	12	2024			
Geographical Coverage	All Governorates		Total Project Budget (JD)				1,145,000			
Project Brief										
The government will develop a monitoring system for early detection of malnutrition trends among school children. Through this intervention, the relevant government institutions will augment preventive measures by promoting healthy eating habits at the level of students, teachers, and parents.										
Challenges and Problems the Project Will Address										
Widespread malnutrition among school students										
Negative food consumption among school children										
Lack of nutritional health awareness among students, parents and school staff										
Increasing levels of chronic malnutrition										
Stakeholders										
Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Jordan Food and Drug Administration, concerned development partners										
Project Impact on Climate Change										
NA										
Elements of Sustainability										
Monitoring system to be institutionalized at the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Education.										
Possibility of Expanding and Scaling up										
Including older age groups up to 10 <sup>th</sup> grade school children										
Project Indicators										
Indicator					Indicator Data Sources and Frequency					
Number of systems reviewed and developed					Project reports (periodic and annual)					
Number of pilots completed					Project reports (periodic and annual)					
Number of cadres trained					Project reports (periodic and annual)					
Number of training courses held					Project reports (periodic and annual)					
Risks and Threats										
High costs associated										
Non-compliance of schools, especially in remote areas										
Lack of recent data on children's nutritional status										
Objectives and Tentative Budget (JOD)										
Objectives		2022	2023	2024	Total					
Establishing a nutritional monitoring and referral system for malnutrition among school students from first- to sixth-grade		490,000	335,000	320,000	1,145,000					
Total		490,000	335,000	320,000	1,145,000					



The Third Strategic Objective : Optimize the Utilization and Stability of Food									
Sub-objective	2	Adoption of Effective Measures to Reduce Malnutrition and its Potential Effects							
Project Basic Information									
Project Name	Improve Maternal and Child Healthcare Services System						Project Number	3.6	
Project Duration (months)	36	Start (month/year)	1	2022	End (month/year)	12	2024		
Geographical Coverage	All Governorates		Total Project Budget (JD)				750,000		
Project Brief									
The intervention aims to update the national strategic plan for family planning (2013-2017), and promote a national monitoring system for child's growth and development. The intervention aims to assess and develop national capacity in the area of early detection of a number of inherited nutritional diseases.									
Challenges and Problems the Project Will Address									
Outdated family planning policy									
Lack of a national monitoring system for child's growth and development									
Stakeholders									
Ministry of Health									
Project Impact on Climate Change									
NA									
Elements of Sustainability									
Institutionalized systems and updated policy in place									
Possibility of Expanding and Scaling up									
The project will be implemented at the national level									
Project Indicators									
Indicator					Indicator Data Sources and Frequency				
Number of training workshops held					Project reports (periodic and annual)				
Number of trained cadres					Project reports (periodic and annual)				
Track record of child growth and development updated					Project reports (periodic and annual)				
Strategy updated					Project reports (periodic and annual)				
Number of awareness workshops implemented					Project reports (periodic and annual)				
Risks and Threats									
NA									
Objectives and Tentative Budget (JOD)									
Objectives		2022	2023	2024	Total				
Strengthening the child's growth and development monitoring system		210,000	305,000	235,000	750,000				
Total		210,000	305,000	235,000	750,000				

The Fourth Strategic Objective: Strengthen the Governance of Food Security										
Sub-objective	1	Enhancement of Food Security Governance Structure								
Project Basic Information										
Project Name	Support the Implementation of the Food Security Strategy						Project Number	4.1		
Project Duration (months)	36	Start (month/year)	1	2022	End (month/year)	12	2024			
Geographical Coverage	All Governorates		Total Project Budget (JD)				2,000,000			
Project Brief										
The intervention aims to provide technical, logistical and advisory support to the institutional setup that will be entrusted to manage food security in Jordan. Supporting the institutional setup will be achieved by appointing a group of experts who will provide the necessary analysis and make the linkages between the concerned institutions. It will also support creating action plans, monitoring and evaluation(M&E) framework and collect data required to report on food security.										
Challenges and Problems the Project Will Address										
Absence of a clear mandate for food security in Jordan										
Dispersion of food security policies and governance										
Stakeholders										
Council of Ministers, Higher Committee for Food Security										
Project Impact on Climate Change										
NA										
Elements of Sustainability										
An autonomous body with a dedicated budget and clear and specific responsibilities										
Possibility of Expanding and Scaling up										
The project will be implemented at the national level										
Project Indicators										
Indicator					Indicator Data Sources and Frequency					
Regulatory framework approved by the government					Project reports (periodic and annual)					
Number of studies and analysis completed					Project reports (periodic and annual)					
Funding allocated to the established governance structure					Project reports (periodic and annual)					
Risks and Threats										
Failure to approve the creation of an autonomous national food security mandated entity										
Failure to secure funding for the newly established entity										
Objectives and Tentative Budget (JOD)										
Objectives		2022	2023	2024	Total					
Improved food security governance (upon creation of an entity with administrative and logistical support provided)		620,000	540,000	540,000	1,700,000					
Improved decision-making process on food security-related issues based on evidence		150,000	100,000	50,000	300,000					
<b>Total</b>		<b>770,000</b>	<b>640,000</b>	<b>590,000</b>	<b>2,000,000</b>					

The Fourth Strategic Objective: Strengthen the Governance of Food Security									
Sub-objective	1	Enhancement of Food Security Governance Structure							
Project Basic Information									
Project Name	Create a Food Security Management Information System						Project Number	4.2	
Project Duration (months)	36	Start (month/year)	1	2022	End (month/year)	12	2024		
Geographical Coverage	All Governorates		Total Project Budget (JD)				345,000		
Project Brief									
The intervention aims to develop a comprehensive food security monitoring, analysis and reporting system. The system will collect all data needed to monitor the set KPIs, analyse them and issue regular reports on progress. The system will also provide the platform required to report on Sustainable Development Goal 2 (SDG2) in collaboration with the Department of Statistics.									
Challenges and Problems the Project Will Address									
Lack of a comprehensive and unified monitoring system for food security									
Stakeholders									
Food security governance entity, Ministry of Planning, Department of Statistics, all relevant government institutions									
Project Impact on Climate Change									
NA									
Elements of Sustainability									
The project deliverables will be institutionalized.									
Possibility of Expanding and Scaling up									
The project will be implemented at the national level.									
Project Indicators									
Indicator					Indicator Data Sources and Frequency				
Construction of a data source matrix completed					Project reports (periodic and annual)				
Number of food security indicators monitored					Project reports (periodic and annual)				
Number of technical staff and employees trained to use and manage the system					Project reports (periodic and annual)				
Risks and Threats									
The presence <b>absence</b> of expertise and knowledge of government agencies concerned with data safeguarding and collection									
Objectives and Tentative Budget (JOD)									
Objectives	2022	2023	2024	Total					
Establishing a systematic approach for food security data collection, analysis and dissemination	295,000	39,000	11,000	345,000					
<b>Total</b>	<b>295,000</b>	<b>39,000</b>	<b>11,000</b>	<b>345,000</b>					

The Fourth Strategic Objective: Strengthen the Governance of Food Security										
Sub-objective	1	Enhancement of Food Security Governance Structure								
Project Basic Information										
Project Name	Support Food Security Research and Development						Project Number	4.3		
Project Duration (months)	36	Start (month/year)	1	2022	End (month/year)	12	2024			
Geographical Coverage	All Governorates		Total Project Budget (JD)				900,000			
Project Brief										
The intervention aims to generate evidence on critical issues related to food security in the different sectors. Those issues would include specific areas identified as priorities in the national strategy as well as in relevant sectoral strategies. The intervention will aim to enhance collaboration between countries in the region in the areas of research and development and technology-transfer in food security										
Challenges and Problems the Project Will Address										
Lack of evidence and recent data to support strategic food security interventions										
Stakeholders										
Higher Council for Science and Technology (HCST), Higher Committee for Food Security, Ministry of Planning, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Industry and Trade, Ministry of Higher Education, research institutes and the academia										
Project Impact on Climate Change										
NA										
Elements of Sustainability										
NA										
Possibility of Expanding and Scaling up										
Project interventions will be carried out at the national level.										
Project Indicators										
Indicator					Indicator Data Sources and Frequency					
Number of research funded and completed					Project reports (periodic and annual)					
Number of training courses implemented to build researchers' capabilities					Project reports (periodic and annual)					
Risks and Threats										
Lack of recent data required for the research and assessment										
Objectives and Tentative Budget (JOD)										
Objectives	2022	2023	2024	Total						
Improved decision-making process based on generated evidence	100,000	0	0	100,000						
Developing, implementing and ensuring educational, training and technology-transfer programmes in the areas of food security	175,000	70,000	40,000	285,000						
Analysis and dissemination of knowledge products	240,000	165,000	110,000	515,000						
<b>Total</b>	<b>515,000</b>	<b>235,000</b>	<b>150,000</b>	<b>900,000</b>						

## Annex (6) - Detailed Sectoral Challenges and Accelerators

National Agricultural Development Strategy (2020-2025)			
Relevant sectoral objectives	Challenges		Proposed Enablers/Accelerators
	General challenges	Specific challenges	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Priority 4: Focus on production, productivity, and strategic crops</b></li> <li>• <b>Targets: Increase production and productivity, enhance food security, and rely on domestic agricultural production</b></li> <li>• <b>Priority 5: Develop the logistics chain</b></li> <li>• <b>Targets: Improve the quality of agricultural products</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Overlapping and vague responsibilities of different institutions</b></li> <li>• <b>Funding uncertainty</b></li> <li>• <b>Insufficient advocacy for agricultural sector with donors</b></li> <li>• <b>Lack of data and information</b></li> <li>• <b>Weak policy coherence</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>lack of know-how in agricultural productivity</b></li> <li>• <b>Food security is not a priority when allocating funding</b></li> <li>• <b>No clear definition of productivity thresholds per unit of inputs</b></li> <li>• <b>Weak public/private partnership framework for agricultural investments</b></li> <li>• <b>Weak science-based approach for water harvesting investments</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Enhance capacities of staff through training in specific areas based on needs assessment</b></li> <li>• <b>Restructure procedures, responsibilities, and functions, and ensure their integration</b></li> <li>• <b>Direct and prioritise fund allocation to food security projects</b></li> <li>• <b>Devise a clear and actionable policy to foster private sector partnerships in agricultural investments</b></li> <li>• <b>Dedicate clear messages to agriculture in Government's rhetoric with donors</b></li> <li>• <b>Define clear thresholds for agricultural productivity (learning from global best practices)</b></li> <li>• <b>Develop standing operating procedures (SOPs) on identifying and implementing water harvesting investments</b></li> </ul>

National Agricultural Research Center Strategy (2019–2023)			
Relevant Sectoral Objectives	Challenges		Proposed Enablers/Accelerators
	General Challenges	Specific Challenges	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Overall objective: Develop the institutional role and guidance of the National Center for Agricultural Research, and its research services.</b></li> <li>• <b>Strategic objective 1: Recruitment efficiency, and improvement of locally-based agricultural research results, or other sources for the purpose of increasing plant and animal agricultural production.</b></li> <li>• <b>Sub-goal A: To strengthen agricultural scientific research in agricultural production chains.</b></li> <li>• <b>Sub-goal B: To strengthen agricultural scientific research in animal production chains.</b></li> <li>• <b>Strategic objective 2: To preserve and make optimal use of natural resources.</b></li> <li>• <b>Sub-goal C: To develop and disseminate modern techniques and agricultural technology appropriate to local conditions</b></li> <li>• <b>Strategic objective 3: To serve development purposes and maintain environmental balance.</b></li> <li>• <b>Sub-goal D: To improve the resilience of agro-biological systems and enhance the role of agricultural-environmental balance</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Brain-drain of research specialists, due to low pay levels</b></li> <li>• <b>Delayed technology transfer and research implementation, due to bureaucracy, and delayed financial disbursements</b></li> <li>• <b>Lack of motivation among researchers</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Lack of the specific technical know-how in relation to agricultural productivity</b></li> <li>• <b>Budget allocations are insufficient</b></li> <li>• <b>Inadequate coordination with extension services at Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) for transfer of research outcomes</b></li> <li>• <b>Weak technology transfer protocols (applied technicality at the farmers' level)</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Increase budgetary allocations to the National Agricultural Research Center</b></li> <li>• <b>Apply an incentives system for all researchers</b></li> <li>• <b>Adopt clear coordination protocols in relation to enhanced dissemination and transfer of technology through extension services at MoA</b></li> <li>• <b>Create a high-level sub-committee on food research and technology transfer under the food security entity</b></li> <li>• <b>Establish a dedicated agricultural research and technology transfer fund</b></li> </ul>

National Water Strategy (2016-2025)			
Objectives/Relevant Pillar	Challenges		Proposed Enablers/Accelerators
	General Challenges	Specific Challenges	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Strategic objective 1: Increase water productivity</b></li> <li>• <b>Strategic objective 3: Manage the quality of water from sewage treatment plants for agricultural use, to ensure food safety</b></li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Weak monitoring and reporting capacities.</b></li> <li>• <b>Outdated/Lack of referential water productivity thresholds for agricultural zones against different crops</b></li> <li>• <b>No feasibility study done on economic/social value for water harvesting</b></li> <li>• <b>Limited adoption of modern irrigation methods</b></li> <li>• <b>Weak law-enforcement against illegal use of irrigation water, increasing the cost of water pumping; irrigation efficiency for small-scale irrigated water plants, between 2017 and 2019, is 20% higher than the number of registered crops.</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Strengthen monitoring and reporting functions at the Ministry of Water and Irrigation</b></li> <li>• <b>Incentivise and subsidise the use of modern irrigation methods and increase the awareness of farmers</b></li> <li>• <b>Update the Crop Water Requirements Study (last updated 2012)</b></li> <li>• <b>Establish a modern irrigation system subsidy programme for small/medium size farmers</b></li> </ul>
Government Economic Priorities Programme (2021-2023)			
Objectives/Relevant Pillar	Challenges		Proposed Enablers/Accelerators
	General Challenges	Specific Challenges	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Main objective: Increase agricultural output by more than 20% by 2023, compared to 2020 levels</b></li> <li>• <b>Priorities: Encourage and motivate farmers to adopt modern agricultural technology through expansion of agricultural lending</b></li> <li>• <b>Establish an agricultural marketing company</b></li> <li>• <b>Promote and stimulate food industrialisation</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Limited funding and budget allocations</b></li> <li>• <b>Unfavourable investment environment</b></li> <li>• <b>Unrealistic goals set against increased agricultural output</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Delays in starting up the projects</b></li> <li>• <b>Delays in project tendering processes</b></li> <li>• <b>Lack of systematic follow-up and evaluation</b></li> <li>• <b>Delays in courts decisions and processes</b></li> <li>• <b>Difficulties in land acquisition for establishing certain structures, such as schools</b></li> <li>• <b>Weak capacities in project management</b></li> <li>• <b>Lack of an inclusive monitoring system for all government's agricultural production/productivity enhancement programmes</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Allocate additional financial resources</b></li> <li>• <b>Simplify and adjust tendering policies and procedures</b></li> <li>• <b>Give due attention to land acquisition at an early stage of project planning</b></li> <li>• <b>Provide qualified staff and/or training related to project management</b></li> </ul>

Indicative Executive Programme (2021-2024)			
Relevant sectoral objectives	Challenges		Proposed Enablers/Accelerators
	General challenges	Specific Challenges	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Focus IV: Investment and productive sectors</b></li> <li>• <b>Agricultural sector</b></li> <li>• <b>Sectoral objective 2: Enhancing the use of modern technology and communications in agriculture</b></li> <li>• <b>Initiative: Increase efficiency of plant and animal production</b></li> <li>• <b>Initiative: Strengthen the resettlement of modern agricultural technology</b></li> <li>• <b>Sectoral objective 3: Increase production and productivity, enhance food security, and build on domestic agricultural production</b></li> <li>• <b>Initiative: Improvement of animal wealth services</b></li> <li>• <b>Initiative: Improvement of plant wealth services</b></li> <li>• <b>Initiative: Land resources development</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Limited funding and budget allocations</b></li> <li>• <b>Unfavourable investment environment</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Delays in starting projects</b></li> <li>• <b>Delays in project tendering</b></li> <li>• <b>Lack of systematic follow-up and evaluation</b></li> <li>• <b>Delays in courts decisions and follow-up</b></li> <li>• <b>Difficulties facing land acquisition</b></li> <li>• <b>Weak capacities in project management</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Give due attention to providing needed budget; simplify tendering and procurement procedures, and monitor them properly</b></li> <li>• <b>Improve the capacities of courts' staff and facilitate procedures</b></li> <li>• <b>Simplify and adjust tendering policies and procedures</b></li> <li>• <b>Give due attention to land acquisition at the early stage of project planning; provide management training</b></li> <li>• <b>Provide qualified staff and/or provide training related to project management</b></li> </ul>



National Strategy for Social Development (2017-2021) and National Strategy for Social Protection (2019- 2025)			
Relevant sectoral objectives	Challenges		Proposed Enablers/Accelerators
	General challenges	Specific Challenges	
<p>National Strategy for social Development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Strategic objective 1: Develop social policies and legislation</b></li> <li>• <b>Strategic objective 2: Strengthen the institutional capacity of the Ministry and root?? roll out the culture of excellence</b></li> <li>• <b>Strategic objective 3: Develop quality of social services</b></li> <li>• <b>Strategic objective 5: Contribute to community empowerment and target groups</b></li> <li>• <b>Strategic objective 6: Develop and build partnerships, and strengthen cooperation and coordination in social action</b></li> </ul> <p>Social Protection Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Pillar I: Decent Work and Social Security Focus</b></li> <li>• <b>Pillar 2: Dignity -- Social Assistance</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Lack of qualified staff</b></li> <li>• <b>Funding uncertainty</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Lack of specialised staff due to failure of the Civil Service Bureau to meet the Ministry's needs of employees, in addition to the appointment of approximately 70 employees, 20% of whom are with special needs</b></li> <li>• <b>Staff capacity-building programmes failed because staff were not interested.</b></li> <li>• <b>The need for an administrative information system</b></li> <li>• <b>There has been a shift in the focus of donors away from the development of local community centres</b></li> <li>• <b>Linking data with relevant entities</b></li> <li>• <b>Since the influx of refugees, donors shifted their focus away from the social development portfolio</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Support the work presently under way to establish a government platform that will connect all those who provide services to the poor in the Kingdom (NUR)</b></li> <li>• <b>Identify funding gaps</b></li> <li>• <b>Identify training needs of staff, and develop capacity enhancement and restructuring plan.</b></li> <li>• <b>The Government to guarantee a fair and equitable private sector labour market based on decent working conditions and social security to enable Jordanian families to be economically self-sufficient.</b></li> <li>• <b>Increase the efficiency of government spending on work programmes</b></li> <li>• <b>Council of Ministers to develop a plan to better target spending on social assistance</b></li> </ul>

Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) and Climate change policy			
Relevant sectoral objectives	Challenges		Proposed Enablers/Accelerators
	General Challenges	Specific challenges	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Action: Support environmentally friendly agriculture and sustainable agriculture, in addition to conservation and sustainable use of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture, which are resilient and adaptable to climate change, especially local variability.</b></li> <li>• <b>Action: Diversification of planted crops, including cash crop cultivation and food crops, will contribute to increasing farmers income</b></li> <li>• <b>Section 4.4: Adaptation to agriculture/food security</b></li> <li>• <b>Establishment of an integrated national monitoring centre on climate information and data</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Limited funding</b></li> <li>• <b>Unfavourable investment environment</b></li> <li>• <b>Poor policy consistency and integration of laws and regulations</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Implementation follow-up mechanisms unclear</b></li> <li>• <b>Multi-party funding</b></li> <li>• <b>Poor coordination and management of assistance</b></li> <li>• <b>Poor coordination in implementation</b></li> <li>• <b>Lack of coordination between relevant actors and duplication of same projects</b></li> <li>• <b>Weak decision-making capacities, especially in climate change</b></li> <li>• <b>Weak private sector participation</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Review existing monitoring system</b></li> <li>• <b>Define clear early warning protocols with clear decision-making responsibilities and approach</b></li> <li>• <b>Develop an incentivisation plan for private sector participation</b></li> </ul>
Amman Resilience Strategy			
Relevant sector objectives	Challenges		Proposed Enablers/Accelerators
	General challenges	Specific challenges	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>1.C.3: Develop a strategic development plan for East Amman</b></li> <li>• <b>3.a.3: Extend youth employment programmes to refugees</b></li> <li>• <b>3.c.1: Promote the home-work permit initiative</b></li> <li>• <b>3.B.3: Organise an outdoor urban food festival in Amman</b></li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Poor reach and marketing for small home food manufactures</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Provide funding and technical support to small home food manufacturers mainly in market access</b></li> <li>• <b>Support knowledge and awareness for small home food manufacturers</b></li> <li>• <b>Assess and propose interventions to promote marketing</b></li> </ul>

Agricultural Credit Corporation Strategy			
Relevant sectoral objectives	Challenges		Proposed Enablers/Accelerators
	General challenge	Specific challenges	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Focus on financing small and medium-sized enterprises and improve innovation and innovation capacities to reduce poverty and unemployment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited access to funding</li> <li>• Unfavourable investment environment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor agricultural marketing</li> <li>• Lack of loan guarantees</li> <li>• Reduced investment in agriculture</li> <li>• Poor marketing processes</li> <li>• High costs of energy for agriculture</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase funding to support food security and innovative activities</li> <li>• Facilitate and improve marketing; i.e., access to loans and provision of proper services, mainly to small farmers and Producers</li> </ul>
Strategic Plan of the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Supply 2020-2022			
Relevant Sectoral Objectives	Challenges		Proposed Enablers/Accelerators
	General challenges	Specific challenges	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National objective 3: Enhance focus on food security and consumer protection policies and ensure the quality and availability of goods at appropriate prices</li> <li>• Strategic objective 1 - Organise internal trade and enhance the efficiency of market control and consumer protection mechanisms</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Insufficient specialised human resource capacities</li> <li>• Insufficient attention given to the sector by decision-makers</li> <li>• Budget allocations are insufficient and are not properly addressed as required.</li> <li>• Overlapping and vague responsibilities of different institutions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Subsidy policies need to be reviewed in light of pricing policies</li> <li>• Conflict of interest between importers and industrialists</li> <li>• Administrative fees constitute 30% of the price of the food basket</li> <li>• Food supply chain management approach is not implemented</li> <li>• High transport cost</li> <li>• High levels of food losses during handling and logistical operations</li> <li>• Inspection procedures increase the cost of food</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review subsidy policies</li> <li>• Open dialogues between importers and industrialists</li> <li>• Minimise routine and bureaucracy mainly related to issuance of licenses and permits</li> <li>• Adopt a holistic supply chain approach, including reducing the use of energy, and introduce best practices</li> <li>• Simplify procedures and reduce costs of inspection</li> </ul>

Jordan Cooperative Corporation National Strategy 2021-2025			
Relevant sectoral objectives	Challenges		Proposed Enablers/Accelerators
	General challenges	Specific challenges	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide a favourable environment for Jordanian cooperatives</li> <li>• Foster Independent and self-sustaining cooperatives</li> <li>• Provide effective service infrastructure for associations and cooperative associations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited access to funding, including for foundation, due to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Complex funding procedures, primarily guarantees</li> <li>• Some cooperatives are unable to open bank accounts</li> <li>• Weak investment opportunities for civil sector</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Slowed down activities of cooperatives due to high revenue tax (can reach up to 21% of their income)</li> <li>• Weak public participation in cooperatives (The total member of cooperatives in Jordan is 134,000, accounting for a ratio of 1:74 compared to global ratio of 1:7)</li> <li>• Lack of cooperation between cooperatives</li> <li>• Weak legislation to support cooperatives</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Undertake feasibility studies for establishing specialised agricultural cooperatives concerned with animal and plant production</li> <li>• Support cooperatives to identify diverse and sustainable funding sources</li> <li>• Improve awareness among the public on cooperatives and their benefits</li> </ul>
Strategic Plan of the Ministry of Health (2020-2022)			
Relevant sectoral objectives	Challenges		Proposed Enablers/Accelerators
	General Challenges	Specific challenges	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strategic objective 1: Ensure quality and equality in health-care services</li> <li>• Improve monitoring and control of communicable diseases</li> <li>• Improve reproductive health services, family planning and child health services</li> <li>• Improve school health services</li> <li>• Improve nutrition and food quality control</li> <li>• Promote healthy behaviours</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited staff capacities in certain fields</li> <li>• Limited funding</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of recent health and nutrition information</li> <li>• Poor engagement of relevant authorities</li> <li>• Weak monitoring and follow up on implemented programmes</li> <li>• Logistical challenges, mainly transportation, facing ministry due to covid 19 pandemic</li> <li>• Lack of health and nutrition awareness and behaviour programmes</li> <li>• National Nutrition Strategy does not exist</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Initiate health and nutrition awareness interventions such as Food Labelling Project</li> <li>• Provide transportation for inspection and control visits</li> </ul>

Jordan Food and Drug Strategic Plan (2019-2021)			
Relevant sectoral objectives	Challenges		Proposed Enablers/Accelerators
	General challenges	Specific challenges	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Operational objective 2: Identify health risks associated with food, medicine, and chemical residues</b></li> <li>• <b>Strategic objective 3: Develop and improve trade procedures and the environment of labour and competitiveness under the Food, Medicine and Chemical Residues Control Reference Act</b></li> <li>• <b>Operational objective 2: Develop food, medicine control-related materials</b></li> <li>• <b>Operational objective 4: Ensure that quality and competitiveness of Jordanian products are enhanced at the global level</b></li> <li>• <b>Operational objective 5: Remove barriers and facilitate the flow of food</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Lack of qualified staff in specific specialisations</b></li> <li>• <b>Limited funding</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Lack of staff, especially in information management</b></li> <li>• <b>Lack of some detailed information on imported food</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Develop a traceability system for goods</b></li> <li>• <b>Develop an imported food registration system</b></li> <li>• <b>Educate consumers about food labelling and food nutritional value chart</b></li> <li>• <b>Expand the study of consumptions patterns</b></li> </ul>
Jordan Drug and Food Risk Management Strategy 2021			
Relevant sectoral objectives	Challenges		Proposed Enablers/Accelerators
	General challenges	Specific challenges	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Control over public health (food and medicine) in camps and shelters.</b></li> <li>• <b>Enhance control measures for food catering, kitchens and restaurants through intensified inspection programmes</b></li> <li>• <b>Implement food risk monitoring programmes</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Limited funding</b></li> </ul>	Limited funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>enhance stakeholders and consumers awareness</b></li> <li>• <b>Intensify efforts to secure the limited funding</b></li> <li>• <b>Improve food control activities</b></li> </ul>
National School Health Strategy (2018 - 2022)			
Relevant sectoral objectives	Challenges		Proposed Enablers/Accelerators
	General challenges	Specific challenges	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Strategic objective 4: Raise health awareness among 30% of students in public and private schools</b></li> <li>• <b>Strategic objective 6: Set up a common electronic database platform for Ministry of Health and Ministry of Education</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Limited funding opportunities</b></li> <li>• <b>Frequent changes at the level of leaderships</b></li> <li>• <b>Lack of qualified personnel</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>The School Feeding Programme is being implemented at a low profile</b></li> <li>• <b>Limited capacity of local Community-based Organisations (CBOs) to partake in the national School Feeding Programme</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>To upgrade the school health and nutrition department into a directorate and provide it with trained staff</b></li> <li>• <b>Enhance cooperation and coordination with other ministries such as the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Finance and others</b></li> </ul>

**National Center For Security and Crisis Management (NCSCM)**

Relevant sectoral objectives	Challenges		Proposed Enablers/Accelerators
	General challenges	Specific challenges	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>General directions in relation to the Center’s mandate to monitor risks and coordinate response</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Funding</b></li> <li>• <b>Legislation</b></li> <li>• <b>Availability and quality of data</b></li> <li>• <b>Early warning and immediate planning</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Late arrival of funding</b></li> <li>• <b>Unstable funding for medium- and long-term projects</b></li> <li>• <b>The impact of global climate change allocations on food security</b></li> <li>• <b>No unified national list of basic commodities</b></li> <li>• <b>No clarity on early warning standards among different institutions and ministries</b></li> <li>• <b>Low quality of data provided by ministries and national institutions</b></li> <li>• <b>Interrupted flow of necessary data for decision-making</b></li> <li>• <b>Conflicting data and information from different sources</b></li> <li>• <b>No early warning system for food security risks</b></li> <li>• <b>Absence of scientific and technical tools for early warning.</b></li> <li>• <b>Limited technical capacities among personnel to run and maintain the early warning system</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Allocate part of the emergency allocations in the general budget to sustain the financial flow to NCSCM to address emerging crisis</b></li> <li>• <b>Place food security high on the national priorities list and monitor it in line with the relevant SDG indicators to facilitate fund- raising for food security</b></li> <li>• <b>Prioritise agricultural investments in the annual plans approved by the Council of Awqaf, Islamic Affairs and Holy Places.</b></li> <li>• <b>Define the basic food commodities and analyse risks associated with their supply</b></li> <li>• <b>Simplify customs entry regulations for food production inputs</b></li> <li>• <b>Link the NCSCM database with the national food security database</b></li> <li>• <b>Update methods for tracking and archiving data, especially those related to food loss and waste</b></li> <li>• <b>Establish a tracking system to identify deficiencies in necessary data and information</b></li> <li>• <b>Establish a unified early warning system under the leadership of the NCSCM, and secure qualified cadres to maintain the system</b></li> </ul>

## **Annex (7) - Non-exhaustive List of Required Assessments and Studies**

- Status of current domestic food industries availability, accessibility, usage and stability (defining food and nutrition security).
- Food regulatory and fiscal frameworks (including the burden of subsidies).
- Food products consumption (household survey and current food consumption patterns).
- Ingredients and boundaries of Food Security “FS” (defining optimal FS base and optimum requirements, selected list of commodities, current consumption levels, and the optimum food security and investment for food security).
- Food pricing assessment (actual and forecast, controls, food quality and competition).
- Food security gap arrangements (gap, and Cost-Benefit Analysis, foreign agro-investment, storage).
- Food insecurity potential factors (insecurity and vulnerability factors: nature of threats and matrix).
- Possible social safety net for the population (socio-economic consumption profile, forecast food requirements, vulnerability and access to food, vulnerability profiles, causes of vulnerability, coping mechanisms, social safety net for food, functioning of safety net).
- Opportunities for food security (the area used for crop production, production value, and subsidies, costs of production, value-added by agriculture, state of the agricultural research and extension system, irrigation systems, livestock, fisheries, and aquaculture). In absence of investment in treated wastewater/saline and brackish waters, it is obvious that the expansion in agricultural production is inherent to expanding fossil water use, which could put the nation at a very high risk of water shortage for drinking/municipal/industrial sectors.
- Food security governance options (options in other countries; for example, Singapore, Qatar, Japan, and Kuwait).
- Local wholesale markets, diversified sourcing of produces, participation in the global food system, the role of the private sector, knowledge of global food markets investments in-country and off-shore, domestic production, imported feed and livestock, fish supplies.
- Level of local production, in-country storage, regional storage, food industry and distribution system, access to available global food supplies, adequate financial resources, ability to transport raw produce/food to Jordan, affordability.
- Population growth, food choices in a crisis, calories intake per person, and food waste.
- Price volatility, price inflation, medium-term food price trends and food subsidy scheme.
- Government leadership and commitment, coordinated input from government stakeholder agencies, strong private sector participation, conditions for effective implementation, monitoring, evaluation and review.