UNDP Funding Windows

Template for 2025 Results Reporting

The Funding Windows (FWs) contribute to amplifying UNDP's impact by supporting (i) innovative, field-tested approaches and initiatives that serve as 'proofs of concept' and (ii) enhancing knowledge generation and learning, leveraging the expertise of the GPN[1] to inform policy and practice.

This annual report template is designed to capture how thematic flexible FWs resources have:

- *Enabled Country Offices (COs) to catalyze transformative results, expand strategic partnerships, leverage additional funding, and scale promising initiatives*
- *Contributed to strengthening UNDP's positioning in key thematic areas supported by the FWs.[2]*

Instructions: *This reporting template is intended for recipients of flexible resources across single-country initiatives, global/ regional projects and multi-country flagship initiatives. For flagship initiatives, the coordinating global team is responsible for submitting a consolidated report, including results and narratives from all participating countries.*

Project Details

Type of initiative	*Multi-country Flagship Initiative*
Submitting Office	*UNDP Food Systems team and UNDP Resilience Hub for Africa*
Award Number (Quantum)	*Ex. 1369210*
Proposal Title	*Advancing Food Systems Resilience in Jordan and Kenya*
Funding Window	*Governance, Peacebuiliding, Crisis and Resilience*

Quantitative Report - Measurable results and targets

To facilitate results reporting, project outputs funded through the FWs must: a) be linked to the relevant CPD and Strategic Plan Outputs and indicators; and b) be reported against the FW proposal Outputs and Indicators. For cross-country aggregation of results, please select the "Funding Windows central indicator" applicable to your specific project indicator, if any. For single-country initiatives, complete the table with country-specific data. For flagship initiatives, aggregated totals across countries under each funded proposal should be reported. Please fill out the quantitative results in the following table:

[1] Both along the organization's vertical knowledge-value chain (country offices - regional offices - headquarters) and horizontal knowledge-value chain (across thematic teams and disciplines).

[2] Poverty and Inequality; Governance, Peacebuilding, Crisis and Resilience: Nature, Climate and Energy; Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

TABLE FOR JORDAN – Complete columns in yellow

Linked SP Output	Relevant SP Indicator(s)	FWs Proposal Output	Country indicators	Unit of measure (people, km, hectares, etc.)	Baseline (# only, for aggregation)	2025 Target (# only, for aggregation)	2025 Actual (# only, for aggregation)	Status	Funding Windows central indicator (select what applies, for aggregation)
Choose an item.		Output 1: Increased advocacy for resilient food systems and strengthened global partnerships leading to increased resource mobilization and enhanced collaborative action for food systems resilience.	J.1 Number of strategic partnerships established or enhanced for resource mobilization and collaboration opportunities through global and regional support.	Partnerships		5	0	☐ **Final result** ☒ **Interim progress** **Comments:**	Choose an item.
Choose an item.			J.2 Private sector financial contribution to FSR as a result of project networking activities	USD		$500,000	$70,000	☐ **Final result** ☒ **Interim progress** **Comments:**	Choose an item.
Choose an item.		Output 3: Enhanced resilience and sustainability of food systems in Jordan and Kenya through evidence-based integrated programming, improved governance and policies, and empowered	J.3 Number of knowledge products (e.g., baseline studies, policy briefs, capacity assessments) produced and shared with stakeholders	Reports	0	10	3	☐ **Final result** ☒ **Interim progress** **Comments: 3 products have been completed to date including a gender analysis, a baseline report**	Choose an item.

Linked SP Output	Relevant SP Indicator(s)	FWs Proposal Output	Country indicators	Unit of measure (people, km, hectares, etc.)	Baseline (# only, for aggregation)	2025 Target (# only, for aggregation)	2025 Actual (# only, for aggregation)	Status	Funding Windows central indicator (select what applies, for aggregation)
		community-level action.						**and a brief on indigenous knowledge. In addition, preparatory work has been initiated on a coffee table book that will take readers on an immersive journey around food and culture in the JV. A policy roadmap is also being developed.**	
			J.4 Number of community-based activities (e.g., pop-up events, cookbook recipes tested, media segments) implemented to document and promote traditional food knowledge	Activities	0	15	2 community workshops were organized in 2025.	☐ **Final result** ☒ **Interim progress** **Comments:**	
			J.5 Number of individuals who report improved understanding of the local produce value chain in the Jordan Valley as a result of project awareness-raising and capacity-building activities	Individuals	0	100	0	☐ **Final result** ☒ **Interim progress** **Comments:** **Indicator changed, please see suggestions**	

Linked SP Output	Relevant SP Indicator(s)	FWs Proposal Output	Country indicators	Unit of measure (people, km, hectares, etc.)	Baseline (# only, for aggregation)	2025 Target (# only, for aggregation)	2025 Actual (# only, for aggregation)	Status	Funding Windows central indicator (select what applies, for aggregation)
			J.6a Percentage of participating farmers and women led businesses that report improved access to markets as a result of the project's activities J.6.b Sustainable agritourism experience designed, piloted, and tested	Individuals	0 0	70% 1	0 0	☐ **Final result** ☒ **Interim progress** **Comments:** Indicator changed, please see suggestions	
			J7.a Number of farmers trained and provided with practical exposure to climate-smart agricultural technologies, with specific emphasis on water-efficient and water-saving technologies	Individuals	0	50	0	☐ **Final result** ☒ **Interim progress** **Comments:** Indicator changed, please see suggestions	
			J. J.8a Percentage of participating producers/MSMEs demonstrating improved overall market and export readiness	Individuals	0	30	0	☐ **Final result** ☒ **Interim progress** **Comments:** Indicator changed, please see suggestions	
			J.9 Number of public officials trained on preparedness, insurance, and food systems governance at national and subnational levels.	Individuals	0	300	450 (120 women)	☐ **Final result** ☒ **Interim progress**	

Linked SP Output	Relevant SP Indicator(s)	FWs Proposal Output	Country indicators	Unit of measure (people, km, hectares, etc.)	Baseline (# only, for aggregation)	2025 Target (# only, for aggregation)	2025 Actual (# only, for aggregation)	Status	Funding Windows central indicator (select what applies, for aggregation)
								Comments: Several training sessions conducted to strengthen farmers' understanding of climate change impacts and the role of agricultural risk insurance in reducing vulnerability, with particular attention to vulnerable farmers and female-headed households. Several more trainings on DRR at the municipal level will be conducted in 2026	
			Number of farmers, women and youth small food business owners reporting improved use of digital payment solutions.	Individuals accessing digital payments	0	200 (120 women)	0	☐ **Final result** ☒ **Interim progress** **Comments:** **Indicator changed, please see suggestions**	

Linked SP Output	Relevant SP Indicator(s)	FWs Proposal Output	Country indicators	Unit of measure (people, km, hectares, etc.)	Baseline (# only, for aggregation)	2025 Target (# only, for aggregation)	2025 Actual (# only, for aggregation)	Status	Funding Windows central indicator (select what applies, for aggregation)
			J11. Number of people benefitting from the project (disaggregated by aspect of support and gender) (3.3.1 Strategic Plan)	Individuals	0	500 Awareness and capacity building activities on DRR, community resilience mechanism, new technologies, public officials	Please add the total number for INDIRECT BENEFICIARIES: 960 DIRECT BENEFICIARIES: 500 An awareness campaign was implemented to strengthen farmers' understanding of climate change impacts and the role of agricultural risk insurance in reducing vulnerability, of whom more than 120 were women.	☐ **Final result** ☒ **Interim progress** **Comments:**	
		Output 4: Enhanced women-led gender-responsive resilience in disaster preparedness and	J.12 Number of measures implemented to a) eliminate gender-based discrimination and segregation in labour market	Measures	0	1	0	☐ **Final result** ☒ **Interim progress** **Comments:**	

Linked SP Output	Relevant SP Indicator(s)	FWs Proposal Output	Country indicators	Unit of measure (people, km, hectares, etc.)	Baseline (# only, for aggregation)	2025 Target (# only, for aggregation)	2025 Actual (# only, for aggregation)	Status	Funding Windows central indicator (select what applies, for aggregation)
		local food systems in Jordan and Kenya	J13. A # of women trained on DRR, climate change, and food systems management.	Individuals	0	100	0	☐ **Final result** ☒ **Interim progress** **Comments:**	

TABLE FOR KENYA – Complete columns in yellow

Linked SP Output	Relevant SP Indicator(s)	FWs Proposal Output	Country indicators	Unit of measure (people, km, hectares, etc.)	Baseline (# only, for aggregation)	2025 Target (# only, for aggregation)	2025 Actual (# only, for aggregation)	Status	Funding Windows central indicator (select what applies, for aggregation)
Choose an item.		Output 3: Enhanced resilience and sustainability of food systems in Jordan and Kenya through evidence-based integrated programming, improved governance and policies, and empowered community-level action.	K.1 % reduction in production costs per acre					☐ **Final result** ☐ **Interim progress** **Comments:**	Choose an item.
			K.2 % increase in crop yield per acre					☐ **Final result** ☐ **Interim progress** **Comments:**	

Linked SP Output	Relevant SP Indicator(s)	FWs Proposal Output	Country indicators	Unit of measure (people, km, hectares, etc.)	Baseline (# only, for aggregation)	2025 Target (# only, for aggregation)	2025 Actual (# only, for aggregation)	Status	Funding Windows central indicator (select what applies, for aggregation)
			K.3 % reduction in post harvest of losses					☐ **Final result** ☐ **Interim progress** **Comments:**	
			K.4 % of farmers using at least one climate smart agriculture practice					☐ **Final result** ☐ **Interim progress** **Comments:**	
			K.5 % Increase in acreage under climate-smart agricultural practices					☐ **Final result** ☐ **Interim progress** **Comments:**	
			K.6 % increase in household income from agricultural sale					☐ **Final result** ☐ **Interim progress** **Comments:**	
			K.7 % of programme participants reporting increased market access (by gender)					☐ **Final result** ☐ **Interim progress** **Comments:**	
			K.8 % increase of the Proportion of national and					☐ **Final result**	

Linked SP Output	Relevant SP Indicator(s)	FWs Proposal Output	Country indicators	Unit of measure (people, km, hectares, etc.)	Baseline (# only, for aggregation)	2025 Target (# only, for aggregation)	2025 Actual (# only, for aggregation)	Status	Funding Windows central indicator (select what applies, for aggregation)
			county agriculture budgets dedicated to DRR					☐ **Interim progress** **Comments:**	
			K.9 Number of food systems plans or strategies that explicitly integrate Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)						
			K.10 No. of policies/plans/strategies adopted/supported that enhance food systems resilience						
			K11. Number of people benefitting from the project (disaggregated by aspect of support and gender) (3.3.1 Strategic Plan)				Please add the total number for INDIRECT BENEFICIARIES: DIRECT BENEFICIARIES: And add the list of the types of support. For example: 100 trained in XXXXXX 300 received inputs 1000 improved their livelihoods	☐ **Final result** ☐ **Interim progress** **Comments:**	

Linked SP Output	Relevant SP Indicator(s)	FWs Proposal Output	Country indicators	Unit of measure (people, km, hectares, etc.)	Baseline (# only, for aggregation)	2025 Target (# only, for aggregation)	2025 Actual (# only, for aggregation)	Status	Funding Windows central indicator (select what applies, for aggregation)
							through (a) XXXXXX, (b) XX and (c)		
		Output 4: Enhanced women-led gender-responsive resilience in disaster preparedness and local food systems in Jordan and Kenya	K.12 Number of measures implemented to a) eliminate gender-based discrimination and segregation in labour market				Provide the number: Provide the list of the measures implemented:	☐ **Final result** ☐ **Interim progress** **Comments:**	
			K.13 % increase in the number of women participating in and holding leadership positions in local DRR and food systems committees					☐ **Final result** ☐ **Interim progress** **Comments:**	

SP Indicator Contribution Summary (Flagship Initiatives Only)

This section is to be completed by the global/regional teams managing multi-country flagship initiatives (e.g., Internal displacement; Inclusive Public goods; etc.). Please summarize:

- ***Which SP indicators** the flagship contributes to overall and how FW-funded outputs across initiatives support these*
- ***Any measurable changes** in SP indicator values attributable to FWs funding.*
- ***Results vis-a-vis the overall flagship targets***

Contributions may be aggregated across multiple FWs outputs and indicators. A one-to-one mapping between FWs and SP indicators is not required.

SP Indicator	SP baseline (from IRRF)	SP target (from IRRF)	FWs contribution to SP target (actual number)	Countries reporting	Flagship target	Contribution to Flagship target
Ex. 3.4.2: Number of people on the move and host communities benefitting from integrated and targeted interventions, including on strengthening social cohesion (disaggregated by sex and status)			*Ex. 28,670 HH/143,813 individuals*	*Ex. Chad, Ethiopia, Mozambique and Somalia*	*8 million IDPs benefit from area-based solutions (investments in local economies, service delivery, social cohesion)*	*143,000 IDPs benefit from area-based solutions (investments in local economies, service delivery, social cohesion)*
3.4.1: Number of institutions that have mainstreamed human mobility into their development policies and plans			*9 institutions*	*Chad, Ethiopia, Mozambique, Myanmar, Somalia and Sudan*	***15 countries** are equipped with capacities and financing frameworks for implement solutions strategies*	***6 countries** are equipped with capacities and financing frameworks for implement solutions strategies*

Narrative Report - Impact and observable change

1. OUTPUT-LEVEL[3] **RESULT:** *Describe measurable results achieved that contributed to the objectives of the initiative using disaggregated data as evidence. Describe positive (and negative) impact on target beneficiaries and clarify if the change was planned or unexpected.* (500 Words maximum)

[3] Outputs are defined as the first level of change in development context which UNDP takes full accountability for. It can be demonstrated change in capacities, knowledge and policy context.

During the reporting period, the “Strengthening Food Systems Resilience in Jordan and Kenya” project delivered measurable progress toward resilient and inclusive food systems in Jordan by advancing (i) climate-risk awareness and risk-mitigation readiness, (ii) enabling policy and institutional reform linked to agricultural risk financing, and (iii) generating evidence to strengthen gender-responsive programming and governance dialogue. These results were planned under the project objectives and informed by the project White Paper.

At the partnership and governance level, the launch of the project convened over 75 participants from government entities, the private sector, international organizations, SMEs, and diplomatic missions, strengthening multi-stakeholder alignment and early partnerships. In addition, five strategic meetings were held with key national institutions to share preliminary directions, reduce fragmentation, and clarify UNDP’s value-add, building momentum toward upcoming validation and co-design processes.

At the community and producer level, an awareness campaign strengthened knowledge on climate change impacts and agricultural risk insurance (including cooperative takaful mechanisms), with attention to vulnerable farmers and female-headed households. The campaign reached 500 participants, including farmers, cooperatives, agricultural engineers, and community representatives, with 120+ women participating. Survey results indicate strong learning and acceptance outcomes: 98% reported improved understanding of climate change impacts on agriculture and food security.

At the enabling environment level, the Ministry of Agriculture and UNDP marked the introduction of Jordan’s Agricultural Risk Mitigation Fund Law, a pivotal reform supporting increased agricultural resilience to climate shocks and disasters. The reform is expected to expand access to inclusive insurance, including Sharia-compliant takaful, strengthening financial resilience across the sector.

To strengthen the evidence base for inclusive action, UNDP conducted Jordan Valley field workshops and interviews in November 2025 documenting indigenous knowledge systems, engaging farmers, youth, and community elders with 60% female participation. Consultations confirmed women’s central role in dairy and food preservation systems and identified four female-led income-generating activities (dairy processing, food preservation, medicinal preparations, large-scale catering). This evidence is already informing more precise targeting of women’s economic roles within resilience and livelihood pathways.

In parallel, UNDP completed an in-depth gender analysis of Jordan’s food systems across four pillars (governance and collaboration; inclusive supply chains; sustainable finance; resource management and climate resilience), drawing on literature and stakeholder consultations/fieldwork in four municipalities. UNDP is also conducting a national policy and strategy review, expected to deliver recommendations by end-March 2026, with emphasis on integrating DRR into planning.

To support local capacity, UNDP—through Eco-Consult and trained experts—is implementing a community resilience and capacity-building programme in four Jordan Valley municipalities, including community mobilization, DRR/crisis preparedness training design, and the planned training of women as local resilience champions.

Complementing these system-level and capacity-building outputs, UNDP has begun working on a number of initiatives including a coffee-table publication with a specialized chef documenting Jordan Valley farming and culinary heritage as a “living resilience” approach to reduce food waste and preserve traditional practices; the development of a scalable agri-tourism model to diversify smallholder incomes while engaging tourists in ecosystem restoration and elevating women as knowledge leaders; as well as a partnership with the Business Professional Women Association to support 35 agri-food MSMEs

(with 50% women-led) toward export readiness by May 2026 through onboarding, needs assessments, 35 tailored export-readiness reports, and targeted capacity building on standards compliance, traceability, export pricing, and packaging.

Additionally, UNDP and the Better than Cash Alliance established a partnership to implement a pilot initiative strengthening access and use of digital payment services in the food system value chain. This pilot will bring together farmers, women and youth business owners, and digital financial service providers, facilitating skills and information sharing, responsible use of digital financial services among underserved communities, and advocacy to make inclusive and gender-responsive digital financial services more available

Impact on beneficiaries: Reported impacts to date are positive-- while still limited at this stage--include improved risk literacy and readiness among farmers, expanded women's participation in learning and consultation processes, and stronger policy foundations for inclusive agricultural risk financing. No negative impacts were reported in the available evidence; key forward-looking risks relate to sustaining engagement and translating awareness into adoption at scale, which will be addressed through continued capacity building, validation, and co-design processes in the next period.

2. OUTCOME-LEVEL CONTRIBUTION*: Describe how FWs resources contributed (or did not contribute) to higher-level impact (i.e. CPD outcomes and/or SP outputs and outcomes) in 2025. Where relevant, explain how small-scale or localized interventions contributed to systemic change or policy influence. Highlight any evidence of replication, scale-up, or institutional uptake.* (500 Words)

The Food Systems project is aligned with the Outcome 1 of UNDP Jordan Gender Equality Strategy which ensures that Women, especially the most vulnerable, are economically empowered and have access to gender-responsive economic growth that provides decent work, sustainable livelihoods, income generating opportunities, entrepreneurship, lifelong learning and market relevant skills.) Similarly, the Project feeds into Outcome 2 of the GES; "Women and girls have equal access to water, food, and clean energy, through enhanced inclusive national resource management models that empower women as agents of change for responsible production and consumption as well as address the different risks related to women and girls."

Localized interventions are being designed for replication and scale-up through national policy dialogues and donor engagement, while the groundwork for risk-informed strategies and plans is also being laid out through extensive research. Efforts towards enhancing women's voice in food-system decisions will create entry points for gender-responsive policy reform. Overall efforts are also seeking to operationalize the White Paper's call to pair risk literacy with accessible finance with intent.

The FW resources have so far in Jordan, helped initiate localized action and systemic reform—embedding risk financing in law, elevating women's agency, strengthening institutional capacity, and piloting inclusive market solutions. Evidence of replication and scale-up positions UNDP to sustain and expand impact in 2026, advancing resilient, gender-responsive, and inclusive food systems.

3. ADDITIONAL RESULTS: *Please tick the applicable results and briefly explain what and how they were achieved:*

☐Advanced digital solutions. Please explain and specify the N of digital solutions advanced, including AI-enabled tools to support KM, learning, or communications:

☒ Supported more responsive, inclusive, and representative decision-making. Please explain: engaging communities, with a focus on women, in the design of disaster risk reduction interventions and in advocating for more sustainable and resilient practices.

☐Supported durable solutions to IDPs, migrants, and host communities. Please explain:

☒Decreased vulnerability to crisis, shock and disaster risks Please explain: awareness raising on DRR and co-designing community led mechanisms for reducing risk and advocating for more sustainable practices; giving ownership to communities

☐Advanced the humanitarian-development-peace nexus. Please explain:

☒Support risk-informed and gender-responsive recovery solutions. Please explain: local and national assessments will provide evidence on gaps and opportunities to design more responsive, gender sensitive and coordinated solutions

☒Strengthen policy and legislative and institutional environment to prevent and respond to GBV. Please explain: Recommendations from the gender analysis emphasized the need to shift from "gender mainstreaming" to coordinated, gender-transformative action at institutional, community, and household levels, underpinned by stronger sex-disaggregated data and deeper qualitative insights on women's roles and constraints.

☐ Supported South-South and Triangular Cooperation. Please explain and mention countries involved, the nature of the cooperation (e.g., peer learning, joint programming, technical dialogues and exchanges), and any outcomes or lessons learned:

4. Leave no one behind (LNOB): *Select all beneficiaries targeted with the FWs resources and provide the total number benefitted for each of the selected groups (disaggregated by gender and age, as applicable)*

Beneficiary Group	**Total Reached**	**% Women**	**% Youth**
Internally displaced persons, refugees or migrants	*Ex. 60,000*	*60%*	*30%*
Persons affected by disasters			
Persons affected by armed conflicts and violence			
People living in multi-dimensional poverty			
Unemployed persons			
Minorities (e.g. race, ethnicity, linguistic, religion, etc.)			
Persons with disabilities			
Women	*35 women with BPWA* *125 women received training*	*55%*	*30%*

	15 active participants in community engagement and knowledge transfer workshop		
Youth	*200 received training on inclusive insurance / awareness sessions* *10 participated in a community engagement workshop*	*30%*	*50%*
Other (specify)	*TBD*	*TBD*	*TBD*
Total (All Groups)	*Sum*		
Data sources	*(e.g., surveys, partner reports, administrative data)*		

4.a Gender Equality results and transformative impact: *Describe specific gender equality outcomes achieved, explaining how the initiative contributed to gender-transformative change*[4].

The UNDP Jordan Country Office Gender Equality Strategy (GES) 2024-2027 sets the road map towards achieving UNDP Jordan's gender equality and women's empowerment goals. Leveraging UNDP's experiences, technical capabilities, resources, partnerships and building on the previous CO's achievements the strategy intends to enable systemic change that accelerates the empowerment of women and the achievement of gender equality across all Country Programme Document (CPD) outcomes. Within this framework, the Food Systems Project addresses several gender equality priorities outlined in the GES. In Jordan, strengthening women-led resilience in disaster preparedness and local food systems is increasingly recognized as a cornerstone of sustainable development. Women, who play vital roles in household food security and community care, are disproportionately affected by resource scarcity and climate-related shocks such as droughts, floods, and heatwaves. By empowering women to lead disaster risk reduction initiatives, participate in decision-making, and access climate-resilient agricultural practices, resilience strategies become more inclusive and effective. Integrating women's voices and priorities into local food systems not only enhances preparedness and recovery but also ensures that policies and value chains reflect the diverse needs of communities. This approach positions women as key drivers of resilience, innovation, and sustainability in Jordan's response to climate challenges.

More specifically, the Food Systems Project directly complements **Outcome 1**[5] of UNDP Jordan's Gender Equality Strategy by advancing women's economic empowerment and ensuring their access to gender-responsive growth opportunities. Through its interventions, the project supports the

[4] A gender transformative approach goes beyond responsiveness. It: a) seeks to transform power relations and the root causes of gender inequality; b) challenges harmful gender norms, roles, and stereotypes; c) promotes systemic change by addressing structural barriers to gender equality. This term is widely used in UNDP programming to describe interventions that aim to shift social norms and institutional practices in ways that promote gender justice and women´s empowerment.

[5] Gender Strategy Outcome 1: Women, especially the most vulnerable, are economically empowered and have access to gender-responsive economic growth that provides decent work, sustainable livelihoods, income generating opportunities, entrepreneurship, lifelong learning and market relevant skills.

development and review of local food system plans to be gender-responsive, while also strengthening the capacities of Women's Economic Empowerment (WEE) units at municipal and governorate levels to integrate resilience and food security priorities. In addition, the project builds the capacities of women entrepreneurs and workers in sustainable agriculture, green growth, and business continuity, and partners with women's organizations to provide advisory services and networks that enhance women's leadership in food value chains. By fostering partnerships with women-led NGOs, CSOs, and community groups, the project raises awareness of women's rights and entitlements in the context of food security and resilience. In this way, the Food Systems Project operationalizes the Gender Equality Strategy by embedding women's voices, needs, and leadership into disaster preparedness and local food systems, thereby strengthening both gender equality and national resilience.

Similarly, the Food Systems Project is aligned with the **second outcome**[6] of UNDP Jordan's Gender Equality Strategy by advancing women's and girls' equal access to food, water, and clean energy through inclusive resource management models. The project contributes to gender mainstreaming in disaster risk reduction, biodiversity, and climate action policies by supporting capacity assessments of the concerned ministries and national entities and by enhancing staff skills in integrating gender into climate, food systems and DRR planning. It also strengthens community-level engagement by mapping and assessing CBOs working within the food systems value chain, while building the capacities of rural women to adapt to climate change and replicate good practices in sustainable resource management. By aligning with these outputs, the Food Systems Project positions women as agents of change in building resilient food systems and inclusive climate solutions in Jordan.

Through the Food Systems Project, UNDP Jordan CO. is advancing gender equality by addressing structural gaps and promoting women's leadership in resilience and economic participation. This is being achieved by conducting a gender gap analysis of the food system in Jordan and developing evidence-based recommendations to be communicated to decision-makers and concerned ministries. In parallel, the project is expanding women's economic opportunities through an access-to-market RFP in partnership with the Ministry of Industry and Trade, Jordan Exports, and the Business and Professional Women Association, ensuring that women entrepreneurs and producers are better integrated into local and international value chains. To strengthen institutional capacity, the project is implementing a capacity-building program targeting national government actors, municipalities, and Women's Economic Empowerment (WEE) units, enabling them to mainstream gender into policies and practices. Finally, the project is investing in the capacity development of women-led MSMEs, entrepreneurs, cooperatives, and CBOs, equipping them with the skills, networks, and resources needed to thrive in sustainable and resilient food systems.

5. VALUE ADDED OF THE FUNDING WINDOWS & OPPORTUNITIES: *Please tick the applicable boxes under the following categories and explain how the FWs resources were unique compared to other sources of funding, in enabling:*

Strategic positioning:

☐ The FW resources complemented other funding streams. Please explain the source of funding and what added value this provided

☐ **Country-level:**
The FWs resources enabled the CO to respond strategically to a request from national and/or sub-national partners, which would not have been possible otherwise. Please explain:

[6] Gender Strategy outcome 2: Women and girls have equal access to water, food, and clean energy, through enhanced inclusive national resource management models that empower women as agents of change for responsible production and consumption as well as address the different risks related to women and girls.

- The FWs enabled the Country Office to conduct a national and subnational review of the existing governance structure for food systems in Jordan and to provide practical recommendations on potential improvements with a focus on coordination. The review brought together experts in the field as well as the relevant subnational entities and partners. An in-depth gender assessment was also conducted with actionable recommendations on how to elevate the role of women as equal and active market actors. The FW also facilitated wider engagements with communities in the Jordan Valley to document indigenous practices, cultural traditions, and norms related to food systems, agricultural methods, food security, and community coping mechanisms in response to natural disasters. Specific actions:
    - Through support from the FW, UNDP is conducting a national assessment of the food systems governance structure in Jordan to determine gaps and opportunities for improved coordination and enhanced resilience
    - A disaster risk reduction readiness assessment is currently being conducted in 4 municipalities aimed at introducing DRR measures into local food systems planning and strengthening response mechanisms through building the capacities of local authorities and communities to identify risks, plan interventions, and monitor progress for more resilient food systems.
    - Engagement with communities will continue; community engagement educational initiatives that build crisis preparedness and empower local champions to lead resilience-building activities.
    - Micro and small led enterprises working along the food systems value chain will be provided with capacity building to improve export readiness and will be provided with opportunities to participate in local and international exhibitions and bazars.
    - The FS project enabled linkages with existing initiatives such as Inclusive Insurance and Risk Financing project IRFF, which led to an expansion in the number of beneficiaries, particularly farmers and female-headed households in rural areas, and the inclusion of new target groups. This integration strengthened awareness-raising efforts on the importance of climate change impacts and the role of agricultural Takaful insurance, thereby broadening the project's outreach and overall impact.

Global/regional level:

☐ The FWs resources enabled UNDP to strengthen its global/regional offer including through thought leadership, for instance. Please explain how the initiative contributed to UNDP's global or regional programming, policy dialogue, technical support, or contributed to UNDP's global knowledge agenda:

UNDP will be holding a regional workshop bringing together Country Offices from the Levant sub-region that are actively engaged in food systems programming. The workshop will directly contribute to Result 2 of the global project by facilitating regional knowledge exchange, identifying opportunities for cross-country collaboration, and documenting replicable practices that can inform programming and policy dialogue across contexts. By situating the workshop within this global initiative, UNDP will ensure that insights from the Arab States region both inform and benefit from global knowledge streams, strengthening UNDP's regional and global offer and reinforcing its role as a convener, knowledge broker, and systems actor in advancing resilient food systems.

Speed:

☐ The allocation of FWs resources was swift to enable UNDP to position itself as an agile and critical actor to address emerging and complex issues. Please explain:

The swift allocation of FWs resources was instrumental in enabling UNDP to rapidly position itself as an agile and credible actor in addressing emerging and complex food systems challenges in Jordan. This timely support allowed UNDP to move early—before formal programmes were in place—to develop a clear transformation logic, connect fragmented interventions into a coherent portfolio, and engage government and UN partners in strategic dialogue. By acting quickly, UNDP was able to shift from a previously peripheral role to being recognized as a strategic partner with a seat at the table,

contributing to national discussions on food systems transformation. The flexibility of FWs resources enabled UNDP to translate technical expertise into convening influence, anchor strategic dialogue, and secure a credible role in shaping system-level responses to evolving priorities.

☐ Rate the speed of FWs resource allocation compared to other funding sources (1 = much slower, 5 = much faster)

Cost efficiency:

☐ The FWs flexible resources reduce transaction costs compared to earmarked funding (e.g., % of funds spent on operations vs. programming)? Please explain:

Funding Window (FW) flexible resources reduce transaction costs by allowing funds to be allocated across budget lines based on programme delivery needs, rather than donor-specific earmarking requirements. This flexibility reduces administrative burden, limits the need for repeated budget revisions, and enables a higher proportion of resources to be directed toward programme implementation.

Based on the provisional FY2025 expenditure data for the Food Systems project, most expenditures were channeled to programme delivery. Most resources were invested in technical and human capacity, including national and international personnel, local consultants, direct project services, capacity assessments, learning activities, and service delivery. These programme-related costs account for well over 90% of total recorded expenditures.

By contrast, operational and administrative costs – such as Facilities and Administration (Implementation) (USD 12,984.77), UNDP cost recovery (USD 285.19), connectivity, office supplies, and other minor support costs – represent a small share of total spending (estimated at under 5%).

This expenditure pattern demonstrates how FW flexibility reduces transaction costs compared to earmarked funding by:

- Avoiding fragmented budgets and parallel financial tracking
- Minimizing compliance – and reduce reporting-related overheads
- Allowing timely reallocation of resources to priority programme needs

As a result, FW resources enabled the Food Systems project to maximize value for money by directing a high proportion of funds toward substantive programme outcomes rather than administrative processes.

Catalytic investment:

☐ The FWs resources allowed the CO to secure additional co-funding from other funding partners. Please specify the additional amount mobilized and the source of funding:

UNDP Jordan and Better than Cash Alliance signed an agreement authorizing UNDP Jordan to spend up to $70,000 for a pilot initiative to advance food systems resilience through responsible payment digitization through the first two quarters of 2026. UNDP Jordan received an authorization to incur expenses under the Better than Cash Alliance project for Digital Financial Inclusion Pilot to advance digital payment for farmers, women and youth-led MSMEs within the food systems.

☐ The FW resources allowed the CO to secure additional cost-sharing and co-financing from the government**.** Please specify the additional amount mobilized and the source of funding:

Not Applicable

☐ The FWs resources allowed the CO to catalyze innovative solutions, including piloting new approaches, or business models to scale successful initiatives or unlock systemic change. Please explain:

Through its work on this project, the country office gained knowledge and understanding that enabled it to explore new approaches to systematic interventions in food systems resilience and food value chain optimization.

Partnerships:

☐ The FW resources enabled the CO to form new partnerships (national and sub-national government entities, International Financial institutions (IFIs), private sector, NGOs, feminist organizations[7], philanthropic partnerships, academia/think tanks, other.) Please specify the number of new partnerships formed due to FW flexibility, which partner and the scope of the collaboration:

Under the Food Systems Project, UNDP Jordan CO. has initiated a new partnership with the Ministry of Industry and Trade, Jordan Exports, and the Business and Professional Women Association (BPWA) to strengthen inclusive and sustainable food value chains in Jordan. This collaboration aims to enhance market access for local producers, promote gender-responsive policies, and empower women entrepreneurs to play a leading role in advancing resilient food systems. By combining the Ministry's regulatory and policy expertise, Jordan Exports' market development capacity and export readiness preparation for established MSMEs, and BPWA's commitment to women's economic empowerment, the partnership will foster innovation, competitiveness, and equitable participation across the sector.

UNDP forged a partnership with the Better than Cash Alliance to support access and use of digital payment services in the food system value chain with a focus on women.

A partnership was forged with a local chef to explore and document authentic and traditional food knowledge and practices in the Jordan Valley.
A specialized entity was brought on board to evaluate the readiness of 4 municipalities in the Jordan Valley and to design and deliver a comprehensive capacity building programme on the topic of disaster risk reduction and food systems resilience.

The FW enabled the CO, through the IRFF Project, to form and leverage new partnerships that directly support the FS project. New and strengthened collaborations were established with the Ministry of Agriculture, the National Food Security Council, and the Agricultural Risk Management Fund, contributing to policy dialogue, institutional coordination, including work toward amending the Takaful Insurance Law.

In parallel, collaboration with the Central Bank supported the development of inclusive insurance products. A formal partnership was also established with the Jordan Insurance Federation through the signing of a cooperation agreement, under which capacity-building trainings were delivered to more than 200 insurance company staff on insurance inclusion, risk financing, and agricultural insurance.

[7] Feminist Organization refers to an organization that believes in and advocates for the political, economic, and social equality of the sexes expressed especially through organized activity on behalf of women's rights and interests.

These partnerships, while achieved through the Insurance Project, directly contributed to and enhanced the objectives of the Food Systems project by supporting agricultural resilience, food security, and increased investment in the agricultural sector through agricultural Takaful insurance

☐ The FW resources enabled the CO to forge new partnerships or strengthen ongoing partnerships with other UN agencies to accelerate the achievement of the SDGs. Please explain how FWs resources enabled and strengthened UN coherence, which UN agencies you collaborated with and the scope of the collaboration (e.g. strategic planning and programming; communications and advocacy; funding/resource mobilization, etc.):

The FWs resources enabled UNDP Jordan to play a catalytic role in strengthening UN coherence around food systems transformation by supporting early coordination, joint analysis, and strategic alignment across the UN Country Team (UNCT). UNDP worked closely with the RCO to advance a joint UNCT vision on food systems transformation, contributing to the initial mapping exercise that informed the One-UN Foresight Exercise on Food Systems Transformation.

Looking ahead and pending the finalization of the national food systems policy mapping study, UNDP will potentially work with WFP to update Jordan's Pathway to Transforming to Efficient and Sustainable Food Systems by 2030, which was previously presented at the Global Food Systems Summit. This update will ensure that the pathway reflects current national priorities, emerging evidence, and evolving global and regional dynamics, while reinforcing UN coherence in policy positioning and advocacy.

Overall, FWs resources were instrumental in enabling UNDP to move beyond coordination at the activity level toward strategic alignment, joint planning, and shared foresight across the UN system. This strengthened UNDP's role as a convener and systems integrator, reinforced the coherence of UNCT engagement on food systems, and contributed to more coordinated support for Jordan's SDG and food systems transformation agenda.

6. CHALLENGES, ADAPTATION & LEARNING:

a) *For targets that were not achieved, please explain: what were the challenges faced in reaching the intended beneficiaries and achieving planned results* (*e.g. evolving context, emerging risk, etc.)? What steps and/or course corrective actions did the office take to adapt to and/or overcome this challenge* (*e.g. budget reallocation, target population adjustment, strategy change or activity shift, M&E adjustment, etc.)?* (400 words)

- Progress toward some planned results was slower than anticipated due to a combination of structural, institutional, and capacity-related challenges within Jordan's food systems landscape. While the initiative aimed to advance a more integrated and systems-oriented approach, the operating environment was characterized by fragmented coordination and institutional competition. Overlapping mandates, unclear roles, and siloed approaches across government entities, UN agencies, and development partners limited coherence and slowed decision-making.

- A further challenge stemmed from the prevailing policy focus on food security rather than food systems. Government engagement initially centered on short-term availability and access concerns, with limited attention to the broader systemic dimensions of production, markets, resilience, and financing. This narrowed framing constrained early uptake of more transformative approaches and affected the pace at which intended outcomes—particularly around systems thinking and cross-sector collaboration—could be realized. These challenges were compounded by limited institutional capacity and uneven familiarity with systems-based approaches across ministries, municipalities, and partners, which affected readiness to engage in integrated planning processes.

- In response, UNDP adapted its approach in several ways. Rather than advancing predefined technical outputs, the office shifted emphasis toward convening, facilitation, and consensus-building as foundational steps. Activities were recalibrated to prioritize dialogue, role clarification, and shared sensemaking among stakeholders, even where this resulted in short-term delays. UNDP also adjusted sequencing, investing upfront in analytical work, studies, and evidence generation to create a shared reference point for discussion and to translate systems challenges into actionable priorities.

- At the programmatic level, timelines were revisited, and activities were reoriented toward capacity strengthening and anticipatory planning, including foresight and systems-thinking methodologies. Monitoring and learning approaches were adapted to capture qualitative progress—such as improved coordination, emerging alignment, and strengthened relationships—recognizing these as critical intermediate outcomes in complex systems change.

- A key learning from this process is that in contexts of institutional fragmentation and limited systems capacity, progress toward transformation requires patience, flexibility, and a willingness to prioritize process over immediate outputs. Strengthening collaboration, shared understanding, and institutional readiness proved essential precursors to achieving longer-term results. This experience reinforced the importance of UNDP's role as a neutral broker and learning partner, capable of adapting strategies to evolving realities while maintaining a clear focus on systemic impact.

b) *What key learning or best practice emerged from using FWs resources (vs. other sources of funding)? For multi-country flagship initiatives, what cross-country insights or innovations emerged?* (400 words)

- A central learning from the use of FWs resources is that *timing and flexibility matter as much as technical design*. Unlike earmarked or project-bound funding, FWs resources enabled UNDP to act early in an emerging and complex policy space—before mandates, roles, and solutions were clearly defined. This early entry proved critical in positioning UNDP as a strategic partner in food systems transformation in Jordan, allowing it to help shape the agenda rather than respond to it after priorities were set.

- One of the most significant best practices was the strategic use of resources to strengthen UNDP's convening role alongside its technical mandate. In practice, progress was often unlocked not through additional technical inputs, but through UNDP's ability to bring together ministries, UN partners, and development actors in safe, neutral spaces for dialogue. These engagements helped clarify roles and responsibilities, mediate institutional tensions, and reduce fragmentation across the food systems ecosystem. This demonstrated that UNDP's value in complex systems transformation lies not only in what it implements, but in its ability to broker alignment, build trust, and enable collective action—an approach that was only possible because of the flexibility and non-prescriptive nature of FWs funding.

- Another key learning was the importance of early investment in evidence and shared analytics. FWs resources allowed UNDP to initiate studies and sensemaking processes that translated complex systems challenges into actionable priorities. This evidence base strengthened UNDP's credibility with government counterparts and partners, supported policy uptake, and created a common reference point for dialogue.

- For the multi-country flagship initiative linking Jordan and Kenya, an important cross-country insight was the value of pairing global expertise with localized sensemaking. Collaboration between the BPPS Food Systems team, the Crisis Bureau's DRT team, and the Resilience Hub for Africa demonstrated how cross-disciplinary UNDP assets can be combined to address food systems resilience through both development and crisis lenses. Regional and cross-country exchanges highlighted shared challenges—such as governance fragmentation and financing gaps—while also reinforcing the need for context-specific pathways. This approach strengthened UNDP's global knowledge agenda by generating replicable practices in anticipatory planning, portfolio thinking, and systems-oriented engagement that can inform future country-level interventions.

- Overall, the use of FWs resources underscored that flexibility enables influence: by allowing UNDP to move early, convene credibly, and ground dialogue in evidence, FWs funding proved essential for navigating complexity and driving systemic change.

7. EVIDENCE of CHANGE & IMPACTFUL NARRATIVES: *Provide a high-level narrative that helps demonstrate or amplify how pooled resources led to transformative change the change reported under previous sections and FWs catalytic impact. Use impact stories, quotes, testimonials, specific examples or key moments, etc. (*400 words)

Too early to report on impact at this stage in implementation

8. COMMUNICATIONS & VISIBILITY: *Include hyperlinks to any additional communications, visibility and advocacy materials produced (e.g. online/ human stories, blogs, articles, photos, videos, social media)***.**

- A coffee table book will be developed and published in the first half of 2026
- An Agritourism experience will be developed and piloted in April of 2026

9. RISK MANAGEMENT: *Provide a specific example from the reporting year where risk management played a crucial role in the implementation of the project. Describe risks identified, assessed, mitigated and managed, including the nature of the risks, potential impact on the project, and the resulting outcome or lessons learned from risk management.* (200 words)

Risk awareness is foundational to UNDP Jordan's operational excellence. By adopting a systematic approach to project oversight, the Country Office ensures that potential risks are identified and mitigated before they impact timelines or quality. This rigor is most evident in the recruitment of specialized consultants: the team implements preemptive vetting processes to avoid the high costs and negative externalities associated with recruitment errors. By meticulously reviewing profiles and re-advertising Terms of Reference (ToR) when necessary, UNDP has consistently secured higher-caliber expertise, directly enhancing the outcomes of the Food Systems portfolio in areas such as Capacity Building, Agri-Tourism, and Market Access. Three of the terms of references were re-advertised to ensure that the mandate and the scope of the envisioned work fully align with the requirements of the project. Beyond the hiring phase, UNDP Jordan maintains close monitoring of activities to flag risks in delivery and quality as early as possible. For example, throughout the process of the initial design of the agritourism experience, the UNDP project team engaged heavily with communities to ensure their buy-in and validation of the proposed Agri-tourism initiatives. The initial iteration of the experiment was changed based on the received feedback and field visits. Continuous engagement with communities will continue throughout the design of the pilot to avoid potential risks and externalities.

10. Emerging Impact & Strategic Outlook: (Optional): *If your initiative is in an early stage (e.g., launched in late 2025 or with limited financial execution), please share any emerging insights, strategic directions, or partnerships that signal future impact. You may also include reflections on how the initiative is contributing to broader agendas, influencing policy dialogue, or generating knowledge for future programming.*
This section may also be used to report on post-project impact (e.g., policy uptake, resource mobilization, institutionalization) that occurred after financial closure.

While the initiative has not yet yielded tangible results in the form of finalized policies, large-scale implementation, or measurable development outcomes, it has begun to generate important strategic shifts that signal future impact. At this early stage, the primary contribution has been in positioning UNDP Jordan within the food systems resilience space—securing a credible place at the table and clarifying UNDP's potential niche as a systems actor, convener, and neutral broker. Through early engagement, dialogue, and sensemaking, the office has increased its visibility and relevance in national and UN-led discussions on food systems, moving beyond a project-based presence toward a more strategic role.

The initiative has also helped create momentum for deeper engagement with government counterparts, UN agencies, development partners, and donors. These interactions have laid the groundwork for trust-building, role clarification, and alignment around shared priorities, which are essential preconditions for systems transformation in a fragmented policy environment. Rather than advancing predefined solutions, UNDP has focused on facilitating dialogue, building shared understanding, and identifying strategic entry points where it can add the most value.

Looking ahead, the initiative is shaping a clear strategic direction centered on the co-design of a food systems portfolio for Jordan. Ongoing analytical work, policy mapping, and partner engagement are expected to inform a structured co-design process that brings together national stakeholders and development partners around a coherent, evidence-informed vision. In this way, the initiative is contributing to broader agendas by influencing policy dialogue, strengthening coordination, and generating the strategic intelligence needed to support future programming, resource mobilization, and longer-term institutional impact.

Please provide any additional reports or information to fundingwindows@undp.org. For reference, please see the **2024 Funding Windows Annual Report.**