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<http://www.wfp.org/countries>  
**SPR Reading Guidance**



**Food Assistance to Vulnerable Syrian Populations in Jordan,  
Lebanon, Iraq, Turkey, and Egypt Affected by Conflict in Syria**  
**Standard Project Report 2016**

World Food Programme in Egypt, Arab Republic of (EG)



**World Food Programme**

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## Regional Context

With the Syria regional crisis now in its sixth year, the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) recorded 4.8 million refugees by the end of 2016, hosted in Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey.

Since July 2012, WFP's Regional Emergency Operation (EMOP) 200433 has provided life-saving food assistance to Syrian refugees. In addition, assistance was provided to Palestinian Refugees from Syria (PRS) in Egypt and Lebanon, in partnership with the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA). A targeted number of vulnerable Lebanese were also assisted.

The Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP), coordinated by UNHCR and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) brings together more than 240 partners in a coordinated, region-wide, inter-agency response. All activities under the Regional EMOP align with the 2016/2017 3RP; the various national response plans; and Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2: Ending hunger, achieving food security and improvement of nutrition and promotion of sustainable agriculture and; SDG 17: Strengthening of global partnership for sustainable development. The Regional EMOP contributed to SDG 4, through collaboration on the No Lost Generation to support quality education, and to SDG 16 through partnering with host governments by increasing the amount of assistance provided through national social safety nets, and helping governments work towards stronger institutions.

While the number of new refugees stabilised across the region, the crisis continues to protract. Government resources and social safety-nets in host countries have been stretched past their capacities. Lack of economic access to food is the main driver of food and nutrition insecurity for vulnerable refugees and vulnerable members of host communities in the region. This has forced households to adopt negative coping mechanisms, including the depletion of savings and assets in order to meet their basic needs. Vulnerability assessments throughout the year indicate that while the rate of deterioration of food security has slowed down, it has not been restored to levels recorded at the end of 2014: by the third quarter of 2014, WFP-assisted refugees with poor and borderline levels of food consumption amounted to 9 percent, in comparison with the third quarter of 2016, where the level measured 19 percent [1]. Vulnerability in the region has typically been higher for households headed by women due to fewer livelihood opportunities, and is linked to insufficient levels of international assistance, education, and income-generating opportunities. Many children lack access to formal education or are taken out of school to provide extra income for their families. As a result, refugees remain heavily reliant on international assistance.

Recognising the need to adjust programming to provide more than a lifeline to refugees, WFP and regional stakeholders co-designed a regional strategy to address the root causes of hunger: the Vision 2020. The initiative was designed to lessen dependency on humanitarian assistance through increasing the self-reliance of refugees and building resilience to economic shocks for host communities.

[1] Food Security Outcome Trends among Syrian Refugees Based on Post-Distribution Monitoring data collected in Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey, Iraq and Egypt in quarter 2 (April–June 2016).

# Project Objectives and Results

## Project Objectives

Assistance through the Regional EMOP was delivered in accordance with WFP's Strategic Objective 1 "saving lives and protecting livelihoods in emergencies". The specific objectives of the project are to save lives and maintain food security of the targeted population of refugees, and protect livelihoods and help prevent the depletion of the refugees' assets. Emphasis was on strengthening and forming strategic partnerships in the region, strengthening the capacity of different national institutions, and exploring innovative, long-term solutions to promote the self-reliance of Syrian refugees and resilience to economic shocks for host communities who are vulnerable to food insecurity.

WFP provided assistance mainly through restricted cash-based transfers (CBT) in Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey, using the digital value voucher distribution model, where Syrian refugees and vulnerable Lebanese received monthly transfers values on pre-paid cards. Palestinian refugees from Syria (PRS) in Lebanon received unrestricted cash, in coordination with The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), while PRS in Egypt received a mix of digital and paper value vouchers, due to some retailer systems being unable to support the digital voucher system.

Where possible, the monthly transfer value was integrated with existing government systems and social safety nets to allow for eventual handover. In Lebanon, technical assistance was provided to the Emergency National Poverty Targeting Programme (NPTP) to provide a transfer value for vulnerable Lebanese. WFP provided technical assistance to the Turkish Red Crescent (TRC) and the Ministry of Family and Social Policies in preparation for the Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN), a multi-purpose cash assistance scheme that provides unrestricted cash-transfers to cover the basic needs of the most vulnerable refugee families in Turkey.

The monthly entitlement was leveraged through a retail strategy in Iraq, Jordan and Lebanon. WFP worked with contracted retailers to offer discounts at the checkout for Syrian refugees, allowing them to maximise the monthly transfer value. The retail strategy sought to strengthen the capacity of retailers to create a sustainable, lower cost operation. This will benefit entire communities after WFP has ended its engagement, giving people access to more competitive retailers with lower prices.

WFP's prime area of work remains life-saving assistance. WFP's agility and flexibility has allowed it to respond to unique situations. This was the case for refugees stranded in a no-man's-land near the Jordanian-Syrian border (the berm), who received in-kind food assistance. In-kind food assistance was used for three months in Iraq.

School meals continued inside camps in Jordan, where students received fortified school snacks. WFP Lebanon began school meals programmes for Syrian and Lebanese school children.

To kick-off the Vision 2020 initiative, livelihood pilots were undertaken in Lebanon and Jordan to strengthen the self-reliance of refugees and resilience to economic shocks of vulnerable members of host communities.



## Approved Budget for Project Duration (USD)

Cost Category	
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	9,557,331
Cash & Voucher and Related Costs	2,637,080,966
Direct Support Costs	190,424,632
Food and Related Costs	165,936,751
Indirect Support Costs	210,209,978
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,213,209,658</b>

## Project Activities

Following contributions pledged at the “Supporting Syria and the Region Conference” in London, WFP overcame its 56 percent funding shortfall at the beginning of the year and restored the planned monthly transfer value across the region in March (the Iraq value was restored in full in May, as the contributions were received later than in the other countries). The top ten donors in 2016 were Germany, the European Commission, the United States, Japan, France, the Netherlands, Australia, Mexico, Finland and private donors. These unprecedented contributions allowed WFP to provide uninterrupted assistance to beneficiaries across the region for the remainder of 2016. It also allowed WFP the space to rethink its role in the operation, culminating in the Vision 2020 initiative. Vision 2020 aims to lessen dependency on humanitarian assistance through increasing self-reliance for refugees and building resilience to economic shocks for host communities. The continued exemplary partnership displayed by donors in 2016 will be crucial to the success of WFP to address the root causes of hunger and lessen dependency on general food assistance.

Food assistance across the region continued for 1.8 million people, including Syrian refugees, Palestinian Refugees from Syria (PRS), and vulnerable Lebanese, 51 percent of whom were women and around 18 percent were children aged 6-59 months. WFP designed and implemented food security and vulnerability assessments to identify households that are deemed food insecure and require WFP assistance. These assessments form the basis for the design and roll-out of targeting efforts in each country. Across the region, WFP uses the Consolidated Approach for Reporting Indicators of Food Security (CARI) to assess food security status. CARI addresses the multiple dimensions of food security with transparent indicators (food consumption score, coping strategy and food expenditure share), which are consistent with internationally accepted food security concepts. In addition, countries use a proxy means approach to targeting.

The cash-based transfer (CBT) modality enabled refugees in the region to purchase food of their choice in 836 retail shops, providing a sense of dignity and normalcy to beneficiaries' lives. Through CBT distributions, the Regional EMOP has injected USD 2.3 billion into local economies.

Multi-country initiatives were expanded or developed throughout the year. The retail strategy, designed to strengthen the retail sector and increase refugees' purchasing power, challenged retailers to source less expensive products and improve their supply chain practices such as inventory management and demand planning to reduce overstock. These initiatives also include contractual arrangements between WFP and shops to include an instant discount for refugees at the checkout on key items in the food basket. As shops become more competitive through these practices, a healthier retail sector is envisioned, benefiting communities after WFP assistance has ended. Syrians in Jordan communities received discounts of 3 to 7 percent. The retail strategy also began in Lebanon and Iraq, where beneficiaries in Lebanon received discounts of 7 percent in chain supermarkets. In Iraq, the retail strategy implementation was finalized at the end of the year for Syrians inside camps, with discounts expected to reach up to 10 percent.

A comparative study on the CBT modality was conducted in Jordan and Lebanon over an eight-month period, where some beneficiaries received unrestricted cash payments on prepaid cards. Results of the study will be available in early 2017. Multi-purpose cash was embraced in Turkey with the set-up of the Emergency Social Safety Net.

With the roll-out of the SCOPE platform in Iraq and Jordan, WFP moved towards enhancing beneficiary information management by standardizing the quality and the type of beneficiary data available in real time. SCOPE's web-based application is used for beneficiary registration, intervention set-ups, distribution planning, transfers and reporting. It enhances targeting quality, reduces inclusion errors and improves emergency preparedness, while ensuring the segregation of duties between staff and providing a secure environment for generating and transferring beneficiary payments lists.

In Egypt, due to rising inflation, the purchasing power of consumers decreased. As a result, in November, the monthly transfer value was increased from EGP 215 to EGP 400 to maintain the original USD value of 24.2. This could not have been achieved without the outstanding levels of funding WFP received in 2016. WFP Egypt reached a significantly higher amount of women as compared to the target. Through the joint Egyptian Vulnerability Assessment for Syrian Refugees (EVAR), in collaboration with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP Egypt received more data on vulnerable refugees allowing for enhanced targeting of vulnerable women.

The implementation of the food assistance for training (FFT) activities in Egypt (vocational training for youth and adult Syrians and vulnerable Egyptians and training for income-generating activities for Syrians) planned under budget revision 18 was delayed, however arrangements were made in preparation for the launch, including securing a training service provider. The activities, which will be implemented in the first quarter of 2017, aim to enhance access to vocational or on-the-job training possibilities for youth, income-generating activities, provision of

micro-credit facilities and rehabilitation of health centers and other community infrastructures, as well as job placement services and support to self-employment. Assistance will be implemented across three target governorates with the highest concentrations of Syrian refugees.

In addition to CBT assistance, WFP Iraq carried out in-kind distributions for approximately 7,000 people (June - August, 2016) as a temporary mitigation measure to cover gaps in assistance for new arrivals and to mitigate food losses with surplus commodities procured in 2015. Following the end of an unrestricted cash pilot in July, targeted refugees continued to receive the cash on pre-paid cards on a monthly basis as part of regular programming.

In Jordan, WFP was able to provide the full monthly transfer value (mainly digital, but some paper voucher) to refugees in camps and communities, while rolling out other initiatives and activities. WFP implemented a global first in delivering the monthly transfer value when beneficiaries were transitioned from pre-paid cards to an iris-scan payment system inside both camps. Those inside camps also received fresh daily bread.

WFP Jordan began assisting Syrians stranded at the Jordanian-Syrian border (the berm) through in-kind food assistance with ready-to-eat parcels in January. Following an attack on a military post in June, which led to a suspension of distributions, WFP received a one-month distribution approval in August. For the first time in history, WFP used two 70-metre cranes to deliver food assistance to over 78,000 people. Following clearances granted from Jordanian authorities, regular monthly distributions at the berm resumed in November.

WFP Jordan reached more than 17,000 primary and secondary school children students in 16 schools in Za'tari camp while 1,400 students were reached in two informal education centers in Azraq camp through the school meals programme. Students received fortified date bars (80g/child) and fresh baked goods with a serving of fresh fruits and vegetables. Despite an under-achievement based on target figures provided by the United Nations Children's Agency (UNICEF), WFP reached the maximum number of students based on attendance rates.

WFP Jordan implemented a food for training (FFT) programme with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Syrian participants received training-of-trainers (ToT) on skills such as food production, construction support services, and carpentry and then began training Jordanian participants. The project was designed to strengthen social cohesion, provide income support and skills for Syrian refugees, while supporting vulnerable Jordanians with improved employability skills and micro-business development. Participants received credit through CBT in exchange for their participation. FFT activities were supposed to be implemented in two areas, but due to unforeseen delays, assessments and implementation took place in one area only. This resulted in the under-achievement, with the remaining number to be implemented in 2017.

With the Ministry of Agriculture, a Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) activity was implemented in rural areas of 12 governorates around Jordan. Jordanian participants, aged 18-45, of whom 43 percent were female, focused on forestry development, rangeland, plant and animal production. Participants also acquired skills in trees pruning, grafting, and seedlings' production. Large numbers of seedlings were produced in nurseries which were later used for plantation of new forest areas. Through pruning activities, 250 metric tons of wood were produced and sold at subsidized prices to people. Difficulties with the short notice and short implementation period of the project (two months) resulted in the lack of participation of Syrians. In addition, there were delays in determining if the activity was compliant with government work regulations for refugees. This has been resolved and communication channels have been established between ministries to facilitate the engagement of Syrians in early 2017. The over-achievement is due to the uptake of more Jordanian participants, who were more readily available to participate on short notice.

In partnership with the Royal Health Awareness Society, WFP Jordan worked to expand the FFA activity, Healthy Kitchens, into Azraq and Za'tari camps. Construction on kitchen sites was completed and equipment was installed by the Royal Health Awareness Society. Under WFP's GROW initiative, Healthy Kitchens will provide nutritious meals to schoolchildren attending public schools; in the camps, the meals will be provided to children attending formal schools and informal education centers. Syrian refugees, mostly women, will be employed to bake and pack the meals in the first quarter of 2017, using ingredients sourced from local suppliers. This expansion builds on the existing project already implemented in Jordanian communities and Jordanian schools, which seeks to enhance local agricultural practices and outputs, while building a more efficient supply chain in agricultural markets. Through Healthy Kitchens, WFP is setting the stage towards the recognition of school meals as an effective social safety net programme that realizes multi-dimensional benefits – nutritional, educational, social and economic.

WFP Lebanon continued to deliver food assistance through digital vouchers for vulnerable Syrians and PRS. WFP began providing the monthly transfer value for vulnerable Lebanese, in addition to continued technical assistance to the National Poverty Targeting Programme, by training social workers of the Ministry of Social Affairs on card distribution data collection, and providing support in the areas of data analysis and reporting.

Cost-efficiency and effectiveness in Lebanon were improved through strengthened inter-agency coordination, adapting common approaches among CBT agencies. The common card, a harmonizing delivery mechanism, was launched by WFP Lebanon, UNHCR, UNICEF, and six Lebanese Cash Consortium non-governmental

organisations (NGOs) to provide different types of CBT assistance through one card. The common card will be enhanced through an innovative CBT management system that allows partners to share information on recipient profiling, targeting and selection of assistance modality. A refined inter-agency targeting was applied to all UNHCR registered refugees and recorded cases, allowing for more cost-efficient ways to identify the most vulnerable.

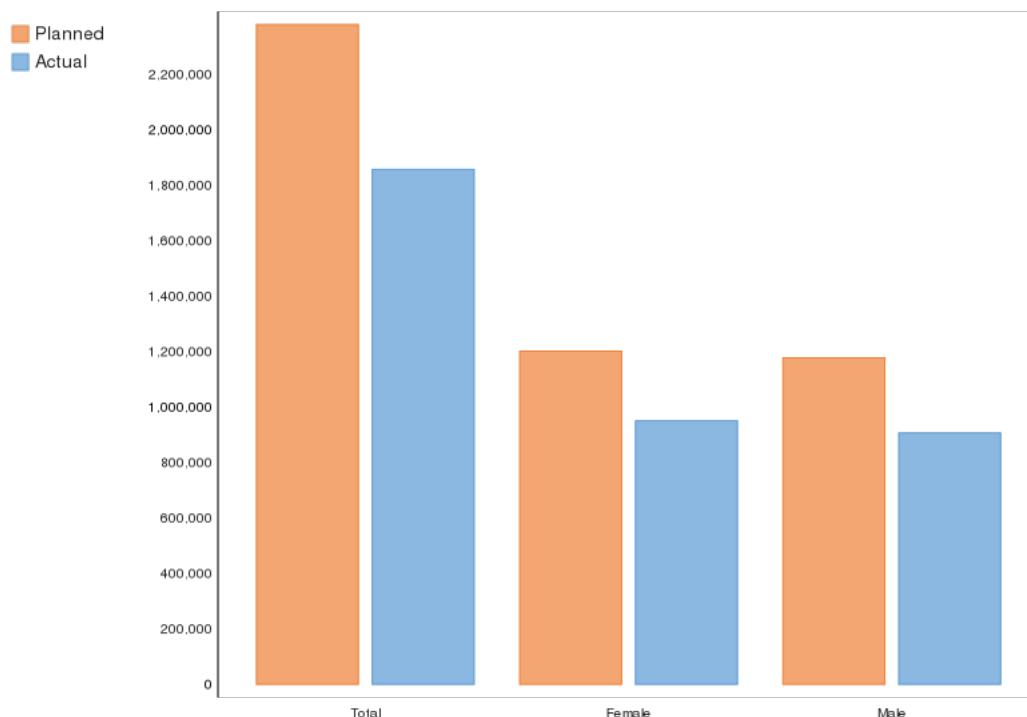
WFP Lebanon started a school meals programme to increase retention rates of children in public primary schools. School snacks were distributed to Syrian and Lebanese children in 13 schools. In partnership with UNICEF, WFP started cash-for-education pilot in October for 50,000 Syrian refugee children in public schools in Akkar and Mount Lebanon. The children receive USD 6 a month to cover for their school snack cost. UNICEF covered costs such as transportation and clothing. The activity will be expanded in 2017.

Under FFA activities, various age groups of Syrian and Lebanese participants participated in rapid income-generation activities in partnership with Mercy Corps, Action Contre La Faim and World Vision. Through agricultural assets rehabilitation and reforestation projects participants received CBT, benefiting entire families. They engaged in activities such as rehabilitation and maintenance of irrigation channels, agricultural roads, water bridges and greenhouse projects. The projects were complemented by other activities such as financial management and nutrition training to households headed by women and agricultural toolkit provision to small-holder farmers. Syrian refugees and Lebanese youth aged 19-31, 60 percent of whom were women, received CBT for their participation in digital skills training in partnership with WFP Munich Innovation Accelerator. WFP and its partners adopted a participatory, community-led approach, engaging with affected communities and the Government of Lebanon at the municipal level. Partners identified the need for agricultural infrastructure assets, maximisation of immediate income generation and impact on long-term food supply chain improvement.

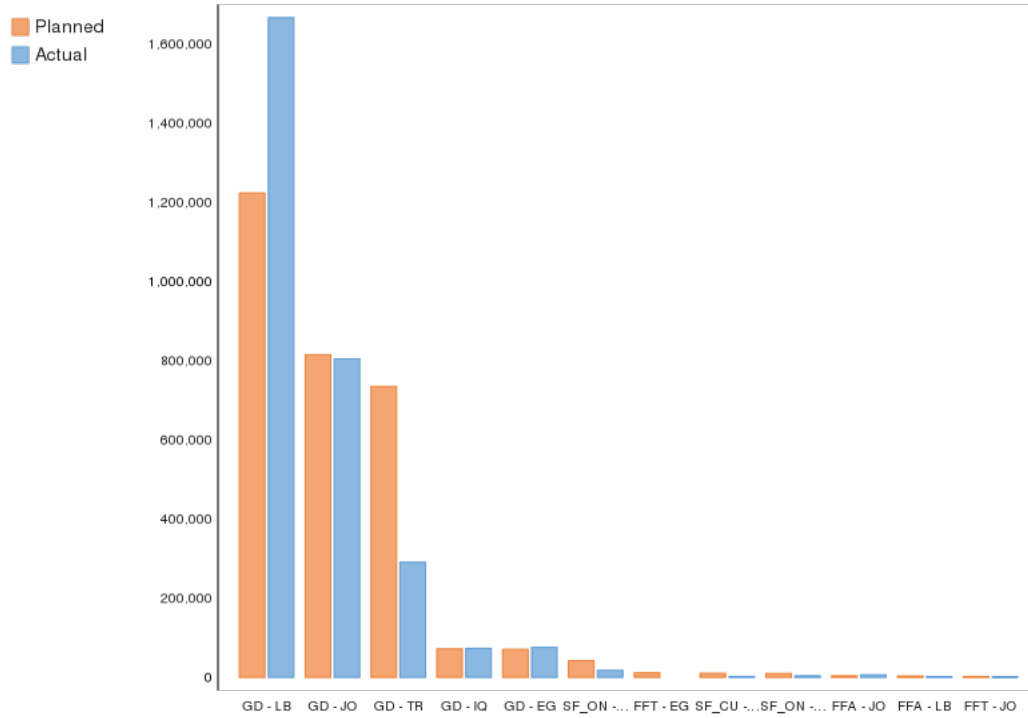
In Turkey, WFP supported the Ministry of Family and Social Policies and the Turkish Red Crescent (TRC/Kizilay) in designing and rolling out the Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN), a multi-purpose cash assistance scheme to assist one million vulnerable refugees nationwide. The ESSN is funded by the European Commission's Humanitarian Aid Office (ECHO).

In parallel, assistance was provided to vulnerable refugees through CBT, in partnership with TRC. In 11 camps, food assistance to Syrians continued under a cost-sharing agreement with the Disaster and Emergency Management Authority. WFP scaled-up assistance to refugees living in communities, but was not able to reach the target of 585,000 people by December. This was due to challenges related to identification mechanisms and the lengthy house-to-house visits that ensued to reach families in need. However, the challenges were progressively overcome as the ESSN rolled out, and slow door-to-door identification was replaced with an application-based system. In the first month of the ESSN rollout, some 100,000 refugees submitted their applications.

Annual Project Beneficiaries



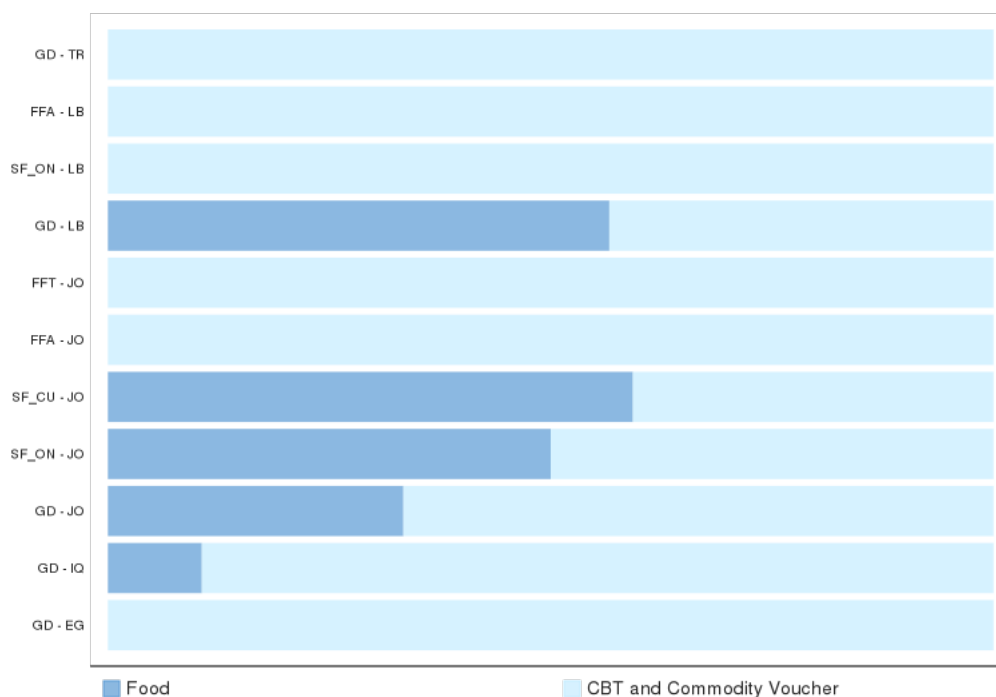
Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity



**GD:** General Distribution (GD)  
**GD:** General Distribution (GD)  
**GD:** General Distribution (GD)  
**GD:** General Distribution (GD)  
**GD:** General Distribution (GD)  
**SF\_ON:** School Feeding (on-site)  
**FFT:** Food-Assistance-for-Training  
**SF\_CU:** School Feeding (catch-up education)  
**SF\_ON:** School Feeding (on-site)  
**FFA:** Food-Assistance-for-Assets  
**FFA:** Food-Assistance-for-Assets  
**FFT:** Food-Assistance-for-Training



Modality of Transfer by Activity



GD: General Distribution (GD)  
 GD: General Distribution (GD)  
 GD: General Distribution (GD)  
 SF\_ON: School Feeding (on-site)  
 SF\_CU: School Feeding (catch-up education)  
 FFA: Food-Assistance-for-Assets  
 FFT: Food-Assistance-for-Training  
 GD: General Distribution (GD)  
 SF\_ON: School Feeding (on-site)  
 FFA: Food-Assistance-for-Assets  
 GD: General Distribution (GD)



## Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
<b>Commodity - Iraq</b>			
Rations	195	424	217.1%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>217.1%</b>
<b>Commodity - Jordan</b>			
Bread	9,673	8,184	84.6%
Dried Fruits	306	303	99.0%
High Energy Biscuits	507	283	55.8%
Rations	17,196	5,104	29.7%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>27,683</b>	<b>13,874</b>	<b>50.1%</b>
<b>Commodity - Lebanon</b>			
Dried Fruits	800	932	116.4%

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>932</b>	<b>116.4%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>28,678</b>	<b>15,230</b>	<b>53.1%</b>

## **Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution for the Project (USD)**

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
<b>Commodity - Egypt</b>			
Value Voucher	21,686,681	19,231,212	88.7%
<b>Commodity - Iraq</b>			
Cash	-	173,403	-
Value Voucher	14,012,824	10,091,021	72.0%
<b>Commodity - Jordan</b>			
Cash	13,628,668	1,056,765	7.8%
Value Voucher	135,271,875	139,105,153	102.8%
<b>Commodity - Lebanon</b>			
Cash	14,041,542	6,212,972	44.2%
Value Voucher	233,347,371	203,247,283	87.1%
<b>Commodity - Turkey</b>			
Value Voucher	111,916,000	58,661,119	52.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>543,904,961</b>	<b>437,778,927</b>	<b>80.5%</b>

## Operational Partnerships

WFP actively contributed to shaping the strategic direction of the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP) coordination structures, including the Jordan Response Plan and the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan. WFP contributed to enhancing collaboration with the Rome-Based Agencies (RBA) by co-leading the Food Security Sector Working Group with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). The Sector is also represented by governments and international non-governmental organisations (INGOs). It aims to avoid gaps and duplication in assistance, harmonise programme approaches using cash-based transfers (CBT) programming, undertake vulnerability analysis and mapping (VAM) and apply accountability to affected populations mechanisms. Inter-agency and multi-sector coordination for food security and vulnerability assessments were strengthened, enhancing targeting efforts.

Strong relationships were maintained with other United Nations agencies, in particular the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), through sharing beneficiary information, addressing security concerns in camps, using bio-metric data, tracking movement of families out of refugee camps and updating and improving the accuracy of beneficiary lists.

WFP is a core partner of the iTRACK initiative, an open-source real-time tracking and threat detection system. The system will provide intelligent decision support to humanitarian missions for the purpose of better protection, and more efficient and effective operations. Still in its first phase, iTRACK is currently reviewing the needs of humanitarian workers of different agencies and is using WFP's extensive field and operational presence to test new ways to improve the safety and security of staff and assets, which will help ensure the humanitarian system is better equipped to reach those in need.

WFP worked closely with various government ministries in the region to implement general distribution and school meals and to strengthen capacities in food security, data collection, analysis, policy and advocacy to better meet the needs of Syrian beneficiaries. In Egypt and Lebanon, WFP used United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) registration lists, coordinated assistance to Palestinian refugees from Syria (PRS) and provided technical support for monitoring and evaluation. In Egypt, the assistance-delivery was done in partnership with local NGO, Sohag Community Development Association for Women and Children's Situations Improvement.

Assistance was mainly delivered through 34 cooperating partners, 11 local and 23 INGOs. WFP utilised cooperating partners' experience, technical capacities and geographical knowledge to reach beneficiaries. Support of INGOs was essential to assistance provision, assessment, monitoring, and evaluation activities.

WFP Egypt collaborated with the local NGO Sohag Community Development Association for Women and Children's Situations Improvement (SCDAWCSI) in the preparation, distribution, redemption monitoring and the validation of paper and digital vouchers. WFP Egypt's local service providers, Carrefour, Fathalla and Hyper, provided added benefit to the operation by fixing prices for the top 100 goods purchased by refugees. Carrefour offers an additional 3 percent discount to Syrians on all goods purchased. WFP strengthened the capacity of SCDAWCSI on effective ways of distribution, crowd management and how to deal with refugees to make them receive the assistance with dignity and normalcy, and provided gender and protection training.

WFP Iraq worked closely with partners World Vision International and Islamic Relief Worldwide to ensure the smooth roll out of SCOPE. Technical training was provided by WFP in camp shops to ensure Syrians benefited fully from the new, more efficient system. WFP Iraq increased the number of women monitors under the third party monitoring partner Stars Orbit. This improved communication between monitors and women beneficiaries, who are increasingly able to hold humanitarian organisations accountable.

Close collaboration with cooperating partners in Jordan was key to ensuring assistance reached people stranded at the berm. WFP Jordan, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), UNHCR and Save the Children International (SCI), focused on delivering vital food and non-food items (NFIs), addressing security concerns, and enhancing data sharing. Syrian community leaders were trained by WFP on how to receive, organise and monitor the distribution of supplies.

WFP Jordan, UNHCR, IrisGuard, Jordan Ahli Bank and Middle East Payment Systems (MEPS) harnessed one another's comparative advantages to develop and launch the innovative iris-scan payment system in King Abdallah Park transit centre, Azraq and Za'atri camp. This eliminated the need for beneficiaries to carry cards, and contributed to enhanced data protection and efficiency at the check-out.

In partnership with cooperating partners Action Contre la Faim (ACF), Mercy Corps, the Social Humanitarian Economical Intervention for Local Development (SHIELD) and World Vision (WV), WFP Lebanon began short-term income generating activities and a training programme, maximising cost sharing for complementary programmes and contributing to knowledge sharing. These cooperating partners assisted with programme implementation and field data collection.

Private sector partnerships in WFP Lebanon resulted in additional funding for school meals. WFP Lebanon partnered with the Middle East Broadcasting Centre Group and Probitas Foundation and with WFP's first fundraising and awareness raising mobile application, ShareTheMeal. The ShareTheMeal initiative is a mobile phone application that allows people worldwide to contribute funds to WFP with the tap of a smartphone. Launched in November 2015, this humanitarian relief tool invites users to give USD 0.50, equivalent to feeding one hungry child for a day.

WFP Lebanon strengthened its partnership with academia: the American University of Beirut developed a targeting formula for WFP ranking refugees by vulnerability. WFP has further engaged with the Leiden University in developing the Automated Real-time Information Feed, a digital monitoring and analysis tool using large volumes of beneficiary transaction data.

The Turkish Red Crescent (TRC) continued to be WFP's cooperating partner in Turkey in implementing the Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN). WFP Turkey worked closely with central and local authorities, including the Ministry of Family and Social Policy and its network of Social Assistance and Solidarity Foundations, the Prime Ministry of Disaster and Emergency Management, the Presidency, the Ministry of Interior Directorate General of Migration Management, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and governors' offices.

Launched in October, the ESSN is a multi-purpose cash assistance programme that blends international humanitarian know-how and government services to reach 1 million vulnerable refugees across Turkey. Funded by the European Union, the programme builds upon the existing WFP-TRC digital voucher scheme and the expertise of the Ministry of Family and Social Policy, under the coordination of the Prime Ministry of Disaster and Emergency Management. This helps ensure that the ESSN closely aligns with existing national social assistance programmes.

WFP Turkey worked closely with TRC and the Government in designing the ESSN, providing technical assistance at every stage. WFP's VAM expertise served to define targeting criteria and the monthly transfer value of assistance. Building on experience in safety nets and cash programming, WFP Turkey and partners developed the application and assistance processes and systems. Particular emphasis was put on customising the databases of the various partners. Turkey's Integrated Social Assistance Information System (ISAIS) served to integrate the ESSN with government systems. WFP supported the setup and operations of a nationwide TRC call centre to cover inquiries, complaints and feedback, appeals and referrals of refugees, and allow WFP and TRC to conduct remote post-distribution monitoring (rPDM). To support the Social Assistance and Solidarity Foundations in receiving applications in densely populated areas, 14 TRC-managed service centres were set up.

## Performance Monitoring

Since the start of the operation in 2012, WFP continuously improved the process and outcome monitoring systems within the EMOP. Building on lessons learned and the sharing of best practices, WFP continues to streamline and innovate an already comprehensive monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system. WFP developed and published an Emergency M&E Package in the region. Much of this package is based on best practices from the regional EMOP and is now serving as a model and being used in other WFP emergencies worldwide.

Each country under the Regional EMOP had M&E teams including men and women field monitors on the ground providing technical assistance, oversight, and support for regional analysis and reporting. In line with the WFP strategic results framework, each country developed their own country specific logical frameworks, monitoring and sampling plans, and analysed and reported quarterly outcomes. Monitoring the implementation of activities (process monitoring) was conducted on a regular basis by WFP, by visiting partner shops, registration centres and distribution sites. Findings from these visits were compiled into country databases, and used to produce regular reports for decision makers. All countries have established beneficiary hotlines, run by WFP or partner organisations, to gather feedback and help inform beneficiaries of their entitlements.

WFP introduced Food Security Outcome Monitoring (FSOM) in all countries except Turkey, who plans to implement FSOM once the scale-up is complete. Unlike post-distribution monitoring (PDM), which reports only on WFP beneficiaries, FSOM enabled the collection and reporting of food security outcomes of Syrian refugees ineligible for WFP assistance. The new tool provided useful information on targeting and guided programme adjustments. While more than 10,000 outcome surveys were collected over the year, all outcome analysis in this report was based on third quarter findings from nearly 3,000 household surveys, the same time period as the previous year to ensure comparability. In Iraq, Jordan and Lebanon, outcome monitoring was outsourced to partners for efficiency purposes, while in Egypt, WFP collected the information and in Turkey WFP and TRC collected the outcome data.

In all countries except Iraq, which received no significant new refugee arrivals since 2014, pre-assistance baseline assessments were conducted. This allowed WFP to analyse the situation of its beneficiaries before and after assistance. All countries collected multiple strata in their outcome monitoring systems. For example, data in Turkey was statistically representative by camp and non-camp refugees. In Lebanon, samples were categorised by three geographic locations, while in Jordan, the criteria vulnerability level and location (camp/non-camp). All countries reported findings disaggregated by sex of head of household. The limitations of the exercise related to the lower sample sizes of households headed by women, which are always smaller than the equivalent for households headed by men - therefore results are indicative for this group.

By the end of the year all countries had moved to smart data collection through tablets and phones, enabling real-time information, quicker follow-up with partners and more regular reporting. While most countries collected outcome data in person, in Egypt and in non-camp areas of Turkey, outcome information was obtained remotely by phone. The use of COMET, WFP's tool for programme design, implementation, monitoring and performance management, was helpful for streamlining tracking of distribution information and improved reporting in all countries. Near the end of the year, a regional long-term agreement was established with a professional call centre that is currently being used by Syria, Libya and Yemen, with plans to assist some regional refugee countries in 2017 with rapid remote data collection at lower costs.

Some countries conducted joint monitoring activities of cash-based assistance and livelihood activities. For example, WFP and UNICEF conducted a PDM exercise in early 2016 in Turkey. With the launch of the Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN) in Turkey, WFP's monitoring system incorporated feedback from partners and government entities to ensure a holistic measure of the impact of the multi-purpose cash assistance. WFP worked with the Turkish Red Crescent (TRC) to coordinate mixed training for conducting outcome monitoring of beneficiaries by phone. In Lebanon, WFP and livelihood partners conducted baseline assessments and process monitoring of pilot activities to determine the best means of monitoring the new activities.

## Results/Outcomes

In line with the main outcome statement of the Regional EMOP, namely to improve and stabilise food consumption of assisted populations, general distribution using cash-based transfers (CBT) were crucial to ensuring the food security of Syrian refugees. WFP injected USD 2.3 billion into local economies through the general distribution using CBT and provided in-kind food in Jordan and Iraq as the situation dictated. Greater funding enabled WFP to increase the planned monthly transfer value by mid-year in all countries, albeit at a level on average 20 percent lower compared to 2014 values. Moreover, shortfalls that led to drastic cuts in late 2015 and earlier this year likely had long-lasting negative impacts on the food security of beneficiaries and subsequently on the outcomes of WFP assistance.

In all countries WFP targeted the most vulnerable refugees ensuring the efficient use of resources and was able to reach the planned number of beneficiaries in Egypt, Iraq and Lebanon. In Turkey the resource-heavy identification process (door-to-door identification based on vulnerability criteria) employed by WFP and the Turkish Red Crescent (TRC/Kizilay) to add households into the programme proved inadequate to achieving the targeted figures. In Jordan, WFP did not reach its target at the 'berm', due to access constraints following a security incident in June at the Rukban settlement.

By mid-year, following new contributions, the full planned monthly transfer values were reinstated for all eligible refugees in Lebanon (USD 21.6 to USD 27), Jordan (extremely vulnerable in communities USD 14 to USD 28), Iraq (extremely vulnerable USD 19 to USD 28 and vulnerable USD 10 to USD 19), Turkey (USD 18 to USD 22.5 in communities) and Egypt (USD 17 to USD 24). Consequently, the first half of the year showed lower food security among beneficiaries compared with the second half, when higher food security results were restored. The reduction in planned monthly transfer values at the end of 2015 and first half of 2016 had lasting negative impacts on vulnerable households. The proportion with poor or borderline food consumption worsened from 17 percent in the fourth quarter of 2015 to 28 percent in the first quarter of 2016. However, following the increase in planned monthly transfer value that began in some countries end of 2015 and reached planned values by mid-year, food consumption once again improved among the beneficiary population, reaching the 2015 consumption levels by the third quarter. When comparing regional outcome trends from the third quarter of 2015 to 2016, acceptable food consumption on average has stabilised.

The same trend was observed through the coping strategies index (CSI), which measures the frequency and severity of behaviours households engage in when faced with food shortages. An increase in the CSI implies a deterioration of the food security situation of the household. Following the cuts in the planned monthly transfer value in 2015, the regional average CSI worsened from 13.7 to 17 by the second quarter this year. However, increased funding in 2016 helped families reduce their reliance on negative coping strategies such as decreasing portion sizes or the number of meals consumed per day, leading to a reduction in the CSI to 14 by end of the year. Overall, there were no significant differences between male and female headed households' food consumption or coping strategies at the regional level.

Despite challenges with planned monthly transfer value, beneficiaries maintained higher food consumption and lower coping strategy levels compared to the pre-assistance baseline (PAB). On average, families with acceptable food consumption increased by 12 percent and CSI reduced by 30 percent compared to baseline. The reduction in CSI score suggests that households less frequently engaged in negative coping strategies compared with baseline. This reflects the possible positive influence of WFP assistance, while noting the importance of regular assistance at planned levels.

At the country level, food consumption in Egypt, Iraq and Turkey was stable by the third quarter, staying within five percentage points of the previous year. Jordan saw the greatest improvement in food consumption following the increase in the planned monthly transfer value, with acceptable food consumption increasing by over 10 percentage points. All other countries saw improvement from last year except for Lebanon, where food consumption declined despite the reinstatement of the full planned monthly transfer value. The food consumption of refugees not receiving WFP assistance also decreased. This decline was likely related to external factors, particularly a reduction in assistance from other agencies, increase in accommodation costs and challenges in obtaining regular employment. All countries met their food security indicator targets except for Jordan and Lebanon, whom were most affected by the assistance cuts.

In Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, and Turkey, households headed by women had similar food consumption and coping behaviour as households headed by men compared to the same time last year. This was a positive change, considering that during cuts in assistance, households headed by women were more often negatively affected. In Iraq, a solid improvement of food consumption in households headed by women was observed after the planned monthly transfer value returned to full value, increasing acceptable food consumption from 50 to 88 percent

between the second and third quarter of the year. The same trend was witnessed in Egypt as acceptable food consumption jumped from 60 to 80 percent between the first and third quarter of the year. In Lebanon 51 percent of households headed by women had acceptable food consumption compared to 63 percent of households headed by men. The increase in food consumption may be linked to the recent re-targeting of the most vulnerable that took place prior to data collection in May.

The Food Security Outcome Monitoring (FSOM) system provided additional insight into the situation of Syrian refugees not targeted with WFP assistance. Regionally, non-beneficiaries had lower food consumption by 15 percentage points and resorted more often to negative coping strategies than beneficiary households. While the success of WFP assistance can help explain the difference, further attention is needed in reviewing country-specific targeting criteria. In theory, non-beneficiaries should have similar or higher food consumption than beneficiaries given that WFP provides assistance to the most vulnerable. However, the gap between the two groups decreased, likely given the ongoing adjustments to targeting being made. In Jordan for example, based on the findings from the first round of FSOM, some 11,000 beneficiaries were transferred from 'vulnerable' to 'extremely vulnerable' thus increasing their assistance value after analysis found single headed households were in great need of additional assistance. In addition, some beneficiaries were re-included through the formal interagency appeals process. By the third quarter in Jordan, food consumption was similar between both beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries, differing from the regional average.

The second planned outcome of the Syria refugee response was to restore and stabilise access to basic services and/or community assets, referring to livelihood activities, capacity development and school feeding in the region. Outputs of livelihood pilots in Lebanon and Jordan were reported, while outcome indicators were tested, particularly in Lebanon where a baseline was determined for multiple activities and follow-up monitoring is ongoing. As the livelihood projects were in the pilot phase, quantitative monitoring of the results was not feasible. However, focus group discussions and interviews with beneficiaries were conducted during monitoring visits. Based on the findings of these interviews beneficiaries' feedback was gathered and recommendations were made to improve programme implementation. For instance, interviews with a Lebanese farmer implementing a greenhouse project indicated that the production of cucumber crops increased by a factor of three after establishing the green house. He was also able to hire more Syrian and Lebanese casual workers to harvest the crop. On the other hand focus group discussions with participants in Bekaa, who were implementing micro-gardens, revealed that the production was not enough to provide their families with nutritious crops. The gardens were used to plant rosemary, coriander and other herbs, as planting vegetables were not sustainable and production was not sufficient. The pilots in Lebanon and Jordan achieved the planned target number of participants.

School meals activities took place in Lebanon and Jordan. The retention rate in Lebanon exceeded the target, as teachers reported school meals helped keep children in school and prevented dropouts. Retention rates and dropouts in camp schools in Jordan were not available.

## Progress Towards Gender Equality

Most Syrian refugees come from conservative religious and traditional backgrounds, where women typically remain home and focus on childcare and household chores, while men are perceived as financial providers and protectors. Securing employment in the formal and informal sector is challenging for both male and female refugees, and can create tensions with host communities as the two populations compete for scarce resources.

Reflecting cultural norms, men are more likely than women to work outside the home, usually in the informal sector which can be socially degrading and exploitative. Child labour is common involving both young boys and girls. For example, estimates in Turkey indicate that 70 percent of off-camp refugee children are engaged in labour. Child labour is unregulated, and children often face abuse, bullying and harassment by their employers. Girls are more likely to embark on domestic and agricultural activities along with other family members. Child marriage, a common practice in Syria before the conflict, is increasing and the age reducing as families seek to ensure the protection of their daughters through marriage or to ease their financial burden. This is placing many Syrian girls in very vulnerable positions.

Some fundamental changes in gender roles and responsibilities have been noted among Syrian refugees as a result of the dire situation. In addition, Syrian refugees come from diverse backgrounds are living together in the same communities. As women from more modernised areas mix with women from remote and conservative areas this has provided an exposure to various culture dynamics and could be further influencing gender norms. Some Syrian women are gaining more freedom and becoming more socially and economically active. For example, women travel to pick up their cards for voucher assistance, they are more likely to go on shopping trips to redeem their monthly entitlements, and some are searching for work.

Nevertheless, women face more constraints in finding work, not only because of the responsibilities they have within the home, but also because they may be more exposed to the risk of gender based violence compared to men and because they may be discriminated against within the job market. For example, in Jordanian host communities, an estimated 58 percent of men work in unskilled/skilled labour, compared to less than 4 percent of women. Of the work permits issued to Syrians by the Jordanian government to date, the International Labour Organization (ILO) reports that only 4 percent were issued for women [1].

WFP has a range of interventions across the region which aim to tackle some of the gender inequalities that underpin food insecurity and to ensure that both men and women participate in its activities. For example, the assistance provided under the Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN) in Turkey is aimed at covering basic needs, reducing the necessity for engagement in negative coping strategies. In Egypt, Jordan and Lebanon WFP aims to support the school enrolment and attendance of girls and boys while meeting nutrition outcomes.

WFP has measures in place to facilitate women's participation. Through the voucher/e-card programme, WFP has an extensive network of retail partners across the region, which both women and men can easily access. WFP Egypt empowered refugee committee leaders, of which 40 percent are women, to become involved in organisational aspects of the voucher programme. They identified distribution sites, contacted refugees and assisted with site management and recommendations on gender sensitivity. WFP Jordan's Healthy Kitchens initiative aims to break down economic barriers to food security for women and cultural dynamics, by employing them in kitchens to cook school meals inside refugee camps. As part of livelihoods programming in WFP Lebanon, a complementary activity to train household headed by women on finance management skills and family nutrition was undertaken, with 448 women participating between August and December. WFP Lebanon also targeting a higher proportion of women (60 percent) under a digital skills training programme. Further efforts are underway in Lebanon to ensure more participation of women under food assistance for assets (FFA) through child-care facilities or adjusted working hours.

In all countries under the Regional EMOP, the proportion of households where women and men make decisions together over the use of cash, vouchers or food increased in 2016 when compared to 2015. This trend is considered favourable, as it suggests men and women are working together to make decisions on how to use their monthly transfer values. This improvement could be due to the significant increase in the monthly transfer value, which may affect the household spending dynamics. As the household becomes more food secure, men may relinquish some control over finances. In Egypt, where households redeem their vouchers in one shopping trip, the entire family likely shops together to help with packages and transport. Focus group discussions in Egypt also indicated that children consider the shopping an enjoyable outing.

The proportion of households where women make decisions over the use of cash, vouchers or food decreased in Iraq, Jordan and Lebanon. However, with the increased proportion of households making joint decisions on food entitlements, this trend is still considered favourable. In Turkey, the level remained the same as 2015, while in Egypt it increased slightly.

The proportion of households where men make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food decreased in all countries except Jordan, when compared to 2015 figures. Again, this can also be considered favourable, since the preferred outcome is for a higher proportion of joint decision-making among families. In Jordan, there was a minor increase in the proportion of men making the decision. This can be considered unfavourable, as it suggests a higher proportion of males have control over food entitlements.

[1] Comprehensive Food Security Monitoring Exercise 2016

## Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

With WFP assistance now uploaded exclusively to pre-paid cards at the beginning of each month in Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey, beneficiaries were no longer required to make a monthly trip to distribution sites to receive their monthly entitlements. New beneficiaries are required to travel once to pick up their cards at distribution sites in various locations, which include features such as separate waiting areas and lines for women and men, as well as female security. For vulnerable beneficiaries unable to collect their cards in person, WFP or partners

arranged for cards to be delivered at home, or had the person nominate a family member to collect the card on their behalf. WFP also increased the number of contracted shops to facilitate the purchase of food closer to home, whether in urban, peri-urban or more remote areas. In Jordan and Turkey, women and men-separated cashier lines were available at contracted supermarkets in camps.

Beneficiaries reported almost no safety concerns across the region. This can be attributed to many factors. In Egypt, refugees are well-integrated with their host communities and the redemption period to use the monthly transfer value spans several days to accommodate the large number of people shopping and avoid congestion. In Iraq, the refugee camps are in more secure parts of the country. WFP Iraq also liaises with local authorities to keep beneficiaries safe. In Turkey, the in-camp, beneficiaries used their monthly entitlements at markets in the camp contracted by camp management. The off-camp beneficiaries in Turkey chose which market to use and when to go to the shop. With regard to distribution of the card, there is a grace of period of several days during which cards can be collected at a central location, allowing for preferred planning of travel. All of this reduces the potential risk of safety concerns related to the programme.

WFP Jordan made a significant advancement by implementing WFP's first example of a cash-based transfer programme done solely through an iris-scan payment at the point of sale (POS). This system provides beneficiaries with increased protection over their assistance by guarding against the possible theft or misuse of their entitlements and is a more convenient and practical mechanism for accessing assistance. It also ensured that resources are prioritised for those that need it the most.

WFP aims to ensure that beneficiaries are properly informed about the programme, which was achieved in all countries except Iraq, Jordan and Lebanon. In Egypt and Turkey, WFP communicated effectively with beneficiaries through SMS about issues such as the amount and date of entitlement loading, changes in available shops, and inclusion or exclusion from assistance as a result of the refined targeting. In Egypt, field surveys and focus group discussions were also organised in connection to any programmatic changes to ensure that refugees have a stake in decisions that affect their lives.

In Iraq, WFP recognized complaints from Syrian refugees on the unclear feedback for eligibility of WFP food assistance that resulted from a targeting exercise. Therefore, a number of mechanisms were implemented to allow for improved collection of feedback and communication with the refugee community. A hotline and help-desk was set up, allowing refugees to express concerns and raise questions regarding the targeting for WFP food assistance and assistance rights. In addition, WFP gave refugees the opportunity to appeal their in-eligibility from the programme, whereby the selection of and possibly inclusion of a household would be reviewed. In order to strengthen the efforts of the hotline, the help desk and the appeals mechanism, WFP delivered training to sub-offices and cooperating partners to strengthen the overall capacity to adequately handle refugees' requests and concerns. WFP and UNHCR maintained close coordination on issues related to WFP food assistance programmes to ensure shared messaging. WFP and UNHCR intend to conduct a follow-up assessment in early/mid 2017, with the objective of assessing the food security of refugees and, based on lessons learned, further refine the vulnerability and targeting criteria.

Findings in Jordan indicated that only about half of the assisted population is aware of the complaints and feedback mechanism (hotline). In addition to focus group discussions, efforts are being strengthened to mitigate this problem, for example through recurrent information sessions and periodic SMS. WFP Jordan also provided additional information to beneficiaries about the programme through awareness sessions, distribution of leaflets and posters depicting pre-paid card usage, the new iris-scan payment system, and the food items that are available in shops. An inter-agency refugee website administered by the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) was updated each month with frequently asked questions on food assistance and shop lists.

WFP Lebanon faced similar issues, resulting in a low percentage of people informed about the programme, despite a multitude of communications channels including SMS and WhatsApp trees. To make improvements, WFP Lebanon started developing a mobile application to help pre-paid card users with shop information, which won the 2016 WFP Innovation Challenge. The application indicates the nearest shops and users can evaluate prices and services that will help to improve shop performances. Furthermore, a central call-center is being established by WFP and its Common Card partners to simplify feedback from beneficiaries, streamlining all queries on the Common Card through one hotline number.

All of WFP staff in Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey take part in mandatory training on Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA). In WFP Iraq, an inter-agency network on PSEA was established. It has contributed to coordinating efforts among all UN agencies in introducing inter-agency referral systems, standard operating procedures and community-based complaint mechanisms in order to mainstream PSEA among larger humanitarian actors in the country. WFP conducted a mission with the United Nations' Population Fund (UNFPA) in July to gather information on reports that beneficiaries were subjected to exchange sexual favours to receive humanitarian assistance in an insecure part of the country. The mission concluded with recommendations that galvanised the



whole United Nations system to mainstream PSEA fully at the field level with the Humanitarian Coordination team prioritising PSEA in the Humanitarian Response Plan and other processes. WFP Lebanon provided training on PSEA for cooperating partners.

WFP contributed to accountability of affected populations (AAP) by continuing to use complaints and feedback mechanisms for Syrian refugees, including hotlines and Facebook pages, cell phone messages, and face-to-face meetings with refugee representative groups. The hotlines, operational in all five countries, proved to be a particularly useful means of collecting information on households and better tailoring the response on the basis of emerging needs from the ground, as well as a communication channel to ensure that programmatic changes were regularly communicated to beneficiaries, retailers and donors in advance. For example, in Jordan and Lebanon, the hotline received calls of beneficiaries who complain about mistreatment from staff at WFP-contracted shops. WFP followed up with the shop management and requested they give warnings to staff about the behavior. In Turkey, following feedback from the hotline that beneficiaries are not clear on who was collecting information from them and why, a standard household introduction for field staff conducting registrations was introduced.

In Jordan, more than half of the complaints and feedback hotline team are women, ensuring appropriate communications lines were available as needed to different members of households, while providing a space for gender-sensitive issues to be raised. Cooperating partners in WFP Lebanon recruited female staff and, in 2017, the common call centre will have both male and female staff. WFP Turkey's call centre has mixed male and female staff, as well as a female manager.

In Iraq, hotlines also enabled people to report protection concerns to UNHCR. This inter-agency cooperation ensured that WFP Iraq contributed to protecting and assisting the most vulnerable Syrian refugees, including 378 people with protection concerns referred from UNHCR who should be included for WFP food assistance. Nearly half of these cases included people with severe or moderate physical and mental disabilities which hinder their access to food. The remainder of cases with protection concerns included households with older people, either living alone or with children and without support to care for themselves. A large number of cases also included at-risk women, some of whom were subject to gender-based violence and were not able to meet their food requirements. Many boys under the age 18 worked in informal arrangements like construction sites to contribute to the household, posing risk of exploitation. WFP Iraq and UNHCR continued to liaise closely to refer protection and at risk households for inclusion in food distribution lists.

WFP Turkey undertook an AAP mapping exercise to identify areas for improvement such as standard introductions for field staff during door-to-door registrations and a frequently-asked-questions document to guide field staff in responding to beneficiary queries. Updates were made to the post-distribution monitoring questionnaires to capture accountability issues concerning if beneficiaries are aware of the amount of their entitlements, and if they've made complaints and received satisfactory feedback. Preparations for the nationwide Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN) included the development of a call centre to act as a hub for information, complaints and referral. Sensitisation leaflets and brochures were also shared to inform the affected population about how to access the ESSN.

## Supply Chain

The Regional EMOP used the general distribution modality, with over 95 percent in the form of the cash-based transfers (CBT) delivery mechanism in Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey. Refugees used pre-paid cards to make food purchases of their choice at local supermarkets. As the CBT mechanism has been well-integrated into the operation since 2012, no major challenges were reported. The CBT mechanism was leveraged through innovative systems, such as an iris-scan payment system in Jordan, and a retail strategy in Iraq, Jordan and Lebanon. WFP worked with contracted retailers to offer discounts at the checkout for Syrian refugees, allowing them to maximise the monthly transfer value. The retail strategy sought to strengthen the capacity of retailers to create a sustainable, lower cost operation. This benefits entire communities after WFP has ended, giving people access to more competitive retailers with lower prices.

Some commodity distributions though the in-kind modality were used in Jordan, Iraq and Lebanon.

In Jordan, WFP explored innovative distribution modalities to reach the Syrians stranded at the Syrian-Jordanian border (the berm), where, due to security constraints, access was hindered. One such example, was in August, when WFP used two cranes were used to deliver life-saving food assistance to the berm. With its network of suppliers, WFP Jordan was able to source and deliver, fresh fruits and vegetable, ready-to-eat (RTE) parcels, dry parcel, and mixed (dry & RTE) parcels.

WFP Jordan outsourced 49 trucks under the current transport contracts, at a value of USD 450,000 for the period of 4 months. By the last quarter, WFP established a temporary transport and distribution contract with a private

company, due to security constraints at the berm, and hindrances supplying commodities deploying a total of 31 trucks. Due to the shortage of fuel, all the WFP transport contracts included fuel provision. WFP finance unit has been instructed to deduct the amount due to WFP in upcoming payments. Due to ruptures in diesel supply to the fuel station in Ruwashed, WFP assisted in providing 1,172 liters of fuel to its commercial trucks.

While the berm operation was complex, contracts were established for an agreed distribution period according to the operational needs which made WFP only obliged to pay the contractor if the actual distributions were executed beyond the agreed period. This contributed to increased cost efficiency.

Distributions of bread presented a challenge due to the short shelf life of the commodity. Distributions of bread were implemented by the International Organization for Migration (IOM). Due to the two day shelf-life out of storage and distributions dependent upon the volatile security situation, some bread was lost. As such, bread distribution was discontinued.

As part of the learning to reduce losses, the WFP Jordan supply chain unit enhanced collaboration across the supply chain increased the number quality inspection at source and at some key logistics hubs. Supply chain will also seek to improve operational efficiency, by searching for new companies to be added under the logistics shortlist. This will enable WFP Jordan to receive additional competitive prices, proper food movement and storage planning, while ensuring that WFP Jordan receives its food distribution plan in a timely and cost effective way. Additionally, this would reduce the delivery cost.

In 2016, no food was procured for Syrian refugees in Iraq. As of first quarter 2016, refugees receiving WFP support in Iraq were assisted through cash or vouchers. Family food parcels procured in 2015 were provided for newly-arrived refugees in the camps as an immediate response before transitioning to cash-based transfers (CBTs). The food parcels procured in 2015 were distributed between May and August 2016. The food provided included a variety of commodities, though most parcels weighed 16.29 kilograms and included bulgur, pasta, rice, oil, sugar, salt, lentils and tomato paste. Of the total 432 mt remaining from 2015, 6.9 mt of commodities were lost due to expiry dates and infestation, a consequence of being in storage since the previous year. The previous year, the expected increase in the number of refugees was not realised. In anticipation of higher numbers, WFP Iraq procured enough food for the expected number. Therefore, large amounts of food stocks were unused. However, WFP Iraq was able to distribute most of this 2015 stock, mitigating significant losses.

While WFP Lebanon received packed dates donated and imported from Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and for distribution during Ramadan. The dates were distributed to refugees at validation sites, and refugees and Lebanese through school meals programme and in coordination with a national charity organisation and the Embassy of KSA. No specific challenges or losses were reported. In an effort to support the Lebanese government to link farmers to market, WFP procured and distributed 140 mt of locally produced apples to Syrian refugees during the common card distribution and through its school meals programme.

As part of the humanitarian cooperation, WFP Jordan procured commodities to assist WFP in Syria in its cross-border operation and airdrops, by procuring bread, date bars, sugar and lentils, with the value of USD 35,157,644, while facilitating over USD 130,000,000 million through the retail market.

In Jordan, WFP assisted other United Nations agencies by sharing its established distribution agreement on a cost-sharing mechanism to be used by other parties to respond to the needs.



## Annual Food Purchases for the Project (mt)

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Bread	6,219	-	6,219
Bulgur Wheat	156	-	156
Canned Chicken	37	-	37
Canned Fish	24	-	24
Canned Meat	37	-	37
Canned Pulses	35	-	35

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Canned Vegetables	86	-	86
Chickpeas	281	-	281
Crackers	23	-	23
Dried Fruits	414	-	414
Halawa	23	-	23
High Energy Biscuits	253	-	253
Iodised Salt	34	-	34
Lentils	156	-	156
Mineral Water	22	-	22
Rations	4,521	-	4,521
Rice	390	-	390
Sugar	50	-	50
Tea	5	-	5
Vegetable Oil	94	-	94
Wheat Flour	312	-	312
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,173</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>13,173</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>-</b>	

## Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

Following the Operation Evaluation “WFP’s Response to the Syrian Crisis 2011-2014” covering Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey and Syria, regional and country-level initiatives have been implemented based on the recommendations. All but one of the recommendations were implemented. An overview of the implementation of key recommendations and a status update on the pending recommendation are summarised below.

One key recommendation was to implement a scenario-based, long-term transition plan covering the spectrum from maintaining/expanding the response to a country-by-country exit strategy. In response, WFP led a participatory, multi-stakeholder process to develop a forward-looking approach to the transition in Syria and the surrounding countries. The resulting strategy, Vision 2020, served as the basis for the preparation of two new PRROs for Syria and the surrounding countries. The PRROs will align WFP’s operations with broader corporate direction, and will lead to the formulation of country strategic plans (CSP) in 2017. The CSP outlines WFP’s approach to strategic and programmatic planning at the country-level.

The Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN) in Turkey is also representative of transition planning and is in line with the Grand Bargain’s call (a key output from the World Humanitarian Summit in May) for multi-year, flexible funding and the scale-up of assistance to refugees through cash-based transfers (CBT). The ESSN has been built into Turkish national welfare systems from the start to ensure sustainability. Planting a seed for partners to adopt has worked best when engaging with competent local authorities and other actors. In December, assistance to refugees in communities was aligned with the ESSN (100 TL/USD 36.2 in unrestricted cash to cover basic needs) to facilitate the eventual transition of those beneficiaries to the ESSN. Also key is strong coordination, so WFP Turkey successfully co-chaired multi-sectorial working groups covering CBT, basic needs and food security.

The Operation Evaluation recommended the early development and introduction of short-term contingency plans based on vulnerability analysis, with plans for regular updates to be communicated to partners and beneficiaries to manage fluctuations in donor funding. As such, explicit prioritisation approaches were written in project document revisions and the new Regional PRRO and will be updated monthly. Communication with partners was enabled through established and effective inter-agency and multi-sector coordination mechanisms for wider consultation and

participation.

The Operation Evaluation's recommendation for enhanced evidence-based programming has been implemented through various mediums. WFP introduced Food Security Outcome Monitoring (FSOM) in all countries except Turkey (which had FSOM planned, but did not implement due to time constraints). FSOM triangulates findings through interviews with beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries. This acts as an added measure to ensure that WFP's targeting mechanisms are accurate, while serving as an advocacy tool to illustrate WFP's work and impact.

In Iraq, Jordan and Lebanon, evidence-based programming was enhanced through the implementation or continuation of the retail supply chain strategy. The process included market analysis, detailed price analysis, negotiations, and plans for reducing cost of goods. In addition, a WFP Iraq Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM) price monitoring system has been implemented – with country-wide price analysis and market monitoring results published through a monthly bulletin.

WFP Turkey released its first report on analysing the current food insecurity situation of off-camp Syrians, including household priorities and unmet needs. The pre-assistance baseline (PAB) provided solid evidence for programming decisions and recommended targeting criteria, while informing the minimum expenditure basket. Given the need for rapid scale up under the Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN) in Turkey, WFP increased monitoring capacity through recruitment and training. Capacity was also supported by specialists and experts from other WFP offices. The ESSN has changed the programme environment, making many smaller partner projects redundant. WFP proactively sought to engage non-governmental organisations (NGOs), facilitate the transition of their beneficiaries towards the ESSN and leverage their other initiatives such as community centres for outreach.

The Operation Evaluation's recommendation to assign extra medium-to long-term staff for monitoring and evaluation (M&E) and VAM remains open for Iraq, Jordan and Turkey. In Iraq, a national officer M&E post was formally opened in December, and an international fixed term M&E Officer is expected to open in 2017. In Jordan, a national M&E officer is currently under recruitment. In Turkey, M&E capacity has been reinforced: an international M&E officer, a national M&E officer and an M&E assistant were recruited during 2016, in addition to an International VAM Officer. However, the recommended fixed-term positions might be identified and announced in mid-2017.

Other initiatives outside the Operation Evaluation in country offices contributed to lessons learned and enhanced programming. In an effort to promote refugees' participation and engagement at all stages of project implementation, communication strategies and awareness campaigns inside camps in WFP Iraq were strengthened. In collaboration with cooperating partners, WFP Iraq facilitated more sensitisation sessions, focus group discussions, and meetings to ensure a consistent flow of information and feedback as well as promote dialogue, transparency and accountability among all parties and at all times. Coordination and communication have improved substantially in Iraq, allowing operations to run more effectively. All actors at camp level showed their satisfaction for this improvement.

Based on recommendations from evaluations and dialogues with donors throughout the crisis response operation, assistance agencies providing cash-based transfers to beneficiaries in Lebanon launched several joint ventures to enhance efficiency. These include common targeting and the common card from a single financial service provider selected and contracted jointly. Streamlined communication with affected people was established and development of common card management system, monitoring and evaluation and hotline are in process.

In response to the gradual increase of refugees assisted in 2016, WFP Egypt built strong cooperation on beneficiary verification, vulnerability assessment and targeting with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and partner NGOs in order to most efficiently provide assistance to the most vulnerable people. Since mid-2015, WFP Egypt, UNHCR and partners established a network of referral systems and conducted periodic focus group discussions with both assisted and non-assisted or beneficiaries no longer eligible for WFP assistance.

Refugees inside camps in WFP Jordan were transitioned from pre-paid cards to an iris-scan payment system. This bio-metric system scans refugees' eyes to conduct payments for groceries inside supermarkets. The iris-scan systems eliminated the need for cards and passwords while allowing for enhanced data protection, privacy, and increased efficiency at the check-out. The iris-scan also greatly improved cost-efficiency: during the first four months in Azraq camp (April to July) WFP Jordan saved USD 268,395, an 18 percent savings from regular costs over the same period. If the same trends are witnessed in Za'atari camp, monthly savings are projected to be USD 299,470 in 2017. While there are no immediate plans for other countries to follow suit, the iris-scan has been hugely successful and can be used as model for others.

The security situation at the berm in Jordan led to a very limited presence on the ground, posing a challenge to post distribution monitoring after the August distribution. In response, innovative measures were implemented, utilising common place technologies such as mobile messaging (WhatsApp), which proved to be the only way to communicate with beneficiaries. Additionally, WFP Jordan, in partnership with other agencies, conducted post-distribution monitoring training to community leaders.

WFP Jordan introduced a new mobile application to gather shop performance data. With the information previously embedded in other reports, objective analysis was difficult to capture. The new application can now gather information such as processes conducted by cooperating partners, retail staff and beneficiaries; the conditions of the retail shops; and availability and quality of food basket items.

Operations were supported by ensuring efficient inter-agency coordination, coherent communications, and the deployment of specialists where needed. WFP information management and sharing, reporting, geographic information systems (GIS) mapping, and programme design for the new Regional PRRO continued to provide support and guidance to the countries. A series of information-sharing resources and learning tools were used, including the Syria Crisis Information website, the Sharing Learning Innovation Platform and the OpsFEED. The GIS team implemented the Spatial Data Infrastructure (SDI) for Syria +5 countries. SDI is a corporate initiative to standardise the geo-spatial data layers and work-flows across the regional and HQ level GIS teams. The GIS team is maintaining and updating the SDI database and server independently. The data can now be replicated to the regional and headquarters level SDIs for enhanced availability of consistent and updated mapping data for creating maps and spatial analysis.

## Vision 2020

The end of 2016 marked the conclusion of WFP's Regional EMOP, but not the end of the Syria regional crisis. Syrian refugees have experienced half a decade of displacement and remain highly dependent on international assistance. Host governments are under immense pressure to support refugees, citizens, and safety-net systems. While generous levels of funding throughout 2016 enabled WFP to sustain a lifeline to 2 million people each month, achievements made are fragile and refugees remain food insecure. More must be done to address the longer term needs of Syrians, host communities, and host governments.

As part of an effort to move beyond traditional emergency planning cycles towards innovative and collaborative regional approaches, WFP, key partners and donors developed and adopted the "Vision 2020" initiative in 2016. Led by WFP, Vision 2020 is an effort to address the root causes of hunger through programmes that offer opportunities for self-reliance to flourish. Vision 2020 aims to lessen dependency on food assistance through engaging in human capital, work, national systems strengthening, while retaining a significant food assistance component to respond to the fluidity of the situation.

The Vision 2020 approach is rooted in partnership. Coherence and co-creation allow for better understanding of gaps, establishing priorities and preventing duplication. Through the partnership approach, flexible resilience programming will be built to promote social cohesion and support local and national institutions. The first two years of Vision 2020 will be implemented through a Regional Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO). Adopted by WFP's Executive Board in November, 2016, the PRRO will lay the groundwork for recovery and stability as part of a longer-term effort. Throughout 2016, WFP achieved key milestones under Vision 2020, engaging in opportunities that harnessed the comparative advantage of our partners.

The Multi-Country Economic Opportunities Assessment (MCEO) is a flagship example of this approach. WFP has partnered with UNDP and ILO to conduct a Regional Economic Opportunity Assessment focused on identifying barriers to economic growth and livelihood development. The findings will inform livelihood programming and national advocacy decisions, and will serve as a public good for the wider humanitarian and development community for future programming and planning.

Recognising the importance of accountability, WFP partnered with Microsoft to expand and improve its beneficiary communication system. The improved system will provide a platform for WFP and beneficiaries to communicate in real time. Beneficiaries, most of whom have access to mobile phones, will receive timely and on-demand information on key aspects of WFP assistance, permitting near real-time reporting of their experiences. As a result, WFP will be able to triangulate feedback received from beneficiaries with existing vulnerability mapping, monitoring, and evaluation systems to improve the speed and accuracy of programmatic decision making and delivery.

In preparation for Vision 2020, resilience pilots were launched in 2016 at the country level under the Regional EMOP's Budget Revision (BR) 18, including the skills exchange programme and Healthy Kitchens initiative in Jordan, income-generating opportunities in Lebanon, and the design and roll-out of the ESSN in Turkey.

Throughout 2017, WFP will continue to expand upon and co-create holistic programmes that address the long-term causes of hunger. Our success will be determined by our ability to work together in new and better ways and to build programmes that link short-term assistance with long-term outcomes.

# Figures and Indicators

## Data Notes

Credit: Cover page photo © WFP/ Shaza Moghraby

Caption: Hana Heraaki, a Syrian refugee in Zaatari camp, looks into the iris scan camera to buy her food assistance provided by WFP.

## Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

**Table 1: Overview of Project Beneficiary Information**

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Total Beneficiaries	1,177,650	1,202,042	2,379,692	906,812	950,691	1,857,503	77.0%	79.1%	78.1%
Total Beneficiaries (Commodity - Egypt)	44,916	37,461	82,377	37,183	38,546	75,729	82.8%	102.9%	91.9%
Total Beneficiaries (Commodity - Iraq)	40,824	31,176	72,000	37,132	28,357	65,489	91.0%	91.0%	91.0%
Total Beneficiaries (Commodity - Jordan)	323,898	333,252	657,150	297,515	305,963	603,478	91.9%	91.8%	91.8%
Total Beneficiaries (Commodity - Lebanon)	396,102	437,063	833,165	390,324	431,411	821,735	98.5%	98.7%	98.6%
Total Beneficiaries (Commodity - Turkey)	371,910	363,090	735,000	144,658	146,414	291,072	38.9%	40.3%	39.6%
<b>Commodity - Egypt</b>									
<b>By Age-group:</b>									
Children (under 5 years)	4,961	2,906	7,867	6,513	5,452	11,965	131.3%	187.6%	152.1%
Children (5-18 years)	11,624	10,702	22,326	10,299	12,117	22,416	88.6%	113.2%	100.4%
Adults (18 years plus)	28,331	23,853	52,184	20,371	20,977	41,348	71.9%	87.9%	79.2%

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
<b>By Residence status:</b>									
Refugees	44,915	37,462	82,377	37,183	38,546	75,729	82.8%	102.9%	91.9%
<b>Commodity - Iraq</b>									
<b>By Age-group:</b>									
Children (under 5 years)	5,688	5,544	11,232	5,174	5,043	10,217	91.0%	91.0%	91.0%
Children (5-18 years)	10,224	8,784	19,008	9,299	7,990	17,289	91.0%	91.0%	91.0%
Adults (18 years plus)	24,912	16,848	41,760	22,659	15,324	37,983	91.0%	91.0%	91.0%
<b>By Residence status:</b>									
Refugees	40,824	31,176	72,000	37,132	28,357	65,489	91.0%	91.0%	91.0%
<b>Commodity - Jordan</b>									
<b>By Age-group:</b>									
Children (under 5 years)	51,502	48,436	99,938	50,692	47,675	98,367	98.4%	98.4%	98.4%
Children (5-18 years)	130,436	124,857	255,293	109,230	103,195	212,425	83.7%	82.7%	83.2%
Adults (18 years plus)	141,960	159,959	301,919	137,593	155,093	292,686	96.9%	97.0%	96.9%
<b>By Residence status:</b>									
Refugees	323,470	332,813	656,283	296,622	305,045	601,667	91.7%	91.7%	91.7%
Residents	427	440	867	893	918	1,811	209.1%	208.6%	208.9%
<b>Commodity - Lebanon</b>									
<b>By Age-group:</b>									
Children (under 5 years)	81,593	78,297	159,890	81,352	78,065	159,417	99.7%	99.7%	99.7%
Children (5-18 years)	145,394	139,911	285,305	141,338	136,408	277,746	97.2%	97.5%	97.4%
Adults (18 years plus)	169,115	218,855	387,970	167,634	216,938	384,572	99.1%	99.1%	99.1%
<b>By Residence status:</b>									
Refugees	372,671	411,207	783,878	327,872	362,386	690,258	88.0%	88.1%	88.1%
Returnees	3,022	3,335	6,357	11,710	12,942	24,652	387.5%	388.1%	387.8%
Residents	20,410	22,520	42,930	50,742	56,083	106,825	248.6%	249.0%	248.8%
<b>Commodity - Turkey</b>									

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
<b>By Age-group:</b>									
Children (under 5 years)	66,885	63,210	130,095	28,273	27,155	55,428	42.3%	43.0%	42.6%
Children (5-18 years)	133,035	127,155	260,190	55,650	49,438	105,088	41.8%	38.9%	40.4%
Adults (18 years plus)	171,990	172,725	344,715	60,735	69,821	130,556	35.3%	40.4%	37.9%
<b>By Residence status:</b>									
Refugees	371,910	363,090	735,000	142,775	148,297	291,072	38.4%	40.8%	39.6%

## Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

**Table 2: Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality**

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
<b>Commodity - Egypt</b>									
General Distribution (GD)	-	70,877	70,877	-	75,729	75,729	-	106.8%	106.8%
Food-Assistance-for-Training	-	11,500	11,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Commodity - Iraq</b>									
General Distribution (GD)	1,000	71,000	72,000	7,773	65,489	73,262	777.3%	92.2%	101.8%
<b>Commodity - Jordan</b>									
General Distribution (GD)	815,400	815,400	815,400	268,480	536,149	804,629	32.9%	65.8%	98.7%
School Feeding (on-site)	42,000	42,000	42,000	17,750	17,750	17,750	42.3%	42.3%	42.3%
School Feeding (catch-up education)	10,500	10,500	10,500	2,329	1,600	2,329	22.2%	15.2%	22.2%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	-	4,090	4,090	-	6,490	6,490	-	158.7%	158.7%
Food-Assistance-for-Training	-	1,970	1,970	-	1,500	1,500	-	76.1%	76.1%
<b>Commodity - Lebanon</b>									
General Distribution (GD)	400,000	824,015	1,224,015	986,875	756,243	1,666,974	246.7%	91.8%	136.2%
School Feeding (on-site)	-	10,000	10,000	-	4,214	4,214	-	42.1%	42.1%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	-	3,350	3,350	-	2,066	2,066	-	61.7%	61.7%
<b>Commodity - Turkey</b>									
General Distribution (GD)	-	735,000	735,000	-	291,072	291,072	-	39.6%	39.6%



## Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
<b>Commodity - Egypt</b>									
General Distribution (GD)	-	70,877	70,877	-	75,729	75,729	-	106.8%	106.8%
Food-Assistance-for-Training	-	11,500	11,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Commodity - Iraq</b>									
General Distribution (GD)	1,000	71,000	72,000	7,773	65,489	73,262	777.3%	92.2%	101.8%
<b>Commodity - Jordan</b>									
General Distribution (GD)	815,400	815,400	815,400	268,480	536,149	804,629	32.9%	65.8%	98.7%
School Feeding (on-site)	42,000	42,000	42,000	17,750	17,750	17,750	42.3%	42.3%	42.3%
School Feeding (catch-up education)	10,500	10,500	10,500	2,329	1,600	2,329	22.2%	15.2%	22.2%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	-	818	818	-	1,298	1,298	-	158.7%	158.7%
Food-Assistance-for-Training	-	394	394	-	300	300	-	76.1%	76.1%
<b>Commodity - Lebanon</b>									
General Distribution (GD)	400,000	824,015	1,224,015	986,875	756,243	1,666,974	246.7%	91.8%	136.2%
School Feeding (on-site)	-	10,000	10,000	-	4,214	4,214	-	42.1%	42.1%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	-	670	670	-	413	413	-	61.6%	61.6%
<b>Commodity - Turkey</b>									
General Distribution (GD)	-	735,000	735,000	-	291,072	291,072	-	39.6%	39.6%

## Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

**Table 3: Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)**

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
<b>Commodity - Egypt</b>									
<b>General Distribution (GD)</b>									
People participating in general distributions	37,211	33,666	70,877	37,183	38,546	75,729	99.9%	114.5%	106.8%
Total participants	37,211	33,666	70,877	37,183	38,546	75,729	99.9%	114.5%	106.8%
Total beneficiaries	37,211	33,666	70,877	37,183	38,546	75,729	99.9%	114.5%	106.8%
<b>Food-Assistance-for-Training</b>									
People participating in trainings	7,705	3,795	11,500	-	-	-	-	-	-

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Total participants	7,705	3,795	11,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total beneficiaries	7,705	3,795	11,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Commodity - Iraq</b>									
<b>General Distribution (GD)</b>									
People participating in general distributions	40,824	31,176	72,000	41,540	31,722	73,262	101.8%	101.8%	101.8%
Total participants	40,824	31,176	72,000	41,540	31,722	73,262	101.8%	101.8%	101.8%
Total beneficiaries	40,824	31,176	72,000	41,540	31,722	73,262	101.8%	101.8%	101.8%
<b>Commodity - Jordan</b>									
<b>General Distribution (GD)</b>									
People participating in general distributions	401,992	413,408	815,400	396,682	407,947	804,629	98.7%	98.7%	98.7%
Total participants	401,992	413,408	815,400	396,682	407,947	804,629	98.7%	98.7%	98.7%
Total beneficiaries	401,992	413,408	815,400	396,682	407,947	804,629	98.7%	98.7%	98.7%
<b>School Feeding (on-site)</b>									
Children receiving school meals in primary schools	14,494	14,906	29,400	8,751	8,999	17,750	60.4%	60.4%	60.4%
Children receiving school meals in secondary schools	6,212	6,388	12,600	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total participants	20,706	21,294	42,000	8,751	8,999	17,750	42.3%	42.3%	42.3%
Total beneficiaries	20,706	21,294	42,000	8,751	8,999	17,750	42.3%	42.3%	42.3%
<b>School Feeding (catch-up education)</b>									
People receiving food assistance through catch-up education	5,177	5,323	10,500	1,148	1,181	2,329	22.2%	22.2%	22.2%
Total participants	5,177	5,323	10,500	1,148	1,181	2,329	22.2%	22.2%	22.2%
Total beneficiaries	5,177	5,323	10,500	1,148	1,181	2,329	22.2%	22.2%	22.2%
<b>Food-Assistance-for-Assets</b>									
People participating in asset-creation activities	389	429	818	618	680	1,298	158.9%	158.5%	158.7%
Total participants	389	429	818	618	680	1,298	158.9%	158.5%	158.7%
Total beneficiaries	1,947	2,143	4,090	3,089	3,401	6,490	158.7%	158.7%	158.7%
<b>Food-Assistance-for-Training</b>									
People participating in trainings	188	206	394	143	157	300	76.1%	76.2%	76.1%
Total participants	188	206	394	143	157	300	76.1%	76.2%	76.1%
Total beneficiaries	938	1,032	1,970	714	786	1,500	76.1%	76.2%	76.1%
<b>Commodity - Lebanon</b>									

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
<b>General Distribution (GD)</b>									
People participating in general distributions	581,407	642,608	1,224,015	791,813	875,161	1,666,974	136.2%	136.2%	136.2%
Total participants	581,407	642,608	1,224,015	791,813	875,161	1,666,974	136.2%	136.2%	136.2%
Total beneficiaries	581,407	642,608	1,224,015	791,813	875,161	1,666,974	136.2%	136.2%	136.2%
<b>School Feeding (on-site)</b>									
Children receiving school meals in primary schools	5,400	4,600	10,000	2,276	1,938	4,214	42.1%	42.1%	42.1%
Total participants	5,400	4,600	10,000	2,276	1,938	4,214	42.1%	42.1%	42.1%
Total beneficiaries	5,400	4,600	10,000	2,276	1,938	4,214	42.1%	42.1%	42.1%
<b>Food-Assistance-for-Assets</b>									
People participating in asset-creation activities	292	378	670	180	233	413	61.6%	61.6%	61.6%
Total participants	292	378	670	180	233	413	61.6%	61.6%	61.6%
Total beneficiaries	1,461	1,889	3,350	901	1,165	2,066	61.7%	61.7%	61.7%
<b>Commodity - Turkey</b>									
<b>General Distribution (GD)</b>									
People participating in general distributions	371,910	363,090	735,000	144,658	146,414	291,072	38.9%	40.3%	39.6%
Total participants	371,910	363,090	735,000	144,658	146,414	291,072	38.9%	40.3%	39.6%
Total beneficiaries	371,910	363,090	735,000	144,658	146,414	291,072	38.9%	40.3%	39.6%

## Project Indicators

### Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Commodity - Egypt</b>				
<b>SO1 Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies</b>				
<b>Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals</b>				
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>REFUGEES FROM SYRIA, Project End Target: 2016.12, FSOM, Base value: 2014.03, WFP programme monitoring, PAB, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM</i>	=3.00	10.00	0.00	1.20

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>REFUGEES FROM SYRIA, Project End Target: 2016.12, FSOM, Base value: 2014.03, WFP programme monitoring, PAB, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM</i>	=7.00	18.00	13.20	14.10
<b>FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>REFUGEES FROM SYRIA, Project End Target: 2016.12, FSOM, Base value: 2014.03, WFP programme monitoring, PAB, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM</i>	=80.00	72.00	86.80	84.70
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>REFUGEES FROM SYRIA, Project End Target: 2016.12, FSOM, Base value: 2014.03, WFP programme monitoring, PAB, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM</i>	=3.00	17.00	0.00	1.40
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>REFUGEES FROM SYRIA, Project End Target: 2016.12, FSOM, Base value: 2014.03, WFP programme monitoring, PAB HH interviews, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM</i>	=3.00	6.00	0.00	1.10
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>REFUGEES FROM SYRIA, Project End Target: 2016.12, FSOM, Base value: 2014.03, WFP programme monitoring, PAB, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM</i>	=7.00	22.00	17.20	18.30
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>REFUGEES FROM SYRIA, Project End Target: 2016.12, FSOM, Base value: 2014.03, WFP programme monitoring, PAB, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM</i>	=7.00	16.00	11.80	12.50
<b>FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>REFUGEES FROM SYRIA, Project End Target: 2016.12, FSOM, Base value: 2014.03, WFP programme monitoring, PAB, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM</i>	=90.00	61.00	82.80	80.30
<b>FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>REFUGEES FROM SYRIA, Project End Target: 2016.12, FSOM, Base value: 2014.03, WFP programme monitoring, PAB, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM</i>	=90.00	78.00	88.20	86.40
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
<i>REFUGEES FROM SYRIA, Project End Target: 2016.12, FSOM, Base value: 2014.03, WFP programme monitoring, PAB, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM</i>	>5.20	5.00	6.19	6.40

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>				
<i>REFUGEES FROM SYRIA, Project End Target: 2016.12, FSOM, Base value: 2014.03, WFP programme monitoring, PAB, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM</i>	>5.20	4.70	6.14	6.60
<b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>				
<i>REFUGEES FROM SYRIA, Project End Target: 2016.12, FSOM, Base value: 2014.03, WFP programme monitoring, PAB HH interviews, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM</i>	>5.20	5.20	6.23	6.40
<b>CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)</b>				
<i>REFUGEES FROM SYRIA, Project End Target: 2016.12, FSOM, Base value: 2014.03, WFP programme monitoring, PAB, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM</i>	<19.20	19.20	8.50	14.00
<b>Commodity - Iraq</b>				
<b>SO1 Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies</b>				
<b>Project-specific</b>				
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>IRAQ, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDMs, Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDMs, Previous Follow-up: 2015.08, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM</i>	<9.00	10.00	5.00	1.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>IRAQ, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDMs, Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDMs, Previous Follow-up: 2015.08, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM</i>	<9.00	8.00	11.00	8.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>IRAQ, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDMs, Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDMs, Previous Follow-up: 2015.08, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM</i>	>82.00	82.00	84.00	91.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>IRAQ, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDMs, Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDMs, Previous Follow-up: 2015.08, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM</i>	<9.00	9.00	4.00	0.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>IRAQ, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDMs, Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDMs, Previous Follow-up: 2015.08, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM</i>	<9.00	11.00	5.00	1.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>IRAQ, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDMs, Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDMs, Previous Follow-up: 2015.08, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM</i>	<9.00	9.00	22.00	12.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>IRAQ, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDMs, Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDMs, Previous Follow-up: 2015.08, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM</i>	<9.00	8.00	10.00	8.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>IRAQ, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDMs, Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDMs, Previous Follow-up: 2015.08, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM</i>	>82.00	82.00	74.00	88.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>IRAQ, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDMs, Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDMs, Previous Follow-up: 2015.08, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM</i>	>82.00	81.00	85.00	91.00
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
<i>IRAQ, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDMs, Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDMs, Previous Follow-up: 2015.08, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM</i>	>5.80	5.80	6.50	6.50
<b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>				
<i>IRAQ, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDMs, Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDMs, Previous Follow-up: 2015.08, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM</i>	>5.80	5.60	6.40	6.40
<b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>				
<i>IRAQ, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDMs, Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDMs, Previous Follow-up: 2015.08, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM</i>	>5.80	5.90	6.50	6.60
<b>CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)</b>				
<i>IRAQ, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDMs, Previous Follow-up: 2015.08, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM</i>	<9.20	9.20	7.40	10.40
<b>Commodity - Jordan</b>				
<b>SO1 Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies</b>				
<b>Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals</b>				
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>SYRIAN REFUGEES IN JORDAN, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.09, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, WFP programme monitoring, Q3 2015 PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, Q3 2016 FSOM</i>	<5.00	12.00	8.00	3.50
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>SYRIAN REFUGEES IN JORDAN, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.09, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, WFP programme monitoring, Q3 2015 PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, Q3 2016 FSOM</i>	<10.00	18.00	20.00	16.20

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score</b>				
SYRIAN REFUGEES IN JORDAN, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2014.09, WFP programme monitoring, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.09, WFP programme monitoring, Q3 2015 PDM, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, Q3 2016 FSOM	>85.00	69.00	72.00	80.20
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
SYRIAN REFUGEES IN JORDAN, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2014.09, WFP programme monitoring, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.09, WFP programme monitoring, Q3 2015 PDM, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, Q3 2016 FSOM	<5.00	13.00	10.00	2.60
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
SYRIAN REFUGEES IN JORDAN, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2014.09, WFP programme monitoring, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.09, WFP programme monitoring, Q3 2015 PDM, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, Q3 2016 FSOM	<5.00	12.00	7.00	3.90
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
SYRIAN REFUGEES IN JORDAN, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2014.09, WFP programme monitoring, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.09, WFP programme monitoring, Q3 2015 PDM, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, Q3 2016 FSOM	<10.00	15.00	23.00	16.20
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
SYRIAN REFUGEES IN JORDAN, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2014.09, WFP programme monitoring, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.09, WFP programme monitoring, Q3 2015 PDM, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, Q3 2016 FSOM	<10.00	21.00	19.00	16.20
<b>FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
SYRIAN REFUGEES IN JORDAN, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2014.09, WFP programme monitoring, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.09, WFP programme monitoring, Q3 2015 PDM, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, Q3 2016 FSOM	>85.00	73.00	68.00	81.20
<b>FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
SYRIAN REFUGEES IN JORDAN, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2014.09, WFP programme monitoring, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.09, WFP programme monitoring, Q3 2015 PDM, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, Q3 2016 FSOM	>85.00	67.00	74.00	79.90
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
SYRIAN REFUGEES IN JORDAN, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2014.09, WFP programme monitoring, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.09, WFP programme monitoring, Q3 2015 PDM, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, Q3 2016 FSOM	>4.80	4.80	5.50	6.26
<b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>				
SYRIAN REFUGEES IN JORDAN, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2014.09, WFP programme monitoring, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.09, WFP programme monitoring, Q3 2015 PDM, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, Q3 2016 FSOM	>4.80	4.90	5.40	6.30
<b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>				
SYRIAN REFUGEES IN JORDAN, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2014.09, WFP programme monitoring, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.09, WFP programme monitoring, Q3 2015 PDM, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, Q3 2016 FSOM	>4.80	4.70	5.50	6.20

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)</b>				
SYRIAN REFUGEES IN JORDAN, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2014.01, WFP survey, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.09, WFP programme monitoring, Q3 2015 PDM, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, Q3 2016 FSOM	<19.60	19.60	20.00	18.08
<b>Restored or stabilized access to basic services and/or community assets</b>				
<b>Retention rate in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
SYRIAN REFUGEES IN JORDAN CAMPS, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12	=70.00	-	-	-
<b>Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
SYRIAN REFUGEES IN JORDAN CAMPS, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12	=70.00	-	-	-
<b>Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
SYRIAN REFUGEES IN JORDAN CAMPS, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12	=70.00	-	-	-
<b>Retention rate in WFP-assisted secondary schools</b>				
SYRIAN REFUGEES IN JORDAN CAMPS, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12	=70.00	-	-	-
<b>Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted secondary schools</b>				
SYRIAN REFUGEES IN JORDAN CAMPS, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12	=70.00	-	-	-
<b>Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted secondary schools</b>				
SYRIAN REFUGEES IN JORDAN CAMPS, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12	=70.00	-	-	-
<b>Commodity - Lebanon</b>				
<b>SO1 Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies</b>				
<b>Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals</b>				
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>				
SYRIAN REFUGEES, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, Household Visits, <b>Base value:</b> 2014.09, WFP programme monitoring, PAB, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.08, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM	=5.00	18.00	5.00	15.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score</b>				
SYRIAN REFUGEES, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, Household Visits, <b>Base value:</b> 2014.09, WFP programme monitoring, PAB, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.08, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM	=15.00	33.00	22.00	24.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score</b>				
SYRIAN REFUGEES, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, Household Visits, <b>Base value:</b> 2014.09, WFP programme monitoring, PAB, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.08, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM	=80.00	49.00	74.00	61.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
SYRIAN REFUGEES, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, Household Visits, <b>Base value:</b> 2014.09, WFP programme monitoring, PAB, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.08, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM	=5.00	23.00	6.00	16.00



Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
SYRIAN REFUGEES, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, Household visits, <b>Base value:</b> 2014.09, WFP programme monitoring, PAB, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.08, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM	=5.00	15.00	4.00	15.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
SYRIAN REFUGEES, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, Household Visits, <b>Base value:</b> 2014.09, WFP programme monitoring, PAB, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.08, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM	=15.00	31.00	26.00	33.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
SYRIAN REFUGEES, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, Household Visits, <b>Base value:</b> 2014.09, WFP programme monitoring, PAB, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.08, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM	=15.00	34.00	20.00	22.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
SYRIAN REFUGEES, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, Household Visits, <b>Base value:</b> 2014.09, WFP programme monitoring, PAB, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.08, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM	=80.00	46.00	68.00	51.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
SYRIAN REFUGEES, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, Household visits, <b>Base value:</b> 2014.09, WFP programme monitoring, PAB, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.08, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM	=80.00	51.00	75.00	63.00
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
SYRIAN REFUGEES, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, Household visits, <b>Base value:</b> 2014.09, WFP programme monitoring, PAB, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.08, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM	>5.10	5.00	5.71	5.86
<b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>				
SYRIAN REFUGEES, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, Household visits, <b>Base value:</b> 2014.09, WFP programme monitoring, PAB, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.08, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM	>5.10	4.90	5.41	5.73
<b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>				
SYRIAN REFUGEES, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, Household visits, <b>Base value:</b> 2014.09, WFP programme monitoring, PAB, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.08, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM	>5.10	5.10	5.81	5.89
<b>CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)</b>				
SYRIAN REFUGEES, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, Household visits, <b>Base value:</b> 2014.09, WFP programme monitoring, PAB, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.08, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM	<23.70	23.70	19.00	15.58
<b>Restored or stabilized access to basic services and/or community assets</b>				
<b>Retention rate in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
LEBANON, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.04, WFP programme monitoring, attendance	=70.00	-	-	96.86

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Commodity - Turkey</b>				
<b>SO1 Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies</b>				
<b>Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals</b>				
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>CAMP, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	=1.00	1.00	3.00	1.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>CAMP, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	=6.00	6.00	7.00	4.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>CAMP, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	>93.00	93.00	91.00	95.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>CAMP, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	=1.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>CAMP, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	=1.00	1.00	3.00	1.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>CAMP, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<6.00	10.00	18.00	5.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>CAMP, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<6.00	4.00	4.00	3.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>CAMP, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	>93.00	88.00	80.00	93.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>CAMP, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	>93.00	96.00	93.00	96.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
<i>CAMP, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	=6.60	6.60	6.50	6.50
<b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>				
<i>CAMP, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	=6.60	6.60	6.60	6.40
<b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>				
<i>CAMP, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	=6.60	6.60	6.50	6.50
<b>CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)</b>				
<i>CAMP, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	=12.00	12.00	13.50	14.80
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>OFF-CAMP, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, Pre-Assistance Baseline, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	=3.00	6.00	-	0.30
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>OFF-CAMP, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, Pre-Assistance Baseline, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	=15.00	22.50	-	7.10
<b>FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>OFF-CAMP, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, Pre-Assistance Baseline, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	=82.00	71.50	-	92.50
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>OFF-CAMP, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, Pre-Assistance Baseline, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	=3.00	7.60	-	0.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>OFF-CAMP, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, Pre-Assistance Baseline, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	=3.00	5.40	-	2.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>OFF-CAMP, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Pre-Assistance Baseline, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	=15.00	27.60	-	7.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>OFF-CAMP, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, Pre-Assistance Baseline, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<15.00	20.80	-	7.20

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>OFF-CAMP, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, Pre-Assistance Baseline, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	=82.00	64.80	-	93.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>OFF-CAMP, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, Pre-Assistance Baseline, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	=82.00	73.70	-	92.30
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
<i>OFF-CAMP, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, Pre-Assistance Baseline, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	=6.00	5.72	-	6.25
<b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>				
<i>OFF-CAMP, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, Pre-Assistance Baseline, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	=6.00	5.71	-	6.30
<b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>				
<i>OFF-CAMP, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, Pre-Assistance Baseline, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	=6.00	5.73	-	6.25
<b>CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)</b>				
<i>OFF-CAMP, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Pre-Assistance Baseline, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<20.00	24.30	-	9.10

## Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
<b>Commodity - Egypt</b>				
<b>SO1: Food-Assistance-for-Training</b>				
Number of people trained	individual	11,500	-	-
<b>Commodity - Jordan</b>				
<b>SO1: Food-Assistance-for-Assets</b>				
Number of people trained	individual	1,178	1,298	110.2%
<b>SO1: Food-Assistance-for-Training</b>				
Number of people trained (organizational skills, management and marketing skills)	individual	300	300	100.0%
<b>SO1: School Feeding (catch-up education)</b>				
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	2	2	100.0%
<b>SO1: School Feeding (on-site)</b>				
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	18	22	122.2%
Number of secondary schools assisted by WFP	school	6	6	100.0%

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
<b>Commodity - Lebanon</b>				
<b>SO1: Food-Assistance-for-Assets</b>				
Number of women receiving nutrition counseling supported by WFP	individual	450	450	100.0%
Quantity of agricultural tools distributed	item	420	355	84.5%
<b>SO1: Food-Assistance-for-Training</b>				
Number of people trained	individual	-	89	-
<b>SO1: General Distribution (GD)</b>				
Number of government staff members trained in food security monitoring systems	individual	258	258	100.0%
<b>SO1: School Feeding (on-site)</b>				
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	13	13	100.0%

## Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Commodity - Egypt</b>				
<b>Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>EGYPT, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.02, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09</i>	=25.00	29.00	27.40	43.90
<b>Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>EGYPT, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.02, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09</i>	=50.00	56.00	34.70	44.30
<b>Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>EGYPT, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.02, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09</i>	=25.00	15.00	37.90	11.80
<b>Commodity - Iraq</b>				
<b>Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>IRAQ, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.01, Previous Follow-up: 2015.08, Latest Follow-up: 2016.08</i>	>20.00	34.00	36.00	79.00
<b>Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>IRAQ, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.01, Previous Follow-up: 2015.08, Latest Follow-up: 2016.08</i>	>70.00	44.00	52.00	19.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>IRAQ, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.01, Previous Follow-up: 2015.08, Latest Follow-up: 2016.08</i>	<10.00	22.00	11.00	2.00
<b>Commodity - Jordan</b>				
<b>Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>JORDAN, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.09, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09</i>	=25.00	36.00	17.00	34.00
<b>Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>JORDAN, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.09, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09</i>	=55.00	53.00	61.00	40.60
<b>Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>JORDAN, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.09, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09</i>	=20.00	11.00	22.00	25.40
<b>Commodity - Lebanon</b>				
<b>Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>LEBANON, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.09, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, Latest Follow-up: 2016.08</i>	=25.00	28.00	20.00	28.00
<b>Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>LEBANON, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.09, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, Latest Follow-up: 2016.08</i>	=50.00	42.00	57.00	52.00
<b>Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>LEBANON, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.09, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, Latest Follow-up: 2016.08</i>	=25.00	30.00	23.00	20.00
<b>Commodity - Turkey</b>				
<b>Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>TURKEY IN-CAMP, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.09, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09</i>	=25.00	11.00	19.00	33.00
<b>Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>TURKEY OFF-CAMP, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.09</i>	=25.00	38.00	-	-

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>TURKEY IN-CAMP, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.09, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09</i>	=50.00	65.00	53.00	53.00
<b>Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>TURKEY OFF-CAMP, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.09</i>	=50.00	53.60	-	-
<b>Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>TURKEY IN-CAMP, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.09, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09</i>	=25.00	24.00	29.00	14.00
<b>Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>TURKEY OFF-CAMP, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.09</i>	=25.00	8.50	-	-

## Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Commodity - Egypt</b>				
<b>Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>EGYPT, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09</i>	=70.00	96.00	72.00	59.30
<b>Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</b>				
<i>EGYPT, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09</i>	=80.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
<b>Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>EGYPT, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09</i>	=70.00	97.00	69.00	58.00
<b>Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites</b>				
<i>EGYPT, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09</i>	=80.00	96.00	100.00	100.00
<b>Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>EGYPT, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.09, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09</i>	=70.00	96.50	71.20	58.80

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</b>				
<i>EGYPT, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.09, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09</i>	=80.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
<b>Commodity - Iraq</b>				
<b>Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>IRAQ, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.01, Previous Follow-up: 2015.08, Latest Follow-up: 2016.08</i>	=70.00	84.00	66.00	23.80
<b>Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</b>				
<i>IRAQ, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.01, Previous Follow-up: 2015.08, Latest Follow-up: 2016.08</i>	=80.00	98.00	100.00	100.00
<b>Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>IRAQ, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.01, Previous Follow-up: 2015.08, Latest Follow-up: 2016.08</i>	=70.00	77.00	48.00	11.00
<b>Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites</b>				
<i>IRAQ, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.01, Previous Follow-up: 2015.08, Latest Follow-up: 2016.08</i>	=80.00	97.00	100.00	100.00
<b>Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>IRAQ, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.01, Previous Follow-up: 2015.08, Latest Follow-up: 2016.08</i>	=70.00	80.00	64.00	14.90
<b>Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</b>				
<i>IRAQ, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.01, Previous Follow-up: 2015.08, Latest Follow-up: 2016.08</i>	=80.00	98.00	100.00	100.00
<b>Commodity - Jordan</b>				
<b>Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>JORDAN, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.09, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09</i>	=70.00	70.00	43.00	35.80
<b>Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</b>				
<i>JORDAN, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.09, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09</i>	=80.00	98.00	99.00	99.50
<b>Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>JORDAN, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.09, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09</i>	=70.00	55.00	31.00	31.60



Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites</b>				
<i>JORDAN, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.09, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09</i>	=80.00	95.00	99.00	100.00
<b>Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>JORDAN, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09</i>	=70.00	90.00	37.00	33.90
<b>Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</b>				
<i>JORDAN, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.09, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09</i>	=80.00	91.00	99.00	99.80
<b>Commodity - Lebanon</b>				
<b>Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>LEBANON, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.09, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, Latest Follow-up: 2016.08</i>	=70.00	96.00	53.00	58.50
<b>Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</b>				
<i>LEBANON, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.09, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, Latest Follow-up: 2016.08</i>	=80.00	96.00	98.00	98.00
<b>Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>LEBANON, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.09, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, Latest Follow-up: 2016.08</i>	=70.00	95.00	60.00	40.30
<b>Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites</b>				
<i>LEBANON, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.09, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, Latest Follow-up: 2016.08</i>	=80.00	99.00	98.00	99.00
<b>Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>LEBANON, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.09, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, Latest Follow-up: 2016.08</i>	=70.00	95.50	61.00	50.00
<b>Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</b>				
<i>LEBANON, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.09, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, Latest Follow-up: 2016.08</i>	=80.00	98.00	98.00	98.00
<b>Commodity - Turkey</b>				
<b>Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>TURKEY IN-CAMP, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09</i>	=70.00	98.00	69.00	65.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>TURKEY OFF-CAMP, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.09</i>	=70.00	57.00	-	-
<b>Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</b>				
<i>TURKEY IN-CAMP, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09</i>	=80.00	99.00	99.00	100.00
<b>Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</b>				
<i>TURKEY OFF-CAMP, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.09</i>	=80.00	98.00	-	-
<b>Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>TURKEY IN-CAMP, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09</i>	=70.00	99.00	82.00	57.00
<b>Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>TURKEY OFF-CAMP, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.09</i>	=70.00	57.00	-	-
<b>Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites</b>				
<i>TURKEY IN-CAMP, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09</i>	=80.00	99.00	96.00	98.00
<b>Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites</b>				
<i>TURKEY OFF-CAMP, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.09</i>	=80.00	97.00	-	-
<b>Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>TURKEY IN-CAMP, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.09, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09</i>	=70.00	75.50	-	61.00
<b>Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>TURKEY OFF-CAMP, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.09</i>	=70.00	57.00	-	-
<b>Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</b>				
<i>TURKEY IN-CAMP, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.09, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09</i>	=80.00	98.00	-	99.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>TURKEY OFF-CAMP, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.09</i>	=80.00	97.00	-	-

## Partnership Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
<b>Commodity - Egypt</b>		
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		
<i>EGYPT, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09</i>	=0.00	0.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>EGYPT, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09</i>	=1.00	1.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>EGYPT, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09</i>	=100.00	100.00
<b>Commodity - Iraq</b>		
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		
<i>IRAQ, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=381,495.00	431,198.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>IRAQ, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=6.00	6.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>IRAQ, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00
<b>Commodity - Jordan</b>		
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		
<i>JORDAN, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=1,500,000.00	637,299.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>JORDAN, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=8.00	8.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>JORDAN, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00
<b>Commodity - Lebanon</b>		
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		
<i>LEBANON, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>1,000,000.00	1,525,206.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
<b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>		
<i>LEBANON, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=13.00	14.00
<b>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</b>		
<i>LEBANON, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09</i>	=100.00	100.00
<b>Commodity - Turkey</b>		
<b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>		
<i>TURKEY, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=5.00	20.00
<b>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</b>		
<i>TURKEY, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00

## Resource Inputs from Donors

### Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Bulgaria	BUL-C-00007-01	Dried Fruits	-	146
Czech Republic	CZE-C-00020-01	Bread	-	194
Estonia	EST-C-00018-01	Bread	-	50
European Commission	EEC-C-00568-01	Rations	-	1,526
Finland	FIN-C-00113-01	Bread	-	119
Finland	FIN-C-00113-01	Rations	-	210
Finland	FIN-C-00114-04	Canned Chicken	-	30
Finland	FIN-C-00114-04	Canned Fish	-	14
Finland	FIN-C-00114-04	Canned Meat	-	30
Finland	FIN-C-00114-04	Canned Vegetables	-	71
Finland	FIN-C-00114-04	Chickpeas	-	89
Finland	FIN-C-00114-04	Crackers	-	16
Finland	FIN-C-00114-04	Dried Fruits	-	47
Finland	FIN-C-00114-04	Halawa	-	15
Finland	FIN-C-00114-04	Iodised Salt	-	9
Finland	FIN-C-00114-04	Rations	-	238
Finland	FIN-C-00114-04	Sugar	-	9
Finland	FIN-C-00114-04	Tea	-	4
France	FRA-C-00239-01	Bread	-	1,217

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
France	FRA-C-00239-01	Canned Fish	-	5
France	FRA-C-00239-01	Canned Pulses	-	26
France	FRA-C-00239-01	Chickpeas	-	13
France	FRA-C-00239-01	Crackers	-	3
France	FRA-C-00239-01	Halawa	-	3
France	FRA-C-00239-01	Mineral water	-	16
France	FRA-C-00239-01	Rations	-	1,006
Germany	GER-C-00564-01	Bulgur Wheat	-	156
Germany	GER-C-00564-01	Chickpeas	-	156
Germany	GER-C-00564-01	Iodised Salt	-	23
Germany	GER-C-00564-01	Lentils	-	156
Germany	GER-C-00564-01	Rations	-	639
Germany	GER-C-00564-01	Rice	-	390
Germany	GER-C-00564-01	Sugar	-	39
Germany	GER-C-00564-01	Vegetable Oil	-	94
Germany	GER-C-00564-01	Wheat Flour	-	312
Germany	GER-C-00565-01	Bread	-	2,905
Latvia	LAT-C-00004-01	Rations	-	22
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Rations	-	294
Norway	NOR-C-00323-01	Bread	-	867
Norway	NOR-C-00323-01	Canned Chicken	-	1
Norway	NOR-C-00323-01	Canned Fish	-	1
Norway	NOR-C-00323-01	Canned Meat	-	1
Norway	NOR-C-00323-01	Canned Vegetables	-	3
Norway	NOR-C-00323-01	Chickpeas	-	3
Norway	NOR-C-00323-01	Crackers	-	1
Norway	NOR-C-00323-01	Dried Fruits	-	1
Norway	NOR-C-00323-01	Halawa	-	1
Norway	NOR-C-00323-01	Iodised Salt	-	0
Norway	NOR-C-00323-01	Rations	-	120
Norway	NOR-C-00323-01	Sugar	-	0
Norway	NOR-C-00323-01	Tea	-	0
Private Donors	WPD-C-03017-01	Rations	-	14
Private Donors	WPD-C-03155-01	Bread	-	13

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Private Donors	WPD-C-03166-01	Canned Fish	-	2
Private Donors	WPD-C-03166-01	Canned Pulses	-	9
Private Donors	WPD-C-03166-01	Chickpeas	-	5
Private Donors	WPD-C-03166-01	Crackers	-	1
Private Donors	WPD-C-03166-01	Halawa	-	1
Private Donors	WPD-C-03166-01	High Energy Biscuits	-	30
Private Donors	WPD-C-03166-01	Mineral water	-	6
Private Donors	WPD-C-03166-01	Rations	-	57
Private Donors	WPD-C-03274-02	Bread	-	10
Private Donors	WPD-C-03282-01	Rations	-	6
Private Donors	WPD-C-03450-01	Bread	-	4
Private Donors	WPD-C-03460-01	Bread	-	123
Private Donors	WPD-C-03464-06	Bread	-	7
Private Donors	WPD-C-03467-01	Bread	-	3
Private Donors	WPD-C-03472-09	Canned Chicken	-	5
Private Donors	WPD-C-03472-09	Canned Fish	-	3
Private Donors	WPD-C-03472-09	Canned Meat	-	5
Private Donors	WPD-C-03472-09	Canned Vegetables	-	13
Private Donors	WPD-C-03472-09	Chickpeas	-	16
Private Donors	WPD-C-03472-09	Crackers	-	3
Private Donors	WPD-C-03472-09	Dried Fruits	-	4
Private Donors	WPD-C-03472-09	Halawa	-	3
Private Donors	WPD-C-03472-09	Iodised Salt	-	2
Private Donors	WPD-C-03472-09	Rations	-	4
Private Donors	WPD-C-03472-09	Sugar	-	2
Private Donors	WPD-C-03472-09	Tea	-	1
Private Donors	WPD-C-03472-10	Bread	-	22
Private Donors	WPD-C-03477-01	High Energy Biscuits	-	85
Private Donors	WPD-C-03485-01	Bread	-	22
Private Donors	WPD-C-03498-01	Rations	-	59
Private Donors	WPD-C-03500-01	Bread	-	18
Private Donors	WPD-C-03561-01	Bread	-	85
Private Donors	WPD-C-03586-01	Rations	-	13
Private Donors	WPD-C-03630-01	Bread	-	538

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Private Donors	WPD-C-03630-01	Dried Fruits	-	216
Private Donors	WPD-C-03630-01	Rations	-	50
Private Donors	WPD-C-03653-01	Rations	-	39
Republic of Korea	KOR-C-00120-02	High Energy Biscuits	-	123
Saudi Arabia	SAU-C-00103-09	Dried Fruits	306	-
Saudi Arabia	SAU-C-00103-10	Dried Fruits	800	-
Slovakia	SLO-C-00023-01	Bread	-	202
Slovenia	SVN-C-00024-01	High Energy Biscuits	-	14
Switzerland	SWI-C-00480-01	Bread	-	60
Switzerland	SWI-C-00526-01	Rations	-	183
United Arab Emirates	UAE-C-00020-01	Chickpeas	13	-
		<b>Total</b>	<b>1,119</b>	<b>13,374</b>