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SPR Reading Guidance



**Assistance to Vulnerable Syrian Refugees and Host
Communities in Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey
Standard Project Report 2017**

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



World Food Programme

Table Of Contents

Regional Context

Project Results

- Activities and Operational Partnerships
- Results
- Performance Monitoring
- Progress Towards Gender Equality
- Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations
- Supply Chain
- Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned
- Stories from the Field

Figures and Indicators

- Data Notes
- Overview of Project Beneficiary Information
- Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality
- Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)
- Nutrition Beneficiaries
- Project Indicators
- Resource Inputs from Donors

Regional Context

The Syria regional refugee crisis entered its sixth year in 2017, as the situation in Syria remained fluid, with ongoing conflict in different parts of the country. The humanitarian response has continued to diversify and scale up to keep pace with the displacement of refugees from Syria into neighbouring countries, as well as the changing needs of refugees and host population. By December 2017, there were more than 5.5 million refugees from Syria officially registered in Egypt, Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon and Turkey, of which women and children constituted about 73 percent, according to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) [1]. The 11 percent increase in refugee numbers from 2016 reflects newly registered refugees, new arrivals, as well as newborns in the host countries.

Neighbouring countries in the region continued to extend support to refugees as the crisis protracts. By the end of 2017, only 8 percent of refugees were living in camps, while 92 percent were in host communities, according to UNHCR. However, with slow economic growth [2], host countries faced challenges associated with absorbing the influx of refugees. Unemployment rates in the five refugee-hosting countries increased during the crisis compared with pre-crisis levels [3]. Poverty rates among refugees remained high: 54 percent are below the poverty threshold in Egypt, 37 percent in Iraq, 90 percent in Jordan, 76 percent in Lebanon, and 64 percent in Turkey [4].

Refugees and host communities in the region continued to face vulnerability to food insecurity against the backdrop of inflation, and lack of formal livelihood and economic opportunities, undermining their self-reliance and exacerbating their negative coping mechanisms. Vulnerability is often greater among refugee households headed by women than those headed by men, mainly attributed to logistical, safety, social, and cultural challenges in accessing employment and other income-generating opportunities. Over the years, the food insecurity levels among refugee households remained an area of concern, with the latest assessments indicating 14 percent are food-insecure in Egypt, 7 percent in Iraq, 12 percent in Jordan, 38 percent in Lebanon, and 30 percent in Turkey [5]. Households headed by women, in most cases, fared worse than their counterparts, with their food consumption and dietary diversity lower than households headed by men [6].

In 2017, WFP launched a Regional Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) 200987, building upon the previous Regional Emergency Operation 200433. The project aimed to provide food assistance, while strengthening efforts towards achieving sustainable solutions through support to the human capital and self-reliance of vulnerable refugees and host communities. It contributed to WFP's Strategic Plan (2017-2021) and Sustainable Development Goals 2 (Zero Hunger) and 17 (Partnership for the Goals).

WFP's framework of assistance is based on the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP), an integrated regional framework that aims to create a durable and multi-faceted resilience-based response to the Syria crisis. The 3RP incorporates the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan, the Jordan Response Plan, and the country chapters of Egypt, Iraq, and Turkey – all of which were developed under national leadership – to allow for better programming, partnership-strengthening with local partners, as well as sustained engagement with donors. Through the 3RP, WFP works with other UN agencies, governments, civil society organizations, and non-governmental organizations for better alignment of response priorities.

WFP adopted a regional approach in fundraising for the PRRO, ensuring a coherent coordination among WFP country offices, regional bureau, liaison offices, and headquarters. In line with stepping up the regional refugee response, international donors have also steadily increased their commitment over the years. In 2017, WFP received 81 percent of the overall project requirements, compared with 72 percent in 2016, with the largest contributions received from the European Commission, Germany, the United States of America, the United Kingdom and Canada. With 99 percent received as directed multilateral contributions, WFP had the opportunity to propose funding allocations among the five refugee-hosting countries. Such flexibility helped ensure equitable distribution of resources and coverage of assistance across the regional operation. Moreover, the advance financing mechanism was a key element of success in averting imminent pipeline breaks, thanks to a number of solid pledges, which allowed access to internal loans.

In line with the Grand Bargain Agreement, 2017 witnessed an increased number of multi-year contributions – an important shift in the funding scheme for protracted crises such as the Syria regional response. Having reliable and predictable funding has enabled WFP to strengthen its accountability to affected populations and dialogue with host governments and communities, while having the resources to invest in much-needed resilience activities. Multi-year funding contributions were received from Australia, Canada, Ireland and the United Kingdom.

From 2018 onwards, WFP is transitioning to Country Strategic Plans (CSPs), replacing the Regional PRRO 200987. The refugee response is incorporated into the respective CSPs in the five countries. The CSP framework allows WFP to align relief, recovery and development interventions, while upholding its commitment to prioritising the needs of the most vulnerable people in support of the Zero Hunger goal by 2030.

- [1] According to UNHCR, as of December 2017, among the refugee population, 25 percent were women, 27 percent men, 23 percent girls, and 25 percent boys.
- [2] Gross domestic product growth in the region in 2017: 4.1 percent in Egypt, 1.5 percent in Iraq, 2.3 percent in Jordan, 2 percent in Lebanon, and 4 percent in Turkey (Regional Refugee Response Plan, 2017).
- [3] Pre-crisis versus crisis unemployment rates: 13 percent vs 13 percent in Egypt; 7 percent vs 14 percent in Iraq; 11 percent versus 15 percent in Jordan; 6 percent vs 12 percent in Lebanon; and 9 percent vs 10 percent in Turkey (Jobs Makes A Difference, 2017).
- [4] Based on different sources cited in the report "Jobs Makes A Difference" (2017): for Egypt (UNHCR, 2016); Iraq (Amnesty International, 2016); and Jordan (UNHCR, 2016). For Lebanon, poverty rate was based on Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon (2017). For Turkey, poverty rate was based on the Pre-Assistance Baseline Results (2017).
- [5] Based on the latest assessments conducted by WFP and partners in the five countries: Egypt Vulnerability Assessment for Refugees (2017); Joint Vulnerability Assessment for Syrian Refugees in Iraq (2017); Comprehensive Food Security Monitoring Exercise in Jordan (2016); Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon (2017); and Off-Camp Syrian Refugees in Turkey (2015).
- [6] Based on WFP post-distribution monitoring during 2017. See the Project Indicators section for data.

Project Results

Activities and Operational Partnerships

In 2017, through the Regional Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) 200987, WFP supported more than 3.5 million refugees and vulnerable host community members in Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, and Turkey through a variety of activities. In partnership with national governments, other United Nations agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), the private sector, and even academic institutions, WFP employed data-driven, needs-based approaches, which utilised vulnerability criteria to target those in need, while also working to strengthen national systems and services to institutionalise the related technical capacities.

The majority of interventions focused on unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, delivered through cash-based transfers (CBTs). WFP also implemented school meals activities as an incentive to encourage school enrolment and attendance while improving food security and nutrition for boys and girls. Moreover, WFP invested in asset-creation and livelihood support, and individual capacity-strengthening activities, with a view to maximising positive effects on food security, nutrition and economic access.

Egypt

WFP supported the most vulnerable Syrian refugees and Palestinian refugees from Syria in six governorates across Egypt through unconditional resource transfers to support access to food. Each refugee received food-restricted paper or electronic vouchers (e-vouchers) valued at EGP 400 (USD 22) per month, which they can redeem from any of the 50 WFP-contracted shops across the country. WFP worked with a local NGO, Sohag Community Development Association for Women and Children's Situations Improvement, in the preparation, distribution, and beneficiary verification. Through vulnerability-based targeting, household surveys, and focus group discussions (FGDs), as well as periodic beneficiary monitoring and verification with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP ensured that the most vulnerable and food-insecure people were supported in a sustained manner.

Individual capacity-strengthening activities were implemented in three governorates with the highest concentration of refugees, with each participant receiving EGP 400 (USD 22) per month. These activities aimed to enhance access to vocational and skills training opportunities for youth and adults to allow graduation through job placement services and support to self-employment. One of the trainings focused on food processing, conducted in partnership with Logic and ETP-Food, providing refugees and host community members with modules on hygiene, quality standards, food safety and food packaging.

WFP prioritised the needs of women, especially those whose age, educational attainment, or limited work experience act as a barrier to entry into the labour market. In partnership with Z Academy, WFP provided aesthetic training courses to Syrians and Egyptians to help them prepare for a career in the hair and nails salon industry. Moreover, WFP collaborated with Dawar for Arts and Development in organizing psychodrama workshops for Syrian and Egyptian women, engaging the participants in interactive theatre performances based on their real stories. The project helped to build solidarity between refugees and host communities, encouraging them to understand and appreciate each other's culture and identity.

WFP was not able to implement the full array of planned activities during the year; asset-creation and livelihood support, and some individual capacity-strengthening activities were not carried out due to delays in obtaining security clearances from the Government for the partner NGO. Additionally, malnutrition prevention activities for pregnant and lactating women did not push through as WFP faced challenges in finding a suitable cooperating partner with the required capacity to implement the programme.

Food safety concerns linked to the national school meals programme resulted in the suspension of school meals activities by the Government in March 2017, and the introduction of more rigorous food safety standards, including a national audit of school meals suppliers. WFP took a number of mitigation steps in response. Immediately following the alleged food poisoning incidents, WFP facilitated a comprehensive assessment of the national school meals' supply chain to identify gaps and provide recommendations for improvements. In addition, WFP undertook extensive supply chain training, which was delivered in several governorates throughout Egypt, to build the capacity of a cross-section of national counterparts involved in school meals activities. WFP also worked closely with its date bar suppliers to improve factory processes and facilities, including recommending and facilitating implementation of higher food safety standards. The suppliers were cleared in the national audit.

Iraq

WFP, together with cooperating partner World Vision International, assisted Syrian refugees in nine camps across the Kurdistan Region of Iraq through unconditional resource transfers to support access to food. The assistance, in the form of CBTs, was mainly managed through SCOPE, WFP's beneficiary and transfer management platform, which allows for better management of operational data, monitoring and risk control. Each beneficiary of either unrestricted cash transfers (through SCOPE cards) or e-vouchers received IQD 22,000 (USD 19) per month to help them address their food needs.

Targeting was based on demographic criteria, which included households headed by single adults, minors or elderly, with new arrivals and protection cases added to the targets upon referral from UNHCR. During the year, WFP and UNHCR conducted a joint vulnerability assessment of Syrian refugees in Iraq, and the results will feed into the targeting mechanisms for 2018.

In 2017, WFP piloted the Tech for Food project, which aims to provide men and women with a skillset that enables them to connect to the digital economy, creating access to income-generating opportunities. The project is particularly relevant in Iraq, where illiteracy levels are twice as high among women than among men, and women are significantly underrepresented in the labour force, according to recent vulnerability assessments. Special focus is given to empowering women's participation in the training to help address gender imbalances in the marketplace. The pilot was supported by WFP's Innovation Accelerator, in partnership with Mercy Corps and Click, a local private social media marketing agency, and took place at the American University of Iraq in Sulaymaniyah. One hundred Syrian refugees residing in Arbat camp in Sulaymaniyah governorate took part in the first phase of the pilot, each receiving USD 10 per day for the 35 days of training. The first phase concluded in August, with 93 students receiving certificates for completion. The second phase was launched in November, in partnership with the international NGO Preemptive Love Coalition, with 57 students returning from first phase. In cooperation with the private sector, WFP connects Syrian refugees with internet-based internships and work opportunities. This will enable them to use their newly acquired skills to earn a living, improve their lives and become less dependent on food assistance in the future. Reporting on the outcomes of this project is expected at the end of March 2018, once the training has concluded and students begin looking for web-based jobs. So far, the project has been popular among women; 60 percent the total enrolled participants in both basic and advanced courses are women. The project has also shown to promote respect and teamwork in classrooms and co-working spaces among men and women.

The school meals programme was not carried out in 2017 due to delays in finalising the agreement between WFP and the Government of Iraq regarding implementation of the activities. The programme is expected to resume in 2018.

Jordan

The largest component of WFP's support was through the unconditional resource transfers for Syrian refugees living in camps and host communities. The support was also part of the Government-initiated Jordan Response Plan and in partnership with UNHCR, the Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED), Save the Children Jordan, Norwegian Refugee Council, and Jordan Ahli Bank. WFP provided assistance through CBTs, with an aim to bring economic empowerment to help refugees address their needs. Refugees living in camps received monthly assistance valued at JOD 20 (USD 28) per person, while those in communities received monthly assistance of JOD 10 or 20 (USD 14 or 28) per person, depending on the level of vulnerability to food insecurity. Among the refugee population, those identified as the most vulnerable were widows, households headed by youth, households with a majority of children or elderly, divorced single women below 50 years of age, and single elderly people who live below the Jordanian national poverty line of JOD 68 (USD 95.2) per capita per month.

During the year, WFP rolled out the "choice" modality in selected areas, enabling beneficiaries to redeem their assistance through food-restricted vouchers or ATMs in the form of unrestricted cash, or both, as per their personal preference.

WFP planned to provide in-kind assistance to Syrians stranded at the Jordanian-Syrian border (Berm); however, due to limited access and security concerns, WFP was only able to reach the stranded population once between May and June. Meanwhile, WFP provided in-kind assistance (dates) to vulnerable Jordanians for four months, channelled through the local NGO Takiyet Um Ali, complementing its food assistance programme.

School meals activities in both camps and communities were implemented in partnership with the Ministry of Education, UN Women, Royal Health Awareness Society and World Vision International. In communities, WFP complemented the Government's National School Feeding Programme, targeting children aged 5-12 years attending public schools in poverty pockets across the country. Schoolchildren received fortified date bars, in addition to the biscuits provided by the Government. WFP also successfully phased in the Healthy Kitchen project in camps and expanded it in communities, providing schoolchildren with freshly baked meals prepared by Syrians and Jordanians, of which 60 percent of the kitchen workforce were women. The freshly baked meals consisted of a cheese, *za'atar* (local thyme mix), or healthy pizza pastry; a piece of vegetable; and a fresh seasonal fruit. Date

bars and most of the ingredients for the freshly baked meals were procured locally and both provided 330kcal per person per day.

Together with the Ministry of Agriculture, United Nations Development Programme, National Alliance Against Hunger and Malnutrition, Save the Children Jordan and ACTED, WFP carried out various asset-creation activities, which included rehabilitation and maintenance (painting and cleaning) of schools and health centres, and forestry focusing on rangeland and forestry development such as pruning, weeding, irrigation and land preparation, and planting seedlings. These activities aimed to create economic opportunities for refugees and vulnerable Jordanians while also strengthening community resilience. Each participant received JOD 12-15 (USD 17-21) per person per each day of attendance.

Individual capacity-strengthening activities through vocational and on-the-job trainings were offered to Syrians and Jordanians to help develop human capital and improve their employability. To ensure sustainability, WFP designed its vocational trainings based on a thorough market analysis and market demand, offering life-skills and development packages in addition to providing job placement services after the completion of the training. Syrian refugees and vulnerable Jordanians received CBTs worth JOD 7-8.5 (USD 10-12) per person per each day of attendance.

Lebanon

WFP's primary form of assistance to Syrian refugees in Lebanon was provided through unconditional resource transfers, with CBT as the modality. In December 2017, WFP passed the milestone of USD 1 billion directly injected into the Lebanese economy since 2012 through cash-based programming. WFP continued to operate through a common card system called the "Lebanon One Unified Inter-Organisational System for e-Cards" (LOUISE), which was launched by WFP, together with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), UNHCR and the Lebanon Cash Consortium in late 2016. LOUISE streamlines humanitarian cash assistance for Syrian refugees and Lebanese based on their vulnerabilities. Additionally, WFP and UNHCR collaborated with the American University of Beirut to refine the socio-economic analysis to accurately identify the most vulnerable registered refugee households in Lebanon. The analysis used the latest data from the Vulnerability Assessment for Syrian Refugees and demographic data in UNHCR's ProGres database. Syrian refugee households were ranked based on their level of vulnerability, and WFP prioritised those households at the bottom of the ranking who were heavily reliant on external support.

In 2017, WFP provided e-vouchers through three delivery mechanisms: 1) e-vouchers redeemable at any WFP-contracted shops; 2) unrestricted cash for food, redeemable at either WFP-contracted shops or ATMs throughout the country; and 3) multi-purpose cash to meet food and other basic needs, redeemable at any ATMs throughout the country. WFP provided Syrian refugees with multi-purpose cash assistance through the e-cards, giving them the option to redeem their assistance at any WFP-contracted shops or withdraw cash from any ATMs to meet their food and other basic needs. WFP also provided food e-vouchers to Palestinian refugees through the partnership with the United Nations Relief and Works Agency. Moreover, WFP supported vulnerable Lebanese through the Government's National Poverty Targeting Programme (NPTP). Through NPTP, WFP also worked with government counterparts on monitoring and evaluation, e-card distributions and card management. Beneficiaries received LEB 40,000 (USD 27) per person per month.

As a means of transforming the refugee crisis into a development opportunity, WFP worked with partners to implement asset-creation and livelihood support activities for vulnerable Lebanese and Syrian refugees. Achievements under the asset creation activities included reconstruction of canals, rehabilitation of roads, maintenance of cedar forests and microgardens. Individual capacity-strengthening activities, on the other hand, focused on providing vocational trainings as part of the Tech for Food initiative, which aims to build valuable digital skills that they can use to enter the labour market. Each participant received an average of USD 105 per month for 40 – 60 hours of work, loaded on the e-card.

WFP implemented school meals through two innovative programme activities. Firstly, WFP, alongside UNICEF and the Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE), implemented a cash-for-education activity. WFP provided a monthly cash grant worth USD 6 per person to Syrian children aged 5-14 enrolled in second shift public schools within selected governorates to contribute towards the costs associated with purchasing school meals. Secondly, to address short-term hunger and to improve childhood nutrition, WFP, MEHE, and the International Orthodox Christian Charities carried out a small-scale public primary school snack programme for both Lebanese and Syrian children. Participating children received a daily snack of fresh fruits and a package of sterilised milk, intended to provide 160kcal per person per day. The children also attended a monthly nutrition education session.

Turkey

Since 2012, WFP has supported refugees in camps in Turkey through an e-voucher programme. Every household in selected camps has a card, topped up monthly with TRY 50 (USD 13) per person in 2017. This is redeemable in participating shops in exchange for food. An additional TRY 50 per month were provided by Turkey's Disaster and

Emergency Management Presidency. WFP monitored shops and prices in camps every month to ensure quality and accessibility of food.

Since 2015, WFP has extended its support to refugees outside camps, which make up more than 90 percent of the more than 3 million refugees in Turkey. Off-camp support is now provided through the Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN) programme, which was launched in late 2016 and reached more than 1 million vulnerable refugees, most of them Syrians, with multi-purpose cash to meet their basic needs in 2017. An initial target of one million was increased to 1.3 million during late 2017 in agreement with the donor, in order to reach more vulnerable refugees with assistance. During 2017, WFP also supported refugees who were previously targeted outside camps, including them in the ESSN programme to avoid gaps in the assistance they received.

WFP initially started both the off-camp and in-camp programmes through value vouchers. Later on, taking into account beneficiary needs and cost-effectiveness, as well as discussions with donors, WFP transitioned the off-camp assistance to cash modality to align to the nationwide ESSN. This allowed beneficiaries more flexibility in regards to utilising their assistance to meet their basic needs. The ESSN, which has households headed by women as one of the eligibility criteria, has shown to contribute positively to beneficiaries' ability to pay rent and improved food consumption patterns, with a decrease in the share of women with poor food consumption since the start of the programme. Other outcomes such as livelihood-based coping strategies and proportion of households that can meet the minimum expenditure threshold have been developed and will be assessed in 2018.

WFP Turkey's programmes embody the commitments made under the Grand Bargain at the World Humanitarian Summit in 2017, including increased cash assistance, greater support to national responders, and multi-year funding. They also rely on strong partnership with the Government of Turkey and run through the country's existing social assistance infrastructure. WFP's sole cooperating partner in Turkey is the Turkish Red Crescent (TRC), whose capacity WFP works to strengthen through an innovative Joint Management Cell in Ankara, as well as through trainings and joint missions. Working together in several "work streams", including protection, accountability to affected populations, and CBTs, TRC and WFP have been able to strengthen programme implementation. Additionally, training and additional staff have been provided to the Social Assistance and Solidarity Foundations to assist them in managing the workload of taking and processing applications to the ESSN programme.

Results

Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food

Strategic Outcome 1.1: Maintained/enhanced household access to adequate food

Activity: General distributions / Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food

Through the Regional Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO), WFP responded not only to the food needs of refugees and vulnerable population in Egypt, Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon and Turkey, but also addressed the basic needs of the refugees in Turkey, Lebanon and Iraq. WFP transitioned further towards recovery activities, decreasing planned number of beneficiaries receiving general distributions (unconditional resource transfers) from over 90 percent in 2016 to 78 percent in 2017. However, general distributions of cash-based transfers (CBTs) still made up the majority of WFP's assistance in the PRRO. Over the year, WFP continued to innovate and adjust to the needs of beneficiaries by implementing new CBT modalities such as the unrestricted cash (also called "choice") in Jordan and Lebanon, and multi-purpose cash assistance (MPCA) for basic needs in Lebanon and Turkey.

In 2017, WFP injected USD 773 million into local economies through general distributions and livelihood support activities using CBTs. WFP also provided in-kind food in Jordan to those residing at the Berm, the northern border between Syria and Jordan. More consistent funding over 2017 ensured the amounts of assistance were stable in Jordan and Lebanon, while increasing the CBT value in Turkey for a new objective to cover basic needs. However, minor funding gaps in early 2017 led to a decrease in the transfer value provided in Egypt during the first quarter, while transfer values in Iraq remained reduced until the end of the year.

Through improved targeting, WFP ensured the most efficient use of resources, reaching the most vulnerable refugees with general distributions. The planned number of beneficiaries was exceeded in all countries except in Iraq, where funding shortfalls led to additional needs-based targeting which reduced the number reached. In Egypt, WFP reached more than the project plan due to the increase in refugee arrivals during year, as well as based on the joint vulnerability assessment and monthly referrals from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), which increased the implementation plans. When the disaggregation by age group is applied, the overachievement in general distributions translated into reaching more children under 5 than originally planned. In Jordan, WFP initially anticipated that more refugees would be taking steps towards voluntary return due to an optimistic outlook on the situation in Syria; as this did not materialise, WFP continued assisting more refugees in the country than initially planned. Meanwhile, the planned tonnage of food in Jordan was not distributed as irregular

access to the Berm limited the food assistance provided over the year. In Turkey, as agreed with the donor, a large scale-up in beneficiaries took place with the roll-out of the Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN) programme during the year, enabling WFP to exceed the plan.

Regionally, regular assistance helped ensure relatively stable food consumption over the year, with beneficiaries averaging 78 percent acceptable food consumption score (FCS) compared with 82 percent during the same Q3 in 2016. Dietary diversity was also stable, with 6.3 of the 7 food groups consumed at least once a week, the same value as previous year. Another positive finding was that the use of food coping strategies declined compared with the previous year, from an average coping strategy index (CSI) of 14 to 11.7. This means that families less often had to reduce the quantity of food consumed and portion sizes in particular.

At the country level, beneficiaries in Egypt, Iraq and Turkey continued to have higher food consumption compared with those in Jordan and Lebanon, where refugee densities are the highest among the host population and livelihood opportunities are sparse. Food consumption targets were met in all countries except Jordan, which was the only country where those with acceptable FCS decreased among the beneficiary population to 57 percent from 80 percent in Q3 2016. The most likely explanation for this drop is a beneficiary validation exercise during the second quarter that may have been perceived as targeting exercise by the refugees. In such circumstances, underreporting of food consumption is very common.

Turkey was the only country with a large proportion of new ESSN beneficiaries this year, and thus a pre-assistance baseline (PAB) was conducted for this group. Food Security Outcome Monitoring (FSOM) results in Turkey showed strong improvement from the PAB – the share of targeted beneficiaries with acceptable FCS improved from 78 to 88 percent before and after receiving assistance.

Regionally, on average, the share of households headed by women with acceptable FCS was lower by 10 percentage points compared with households headed by men, similar to the previous year. All countries followed this pattern except in Turkey, where households headed by men and women had similar food consumption. Interestingly, while the dietary diversity was also lower among households headed by women, regionally, in Iraq, households headed by women had slightly higher dietary diversity than their male counterparts; yet, both groups adopted coping strategies to meet food and basic needs at similar rates in 2017.

WFP continued to monitor food security and other outcomes among those excluded from WFP assistance who did not meet the vulnerability criteria set in each country. While those assisted by WFP were able to maintain similar food consumption levels as the previous year, those with acceptable FCS decreased by about 13 percentage points among non-beneficiaries in Egypt, Jordan and Lebanon compared with the previous year (64 to 51 percent). However, similar levels (in frequency and severity) of coping strategies were adopted in both years. There are many possible reasons for these changes among the non-assisted group, such as underreporting of outcomes due to ongoing re-targeting exercises, the decrease in assistance provided by other organizations, food price fluctuations, or the non-beneficiaries' inability to absorb market shocks due to reliance on labour wages as the main source of income to fulfill their food needs. However, WFP continued to utilise FSOM data to fine-tune country targeting systems where possible, such as in Lebanon and Jordan where these findings were utilised and triangulated with other sources when reviewing targeting criteria.

In Turkey and Lebanon, MPCA-specific outcome indicators have been developed, such as percentage of households that cover the minimum expenditure basket (MEB) threshold, percentage of households confirming more manageable debt since receiving MPCA, and the livelihood-based coping strategy index. In Turkey, WFP is also measuring whether MPCA helped improve beneficiaries ability to pay rent. More comprehensive findings will be produced with these indicators in early 2018.

Activity: School meals activities

School meals activities took place in Jordan and Lebanon during the year. In Jordan, WFP continued to complement the Government's National School Meals Programme through the provision of fortified date bars and technical assistance to the Ministry of Education. As requested by the Government, WFP increased its support and eventually assisted more schoolchildren than planned. In addition, the Healthy Kitchens project was introduced in refugee camps and expanded into targeted host communities. The meals were prepared by workers from the communities (60 percent were women) using mainly locally sourced ingredients. Process monitoring findings indicate positive effects on school attendance.

In Lebanon, the school meals programme was monitored by retention rate through attendance records, and the rate increased slightly from the previous year to 98 percent. In 2017/2018, a baseline outcome monitoring was conducted to measure food security indicators, and specifically, the FCS for nutrition. The cash-for-education programme in collaboration with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) was monitored jointly by both agencies. The outcome monitoring through household surveys showed stability in terms of acceptable FCS (47 percent) compared with the baseline. A positive finding was the decrease in the use of coping strategies to meet food needs, from the average of 18 to 13.

School meals for Syrian children in Egyptian public schools were planned to take place in targeted governorates. However, in March 2017, the Office of the President issued a decision to halt all school feeding activities at the national level due to food safety issues not related to WFP's assistance. As part of the mitigation measures, WFP provided technical support to the Government in conducting a supply chain assessment of the National School Feeding Programme, with an aim to enhance the supply chain in terms of cost and safety. Meanwhile, WFP is also yet to be granted monitoring access to the public schools, and this issue has been communicated to government partners.

Following discussions with the Government, the school meals programme in Iraq is expected to restart during 2018.

Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition

Strategic Outcome 2.1: Improved consumption of high-quality, nutrient-dense foods among targeted individuals

Activity: Malnutrition prevention activities

Nutrition activities to support pregnant and lactating women were planned in Egypt, but the programme did not start in 2017 due to the inability to initially identify a suitable partner with the capacity to implement. In 2018, WFP will seek to partner with health clinics to carry out the activities.

Strategic Result 3: Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition

Strategic Outcome 3.1: Increased smallholder production and sales

Strategic Outcome 3.3: Improved availability of key pro-smallholder public goods and services

Activity: Asset-creation and livelihood support, and individual capacity-strengthening activities

A wide spectrum of livelihood support and individual capacity-strengthening activities took place across Egypt, Iraq, Jordan and Lebanon during the year. Additional asset-creation activities were piloted and expanded over the year as part of WFP's broader resilience-based approach to strengthen self-reliance and provide longer-term sustainability for refugees and host communities. WFP took into consideration the results of recent vulnerability assessments among refugee households and host community members, which highlighted women's higher vulnerability than men, arising from various social, economic or cultural factors. In Egypt, WFP supported a range of initiatives for both men and women, including beauty salon courses and food processing trainings to enhance their employability. Psychodrama workshops, which mainly targeted Syrian and Egyptian women, were also conducted to foster social cohesion between the two groups. In Jordan, activities such as maintenance (painting and cleaning) of schools and health centres benefit both participants and the wider community. Meanwhile, the Healthy Kitchen projects in camps and communities in Jordan provided employment opportunities for both men and women (60 percent of the workforce).

However, some activities were delayed or implemented to a smaller scale than planned, particularly in Egypt and Iraq, often due to challenges in locating capable partners and complications with authorities. Delays in funding in Jordan have prompted WFP to implement some of the activities during the second half of the year. This resulted in shortening the duration of activities, while increasing the number of participants. During the scale-up in Jordan and Lebanon, PAB and post-distribution monitoring (PDM) were conducted.

Under its asset-creation and livelihood support component, WFP Jordan provided vulnerable host communities and Syrian refugee households with income-generating opportunities, focusing on municipalities hosting a large number of refugees. During the project period, acceptable FCS slightly increased from 89.4 percent to 93 percent, consumption-based coping strategies decreased from an average CSI of 7.4 to 3.9, indicating families less often needed to consume less preferred foods and reduce the quantity of meals. The use of longer-term livelihood-based coping strategies was relatively stable, from 3.6 in 2016 to 3.9 in 2017, meaning households continued to adopt similar medium to longer-term coping strategies, such as spending savings and selling assets to meet their food needs. The share of households participating in vocational trainings and on-job trainings with acceptable FCS decreased slightly from 85.3 percent to 78.7 percent, while consumption-based coping strategies decreased from CSI of 9.6 to 5.4 during the period. Livelihood-based coping strategies remained stable in these households as well.

In Lebanon, WFP monitored the outcome and processes of both asset-creation, livelihood support, and individual capacity-strengthening activities. Pre-post tests were conducted with all training participants in order to measure the improvement of knowledge. On the other hand, baseline and end-line assessments were conducted with a randomly selected sample of participants and non-participants. Outcome results were still being analysed for both activities. As for the process monitoring, 92 percent of the participants were satisfied with the activities, and 97 percent of the participants did not encounter any safety problems while trying to access the project site, or while at

the site.

In Iraq and Egypt, vocational skill trainings were recently piloted, and thus outcome-level measurements have not been conducted. However, the Social Cohesion Index pilot was conducted as a baseline in Egypt and Lebanon prior to livelihood assistance. In Iraq, under its livelihood support component, WFP piloted the Tech for Food project, which provides participants with a skillset that enables them to connect to the digital economy, creating access to income-generating opportunities. Special focus is given to enrolling women in the training to help address gender imbalances in the marketplace. The activity aims to create sustainable livelihood opportunities for youth from vulnerable communities by transforming and making their skills “portable”, giving them access to digital work, as well as providing them with opportunities to build upon their existing capabilities. The pilot is still ongoing; so far, the project has shown to promote respect and teamwork in the classrooms and co-working spaces among the youth of both genders.

Analysis of social cohesion data shows that the sampled Egyptians had a more positive attitude towards Syrian refugees with a 14 points higher score than the sampled Lebanese. This was mainly because Egyptians did not feel that Syrians cause a stress over the available resources, unlike Lebanese who were very concerned about the scarce resources, which is likely related to the high population density of the Syrian population in Lebanon. The Egyptians were also more accommodating to Syrian refugees and more willing to interact with Syrians. However, Lebanese were more positive regarding their views of the institutional support to the Syrian crisis than Egyptians, which shows greater trust in aid organizations in Lebanon. A follow-up PDM is planned to take place in 2018.

Strategic Result 5: Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the Sustainable Development Goals

Strategic Outcome 5.1: Enhanced capacities of public and private-sector institutions and systems, including local responders, to identify, target and assist food insecure and nutritionally vulnerable populations

Activity: Country capacity-strengthening

In addition to complementing existing national programmes, WFP provided technical assistance and conducted activities to strengthen the capacities of national institutions and cooperating partners. In Egypt, WFP partnered with the Higher Institute of Hotels and Tourism, a government institution, for various activities. National partners received on-the-job practical and formal capacity-strengthening trainings on food storage, handling and safety, as well as gender equality, protection and accountability to affected populations (AAP), in addition to monitoring and reporting practices.

In Iraq, WFP continued strengthening the capacity of the Kurdistan Region Statistics Office (KRSO) / Ministry of Planning staff in running the FSOM of Syrian refugees in Kurdistan. Government counterparts were responsible for data collection for the FSOM. WFP trained KRSO data collection teams before each round of FSOM took place to ensure data collection process fulfills WFP’s data quality standards.

In Jordan, WFP’s partnership with the Ministry of Education (MoE) in 2017 included a series of consultative meetings following a WFP review of global school feeding best practices. MoE requested WFP to provide technical assistance throughout the roadmap developed during these meetings, which aims to expand the National School Meals Programme and includes the introduction of new modalities. At school level, WFP supported the implementation of the Education Management Information System for local management of the National School Meals Programme, which was tested in one directorate and is planned to be rolled out countrywide in 2018. WFP also organized workshops, trainings and monthly meetings with cooperating partners to strengthen their capacity in terms of project management, monitoring and information-sharing. WFP also carried out a gender training of trainers for members of the Gender Results Network, as well as trainings on protection for at least 100 retailers and cooperating partners.

In Lebanon, WFP provided technical support to the Government on food security monitoring through the National Poverty Targeting Programme (NPTP). The Ministry of Social Affairs has requested WFP to deploy staff to support the restructuring of the NPTP. WFP initiated the recruitment process, and the actual deployment of staff will take place in 2018. Also, as part of widening the scope of partners in 2017, WFP worked with 14 different partners for direct food assistance, school meals, and livelihood support programmes, of which six were national non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Capacity-strengthening sessions were conducted on protection and AAP. Moreover, with the support of the Global Protection Cluster, the sector rolled out a series of national and field-level workshops on the Inter-Agency Standing Committee Guidelines for Integrating Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Interventions in Humanitarian Action. Three workshops were held at the field level; overall, 40 participants attended the workshops from 20 different organizations including national and international NGOs, and UN agencies.

In Turkey, 2017 saw the launch of a Joint Management Cell (JMC) consisting of WFP and the Turkish Red Crescent (TRC), with participation from relevant ministries, enhancing project coordination and communication, and facilitating exchanges of knowledge and mentoring. The first capacity assessment analysis for TRC was conducted by the Boston Consulting Group (BCG) in February 2017 along four dimensions of the ESSN’s operating model:

governance, processes, organization and systems. Building on the successes of the collaborative project management approach that was initiated in 2017, TRC and WFP will continue to operate through the JMC, with physical co-location of core staff and delegation of thematic areas of work to jointly manage work streams. The initial assessment by BCG and subsequent "pulse checks" to evaluate progress in key areas have demonstrated growth of TRC since the beginning of the project, both in terms of the numbers of staff and their capacity.

With the majority of the core workforce now in place, the work streams will transition to the "steady state" which also foresees handover of specific tasks and responsibilities to TRC, with spot-checks and technical guidance provided by WFP. Continued on-the-job training and coaching, and skills and knowledge transfer from WFP staff to TRC staff will be a priority during 2018.

In 2017, several trainings were delivered to staff of the Social Solidarity Foundation offices to ensure that the implementation of the ESSN is in line with humanitarian principles and WFP's strategic objectives. WFP provides continuous technical support to all partners, including government agencies, to ensure that the post-2018 ESSN strategy offers sustainability, including in terms of social cohesion, and accountability to beneficiaries. Moreover, TRC and WFP provided technical support to the Ministry of Family and Social Policies (MoFSP) through the secondment of staff, whose profiles were identified in consultation with MoFSP, ensuring sufficient capacity for implementation and with a view to enhancing short and longer-term capacities in key areas such as financial management and legal expertise.

Regional coordination mechanisms supported

Regionally, WFP has been heavily involved in the development of the 2018-2019 Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP), the joint appeal prepared by the UN agencies and NGO partners covering the five countries that host Syrian refugees: Egypt, Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon, and Turkey. Recognising the protracted nature of the Syria crisis, increased resilience programming has been highlighted as the key component of the 2018 appeal. Country-sector working groups provided inputs in their respective country sections in the document where the activities for 2018 were identified and developed. The sector working groups submitted jointly to the regional level, in which WFP is also an active member, through the inter-sector working groups.

In addition, WFP is an active member of the Regional Steering and Regional Technical Committees that guided and supported the implementation and monitoring of the 2017 3RP within the five countries. WFP was also a primary actor in preparing the 3RP mid-year review, which featured WFP activities on resilience.

In late 2017, a Durable Solutions Working Group (DSWG) was formed by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to ensure greater coordination among partners in the area. WFP is playing an active role in DSWGs at both the regional and country level to ensure a cohesive approach in assessing refugee concerns and intentions regarding returns, monitoring spontaneous movements, and anticipating and planning for assisted returns, once conditions for a safe and dignified return are in place.

Within the framework of the regional coordination mechanism for the Arab region, WFP and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations co-led the Working Group on Food Security and Nutrition. In collaboration with the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, the League of Arab States, other UN agencies and regional organisations, the Working Group aims to advance the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goal 2 (Zero Hunger) and provides a platform for regional dialogue on issues related to food security and nutrition.

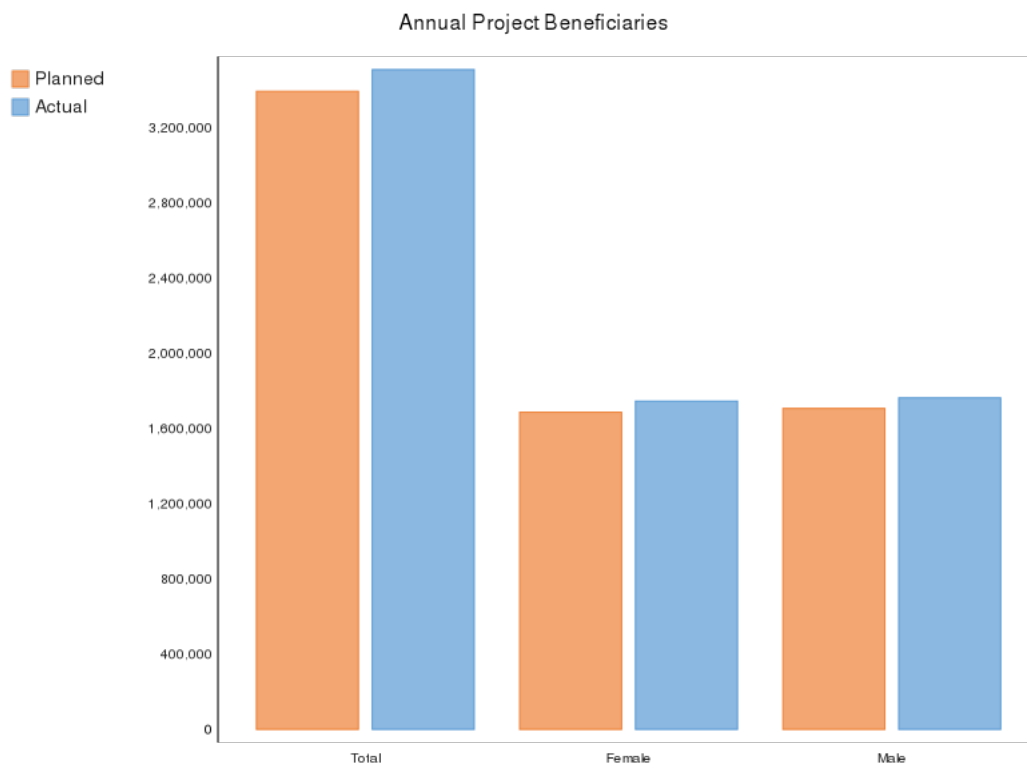
Partnerships supported (regional scale)

At the regional level, strong relationships were maintained with other UN agencies, in particular with leading UN agencies with Regional Offices in Amman: UNHCR, UNICEF, and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). WFP worked closely with UNDP and the International Labour Organization (ILO) to develop "Jobs Makes the Difference", a study that provides pragmatic suggestions to help create decent employment and expand economic opportunities for Syrian refugees and the communities hosting them. WFP and partners launched the report in April 2017 at the Brussels pledging conference with commitments made by host country governments and the private sector. The three agencies worked together to plan multi-stakeholder consultations to address challenges and brainstorm initiatives promoting economic opportunities through events in Lebanon, Jordan and Turkey. WFP has also worked with UNICEF to outline opportunities for deeper collaboration across the region in emergencies, social protection and nutrition. WFP worked with UNICEF as lead in the regional campaign "No Lost Generation" (NLG), launching new opportunities for collaboration with the UN and NGO partners in 2018 to improve access to quality education, and ensure adolescents and youth contribute to resilience and social cohesion in their communities. WFP lead a panel at the regional NLG tech summit, drawing linkages between "Jobs Makes the Difference" and NLG youth employment initiatives, and expanding inter-agency collaboration.

WFP has also defined some areas of collaboration with UN Women, including school meals initiatives and gender analysis, with the intention of signing a regional agreement to strengthen partnership both at regional and country

level.

Note: WFP Turkey's figures in the table below reflect the original Planned figures from the PRRO, which included all of WFP Turkey's cash-based activities under "voucher transfer" for a total of USD 415,390,000. However, WFP Turkey's largest activity, the ESSN programme, actually provides a cash transfer to beneficiaries rather than a voucher transfer. As per the 2017 implementation plan, the correct planned amount for cash was USD 382,630,000 and USD 32,760,000 for value vouchers. The actually distributed amount for cash was USD 314,689,341 (82.2 percent of planned) and USD 22,910,476 for value vouchers (70 percent of planned). The under-spend is explained by significant differences between the PRRO USD-TRY exchange rate and the actual USD-TRY exchange over the course of 2017, as well as by a slower-than-expected scale-up of the ESSN in the first half of 2017.



Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Egypt			
High Energy Biscuits	1,620	-	-
Subtotal	1,620	-	-
Jordan			
Bread	9,000	8,328	92.5%
Chickpeas	-	12	-
Dried Fruits	-	775	-

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Fruits - Fresh	1,260	-	-
High Energy Biscuits	-	1,330	-
Rations	21,203	1,280	6.0%
Subtotal	31,463	11,726	37.3%
Lebanon			
Rations	432	385	89.2%
Subtotal	432	385	89.2%
Total	33,515	12,111	36.1%

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

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Egypt			
Cash	-	109,867	-
Value Voucher	25,613,280	19,027,904	74.3%
Iraq			
Cash	575,400	222,275	38.6%
Value Voucher	20,566,800	12,333,293	60.0%
Jordan			
Cash	44,688,249	4,938,044	11.0%
Value Voucher	140,154,000	145,008,892	103.5%
Lebanon			
Cash	93,602,898	40,841,002	43.6%
Value Voucher	182,055,762	213,535,136	117.3%
Turkey			
Cash	-	314,689,341	-
Value Voucher	415,390,000	22,910,476	5.5%
Total	922,646,389	773,616,232	83.8%

Performance Monitoring

As the regional emergency continued into its sixth year, WFP further systematised and provided innovative solutions to the gathering and reporting of Monitoring and Evaluation (M &E) information, ensuring findings reached decision-makers in a timely and comprehensive manner. In addition to the regular process monitoring at activity sites and outcome monitoring to provide evidence-based results, countries in this regional response continued to lead M&E at WFP, expanding beyond corporate requirements and pioneering monitoring of new activities, indicators, and studies, as well as monitoring hard-to-reach areas.

All countries in the regional response had full-time monitoring teams consisting of male and female enumerators, assistants and officers, who regularly collected data and reported on the quality of WFP programming at registration centres, activity sites, partner shops, ATM locations and at household level. This information was fed into country-level databases – many of which were improved through greater connectivity across data sources and systems – to enhance WFP’s ability to respond more quickly to pressing issues in the field. Online tracking systems were developed and continued to be improved in Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey, which allow the tracking of issues until closure. Additional efforts were invested in hotlines, such as the Lebanon One Unified Inter-Organizational System for E-cards (LOUISE) call centre system and the inter-agency hotline in Iraq, to more efficiently track and respond to incoming calls from beneficiaries. Some countries such as Turkey went even further by having a Facebook page and an Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN) information website.

All countries implemented Food Security Outcome Monitoring (FSOM) by 2017, measuring food security indicators among beneficiary and non-beneficiary households who were excluded through vulnerability targeting. Because most countries continued the same activities from previous years, new baselines were not established and the last follow-up from 2016 was included as the baseline, except in Turkey where the expansion of the ESSN provided the opportunity to conduct a 9,000-household baseline for off-camp beneficiaries. This baseline will also be used for the ongoing WFP and World Bank Impact Study on the effectiveness of multi-purpose cash assistance (MPCA) for basic needs. In total, all five countries collected some 20,000 FSOM surveys over the year, nearly half of which were collected in Turkey. In Jordan, Iraq, and Lebanon, outcome information was collected through outsourced partners for efficiency purposes. In Egypt, WFP enumerators collected FSOM surveys. In Turkey, the Turkish Red Crescent collected FSOM surveys within the ESSN, and WFP enumerators collected in-camp surveys. All five countries produced quality quarterly M&E products, which included sex- and age-disaggregated results on outputs, outcomes, process monitoring, and beneficiary feedback, when applicable. Both the quantitative and qualitative analyses from the FSOM were utilised and triangulated with other sources to have a better understanding of the food security situation of male and female beneficiaries, as well as non-beneficiary households. The results help inform programming and make necessary adjustments, where possible, especially when reviewing and finetuning the targeting criteria.

With the increasing information needs associated with the high-profile nature of this operation, WFP conducted multiple pre-post studies in countries where new activities took place or a shift in transfer mechanism occurred to help provide details on the intervention’s effect on the same families before and after receiving WFP assistance. The largest study was conducted in Turkey together with the World Bank. In Lebanon and Iraq, smaller pre-post studies were set up to measure the effect of cash for education and MPCA, respectively.

By the end of 2017, WFP implemented MPCA and/or "choice" cash-based transfers in Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan and Iraq. Utilising lessons learned from the Turkey experience, a regional Monitoring MPCA Guide was drafted to provide practical advice for M &E staff in other countries beginning MPCA activities. Monitoring systems were adjusted, and in most cases, expanded to provide needed information on the new objective of meeting basic needs. The following are some examples of ways in which systems expanded: updated monitoring plans incorporating new sites and indicators; increased use of remote monitoring to quickly obtain information on new activities; increased face-to-face interactions through focus group discussions; developed additional outcome indicators to reflect changes in objective from food security to basic needs; and coordinated closely with the vulnerability assessment and mapping team on outcome and price monitoring. A data quality guide was also drafted regionally, and multiple missions were conducted to help ensure consistency and improve the quality of data being collected and analysed.

With the ongoing transition to recovery through livelihood support activities in the protracted regional response, WFP pioneered a Social Cohesion Index, piloting in Egypt and Lebanon in order to help determine if WFP activities have a positive effect on the cohesion between refugee and host populations. In addition, WFP conducted an online countrywide survey on social cohesion in Turkey which informed regional guidance. Other countries plan to measure the Social Cohesion Index in the coming year. In Jordan and Lebanon, WFP conducted baselines and post-distribution monitoring surveys among participants in the asset-creation and livelihood support activities, while also piloting the new Asset Benefit indicator. In Iraq, WFP conducted pre-post knowledge surveys to assess the knowledge gain of the trainees in the Tech for Food (digital skills) pilot project.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

Egypt

During the year, WFP continued to strengthen its gender mainstreaming efforts to ensure that the assistance provided was relevant for fostering gender equality and women’s empowerment. WFP encouraged the participation of women in various activities while respecting cultural norms. Refugee community leaders, of which 30 percent were women, were involved in identifying distribution sites, communicating with other refugees and assisting with

site management. At the distribution sites, for easier access, WFP ensured that priority was given to the elderly, people with disabilities, pregnant women, and women with young children. Separate waiting areas, lines for data processing and voucher collection points for women and men were also in place.

As much as possible, WFP ensured that women, especially those with limited work experience and low educational attainment, were given the opportunity to participate in the individual capacity-strengthening activities. Beauty courses (nails and hairstyling) were particularly geared towards women, with an aim to prepare them for a career in the nail and hair salon industry. Additionally, activities such as the psychodrama workshops specifically targeted Syrian and Egyptian women, and were aimed at improving social cohesion between the two groups, while addressing the impact of trauma caused by war and displacement. Overall, majority of participants in various individual capacity-strengthening activities were women (73 percent).

Compared with the baseline, there has been an increase in the proportion of households where men and women were jointly making decisions over the utilisation of assistance within the household, according to post-distribution monitoring (PDM) results. This positively signifies equality in decision-making and control over resources. Albeit slightly below the target, women have also demonstrated a high level of responsibility when it comes to instigating decisions alone over the use of assistance. Focus group discussions (FGDs) have indicated that food preparation and awareness of household needs were mainly led by women.

Iraq

The protracted conflict in Iraq has continued to exacerbate the vulnerability of the affected population in the country, particularly women and girls. A Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment by WFP and the Government revealed that the food-insecure population in Iraq are traditionally the vulnerable groups, which include women and girls. Illiteracy levels were twice as high among women compared with men, especially for resident women of Kurdistan. Women were also vastly underrepresented in the labour force. In this regard, WFP aimed to enhance support to women and girls, successfully reaching 99 percent of its female targets during 2017.

PDM results showed that by the end of the year, the proportion of women and men jointly making decisions over the use of assistance is higher than the project target. However, despite not meeting the targets for other indicators, follow-up surveys indicated gradual and steady improvements to the proportion of women or men taking the lead in the decision-making on the use of the assistance.

During the year, WFP piloted Tech for Food, an innovative project that aims to build digital skills and forge new livelihood opportunities for both men and women. Current enrolment rate reveals that 60 percent of participants in the basic and advanced trainings are women. WFP ensures that qualified mothers enrolled in the programme are not forced to drop out of the programme to care for their young children. WFP's partners offer to subsidise the cost of childcare services to any mothers who would not be able to attend the training otherwise. As the project aims to connect participants to web-based jobs, the idea of remote and online work is an appealing option for female students as they will not be bound to a local market, allowing them to work from home without affecting their responsibilities as homemakers.

Jordan

As per the Gender Participatory Audit recommendations, several gender sensitisation sessions for cooperating partners and service providers (retailers) were held during the year. The sessions focused on WFP's Gender Policy and commitments to promoting gender equality, women's empowerment, and zero tolerance to sexual exploitation and abuse of affected populations.

WFP continued to promote gender equality and women empowerment through its activities both at the country and local community levels. For example, WFP promoted women empowerment by providing income-generating opportunities for women through the Healthy Kitchen project as part of the school meals programme in camps and communities. Sixty percent of the Healthy Kitchen workforce were Jordanian and Syrian women, employed to prepare healthy baked meals for schoolchildren. PDM results also revealed that women were well represented (50 percent) in the decision-making committees for the school meals programme.

Monitoring activities revealed that childcare remained one of the main issues facing women. As a result, in partnership with UN Women, childcare services were offered to women in Za'atari camp to enable them to work in the kitchens. Similar services are being established in Azraq camp. Moreover, recognising the need for women to have opportunities to be engaged in non-traditional roles, WFP is planning to provide trainings for women in baking, which is traditionally a male-dominated industry within Syrian and Jordanian societies. In a context where women employment is less than 20 percent, and where both women and men are generally opposed to female engagement in the work force, this programme will help in achieving the longer-term goal of empowering women.

PDM results showed that across all activities, a high proportion of women and men were jointly making decisions on the use of assistance in the households, indicating positive equal control over the use of household resources. Monitoring data also revealed that women were exercising more power than men in deciding how to use the

assistance received. This shows that women are increasingly having autonomy on important economic decisions in the households.

In December, WFP conducted a gender analysis to understand the socio-economic context pertaining to gender relations as well as the relevance of gender roles among refugee households and host communities. Results from the study will help inform the design of the gender mainstreaming strategy under the Jordan Country Strategic Plan 2019-2023.

Lebanon

Based on the 2016 Vulnerability Assessment for Syrian Refugees, households headed by women were found to be more vulnerable than those headed by men. The study showed that households headed by women had a worse diet, adopted severe coping strategies more often, and allocated a higher share of their expenses to buy food. They were also poorer than households headed by men, but less indebted. All these were taken into consideration in the 2017 joint targeting exercise by WFP, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, and the American University of Beirut. As a result, WFP increased its support to women, while factoring in the capacities and vulnerabilities of women and men. In 2017, as part of the scale-up, more women participated in asset-creation and livelihood support activities (3,202) compared with the previous year (233). Additionally, with the same planned participants for women and men in the individual capacity-strengthening activities, more women (1,064) participated than men (983).

PDM results showed that women have a significant say in the decision-making on the use of assistance, signifying women's important role in the households. Compared with the baseline, more men and women are also increasingly deciding together on how assistance is used, signifying an improvement in gender equality among assisted populations. Going forward, WFP and partners will continue efforts to strengthen gender mainstreaming into activities, while sensitising communities on women's empowerment and gender equality.

Turkey

WFP-collected data from across Turkey in 2017 showed high levels of vulnerability among refugees, with differences between households headed by men and women. Households headed by women showed higher rates of illiteracy, greater likelihood to rely primarily on unskilled labour, and less participation in the labour force. As a result, households headed by women have less access to social safety nets and income, and are more reliant on assistance and donations. To help address this, eligibility criteria for the Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN) programme targeted single women and single-parent households (often headed by women). As a result, more than half of WFP's beneficiaries in 2017 were women and girls.

In-camp PDM reports showed a large majority of women involved in decisions on the use of assistance. In the bulk of beneficiary households, both in camps and the ESSN, men and women decide jointly on how to spend their assistance. However, the proportion of men taking the decision about assistance expenditure is higher in the ESSN than in camps. Accordingly, a lower proportion of women lead the decision-making in the ESSN than in camps. These differences are likely due to the difference in modality and value of assistance. In camps, beneficiaries receive an e-voucher for TRY 50 (USD 13) per person, which is restricted to food purchases.

In Syrian society, women are generally responsible for feeding their families. The in-camp decision-making is restricted to which food items to purchase, and how much is needed; currently, this role is mainly performed by women. However, the ESSN provides unrestricted cash transfers of TRY 120 (USD 32) per person. This requires broader decision-making about the family budget and priorities, and the overall sum is much larger. As men are usually the primary breadwinner in Syrian families, it is socially expected that men will take this responsibility. As a result, the proportion of households where women alone decide on the use of ESSN assistance is lower than in camps. Despite this, data showed that women are still involved in the ESSN assistance decision-making in the majority of beneficiary households.

As part of the plan to strengthen gender mainstreaming, WFP Turkey is recruiting a Gender Advisor for gender analysis and enhancing capacity in early 2018.

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

Egypt

The lack of valid legal residence permits continued to be a protection concern among refugees in Egypt, according to the vulnerability assessment conducted in 2016. Only 49 percent of Syrian refugees hold a valid residence permit, which provides them access to basic and social services. Meanwhile, street insecurity is considered the most severe protection problem faced by refugees; 85 percent of respondents from different age groups and nationalities, including Syrian refugees, in a participatory assessment in 2016 reported incidents such as

harassment, insults, and mugging in Greater Cairo's streets. Syrian women and young girls also reported sexual harassment while using public transportation.

WFP's shift in assistance modality from in-kind food to cash-based transfers (CBTs) has positively contributed to the general safety of the refugees and vulnerable host community members being assisted in Egypt. Eighty-five percent of monthly assistance was provided through electronic vouchers (e-vouchers), and the rest through paper vouchers. With the e-voucher delivery mechanism, beneficiaries were required to travel only once to pick up their cards at distribution sites in locations nearest to them. During distribution, crowd control measures and security guards were in place to help oversee safe collection of assistance, especially by women and other vulnerable groups.

The CBT modality helped restore a sense of normalcy and dignity in the lives of refugees by allowing them to purchase food items of their choice, thereby helping them meet their individual consumption and nutritional needs more efficiently. Beneficiaries were given ample period to redeem their monthly assistance at WFP-contracted shops – which are also strategically located in areas with high concentration of refugees – thereby reducing queuing time and crowd during shopping. As a result, no major safety concerns were reported, and a high proportion of beneficiaries were able to access assistance without any protection challenges.

To ensure that information is accessible for everyone, WFP and partners communicated with the beneficiaries through orientation sessions, ad-hoc field surveys, focus groups discussions (FGDs), and organized household surveys to inform them of the beneficiary selection criteria, composition and collection of their entitlements, as well as any programmatic changes. WFP also used the Short Message Service (SMS) to relay information to the beneficiaries regarding the dates when their cards will be reloaded, value of assistance, validation period for voucher redemption, as well as any changes in distribution locations or training venues. Due to the uncertainty on the duration of the refugee response operation, beneficiaries were not informed about the length of their assistance, and thus data were not collected on this component. PDM results showed, however, that 27 percent of beneficiaries were informed of the targeting criteria and 92 percent were informed of the composition of their entitlements.

WFP put in place complaint and feedback mechanisms for beneficiaries and host community members through a dedicated hotline and a social media page (Facebook). This is to ensure beneficiaries knew where they could ask for additional information and where to provide feedback and complaints in connection to their assistance. Refugee queries and feedback were reported monthly and verified by WFP team. Feedback pertaining to retailers or vouchers were addressed promptly in collaboration with the United Nations High Commission for Refugees and with partner retailers.

Iraq

WFP adhered to corporate guidance on ensuring safe access to food assistance for all refugees. This included ensuring identification of vulnerable groups such as people with disabilities, the elderly and households headed by women or children, and adjusting the distribution system to accommodate them after verification takes place. Identification of vulnerable groups who may not have equal access to information or programming as other groups took place through assessments and on-site spot checks. WFP and its cooperating partner, World Vision International, engaged in making the distribution waiting areas wheelchair-friendly. Television screens, with sound, facilitated information sharing for those who were either deaf and/or blind, and gender-segregated waiting areas helped to make refugee women feel more comfortable as they waited. WFP staff continued to engage in Communication with Communities to convey timely and appropriate messaging related to programme changes, and trainings on protection and accountability to affected populations (AAP) were provided to staff.

Despite these efforts, however, there were gaps in how much beneficiaries felt informed. Only 15 percent knew the targeting criteria and 47 percent knew about the value/quantity of their entitlements. Given that WFP did not inform beneficiaries about the length of assistance, data was not collected to assess their level of awareness on this.

Overall, no beneficiaries reported protection challenges when accessing assistance. However, refugees in general, especially women and girls, are at-risk for many protection issues. The main protection concerns were related to effective access to a functional asylum system. In the absence of a uniform refugee policy, Syrian refugees in Iraq experience ad-hoc policies and different standard of treatments. Delays in issuance of documentation may lead to restrictions on freedom of movement and risk of arrest and detention for violation of immigration laws. Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) has been identified as a protection risk to which adolescent girls and women are particularly vulnerable, as economic hardship may lead to negative coping mechanisms such as child labour and early marriage. For example, polygamy was legal in most of Syria before the start of the civil war. Therefore, it is not uncommon for refugee families to include multiple women married to the same husband. Often, the man collects all the WFP assistance for his wives and children, and is expected to divide the assistance equitably between them. WFP and World Vision monitored that all members of these larger families were receiving assistance.

WFP worked with World Vision on identifying protection gaps within current programming, specifically during distributions. World Vision operated a help desk at each distribution site that served as an appeal system. WFP also

maintained a hotline for refugees at the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) Iraq Information Centre (Iraq IIC) in which to receive complaints and feedback, in addition to that of World Vision. WFP refugee food hotline at the UNOPS IIC and World Vision's hotline serve to access those who may have a question, complaint or suggestion after distribution or who do not wish to discuss that publicly. World Vision also helped create messaging at each distribution site, as well as face-to-face communication to share information with refugees.

WFP is currently working with World Vision on community consultations to determine what modality communities would prefer to provide complaints and feedback, which will include a separate channel for privacy. This mechanism will serve a different role from appeals and add further accountability. Through scaling-up existing mechanisms and enhancing understanding of protection among field teams, WFP intends to gain a wider picture of potential protection challenges and risks that refugees face in accessing aid and livelihoods programmes.

Jordan

Considerations regarding access to assistance, protection risks and accountability were systematically integrated into all activities. WFP field monitors and implementing partners were sensitised on protection and AAP to ensure that any concerns would be duly reported. WFP also raised awareness and informed participants on selection criteria and entitlements through FGDs at the activity sites. WFP utilised SMS to inform beneficiaries of card reloads, distribution dates, any programmatic changes, as well as new and existing shop locations. WFP informed Syrian refugees about the retargeting exercise through information sessions throughout the country. Beneficiaries were then informed by SMS to confirm their new status. Based on the PDM results, 53 percent of beneficiaries were adequately informed about eligibility criteria and 53 percent were informed about the composition of assistance. Due to uncertainty over the duration of the project, the length of assistance was not communicated to beneficiaries; hence, results for this indicator were not reported.

WFP established a dedicated hotline for beneficiaries, allowing for an open flow of interaction. The hotline was available to Jordanians and Syrians benefiting from different programmes. Calls requiring follow-up were logged into a "ticketing system" with relevant information as well as beneficiaries' basic data. Each ticket was assigned to a relevant unit for action within a clear timeline. Once action is taken, the ticket was closed and the beneficiary was informed. Monthly reports on trends of complaints and feedback received through the hotline were generated and shared with the stakeholders.

Based on the PDM results, such efforts contributed to a positive operating environment which did not pose major protection challenges to people receiving assistance. The main protection risks/challenges encountered by beneficiaries were issues of disrespect in shops and access to certain programmes (such as the asset-creation and livelihood support activities). WFP responded to issues encountered at shops by reporting them to retailers and requesting a thorough follow-up from management on the conduct of shop employees.

During the year, WFP and Handicap International (HI) signed an agreement for the collection of data regarding disability in the humanitarian context of Jordan as part of the Washington Group Questions initiative by HI. This will allow WFP to have a better understanding of the demographics of the refugee population regarding disabilities and to better respond to their specific needs accordingly. Data collection and analysis will be done in 2018.

Lebanon

When it comes to safety and security, around 4 percent of refugee households in Lebanon have reported insecurities in 2017, according to the vulnerability assessment undertaken during the year. The most commonly reported form of insecurity was verbal harassment, which is more common in households headed by women (77 percent), compared with households headed by men (66 percent). Meanwhile, refugees and host communities did not report major social tensions between them in their areas of residence, with 51 percent of households cited neutral relations and 36 percent cited positive relations.

WFP employed an accountability and protection lense in its programming to ensure that the activities respect the dignity, rights, and safety of the assisted populations. WFP and UNHCR established a common call centre in January 2017 to ensure both men and women are properly informed of programmes and can provide feedback or file complaints about the assistance they receive. During e-card distributions and validation exercises, WFP, through the support of cooperating partners, conducted awareness sessions, and distributed informational leaflets to all beneficiaries to ensure that both men and women are aware of their rights and are provided with adequate information regarding methods to communicate issues related to their assistance, such as how to contact the common call centre.

The sites were carefully selected, ensuring the locations are close, safe and accessible to both men and women. Beneficiaries requiring physical support were offered wheelchairs and were offered to be assisted throughout the distribution process, as needed. During e-card distribution and validation exercises, WFP staff and partners prioritised service to pregnant women, women with small children, people with disabilities, as well as the elderly. Separate lanes for males and females were put in place to avoid any forms of harassment.

In the event of any programme changes or updates, as well as to share information regarding e-card loading dates, SMS communications were also sent directly to beneficiaries. Information was disseminated through different platforms (SMS, hotline center, and a WFP unofficial Facebook page, which answers to questions of beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries) but also via offline points of contacts using the shop network, validation and distribution points.

Household surveys, monthly FGDs, and process monitoring household visits were also conducted to further reach out and speak to beneficiaries to gather feedback. Although efforts were made to inform beneficiaries why they were targeted and what type of assistance they will be receiving, WFP was unable to inform beneficiaries of the length of assistance given the uncertainty over the duration of the operation. As a result, results for this indicator have not been reported. Despite efforts to share available information, PDM results showed that 10 percent were aware of eligibility criteria, and 30 percent were aware of the composition of assistance.

Turkey

To ensure that communication is accessible to as many men and women as possible, an ESSN call centre managed by Turkish Red Crescent (TRC) was upgraded 23 operators serving in six languages, who respond to queries, feedback and complaints on all WFP programmes. More than 500,000 calls had been received by mid-December. Sensitisation materials on the Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN) programme were developed in five languages, and 1.6 million leaflets and posters were distributed. A beneficiary-facing Facebook page and ESSN website were also launched. Qualitative and quantitative data were used to ensure the voices of beneficiaries inform programme decision-making.

As beneficiaries were not informed about the duration of assistance – as WFP is not clear on any programme end dates – beneficiaries were only asked on their awareness on the eligibility criteria and their entitlements. Since all refugees in camps were covered by this assistance, data was not collected about their awareness of the eligibility criteria. PDM results showed that in camps, 74 percent of men and 85 percent of women were adequately informed of the value of assistance. Decreased beneficiary awareness of entitlements in camps in the third quarter is attributable largely to low results in one camp, to which many beneficiaries were moved in August shortly prior to being surveyed. Results were slightly lower for ESSN, where 77 percent of both men and women knew about the value of assistance.

WFP continued to mainstream protection in its programmes by providing technical assistance to project partners (Ministry of Family and Social Policies and the TRC) in the development of standard operating procedures (SOPs) to ensure programmes are implemented in line with humanitarian standards. On-site and distribution monitoring of project sites included protection and security assessments of Service Centre locations to ensure safe and dignified access, as well as monitoring of women's involvement in decision-making on assistance after a change from vouchers to unrestricted cash; and mitigated the risks of refugees being exposed to fraud, corruption, abuse and mistreatment in WFP programmes. WFP paid particular attention to the disabled and those with chronic illnesses as well as people with low literacy who face added difficulty and costs in accessing assistance. FGDs conducted on a monthly basis enable identification of such risks. The provision of basic needs assistance through the ESSN aimed to mitigate negative coping mechanisms. PDM results showed reductions in the numbers of WFP beneficiaries resorting to negative coping strategies with associated protection concerns such as child labour, withdrawing children from school, begging, and returning to unsafe countries of origin.

Additionally, a referrals system was established to ensure vulnerable persons with needs outside of WFP programmes and cases requiring specialised protection assistance are referred to relevant service providers for assistance. Referrals pathways were established from WFP and TRC operations, and referral SOPs were designed and implemented. As of December 2017, 2,287 active referrals were made by Service Centre staff, Call Centre operators and Monitoring and Evaluation/field teams. The majority of cases were related to health/medical needs, refugee registration, child labour, and education. In 2017, over 200 ESSN operational staff were given training on identifying protection cases and the referrals mechanism.

Supply Chain

Egypt

In 2017, WFP provided its entire assistance through cash-based transfers (CBTs), with electronic and paper vouchers as delivery mechanisms. As part of delivering humanitarian assistance through the retail sector, WFP contracted three of the biggest hypermarkets (Carrefour, Hyper and Fathalla) in Egypt, with branches in Greater Cairo, Damietta, Marsa Matrouh, Dakahlia, and Alexandria, particularly in areas with high concentration of refugees for better access. These supermarkets served as a one-stop shop for WFP beneficiaries, offering a plethora of local and imported food and non-food items to suit their needs. They also sell locally produced goods –

both Hyper and Fathalla are Egyptian supermarket chains – ensuring the participation of small and medium-scale food suppliers from factories, farmers and traders, thus supporting the local food supply chain as well as helping in the creation of jobs. Additionally, the hypermarkets contracted wholesalers to avail economies of scale, and in turn offering lower shelf prices and other deals to customers. WFP worked with these three retailers to increase the purchasing power of beneficiaries and maximise their monthly cash transfer by offering discounts on the top 100 items that beneficiaries purchase from the retail outlets. Throughout the year, WFP supported the Egyptian economy by injecting USD 18.3 million through CBTs.

Iraq

WFP's assistance to Syrian refugees in Iraq consisted entirely of CBTs, delivered through cash and vouchers, enabling WFP to inject USD 12 million into the local economy. Based on an assessment conducted by WFP in 2016 to look at beneficiaries' spending behaviour over three different months, WFP subsequently increased the refugee food basket to 49 items. WFP also contracted nine shops in eight camps for the redemption of vouchers to provide a wider option of food items for the Syrian refugees. World Vision International, WFP's cooperating partner, monitored the performance of these retailers and informed WFP of any contract violations so that appropriate corrective action could be taken if necessary. Additionally, a country-wide risk assessment was completed for CBT to ensure that risks were identified and mitigation measurements were put in place.

During the year, WFP engaged in a retail strategy mission for WFP-contracted shops in refugee camps across northern Iraq. The strategy aimed to increase the purchasing power of households receiving WFP assistance by collaborating with retailers to reduce prices and ensure that beneficiaries were not overcharged. WFP carried out a market assessment of the food items in the basket before the start of monthly distributions, and advised retailers on the prices for which items should be sold during that particular distribution. This effort was followed up through regular price monitoring, which was conducted outside of the camps, to guarantee that retailer prices were similar to shops for refugees in camps. This resulted in better value for money for the people assisted. Additionally, particularly popular items were added to the food basket for the e-vouchers. During distribution periods, World Vision monitors were deployed to shops to observe quality and compliance with the contractual terms. For any anomalies reported, WFP took corrective actions with the shop owners, if necessary.

Jordan

Jordan's established logistics infrastructure and developed road system make it possible for WFP to deliver humanitarian assistance efficiently to different parts of the country. As such, WFP engaged with a network of local transport companies to deliver food items from the main hub in Amman to final distribution points.

Despite extremely challenging environment at the north-eastern border of Jordan and Syria (the Berm), WFP successfully delivered more than 2,300 metric tons (mt) of food items to the stranded Syrian population in the area. WFP also provided logistical services such as transport and storage to other United Nations agencies undertaking aid delivery to the Berm, including the United Nations Population Fund, United Nations Children's Fund, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, and International Organization for Migration.

WFP pursued local procurement for the entire commodity requirements (100 percent) during the year, with the total tonnage more than double of that procured in the previous year. This has allowed WFP better quality control, reliable access to critical supplies, and shorter lead times, while also strengthening the capacity of local traders and thus increasing local production. Procured items during the year included bread and the composition of welcome meals for refugees in camps, which typically comprised of beans, fish, *halawa* (sweets), and mineral water. Fortified date bars were also locally produced and handed over to the Ministry of Education for the school meals programme. Through a competitive bidding process and leveraging on economies of scale, WFP managed to lower the cost of bread by 19 percent, saving over USD 220,000 in the first quarter of 2017 alone. WFP was also able to lower the prices for date bars by 6.25 percent per metric ton, achieving savings of over USD 168,000 for the year. WFP's overall local food procurement in 2017 injected USD 25 million into the Jordanian economy.

In 2017, WFP Jordan supported the Syria operation by procuring mixed commodities such as chickpeas, rice, lentils, sugar, salt and bulgur wheat, and wheat flour. As part of the United Nations Security Council Resolutions 2332, these were subsequently delivered from Amman to hard-to-reach and besieged areas in Deir-ez-Zor through cross-border operations via Al-Ramtha or airdrops.

Despite best practices and systems in place, minimal post-delivery losses were incurred during the year, which were mainly due to some items (61 mt of date paste and 42 mt of date bars) not meeting the quality standards. WFP will continue to take precautionary measures and reinforce quality assurance on food commodities to avoid or minimise further losses.

A bigger component of WFP's assistance in 2017 was in the form of CBTs through e-vouchers. Through this modality, WFP injected USD 149 million into the local economy. All of the contracted shops are local, which gave WFP an opportunity to develop the capacity of the local retail sector. In line with its retail engagement strategy,

WFP regularly monitored its network of 183 shops through which beneficiaries redeemed over USD 130 million in food-restricted vouchers in 2017. Through negotiated discounts on shelf prices, beneficiaries made over USD 1.1 million in savings at the contracted shops.

WFP continued to work on strengthening the retail sector through monitoring, incident-tracking and feedback. Retailers also received trainings on gender equality and protection. WFP enhanced compliance, internal controls and risk management to ensure that the best quality of food and services are delivered. In the camps, for example, WFP introduced “open book” contracts, giving WFP full visibility into how and where the retailers source, transport, store, and sell the goods, as well as how they manage their inventory. To ensure the quality of vendors, a complete audit of food items such as canned foods, biscuits, bread, and mills was also carried out in coordination with the Food Quality and Safety unit at WFP Headquarters.

WFP started a capacity development project with the Ministry of Education to optimise the school meals supply chain. A comprehensive supply chain review of the school meals programme was conducted during the fourth quarter of the year to identify strengths and challenges, as well as identify areas of improvement. WFP will work jointly with the ministry in 2018 on taking forward the results of the review. WFP will also collaborate with academic institutions to implement innovative solutions for supply chain management.

Lebanon

WFP’s primary form of assistance in 2017 was provided through CBTs, delivered through e-cards that beneficiaries can use to purchase food from approximately 500 WFP-contracted shops located across the country. At e-card distribution and validation sites, WFP staff and partners prioritised service to pregnant women, women with small children, people with disabilities, as well as the elderly. WFP’s retail strategy worked to increase the purchasing power of beneficiaries by lowering prices at WFP-contracted shops through improved supply chains, enhancing the accountability and transparency of internal controls by requiring shops to provide sales data, and developing the capacity of the local retail sector to ensure they are able to sustain their sales after WFP is no longer present in the country.

WFP enhanced its collaboration with relevant government ministries to support the sale of local products. Alongside this, contracted shops were encouraged to offer good quality Lebanese products at affordable prices to cover beneficiary needs, while also boosting local production. On a monthly basis, WFP shared a list of recommended local products with suggested maximum retail price for each of those items. As a result, 57 percent of products purchased by beneficiaries in local shops were Lebanese.

As part of its retail engagement in Lebanon, WFP strengthened the capacity of the contracted shops in order to leave lasting and sustainable impacts on Lebanon’s retail sector. As a part of this process, male and female field monitor assistants regularly conducted one-on-one shop visits to train shop workers on hygiene, security, data, and pricing. An app (Open Data Kit) was also introduced and utilised in order to track the progress and improvement of shops.

During the year, WFP piloted a beneficiary mobile app called “Dalili”, which provided the opportunity for beneficiaries and regular shop customers to give feedback on their shopping experience as well as to get the latest pricing information in shops in their area.

In 2017, sales data was collected from over 80 percent of the contracted retailers. To analyse purchasing patterns, multiple tools were developed based on the output of itemised sales data collected from the shops’ point of sale terminals. These tools include the information on top-selling items by quantity and value, and a price index. In order to increase the purchasing power of beneficiaries and regular customers, WFP has introduced collective buying through “buying clubs” to aggregate demand and thus decrease the purchasing costs of the buying club members. WFP also worked with a wholesaler/distributor to offer good quality products and lower purchasing costs to the shops, which in turn are sold at lower prices to their customers.

For the school meals programme, WFP locally procured school snacks comprising fruit and milk to support the local food supply chain and thus help boost local businesses. Meanwhile, to ensure WFP is able to respond in the event of an emergency, several contracts have been put in place with prospective local traders to ensure emergency food rations can be procured immediately.

Turkey

WFP’s operations in Turkey entailed CBTs and capacity-strengthening activities. The Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN) programme used multi-purpose cash as the chosen modality due to Turkey’s strong market and financial infrastructure, as well as the assessed needs of the target population of off-camp refugees, which extend beyond food needs to a general inability to pay for rent, utilities, and other critical expenditures.

For both the ESSN and the in-camp programme, transfers were made onto debit cards, issued by a financial service provider contracted by Turkish Red Crescent (TRC). With the scale-up of the ESSN programme, more than 180,000

households received cards during 2017. Analysis in December indicated that the funds transferred onto the ESSN cards had been almost fully utilised (96 percent). The in-camp cards are restricted to redemption for food in WFP-contracted shops.

During 2017, a national supermarket chain began opening shops in camps; WFP supported the move to enhance the quality and price of food. Where these shops have already opened, prices have improved, and WFP continues to advocate with Turkey's Disaster and Emergency Management Authority (AFAD) to ensure that greater product variety is provided.

The Government of Turkey is responsible for the competitive procurement process for shops in camps; therefore, WFP did not conduct any retail assessments in 2017. However, WFP's mixed-gender teams conducted on-site monitoring in all contracted camp shops on a monthly basis. During monitoring visits, WFP staff checked the shops for: overall condition; availability of food items; quality of food items; prices of food items; issuing of itemised receipts to beneficiaries; shop staff practices/behaviour towards beneficiaries; visibility of WFP information material/posters; compliance with programme rules; programme awareness of shop employees; and beneficiary feedback. Female staff were particularly involved during the visits to speak with female shop workers so they can comfortably and openly discuss their concerns. Likewise, shops were encouraged to hire female staff to cater to female beneficiaries.

In general, the minor issues identified through on-site monitoring were raised immediately with the shop management and resolved on the spot. These include issues such as lack of ID cross-checks, limited products and missing visibility items or price tags. When more serious issues are identified, such as poor hygiene standards, high prices or infrastructure issues, WFP staff issue formal warnings to the shop management which has proved effective.



Annual Food Purchases for the Project (mt)

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Bread	9,223	-	9,223
Bulgur Wheat	120	-	120
Canned Fish	8	-	8
Canned Pulses	39	-	39
Chickpeas	140	-	140
Crackers	4	-	4
Halawa	5	-	5
High Energy Biscuits	1,792	-	1,792
Iodised Salt	18	-	18
Lentils	120	-	120
Mineral Water	24	-	24
Rations	375	-	375
Rice	300	-	300
Sugar	30	-	30
Vegetable Oil	72	168	240
Wheat Flour	240	-	240
Total	12,511	168	12,679

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Percentage	98.7%	1.3%	

Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

The latest operation evaluation of the Syria regional response covering 2011-2014 was completed in 2015. The overarching recommendation was the preparation of country-specific strategies underlining longer-term plans for transitioning to a more sustainable assistance model. In this regard, in January 2018, WFP will launch individual (transitional interim) Country Strategic Plans (CSPs), replacing the Regional Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) 200987. The CSPs outline WFP's approach to strategic and programmatic planning, addressing the needs of the Syrian refugees and vulnerable host communities, as well as handover and exit strategies, at the country level. An operation evaluation of the regional response covering 2015-2017 is currently under way, and is expected to be completed in 2018.

In line with the recommendation for evidence-based programming, WFP commissioned a modality effectiveness evaluation in Jordan and Lebanon in 2016, which was conducted by the Boston Consulting Group (BCG), to compare the impact of WFP's assistance delivery modality – whether unrestricted cash or food-restricted value voucher – on food security and other basic needs of beneficiaries, as well as the programme's cost-effectiveness for WFP. The study covered 3,123 beneficiaries in Jordan and Lebanon as these two countries represented 80 percent of WFP's total beneficiary figures under the regional refugee response in 2015. The study found the delivery of food assistance in the form of unrestricted cash to be more cost-effective than vouchers. Both men and women demonstrated strong preference for cash due to higher purchasing power, flexibility and the capacity to manage cash flow, as well as dignity and empowerment. A modality switch from vouchers to cash did not precipitate household disagreements or harmful dynamics over time in either Jordan and Lebanon, and women continued to make decisions about food spending in 60-70 percent of households. Moreover, cash delivered similar or better food security outcomes, with cash groups having higher average food consumption scores (FCS) and higher share of households with acceptable FCS than voucher groups. The study resulted in the implementation of unrestricted cash transfers (also called 'choice') in 2017, providing beneficiaries the option to use vouchers, cash, or a combination of both to better address their needs.

The key actions or activities undertaken by WFP during 2017 are summarised below.

Egypt

On the recommendation of using a systematic vulnerability-based targeting, WFP collaborated with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) on beneficiary verification, vulnerability assessments and targeting to provide assistance to the most vulnerable people. The Egypt Vulnerability Assessment was conducted in 2017 to better inform vulnerability-based targeting of WFP assistance. The results were used to derive a preliminary set of targeting criteria for the food-insecure population to be tested and further validated early in 2018. Periodic focus group discussions (FGDs) with beneficiaries to follow up on key performance indicators were also conducted to get a better understanding of beneficiary issues and integrate them into programming.

WFP continued to ensure that any programmatic changes were regularly communicated to beneficiaries, retailers and donors in advance through a variety of communication channels, including hotline feedback mechanism over dedicated phone lines, a Facebook page, Short Message Service, and face-to-face meetings with refugee representative groups. To ensure operational efficiency, WFP continued to monitor redemption of paper and electronic vouchers (e-vouchers), as well as the prices of goods at WFP-contracted retailers. This has resulted in adjusting the prices of the top commodities purchased by the refugees, allowing them to maximise their purchasing power.

Iraq

Two outstanding recommendations from the operation evaluation of the WFP Iraq country portfolio covering 2010-2015 were relevant to the Regional PRRO.

The evaluation recommended the operation in Iraq to move from in-kind food distributions to the use of cash-based transfers (CBTs). Stakeholders highlighted that CBT was the preferred and most cost-efficient modality of assistance. The evaluation noted that direct operational costs for distributing a net value of USD 100 through CBT were between three and seven times lower than those of an equal net value for in-kind food. As a result, WFP was encouraged to take an active role in the cash assistance sector.

The evaluation also recommended prioritising recruitment and placement of staff to fill core positions, in particular in the functional areas of vulnerability analysis and mapping (VAM), and monitoring and evaluation (M & E). A VAM/M&E Unit was subsequently established in 2016, and new staff recruited were fully trained and received on-the-job coaching and trainings, thus enabling implementation of regular and ad hoc M & E and VAM activities in support of the WFP operations in Iraq.

Jordan

Recognising the importance of exploring innovative ways to deliver food assistance more effectively, in May 2017, WFP piloted the blockchain technology in Azraq camp to support CBTs for 10,500 Syrian refugees. Blockchain is a way of organizing data through a distributed ledger, that is, a body of information that is shared and synchronised among many people and places. The technology has resulted in reduced transaction fees by 98 percent. It also enabled WFP to directly manage beneficiary entitlements in real time, control financial risks, and better protect beneficiary data. Based upon the success of the pilot, WFP will expand the blockchain to all of Azraq and Za'atari camps by early 2018.

To ensure transparency and accountability towards people and donors, WFP conducted a validation exercise during the year for Syrian refugees in Jordan who are assisted through CBTs to ensure that each WFP card is owned and utilised by the right household. The findings revealed that at the time of the validation, 93 percent of the assistance was being used by vulnerable refugees for whom positive affirmation of identity was achieved while 7 percent was being used in a manner still highly consistent with the intended card usage patterns, but for whom positive affirmation of identity was not achieved. A number of improvements were subsequently introduced in close collaboration with UNHCR.

As findings from the 2016 modality effectiveness evaluation by BCG showed that unrestricted cash led to similar or better food security than food vouchers, WFP designed a new programme modality called "choice", allowing beneficiaries to redeem the assistance through food-restricted vouchers or unrestricted cash, or both as per their preferred choice based on their personal circumstances. The new modality was rolled out in one governorate in August and expanded into two additional governorates in December.

WFP conducted a gender analysis in December to better understand the lives of women, men, girls and boys, with the aim of designing activities that are more effective, efficient and empowering. Several FGDs and key informant interviews were conducted with selected beneficiaries, ensuring representation in terms of gender, age and other diversity factors. Results will be finalised in January 2018 and will be used to help inform the design of gender-sensitive activities under the Jordan CSP Plan 2019 -2023.

Lebanon

WFP Lebanon's interventions centred around innovation. In late 2016, through the Tech for Food project, WFP piloted a digital training course for 100 refugees in Beirut, Lebanon, with women making up 60 percent of the first group of students. The pilot was conducted in partnership with the American University of Beirut. The project made it to the MITEF Enterprise Forum Pan Arab Innovate for Refugees Competition, and the winner will be announced in 2018.

Based on the BCG evaluation, WFP introduced unconditional and multipurpose cash assistance, with beneficiaries offered the choice of withdrawing cash from an ATM or redeeming assistance from a WFP-contracted shop. Biometrics, namely fingerprint collection and iris scanning, were also introduced as part of the validation process.

In order to streamline the communication with beneficiaries, while strengthening inter-agency collaboration, WFP and UNHCR also launched a common hotline through the Lebanon One Unified Inter-Organisational System for E-cards. It is envisaged that other humanitarian partners will join in 2018.

WFP contributed to the social safety net in the country by providing assistance to vulnerable Lebanese through the National Poverty Targeting Programme (NPTP) run by the Ministry of Social Affairs. WFP also provided technical assistance and IT equipment (including tablets for monitoring), as well as human resources inside the ministry. As part of the Lebanon CSP (2018-2020), WFP will expand the coverage and social assistance through the NPTP.

Turkey

Given its scale and innovative nature, the Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN) programme offers excellent learning opportunities for humanitarian response in Turkey and beyond. The project has already been presented and discussed at various fora on humanitarian cash programming and/or social protection. In 2017, foundations for an Impact Evaluation with the World Bank have been laid and an inception mission for an independent Decentralised Evaluation completed.

For the ESSN, inclusive and participatory design and implementation involving all ESSN partners, especially government agencies, is a key success factor. In line with this approach, 2017 saw the launch of a Joint Management Cell consisting of WFP and Turkish Red Crescent, with participation from relevant ministries,

enhancing project coordination and communication, and facilitating exchanges of knowledge and mentoring. A subsequent move to shared premises in June has strengthened collaboration through a workstream structure. Undertaking joint monitoring missions has reduced repeated visits to the same project partners.

Stories from the Field

WFP Innovation

Blockchain Against Hunger: Harnessing Technology in Support of Syrian Refugees

As part of WFP's Building Blocks project, WFP piloted the blockchain technology in Azraq refugee camp in May 2017. It is the world's first large-scale pilot using blockchain technology to facilitate humanitarian assistance. The project aims to leverage the power of blockchain to enhance WFP's ongoing cash-based transfer (CBT) programming. The pilot enrolled 10,500 beneficiaries, who made blockchain transactions using iris-scanning terminals.

Put simply, the blockchain creates and manages beneficiary accounts, completes assistance reloads, authorises transactions, and provides a real-time view into the operations. In order to operate, the blockchain database is linked to iris-scanning terminals at WFP-contracted shops, where beneficiaries use their iris as the authentication mechanism to conduct a financial transaction. This helps mitigate the risk of identity fraud or data mismanagement.

The technology has given WFP an increased operational oversight and greatly improved management of CBT programmes. The blockchain aims for increased transparency and accountability, as all reconciliation and payments are based on blockchain generated data instead of vendor invoices. Additionally, initial findings from the blockchain pilot showed that the technology enabled WFP to provide CBT assistance in a more efficient and less costly manner. The peer-to-peer nature removes the need to authenticate transactions through a financial service provider or other financial institutions. WFP reduced bank fees by 98 percent and did not have to advance funds, thereby reducing financial risk. The blockchain also ensured no beneficiary data was shared outside WFP.

By the end of the year, a total of USD 2.1 million was transferred to beneficiaries through the blockchain, and a total of 251,000 transactions have been processed. Based upon the success of the pilot, WFP will expand the blockchain technology into all of Azraq and Za'atari camps by early 2018 while developing a roll-out plan for blockchain in host communities.

Story Worth Telling

Syrian Family Building a New Life in Turkey

Shaban and Semiha fled Syria with their children and two elderly relatives after their neighbourhood in Aleppo came under attack amid the country's ongoing civil war. Four years later, they're living in a poor area in Gaziantep in southern Turkey. Like over a million refugees in a similar position, they receive support through the Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN) programme, a multipurpose cash assistance scheme implemented by WFP, in collaboration with the Turkish Red Crescent, and the Government of Turkey. The ESSN, which is fully funded by the European Commission, includes a debit card through which the beneficiaries can spend the equivalent of TRY 120 (EUR 28 / USD 32) a month per family member.

The ESSN plays a vital part as Shaban and Semiha look to the future. The family has simple priorities in building a new life, creating a sense of home and ensuring their children enjoy a happy childhood.

Currently, Shaban works in a shoe factory. Despite the amount of time it took him to find work, the long hours and low pay, he feels lucky to have a job to wake up to every day. "It is important for me to work. I have a family to take care of, to feed and to keep healthy," he says.

Semiha, meanwhile, admits that they do not have many belongings in their rented apartment. In fact, all their furniture was donated by their landlord. "Our house is humble, but it is our shelter from the outside world," she explains.

When it comes to food, their lives have also changed. "Our dinners are no longer like those we had back in Syria, but I cook every day, and I try to make the best out of what we have," Semiha says. Once a week, with the assistance through the ESSN, the family can afford to buy eggs, milk and yoghurt. So, along with the vegetables and grains from the local market, they can ensure their children eat nutritious food. They can easily prepare 'mujaddara', a Middle Eastern dish made with bulgur and green lentils, and garnished with onions.

Talking about the children, Semiha tells us how she has tried to keep their lives as normal as she possibly can. “I want the children to experience their childhood properly as we once did in Syria. So every day, I encourage them to play games.” When the weather is nice, they play in the street with other Syrian children.

Finally, the Syrian community remains strong. Semiha says that it is a longstanding habit to drink tea with neighbours and relatives living close by, often in the late afternoon. “When we have a pot of tea, it means it is time to gather and chat about our daily life,” she explains. They also stay in contact with their relatives and community back in Syria and other parts of Turkey, spending a lot of time talking to their relatives through mobile apps.

Story Worth Telling

Developing an App from Scratch in a Year

As an 18-year old, Anas fled from Damascus to Beirut. Desperate to find employment to support his family back home, his lack of skills meant he usually ended up disappointed.

In 2016, Anas joined WFP's pilot digital skills as part of the Tech for Food programme in Beirut. Through a series of intensive computer-based trainings in collaboration with the American University of Beirut (AUB) and WFP's Innovation Accelerator, Lebanese and Syrian participants learned a variety of portable digital skills that they can use anywhere they go. The project equips participants with skills for the international online job market.

After graduating from the pilot basic course, Anas moved straight into the advanced class. There, he built his digital literacy and image annotation skills — assigning key words to digital images — then focusing on app and web development. Along the way, Anas built basic but functional websites for his friends. He brought in his sister and together they applied for a local innovation design award. They did not win, but the judges' feedback spurred the two on.

One day in spring, Anas was on a bus, commuting to class at AUB and wondered why he was carrying his laptop. Surely image annotation could be done on a mobile, he thought.

Flash forward to summer and Anas is about to launch an app that allows image annotation on the move. “You can do it anywhere, at home, on the bus, on the beach,” Anas explained. “Everyone has a phone with them anyway, so why not make money out of it?”

Quite simply, companies upload images onto the app, then members with accounts can tag, re-name or edit the images. Then they are sent back to the company and the user gets paid.

Anas is opening up the app to companies around the world which need image annotation. So far, he has worked with agencies in Russia and America but expects his app to go global once launched.

“I am optimistic that this will be a success — there is a gap in the market, and we are filling it,” he explained.

In under one year, Anas graduated from two digital skills courses, built his app and is planning a second — the details are being kept secret for now. But his graduation is bigger than a certificate. Now, he is also free from living off WFP assistance, and finally able to support himself and his family in Syria.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Cover page photo © WFP/ Edward Johnson

Mohamad Askar, a Syrian refugee in Lebanon, enjoying his tea. During a WFP visit, he was asked by the staff what super power he would choose. He said, "If I had a super power, it would be to fly. I would tell other children from around the world to come and play with me and my sister, and to drink tea together!"

Explanatory notes:

Table 1: Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

For Egypt, the over-achievement in the number of children under 5 reached relates to the over-achievement in the unconditional resource transfer activity (129 percent, see Table 2). When the disaggregation by age group is applied, this results in over-achievement in the number of children under 5 reached. The proportion of children under 5 used for both planned and actuals is 11 percent, which is based on UNHCR estimates.

For Turkey, the number of beneficiaries actually reached was higher than the planned figures (114.6 percent) due to changes in the ESSN programme's targeting criteria mid-way through the year. This change was agreed by ESSN stakeholders to reach more refugees through the programme. While the total number of beneficiaries reached was higher than planned, the total amount of cash transferred is still below the planned amount because 1) the increase in total beneficiaries did not compensate for the slower scale-up that was experienced in the first half of the year and 2) the actual USD-TRY exchange rate was much higher than the PRRO USD-TRY exchange rate.

Table 2 and Annex: Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

For Egypt, under individual capacity strengthening activities (as well as asset creation and livelihood support activities), the planned CBT value for each participant was calculated as the requirement for 1 person only, thus the same number of planned participants and beneficiaries. However, upon implementation of individual capacity strengthening activities, the actual CBT value for each participant was adjusted to meet monthly household requirements.

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

For Lebanon, the actual number of "Students (secondary schools) School Feeding (on-site)" supported under the school meals activity is 54,489 (42 percent of planned). The activity is a joint programme with UNICEF, and UNICEF is reporting on this.

Project Indicators: Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

Under the unconditional resource transfer activities, the indicator "Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)" measured only the first two components (who is included and what people will receive); the third component (length of assistance) was not measured as this was not communicated with the beneficiaries. This led to a 0 percent result for the indicator.

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	1,707,208	1,686,707	3,393,915	1,763,454	1,745,984	3,509,438	103.3%	103.5%	103.4%

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 Egypt	153,795	172,405	326,200	40,243	37,148	77,391	26.2%	21.5%	23.7%
Total Beneficiaries Iraq	36,426	28,574	65,000	29,393	28,240	57,633	80.7%	98.8%	88.7%
Total Beneficiaries Jordan	454,836	474,664	929,500	535,555	557,415	1,092,970	117.7%	117.4%	117.6%
Total Beneficiaries Lebanon	480,251	442,964	923,215	491,126	471,865	962,991	102.3%	106.5%	104.3%
Total Beneficiaries Turkey	581,900	568,100	1,150,000	667,137	651,316	1,318,453	114.6%	114.6%	114.6%
Egypt									
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	2,896	3,114	6,010	4,643	3,870	8,513	160.3%	124.3%	141.6%
Children (5-18 years)	129,059	134,305	263,364	13,156	11,609	24,765	10.2%	8.6%	9.4%
Adults (18 years plus)	21,840	34,986	56,826	22,444	21,669	44,113	102.8%	61.9%	77.6%
By Residence status:									
Refugees	89,778	100,642	190,420	39,600	36,553	76,153	44.1%	36.3%	40.0%
Residents	64,017	71,763	135,780	644	594	1,238	1.0%	0.8%	0.9%
Iraq									
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	5,135	5,005	10,140	4,611	4,034	8,645	89.8%	80.6%	85.3%
Children (5-18 years)	9,230	7,930	17,160	9,221	8,645	17,866	99.9%	109.0%	104.1%
Adults (18 years plus)	22,061	15,639	37,700	15,561	15,561	31,122	70.5%	99.5%	82.6%
By Residence status:									
Refugees	36,426	28,574	65,000	28,695	28,938	57,633	78.8%	101.3%	88.7%
Jordan									

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)
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	67,277	63,778	131,055	101,646	96,181	197,827	151.1%	150.8%	150.9%
Children (5-18 years)	228,188	221,336	449,524	193,456	182,526	375,982	84.8%	82.5%	83.6%
Adults (18 years plus)	159,371	189,550	348,921	240,453	278,708	519,161	150.9%	147.0%	148.8%
By Residence status:									
Refugees	361,513	377,273	738,786	289,200	301,004	590,204	80.0%	79.8%	79.9%
Residents	93,323	97,391	190,714	221,217	281,549	502,766	237.0%	289.1%	263.6%
Lebanon									
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	70,050	68,040	138,090	77,039	67,409	144,448	110.0%	99.1%	104.6%
Children (5-18 years)	236,075	231,014	467,089	250,379	240,748	491,127	106.1%	104.2%	105.1%
Adults (18 years plus)	174,126	143,910	318,036	163,708	163,708	327,416	94.0%	113.8%	102.9%
By Residence status:									
Refugees	415,612	383,345	798,957	460,695	425,257	885,952	110.8%	110.9%	110.9%
Residents	64,638	59,620	124,258	40,060	36,979	77,039	62.0%	62.0%	62.0%
Turkey									
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	104,650	98,900	203,550	119,979	113,387	233,366	114.6%	114.6%	114.6%
Children (5-18 years)	208,150	198,950	407,100	238,640	228,092	466,732	114.6%	114.6%	114.6%
Adults (18 years plus)	269,100	270,250	539,350	308,518	309,837	618,355	114.6%	114.6%	114.6%
By Residence status:									
Refugees	581,900	568,100	1,150,000	667,137	651,316	1,318,453	114.6%	114.6%	114.6%

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)
Egypt									
Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	-	60,000	60,000	-	77,160	77,160	-	128.6%	128.6%
Asset creation and livelihood support activities	-	7,600	7,600	-	-	-	-	-	-
School meal activities	270,000	-	270,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malnutrition prevention activities	-	12,000	12,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Individual capacity strengthening activities	-	8,600	8,600	-	884	884	-	10.3%	10.3%
Iraq									
Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	-	65,000	65,000	-	57,633	57,633	-	88.7%	88.7%
Asset creation and livelihood support activities	-	250	250	-	-	-	-	-	-
School meal activities	-	20,000	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Individual capacity strengthening activities	-	1,250	1,250	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan									
Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	214,000	515,000	729,000	286,172	533,896	820,068	133.7%	103.7%	112.5%
Asset creation and livelihood support activities	-	14,500	14,500	-	20,350	20,350	-	140.3%	140.3%
School meal activities	-	210,000	210,000	333,069	58,980	392,049	-	28.1%	186.7%

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)
Individual capacity strengthening activities	-	30,000	30,000	-	40,570	40,570	-	135.2%	135.2%
Lebanon									
Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	-	823,715	823,715	-	942,081	942,081	-	114.4%	114.4%
Asset creation and livelihood support activities	-	51,000	51,000	-	33,053	33,053	-	64.8%	64.8%
School meal activities	9,000	133,000	142,000	16,610	-	16,610	184.6%	-	11.7%
Individual capacity strengthening activities	-	5,000	5,000	-	10,916	10,916	-	218.3%	218.3%
Turkey									
Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	-	1,150,000	1,150,000	-	1,318,453	1,318,453	-	114.6%	114.6%

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)
Egypt									
Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	-	60,000	60,000	-	77,160	77,160	-	128.6%	128.6%
Asset creation and livelihood support activities	-	7,600	7,600	-	-	-	-	-	-
School meal activities	270,000	-	270,000	-	-	-	-	-	-

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)
Malnutrition prevention activities	-	12,000	12,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Individual capacity strengthening activities	-	8,600	8,600	-	221	221	-	2.6%	2.6%
Iraq									
Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	-	13,000	13,000	-	11,527	11,527	-	88.7%	88.7%
Asset creation and livelihood support activities	-	50	50	-	-	-	-	-	-
School meal activities	-	4,000	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Individual capacity strengthening activities	-	250	250	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan									
Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	214,000	515,000	729,000	286,172	533,896	820,068	133.7%	103.7%	112.5%
Asset creation and livelihood support activities	-	2,900	2,900	-	4,070	4,070	-	140.3%	140.3%
School meal activities	-	210,000	210,000	333,069	58,980	392,049	-	28.1%	186.7%
Individual capacity strengthening activities	-	6,000	6,000	-	8,114	8,114	-	135.2%	135.2%
Lebanon									
Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	-	823,715	823,715	-	942,081	942,081	-	114.4%	114.4%

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)
Asset creation and livelihood support activities	-	10,200	10,200	-	6,158	6,158	-	60.4%	60.4%
School meal activities	9,000	133,000	142,000	16,610	-	16,610	184.6%	-	11.7%
Individual capacity strengthening activities	-	1,000	1,000	-	2,047	2,047	-	204.7%	204.7%
Turkey									
Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	-	1,150,000	1,150,000	-	1,318,453	1,318,453	-	114.6%	114.6%

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)
Egypt									
Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food									
People receiving resource transfers	28,980	31,020	60,000	39,121	38,039	77,160	135.0%	122.6%	128.6%
Total participants	28,980	31,020	60,000	39,121	38,039	77,160	135.0%	122.6%	128.6%
Total beneficiaries	28,980	31,020	60,000	39,121	38,039	77,160	135.0%	122.6%	128.6%
Asset creation and livelihood support activities									
People participating in asset creation and livelihood support activities	2,812	4,788	7,600	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total participants	2,812	4,788	7,600	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total beneficiaries	2,812	4,788	7,600	-	-	-	-	-	-

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)
School meal activities									
Children (pre-primary) (School Feeding (on-site))	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Students (primary schools) (School Feeding (on-site))	132,300	137,700	270,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total participants	132,300	137,700	270,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total beneficiaries	132,300	137,700	270,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Individual capacity strengthening activities									
People participating in individual capacity strengthening activities	4,790	3,810	8,600	60	161	221	1.3%	4.2%	2.6%
Total participants	4,790	3,810	8,600	60	161	221	1.3%	4.2%	2.6%
Total beneficiaries	4,790	3,810	8,600	459	425	884	9.6%	11.2%	10.3%
Iraq									
Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food									
People receiving resource transfers	7,761	5,239	13,000	5,879	5,648	11,527	75.8%	107.8%	88.7%
Total participants	7,761	5,239	13,000	5,879	5,648	11,527	75.8%	107.8%	88.7%
Total beneficiaries	36,426	28,574	65,000	29,393	28,240	57,633	80.7%	98.8%	88.7%
Asset creation and livelihood support activities									
Activity supporters	30	20	50	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total participants	30	20	50	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total beneficiaries	175	75	250	-	-	-	-	-	-
School meal activities									

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)
Students (secondary schools) (School Feeding (take-home rations))	1,076	924	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Activity supporters (School Feeding (take-home rations))	1,194	806	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total participants	2,270	1,730	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total beneficiaries	11,000	9,000	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Individual capacity strengthening activities									
Activity supporters	149	101	250	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total participants	149	101	250	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total beneficiaries	875	375	1,250	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan									
Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food									
People receiving resource transfers	357,210	371,790	729,000	401,833	418,235	820,068	112.5%	112.5%	112.5%
Total participants	357,210	371,790	729,000	401,833	418,235	820,068	112.5%	112.5%	112.5%
Total beneficiaries	357,210	371,790	729,000	401,833	418,235	820,068	112.5%	112.5%	112.5%
Asset creation and livelihood support activities									
People participating in asset creation and livelihood support activities	1,110	1,790	2,900	1,913	2,157	4,070	172.3%	120.5%	140.3%
Total participants	1,110	1,790	2,900	1,913	2,157	4,070	172.3%	120.5%	140.3%
Total beneficiaries	5,551	8,949	14,500	10,785	9,565	20,350	194.3%	106.9%	140.3%
School meal activities									

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)
Students (primary schools) (School Feeding (on-site))	105,000	105,000	210,000	166,349	225,700	392,049	158.4%	215.0%	186.7%
Total participants	105,000	105,000	210,000	166,349	225,700	392,049	158.4%	215.0%	186.7%
Total beneficiaries	105,000	105,000	210,000	166,349	225,700	392,049	158.4%	215.0%	186.7%
Individual capacity strengthening activities									
People participating in individual capacity strengthening activities	2,700	3,300	6,000	4,544	3,570	8,114	168.3%	108.2%	135.2%
Total participants	2,700	3,300	6,000	4,544	3,570	8,114	168.3%	108.2%	135.2%
Total beneficiaries	13,500	16,500	30,000	22,719	17,851	40,570	168.3%	108.2%	135.2%
Lebanon									
Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food									
People receiving resource transfers	432,490	391,225	823,715	480,461	461,620	942,081	111.1%	118.0%	114.4%
Total participants	432,490	391,225	823,715	480,461	461,620	942,081	111.1%	118.0%	114.4%
Total beneficiaries	432,490	391,225	823,715	480,461	461,620	942,081	111.1%	118.0%	114.4%
Asset creation and livelihood support activities									
People participating in asset creation and livelihood support activities	5,100	5,100	10,200	2,956	3,202	6,158	58.0%	62.8%	60.4%
Total participants	5,100	5,100	10,200	2,956	3,202	6,158	58.0%	62.8%	60.4%
Total beneficiaries	25,500	25,500	51,000	16,857	16,196	33,053	66.1%	63.5%	64.8%
School meal activities									
Students (primary schools) (School Feeding (on-site))	4,500	4,500	9,000	8,305	8,305	16,610	184.6%	184.6%	184.6%

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)
Students (secondary schools) (School Feeding (on-site))	66,500	66,500	133,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total participants	71,000	71,000	142,000	8,305	8,305	16,610	11.7%	11.7%	11.7%
Total beneficiaries	71,000	71,000	142,000	8,305	8,305	16,610	11.7%	11.7%	11.7%
Individual capacity strengthening activities									
People participating in individual capacity strengthening activities	500	500	1,000	983	1,064	2,047	196.6%	212.8%	204.7%
Total participants	500	500	1,000	983	1,064	2,047	196.6%	212.8%	204.7%
Total beneficiaries	2,500	2,500	5,000	5,567	5,349	10,916	222.7%	214.0%	218.3%
Turkey									
Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food									
People receiving resource transfers	581,900	568,100	1,150,000	667,137	651,316	1,318,453	114.6%	114.6%	114.6%
Total participants	581,900	568,100	1,150,000	667,137	651,316	1,318,453	114.6%	114.6%	114.6%
Total beneficiaries	581,900	568,100	1,150,000	667,137	651,316	1,318,453	114.6%	114.6%	114.6%

Nutrition Beneficiaries

Nutrition Beneficiaries

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)
Egypt									
Malnutrition prevention activities									
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	12,000	12,000	-	-	-	-	-	-

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	-	12,000	12,000	-	-	-	-	-	-

Project Indicators

Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Egypt				
SR1 Everyone has access to food				
1.1: Maintained/enhanced individual and household access to adequate food				
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Female				
<i>REFUGEES FROM SYRIA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.09, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring</i>	≤13.80	13.80	-	14.60
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Male				
<i>REFUGEES FROM SYRIA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.09, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring</i>	≤14.00	14.00	-	13.90
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Overall				
<i>REFUGEES FROM SYRIA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.09, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring</i>	≤14.00	14.00	-	14.00
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Female				
<i>REFUGEES FROM SYRIA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring</i>	≥90.00	80.30	-	81.80
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Male				
<i>REFUGEES FROM SYRIA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring</i>	≥80.00	86.40	-	85.20
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Overall				
<i>REFUGEES FROM SYRIA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring</i>	≥85.00	83.35	-	83.50
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Female				
<i>REFUGEES FROM SYRIA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring</i>	≤7.00	18.20	-	18.20

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Male				
<i>REFUGEES FROM SYRIA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring</i>	≥7.00	12.50	-	12.20
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Overall				
<i>REFUGEES FROM SYRIA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring</i>	≤7.00	15.40	-	15.20
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Female				
<i>REFUGEES FROM SYRIA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring</i>	≤3.00	1.40	-	0.00
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Male				
<i>REFUGEES FROM SYRIA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring</i>	≤3.00	1.10	-	2.60
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Overall				
<i>REFUGEES FROM SYRIA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring</i>	≤3.00	1.25	-	1.30
Iraq				
SR1 Everyone has access to food				
Maintained/enhanced individual and household access to adequate food				
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Female				
<i>IRAQ, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.08, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<9.20	9.80	5.71	3.20
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Male				
<i>IRAQ, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.08, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<9.20	10.00	5.72	2.50
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Overall				
<i>IRAQ, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.08, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<9.20	10.40	5.70	2.60

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Female				
<i>IRAQ, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.08, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≤8.00	88.00	58.80	84.00
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Male				
<i>IRAQ, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.08, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≤91.00	91.00	75.30	95.20
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Overall				
<i>IRAQ, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.08, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≤91.00	91.00	73.70	93.60
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Female				
<i>IRAQ, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.08, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≤12.00	12.00	35.30	16.00
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Male				
<i>IRAQ, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.08, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≤8.00	8.00	23.40	4.80
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Overall				
<i>IRAQ, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.08, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≤8.00	8.00	24.60	6.40
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Female				
<i>IRAQ, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.08, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≤0.00	0.00	5.90	0.00
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Male				
<i>IRAQ, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.08, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≤1.00	1.00	1.30	0.00
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Overall				
<i>IRAQ, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.08, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≤1.00	1.00	1.70	0.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Jordan				
SR1 Everyone has access to food				
Maintained/enhanced individual and household access to adequate food				
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Female				
<i>JORDAN, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.09, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09, WFP survey, PDM</i>	≤19.60	13.28	-	18.20
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Male				
<i>JORDAN, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.09, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09, WFP survey, PDM</i>	≤19.60	17.09	-	19.64
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Overall				
<i>JORDAN, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.09, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09, WFP survey, PDM</i>	≤19.60	18.08	-	19.27
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Female				
<i>JORDAN, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.09, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09, WFP survey, PDM</i>	≥85.00	81.20	-	47.70
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Male				
<i>JORDAN, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.09, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09, WFP survey, PDM</i>	≥85.00	79.90	-	60.70
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Overall				
<i>JORDAN, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.09, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09, WFP survey, PDM</i>	≥85.00	80.20	-	57.00
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Female				
<i>JORDAN, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.09, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09, WFP survey, PDM</i>	≤10.00	16.20	-	33.00
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Male				
<i>JORDAN, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.09, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09, WFP survey, PDM</i>	≤10.00	16.20	-	27.90
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Overall				
<i>JORDAN, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.09, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09, WFP survey, PDM</i>	≤10.00	16.20	-	29.00
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Female				
<i>JORDAN, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.09, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09, WFP survey, PDM</i>	≤5.00	2.60	-	21.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Male				
<i>JORDAN, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.09, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09, WFP survey, PDM</i>	≤5.00	3.90	-	11.40
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Overall				
<i>JORDAN, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.09, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09, WFP survey, PDM</i>	≤5.00	3.50	-	14.00
Retention rate / Female				
<i>JORDAN, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Secondary data, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report</i>	≥99.00	99.74	-	99.81
Retention rate / Male				
<i>JORDAN, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Secondary data, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report</i>	≥99.00	99.63	-	99.76
Retention rate / Overall				
<i>JORDAN, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Secondary data, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report</i>	≥99.00	99.69	-	99.78
SR3 Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition				
Increased smallholder production and sales				
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Female				
<i>ACL BENEFICIARIES, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.10, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≥9.00	7.86	-	4.02
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Male				
<i>ACL BENEFICIARIES, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.10, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≥9.00	7.26	-	3.92
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Overall				
<i>ACL BENEFICIARIES, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.10, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≥9.00	7.46	-	3.90
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Female				
<i>ACL BENEFICIARIES, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≥85.00	88.70	-	90.90
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Male				
<i>ACL BENEFICIARIES, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≥85.00	89.70	-	94.20
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Overall				
<i>ACL BENEFICIARIES, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≥85.00	89.40	-	93.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Female				
<i>ACL BENEFICIARIES , Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≤2.00	7.00	-	9.10
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Male				
<i>ACL BENEFICIARIES , Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≤2.00	8.80	-	5.10
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Overall				
<i>ACL BENEFICIARIES , Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≤2.00	8.20	-	6.00
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Female				
<i>ACL BENEFICIARIES , Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≤3.00	4.20	-	0.00
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Male				
<i>ACL BENEFICIARIES , Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≤3.00	1.50	-	0.70
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Overall				
<i>ACL BENEFICIARIES , Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≤3.00	2.40	-	1.00
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Female				
<i>ACL BENEFICIARIES , Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.10, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≤3.00	3.25	-	3.61
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Male				
<i>ACL BENEFICIARIES , Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.10, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≤3.00	3.90	-	4.04
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Overall				
<i>ACL BENEFICIARIES , Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.10, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≤3.00	3.67	-	3.93
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Female				
<i>CSB BENEFICIARIES, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.10, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≤9.00	8.90	-	5.88
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Male				
<i>CSB BENEFICIARIES, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.10, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≤9.00	9.87	-	4.46
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Overall				
<i>CSB BENEFICIARIES, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.10, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≤9.00	9.60	-	5.46

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Female				
<i>CSB BENEFICIARIES, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≥85.00	80.30	-	82.20
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Male				
<i>CSB BENEFICIARIES, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≥85.00	86.60	-	71.70
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Overall				
<i>CSB BENEFICIARIES, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≥85.00	85.30	-	78.70
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Female				
<i>CSB BENEFICIARIES, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≤12.00	14.10	-	12.30
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Male				
<i>CSB BENEFICIARIES, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≤12.00	10.40	-	19.60
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Overall				
<i>CSB BENEFICIARIES, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≤12.00	11.20	-	14.70
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Female				
<i>CSB BENEFICIARIES, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≤3.00	5.60	-	5.40
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Male				
<i>CSB BENEFICIARIES, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≤3.00	3.00	-	8.70
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Overall				
<i>CSB BENEFICIARIES, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≤3.00	3.50	-	6.50
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Female				
<i>CSB BENEFICIARIES, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.10, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≤3.00	2.10	-	4.17
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Male				
<i>CSB BENEFICIARIES, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.10, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≤3.00	3.22	-	3.06

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Overall				
<i>CSB BENEFICIARIES, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.10, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≤3.00	2.98	-	3.28
Lebanon				
SR1 Everyone has access to food				
Maintained/enhanced individual and household access to adequate food				
Retention rate / Female				
<i>REFUGEEES AND HOST COMMUNITY, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.04, Secondary data, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2017.05, Secondary data, CP Report</i>	>96.86	96.86	-	98.00
Retention rate / Male				
<i>REFUGEEES AND HOST COMMUNITY, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.04, Secondary data, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2017.05, Secondary data, CP Report</i>	>96.86	96.86	-	98.00
Retention rate / Overall				
<i>REFUGEEES AND HOST COMMUNITY, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.04, Secondary data, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2017.05, Secondary data, CP Report</i>	>96.86	96.86	-	98.00
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Female				
<i>REFUGEEES, Project End Target: 2017.08, Base value: 2016.08, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<15.00	15.00	-	12.54
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Male				
<i>REFUGEEES, Project End Target: 2017.08, Base value: 2016.08, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<16.00	16.00	-	11.19
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Overall				
<i>REFUGEEES, Project End Target: 2017.08, Base value: 2016.08, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<15.58	15.58	-	11.40
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Female				
<i>REFUGEEES, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.08, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.08, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>51.00	51.00	-	55.30
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Male				
<i>REFUGEEES, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.08, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.08, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>63.00	63.00	-	68.40
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Overall				
<i>REFUGEEES, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.08, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.08, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>61.00	61.00	-	66.00
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Female				
<i>REFUGEEES, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.08, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.08, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<33.00	33.00	-	28.20

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Male				
<i>REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.08, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.08, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<22.00	22.00	-	27.50
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Overall				
<i>REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.08, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.08, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<24.00	24.00	-	27.00
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Female				
<i>REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.08, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.08, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<16.00	16.00	-	16.50
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Male				
<i>REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.08, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.08, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<15.00	15.00	-	4.00
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Overall				
<i>REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.08, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.08, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<15.00	15.00	-	7.00
SR3 Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition				
Increased smallholder production and sales				
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Female				
<i>REFUGEES AND HOST COMMUNITY, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.08, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<14.54	14.54	-	23.55
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Male				
<i>REFUGEES AND HOST COMMUNITY, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.08, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<16.01	16.01	-	15.78
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Overall				
<i>REFUGEES AND HOST COMMUNITY, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.08, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<15.81	15.81	-	16.94
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Female				
<i>REFUGEES AND HOST COMMUNITY, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.08, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>47.20	47.20	-	50.90
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Male				
<i>REFUGEES AND HOST COMMUNITY, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.08, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>68.00	68.00	-	64.40

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Overall				
<i>REFGUEES AND HOST COMMUNITY, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.08, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>65.10	65.10	-	62.40
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Female				
<i>REFGUEES AND HOST COMMUNITY, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.08, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<32.10	32.10	-	34.50
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Male				
<i>REFGUEES AND HOST COMMUNITY, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.08, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<21.10	21.10	-	21.40
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Overall				
<i>REFGUEES AND HOST COMMUNITY, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.08, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<22.60	22.60	-	23.40
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Female				
<i>REFGUEES AND HOST COMMUNITY, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.08, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<20.80	20.80	-	14.50
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Male				
<i>REFGUEES AND HOST COMMUNITY, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.08, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<11.00	11.00	-	14.20
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Overall				
<i>REFGUEES AND HOST COMMUNITY, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.08, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<12.30	12.30	-	14.30
Food expenditure share / Female				
<i>REFGUEES AND HOST COMMUNITY, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.08, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>65.00	42.00	-	54.00
Food expenditure share / Male				
<i>REFGUEES AND HOST COMMUNITY, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.08, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>65.00	55.00	-	51.00
Food expenditure share / Overall				
<i>REFGUEES AND HOST COMMUNITY, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.08, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>65.00	54.00	-	52.00
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Female				
<i>REFGUEES AND HOST COMMUNITY, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.08, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<7.68	7.68	-	7.18

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Male				
<i>REFGUEES AND HOST COMMUNITY, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.08, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<6.25	6.25	-	6.02
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Overall				
<i>REFGUEES AND HOST COMMUNITY, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.08, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<6.45	6.45	-	6.19
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced asset base				
<i>REFGUEES AND HOST COMMUNITY, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.08, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	≥36.50	0.00	-	34.90
Turkey				
SR1 Everyone has access to food				
Maintained/enhanced individual and household access to adequate food				
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Female				
<i>IN-CAMP, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≤12.00	6.94	13.49	19.86
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Male				
<i>IN-CAMP, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≤12.00	9.35	10.20	12.87
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Overall				
<i>IN-CAMP, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≤12.00	8.65	11.17	14.74
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Female				
<i>IN-CAMP, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≥93.00	92.50	96.20	92.80
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Male				
<i>IN-CAMP, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≥93.00	94.40	92.60	97.30
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Overall				
<i>IN-CAMP, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≥93.00	93.90	93.70	96.10

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Female				
<i>IN-CAMP, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≤6.00	7.50	3.80	7.20
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Male				
<i>IN-CAMP, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≤6.00	4.60	6.90	2.10
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Overall				
<i>IN-CAMP, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≤6.00	5.40	6.00	3.50
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Female				
<i>IN-CAMP, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≤1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Male				
<i>IN-CAMP, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≤1.00	1.00	0.50	0.50
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Overall				
<i>IN-CAMP, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≤1.00	0.70	0.40	0.40
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Female				
<i>NATIONWIDE/ESSN, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.05, Joint survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≤10.00	17.00	-	12.05
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Male				
<i>NATIONWIDE/ESSN, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.05, Joint survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≤10.00	16.00	-	10.58
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Overall				
<i>NATIONWIDE/ESSN, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.05, Joint survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≤10.00	16.39	-	11.21
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Female				
<i>NATIONWIDE/ESSN, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.05, Joint survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≥87.50	74.70	-	86.90

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Male				
<i>NATIONWIDE/ESSN, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.05, Joint survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≥87.50	78.10	-	88.30
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Overall				
<i>NATIONWIDE/ESSN, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.05, Joint survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≥87.50	76.50	-	87.70
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Female				
<i>NATIONWIDE/ESSN, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.05, Joint survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≤10.00	22.50	-	12.10
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Male				
<i>NATIONWIDE/ESSN, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.05, Joint survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≤10.00	19.20	-	10.50
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Overall				
<i>NATIONWIDE/ESSN, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.05, Joint survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≤10.00	20.70	-	11.20
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Female				
<i>NATIONWIDE/ESSN, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.05, Joint survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≤2.50	2.80	-	1.00
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Male				
<i>NATIONWIDE/ESSN, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.05, Joint survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≤2.50	2.80	-	1.20
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Overall				
<i>NATIONWIDE/ESSN, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.05, Joint survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≤2.50	2.80	-	1.10

Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Egypt				
CRF SO3-SR3: Individual capacity strengthening activities				
Number of people trained	individual	7,000	616	8.8%
Iraq				
CRF SO3-SR3: Individual capacity strengthening activities				

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Number of people trained	individual	140	139	99.3%
Jordan				
CRF SO1-SR1: School meal activities				
Number of institutional sites assisted	site	29	29	100.0%
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	2,040	2,042	100.1%
CRF SO1-SR1: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food				
Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes	retailer	206	193	93.7%
CRF SO3-SR3: Individual capacity strengthening activities				
Number of counterparts staff members trained in food security monitoring systems	individual	18	18	100.0%
Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	2	2	100.0%
Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	2	2	100.0%
CRF SO4-SR5: Asset creation and livelihood support activities and Individual capacity strengthening activities and Institutional capacity strengthening activities and School meal activities and Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food				
Number of partners supported	partner	9	9	100.0%
CRF SO4-SR5: Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
Number of bulletins, gap analysis, 3Ws, maps and other information products compiled and shared	item	1	1	100.0%
Number of government staff members trained in food security monitoring systems	individual	60	60	100.0%
Number of technical assistance activities provided	activity	2	2	100.0%
CRF SO4-SR5: Institutional capacity strengthening activities and School meal activities				
Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	policy	1	1	100.0%
Lebanon				
CRF SO1-SR1: School meal activities				
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	38	38	100.0%
CRF SO1-SR1: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food				
Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes	retailer	500	500	100.0%
CRF SO3-SR3: Individual capacity strengthening activities				
Number of teachers trained in health, nutrition and hygiene education	individual	38	38	100.0%
Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	8	8	100.0%
CRF SO4-SR5: Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	policy	3	8	266.7%
Number of people trained	individual	36	36	100.0%
Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (health and nutrition)	training session	1	1	100.0%

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Turkey				
CRF SO1-SR1: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food				
Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes	retailer	23	23	100.0%
CRF SO4-SR5: Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
Number of men trained	individual	100	100	100.0%
Number of partners supported	partner	1	1	100.0%
Number of people trained	individual	137	137	100.0%
Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	1	1	100.0%
Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	4	4	100.0%
Number of women trained	individual	37	37	100.0%

Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Egypt				
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions jointly made by women and men				
<i>REFUGEES FROM SYRIA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.09, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09</i>	=25.00	43.90	-	45.00
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by men				
<i>REFUGEES FROM SYRIA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.09, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09</i>	=25.00	11.80	-	8.30
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by women				
<i>REFUGEES FROM SYRIA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.09, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09</i>	=50.00	44.30	-	46.70
Iraq				
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions jointly made by women and men				
<i>IRAQ, GFA, Value Voucher, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.08, Previous Follow-up: 2017.05, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09</i>	>20.00	79.00	45.00	45.60

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by men IRAQ, GFA, Value Voucher, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.08, Previous Follow-up: 2017.05, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09	<10.00	2.00	37.00	25.10
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by women IRAQ, GFA, Value Voucher, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.08, Previous Follow-up: 2017.05, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09	>70.00	19.00	18.00	29.20
Jordan				
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women JORDAN, School Feeding programme, Food, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12	=50.00	50.00	-	50.00
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions jointly made by women and men JORDAN, Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Value Voucher, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.09, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09	=25.00	34.00	-	39.00
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions jointly made by women and men JORDAN, Individual capacity strengthening activities, Value Voucher, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.10, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12	=35.00	31.00	-	38.60
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions jointly made by women and men JORDAN, Asset creation and livelihood support activities, Value Voucher, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.10, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12	=35.00	39.60	-	43.00
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by men JORDAN, Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Value Voucher, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.09, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09	=20.00	25.40	-	26.00
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by men JORDAN, Individual capacity strengthening activities, Value Voucher, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.10, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12	=30.00	36.60	-	22.20
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by men JORDAN, Asset creation and livelihood support activities, Value Voucher, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.10, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12	=30.00	26.10	-	25.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by women JORDAN, Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Value Voucher, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.09, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09	=55.00	40.60	-	35.00
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by women JORDAN, Individual capacity strengthening activities, Value Voucher, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.10, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12	=35.00	32.40	-	39.10
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by women JORDAN, Asset creation and livelihood support activities, Value Voucher, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.10, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12	=35.00	34.30	-	32.00
Lebanon				
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women REFUGUEES AND HOST COMMUNITY, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.08	>50.00	-	-	40.20
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions jointly made by women and men REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.08, Latest Follow-up: 2017.08	=25.00	28.00	-	33.00
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by men REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.08, Latest Follow-up: 2017.08	=25.00	20.00	-	21.00
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by women REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.08, Latest Follow-up: 2017.08	=50.00	52.00	-	46.00
Turkey				
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions jointly made by women and men NATIONWIDE/ESSN, Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Cash, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10	=25.00	-	-	41.50
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions jointly made by women and men IN-CAMP, Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Value Voucher, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Previous Follow-up: 2017.03, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09	=25.00	34.30	44.00	44.40

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by men NATIONWIDE/ESSN, Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Cash, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10	=25.00	-	-	33.50
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by men IN-CAMP, Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Value Voucher, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Previous Follow-up: 2017.03, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09	=25.00	11.20	14.00	12.10
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by women NATIONWIDE/ESSN, Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Cash, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10	=50.00	-	-	25.00
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by women IN-CAMP, Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Value Voucher, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Previous Follow-up: 2017.03, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09	=50.00	54.50	42.00	43.60

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Egypt				
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Female REFUGEES FROM SYRIA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.09, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09	=80.00	58.00	-	0.00
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Male REFUGEES FROM SYRIA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.09, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09	=80.00	59.30	-	0.00
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Overall REFUGEES FROM SYRIA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.09, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09	=80.00	58.65	-	0.00
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Female REFUGEES FROM SYRIA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09	>90.00	-	-	89.30

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Male				
<i>REFUGEES FROM SYRIA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09</i>	>90.00	-	-	90.90
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Overall				
<i>REFUGEES FROM SYRIA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09</i>	>90.00	-	-	90.40
Iraq				
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Female				
<i>IRAQ, GFA, Value Voucher, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.08, Previous Follow-up: 2017.05, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09</i>	=80.00	11.00	0.00	0.00
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Male				
<i>IRAQ, GFA, Value Voucher, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.08, Previous Follow-up: 2017.05, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09</i>	=80.00	23.80	0.00	0.00
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Overall				
<i>IRAQ, GFA, Value Voucher, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.08, Previous Follow-up: 2017.05, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09</i>	=80.00	14.90	0.00	0.00
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Female				
<i>IRAQ, GFA, Value Voucher, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.08, Previous Follow-up: 2017.05, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09</i>	>90.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Male				
<i>IRAQ, GFA, Value Voucher, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.08, Previous Follow-up: 2017.05, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09</i>	>90.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Overall				
<i>IRAQ, GFA, Value Voucher, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.08, Previous Follow-up: 2017.05, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09</i>	>90.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Jordan				
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Female				
<i>JORDAN, Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Value Voucher, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.09, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09</i>	=80.00	31.60	-	0.00
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Male				
<i>JORDAN, Individual capacity strengthening activities, Value Voucher, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.10, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=80.00	55.50	-	76.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Female				
<i>JORDAN, Asset creation and livelihood support activities, Value Voucher, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.10, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=80.00	63.20	-	72.00
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Male				
<i>JORDAN, Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Value Voucher, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.09, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09</i>	=80.00	35.80	-	0.00
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Male				
<i>JORDAN, Individual capacity strengthening activities, Value Voucher, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.10, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=80.00	54.60	-	72.50
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Male				
<i>JORDAN, Asset creation and livelihood support activities, Value Voucher, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.10, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=80.00	64.50	-	76.00
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Overall				
<i>JORDAN, Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Value Voucher, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.09, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09</i>	=80.00	33.90	-	0.00
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Overall				
<i>JORDAN, Individual capacity strengthening activities, Value Voucher, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.10, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=80.00	55.20	-	75.10
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Overall				
<i>JORDAN, Asset creation and livelihood support activities, Value Voucher, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.10, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=80.00	63.80	-	74.00
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Female				
<i>JORDAN, Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Value Voucher, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.09, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09</i>	>90.00	100.00	-	99.00
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Female				
<i>JORDAN, Individual capacity strengthening activities, Value Voucher, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.10, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>90.00	98.60	-	89.20
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Female				
<i>JORDAN, Asset creation and livelihood support activities, Value Voucher, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.10, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>90.00	100.00	-	97.70

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Male				
<i>JORDAN, Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Value Voucher, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.09, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09</i>	>90.00	99.50	-	98.00
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Male				
<i>JORDAN, Individual capacity strengthening activities, Value Voucher, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.10, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>90.00	98.50	-	99.30
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Male				
<i>JORDAN, Asset creation and livelihood support activities, Value Voucher, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.10, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>90.00	100.00	-	100.00
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Overall				
<i>JORDAN, Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Value Voucher, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.09, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09</i>	>90.00	99.80	-	98.00
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Overall				
<i>JORDAN, Individual capacity strengthening activities, Value Voucher, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.10, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>90.00	98.50	-	90.00
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Overall				
<i>JORDAN, Asset creation and livelihood support activities, Value Voucher, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.10, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>90.00	100.00	-	99.00
Lebanon				
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Female				
<i>REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.11, Latest Follow-up: 2017.08</i>	=80.00	0.00	-	0.00
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Male				
<i>REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.11, Latest Follow-up: 2017.08</i>	=80.00	0.00	-	0.00
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Overall				
<i>REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.11, Latest Follow-up: 2017.08</i>	=80.00	0.00	-	0.00
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Female				
<i>REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.08, Latest Follow-up: 2017.08</i>	>90.00	99.00	-	100.00
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Male				
<i>REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.08, Latest Follow-up: 2017.08</i>	>90.00	98.00	-	99.70

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Overall				
<i>REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.08, Latest Follow-up: 2017.08</i>	>90.00	98.00	-	99.70
Turkey				
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Female				
<i>NATIONWIDE/ESSN, Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Cash, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10</i>	≥90.00	-	-	0.00
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Female				
<i>IN-CAMP, Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Value Voucher, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Previous Follow-up: 2017.03, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09</i>	≥80.00	62.30	0.00	0.00
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Male				
<i>NATIONWIDE/ESSN, Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Cash, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10</i>	≥90.00	-	-	0.00
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Male				
<i>IN-CAMP, Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Value Voucher, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Previous Follow-up: 2017.03, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09</i>	≥80.00	66.50	0.00	0.00
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Overall				
<i>NATIONWIDE/ESSN, Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Cash, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10</i>	≥90.00	-	-	0.00
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Overall				
<i>IN-CAMP, Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Value Voucher, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Previous Follow-up: 2017.03, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09</i>	≥80.00	64.60	0.00	0.00
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Female				
<i>NATIONWIDE/ESSN, Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Cash, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10</i>	≥95.00	-	-	99.20
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Female				
<i>IN-CAMP, Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Value Voucher, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Previous Follow-up: 2017.03, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09</i>	≥95.00	98.40	98.90	99.10
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Male				
<i>NATIONWIDE/ESSN, Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Cash, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10</i>	≥95.00	-	-	98.30

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Male <i>IN-CAMP, Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Value Voucher, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Previous Follow-up: 2017.03, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09</i>	≥95.00	100.00	98.90	100.00
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Overall <i>NATIONWIDE/ESSN, Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Cash, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10</i>	≥95.00	-	-	98.80
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Overall <i>IN-CAMP, Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Value Voucher, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Previous Follow-up: 2017.03, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09</i>	≥95.00	99.30	98.90	99.60

Resource Inputs from Donors

Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2017 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
China	CHA-C-00048-01	Beans - Habas/Faba Canned	-	20
China	CHA-C-00048-01	Canned Fish	-	4
China	CHA-C-00048-01	Canned Pulses	-	20
China	CHA-C-00048-01	Chickpeas	-	10
China	CHA-C-00048-01	Chickpeas Paste	-	10
China	CHA-C-00048-01	Crackers	-	2
China	CHA-C-00048-01	Crackers generic	-	2
China	CHA-C-00048-01	Halawa	-	5
China	CHA-C-00048-01	Mineral water	-	12
China	CHA-C-00048-01	Mineral water generic	-	12
China	CHA-C-00048-01	Tuna Fish - Canned	-	4
France	FRA-C-00274-02	Bread	-	1,845
Germany	GER-C-00677-01	Bread	-	3,387
Germany	GER-C-00691-01	High Energy Biscuits	-	1,225
Italy	ITA-C-00211-01	Rations	-	375
Kuwait	KUW-C-00011-02	Bread	-	2,225
Kuwait	KUW-C-00011-02	Bulgur Wheat	-	120

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2017 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Kuwait	KUW-C-00011-02	Chickpeas	-	120
Kuwait	KUW-C-00011-02	High Energy Biscuits	-	34
Kuwait	KUW-C-00011-02	Iodised Salt	-	18
Kuwait	KUW-C-00011-02	Lentils	-	120
Kuwait	KUW-C-00011-02	Rice	-	300
Kuwait	KUW-C-00011-02	Sugar	-	30
Kuwait	KUW-C-00011-02	Vegetable Oil	-	72
Kuwait	KUW-C-00011-02	Wheat Flour	-	240
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Bread	-	365
Norway	NOR-C-00312-02	Bread	-	118
Private Donors	WPD-C-03136-09	High Energy Biscuits	-	195
Private Donors	WPD-C-03550-01	High Energy Biscuits	-	39
Private Donors	WPD-C-03682-02	High Energy Biscuits	-	132
Private Donors	WPD-C-03687-01	High Energy Biscuits	-	16
Private Donors	WPD-C-03775-01	High Energy Biscuits	-	61
Private Donors	WPD-C-03868-02	High Energy Biscuits	-	77
Private Donors	WPD-C-03875-04	High Energy Biscuits	-	7
Private Donors	WPD-C-04030-01	High Energy Biscuits	-	7
Russian Federation	RUS-C-00053-08	Vegetable Oil - Sunflower	-	168
		Total	-	11,396