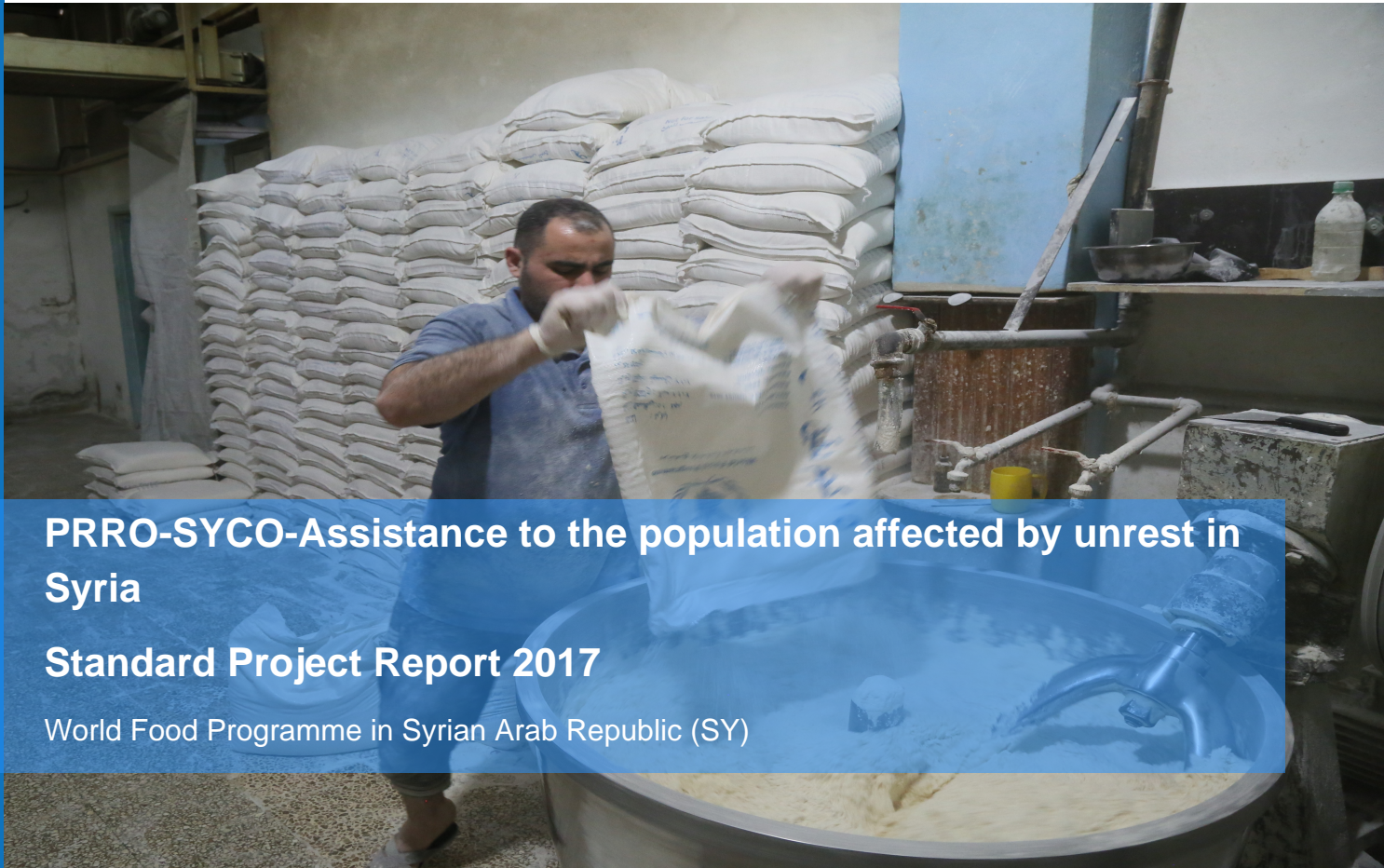


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Further Information
<http://www.wfp.org/countries>
SPR Reading Guidance



PRRO-SYCO-Assistance to the population affected by unrest in Syria
Standard Project Report 2017
World Food Programme in Syrian Arab Republic (SY)



World Food Programme

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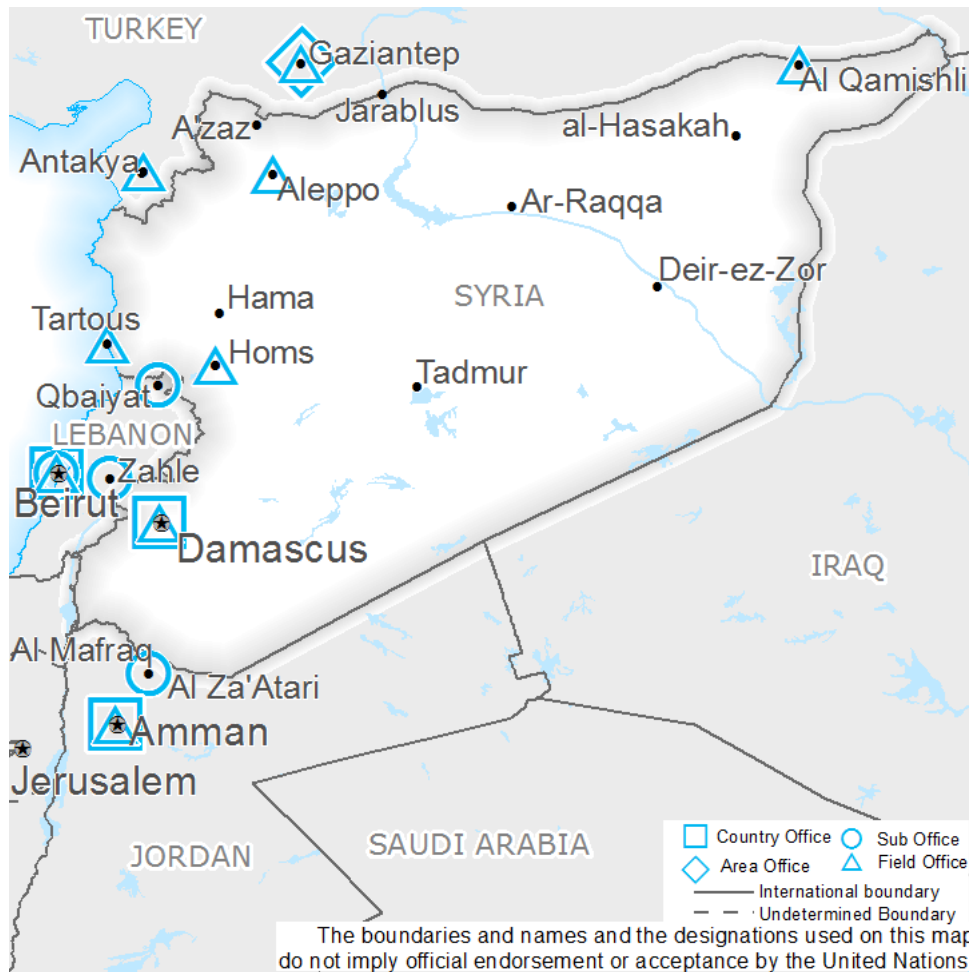
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Country Context and WFP Objectives



Achievements at Country Level

In response to persisting high levels of food insecurity triggered by the prolonged conflict, WFP assisted over 5 million vulnerable people with in-kind food distributions, in line with plans. The assistance was tailored to diverse beneficiaries' needs, and included monthly family food rations, ready-to-eat food parcels to respond to immediate displacement, and wheat flour or fresh bread in areas affected by bread shortages and extensive damage to milling facilities.

Owing continued negotiation and advocacy efforts WFP was able to reach all 14 Syrian governorates for the first time since 2013. This was achieved through multiple delivery modalities, including regular dispatches, cross-line inter-agency convoys, cross-border deliveries, high-altitude airdrops and airlifts. A flexible logistic set up enabled WFP to rapidly switch between modalities whenever required, thus capitalising on emerging access opportunities.

While the ongoing conflict continued to require a large-scale humanitarian response, some geographical areas across the country showed improved stability offering opportunities for more recovery-oriented interventions. WFP expanded its livelihood activities tripling its reach compared to 2016, with more than 100,000 people across nine governorates benefiting from projects aimed at supporting sustainable livelihoods and self-reliance among moderately food insecure households. Almost half of the participants were women, and activities were tailored to different contexts and needs for skills. This was made possible through engagement with local actors who maintained expertise in the technical components of the activities, while capacity strengthening efforts were conducted by WFP to ensure food security outcomes of beneficiaries were met. Moreover, WFP continued to provide a diverse portfolio of education and nutrition support to boys and girls and pregnant and lactating women

and girls across the country, who have specific nutrition requirements and as such are more vulnerable to food insecurity.

As an integral component of its operations, WFP continued to put in place efforts to strengthen local capacity, stimulating the economy and local food production. Efforts aimed at increasing production capacity and quality standards of two local suppliers enabled WFP to fully transition to local procurement for its fortified date bars requirements for the school meals programme in the 2017-18 school year. Complimenting this, efforts to expand local procurement for other commodities are ongoing. Local capacity strengthening efforts also included raising awareness of gender equality issues, and results show increased employment of women among WFP suppliers and contracted retailers.

WFP recorded some significant successes in the use of the cash-based transfer (CBT) modality, despite persisting challenges hindering the implementation at planned scale, including access constraints limiting assessments and implementation capacity and difficulties in identifying areas with functioning markets and favourable conditions offering opportunities for expansion. Transfers through this modality were gradually expanded, and they are currently used across different nutrition, education and livelihoods activities. The transition to an electronic solution through the SCOPECARD, supported by WFP's beneficiary and transfer management platform, and the phase-out of paper vouchers completed over 2017, will improve cost-efficiency and reduce implementation times, supporting a further expansion of this modality in 2018.

Country Context and Response of the Government

Almost seven years of conflict have taken a heavy toll on the Syrian population. In 2017, fighting continued to fuel large-scale population movement, with an average of over 6,000 people moving each day. Since 2011, over half of the pre-crisis population has been forced to leave their homes, including some 6.1 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) and 5.5 million who sought refuge outside of Syria. Compounding violence and displacement, factors such as economic recession, infrastructural damage and inadequacy of basic services have all contributed to increasing vulnerability levels among men, women and children. The 2018 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) indicates that 13.1 million people are in need of various forms of humanitarian assistance, of whom more than a third are children.

Between 2011 and 2016, Syria's cumulative gross domestic product (GDP) losses amounted to an estimated USD 254 billion. Losses across all sectors have resulted in growing poverty and unemployment rates, with unemployment reaching up to 75 percent among youth. Approximately 69 percent of the Syrian population is estimated to live in extreme poverty (less than USD 1.90 a day). This led to a severe erosion of households' livelihoods, purchasing power and coping capacities.

The agriculture sector, which represented the main income source for the majority of the population, suffered significant damage, resulting in declining crop production, reduced food availability and higher prices. According to the 2017 Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission (CFSAM) jointly conducted by WFP and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), wheat and barley production slightly improved in the 2016-2017 cropping season compared to the previous year, mainly as a result of better rainfall and improved access to agricultural land in some areas. However, with the 2016-17 production estimated at 1.8 million metric tons, wheat production remains less than half than the average yearly production between 2002 and 2011. Similarly, the livestock sector has seen substantial reductions, between 47 and 57 percent, in herds and flocks size due to high fodder prices, inadequate veterinary services and insufficient access to grazing lands. Due to the combined effect of decreased production, hyperinflation and subsidy removal, overall food prices have remained considerably above pre-crisis levels, approximately eight times higher, despite marginal improvements observed in some markets in Aleppo, Al-Hasakeh and Rural Damascus since the beginning of 2017.

Loss of livelihoods and reduced household purchasing power contributed to persisting high levels of food insecurity in the country. The 2018 Humanitarian Needs Assessment indicate that some 10.5 million people in Syria are either severely food insecure or at risk of becoming so. While the number of severely food insecure people saw a slight decrease since 2016, from 7 to 6.5 million, the number of people at risk of slipping into food insecurity doubled from 2 to 4 million, as a consequence of the protracted nature of the conflict and the progressive depletion of resources. IDPs and returnees are among the most food insecure, in addition to households headed by women, children and people with disabilities or chronic illness, poor rural households with limited access to markets and farmland and families living in besieged areas.

Once a middle-income country, Syria is now ranked in the low human development category, 149 out of 188 countries in the 2015 Human Development Index. Syria had successfully achieved many of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), including those related to primary education and gender parity in secondary education and had made progress towards achieving decreasing malnutrition and infant mortality rates and increasing access

to improved sanitation. The country's comprehensive social security and protection programmes have significantly diminished in the course of the conflict, and subsidised bread and medicine remain as the government's primary contribution to a social safety net. The education system is overstretched, as many teachers have left, and more than one in three schools have been damaged, destroyed, or used as shelters. The Education Sector estimated that one in three school-aged children in Syria, some 1.75 million, are not in school, and a further 1.35 million children are at risk of dropping out. The Sector also estimates that boys represent a slightly higher percentage of children in need of education assistance than girls, due to their increased involvement in child labour, including child recruitment, to support their families. The lack of safety and security constitutes the greatest barrier to accessing education, followed by child labour and early marriage, lowering the children's chances for a healthy and productive future.

Some 3 million children aged 6-59 months and 1.6 million pregnant and lactating women and girls are at risk of under-nutrition and need preventive and curative nutrition services. While the 2015/2016 Standardised Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) surveys indicated acceptable levels of acute and chronic malnutrition (3 and 12.7 percent) among children aged 6-59 months, the nutrition situation among women of child bearing age (CBA) is poor, with acute malnutrition levels of 7.8 percent. The 2017 SMART surveys, which focused on areas with information gaps, highlighted emerging localised pockets of chronic and acute malnutrition, particularly affecting women and children in besieged and hard-to-reach areas. Overall, the prevalence of anaemia among women (CBA) (25.9 percent) and children aged 6-59 months (24.5 percent) raises concern over the presence of other serious micronutrient deficiencies.

The Government of Syria's humanitarian response priorities include support to displaced persons and host communities, addressing basic food needs and agricultural support in rural areas. Priorities also include strengthening the response to the particular needs of affected women and girls, provision of health services, and support to educational infrastructure. These priorities are in line with the 2017 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), which was developed by the humanitarian community in consultation with the Government of Syria.

The Government of Syria is coordinating its humanitarian response through the High Relief Committee, which is the main coordinator of aid delivery among national and international actors, through structures at national and local levels.

WFP Objectives and Strategic Coordination

In 2017, WFP moved from an Emergency Operation to a Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) 200988. In line with the 2017-2021 Strategic Plan, activities under the PRRO aimed at achieving Strategic Objective 1: end hunger by protecting access to food; Strategic Objective 2: improve nutrition; and Strategic Objective 4: support sustainable development goals (SDG) implementation.

While maintaining a strong relief focus to respond to immediate needs of the most vulnerable conflict-affected people in Syria, the PRRO marked a shift to a more recovery-oriented approach to lay the foundations for longer-term resilience to shocks through the gradual expansion of activities aimed at supporting the development of sustainable livelihoods for moderately food insecure households, restoring assets and infrastructure, enhancing household and community capacities, revitalising the economy and supporting local food production. Education and nutrition activities targeting infants and children and pregnant and lactating women and girls, who are found to be most in need of nutrition support, addressed most pressing nutrition concerns while supporting a healthy and productive future for the new generations.

Through Special Operation 200788, in its capacity as lead agency of the Logistics Cluster and Emergency Telecommunication Cluster, WFP continued to facilitate essential transport and storage support of humanitarian supplies and coordinate and deliver telecommunication services to other UN and non-governmental organizations (NGO), both from within Syria and from the Turkish and Jordanian corridors.

In Syria, WFP works with multiple actors including United Nations agencies, international and local NGOs, and government entities, and aligns its activities with the strategic direction and priorities identified by the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), and in consultation with the Government of Syria. This coordination laid ground for a joint strategy towards the achievement of SDG 2 (to end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture) and SDG 17 (to revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development). The 2017 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) provided the framework for a large-scale inter-sector response with three interlinked strategic objectives: to save lives and alleviate suffering of the most vulnerable, enhance protection, and build resilience among the affected people.

Within this framework, WFP co-leads the Food Security and Agricultural Sector with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), ensuring joint strategic and operational planning, needs assessment, information sharing and

harmonised interventions across actors operating from three different hubs (Syria, Turkey and Jordan). Further to this, WFP leads the Logistics Cluster and Emergency Telecommunications Cluster. WFP also actively participates in the education, nutrition and protection sectors, which includes capacity strengthening efforts to the respective line ministries, in the form of policy and technical advisory support. WFP is also a member of the National Steering Committee on Iodine-Deficiency Disorders, the Community Management of Acute Malnutrition Technical Working Group and the Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions survey committee. WFP, as part of the Nutrition sector team, is also supporting the development of a national nutrition strategy.

Furthermore, WFP established strategic partnerships with relevant United Nations agencies, including the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Health Organisation (WHO) for nutrition-specific interventions and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) for the nutrition sensitive programme for PLW; with UNICEF for education interventions; FAO, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the International Labour Organisation (ILO) for livelihoods activities and to support resilience of affected population to shocks.

Gender equality is a cross-cutting priority for all agencies under the United Nations System Wide Action Plan for gender equality (UNSWAP), the 2030 Agenda and the World Humanitarian Summit commitments. Joint programmes and actions are being undertaken to improve gender outcomes, for example to raise awareness about gender through the Interagency Gender Working Group under the Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator in Syria, which WFP co-chairs with UNFPA. Through these efforts WFP's operations also contribute to the achievement of SDG 5 (to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls).

The United Nations and the Government of Syria jointly agreed to the 2015-2017 United Nations' Strategic Framework for Cooperation (UNSF), underpinned by three complementary outcomes: enhance the capacities of targeted institutions in terms of policies, plans and resilience programmes; support revival of the basic and social services and infrastructure; and assist households and communities with sustainable livelihood opportunities.

Within the scope of its projects and considering the volatile context, WFP's long-term perspective is to support national ownership and long-term sustainability, including through integrated and systems-oriented capacity strengthening support to key institutions. Accordingly, WFP closely coordinates the delivery of its assistance with several government entities, embedding in this collaboration a range of capacity-strengthening interventions. WFP engages with the High Relief Committee, the Ministries of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform, Health, and Education, and the Planning and International Cooperation Commission. The Central Bureau of Statistics is a key actor in national food security assessments. WFP's strategic and operational coordination with the Central Bureau of Statistics is underpinned by continued efforts to strengthen local capacities in the field of food security, nutrition and assessments. This is exemplified by the Bureau's involvement and participation in WFP's Food Security Assessment (FSA), the WFP-FAO Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission (CFSAM) and the Integrated Phase Classification of Food Security (IPC).

Country Resources and Results

Resources for Results

PRRO 200988 received funds equivalent to 69 percent of its requirements for 2017. This represents a slight increase from 2016 funding levels for the Emergency Operation and is in line with the trends of previous years. Special Operation 200788 was fully funded in 2017, and received the highest level of contributions since the Cluster activation in 2013. Most contributions were directed at the project level, while multilateral contributions accounted for two percent of total funding received. Albeit relatively small, multilateral contributions played a significant role, for example in repaying internal loans, given the high degree of flexibility provided by these grants. Multi-year contributions from Australia, Canada, Germany and the United Kingdom also were key in improving funding predictability and facilitating long-term planning. For instance, a multi-year contribution from Canada will ensure the continuity of the education support programme for out-of-school children across academic years. WFP continued to strengthen its strategic engagement with existing and potential donors, to capitalise on these positive examples and stress the importance of predictability and flexibility of funding.

In early 2017, WFP implemented a resource-based plan to ensure continuity and sustained assistance throughout the year, in line with available and projected funding levels for the operation. Moreover, WFP had initially planned to assist up to one million returnees, however the expected large-scale return movement did not materialise, which also prompted the revision. Accordingly, the number of beneficiaries targeted under its Unconditional Resource Transfer (URT) programme was reduced from 5 to 4 million people, while the planned caloric transfer of the food ration was reduced from 1,700 to 1,500 kcal per person per day. The reduction was in line with the Food Security Sector's recommendations on the estimated energy gap of vulnerable households in Syria.

Long lead times to procure and import food into Syria continued to be a challenge for in-kind food assistance, making timely funding arrival crucial for the continuity of the operations. In 2017, the enforcement of an import ban on all food coming from or through Turkey, affecting 80 percent of WFP's food procurement, further increased the lead times to three-four months, from the previous two-three months. WFP partially averted the issue of lengthy procurement lead times through its advance financing mechanism, which allows for internal loans based on forecasts of donor contributions. Given the long lead times and supply chain disruptions following the import ban on Turkey, the internal loan mechanism was a key in ensuring WFP's resource-based plan was maintained for most of the year.

However, in the latter part of the year, unpredictability of funding arrival and uncertainty over the 2018 funding situation compelled WFP to put in place a prioritization strategy and gradually reduce the URT beneficiaries to 3.3 million between September and December, in order to sustain food assistance until the end of the year and onward in 2018. Reductions focused on geographical areas that have been witnessing increased political, economic and social stability in 2017, offering opportunities for an expansion of more recovery-oriented interventions, while areas where the situation remained highly volatile and food insecurity levels critical were prioritised.

While targets in terms of beneficiaries assisted were largely met, food quantities distributed fell below planned levels. This was due to the combined effect of the reduction of the food ration under the resource-based plan and the scale-down of the URT programme from September on. In addition, it should be noted that not all beneficiaries were reached consistently across all monthly cycles, which further affected the overall quantities distributed. Assistance through the cash-based transfers (CBT) modality was not affected by late funding and the prioritization strategy, however, other challenges such as restrictions in movement and access due to bureaucratic and security issues and the lack of required documentation and licenses by identified retailers, necessary for contracting, hindered the achievement of annual CBT distribution plans.

Under these circumstances, WFP in Syria focused on using its resources in an optimal and results-oriented manner in order to achieve effective programme results. As such, it strived to plan, design, procure, implement, manage and evaluate its interventions to maximise the impact per USD spent.

WFP sought cost savings where possible, particularly for food procurement and Landside Transport Storage and Handling (LTSH) costs, the two main cost drivers of the PRRO. WFP maintained flexibility in the procurement of dry pulses, affected by high price fluctuations in global markets, and was able to distribute a minimum of two types of dry pulses any given month. This was based on the most cost-effective option out of a list of dry pulses assessed to meet local preferences and acceptance. Food supply agreements (FSAs) remained the preferred modality, to mitigate the impact of seasonality of food items such as pulses and sugar and reduce lead times. At the local level, WFP established long-term agreements with food suppliers, ensuring competitive prices for locally procured commodities. FSAs allowed for a 15 percent drop in the price of locally procured date bars, and ensured a healthier food pipeline and quality compliance, as WFP maintained oversight and worked with suppliers on food safety and

quality.

The ban on the import of all food from Turkey prompted a thorough analysis of regional and international markets to identify viable alternatives. WFP identified new sourcing markets with opportunities to further reduce costs, for example for pulses, now procured from some of the largest pulses producers worldwide. To match the advantages provided by the Turkish market, WFP is establishing FSAs in the new countries to reduce lead times and will have a WFP food safety and quality presence in the initial stages to ensure food compliance with the stringent Syrian regulations.

As part of efforts to reduce LTSH costs, following a pilot in late 2016, WFP completed the shift from a tariff system to a competitive process to award transport contracts. Moreover, the LTSH was revised in early 2017 aligning cooperating partner distribution costs with the actual costs incurred. Combined, these measures resulted in savings of USD 13 per metric ton. WFP maintained the flexibility of its logistics network to deal with sudden changes on the ground. This was exemplified by the immediate phasing out of the costly airlift and airdrop operations once land access became available. The changes in transport allowed for a reduction in the overall LTSH costs by almost a third, as reflected in two budget revisions.

Capitalizing on a cost-share mechanism in its United Nations hubs, WFP enhanced its security mitigation measures at WFP premises, which now undergo a regular weekly joint review to ensure effectiveness. Resources were invested in equipment, such as personal protective equipment (PPE) and emergency trauma bags (ETB) and security trainings for all staff, which also raised awareness of different gender-related security concerns. Non-security staff were increasingly involved and trained in security mitigation measures, including through an efficient warden system, enhancing security awareness among all staff.

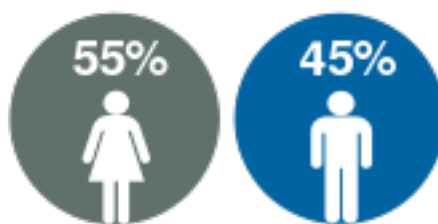
WFP improved its information technology (IT) processes through the installation of VSAT satellite connections in its field offices, optimizing use and performance of corporate online applications and enhancing telephone connectivity of field staff. By establishing more efficient monitoring systems for its fleet, WFP was able better track utilisation and handling, and maintenance of its vehicles. This helped to pre-empt any overuse, further improved safety and security of its vehicles while through the appropriate utilisation, helped prevent additional costs or damage.

WFP also strengthened its employer branding in Syria through transparent, standardized recruitment processes and an enhanced capacity of the recruitment team, all of which had a positive effect on talent acquisition. WFP strived for gender balance among its human resources by promoting employee referrals which proved as a good source of quality women candidates.



Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	386,859	462,650	849,509
Children (5-18 years)	1,030,673	1,228,276	2,258,949
Adults (18 years plus)	958,616	1,196,584	2,155,200
Total number of beneficiaries in 2017	2,376,148	2,887,510	5,263,658



Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Single Country PRRO	176,267	46,900	60,210	5,991	149,444	438,812
Total Food Distributed in 2017	176,267	46,900	60,210	5,991	149,444	438,812



Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Project Type	Cash	Value Voucher	Commodity Voucher
Single Country PRRO	-	4,870,728	-
Total Distributed in 2017	-	4,870,728	-

Supply Chain

WFP Syria relied on a complex supply chain set-up utilising a network of corridors, storage and packaging facilities, transport routes, service providers and cooperating partners, which formed the backbone of WFP's large-scale food assistance programme. Food commodities were delivered into Syria through multiple internal and external corridors, including Lattakia and Tartous ports in Syria, Beirut in Lebanon, and three international border crossing points: Bab Al-Salam and Bab Al-Hawa on the border with Turkey and Ar-Ramtha on the border with Jordan.

Commodities were procured in bulk and assembled into food rations inside Syria prior to being dispatched to partners. For areas covered through cross-border operations, where WFP could not establish its own dedicated facilities, pre-packed rations were procured from Jordan and Turkey and handed over directly to partners. Inside Syria, WFP has eight dedicated storage facilities strategically located in six governorates, with a total storage capacity of over 118,000 mt. Of these, six warehouses include packaging facilities with a total daily production capacity of 45,000 food rations. In 2017, WFP established its first warehouse in Aleppo, now its largest in the country, with 13,600 mt of storage capacity and a daily production capacity of 10,000 food rations. The new warehouse can fully cover the requirements of Aleppo city and surrounding areas, reducing dispatch times and mitigating the impact of any temporary access disruption to the governorate, and has the potential to cover other governorates' requirements should the need arise.

Areas served by each storage hub were selected on the basis of geographical proximity, to reduce transport time and minimise exposure of drivers and cargo to security threats. Accordingly, facilities in Rural Damascus and Homs

serve the southern and central governorates, those in Tartous, Lattakia and Aleppo serve the coastal and northern areas, while Qamishly warehouses serve the north-eastern regions. A flexible set up allows each hub to rapidly adjust its operations to cover any gaps, scale-up or disruptions that may arise in other areas. Each month, WFP moved an average 40,000 mt of food using over 4,000 trucks and 15 commercial transport service providers.

Food was delivered to partners through various modalities, including regular deliveries within Syria, cross-line inter-agency convoys to besieged and hard-to-reach areas facilitated by the WFP-led Logistics Cluster, and cross-border deliveries from Turkey and Jordan. In addition, two air operations enabled WFP to provide life-saving assistance to almost half a million people living in areas inaccessible via land in the north-eastern governorates of Al-Hasakeh, Ar-Raqqa and Deir Ezzor, until they were phased out in June and September, once land access to these areas resumed. These included one of the most complex high-altitude airdrop operations WFP has ever carried out. Operated from Amman, Jordan, WFP conducted 309 airdrops over 17 months to the formerly besieged parts of Deir Ezzor City, providing food assistance for over 100,000 people. Using a large aircraft, WFP dropped about 20 mt into a small drop zone (1km x 1.8km) from an altitude of over 5,000 meters at each rotation using 26 pallets fitted with high and low velocity guided parachutes. The discontinuation of the complex airdrop operation resulted in cost savings of USD 3 million each month.

WFP continued to enhance its procurement strategy to meet its food requirements in the most cost-efficient manner. WFP continued to use the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF), an internal mechanism allowing advance purchases based on resource projections, as well as global Food Supply Agreements (FSAs), cutting procurement lead times and costs. However, the enforcement of a food import ban from Turkey heavily impacted the supply chain and resulted in increased lead times, up to four months. A new sourcing strategy was developed, where regional and local purchases are envisioned a greater role once local capacity allows.

Procurement activities in 2017 were in line with initial plans, as exemplified by WFP's pursuit of procurement from local sources. While the majority of the food commodities were procured internationally and regionally, WFP's local procurement more than doubled, from 2.2 percent in 2016 to over 5 percent in 2017. The set target of a 10 percent share of local procurement was adversely impacted when suppliers defaulted several contracts due to the USD depreciation against the Syrian Pound in late 2017. Nonetheless, WFP was able to enhance the capacity of already contracted Syrian suppliers and extended local procurement to include pulses, rice, sugar, and vegetable oil, expanded the shortlist of suppliers and introduced new FSAs, enabling a reliable pipeline for iodized salt, fortified date bars and ready-to-eat rations. Following the completion of capacity enhancement activities in 2016, two local manufacturers of fortified date bars were able to launch new production lines. This increased their total production capacity to 800 mt per month, enabling WFP to fully meet its date bars requirements for the school meals programme from local sources. As part of the capacity enhancement activities, WFP provided onsite food quality and safety training for the staff at the production facilities. In close coordination with the local suppliers, WFP's food technologists formulated a plan to procure and install advanced machinery and equipment that allowed both suppliers to increase their production capacity.

To enhance the network of local suppliers, twelve factories producing vegetable oil, fortified wheat flour, and canned food were assessed and approved according to national and international standards. A pilot production of 500 mt of fortified sunflower oil was successfully concluded, allowing for future local procurement. Moreover, WFP laid the foundation to start local procurement of fortified wheat flour in 2018. To ensure optimum results, WFP provided the approved suppliers with support and guidance including WFP specifications and a list of all WFP approved suppliers for fortification premixes in line with WFP's food quality and safety requirements. The shift to local procurement will increase cost-efficiency, stimulate the local economy and enable WFP to have better quality control over food purchased. In addition, locally-procured food tends to be more compatible with beneficiary preferences.

In an effort to increase the use of the cash-based transfer (CBT) modality in Syria, WFP's supply chain team conducted macro-market and micro-retailer capacity assessments that were crucial to assess market functionality in the targeted areas and ensure that the introduction of the CBT modality would not cause unintended distortions. Assessments were conducted in rural and urban areas of Aleppo, Damascus, Hama, Homs, Lattakia, and Tartous governorates. Furthermore, WFP's supply chain team was involved in the release, reconciliation and processing of the CBT paper vouchers, which were eventually phased out and replaced by the SCOPECARD, the electronic solution supported by WFP's beneficiary and transfer management platform.

In line with the programme activities implemented by WFP Syria, WFP continued to enhance gender equality and promote women's inclusion through its supply chain network, particularly in light of the substantially higher unemployment rates among women. Accordingly, WFP continued to encourage suppliers and commercial service providers to recruit women including for retail shops, warehouses and packaging facilities.

To ensure Post Delivery Losses (PDL) were minimised, WFP maintained its efforts to improve storage conditions and safety at all warehouses, and ensured that all trucks were inspected before approving truck loading. In addition, spot checks were conducted on cooperating partners' warehouses and WFP provided regular trainings for staff from

all partners on warehouse management and storage, pest control and fumigation. Furthermore, a process was implemented whereby the commodity accounting section circulated a Best Before Date (BBD) alert every fortnight to ensure all commodities were distributed well before their BDD and avoid losses and quality issues. Consequently, WFP's PDL amounted to a negligible proportion of overall quantities handled, and decreased by 33 percent compared to 2016. Similarly, the PDL of WFP's partners decreased by over two thirds during the same time period.



Annual Food Purchases for the Country (mt)

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Beans	-	4,911	4,911
Bulgur Wheat	209	33,206	33,414
Canned Chicken	240	64	304
Canned Fish	-	182	182
Canned Meat	-	51	51
Canned Pulses	328	322	650
Canned Vegetables	94	92	186
Chickpeas	904	9,112	10,016
High Energy Biscuits	2,016	58	2,074
Iodised Salt	8,010	1,619	9,629
Juice	60	101	161
Lentils	3,447	47,653	51,100
Olive Oil	55	54	109
Peas	-	20,226	20,226
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	1,736	1,736
Rice	2,593	60,400	62,993
Spices	30	58	88
Split Lentils	233	6,056	6,289
Sugar	853	35,003	35,856
Uht Milk	-	11,737	11,737
Vegetable Oil	781	40,858	41,639
Wheat Flour	877	78,681	79,558
Yeast	-	160	160
Total	20,730	352,338	373,068
Percentage	5.6%	94.4%	

Annual Global Commodity Management Facility Purchases Received in Country (mt)

Commodity	Total
Bulgur Wheat	7,107
Chickpeas	8,720
Lentils	4,318
Peas	1,490
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	655
Rice	19,900
Sugar	7,807
Vegetable Oil	9,907
Wheat Flour	6,907
Total	66,811

Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

An internal food quality and safety audit was conducted during 2016 and early 2017 with the objective of evaluating and testing the adequacy and effectiveness of WFP's control processes. Observations pertained to the need to enhance internal and partners' capacity in food quality and safety requirements, implement a more systematic handling process of food quality and safety incidents and strengthen oversight at warehouses. In response, WFP conducted trainings, undertook a re-structuring exercise, including the creation of two new positions related to food safety and quality assurance, and developed standard operating procedures to ensure a more efficient handling of incidents. Improved security conditions allowed WFP to enhance oversight and monitoring in its warehouses in Rural Damascus, through the permanent relocation of warehouse staff from the country office premises to the warehouses. In parallel, trainings were conducted for cooperating partners (CPs), ensuring awareness and compliance with WFP's requirements. Other capacity enhancement initiatives are planned for early 2018, including training sessions for CPs on storage and transport of nutrition supplies.

WFP continued to implement the recommendations of the 2014 evaluation to assess WFP's response to the Syria Crisis. As part of its efforts to establish a strong evidence-base for its response in Syria, in mid-2017, WFP conducted a household-level Food Security Assessment (FSA), which followed the first FSA from 2015. The assessment was conducted in cooperation with the Syrian Planning and International Cooperation Commission and Central Bureau of Statistics, and relevant staff was trained on data collection and key food security concepts, to further strengthen local assessment capacities. Earlier in 2017, WFP and the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) conducted the fourth independent Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission (CSFAM) to evaluate crop production and the impact on the food security situation. In parallel, WFP maintained its food security monitoring system established in 2016. Each month, an average of 1,500 randomly selected households across the country were surveyed through the mobile Vulnerability and Assessment Mapping (mVAM) system and findings were published in monthly Food Security Bulletins. In addition, monthly Market Price Watch Reports informed on food availability and financial access through the regular monitoring of 42 major markets across the country. Ad-hoc Rapid Food Security and Market Assessments were also conducted in besieged and hard-to-reach locations as part of inter-agency convoys and upon onset of sudden emergencies. WFP mainstreams gender across all food security assessments, to assess how gender-related issues impact on the food security situation among the affected population. Accordingly, assessments included sex and age disaggregated data and the gender breakdown of the head of the households, and identified the gender of respondents. These measures were aimed at identifying different experiences and vulnerabilities among the affected population, and ensuring that findings can inform programme design.

In line with other priorities identified through the evaluation, including the strengthening of gender analysis, a dedicated gender specialist position was established in Syria in 2016. Building on efforts to mainstream gender

across all activities, and as part of WFP's global commitment to gender equality, a gender action plan was developed, establishing financial and programmatic obligations for all work areas. Moreover, WFP Syria is among the country offices taking part in WFP's Gender Transformation Programme (GTP), a corporate mechanism to integrate gender equality and women's empowerment in all activities and operational areas. The GTP focuses on leadership and accountability, gender-transformative programming and organisational change, and enables country offices to measure achievements against set benchmarks. A second evaluation of WFP's response to the Syria Crisis commenced in late 2017 and will be concluded in 2018. The evaluation will assess WFP's strategic positioning vis-à-vis beneficiaries, governments, and partners, and decision-making and performance, while providing lessons learned for future regional emergency responses.

The 2014 evaluation also recommended strengthening the analysis on the use of cash-based transfers (CBT). Following a 2015 review of the CBT modality, WFP gradually expanded the use of vouchers across nutrition-sensitive, education and livelihoods activities. Vouchers were issued in the name of the beneficiary, so as to ensure targeted beneficiaries are empowered to make their own decisions over the purchase of fresh food items, particularly relevant for the nutrition support programme for pregnant and lactating women and girls.

To support the expansion of the CBT modality, WFP successfully completed the transition from paper vouchers to SCOPECARD, an electronic solution providing an ideal end-to-end payment platform in Syria, where the banking system is disrupted and internet coverage is unstable. The use of SCOPECARD removed cumbersome printing and distribution procedures allowing for a more agile and scalable system. Building on these achievements, WFP expanded the use of CBT from two to five governorates in 2017, through the contracting of 26 retailers, and by the end of the year it had reached 32,775 people through this modality, up from 22,527 in 2016.

During 2017, further evidence for the launch of the CBT modality in new areas was built through expansive macro and micro supply chain and retail capacity assessments, which assessed market functionality and feasibility for the use of CBT, to ensure WFP's assistance is not harming the local markets. These assessments laid the groundwork for the expansion of WFP's retail network, currently consisting of 25 retailers, a threefold increase from 2016.

In parallel, in late 2017, WFP initiated a pilot launch of SCOPE, WFP's beneficiary and transfer management platform, to further strengthen programme implementation, while ensuring the highest data protection standards. Building on lessons learned from this pilot, the transition to SCOPE is planned to be completed over the course of 2018, and will further enhance beneficiary identification and prioritization, minimizing instances of duplication and providing a unified and standardised platform to assess vulnerability levels.

A lessons learned exercise by the WFP-led Global Logistics Cluster provided an opportunity for partners to evaluate performance and identify gaps and potential areas of improvement. In response to the identified need for additional logistical trainings among partner organisations, the Logistics Cluster organised trainings across Syria+5 countries, developing the capacity of 188 logisticians from 53 organisations. The Logistics Cluster also put in place steps for a stable and forward-looking staffing capacity, ensuring continuous coverage for its logistics support to humanitarian partners.

Assisting displaced families in the most challenging parts of Syria

Raneem, a single mother of six, is one of over 300,000 people displaced from Ar-Raqqa since late 2016, when a large-scale campaign to drive the Islamic State of Iraq and Levant (ISIL) out of the governorate began.

Her struggle had commenced earlier in 2016, when shelling killed her husband and destroyed their house in Ratleh, a village south of Ar-Raqqa city, marking the first of a long series of displacements for Raneem and her children. They began an exhausting peregrination looking for shelter and safety, paying prohibitive prices to move across conflict lines and rapidly exhausting their savings. "The last place where we stayed was Ar-Raqqa city" Raneem recalls. "Life there was impossible. We could not get food, the markets were empty, we were skipping meals". Hungry and fearing for their lives, Raneem and her family fled again in the summer of 2017, when fighting reached Ar-Raqqa city.

Throughout their displacements, Raneem relentlessly tried to find a way to earn some money to provide for her family, but as a single mother, with six children, this was not an easy task. Moreover, employment opportunities had shrunk dramatically with the crisis, particularly in urban areas hosting large numbers of internally displaced persons, where an already weakened labour market was not able to absorb the additional pressure of a growing population.

They arrived to Ein Issa camp, in northern Ar-Raqqa, after a perilous journey, with nothing left as they had spent all their savings to pay smugglers. In the camp, income generating opportunities were even harder to find for Raneem. Her son got injured during the journey, and was left with a permanent disability. The camp of Ein Issa, 50 Km north of Ar-Raqqa city, was established in late 2016 to shelter people fleeing the outbreak of violence in Ar-Raqqa and eastern Aleppo countryside. More recently, the camp started receiving arrivals from Deir Ezzor governorate, where an anti-ISIL campaign was launched in August. Currently, Ein Issa camp hosts over 18,000 people, with ongoing incoming and outward movement.

Ar-Raqqa governorate had been largely inaccessible since late 2013 due to the presence of ISIL, leaving thousands of families facing a dire humanitarian situation. Further compounding security restrictions, in late 2015 the entire north-eastern region became inaccessible via land through international and in-country access routes. In response, in mid-2016 WFP launched an emergency airlift operation facilitated by the Logistics Cluster, enabling the transport of humanitarian assistance to the northeastern city of Qamishly, in neighbouring Al-Hasakeh governorate.

Thanks to the airbridge, WFP could provide emergency ready-to-eat rations to the thousands of displaced families like Raneem's, who were sheltering in Ein Issa camp and other parts of Ar-Raqqa, when access in the governorate gradually resumed in spring 2017. However, due to high costs and limited cargo capacity of the airplane, airlifts could scarcely support the pre-existing beneficiaries in Al-Hasakeh and did not allow for a sustained scale-up of the assistance in neighbouring governorates. In June 2017, extensive negotiations and advocacy efforts enabled WFP to re-establish road access to the north-east from within Syria and rapidly phased out the airlift operation.

More cost-effective and with greater cargo capacity, trucks now carry family food rations for Raneem's family and some 170,000 people in Ar-Raqqa every month, supporting a diversified and nutritious diet providing a daily transfer of 1,500 calories per person. "You have been generous with us. In Ar-Raqqa we were skipping meals because we could not get any food. We arrived with nothing, now we eat three meals a day. Without this food, we would starve." Addressing the needs of the most vulnerable in the camp, every month some 1,200 children aged 6-23 months receive Specialised Nutritious Foods (SNF) to prevent moderate acute malnutrition during this critical life stage.

Like Raneem, some 400,000 people in the northern governorates of Ar-Raqqa, Al-Hasakeh and Deir Ezzor receive food and nutrition assistance every month and do not have to worry about their children going to bed hungry. Moreover, across the region, camps like Ein Issa continue to receive thousands of new arrivals every week, as fighting rages in Deir Ezzor. Rapidly mobilising stocks of ready-to-eat rations, consisting of canned food, juice and oil that does not need cooking, WFP and its partners provide critical support to families during the first few days into their displacement, before they get access to cooking facilities.

Families want to return to their normal lives, look for a job and give their children a better future. Until a political solution brings back peace and allows thousands of strong mothers like Raneem to bring back her children to their hometown and rebuild their lives, WFP and its partners strive to ensure that they do not have to go to bed hungry or result to detrimental coping strategies that would cause irreversible health consequences.

Project Results

Activities and Operational Partnerships

Recognising differing contexts inside Syria, WFP maintained a large relief component through its Unconditional Resource Transfer (URT) programme, while scaling up nutrition, school meals, and livelihood activities. Activities were implemented through 56 cooperating partners (CPs) throughout Syria. Of these, 44 CPs, including the Syrian Arab Red Crescent, the Federation of Syrian Chamber of Agriculture, and local and international non-governmental organisations (NGOs), implemented WFP's activities from inside Syria, while 12 international NGOs facilitated project activities through cross-border operations from Jordan and Turkey. The number of CPs, selected based on operational capacity and geographical presence, increased by 36 percent compared to 2016, in line with the expansion of WFP's activities.

To facilitate implementation, WFP conducted capacity strengthening activities for all 56 partners, including training on finance, warehousing and transport. In order to ensure all activities were implemented with a do-no-harm approach, workshops with all CPs were conducted on the inclusion of protection, accountability to affected population and gender issues in the implementation of the activities. Two-way performance reviews were undertaken, whereby WFP and each CP conducted mutual evaluations to jointly assess the quality and effectiveness of the cooperation, and identify capacity strengthening needs and other gaps in the partnership. Partners' feedback pertained mostly to issues resulting from operational conditions and challenges, for instance on timing of food dispatches or packaging. Feedback was addressed in a structured manner and revisions were communicated back to the partners. Before contracting, all partners underwent due diligence assessments, using a corporate WFP tool, based on exclusionary criteria including possible linkages to terrorism, neutrality and operational independence.

Within the framework of the Food Security and Agriculture Sector, WFP coordinated with sector partners through regular meetings and enhanced information management systems, developing joint operational plans to minimise overlap and gaps while also coordinating a timely and comprehensive response. Close coordination with United Nations agencies and other humanitarian actors, through the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, OCHA-led Access Working Group, was key to negotiate, plan and implement deliveries to hard-to-reach and besieged areas, enabling the WFP-led Logistics Cluster to conduct 53 joint humanitarian cross-line deliveries.

Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies

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

Activity: Unconditional Resource Transfer (URT)

Through URT, WFP provided monthly in-kind food assistance to the most food insecure across Syria, including displaced people, households headed by women, elderly and persons living with disabilities who have limited or no source of income and people living in besieged and hard-to-reach areas, as identified by the food security assessments. Vulnerability criteria were integrated in a beneficiary selection tool based on a series of weighted demographic and socio-economic indicators, which enabled partners to rank assessed households along a vulnerability scale and identified those among whom needs are most critical.

Due to the scale and coverage of this activity, in-kind transfers remained the preferred assistance modality given the challenging operating environment in the worst affected areas of the country and to avoid creating undesired market distortions.

In 2017, WFP implemented a resource-based plan, targeting 4 million people each month with a slightly reduced food basket of a daily caloric transfer of 1,500 kcal per person, taking into account the lower than anticipated return movements, particularly among refugees living outside the country. Starting September, in line with available resources and to sustain assistance in 2018, WFP gradually reduced its URT beneficiaries from 4.2 million in August to 3.8 million in September to November and to 3.3 million in December, based on a systematic prioritisation strategy.

On average, 3.74 million people were reached through URT each month through multiple delivery modalities. Overall, a higher number of people was assisted due to rotation of beneficiaries across different monthly cycles; some 5.1 million people were reached at least once in 2017, including 26,000 Iraqi refugees who sought shelter in Al-Hasakeh governorate.

WFP implemented its URT programme in all 14 governorates through 38 CPs and in coordination with local authorities. Partners included local and international NGOs operating from inside Syria, as well as international

NGOs facilitating cross-border activities from Jordan and Turkey.

Activities: School meals; Out-of-school children (OOSC); Healthy school snacks

Prior to the conflict, Syria had achieved universal primary education for both boys and girls. The crisis reversed these gains, as the education sector suffered significant losses. Through its school meals programme, WFP assisted children in pre-primary and primary schools in areas with a high concentration of IDPs and low education and food security indicators. Children in the assisted schools received fortified date bars (80 g) and milk (200 ml), providing almost 500 kcal, or 30 percent of the children's daily energy requirement. Girls and boys were targeted equally, as WFP supported all children in the assisted schools.

In cooperation with two CPs, WFP launched a fresh-school-meals programme in Aleppo City, where schoolchildren received fresh meals consisting of one sandwich and a piece of fruit or vegetable, providing over 500 kcal per child. The project employed 48 women, most of whom were IDPs. WFP also provided the fortified wheat flour to the bakeries for the sandwich bread.

WFP also supported a programme to encourage a return to learning among out-of-school girls and boys with food assistance through the CBT modality. Monthly transfers of USD 23, conditional on attendance, were provided to households enrolling their children in remedial classes supported by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

All three school meals activities were implemented in coordination with the Ministry of Education and UNICEF. WFP continued to engage with the Ministry and local Departments of Education to strengthen local capacities, providing trainings to school principals and teachers on the school meals programme's objectives and implementation.

In mid-2017, WFP also provided date bars to children attending the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) programme in Aleppo City, which only runs during summer vacations and offers remedial classes to children who did not pass core subjects.

Activities: Livelihoods and resilience activities

WFP expanded livelihood activities through food assistance for assets (FFA) and food assistance for training (FFT) in more stable areas of the country, and supported over 21,000 participants through 15 activities in nine governorates, benefitting some 108,000 people. The activities aimed to protect and restore livelihoods and promote food security, while contributing to the local economy and strengthening resilience to ongoing and future shocks. The activities allowed for equal targeting and participation of both women and men, through a balanced inclusion of both traditionally female and male vocations, while at the same time encouraging the participation of either gender: for example, women participating in plumbing or mechanics courses. Where feasible, the activities specifically targeted households headed by women, thereby reducing barriers for women to actively participate in the labour market or enhance their self-sufficiency. WFP, through partners, provided technical training and inputs in areas including bee-keeping, water harvesting and kitchen gardens and business development support. Other activities supported the rehabilitation of private bakeries, increasing access to subsidized bread while creating employment opportunities in the bakeries. With the aim to achieve self-sustainability and a transition from humanitarian assistance, participants included moderately food insecure households, as identified by WFP and partners, and were selected through community level consultations. Some projects had additional targeting criteria, including access to land or previous technical knowledge in the profession. WFP provided food assistance during the time of the project, mainly through in-kind transfer, while CBT was gradually introduced in parts of Aleppo, Homs, Lattakia, and Tartous over the second half of the year. The transition to CBT for livelihood activities is planned to further increase in 2018.

WFP cooperated with 19 different partners and implemented two joint programmes with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) supporting livelihoods for vulnerable farmers, and one project with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) on vocational skills trainings. WFP expanded activities with the Federation of Syrian Chambers of Agriculture, and worked to diversify partnerships with technical actors, such as the Arab Bee-keeping Union, Ahl Alkheir Charity and the Institut Européen de Coopération et Développement.

Strategic Objective 2: Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies

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

Activities: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition and Micronutrient Deficiencies; Community-Based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM); CBT-based Nutrition Support for pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG)

WFP implemented nutrition-sensitive and nutrition-specific activities with 51 CPs and the Ministry and local Departments of Health for the nutrition prevention and treatment programmes. Programmes for the prevention of acute malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies focused on children aged 6-23 months in families receiving URT assistance. Almost 290,000 children received a monthly ration of medium quantity lipid-based nutrient supplement (LNS-MQ) to enrich their diet with essential vitamins and minerals. Moreover, WFP provided support to improve the dietary diversity of vulnerable PLWG receiving URT, who were either pregnant or breastfeeding mothers with children aged 0-6 months. The activity was implemented in locations with high IDP numbers and functioning markets. Some 21,000 PLWG received monthly CBTs worth USD 29, enabling them to purchase fresh food items (dairy, meat, fruit and vegetables) from designated retailers. The partnership with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) was expanded to the new locations reached and included a number of joint activities, such as the identification of eligible PLWG, UNFPA awareness sessions at distribution sites, and joint communication and registration material to encourage beneficiaries to seek pre- and post-natal healthcare and family planning services at UNFPA supported clinics.

WFP expanded the targeted nutrition intervention to treat cases of moderate acute malnutrition in children aged 6-59 months and PLWG with large quantity lipid based nutrient supplements (LNS-LQ). Malnutrition cases were identified through teams conducting screening, referrals and follow-up visits. Treatment commodities were administered in community-based management of acute malnutrition (CMAM) centres – clinics managed by the Ministry of Health or WFP's CPs. The programme was implemented in partnership with UNICEF and the Ministry of Health, and reached more than 24,000 boys, girls and pregnant and lactating women.

Results

Strategic Objective: End hunger by protecting access to food

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

Activity: Unconditional Resource Transfer (URT)

While some parts of Syria saw improvements in the security conditions in 2017, armed conflict and insecurity continued to persist in large parts of the country. This resulted in significant destruction of basic infrastructure and markets and triggered large-scale displacement within and outside of conflict zones. Accordingly, WFP's response maintained a strong emergency relief component, providing monthly food rations to households unable to meet their food requirements. Newly displaced people were assisted with ready-to-eat rations to address their critical food needs during the first days of their displacements, when they are unlikely to have access to cooking facilities or other food sources.

Despite recurrent challenges, WFP conducted all twelve planned monthly distribution cycles under its URT programme, reaching some 5.1 million beneficiaries in all 14 governorates throughout the year, with an average of 3.74 million people assisted every month. Owing to the relative improvement in the security situation and the resumption of humanitarian access in north and north-eastern Syria, such as Aleppo city and Ar-Raqqa governorate, the coverage of WFP assistance improved in 2017. However, in light of available resource levels, in the latter part of the year, WFP was compelled to reduce the number of people targeted under this activity, resulting in a decrease in the number of people assisted every month compared to the previous year.

Monitoring data showed that the majority of households assisted by WFP had acceptable food consumption patterns, suggesting a positive impact of WFP's food assistance on the most vulnerable. However, the percentage of households having acceptable food consumption fell slightly below target levels. Indicative analysis suggests that food consumption levels were worse in areas of north-eastern Syria, which had been cut off from humanitarian assistance for years and where hundreds of thousands were displaced by fighting in 2017 only. With the resumption of humanitarian access, increased monitoring coverage in these areas might have contributed to lower acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS) average levels countrywide. Acknowledging the particularly high needs, URT targets in the north-east were not reduced with the prioritisation strategy.

This decrease was mirrored by an increase in the number of households with borderline FCS, particularly among households headed by women. This confirms data from the 2017 Food Security Assessment (FSA), which indicates that the number of people marginally food insecure have doubled compared to the previous estimates, mainly due to the prolonged nature of the conflict and the progressive depletion of resources. In parallel, households with poor FCS remained close to target levels, and showed only a negligible percentage increase compared to baseline values. However, a gender disaggregated analysis of the data reveals that households headed by women are disproportionately represented in this category, reflecting their higher vulnerability levels as indicated in the 2017 FSA and further validating WFP targeting criteria.

Data on consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (CSI) remained largely stable, with only a slight increase and deviation from the target among men-headed households, likely reflecting the increased representation of households cut off from assistance for protracted periods, who tend to resort more often to negative coping strategies. Negative coping mechanisms include reducing the quantity and quality of the food consumed, decreasing adult consumption in favour of children, selling household assets and borrowing from friends and family. The average Dietary Diversity Score (DDS) values remained above target levels, confirming a trend observed in the previous year. This can be attributed to improved access to markets and increased market functionality, mainly in urban areas due to a relatively better security situation in more stable parts of the country.

Activities: School meals; Out-of-school children (OOSC); Healthy school snacks

In 2017, WFP expanded its school meals programme, reaching over 660,000 schoolchildren in ten governorates with daily distributions of fortified date bars and milk, an increase of one third compared to 2016. Although the number of governorates covered remained the same, the number of schools assisted almost doubled compared to 2016, with about 1,600 schools reached, and the programme was expanded to parts of Dar'a and Quneitra governorates reached through cross-border deliveries from Jordan.

The implementation of the school meals programme faced logistics and operational challenges due to the operational context. Security-related access restrictions, as well as delays in receiving necessary dispatch clearances, prevented WFP from reaching some schools in a regular and sustained manner throughout the year. In addition, milk deliveries experienced delays along the supply chain due to procurement challenges and lengthy import clearance procedures. WFP undertook a number of actions to streamline the programme implementation, especially to reduce lead times and expedite approval procedures. Furthermore, to secure a reliable supply of fortified date bars and minimise the risk of quality issues, WFP fully shifted to local procurement for this commodity, which also contributed to stimulate the local economy and create employment opportunities.

In some schools of Aleppo city, WFP provided fresh school meals, consisting of a sandwich and a piece of fruit or vegetables, reaching over 10,000 children with daily fresh meals. Observations from monitoring visits showed that many students relied on the fresh meals as they tend to skip breakfast due to the limited amount of food at home and that some students saved their daily leftovers in order to share it with their younger siblings.

In spite of the challenges encountered, the objectives of the school meals programme were largely achieved, with enrolment, attendance and retention rates among both girls and boys significantly higher than the planned targets. In addition, all indicators showed a slight increase compared to the previous year, mainly attributable to the relative improvement in the security and access situation. Overall, the WFP school meals programme contributed to encourage enrolment, retention and attendance, while contributing to improve food intake of school children, positively impacting their cognitive abilities.

As part of a programme to encourage a return to learning among out-of-school children (OOSC), WFP provided cash-based transfers (CBT) to over 1,500 children in two governorates. The programme targeted children in the selected geographical areas in Homs and Lattakia governorates enrolled in the remedial classes run by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). A late and only partial roll-out of the remedial classes, due to factors which were outside out of WFP's control, meant that the programme could not be implemented at planned scale. Under this activity, both attendance and retention rates met the set targets; however, enrolment rates, measured through the percentage of new enrolment of children to the programme, were below targets. This can partly be explained by the fact that some displaced households returned to their original residence as the security situation improved in parts of the country.

Activities: Livelihoods and resilience activities

Building on lessons learnt during 2016, when livelihood activities were first launched in Syria, WFP Syria substantially expanded and diversified its livelihood activities in 2017. By the end of the year, WFP had implemented 15 different projects, targeting more than 21,500 households and benefiting over 108,000 people. Several challenges in the Syrian context related to partner capacity, bureaucratic hurdles and lack of adequate evidence base, affected the planned expansion pace of livelihoods interventions. The projects implemented aimed at restoring livelihoods and promoting food security, while contributing to the local economy and strengthening resilience to ongoing and future shocks, and were undertaken through food assistance for assets (FFA) and food assistance for training (FFT) activities. These projects included support to household-level productive assets, such as kitchen gardens, agricultural production and beekeeping, enhanced human capital development through vocational skills trainings, as well as the rehabilitation of communal assets. In addition to the scale-up, WFP also expanded its geographical reach from four to nine governorates in 2017. The expansion was accompanied by a stronger focus on including women, who represented 45 percent of participants, mainly in kitchen garden projects

and vocational skills trainings.

Out of WFP's 15 livelihood projects, 10 were completed by the end of 2017, while five projects will continue into 2018 due to the seasonal nature of the kitchen gardens' winter crops and the vocational skills training (VST) cycles.

Based on the success in 2016, WFP implemented three beekeeping projects in five governorates, providing three beehives and associated equipment to participant households. Through its kitchen garden projects, WFP successfully supported all households with growing their own fruits and vegetables for household-level consumption. In the initial phase, WFP established local food processing cooperatives and linked the kitchen garden beneficiaries with the cooperatives to further process and potentially sell surplus products. The cooperatives were established in five governorates Rural Damascus, As-Sweida, Homs, Hama, and Lattakia. Through FFT activities, WFP conducted VSTs in various professional fields, such as carpentry, sewing or plumbing, and provided start-up toolkits and business development support to assist in labour-market entry. WFP successfully completed the rehabilitation of all 14 targeted private bakeries in Homs, Aleppo and Dar'a governorates, which included the provision and installation of production lines. By the end of 2017, the majority of bakeries had started their production and the rehabilitation allowed the targeted bakeries to employ a total of 120 people. The functioning bakeries helped to increase access to bread for approximately 35,000 households in the local communities.

Outcome monitoring data also showed the success of the FFA activities in achieving better food security for beneficiaries. Food consumption patterns among monitored households improved during the course of the implemented activities and were well within desired ranges. The vast majority of monitored households, both men- and women-headed, had acceptable food consumption score (FCS), while only a minor portion were below the poor FCS threshold. Similarly, the use of coping strategies showed a reduction compared to baseline values.

The implementation of livelihood activities in 2017 fell below the project plan mainly due to capacity gaps, both internally and externally. A limited number of technical partners with the required knowledge and expertise to implement livelihood activities could only partially be balanced out by the strengthening of capacity for existing URT partners. Moving forward, WFP will continue linking technical livelihood actors with its URT partners and work to strengthen the operational capacity of technical partners, thereby ensuring operational aspects and programme aspects are met. For example, based on lessons learned, trainings will be conducted on procurement and transport best practice, as well as community-based participatory planning approach.

It should be noted that WFP significantly increased its partners base from 6 to 19 partners in 2017, an essential prerequisite for the expansion of livelihood activities. The cooperation with new technical actors, such as the Arab Bee-Keeping Union or the international non-governmental organisation, the Institut Européen de Coopération et Développement, with proven expertise in the vocational training field, enabled WFP to also diversify its activities.

Bureaucratic challenges, which included the late approval of projects by technical ministries, had a particular impact on seasonal activities, as any delay meant that their implementation had to be postponed to the following year. WFP will seek clearer guidance from respective line ministries on new approval processes, particularly for these seasonal activities and establish timeframes for project development to accommodate new regulations.

Compounding the difficulties mentioned, a lack of existing evidence base to guide appropriate programming, particularly for FFT and livelihood activities in urban areas, hindered the planned scale-up of these interventions. WFP is seeking a greater engagement with United Nations agencies, cooperating partners and the Early Recovery and Livelihoods Sector partners to fill this gap through joint assessments and studies. As such, a number of studies are planned to be conducted by, or together with, partners during the first quarter of 2018, which will strengthen evidence base and ensure informed programming. The final evaluation of projects completed in 2017 will bring to light additional lessons and insights that will be incorporated in future planning.

These are important steps towards WFP's objectives of a gradual transition of beneficiaries from URT, to enhance their household and community resilience and ensure a more sustainable graduation, as opposed to a simple cessation of URT support.

Strategic Objective 2: Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies

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

Activities: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition and Micronutrient Deficiencies; Community-Based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM); CBT-based Nutrition Support for pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG)

Based on the results of the 2016 Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transition (SMART) survey, WFP narrowed the target group from children aged 6-59 months to 6-23 months to focus the preventive

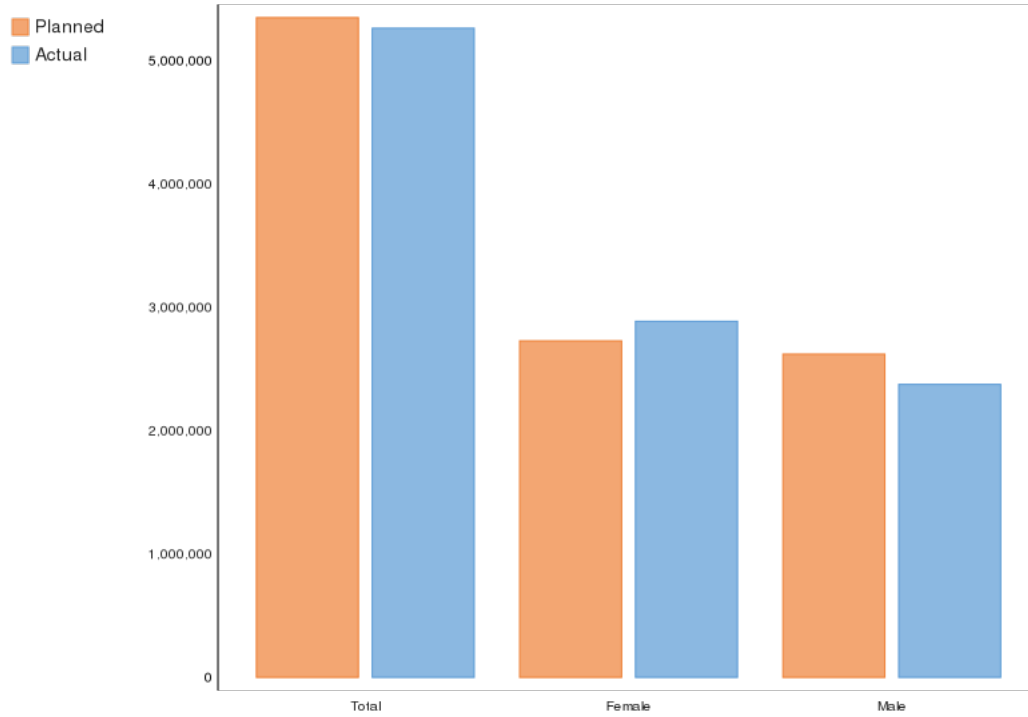
feeding activity on the most vulnerable age group of children, taking into account the importance of the first 1,000 days for preventative efforts. Some 290,000 boys and girls in households already targeted with URT assistance received a monthly ration of lipid-based nutrient supplement-medium quantity (LNS-MQ), more than the target of 240,000 children. To improve monitoring as well as provide priority infant and young child feeding messages to the families, specific registration cards were introduced for children. Through the focus on children aged 6-23 months, WFP was able to reach a larger proportion of families supported under the URT programme. However, despite the high reach, the monthly implementation during the first half of the year was affected by a limited supply of the LNS-MQ in Jordan and Turkey for the cross-border operations. The pipeline break was due to a lack of funds and the long lead time for the procurement of nutrition supplies on the global market. Given the higher likelihood of malnutrition in hard-to-reach and besieged areas, WFP always ensured the inclusion of LNS-MQ along the URT rations for cross-line inter-agency convoys. This partially accounts for the higher number of children reached under the prevention of moderate acute malnutrition programme.

The nutrition support programme to improve dietary diversity levels in pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG) reached 21,000 women through cash-based transfers (CBT) each month. The programme was implemented in parallel to the expansion of the CBT modality, which is dependent on the identification of functioning markets. Taking into account women graduating from the programme and new ones enrolling, over 21,000 unique beneficiaries were reached throughout the year. Monitoring results confirm that the programme has consistently contributed to the dietary diversity in assisted PLWG, thus achieving its primary target. The transfer values of the CBT were calculated according to the market prices in each governorate in order to ensure equitable purchase value for the beneficiaries and were reviewed and adjusted on a monthly basis. The additional contracting of retailers increased competition among shops and led to improved options for beneficiaries. While all intended outcomes were met among beneficiaries reached under this programme, the number of targeted PLWG and areas reached was lower than planned. This was due to operational and logistics difficulties in setting up a CBT system in new areas due to access restrictions and lack of approvals to conduct assessments, as well as the prerequisite of functioning markets and suitable retailers. Particularly challenging was the expansion to rural areas, due to difficulties in identifying eligible retailers able to meet the demand for all fresh food products intended to be purchased through the CBT. Furthermore, the reliance on paper vouchers and cumbersome monthly printing and distribution process until mid-year, further slowed down the implementation, an issue which was addressed through the transition to SCOPECARD, the electronic solution supported by WFP's beneficiary and transfer management platform. A CBT feasibility study is planned for 2018, focusing on the assessment of markets and prices across the country, which will further establish a basis for expansion of the nutrition support programme for PLWG. Given these difficulties, it is considered a positive achievement that WFP was able to expand the nutrition support programme from three to five governorates in 2017.

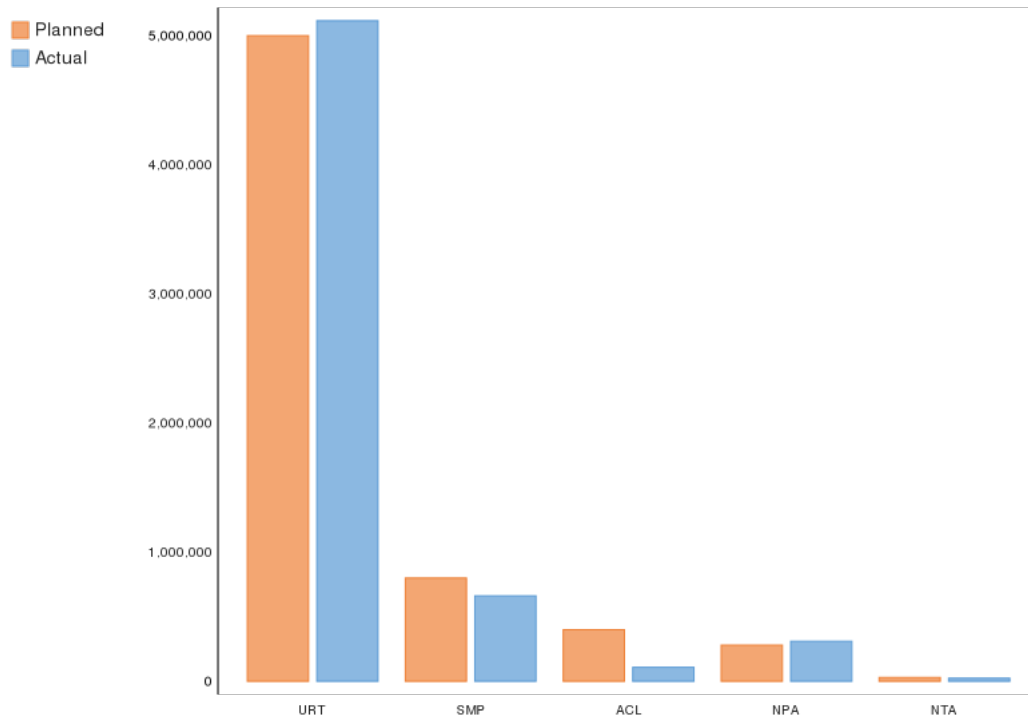
WFP's treatment of moderate acute malnutrition programme targeted children aged 6-59 months and PLWG and was implemented in collaboration with the United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF) through the Community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) approach. The programme expanded its coverage and was implemented through cross-border operations from Turkey. Overall, WFP reached more than 17,000 children aged 6-59 months and 7,000 PLWG with a lipid based nutrient supplement-large quantity (LNS-LQ) to treat moderate acute malnutrition achieving 65 percent of the target to reach 20,000 children aged 6-59 months and 10,000 PLWG. The majority of the measured outcomes for this activity met the intended targets and performance indicators, which were set in line with Sphere standards. The treatment default rate, measuring drop-out of the programme, was higher than planned, due to the onward movement of beneficiaries. Furthermore, the coverage percentage could not be calculated due to a lack of comprehensive data on malnutrition at sub-governorate level. The initiation of the programme through the cross-border operation from Jordan was delayed as Nutrition Sector partners had enough commodities to serve these areas from inside Syria, and it is expected to take place in 2018.

WFP faced difficulties in expanding the geographical coverage of the treatment programme due to a limited number of technically versed partners and limited capacity of public clinics, both impacting the screening of communities for cases of severe and moderate acute malnutrition. As this challenge was faced by all Nutrition Sector partners, continuous identification, cooperation and capacity strengthening of more partners was taking place. Access represented another challenge, particularly to hard-to-reach and besieged areas, accounting for the highest number of malnutrition cases recorded. WFP, jointly with Nutrition Sector partners, included the LNS-LQ for the treatment of severe and moderate acute malnutrition on cross-line inter-agency convoys when health-care workers were available inside the locations. Training of health-care workers was difficult given the limited and irregular access and summarized health protocols were developed by WFP together with UNICEF for their use.

Annual Project Beneficiaries

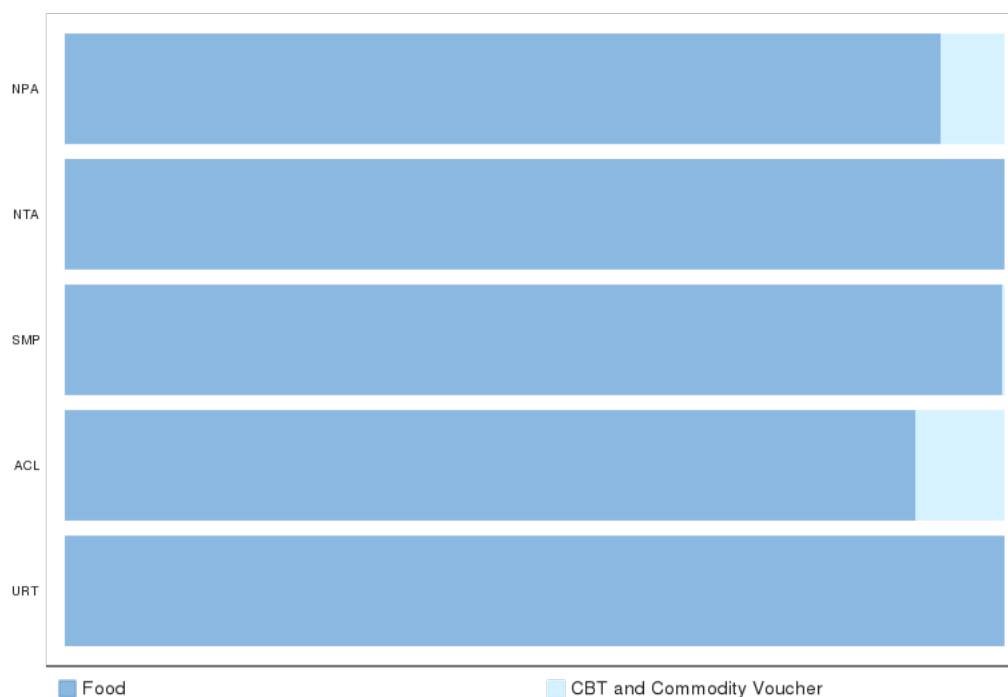


Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity



URT: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food
 SMP: School meal activities
 ACL: Asset creation and livelihood support activities
 NPA: Malnutrition prevention activities
 NTA: Nutrition treatment activities

Modality of Transfer by Activity



URT: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food
 ACL: Asset creation and livelihood support activities
 SMP: School meal activities
 NTA: Nutrition treatment activities
 NPA: Malnutrition prevention activities



Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Beans	84,600	5,007	5.9%
BP5 Emergency Rations	20,340	751	3.7%
Bulgur Wheat	116,400	23,902	20.5%
Chickpeas	-	12,021	-
High Energy Biscuits	10,425	3,043	29.2%
Iodised Salt	11,640	4,091	35.1%
Juice	-	0	-
Lentils	55,080	36,526	66.3%
Olive Oil	-	3	-
Pasta	-	15	-
Peas	-	6,583	-
Rations	-	121,639	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	4,020	2,197	54.7%
Rice	116,400	72,599	62.4%

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Split Lentils	69,840	73	0.1%
Split Peas	-	0	-
Sugar	58,200	18,933	32.5%
Uht Milk	20,850	4,540	21.8%
Vegetable Oil	63,554	46,898	73.8%
Wheat Flour	130,950	79,750	60.9%
Yeast	2,295	241	10.5%
Total	764,594	438,812	57.4%

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

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Value Voucher	33,015,000	4,870,728	14.8%
Total	33,015,000	4,870,728	14.8%

Performance Monitoring

Amidst persisting insecurity and access challenges in Syria, accurately tracking and establishing an evidence-base for WFP's performance remained a key priority for WFP in Syria. With the launch of the PRRO, the gender-responsive performance monitoring strategy and logical framework were aligned to the structure of the new 2017-2021 Corporate Results Framework (CRF), which guided project planning, implementation and monitoring.

The monitoring system was underpinned by a Project Monitoring Plan (PMP), outlining frequency and coverage for output, process and outcome monitoring, including data collection tools and relevant databases. Output monitoring was based on quantitative data provided by cooperating partners on a monthly basis, which were recorded in the Country Office Tool for Managing Programme Operations Effectively (COMET). On-site visits at distribution points, shops and schools enabled WFP to collect observations from partners and beneficiaries on the implementation mechanisms, forming the basis for process monitoring and triggering adjustments, where needed. Outcome monitoring was carried out through pre- and post-distribution monitoring (PDM) interviews at final distribution points (FDP) and household levels, using questionnaires that capture information on food consumption patterns, dietary diversity and consumption-based and livelihoods coping strategies, which were key to inform WFP programme design. The collected data was analysed on a quarterly basis to allow for statistically representative samples, and results shared through external reports. This frequent review of implementation and performance enabled WFP to react by implementing corrective actions where necessary. For instance, monitoring data collected from female participants in livelihood vocational training activities on the timing and locations of the trainings prompted WFP's partners to conduct in-depth consultations with participants, which triggered necessary adjustments, where possible.

To ensure a comprehensive and timely monitoring of its activities, WFP maintained dedicated monitoring teams in all five field offices inside Syria. In addition, two third-party monitoring (TPM) companies continued to conduct visits in areas inaccessible to WFP staff due to security concerns, including those reached through the cross-border operations from Jordan and Turkey. This enabled WFP to monitor its activities in all 14 governorates and ensure statistically representative data. In areas where volatile security conditions restricted access to both WFP and TPM monitors, data were collected through key informants or with phone surveys conducted through the mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (mVAM) system among households.

In 2017, WFP relied on a total of 20 field monitors, up from 18 in 2016, 55 percent of whom were women. This ensured that gender specific issues were properly captured, as often respondents are more comfortable with

disclosing sensitive information to interviewers of the same sex. In some areas, the TPM could only deploy male interviewers due to the security context. In these cases, staff were encouraged to conduct interviews with households headed by women in the presence of a male relative of the beneficiary to ensure adequate coverage, while respecting cultural traditions. The targets for each governorate were communicated to the TPM companies through field offices to reach the required representative samples.

In 2017, the majority of monitoring visits continued to be conducted by the TPM companies, due to insecurity and movement restrictions for WFP staff. However, it should be noted that the percentage of monitoring conducted by WFP staff increased from 18 percent in the first quarter of 2017 to 32 percent in the last quarter, an important indicator that mirrors improved operational access in some areas of the country. For example, relatively stable governorates such as Damascus, Latakia and Tartous, were fully covered by WFP monitors.

On average, 433 FDPs were monitored for the various activities every month, an eight percent increase compared to 2016. Overall, 74 percent of active FDPs for the Unconditional Resource Transfers (URT) programme were monitored, slightly below the 80 percent target, due to security restrictions and delays in receiving necessary approvals, particularly in Rural Damascus and Quneitra governorates. In addition, over 8,300 URT PDM interviews were conducted. Of these 32 percent were conducted with women respondents, the large majority of whom headed their households, thus allowing for statistically representative data with 96 percent confidence level on a quarterly basis. Although, the number of visits conducted were at comparable levels to the previous year, with over 5,200 visits conducted, the overall coverage actually increased as some FDPs were consolidated in some parts of the country. For instance, many smaller FDPs in the formerly besieged parts of Aleppo City were combined into larger sites due to the cessation of hostilities and the improved security and movement within the city. In parallel, however, the scale and reach of other activities expanded, particularly for livelihoods, triggering a further expansion in WFP's monitoring capacity to maintain adequate coverage.

To support these efforts and ensure a cost-efficient monitoring system, WFP continued to seek optimal use of technology and tools. In 2017, WFP piloted the corporate Mobile Data Collection and Analytics (MDCA) system in Aleppo governorate and in areas covered through the cross-border operation from Jordan to conduct PDM surveys for the URT programme. WFP has long-term plans to roll out MDCA for all quantitative data collection in Syria, while gradually phasing out the current mobile data collection tool as well as manual data entry, which will reduce cost and time and improve data quality and accuracy.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

The crisis in Syria continued throughout 2017, placing further strains on affected populations and aggravating an already dire situation for women in a context where gender inequalities remain an obstacle to human and social development, including sustainable development goal (SDG) 2. The 2017 Gender Gap Index report tracks progress in closing the gender gap between men and women in employment, education, health and politics; globally, out of 144 countries Syria ranked 142, with only Pakistan and Yemen lower. This is in stark contrast to 2007, where Syria ranked 103 out of 128.

Due to the crisis, women have increasingly assumed the role of primary bread-winner in the families, as many men have engaged in fighting, have been killed or left the country. This may lead to societal change in gender roles with women engaging in areas traditionally seen as male domains; however, livelihood opportunities remain limited and unemployment amongst women is estimated at over 75 percent, as indicated in the Humanitarian Needs Overview 2018. The changing gender roles also present a risk and may result in additional violence against women, still a significant problem in Syria.

According to WFP's vulnerability analysis and mapping (VAM) assessments, households headed by women (HHW) (single-headed) are estimated to account for more than 14 percent of all households in Syria. Evidence from recent and ongoing assessments and monitoring activities show that these households are among the most vulnerable to food insecurity. For example, WFP monitoring data showed that HHW are almost twice as likely to have poor food consumption levels, and are significantly more likely to use consumption coping strategies such as using less preferred and less expensive food, as well as borrowing from friends and relatives compared to households headed by men (HHM) (single-headed). In line with these findings, WFP continued to prioritise HHW for food assistance.

A study by the protection sector, published end of 2017, shows that boys are more likely to engage in income-generating activities than girls. Information collected through monitoring indicate a similar pattern, as in some parts of the country parents are more willing to allow girls to participate in the out-of-school-children (OOSC) activity than boys, as boys are rather expected to contribute to the family income.

As part of the ongoing efforts to ensure evidence based programming, WFP undertook a gender and livelihoods study in urban areas to identify opportunities for safe, gender-responsive livelihood projects, as well as building the

capacity of staff and agencies to support the delivery of these programmes. The study's findings will be available in early 2018 and, coupled with the Syria Gender Analysis, will inform future programme design and ensure gender transformative activities are part of the ongoing WFP programme activities.

Recognising the changed role of women, WFP has increasingly introduced livelihood and income generating activities suitable for women, with the objective to facilitate an equal and balanced participation of women and men. In rural areas, women have participated in projects related to bee-keeping and kitchen gardens, while in more urban areas they have partaken in vocational skills training. In 2017, 45 percent of the livelihoods projects' participants were women, doubling the levels observed in 2016 when women accounted for only 23 percent of the participants. This indicated a positive development towards the acceptance of women's engagement in livelihood activities, and successful efforts by WFP in supporting more women, in line with plans.

Overall, women and girls represent more than half of WFP's beneficiaries across all different WFP activities. Moreover, women were specifically targeted by WFP's nutrition sensitive programme enabling pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG) to purchase fresh food items to diversify their diet. As women may be marginalised in the intra-household food allocation, this supplement can be vital during this important phase of their lives. The entitlement is issued in the name of the woman, and monitoring indicated that almost two thirds of the PLWG made the decision on their own on how to use the assistance.

As part of WFP's efforts to achieve gender equality and improved gender outcomes, a Gender Action Plan was developed for the office in Syria, with an agreed financial obligation. In late 2017, all work areas of the Syria programme identified actions that would improve gender equality or contribute to future gender transformative actions. This led to WFP Syria also participating in WFP's global Gender Transformation Programme (GTP), making a long-term commitment to improving gender in the workplace and among partners, and ensuring that gender is mainstreamed across all aspects of its programmes. A total of pre-determined 39 benchmarks have to be met across the following operational areas under the ongoing GTP and will be reviewed in early 2018: accountability and oversight; creating an enabling environment; capacity building; programming; communications and knowledge management; partnerships and results. One of the long-term outcomes is to ensure that gender issues are considered in all aspects of WFP operation in Syria, as well as its partnerships with non-governmental organizations (NGOs), other United Nations agencies and the government. In addition, WFP has successfully established a Gender Results Network (GRN) including of staff in various offices in Syria. The GRN allows for joint activities, knowledge-sharing across the offices, and particularly brings capacity and awareness on gender issues to the field and implementation level. A gender training of trainers workshop for 27 staff in Syria complemented these efforts.

Through its operations in Syria, WFP also seeks to enhance gender equality. WFP has been expanding its retail network to accommodate the increased usage of cash-based transfers (CBT), and 28 percent of all staff working in the retail shops were women, up from 26 percent at the time of contracting, and with several shops owned by women. Retailers are not contractually obligated to recruit women, but are encouraged to do so during the initial training. Moreover, WFP procures all of its fortified date bars from two local food manufacturers and out of the 628 people that have been employed to fulfil the additional requirements 66 percent are women. This is in addition to the many women employed by the service providers implementing the packaging operation at WFP's warehouses.

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

Throughout 2017, protecting the safety, dignity and integrity of the assisted populations and minimising their exposure to risks continued to be a key priority for WFP in Syria. To this end, WFP ensured that protection and accountability to affected populations (AAP) mechanisms were integrated into the design, implementation and monitoring of all activities. Moreover, assistance programmes were designed in consultation with partners and community members to ensure that local needs and preferences were taken into account.

Beneficiaries were consulted during on-site and post-distribution monitoring (PDM) visits to assess their priority needs, determine the impact of assistance provided and identify protection concerns. Monitoring activities were further strengthened in 2017, with an eight percent increase in the number of visits to final distribution points compared to 2016.

WFP's partners continued to facilitate mechanisms to inform beneficiaries and provide channels for feedback and complaints for Unconditional Resource Transfer (URT), nutrition and livelihood activities. These included setting up on-site feedback boxes, WhatsApp and other social media platforms, emailing and telephone lines, where feasible. Although setting up hotlines remained a challenge inside Syria, WFP, through the food security cluster and in cooperation with one of its cross-border partners, established a hotline for beneficiaries assisted through the cross-border operation from Jordan. Despite continued communication and sensitization efforts, over half of the interviewed beneficiaries of the URT programme reported not having sufficient knowledge of the selection criteria and 43 percent did not know what the type of assistance that they would be receiving, and only one third of them

knew whom or how to contact for assistance or feedback. This is attributable to the significant increase in WFP's operational access over 2017, as in newly accessible areas solid communication systems and platforms may require time to be developed and yield results. Similarly, monitoring of livelihoods activities revealed that most participants had clear information on selection criteria and duration of the project. This is due to the short duration of most livelihoods projects, up to six months, which allows a limited time for participants to become familiar with some details. To address this concern, additional awareness sessions will be conducted with projects' participants in 2018. On the other hand, it should be noted that the large majority of beneficiaries of the nutrition support to pregnant and nursing women were aware of the targeting criteria and duration of the assistance, reflecting a long-established system and the more straightforward nature of the project's objectives.

To address these concerns, partners were encouraged to display posters and informative material at distribution points and use flyers detailing what beneficiaries would be receiving. As part of efforts to maintain and further strengthen its accountability to the affected population, WFP developed a comprehensive communication plan to properly inform partners and beneficiaries about the prioritization strategy initiated in September to reduce the number of beneficiaries targeted through URT. Media messages and other communication material were developed in both English and Arabic to ensure that beneficiaries were adequately informed about the rationale and methodology underpinning the reductions, entitlements and eligibility criteria, and that partners were provided with the necessary tools to properly communicate the changes to the local communities. To support a fair and transparent targeting methodology, WFP updated and further refined its beneficiary-selection tool in consultation with its partners and using evidence from the most recent assessments, including the Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission and Food Security Assessment conducted in mid-2017.

Through all seven field offices, WFP conducted workshops for WFP's and partners' staff to strengthen awareness on protection and AAP issues and ensure that these were taken into account during the implementation of activities. Partners showed a growing interest in these workshops, which had a positive impact on how such aspects were integrated into programming.

In 2017, people continued to face protection concerns. Restrictions on movement affected both women and men in Syria. Concerns about sexual violence may have limited women's movements and thus restricted their access to services and humanitarian assistance. At the same time, men and adolescent boys faced challenges in crossing checkpoints, due to fear of being arrested or forcibly recruited by parties to the conflict. Acknowledging these concerns, WFP put in place several measures to mitigate existing and potential protection risks during the provision of its assistance. To reduce travel times to the extent possible, WFP and partners ensured an adequate geographical coverage of final distribution points (FDPs) in each geographical area to mitigate any protection risks faced while reaching the site. FDPs were chosen based on security analysis and were located in safe areas to ensure the safety of beneficiaries assisted. In addition, WFP started to conduct Safe Distribution Trainings for partners in the field, which will continue in 2018 to cover all field offices.

Moreover, WFP continued to take actions to improve crowd management mechanisms at FDPs, including the provision of shades, seating areas, queue-in systems where feasible, and priority lines for pregnant women, the elderly and persons with disabilities. WFP and its partners continued to ensure that necessary safety measures were in place, equipping all distribution sites with fire extinguishers, barriers and first aid kits. Overall, monitoring data confirmed the efficacy of these measures, as only two percent of the beneficiaries interviewed reported facing safety problems while collecting their entitlements. However, WFP faced some challenges in collecting information on protection as some beneficiaries hesitate to report protection issues due to political reasons. Some beneficiaries reported difficulties accessing distribution sites, due to lengthy security procedures along the route as well as logistical reasons as road networks have been adversely impacted by the armed conflict.

WFP acknowledges that any programming has the potential to intensify conflict or reduce tensions among and within local communities. Therefore, WFP initiated discussions with other United Nations agencies on the importance of having conflict-sensitive programming with a focus on analysis of the 'Do No Harm' approach to reduce negative and accentuate positive programming. To this end, WFP conducted a two-day workshop on conflict sensitivity with the support of its Headquarters and Regional Bureau for 34 staff members. A list of actions to reinforce positive impacts and mitigate negative ones was developed and considered in the planning phase for 2018.

Livelihoods and education: WFP's fresh school meals bring hope in Aleppo City

Sidra, a mother of four, lost her husband when heavy fighting broke out in the eastern part of Aleppo City in mid-2012. After their home was destroyed, she and her family were displaced several times. As a single mother,

she struggled to make ends meet. Her biggest worries were the well-being of her children, their education and ensuring they had the food and medicine they needed.

Many in Aleppo City shared the same fate, like 11-year old Doha, who was forced to flee when her father got permanently injured by a shrapnel. Her parents divorced; she now lives with her father and siblings in a poor neighbourhood. Doha has to take care of the household, but there are more exciting things to do as a child and she looks forward to going to school every day.

The stories of Sidra and Doha were connected in spring 2017, when WFP launched a pilot project to provide daily fresh school meals to over 2,000 children at three primary schools in Aleppo City. The objective was to encourage enrolment and regular attendance among school children, while contributing to their nutrient intake and alleviate short-term hunger to promote learning. The fresh school meals included a sandwich with delicious cheese or other popular spread, alongside a portion of fruits or vegetables. The meals provided Doha and the other children with important nutrients for her development and a daily caloric transfer of over 500 kcal.

Within the project, WFP provided fortified wheat flour to local bakeries, which ensured a reliable, daily supply of freshly baked bread. Acknowledging that the number of women being the sole breadwinner in their family has increased with the crisis, the project employed 20 women, most of whom internally displaced, to prepare the fresh meals every morning, maximising the trickle-down effect of the project. Sidra was one of them, and through the project earned USD 150 every month. "This was the answer to my troubles. I dreamed of giving my children a good life and suddenly this dream was possible," she said.

Doha was also very happy to hear that she will now receive WFP's healthy and tasty meals at school. "Doha's appetite for food has increased since the project began," her father said. Suffering from hereditary anaemia, she often feels weak and has very little appetite, which is further compounded by the family's difficult situation. A regular and healthy diet of nutritious meals is crucial for her. "My favorite fruit is banana. It gives me energy and makes me feel alive," said Doha. Yet, sometimes she saved the sandwich for her younger brother at home to make him happy.

The principal of Doha's school, responsible for 850 students, told WFP that more parents were sending their children to school because of the fresh school meals project. "Children are happy to eat with each other. Now, students come to class regularly," he said.

Building upon the successful pilot, WFP launched another project in Aleppo City in late 2017, reaching more than 10,200 school children at three schools, in cooperation with two partners and the Ministry of Education. This time, the project was able to employ a total of 48 women, including Sidra.

With the new income, Sidra was able to send her children to school regularly. "The challenges I faced seemed to disappear, when I saw my children in their school uniforms and knew that they would learn and build a future". Sida is a strong woman and also has dreams for herself. She recently enrolled in a vocational training centre to develop more skills and learn how to use a computer. The vocational training equipped her with a set of skills which are widely required by employers and as such will broaden her possibilities to find a job. In addition, it will increase her access to knowledge and information systems, further maximizing her future opportunities.

To support women like Sidra achieve her dreams, and ensure a healthy diet for Doha and other vulnerable children, WFP will continue to implement school meals activities inside Syria, working to contribute to a better future.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

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A man working at one of the local bakeries in Aleppo city contracted by WFP to produce bread using WFP's fortified wheat flour. The bakery produces 8,000 bread bundles every day, which are then distributed to beneficiaries through WFP cooperating partners.

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	2,621,500	2,728,500	5,350,000	2,376,148	2,887,510	5,263,658	90.6%	105.8%	98.4%
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	363,800	385,200	749,000	386,859	462,650	849,509	106.3%	120.1%	113.4%
Children (5-18 years)	1,102,100	1,144,900	2,247,000	1,030,673	1,228,276	2,258,949	93.5%	107.3%	100.5%
Adults (18 years plus)	1,155,600	1,198,400	2,354,000	958,616	1,196,584	2,155,200	83.0%	99.8%	91.6%
By Residence status:									
Refugees	2,622	2,729	5,351	11,678	14,114	25,792	445.4%	517.2%	482.0%
Internally displaced persons (IDPs)	1,489,012	1,549,786	3,038,798	1,247,162	1,526,786	2,773,948	83.8%	98.5%	91.3%
Returnees	660,618	687,582	1,348,200	302,908	370,840	673,748	45.9%	53.9%	50.0%
Residents	469,249	488,402	957,651	804,847	985,323	1,790,170	171.5%	201.7%	186.9%

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)
Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	5,000,000	-	5,000,000	5,116,101	-	5,116,101	102.3%	-	102.3%
Asset creation and livelihood support activities	200,000	200,000	400,000	97,985	10,250	108,235	49.0%	5.1%	27.1%
School meal activities	750,000	50,000	800,000	660,611	1,534	662,145	88.1%	3.1%	82.8%
Nutrition treatment activities	30,000	-	30,000	24,144	-	24,144	80.5%	-	80.5%
Malnutrition prevention activities	240,000	40,000	280,000	288,714	20,991	309,705	120.3%	52.5%	110.6%
Smallholder agricultural market support activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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)
Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	5,000,000	-	5,000,000	5,116,101	-	5,116,101	102.3%	-	102.3%
Asset creation and livelihood support activities	40,000	40,000	80,000	19,597	2,050	21,647	49.0%	5.1%	27.1%
School meal activities	750,000	50,000	800,000	660,611	1,534	662,145	88.1%	3.1%	82.8%
Nutrition treatment activities	30,000	-	30,000	24,144	-	24,144	80.5%	-	80.5%
Malnutrition prevention activities	240,000	40,000	280,000	288,714	20,991	309,705	120.3%	52.5%	110.6%

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)
Smallholder agricultural market support activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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)
Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food									
People receiving resource transfers	2,450,000	2,550,000	5,000,000	2,285,007	2,831,094	5,116,101	93.3%	111.0%	102.3%
Total participants	2,450,000	2,550,000	5,000,000	2,285,007	2,831,094	5,116,101	93.3%	111.0%	102.3%
Total beneficiaries	2,450,000	2,550,000	5,000,000	2,285,007	2,831,094	5,116,101	93.3%	111.0%	102.3%
Asset creation and livelihood support activities									
People participating in asset creation and livelihood support activities	39,200	40,800	80,000	11,768	9,879	21,647	30.0%	24.2%	27.1%
Total participants	39,200	40,800	80,000	11,768	9,879	21,647	30.0%	24.2%	27.1%
Total beneficiaries	196,000	204,000	400,000	52,049	56,186	108,235	26.6%	27.5%	27.1%
School meal activities									
Students (primary schools) (School Feeding (on-site))	392,000	408,000	800,000	332,233	329,912	662,145	84.8%	80.9%	82.8%
Total participants	392,000	408,000	800,000	332,233	329,912	662,145	84.8%	80.9%	82.8%
Total beneficiaries	392,000	408,000	800,000	332,233	329,912	662,145	84.8%	80.9%	82.8%

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)
Nutrition treatment activities									
Children (6-23 months)	4,900	5,100	10,000	4,949	6,317	11,266	101.0%	123.9%	112.7%
Children (24-59 months)	4,900	5,100	10,000	2,549	3,254	5,803	52.0%	63.8%	58.0%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	10,000	10,000	-	7,075	7,075	-	70.8%	70.8%
Total beneficiaries	9,800	20,200	30,000	7,498	16,646	24,144	76.5%	82.4%	80.5%
Malnutrition prevention activities									
Children (6-23 months)	117,600	122,400	240,000	141,469	147,245	288,714	120.3%	120.3%	120.3%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	40,000	40,000	-	20,991	20,991	-	52.5%	52.5%
Total beneficiaries	117,600	162,400	280,000	141,469	168,236	309,705	120.3%	103.6%	110.6%

Project Indicators

Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
SR1 Everyone has access to food				
Maintained/enhanced individual and household access to adequate food				
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Female				
<i>FFA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.07, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<12.00	12.00	-	5.93
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Male				
<i>FFA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.07, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<10.01	10.01	-	6.59

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Overall				
<i>FFA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.07, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<10.26	10.26	-	6.47
Dietary Diversity Score / Female				
<i>FFA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.07, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≥6.00	6.26	-	6.69
Dietary Diversity Score / Male				
<i>FFA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.07, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≥6.00	6.26	-	6.54
Dietary Diversity Score / Overall				
<i>FFA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.07, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≥6.00	6.26	-	6.56
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Female				
<i>FFA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.07, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	>84.90	84.90	-	89.60
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Male				
<i>FFA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.07, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	>80.30	80.30	-	86.60
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Overall				
<i>FFA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.07, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	>80.90	80.90	-	87.00
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Female				
<i>FFA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.07, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<9.40	9.40	-	8.30
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Male				
<i>FFA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.07, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<15.00	15.00	-	10.60
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Overall				
<i>FFA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.07, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<14.30	14.30	-	10.30
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Female				
<i>FFA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.07, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<5.70	5.70	-	2.10

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>FFA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.07, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<4.70	4.70	-	2.80
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Overall				
<i>FFA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.07, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<4.80	4.80	-	2.70
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies / Female				
<i>FFA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.07, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	>14.90	14.90	-	30.60
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies / Male				
<i>FFA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.07, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	>21.70	21.70	-	53.00
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies / Overall				
<i>FFA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.07, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	>20.60	20.60	-	49.70
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies / Female				
<i>FFA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.07, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<12.80	12.80	-	8.20
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies / Male				
<i>FFA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.07, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<16.70	16.70	-	4.90
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies / Overall				
<i>FFA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.07, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<16.10	16.10	-	5.40
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies / Female				
<i>FFA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.07, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<8.50	8.50	-	4.10
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies / Male				
<i>FFA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.07, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<6.20	6.20	-	2.50

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies / Overall				
<i>FFA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.07, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<6.50	6.50	-	2.70
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using stress coping strategies / Female				
<i>FFA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.07, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<63.80	63.80	-	57.10
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using stress coping strategies / Male				
<i>FFA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.07, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<55.40	55.40	-	39.60
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using stress coping strategies / Overall				
<i>FFA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.07, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<56.80	56.80	-	42.20
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced asset base				
<i>FFA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.01, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	=15.00	0.00	-	48.46
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Female				
<i>GFA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<15.20	15.20	-	11.96
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Male				
<i>GFA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<10.90	10.90	-	11.67
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Overall				
<i>GFA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<11.68	11.68	-	11.74
Dietary Diversity Score / Female				
<i>GFA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≥5.55	5.55	-	5.84
Dietary Diversity Score / Male				
<i>GFA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≥5.91	5.91	-	6.12
Dietary Diversity Score / Overall				
<i>GFA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≥5.87	5.87	-	6.05
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Female				
<i>GFA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	>53.10	53.10	-	49.60

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>GFA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	>66.50	66.50	-	63.10
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Overall				
<i>GFA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	>65.00	65.00	-	59.60
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Female				
<i>GFA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<33.10	33.10	-	33.00
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Male				
<i>GFA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<22.20	22.20	-	26.90
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Overall				
<i>GFA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<23.40	23.40	-	28.50
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Female				
<i>GFA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<13.80	13.80	-	17.30
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Male				
<i>GFA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<11.30	11.30	-	10.00
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Overall				
<i>GFA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<11.60	11.60	-	11.90
Attendance rate / Female				
<i>OOSC, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.12, Secondary data, Desk-based, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, Desk-based</i>	≥85.00	94.71	-	94.71
Attendance rate / Male				
<i>OOSC, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.12, Secondary data, Desk-based, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, Desk-based</i>	≥85.00	92.47	-	92.47
Attendance rate / Overall				
<i>OOSC, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.12, Secondary data, Desk-based, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, Desk-based</i>	≥85.00	93.48	-	93.48

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Enrolment rate / Female				
OOSC, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.10, Secondary data, Desk-based, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10, Secondary data, Desk-based	>6.00	3.76	-	3.76
Enrolment rate / Male				
OOSC, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.10, Secondary data, Desk-based, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10, Secondary data, Desk-based	>6.00	2.60	-	2.60
Enrolment rate / Overall				
OOSC, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.10, Secondary data, Desk-based, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10, Secondary data, Desk-based	>6.00	2.89	-	2.89
Retention rate / Female				
OOSC, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.10, Secondary data, Desk-based, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10, Secondary data, Desk-based	=70.00	79.95	-	79.95
Retention rate / Male				
OOSC, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.10, Secondary data, Desk-based, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10, Secondary data, Desk-based	=70.00	81.62	-	81.62
Retention rate / Overall				
OOSC, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.10, Secondary data, Desk-based, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10, Secondary data, Desk-based	=70.00	80.78	-	80.78
Attendance rate / Female				
SM, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring	≥80.00	92.70	-	97.39
Attendance rate / Male				
SM, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring	≥80.00	94.76	-	97.65
Attendance rate / Overall				
SM, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring	≥80.00	93.42	-	97.47
Enrolment rate / Female				
SM, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring	>6.00	14.33	-	16.08
Enrolment rate / Male				
SM, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring	>6.00	14.03	-	22.31
Enrolment rate / Overall				
SM, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring	>6.00	14.30	-	18.03
Retention rate / Female				
SM, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.06, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.06, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring	=70.00	96.00	-	97.32

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Retention rate / Male				
<i>SM, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.06, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.06, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring</i>	=70.00	95.00	-	96.96
Retention rate / Overall				
<i>SM, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.06, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.06, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring</i>	=70.00	96.00	-	97.16
SR2 No one suffers from malnutrition				
Improved consumption of high-quality, nutrient-dense foods among targeted individuals				
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage) / Female				
<i>BSFP, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Secondary data, Desk-based, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, Desk-based</i>	>70.00	66.00	-	84.23
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage) / Male				
<i>BSFP, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Secondary data, Desk-based, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, Desk-based</i>	>70.00	66.00	-	84.23
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage) / Overall				
<i>BSFP, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Secondary data, Desk-based, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, Desk-based</i>	>70.00	66.00	-	84.23
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence) / Female				
<i>BSFP, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	>66.00	74.30	-	74.30
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence) / Male				
<i>BSFP, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	>66.00	74.60	-	74.60
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence) / Overall				
<i>BSFP, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	>66.00	74.50	-	74.50
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence) / Female				
<i>CMAM, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Secondary data, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report</i>	>66.00	83.00	-	72.33
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence) / Male				
<i>CMAM, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Secondary data, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report</i>	>66.00	83.00	-	71.19
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence) / Overall				
<i>CMAM, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Secondary data, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report</i>	>66.00	83.00	-	71.98

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
MAM Treatment Default rate / Female				
<i>SYRIA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Secondary data, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report</i>	<15.00	14.08	-	27.56
MAM Treatment Default rate / Male				
<i>SYRIA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Secondary data, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report</i>	<15.00	14.69	-	27.15
MAM Treatment Default rate / Overall				
<i>SYRIA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Secondary data, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report</i>	<15.00	14.36	-	27.39
MAM Treatment Mortality rate / Female				
<i>SYRIA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Secondary data, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report</i>	<3.00	0.14	-	0.00
MAM Treatment Mortality rate / Male				
<i>SYRIA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Secondary data, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report</i>	<3.00	0.00	-	0.00
MAM Treatment Mortality rate / Overall				
<i>SYRIA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Secondary data, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report</i>	<3.00	0.07	-	0.00
MAM Treatment Non-response rate / Female				
<i>SYRIA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Secondary data, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report</i>	<15.00	1.39	-	0.48
MAM Treatment Non-response rate / Male				
<i>SYRIA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Secondary data, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report</i>	<15.00	1.02	-	0.33
MAM Treatment Non-response rate / Overall				
<i>SYRIA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Secondary data, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report</i>	<15.00	1.22	-	0.42
MAM Treatment Recovery rate / Female				
<i>SYRIA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Secondary data, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report</i>	>75.00	83.55	-	70.53
MAM Treatment Recovery rate / Male				
<i>SYRIA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Secondary data, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report</i>	>75.00	83.27	-	71.19
MAM Treatment Recovery rate / Overall				
<i>SYRIA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Secondary data, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report</i>	>75.00	83.42	-	70.81
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women				
<i>SYRIA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≥90.20	90.20	-	90.20

Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
CRF SO1-SR1: Asset creation and livelihood support activities				
Number of agro-processing units provided to established food-processing cooperatives	non-food item	36	12	33.3%
Number of buildings rehabilitated / constructed (School Building, Facility Center, Community Building)	asset	14	14	100.0%
Number of family gardens established	garden	9,500	9,500	100.0%
Number of food processing units completed for installation	food processing unit	405	348	85.9%
Number of hives distributed	item	5,250	5,250	100.0%
Number of people trained	individual	5,859	5,016	85.6%
Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes	retailer	96	26	27.1%
Number of toolkits provided for beautician trainees	non-food item	116	151	130.2%
Number of toolkits provided for construction-related trainees	non-food item	715	309	43.2%
Number of toolkits provided for healthcare trainees	non-food item	6	4	66.7%
Number of toolkits provided for machinery maintenance trainees	non-food item	332	190	57.2%
Number of toolkits provided for sewing and/or tailoring trainees	non-food item	324	324	100.0%
Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA)	training session	133,967	118,875	88.7%
Quantity of agricultural tools distributed	non-food item	1,029	873	84.8%
CRF SO1-SR1: Asset creation and livelihood support activities and Individual capacity strengthening activities				
Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA)	training session	102	81	79.4%
CRF SO1-SR1: School meal activities				
Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes	retailer	9	9	100.0%
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	1,629	1,591	97.7%
Quantity of fortified food provided	Mt	7,448	3,043	40.9%
CRF SO1-SR1: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food				
Number of institutional sites assisted	site	930	961	103.3%
CRF SO2-SR2: Malnutrition prevention activities				
Number of people trained	individual	156	135	86.5%
Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes	retailer	88	26	29.5%
Quantity of special nutritious foods provided	Mt	4,320	1,945	45.0%
CRF SO2-SR2: Nutrition treatment activities				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	health center	161	159	98.8%
Number of people trained	individual	40	40	100.0%

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Quantity of special nutritious foods provided	Mt	300	253	84.3%

Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women				
<i>FFA, Food assistance for assets, Food, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=30.00	14.00	-	14.00
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				
<i>PLWG, Malnutrition prevention activities, Value Voucher, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>		52.32	-	45.60
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				
<i>GFA, General food assistance, Food, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=30.00	31.20	-	32.00
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				
<i>FFT, Food assistance for training, Food, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=30.00	27.24	-	27.24
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>FFA, Food assistance for assets, Food, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=30.00	37.00	-	37.00
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>PLWG, Malnutrition prevention activities, Value Voucher, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>		5.97	-	3.30
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 men				
<i>GFA, General food assistance, Food, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=10.00	14.50	-	8.00

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 men <i>FFT, Food assistance for training, Food, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=10.00	14.14	-	14.14
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>FFA, Food assistance for assets, Food, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=10.00	51.20	-	51.20
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 women <i>PLWG, Malnutrition prevention activities, Value Voucher, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	41.71	-	51.10
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 <i>GFA, General food assistance, Food, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=60.00	54.30	-	60.00
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 <i>FFT, Food assistance for training, Food, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=60.00	58.62	-	58.62
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>FFA, Food assistance for assets, Food, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=60.00	11.80	-	11.80

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

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>PLWG, Malnutrition prevention activities, Value Voucher, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=80.00	87.00	-	79.00
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Female <i>GFA, General food assistance, Food, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=80.00	47.00	-	32.49

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>FFT, Food assistance for training, Food, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=80.00	64.55	-	64.55
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Female				
<i>FFA, Food assistance for assets, Food, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.11, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=80.00	53.00	-	45.10
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Male				
<i>PLWG, Malnutrition prevention activities, Value Voucher, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=0.00	0.00	-	0.00
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Male				
<i>GFA, General food assistance, Food, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=80.00	40.00	-	37.59
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Male				
<i>FFT, Food assistance for training, Food, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=80.00	75.44	-	75.44
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Male				
<i>FFA, Food assistance for assets, Food, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.11, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=80.00	54.00	-	25.36
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Overall				
<i>PLWG, Malnutrition prevention activities, Value Voucher, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=80.00	87.00	-	79.00
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Overall				
<i>GFA, General food assistance, Food, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=80.00	42.20	-	35.57
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Overall				
<i>FFT, Food assistance for training, Food, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=80.00	65.98	-	65.98
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Overall				
<i>FFA, Food assistance for assets, Food, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.11, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=80.00	54.00	-	31.43

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Female				
<i>PLWG, Malnutrition prevention activities, Value Voucher, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>90.00	100.00	-	98.30
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Female				
<i>GFA, General food assistance, Food, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>90.00	97.00	-	98.60
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Female				
<i>FFT, Food assistance for training, Food, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>90.00	96.83	-	96.83
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Female				
<i>FFA, Food assistance for assets, Food, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.09, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>90.00	100.00	-	98.00
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Male				
<i>PLWG, Malnutrition prevention activities, Value Voucher, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>90.00	100.00	-	95.90
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Male				
<i>GFA, General food assistance, Food, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>90.00	99.00	-	97.90
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Male				
<i>FFT, Food assistance for training, Food, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>90.00	94.74	-	94.74
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Male				
<i>FFA, Food assistance for assets, Food, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.09, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>90.00	100.00	-	98.70
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Overall				
<i>PLWG, Malnutrition prevention activities, Value Voucher, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>90.00	100.00	-	98.20
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Overall				
<i>GFA, General food assistance, Food, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>90.00	98.00	-	98.40

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>FFT, Food assistance for training, Food, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>90.00	96.55	-	96.55
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Overall				
<i>FFA, Food assistance for assets, Food, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.09, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>90.00	100.00	-	98.50

Resource Inputs from Donors

Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2017 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Australia	AUL-C-00254-03	High Energy Biscuits	-	689
Australia	AUL-C-00254-03	Wheat Flour	-	3,080
Austria	AUS-C-00046-01	Chickpeas	-	1,761
Canada	CAN-C-00538-01	Beans	-	293
Canada	CAN-C-00538-01	Bulgur Wheat	-	424
Canada	CAN-C-00538-01	Chickpeas	-	293
Canada	CAN-C-00538-01	Iodised Salt	-	76
Canada	CAN-C-00538-01	Lentils	-	122
Canada	CAN-C-00538-01	Rice	-	760
Canada	CAN-C-00538-01	Split Lentils	-	415
Canada	CAN-C-00538-01	Sugar	-	405
Canada	CAN-C-00538-01	Vegetable Oil	-	415
Canada	CAN-C-00538-01	Wheat Flour	-	714
China	CHA-C-00056-08	Peas - Whole Green	-	1,296
European Commission	EEC-C-00594-01	Uht Milk	-	11,737
European Commission	EEC-C-00668-01	Beans - Habas/Faba Canned	-	112
European Commission	EEC-C-00668-01	Bulgur Wheat	-	42
European Commission	EEC-C-00668-01	Canned Fish	-	82
European Commission	EEC-C-00668-01	Canned Meat	-	51
European Commission	EEC-C-00668-01	Canned Pulses	-	143
European Commission	EEC-C-00668-01	Canned Vegetables	-	41

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2017 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
European Commission	EEC-C-00668-01	Chicken - Canned	-	80
European Commission	EEC-C-00668-01	Chickpeas	-	3,784
European Commission	EEC-C-00668-01	Chickpeas Paste	-	176
European Commission	EEC-C-00668-01	Iodised Salt	-	6
European Commission	EEC-C-00668-01	Juice	-	51
European Commission	EEC-C-00668-01	Lentils	-	6,231
European Commission	EEC-C-00668-01	Olive Oil	-	42
European Commission	EEC-C-00668-01	Peas	-	1,475
European Commission	EEC-C-00668-01	Rice	-	3,809
European Commission	EEC-C-00668-01	Spices	-	46
European Commission	EEC-C-00668-01	Split Lentils	-	40
European Commission	EEC-C-00668-01	Sugar	-	1,278
European Commission	EEC-C-00668-01	Sugar - White	-	20
European Commission	EEC-C-00668-01	Vegetable Oil	-	433
European Commission	EEC-C-00668-01	Vegetables - Canned	-	32
European Commission	EEC-C-00668-01	Wheat Flour	-	5,040
European Commission	EEC-C-00668-01	Yeast	-	30
France	FRA-C-00274-04	Bulgur Wheat	-	2,184
Germany	GER-C-00626-01	Chickpeas	-	414
Germany	GER-C-00626-01	Lentils	-	4,312
Germany	GER-C-00626-01	Sugar	-	3,558
Germany	GER-C-00626-01	Vegetable Oil	-	3,818
Germany	GER-C-00659-01	Beans	-	2,782
Germany	GER-C-00659-01	Bulgur Wheat	-	15,098
Germany	GER-C-00659-01	Canned Chicken	-	120
Germany	GER-C-00659-01	Canned Pulses	-	160
Germany	GER-C-00659-01	Canned Vegetables	-	46
Germany	GER-C-00659-01	Chickpeas	-	7,292
Germany	GER-C-00659-01	Iodised Salt	-	1,819
Germany	GER-C-00659-01	Juice	-	60
Germany	GER-C-00659-01	Lentils	-	22,523
Germany	GER-C-00659-01	Lentils - Whole Red	-	397
Germany	GER-C-00659-01	Olive Oil	-	28
Germany	GER-C-00659-01	Peas	-	6,834

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2017 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Germany	GER-C-00659-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	932
Germany	GER-C-00659-01	Rice	-	32,455
Germany	GER-C-00659-01	Rice - Brokens 5%	-	120
Germany	GER-C-00659-01	Salt - Iodized	-	14
Germany	GER-C-00659-01	Split Lentils	-	759
Germany	GER-C-00659-01	Split Lentils - Red	-	24
Germany	GER-C-00659-01	Sugar	-	14,469
Germany	GER-C-00659-01	Sugar - White	-	69
Germany	GER-C-00659-01	Vegetable Oil	-	19,971
Germany	GER-C-00659-01	Wheat - Flour	-	3,675
Germany	GER-C-00659-01	Wheat Flour	-	16,353
Germany	GER-C-00660-01	Bulgur Wheat	-	5,766
Germany	GER-C-00660-01	Chickpeas	-	300
Germany	GER-C-00660-01	Iodised Salt	-	2,970
Germany	GER-C-00660-01	Lentils	-	6,004
Germany	GER-C-00660-01	Peas	-	7,413
Germany	GER-C-00660-01	Rice	-	20,833
Germany	GER-C-00660-01	Split Lentils	-	300
Germany	GER-C-00660-01	Sugar	-	9,398
Germany	GER-C-00660-01	Vegetable Oil	-	9,029
Germany	GER-C-00660-01	Wheat Flour	-	23,225
Italy	ITA-C-00225-01	Wheat - Flour	-	858
Japan	JPN-C-00560-01	Rice	-	1,150
Kuwait	KUW-C-00012-01	High Energy Biscuits	-	220
Kuwait	KUW-C-00012-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	655
Luxembourg	LUX-C-00152-02	Iodised Salt	-	560
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Beans	-	48
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Bulgur Wheat	-	128
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Canned Chicken	-	35
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Canned Fish	-	53
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Canned Pulses	-	98
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Canned Vegetables	-	28
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Chickpeas	-	174
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	High Energy Biscuits	-	151

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2017 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Iodised Salt	-	1,255
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Juice	-	20
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Lentils	-	1,971
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Olive Oil	-	17
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	126
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Rice	-	203
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Spices	-	17
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Split Lentils	-	1,227
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Sugar	-	102
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Vegetable Oil	-	111
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Wheat Flour	-	279
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Yeast	-	139
Norway	NOR-C-00352-06	Beans	-	114
Norway	NOR-C-00352-06	Bulgur Wheat	-	114
Norway	NOR-C-00352-06	Chickpeas	-	114
Norway	NOR-C-00352-06	Iodised Salt	-	23
Norway	NOR-C-00352-06	Lentils	-	114
Norway	NOR-C-00352-06	Rice	-	228
Norway	NOR-C-00352-06	Sugar	-	114
Norway	NOR-C-00352-06	Vegetable Oil	-	124
Norway	NOR-C-00352-06	Wheat Flour	-	341
Norway	NOR-C-00354-07	High Energy Biscuits	-	99
Norway	NOR-C-00354-07	Wheat Flour	-	2,061
Norway	NOR-C-00364-01	Wheat - Flour	-	3,479
Poland	POL-C-00022-01	Iodised Salt	-	40
Poland	POL-C-00022-01	Lentils	-	6
Poland	POL-C-00022-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	12
Poland	POL-C-00022-01	Wheat Flour	-	1,642
Private Donors	WPD-C-03843-01	Iodised Salt	-	20
Private Donors	WPD-C-03872-03	Wheat Flour	-	362
Private Donors	WPD-C-03892-01	Wheat Flour	-	130
Private Donors	WPD-C-03918-01	Juice	-	1
Private Donors	WPD-C-03926-01	High Energy Biscuits	-	56
Private Donors	WPD-C-03935-07	High Energy Biscuits	-	128

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2017 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Private Donors	WPD-C-03955-01	Date Bars	-	7
Private Donors	WPD-C-03955-01	High Energy Biscuits	-	36
Private Donors	WPD-C-03991-01	High Energy Biscuits	-	21
Qatar	QAT-C-00019-01	Rice	-	2,500
Republic of Korea	KOR-C-00143-01	High Energy Biscuits	-	666
Russian Federation	RUS-C-00054-02	Wheat Flour	-	1,665
Saudi Arabia	SAU-C-00110-01	Bulgur Wheat	-	2,990
Saudi Arabia	SAU-C-00110-01	Rice	-	1,000
Spain	SPA-C-00129-07	Wheat Flour	-	1,091
Switzerland	SWI-C-00583-14	Vegetable Oil	-	975
UN Common Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF)	001-C-01542-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	151
UN Common Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF)	001-C-01547-01	Beans	-	68
UN Common Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF)	001-C-01547-01	Bulgur Wheat	-	71
UN Common Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF)	001-C-01547-01	Canned Chicken	-	29
UN Common Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF)	001-C-01547-01	Canned Fish	-	46
UN Common Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF)	001-C-01547-01	Canned Pulses	-	81
UN Common Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF)	001-C-01547-01	Canned Vegetables	-	23
UN Common Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF)	001-C-01547-01	Chickpeas	-	185
UN Common Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF)	001-C-01547-01	Iodised Salt	-	16
UN Common Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF)	001-C-01547-01	Juice	-	29
UN Common Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF)	001-C-01547-01	Lentils	-	81
UN Common Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF)	001-C-01547-01	Olive Oil	-	13
UN Common Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF)	001-C-01547-01	Rice	-	134
UN Common Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF)	001-C-01547-01	Spices	-	15
UN Common Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF)	001-C-01547-01	Sugar	-	78

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2017 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
UN Common Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF)	001-C-01547-01	Vegetable Oil	-	68
UN Common Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF)	001-C-01547-01	Wheat Flour	-	284
United Kingdom	UK -C-00368-01	Beans	-	80
United Kingdom	UK -C-00368-01	Bulgur Wheat	-	80
United Kingdom	UK -C-00368-01	Chickpeas	-	938
United Kingdom	UK -C-00368-01	Iodised Salt	-	16
United Kingdom	UK -C-00368-01	Lentils	-	744
United Kingdom	UK -C-00368-01	Peas	-	1,008
United Kingdom	UK -C-00368-01	Plumpy Doz	-	444
United Kingdom	UK -C-00368-01	Rice	-	2,215
United Kingdom	UK -C-00368-01	Split Lentils	-	2,600
United Kingdom	UK -C-00368-01	Sugar	-	730
United Kingdom	UK -C-00368-01	Vegetable Oil	-	1,094
United Kingdom	UK -C-00368-01	Wheat Flour	-	4,902
USA	USA-C-00937-08	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	307	-
USA	USA-C-01275-01	Beans	-	228
USA	USA-C-01275-01	Bulgur Wheat	-	228
USA	USA-C-01275-01	Chickpeas	-	228
USA	USA-C-01275-01	Iodised Salt	-	46
USA	USA-C-01275-01	Lentils	-	228
USA	USA-C-01275-01	Rice	-	455
USA	USA-C-01275-01	Sugar	-	228
USA	USA-C-01275-01	Vegetable Oil	-	248
USA	USA-C-01275-01	Wheat Flour	-	683
USA	USA-C-01275-02	Beans	-	1,300
USA	USA-C-01275-02	Beans - Habas/Faba Canned	-	56
USA	USA-C-01275-02	Bulgur Wheat	-	8,580
USA	USA-C-01275-02	Chicken - Canned	-	40
USA	USA-C-01275-02	Chickpeas	-	2,581
USA	USA-C-01275-02	Chickpeas Paste	-	88
USA	USA-C-01275-02	Iodised Salt	-	1,511
USA	USA-C-01275-02	Lentils	-	15,748
USA	USA-C-01275-02	Olive Oil	-	9

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2017 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
USA	USA-C-01275-02	Rice	-	3,009
USA	USA-C-01275-02	Spices	-	10
USA	USA-C-01275-02	Split Lentils	-	225
USA	USA-C-01275-02	Sugar	-	8,282
USA	USA-C-01275-02	Sugar - White	-	10
USA	USA-C-01275-02	Vegetable Oil	-	11,885
USA	USA-C-01275-02	Vegetables - Canned	-	16
USA	USA-C-01275-02	Wheat Flour	-	11,901
USA	USA-C-01275-03	Bulgur Wheat	-	540
USA	USA-C-01275-03	Chickpeas	-	49
USA	USA-C-01275-03	Lentils	-	2,324
USA	USA-C-01275-03	Lentils - Whole Red	-	491
USA	USA-C-01275-03	Peas	-	6,200
USA	USA-C-01275-03	Peas - Whole Green	-	491
USA	USA-C-01275-03	Rice	-	8,202
USA	USA-C-01275-03	Rice - Brokens 5%	-	447
USA	USA-C-01275-03	Salt - Iodized	-	1,228
USA	USA-C-01275-03	Split Lentils - Red	-	540
USA	USA-C-01275-03	Sugar	-	4,540
USA	USA-C-01275-03	Sugar - White	-	224
USA	USA-C-01275-03	Supplementary Plumpy	-	71
USA	USA-C-01275-03	Vegetable Oil	-	2,955
USA	USA-C-01275-03	Vegetable Oil - Sunflower	-	244
USA	USA-C-01275-03	Wheat - Flour	-	3,823
		Total	307	437,351