

SAVING
LIVES

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LIVES



Syrian Arab Republic Annual Country Report 2018

Country Strategic Plan

2018 - 2018

ACR Reading Guidance



World Food
Programme

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Summary

The crisis in Syria continued to present a challenging and dynamic humanitarian context for WFP in 2018. While vulnerable populations in many areas continued to need life-saving food assistance, other areas gradually became more suitable for livelihood-oriented activities that support Syrian families' self-sufficiency and resilience to future shocks. In line with this changing and uncertain environment of more localised conflict hotspots, WFP employed an agile response aligned with the continuum of the humanitarian-development-peace nexus to respond to the diverse needs of the Syrian population. Despite recurrent challenges, including access constraints and localised insecurity, WFP was able to successfully reach 4.8 million women and men, girls and boys across its activities in Syria in 2018.

WFP operations in Syria maintained a strong relief component, acknowledging the persisting high levels of vulnerability as well as ongoing conflict, which continued to trigger humanitarian needs. As such, WFP reached 4.3 million people through its Unconditional Resource Transfer (General Food Assistance, GFA) programme. WFP worked to enhance its effectiveness when responding to emerging needs, and through a nimble response to sudden-onset emergencies reached more than one million people with emergency food assistance in conflict hotspots across the country; in most cases within the first 72 hours thanks to thorough preparedness and pre-positioning efforts.

While the provision of GFA to food insecure people across all 14 governorates of the country comprised the majority of WFP's programme of work in 2018, the changing context allowed WFP to scale up programmes directed towards complementary activities in recognition of the differing food and nutrition needs among the affected population, particularly women and children, as well as the erosion of livelihoods and resilience. Notably, WFP expanded its school feeding programme significantly in 2018 in recognition of its multidimensional nature furthering food security, nutrition, education and gender equality objectives, reaching one million children over the course of the year. While WFP significantly scaled up of the use of cash-based transfers (CBT) in 2018, these efforts were hampered by challenges encountered in the planned expansion of the livelihood programme, as well as a lack of approvals to introduce the use of CBT in the GFA programme.

To ensure the greatest coverage possible in a complex operating environment, WFP employed a variety of delivery modalities and used all available corridors for the delivery of assistance, including regular deliveries from inside Syria, cross-border deliveries from Jordan and Turkey, and cross-line inter-agency convoys. Through the work of the WFP-led Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications Clusters, WFP continued to cement its role as a key enabler and partner of choice for the wider humanitarian community.

2018 was also a transformative year for the mainstreaming of gender-responsive programming for WFP in Syria. As the first WFP Level 3 emergency to successfully graduate from the WFP Gender Transformation Programme, WFP Syria served as an example of the successful integration of gender equality and women's empowerment in all aspects of WFP's programme of work, even in complex emergency settings.



4,788,647
total beneficiaries
in 2018

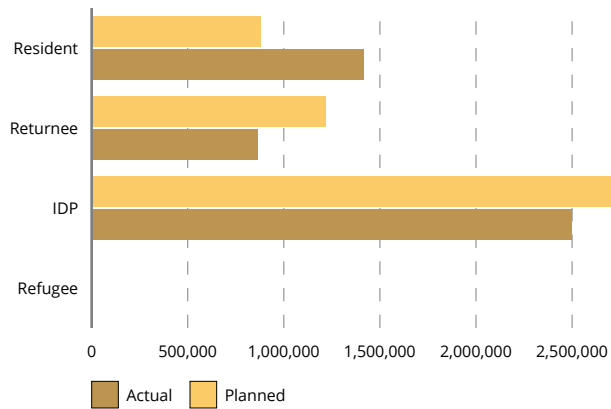


54%
female

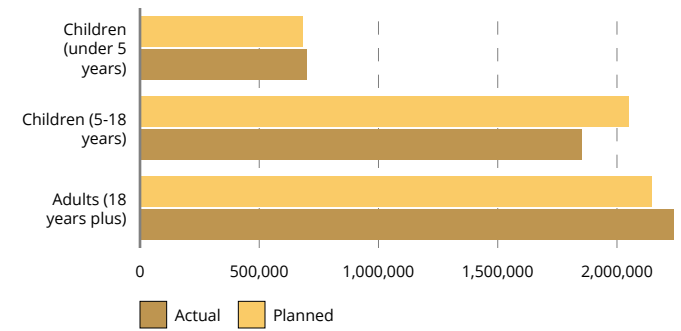


46%
male

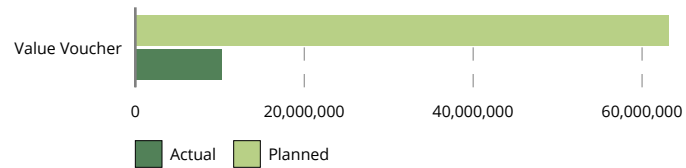
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



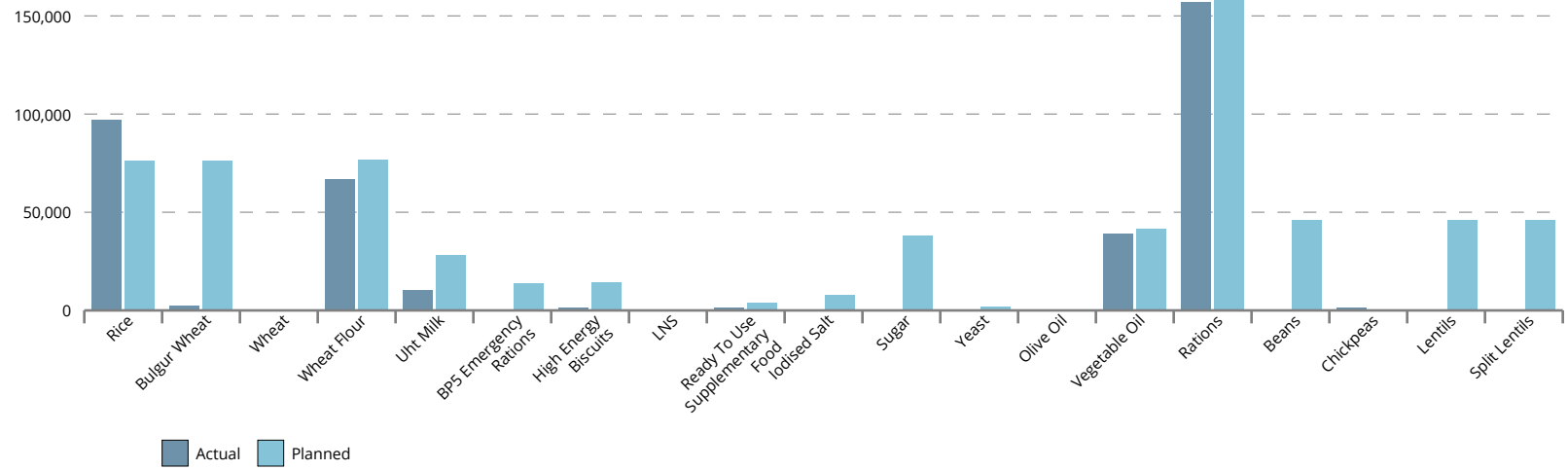
Beneficiaries by Age Group



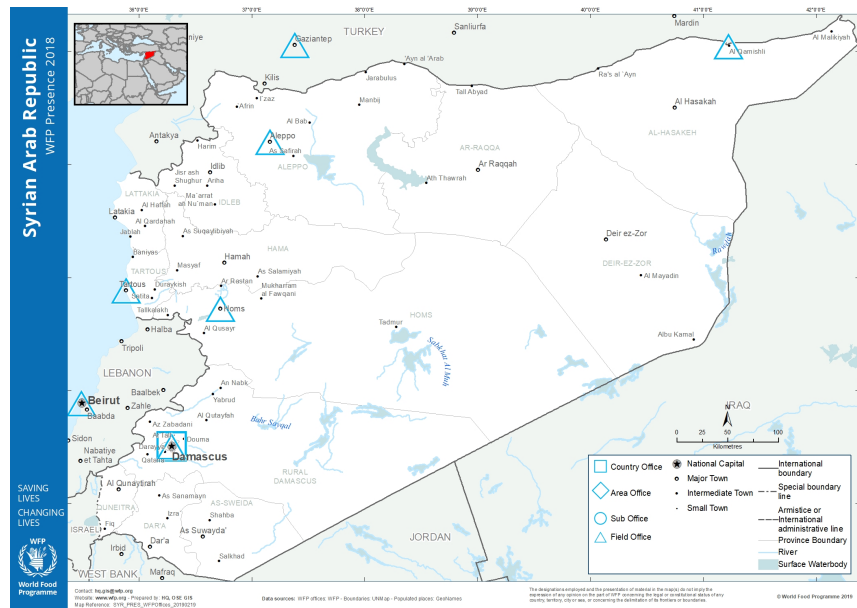
Annual CBT and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)



Annual Food Distribution (mt)



Context and Operations



The ongoing crisis exacted a heavy toll on the Syrian population in 2018. At the end of the year, 6.2 million people remained internally displaced, with 5.7 million Syrian refugees hosted outside the country. Fighting continued to fuel large-scale population displacement, with 1.6 million people internally displaced over the course of the year. However, violence and insecurity was increasingly concentrated in specific regions, with relative stability returning to other areas. The number of people living in areas defined by the United Nations as besieged or hard-to-reach decreased by 60 percent; from 2.9 million at the end of 2017 to 1.2 million by October 2018, and since July 2018, no areas have been considered besieged. While these trends contributed to a significant expansion of WFP's operational space, access constraints continued to hamper WFP's ability to implement its activities in a consistent manner. Insecurity, approval delays, and the presence of non-state armed groups prevented WFP from reaching people in need in several parts of the country.

The scale of damage and complexity of the crisis meant that critical humanitarian needs persisted across the country, with millions of people unable to regularly access enough food. The overall number of people in need of food assistance remained in line with recent years, with the situation in conflict-affected areas of particular concern. As of the second half of 2018, 6.7 million people were estimated to be food insecure, with 4.5 million people at risk of food insecurity. [1] Both figures increased since the beginning of the year (by 3 and 12 percent, respectively), and the latter more than doubled since 2017. Furthermore, assessments showed that acute and chronic malnutrition among children and women of child-bearing age remained a serious problem in localised areas as a result of long-term inadequate dietary and micronutrient intake.

Internally displaced persons (IDPs) and IDP returnees remained the most food-insecure population groups, along with household headed by women, children, persons living with disabilities or chronic illness, poor rural households with limited or no access to markets or agricultural land, and households living in besieged or hard-to-reach areas. High levels of food insecurity persisted due to insecurity, loss of livelihoods, very high unemployment rates, and reduced purchasing power among households. Assessment results found that household headed by women were significantly more vulnerable to food insecurity, as employment and other livelihood opportunities for women remained limited. While food prices have been falling steadily since peaking in late 2016, commodity prices remained extremely high, at levels approximately seven times higher than the five-year pre-crisis average. Further compounding the already critical food security situation, large-scale staple crop failures caused by erratic weather led to the lowest wheat and barley crop yields recorded since 1989 and 2008, respectively.

In 2018, WFP's activities in Syria were conducted under the first Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan (TICSP), and reflecting the dynamic context, all fell under the crisis response (Strategic Outcome 1 and 4) and resilience building (Strategic Outcome 2 and 3) focus areas. Contributing towards Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 (Zero Hunger) and 4 (Quality Education), under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP focused the majority of its available resources on meeting the basic food requirements of the most food-insecure population through Unconditional Resource Transfers (General Food Assistance, GFA) and school feeding. Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP sought to enable food insecure families to meet their own basic food and nutrition needs through livelihood activities, such as the facilitation of kitchen gardens, food processing, and technical skills training. As outlined in Strategic Outcome 3, under which WFP aimed to address the nutritional needs of children and pregnant and lactating women and girls, WFP continued activities focusing on both the treatment and prevention of malnutrition. Working towards SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), WFP under Strategic Outcome 4 continued the provision of shared logistics and emergency telecommunications services, benefiting humanitarian partners across all sectors.

Across its activities, WFP worked closely with 53 cooperating partners to ensure a timely, harmonised and comprehensive response. Through leading the Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications Clusters, co-leading the Food Security and Agriculture Sector, and as a member of the Nutrition, Education and Early Recovery and Livelihoods sectors, WFP continued to support humanitarian coordination to facilitate joint operational plans, minimize duplication and address critical gaps.

Following the TICSP, WFP will operate under a two-year Interim Country Strategic Plan that aims to refine WFP's existing activities, recalling the findings of the Corporate Emergency Evaluation of the WFP Regional Response to the Syrian Crisis released in late 2018, and in line with WFP's Syria+5 Vision 2020 strategy. WFP will maintain the provision of GFA and nutrition support, implement a new school feeding strategy, and will scale up livelihood activities that aim to transition beneficiaries from food assistance towards sustainable ways to ensure their own food security.

Programme Performance - Resources for Results

WFP's 2018 Syria Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan (TICSP) was resourced at 67 percent of the total needs-based requirement of USD 790 million (including contributions received and resources carried over from the previous year), a slight improvement over 2017 (65 percent) and in line with a positive trend observed in recent years. However, heavy earmarking significantly curtailed WFP's programmatic flexibility, with flexible multilateral funds making up only 3 percent of contributions received. Similarly, predictable multi-year funding accounted for just 11 percent of contributions. WFP thus focused on maximising the impact per US dollar spent, reaching or making significant progress towards 79 percent of its output targets, and enabling key achievements under Strategic Outcomes 1, 3, and 4. While WFP continued efforts to gradually transition beneficiaries to livelihood and resilience activities (Strategic Outcome 2), the limited funding available for these activities meant that WFP prioritised life-saving interventions. As a cross-cutting element of WFP's work, WFP dedicated more than USD 8 million towards gender and women's empowerment efforts.

Contributions received were to a high degree earmarked towards Unconditional Resource Transfers (through General Food Assistance (GFA) under Strategic Outcome 1) and nutrition interventions (under Strategic Outcome 3), as well as logistics coordination efforts (Strategic Outcome 4). A full 76 percent of all allocated contributions went towards the GFA programme, which was funded at 80 percent of the needs-based requirement. School feeding (also under Strategic Outcome 1) and livelihood activities (Strategic Outcome 2) were resourced to a lower degree, sufficient to cover 47 and 12 percent of their needs-based requirements, respectively. It is worth noting that while WFP's livelihood programme was significantly underfunded, the availability of flexible, unearmarked funds from donors such as Denmark, Norway, and Canada was a key factor allowing WFP to implement these activities at all, even if at limited levels. As in recent years, Germany remained the biggest donor to WFP's operations in Syria in 2018, with the United States, Canada, the European Commission, and Japan also providing significant amounts of funding.

WFP implemented its 2018 activities at a reduced level under a resource-based prioritisation plan based on expected funding availability. As such, WFP targeted three million people with GFA every month, down from the originally planned four million. WFP provided GFA through a food basket with a reduced caloric value of 1,500 kilocalories per person per day, revised downwards from the planned 1,700 to stretch available resources. However, due to improved access combined with incoming funding, WFP was able to revise its monthly GFA target upwards over the last quarter of the year, targeting 3.6 million people by December. Overall, WFP's GFA programme achieved consistently high performance throughout 2018, with an average of 95 percent of prioritised

beneficiaries reached each month.

Long lead times of 3–4 months to procure and import food remained a key challenge for WFP, following the ban on imports of Turkish origin imposed in September 2017. The timeliness of funding received was thus a critical operational factor, and contribution forecasts were negotiated to be advanced where possible. However, substantive funding confirmed late in the year explains why actual 2018 expenditures fell below contributions, as late-arriving resources were migrated to 2019 programme implementation.

At the local level, WFP established long-term agreements with food suppliers to ensure competitive prices for locally procured commodities, and continued efforts to strengthen the production capacity and quality standards of local suppliers. By the end of the year, WFP had procured 12 percent of all food delivered in 2018 locally, a more than two-fold increase over 2017 and the highest proportion so far in the response.



Programme Performance

Strategic Outcome 01

Food insecure populations affected by the crisis, including host communities, IDPs and returnees, in all governorates, have access to life-saving food to meet their basic food needs all year long.

The Syrian crisis has left millions of people in need of life-saving food assistance and reversed hard-won educational gains. Strategic Outcome 1 of the WFP Syria 2018 Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan aimed to address these needs through Unconditional Resource Transfers (in-kind General Food Assistance) and school feeding activities. These activities were designed in direct alignment with WFP's core mandate of achieving Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 (Zero Hunger) while also contributing towards SDG 4 (Quality Education). Strategic Outcome 1 comprised the bulk of WFP's activities in Syria in 2018, accounting for 81 percent of WFP's planned programme of work.

General Food Assistance Programme (GFA)

As in previous years, the GFA programme was the largest single activity implemented by WFP in Syria in 2018, reaching a cumulative total of 4.3 million vulnerable people across all 14 governorates. The number of people reached was lower than the 5.1 million people reached in 2017, as the resource-based prioritisation plan put into effect in the second half of 2017 remained in effect throughout 2018. WFP worked with 38 cooperating partners for the implementation of the GFA programme, including the Syrian Arab Red Crescent and other local and international non-governmental organizations, all in coordination with the government and local authorities.

WFP successfully completed all 12 monthly GFA cycles in 2018, reaching an average of three million people each month. As in 2017, programme performance remained consistently high throughout the year, with an average of 95 percent of prioritised beneficiaries reached each month. The majority of these (55 percent) were women and girls. Under the prioritization plan, WFP targeted three million people per month under the programme at the start of the year, adjusted downwards from the project plan of four million. However, due to growing needs, improved access, and incoming funding, WFP gradually increased the monthly target to eventually target more than 3.6 million people by December. WFP continued to maintain a strong emergency response capacity to respond to emerging needs and reached more than one million people with emergency food assistance in conflict hotspots over the course of the year.

Monitoring data showed that while most GFA beneficiary households in 2018 had acceptable food consumption, the proportion of households with acceptable food consumption fell slightly below 2017 levels. Indicative analysis shows that increased monitoring coverage in newly accessible areas previously cut off from assistance and with a high prevalence of vulnerable IDP returnees, such as Deir

Ezzor and Ar-Raqqa governorates, might explain these results. Overall, the results of the 2018 Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission (CFSAM) show a slight improvement in food security nationwide. It is worth noting that a gender-disaggregated analysis of this monitoring data show that beneficiary households headed by women continue to face significantly higher levels of poor and borderline food consumption, confirming their higher levels of vulnerability.

The strategy of transitioning less vulnerable beneficiaries from the GFA programme towards livelihood activities was only partially implemented, as constraints faced by the livelihood programme, including limited funding, left little scope for any large-scale transfer of beneficiaries. Furthermore, while WFP was originally planning to trial the use of cash-based transfers (CBT) for Unconditional Resource Transfer beneficiaries in 2018, this was postponed due to a lack of government approval. Discussions continue, and WFP now plans to conduct the CBT trial in 2019 with a goal of introducing and eventually scaling up the use of CBT for Syrians receiving Unconditional Resource Transfers.

School Feeding Programme

In partnership with the Ministry of Education and local partners and in coordination with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), WFP's school feeding programme targets pre-primary and primary school children in areas with a high prevalence of IDPs, as well as poor food security and education indicators. The programme provides fortified date bars to children in school to encourage enrolment and regular attendance, as well as food vouchers to incentivise families to re-enrol out-of-school children in the accelerated 'Curriculum B' programme by offsetting the cost of schooling.

Under the prioritisation plan, WFP was forced to reduce the number of children targeted to 500,000 in 2018 (50 percent of the needs-based plan). However, over the course of the year, WFP reached a cumulative total of 970,000 children across 12 out of 14 governorates — the widest geographical coverage and the highest number of unique beneficiaries reached since the programme began. It is worth noting that the high number of children reached can partly be attributed to distributions of milk in the first half of the year. Due to significant delays in in-country arrival and other supply chain challenges, combined with a short shelf-life, the milk was distributed to a large number of schools to ensure it was consumed before expiration. Despite the reduced number of children targeted, monitoring results showed encouraging outcomes for children covered by the programme, with attendance, enrolment and retention rates among girls and boys covered by the programme all exceeding their planned targets.

WFP worked to build the capacity of its school feeding programme partners and conducted 12 workshops on programme implementation for Ministry of Education staff in 2018. WFP also conducted a workshop on the mainstreaming



of gender equality, protection and nutrition considerations in the implementation of the programme for 96 staff members from participating schools across all governorates covered. Partnering with other United Nations agencies remained a priority, and WFP partnered with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in the development of a National Education Management Information System to include school feeding indicators. WFP, together with UNICEF and UNESCO and under leadership of the Ministry of Education, also participated in the development of a national Transitional Education Plan. Working to enhance the protection of children participating in the school feeding programme considering the Syrian context, WFP also partnered with the International Labour Organization (ILO) to train school staff on child labour awareness.

Strategic Outcome 02

Food insecure families in urban and rural areas affected by the crisis are enabled to meet their basic food and nutrition needs and increase their self-reliance, throughout the year.

The ongoing conflict in Syria has led to a severe loss of livelihoods and household purchasing power and significantly eroded the resilience of the affected population. In response to these trends, WFP has, since 2016, gradually introduced a growing livelihood component as part of its Syria response. These activities were designed to protect and restore livelihoods and food security, to contribute to revitalising the local economy, and to strengthen household resilience to shocks.

In line with this strategy, under the resilience building focus area and Strategic Outcome 2 of the 2018 Syria Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan, the activities implemented under WFP's livelihood portfolio were an expansion of proven livelihood activities implemented in 2017. These activities revolved around two themes: 1) the provision of technical training and inputs to enhance the asset base of households, to increase household-level food consumption, and to develop income-generating opportunities (Food Assistance for Assets, FFA); and 2) vocational skills training based on identified demands and labour gaps, as well as the provision of start-up toolkits and business development support to facilitate labour market re-entry (Food Assistance for Training, FFT). These activities were designed in line with Strategic Objective 1 of WFP's 2017–2021 Country Strategic Plan, which aims to support countries to achieve zero hunger in line with Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2, in addition to having significant positive multiplier effects towards SDG 1 (No Poverty), 4 (Quality Education), and 5 (Gender Equality).

WFP implemented 11 different livelihood projects across 13 of Syria's 14 governorates in 2018, reaching more than 190,000 people. While still a relatively

small proportion of WFP's overall programme of work, the number of people reached represents a five-fold increase since 2016, and a 50-percent increase since 2017. Approximately half of the people benefiting from the programme were women; where feasible, WFP's livelihood activities specifically targeted households headed by women to reduce barriers for women to actively participate in the labour market and to enhance their self-sufficiency. Through the geographic expansion of WFP's retailer network, WFP was able to start supporting livelihood beneficiary households through cash-based transfers (CBT using value vouchers) where the situation and context allowed. Over the course of the year, 110,000 people received livelihood assistance via CBT in Aleppo, Damascus, Hama, Homs, Latakia, Rural Damascus and Tartous governorates.

The positive effects of the programme are illustrated by monitoring data showing food consumption score (FCS) patterns roughly in line with planned targets, and a significant reduction in the share of beneficiary households having to resort to livelihood-based coping strategies. At the same time however, a significant share of livelihood beneficiaries receiving assistance through CBT reported poor food consumption levels. A geographically disaggregated analysis of these results show that this is largely attributable to particularly poor FCS outcomes among FFT beneficiaries in Damascus city. FFT targets vulnerable urban-based beneficiaries who are highly unlikely to have access to other productive assets or income sources, and are thus particularly vulnerable to a high cost of living and high food prices, issues which are particularly acute in Damascus city. In other governorates, livelihood beneficiaries receiving assistance through CBT generally showed FCS levels much closer to target levels.

WFP worked with 11 partners under its livelihood portfolio, and in 2018 employed a three-part livelihood partnership strategy focused on expanding successful existing partnerships; diversifying its partnership base, and joint programming with other UN agencies. As an example of the expansion of proven livelihood partnerships, WFP and the Federation of Syrian Chambers of Agriculture (FSCA) expanded its summer and winter kitchen gardens activities from 6,300 to more than 16,500 households and increased post-production support to local cooperatives based on a comprehensive review of FSCA activities. As part of the diversification of partnerships, WFP encouraged cooperating partners to develop partnerships with technical actors to ensure that livelihood beneficiaries receive both technical inputs and training as well as complementary food assistance for the duration of the project. Through joint programming, WFP implemented two projects with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), designed to leverage the respective comparative advantage of each organization for a response more effective than the sum of its parts. In Rural Damascus, a joint WFP-FAO project targeted more than 500 vulnerable smallholder farmers to increase local food production. In



five drought-stricken governorates in the north and north-east (Aleppo, Al-Hasakeh, Ar-Raqqa, Deir Ezzor, and Hama), WFP and FAO collaborated on a joint drought response targeting 14,450 drought-affected wheat farmers. Under the response, FAO provided agricultural support through the provision of seeds, while WFP provided complementary food assistance as well as logistics support.

While WFP's livelihood programme saw a significant expansion in 2018, the number of people reached by the end of the year was still significantly below the needs-based plan of 800,000 people. This can be attributed to multiple factors including: a lack of funding for the programme; a context still only conducive to the expansion of livelihood activities in certain areas; a lack of cooperating partners with the technical capacity to design, develop, and implement livelihood activities; a limited scope for developing scalable activities (as most livelihood cooperating partners have limited geographical presence outside their immediate operational areas); and implementation delays due to new government approval processes.

To mitigate the challenges faced in 2018 (beyond funding availability) in the implementation of the 2019–2020 Interim Country Strategic Plan livelihood strategy, WFP has identified a set of key success factors based on lessons learned. These include: 1) ensuring substantive community participation throughout the planning, design and implementation phases to ensure that planned activities respond to community-driven demand; 2) continued engagement with relevant line ministries and other authorities to design livelihood activities that align with national priorities to ensure technical endorsement; 3) further enhancing the focus on partnerships and joint programming with other United Nations entities; and 4) a renewed focus on building strong partnerships among technical partners, operational partners, and services providers through new and innovative partnership models.

Strategic Outcome 03

Vulnerable groups, especially children, pregnant and lactating women and girls, across Syria have reduced levels of malnutrition, achieved through high quality, nutrient dense diets, throughout the year.

Ongoing conflict and population movement continued to impact the nutrition situation in Syria in 2018. Local-level Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) surveys, rapid nutrition assessments, and mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) screenings conducted over the course of 2018 showed that acute and chronic malnutrition of children aged 6–59 months and women of child-bearing age remained a problem in localised areas across Syria, particularly in besieged and hard-to-reach areas where access to food and basic services remained limited. While national Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rates were low on average, stunting rates were reported to be as high as 32

percent in some areas, indicating that a serious chronic malnutrition problem persists and illustrating the long-term impact of the crisis.

In response, WFP continued efforts to enhance its nutrition programme in Syria in 2018, designed in line with Strategic Objective 2 of WFP's 2017–2021 Strategic Plan, working towards Sustainable Development Goal 2, Target 2 (End all forms of malnutrition), and with WFP's corporate Nutrition Policy. Responding to the needs of the Syrian population, the programme focused on the prevention and treatment of acute malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies in children under five, and pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG). Nutrition activities were conducted across all 14 governorates through 52 national and international cooperating partners, including the Ministry of Health and Nutrition Sector partners such as UNICEF and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

Under the 2018 Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan (TICSP), WFP's nutrition activities encompassed: 1) Prevention of acute malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies in children aged 6–23 months (through the provision of monthly rations of specialised nutritious food to supplement their nutrient intake); 2) Support via cash-based transfers (CBT through e-vouchers enabling beneficiaries to purchase fresh food items) to targeted PLWG to improve their dietary diversity and prevent malnutrition; and 3) treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) in children aged 6–59 months and PLWG through a Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) approach (through which community outreach workers conduct screenings, referrals, on-site treatment and follow-up visits for management of malnutrition cases at both mobile and fixed clinics). WFP implemented its nutrition activities in 2018 at a reduced level under the T-ICSP resource-based prioritisation plan, but still saw significant achievements over the course of the year.

Under the prevention of acute malnutrition activity, WFP expanded geographical coverage to cover all 14 governorates of Syria. The activity reached an average of 70 percent of targeted beneficiaries each month, and more than 180,000 children over the course of the year. The prevention activity targeted children aged 6–23 months in food-insecure families covered by the Unconditional Resource Transfer (General Food Assistance, GFA) programme. Assistance provided under the activity targeted vulnerable children across the country, while prioritising besieged, hard-to-reach, and newly accessible areas in addition to locations with high rates of malnutrition based on nutrition and food security assessments. Despite the geographical expansion of the activity, beneficiary reach was curtailed compared with 2017, as WFP was forced to reduce the number of children targeted from the planned 200,000 to 140,000 every month based on funding availability. This is reflected in monitoring data showing a significant decline in activity coverage as compared to the previous year.



In 2018, under the CBT support to PLWG activity, WFP expanded the geographical coverage to eight governorates, up from five governorates covered in 2017, working through 21 cooperating partners. WFP reached an average of 88 percent of all targeted beneficiaries each month, assisting 40,000 women and girls over the course of the year, a 92 percent increase over 2017. Monitoring findings continued to confirm the positive impact of the activity, with close to 80 percent of beneficiaries achieving at least minimum dietary diversity. While an achievement, this represents a slight decrease compared with the previous year, which might be explained by the high number of new beneficiaries reached for the first time over the course of the year. During the year, WFP further expanded its successful partnership with UNFPA through the activity, under which beneficiaries were encouraged to seek essential pre- and post-natal health care as well as family planning services at UNFPA-supported clinics. Through the contracting of shops for voucher redemption, the programme also worked to support the local economy, while competition between retailers ensured beneficiaries were able to take advantage of competitive prices.

WFP's CMAM activity, implemented jointly with UNICEF, saw a significant geographical expansion in 2018, and the expansion of the activity to newly accessible governorates such as Deir Ezzor and Ar-Raqqa marked major achievements. However, funding constraints faced by partners in the jointly implemented activity led to the closure of several CMAM sites, hampering the overall number of beneficiaries reached. Further, prolonged pipeline breaks caused by supplier shipment delays contributed to the significantly lower outreach as compared to the rest of WFP's nutrition activities. Overall, WFP reached 10,000 children and 7,000 women with MAM treatment in 2018, accounting for 40 percent of the planned activity beneficiary target. Despite these coverage challenges, activity outcomes were encouraging, with a default rate significantly lower than the previous year and roughly in line with the planned target. Similarly, treatment recovery rates increased significantly, reaching levels well above the planned target.

Beyond direct implementation, WFP conducted social and behaviour change communication across all three activities, including the provision of nutrition and health messaging materials and on-site sessions to beneficiaries. WFP also continued to engage at strategic levels through technical and advocacy fora. As a member of the Nutrition Sector, WFP supported the development of a National Nutrition Strategy in cooperation with the Ministry of Health, a process which will continue into 2019.

Under the 2019–2020 Interim Country Strategic Plan and considering the persistent needs in the country, WFP will continue its nutrition interventions in 2019 to address critical needs among the affected population. WFP will continue efforts to expand the reach of the programme, while exploring alternate

implementation arrangements where needed to address challenges faced in 2018.

Strategic Outcome 04

Humanitarian partners across Syria benefit from augmented logistics and emergency telecommunications capacity, enabling them to provide their technical assistance, throughout the crisis.

As the lead agency of the Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications Clusters, WFP continued to facilitate critical common services and coordination platforms benefiting the humanitarian community in Syria. Under Strategic Outcome 4 of the Syria Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan (TICSP), WFP continued in 2018 to cement its role as the partner of choice for key elements of the humanitarian response across sectors, reflected in high levels of reported user satisfaction among partner organizations. These efforts were in direct alignment with Strategic Objective 4 of the WFP 2017–2021 Strategic Plan, supporting efforts towards Sustainable Development Goal 17 (Partnerships for the Goals) by leveraging WFP's proven coordination and service delivery capacity.

Logistics Cluster

The Logistics Cluster continued to facilitate access to crucial logistics services for humanitarian organizations responding to the Syria crisis across sectors. Under the Whole-of-Syria coordination framework, the Logistics Cluster brought together 116 partners, including United Nations (UN) agencies, national and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and national societies operating inside Syria (and in Turkey, Jordan and Iraq) to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the humanitarian response. In 2018, the Logistics Cluster successfully continued its core activity of facilitating access to logistics services such as warehousing, surface transport, transshipment, and the provision of fuel. Further, to enhance the capacity of partner organizations, the Logistics Cluster organized 15 trainings in Syria, Turkey, Jordan and Lebanon, trained 362 partner staff in the areas of fleet management, procurement, shipping, and warehouse management. Facilitating a common logistics coordination platform for humanitarian partners operating in Syria, the Logistics Cluster also held 35 coordination meetings across Syria, as well as in Turkey and Jordan.

Considering the complex Syrian operating environment, a key output of the Logistics Cluster was the coordination of inter-agency humanitarian convoys, as well as the facilitation of transshipment and coordination services for UN agencies transporting humanitarian cargo cross-border into Syria under the auspices of UN Security Council Resolution 2165. The Logistics Cluster facilitated transshipment services from Turkey and Jordan for some 4,970 trucks over the course of 2018. Food deliveries dispatched cross-border from Jordan and Turkey



accounted for 19 percent of WFP's total assistance delivered in 2018, demonstrating the continued criticality of the cross-border operation. This work remained essential to ensure access to non-government-controlled areas, and to facilitate the pre-positioning of inter-agency relief supplies in areas not reachable from inside Syria. In close collaboration with the Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC), the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and other UN agencies operating in Syria, the Logistics Cluster also provided the humanitarian community with logistics solutions to access besieged and hard-to-reach locations inside Syria. As new areas became accessible over the course of 2018, the Logistics Cluster further facilitated free-to-user transport enabling requesting organizations to reach newly accessible areas in Qamishli, Deir Ezzor, Eastern Ghouta and in southern Syria.

The changing Syrian context had a significant impact on the work of the Logistics Cluster in 2018. Over the course of the year, several besieged or hard-to-reach areas became reachable through regular deliveries. Accordingly, the number of inter-agency humanitarian convoys decreased significantly, with just 18 inter-agency convoys conducted in 2018, significantly down from 55 in 2017. WFP delivered life-saving food assistance to some 644,000 people in hard-to-reach or besieged areas through Logistics Cluster-facilitated inter-agency convoys in 2018, a decrease of 13 percent from 2017. At the same time, the cross-border operation from Jordan serving populations in southern Syria was suspended in June 2018 due to changes in lines of control, with WFP and other partners since reaching these areas from inside Syria.

Looking forward, the Logistics Cluster plans to focus its activities in 2019 on expanding its capacity building role to enhance the capacity of local partners, the continued provision of essential logistical assets and facilitation of services, and the augmentation of storage capacity in newly accessible areas.

Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC)

In 2018, the ETC continued its work as an important service provider, facilitating shared security telecommunications and internet connectivity services benefiting the entire humanitarian community in Syria. Across five common operational areas of the country (Aleppo, Damascus, Homs, Qamishli and Tartous), the ETC provided its services to hundreds of humanitarian workers from nine partner organizations across different sectors, maintaining its role as a key enabler of the humanitarian response.

The ETC remained an important partner in the facilitation of cross-border movement and operations and worked with the UN Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) in the provision of security telecommunications services in the neighbouring countries of Lebanon, Jordan, and Turkey, in addition to its core operations within Syria. In Lebanon, the ETC assisted UNDSS in upgrading the

common security telecommunications network, bringing enhanced features that enable a safer humanitarian response. Further, the ETC provided internet connectivity and Information and Communications Technology helpdesk services at the UN hub in Gaziantep, Turkey to enable critical cross-border activities.

Maintaining the delivery of common telecommunications platforms and services in Syria remained vital to ensure that the humanitarian community could perform essential lifesaving work while maintaining the safety of staff and assets in the field. As such, the ETC took the lead on several initiatives laying the groundwork for future improvements to its services. Following a full review of the existing security telecommunications infrastructure, the ETC and UNDSS recommended to the Syria Security Management Team to consider upgrading the current security telecommunications network. This effort is currently in the planning stages, with the ETC working with the Telecommunications Security Standards project to identify the most suitable solutions for the Syrian context. Additionally, the ETC has been requested by the Humanitarian Country Team to provide common communications services to the four new UN hubs planned to be established in Dar'a, Deir Ezzor, Hama and Ar-Raqqa governorates in 2019. Beyond this, the ETC will work to maintain the existing emergency telecommunications services and infrastructure, as well as continuously assess needs on the ground to support and enable humanitarian activities where, when, and as needed.



Cross-cutting Results

Progress towards gender equality

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population

The Syrian crisis has engendered a multitude of new vulnerabilities that has severely compounded pre-crisis gendered social norms and vulnerabilities that disadvantage women and girls. This has significantly undermined their food and nutrition security situation, with the 2018 Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission conducted by WFP and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) showing that households headed by women have significantly higher levels of vulnerability to food insecurity.

Responding to these trends, WFP worked to ensure gender transformative programming across its activities in Syria in 2018. WFP endeavoured through both the design and implementation of activities to ensure that its programmes remained gender-responsive, exploiting the inherent synergies between efforts towards Sustainable Development Goals 2 (Zero Hunger) and 5 (Gender Equality). WFP continued to prioritise households headed by women for food assistance, aiming to increase the decision-making power of women and girls at the household, community, and societal level. Overall, women and girls represented the majority of WFP beneficiaries.

The expansion of the livelihood programme was a key factor allowing WFP to make a substantive contribution to gender equality through programme design and implementation despite the challenges faced by the programme in 2018. WFP worked closely with the Ministry of Agriculture to focus on women as beneficiaries and conducted trainings and awareness sessions on the intersection of gender and nutrition to cooperating partners and beneficiaries. The positive outcomes of these efforts are reflected in monitoring results showing a significant increase since 2017 in the proportion of livelihood beneficiary households reporting that decisions on the use of food received are made by women. WFP developed a Livelihood Gender Action Plan, which will inform future WFP livelihood programming, and feed into a Gender Access Barriers study WFP is planning to conduct in collaboration with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). WFP also supported the development of a National Gender Strategy for Rural Women's Development in cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture to ensure that national normative frameworks remain gender-responsive.

2018 was a transformative year for gender mainstreaming for WFP through both internal practice and organizational change. In a significant achievement, in November, WFP successfully completed the WFP Gender Transformation Programme (GTP), the first WFP Level 3 emergency to do so. This was accomplished by ensuring the substantive integration of gender considerations

across all aspect of the work of WFP Syria, including in key areas such as programme, communications, partnerships, and human resources.

Informed by the results of the GTP, and in line with the findings and recommendations of the Corporate Emergency Evaluation of the WFP Regional Response to the Syrian Crisis, WFP in 2018 developed a two-year Gender Action Plan. The plan was designed to align with the 2019–2020 Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) and in line with WFP's 2015–2020 Gender Policy. Under the implementation of the Gender Action Plan, WFP Syria will continue work through concrete responsibilities, timelines and milestones towards WFP's corporate goal of integrating gender equality and women's empowerment across all of its activities.

Protection

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity

The Syrian crisis has generated significant protection challenges for the affected population, including violence towards civilians, an increase in sexual and gender-based violence, and the exploitation and abuse of vulnerable people. These factors can restrict access to humanitarian assistance; thus, protecting the safety, dignity and integrity of the people served is a key priority for WFP in Syria. In 2018, WFP's focus on mainstreaming protection considerations was aligned with WFP's goal of supporting the protective environment where it operates in line with the corporate WFP Policy on Humanitarian Protection.

2018 saw WFP's enhanced efforts to mitigate existing and potential protection risks in the provision of its assistance through both on-the-ground measures such as protection considerations in the geographical spread, location, and set-up of final distribution points (FDPs), as well as capacity-building and awareness-raising activities. Illustrating the effectiveness of this work, monitoring data show that very few WFP beneficiaries reported facing protection issues when collecting their assistance. These encouraging results are a further improvement over the already very low numbers reported in 2017.

Acknowledging the intersection of gender and protection issues, WFP conducted regular sessions for beneficiaries to raise awareness among women and girls on mechanisms available to report harassment and rape. WFP also enhanced its focus on capacity building among its partners and provided trainings-of-trainers for cooperating partners on protection, gender, accountability to affected populations, prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse, and international humanitarian principles. Working to promote the inclusion of persons living with disabilities, WFP conducted a disability mission in October 2018 with the support of WFP Headquarters as part of efforts to ensure that they, and other people



with specific protection needs have unrestricted access to the assistance they are entitled to.

In early 2018, WFP launched a Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse hotline for beneficiaries as the first United Nations Country Team member to receive approval for such a hotline from the Government. Since its inception, the hotline has received an average of 20–30 calls monthly, out of which 85 percent of calls have been related to WFP food assistance, 5 percent related to incidents of gender-based violence (referred onwards to the inter-agency Gender-Based Violence Working Group or other referral channels for follow-up), 5 percent related to the work of other UN agencies, and 5 percent related to other matters. As of the end of 2018, WFP remained the only United Nations entity operating in Syria with such a mechanism in place.

Continuing efforts to enhance protection considerations in its programming, and in response to the findings of the 2015–2018 Corporate Emergency Evaluation of the WFP Regional Response to the Syrian Crisis, by the end of 2018, WFP was preparing to conduct a protection analysis to gain a deeper understanding of actual and potential protection risks among its beneficiaries. The results of the analysis will provide an evidence base to inform future programme design considerations, including activities implemented under the 2019–2020 WFP Syria Interim Country Strategic Plan.

Accountability to affected populations

Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

Despite the challenging context, 2018 saw WFP make significant strides towards strengthening accountability to affected populations (AAP) in its programme of work in Syria. Activities were designed in consultation with partners and community members to ensure that local needs and preferences were considered; enhancing beneficiary engagement was a key focus in line with WFP's corporate 2016–2021 Strategy for AAP.

WFP beneficiaries were consulted through on-site and post-distribution monitoring and focus group discussions to gain insights into the process, quality and outcomes of assistance provided, as well as to identify any concerns. To better capture beneficiary feedback, monitoring activities were expanded in 2018, with 81 percent of Unconditional Resource Transfer (General Food Assistance) distribution points monitored, a 7 percent increase compared with 2017. WFP continued to rely on its own dedicated monitoring teams as well as third-party monitoring (TPM) services in areas not accessible to WFP staff. Capitalising on increased access, WFP progressively reduced its reliance on TPM,

with 35 percent of all monitoring visits conducted by WFP staff, up from less than 20 percent in early 2017.

WFP worked to enhance mechanisms to inform beneficiaries and provide channels for feedback and complaints. As WFP works with and through a multitude of partners, WFP included an additional annex in its partnership agreements to ensure all cooperating partners regularly inform beneficiaries about their rights and entitlements, and provide secure and confidential mechanisms to channel complaints and feedback. In early 2018, WFP received government approval to set up a Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse hotline for beneficiaries as the first, and so far, only United Nations agency.

Despite these efforts, monitoring results show that relatively few beneficiaries across activities reported being well informed of the targeting criteria, their entitlement, and the duration of the assistance they receive. While the increase in WFP's operational space may have contributed to this through low awareness of the programmes among new beneficiaries, unclarity about the targeting criteria was an oft-reported issue. As such, as part of the nationwide household-level re-targeting exercise WFP plans to conduct in 2019, WFP has developed a communications strategy to ensure that all stakeholders, including the affected population and cooperating partners clearly understand the purpose and process of the exercise, as well as mechanisms for checks and balances.

The 2015–2018 Corporate Emergency Evaluation of the WFP Regional Response to the Syrian Crisis similarly noted weaknesses related to AAP in the response, including few staff dedicated to AAP and lacking feedback mechanisms channels for beneficiaries to express concerns. Responding to these findings, and in a significant development, in November 2018, WFP received approval to establish a comprehensive Complaints and Feedback Mechanism (CFM) that will allow beneficiaries in Syria to access information about WFP's activities, their own entitlements, and to voice complaints and feedback they may have. WFP aims to set up the CFM in the first half of 2019, supported by the addition of dedicated staff and based on lessons learnt from other operations in the region.



Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Summary

Please note that food distributions in Syria are implemented in line with the operational context in the country. However, In the distribution data, some planned commodities are not reflected individually as the distributions were done through a full or partial inclusion of these commodities in pre-packed food rations. These pre-packed commodities include: sugar, lentils, split lentils, bulgur wheat and iodized salt. As a result, these commodities do not appear individually in the ACR commodity tables, even though they were distributed as planned.

Cover photo © WFP/Nidal Al-Hammoud

A child with WFP commodities in the Al-Hole camp in Al-Hasakeh governorate. Al-Hole camp is the main destination for people displaced from the last areas held by the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) in Syria's north-eastern Deir Ezzor governorate.

Context and operations

[1] 2018 Syrian Arab Republic Humanitarian Needs Overview Mid-Year Review.

Strategic outcome 01

Note that for the School Feeding (SMP), cash-based transfer (CBT, value voucher)-modality, indicator outcome values are not available for the Enrolment Rate and Retention Rate indicators (this indicator relates to WFP's support to children enrolled in the accelerated "Curriculum B" catch-up programme). These values were planned to be collected by the activity partner (UNICEF) who was not able to collect the required data due to difficulties encountered in establishing a proper methodology to collect accurate data for the Curriculum B programme. As a catch-up programme for children who has missed one or more years of school, this programme does not follow the standard school year cycle (but a cycle individual to each student), which makes accurate and comparable data collection challenging. The development of a methodology to collect this data in an accurate manner has been the subject of discussions between WFP, the Ministry of Education and UNICEF, but a proper methodology, and any resulting data, will not be available for the 2018 Annual Country Report (ACR) exercise.

Strategic outcome 02

Note that the outcome indicator value for the community asset rehabilitation activity ("Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base - Food, Value Voucher") is not available, as the activity was not implemented in 2018 (WFP's 2018 livelihood activities were all conducted at the household level).

Note also that the significant overachievement in the output indicator "Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes" can be attributed to the significant geographical expansion of WFP's retailer network as part of the scale-up of the use of cash-based transfers (CBT) for Livelihood programme beneficiaries.

Cross-cutting results

Note that 2018 figures are still pending final confirmation and reconciliation.

Accountability to affected populations

Note on the "Proportion of activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements" indicator. This indicator was not included in the 2018 Annual Country Report (ACR) exercise. Beneficiary feedback mechanisms were implemented in various forms throughout 2018, including through the Protection against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) hotline, suggestion boxes and face-to-face communication. Given the recent approval for the Complaints and Feedback Mechanism (CFM), data collection that can be used for the accurate calculation of this indicator is expected to vastly improve in 2019. Once the system is in place, received feedback will be documented, and an SOP is being developed by the WFP Syria Monitoring and Evaluation Unit to manage feedback received. This indicator will be included for the 2019 ACR exercise.

Environment

Note that community asset rehabilitation activities were not conducted in 2018. Further, the corporate tools and guidance for reporting on this indicator were still being finalised and were not in place for the 2018 ACR exercise.

Beneficiaries by Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	2,389,976	2,202,778	92.2%
	female	2,487,526	2,585,869	104.0%
	total	4,877,502	4,788,647	98.2%
By Age Group				
Adults (18 years plus)	male	1,051,589	991,250	94.3%
	female	1,094,511	1,245,048	113.8%
	total	2,146,100	2,236,298	104.2%
Children (5-18 years)	male	1,003,790	895,477	89.2%
	female	1,044,761	957,729	91.7%
	total	2,048,551	1,853,206	90.5%
Children (under 5 years)	male	334,597	316,051	94.5%
	female	348,254	383,092	110.0%
	total	682,851	699,143	102.4%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status



Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Refugee	4,878	4,789	98.2%
IDP	2,775,298	2,499,673	90.1%
Returnee	1,219,375	866,745	71.1%
Resident	877,950	1,417,439	161.4%

Annual Food Distribution (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Food insecure populations affected by the crisis, including host communities, IDPs and returnees, in all governorates, have access to life-saving food to meet their basic food needs all year long.			
Rice	71,700	96,073	134.0%
Bulgur Wheat	71,700	2,270	3.2%
Wheat	0	240	-
Wheat Flour	69,750	66,257	95.0%
Uht Milk	27,800	10,199	36.7%
BP5 Emergency Rations	13,560	0	-
High Energy Biscuits	13,900	1,061	7.6%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	21	-
Iodised Salt	7,170	0	0.0%
Sugar	35,850	0	-
Yeast	1,785	115	6.5%
Olive Oil	0	0	-
Vegetable Oil	39,148	38,654	98.7%
Rations	156,638	155,190	99.1%
Beans	43,020	11	0.0%
Chickpeas	0	1,416	-
Lentils	43,020	5	0.0%
Split Lentils	43,020	0	-

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic Outcome: Food insecure families in urban and rural areas affected by the crisis are enabled to meet their basic food and nutrition needs and increase their self-reliance, throughout the year.			
Rice	4,500	793	17.6%
Bulgur Wheat	4,500	0	-
Wheat Flour	6,750	507	7.5%
Iodised Salt	450	0	-
Sugar	2,250	0	-
Yeast	120	0	-
Vegetable Oil	2,457	299	12.2%
Rations	1,934	1,411	73.0%
Beans	2,700	0	-
Lentils	2,700	0	-
Split Lentils	2,700	0	-
Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Vulnerable groups, especially children, pregnant and lactating women and girls, across Syria have reduced levels of malnutrition, achieved through high quality, nutrient dense diets, throughout the year.			
High Energy Biscuits	0	1	-
LNS	0	318	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	3,551	1,460	41.1%

Annual CBT and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Food insecure populations affected by the crisis, including host communities, IDPs and returnees, in all governorates, have access to life-saving food to meet their basic food needs all year long.			
Value Voucher	13,800,000	253,958	1.8%
Strategic Outcome: Food insecure families in urban and rural areas affected by the crisis are enabled to meet their basic food and nutrition needs and increase their self-reliance, throughout the year.			
Value Voucher	33,600,000	1,589,139	4.7%

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Vulnerable groups, especially children, pregnant and lactating women and girls, across Syria have reduced levels of malnutrition, achieved through high quality, nutrient dense diets, throughout the year.			
Value Voucher	15,750,000	8,416,849	53.4%

Output Indicators

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food				
Strategic Outcome 01: Food insecure populations affected by the crisis, including host communities, IDPs and returnees, in all governorates, have access to life-saving food to meet their basic food needs all year long.				
Output A: Targeted students receive nutritious school meals or CBT, in order to increase enrolment and attendance.				
Act 02. Provision of school meals for pre- and primary school children in regular schools and CBT to out-of-school children enrolled in informal education or alternate learning opportunities.				
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	2244.0	2034.0	90.6
Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes	retailer	52.0	27.0	51.9
Output B: Targeted students receive nutritious school meals or CBT, in order to increase enrolment and attendance.				
Act 02. Provision of school meals for pre- and primary school children in regular schools and CBT to out-of-school children enrolled in informal education or alternate learning opportunities.				
Quantity of fortified food provided	Mt	13900.0	13900.0	100.0
Output C: Food insecure populations benefit from enhanced capacity of cooperating partners in areas such as protection and beneficiary registration, in order to protect access to food.				
Act 01. Provision of general food assistance in the form of regular in-kind monthly food rations and ready-to-eat rations in the initial phase of displacement.				
Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	54.0	44.0	81.5
Number of people trained	individual	630.0	511.0	81.1
Output C: Food insecure populations benefit from enhanced coordination through WFP's leadership of the Food Security Sector and improved harmonization of monitoring and data collection within the Sector, in order to protect access to food.				
Act 01. Provision of general food assistance in the form of regular in-kind monthly food rations and ready-to-eat rations in the initial phase of displacement.				
Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	9.0	12.0	133.3
Number of people trained	individual	165.0	267.0	161.8
Output C: Food insecure populations benefit from targeted local producers' increased capacity to produce nutritious food products.				
Act 02. Provision of school meals for pre- and primary school children in regular schools and CBT to out-of-school children enrolled in informal education or alternate learning opportunities.				
Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	150.0	140.0	93.3
Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	29.0	13.0	44.8
Number of people trained	individual	2326.0	1306.0	56.1

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Number of trained personnel involved in local production of fortified food	individual	400.0	390.0	97.5
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food				
Strategic Outcome 02: Food insecure families in urban and rural areas affected by the crisis are enabled to meet their basic food and nutrition needs and increase their self-reliance, throughout the year.				
Output A: Food insecure families improve and maintain livelihood assets for targeted communities and households, in order to protect their access to food.				
Act 03. Creation and rehabilitation of communal assets through Food Assistance for Assets (FFA); and household-level productive assets and enhanced human capital through Food Assistance for Training (FFT).				
Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes	retailer	6.0	56.0	933.3
Output A: Targeted vulnerable Syrian IDPs and families in host communities build marketable skills to strengthen their livelihoods.				
Act 03. Creation and rehabilitation of communal assets through Food Assistance for Assets (FFA); and household-level productive assets and enhanced human capital through Food Assistance for Training (FFT).				
Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes	retailer	5.0	10.0	200.0
Output C: Targeted farmers, including women, receive training and/or technical support in order to increase their production and sales.				
Act 03. Creation and rehabilitation of communal assets through Food Assistance for Assets (FFA); and household-level productive assets and enhanced human capital through Food Assistance for Training (FFT).				
Number of people trained	individual	20727.0	20727.0	100.0
Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	20727.0	20727.0	100.0
Output C: Targeted vulnerable Syrian IDPs and families in host communities build marketable skills to strengthen their livelihoods.				
Act 03. Creation and rehabilitation of communal assets through Food Assistance for Assets (FFA); and household-level productive assets and enhanced human capital through Food Assistance for Training (FFT).				
Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	2612.0	2612.0	100.0
Number of people trained	individual	2612.0	2612.0	100.0
Output D: Food insecure families improve and maintain livelihood assets for targeted communities and households, in order to protect their access to food.				
Act 03. Creation and rehabilitation of communal assets through Food Assistance for Assets (FFA); and household-level productive assets and enhanced human capital through Food Assistance for Training (FFT).				
Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities	Number	36327.0	36327.0	100.0
Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition				
Strategic Outcome 03: Vulnerable groups, especially children, pregnant and lactating women and girls, across Syria have reduced levels of malnutrition, achieved through high quality, nutrient dense diets, throughout the year.				
Output A: Children, 6-59 months, and pregnant and lactating women and girls are treated for moderate acute malnutrition (MAM).				

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Act 06. Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition in children 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls.				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	health center	138.0	198.0	143.5
Output A: Pregnant and lactating women and girls receive cash-based transfers in order to improve their dietary diversity and nutrient intake.				
Act 05. CBT to targeted pregnant and lactating women and girls to improve their dietary diversity and intake of fresh food items such as dairy, meat and vegetables.				
Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes	retailer	72.0	63.0	87.5
Output B: Children, 6-59 months, and pregnant and lactating women and girls are treated for moderate acute malnutrition (MAM).				
Act 06. Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition in children 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls.				
Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	Mt	430.56	430.56	100.0
Output B: Targeted children, aged 6-23 months, receive specialized nutritious foods in order to prevent acute malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies.				
Act 04. Prevention of acute malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies in children 6-23 months of age.				
Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	Mt	3120.0	3120.0	100.0
Output C: Beneficiaries and caregivers benefit from improved capacity of cooperating partners and health care providers, in order to improve nutrition.				
Act 06. Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition in children 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls.				
Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	15.0	5.0	33.3
Number of people trained	individual	54.0	40.0	74.1
Output C: Food insecure families benefit from WFP efforts through the nutrition sector to rehabilitate national fortification programmes.				
Act 04. Prevention of acute malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies in children 6-23 months of age.				
Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	16.0	5.0	31.3
Output E: Beneficiaries and/or caregivers are provided with behavioural change communications, in order to improve nutrition.				
Act 05. CBT to targeted pregnant and lactating women and girls to improve their dietary diversity and intake of fresh food items such as dairy, meat and vegetables.				
Number of men exposed to WFP-supported nutrition messaging	individual	100365.0	86465.0	86.2
Number of women exposed to WFP-supported nutrition messaging	individual	144635.0	135318.0	93.6
Act 06. Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition in children 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls.				
Number of men exposed to WFP-supported nutrition messaging	individual	12250.0	4180.0	34.1
Number of women exposed to WFP-supported nutrition messaging	individual	32750.0	13208.0	40.3
Strategic Result 8: Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs				
Strategic Outcome 04: Humanitarian partners across Syria benefit from augmented logistics and emergency telecommunications capacity, enabling them to provide their technical assistance, throughout the crisis.				

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Output C: Crisis affected populations benefit from humanitarian organisations being provided with shared ICT services and coordination support in common operational areas.				
Act 08. Provide shared ICT services, Emergency Telecommunications coordination and IT Emergency Preparedness training to humanitarian organisations in common operational areas.				
Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	2.0	5.0	250.0
Number of people trained	individual	50.0	115.0	230.0
Output C: Crisis affected populations benefit from humanitarian partners being provided with coordination and services that cover logistical gaps, enabling the implementation of activities.				
Act 07. Provide Whole of Syria coordination, information management, capacity development and shared logistics services to sector partners that face logistical gaps.				
Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	10.0	16.0	160.0
Number of people trained	individual	200.0	362.0	181.0
Output H: Crisis affected populations benefit from humanitarian organisations being provided with shared ICT services and coordination support in common operational areas.				
Act 08. Provide shared ICT services, Emergency Telecommunications coordination and IT Emergency Preparedness training to humanitarian organisations in common operational areas.				
Number of services provided	service	6.0	6.0	100.0
Output H: Crisis affected populations benefit from humanitarian partners being provided with coordination and services that cover logistical gaps, enabling the implementation of activities.				
Act 07. Provide Whole of Syria coordination, information management, capacity development and shared logistics services to sector partners that face logistical gaps.				
Metric tons of cargo transported	metric ton	23055.0	20778.0	90.1
Percentage of cargo movement requests served against requested	%	100.0	100.0	100.0
Output K: Crisis affected populations benefit from humanitarian organisations being provided with shared ICT services and coordination support in common operational areas.				
Act 08. Provide shared ICT services, Emergency Telecommunications coordination and IT Emergency Preparedness training to humanitarian organisations in common operational areas.				
Number of partners supported	partner	6.0	9.0	150.0
Output K: Crisis affected populations benefit from humanitarian partners being provided with coordination and services that cover logistical gaps, enabling the implementation of activities.				

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Act 07. Provide Whole of Syria coordination, information management, capacity development and shared logistics services to sector partners that face logistical gaps.				
Number of partners supported	partner	50.0	115.0	230.0

Outcome Indicators

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection	
Strategic Result 1 - Everyone has access to food									
Strategic Outcome 01: Food insecure populations affected by the crisis, including host communities, IDPs and returnees, in all governorates, have access to life-saving food to meet their basic food needs all year long.									
Outcome Indicator: Attendance rate									
Syria	SMP: Provision of school meals for pre- and primary school children in regular schools and CBT to out-of-school children enrolled in informal education or alternate learning opportunities.	Food	male	97.65	92.85	≥80.00	≥80.00	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12	
			female	97.39	94.64	≥80.00	≥80.00		
			overall	97.47	93.59	≥80.00	≥80.00		
		Value Voucher	male	92.47	93.01	≥85.00	≥85.00		Base Value: 2017.12, Secondary data, Desk-based Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	94.71	90.36	≥85.00	≥85.00		
			overall	93.48	90.61	≥85.00	≥85.00		
Outcome Indicator: Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)									
Syria	URT: Provision of general food assistance in the form of regular in-kind monthly food rations and ready-to-eat rations in the initial phase of displacement.	Food	male	11.67	9.75	≤11.67	≤11.67	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.09, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12	
			female	11.96	9.87	≤11.96	≤11.96		
			overall	11.74	9.77	≤11.74	≤11.74		
Outcome Indicator: Dietary Diversity Score									

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Syria	URT: Provision of general food assistance in the form of regular in-kind monthly food rations and ready-to-eat rations in the initial phase of displacement.	Food	male	6.12	5.61	≥6.12	≥6.12	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.09, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	5.84	5.91	≥5.84	≥5.84	
			overall	6.05	5.68	≥6.05	≥6.05	
Outcome Indicator: Enrolment rate								
Syria	SMP: Provision of school meals for pre- and primary school children in regular schools and CBT to out-of-school children enrolled in informal education or alternate learning opportunities.	Food	male	22.31	6.95	>6	>6	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	16.08	10.16	>6	>6	
			overall	18.03	8.34	>6	>6	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
Syria	URT: Provision of general food assistance in the form of regular in-kind monthly food rations and ready-to-eat rations in the initial phase of displacement.	Food	male	63.10	56.00	>63.10	>63.10	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.09, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	49.60	41.00	>49.60	>49.60	
			overall	59.60	52.00	>59.60	>59.60	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score								
Syria	URT: Provision of general food assistance in the form of regular in-kind monthly food rations and ready-to-eat rations in the initial phase of displacement.	Food	male	26.90	31.00	<26.90	<26.90	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.09, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	33.00	40.00	<33.00	<33.00	
			overall	28.50	34.00	<28.50	<28.50	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score								
Syria	URT: Provision of general food assistance in the form of regular in-kind monthly food rations and ready-to-eat rations in the initial phase of displacement.	Food	male	10.00	13.00	<10.00	<10.00	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.09, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	17.30	19.00	<17.30	<17.30	
			overall	11.90	14.00	<11.90	<11.90	
Outcome Indicator: Retention rate								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Syria	SMP: Provision of school meals for pre- and primary school children in regular schools and CBT to out-of-school children enrolled in informal education or alternate learning opportunities.	Food	male	96.96	96.91	=70.00	=70.00	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	97.32	97.68	=70.00	=70.00	
			overall	97.16	97.33	=70.00	=70.00	

Strategic Result 1 - Everyone has access to food

Strategic Outcome 02: Food insecure families in urban and rural areas affected by the crisis are enabled to meet their basic food and nutrition needs and increase their self-reliance, throughout the year.

Outcome Indicator: Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)

Syria	ACL: Creation and rehabilitation of communal assets through Food Assistance for Assets (FFA); and household-level productive assets and enhanced human capital through Food Assistance for Training (FFT).	Food	male	13.26	6.90	<13.26	<13.26	Base Value: 2018.09, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	12.66	10.39	<12.66	<12.66	
			overall	12.87	8.23	<12.87	<12.87	
		Value Voucher	male	9.13	8.77	≤9.13	≤9.13	Base Value: 2018.09, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	13.18	7.97	≤13.18	≤13.18	
			overall	9.83	8.61	≤9.83	≤9.83	

Outcome Indicator: Dietary Diversity Score

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Syria	ACL: Creation and rehabilitation of communal assets through Food Assistance for Assets (FFA); and household-level productive assets and enhanced human capital through Food Assistance for Training (FFT).	Food	male	6.03	6.08	≥6.03	≥6.03	Base Value: 2018.09, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	5.77	6.29	≥5.77	≥5.77	
			overall	5.86	6.16	≥5.86	≥5.86	
		Value Voucher	male	6.47	6.38	≥6.47	≥6.47	
			female	6.77	6.22	≥6.77	≥6.77	
			overall	6.52	6.35	≥6.52	≥6.52	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score								
Syria	ACL: Creation and rehabilitation of communal assets through Food Assistance for Assets (FFA); and household-level productive assets and enhanced human capital through Food Assistance for Training (FFT).	Food	male	72.10	65.80	>72.10	>72.10	Base Value: 2018.09, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	69.30	76.40	>69.30	>69.30	
			overall	70.20	69.90	>70.20	>70.20	
		Value Voucher	male	43.70	59.60	>43.70	>43.70	
			female	40.00	67.90	>40.00	>40.00	
			overall	43.00	61.30	>43.00	>43.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection	
Syria	ACL: Creation and rehabilitation of communal assets through Food Assistance for Assets (FFA); and household-level productive assets and enhanced human capital through Food Assistance for Training (FFT).	Food	male	21.30	24.40	<21.30	<21.30	Base Value: 2018.09, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12	
			female	23.90	18.90	<23.90	<23.90		
			overall	23.10	22.30	<23.10	<23.10		
		Value Voucher	male	49.50	13.90	<49.50	<49.50		Base Value: 2018.09, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	57.50	12.10	<57.50	<57.50		
			overall	50.90	13.50	<50.90	<50.90		
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score									
Syria	ACL: Creation and rehabilitation of communal assets through Food Assistance for Assets (FFA); and household-level productive assets and enhanced human capital through Food Assistance for Training (FFT).	Food	male	6.60	9.80	<6.60	<6.60	Base Value: 2018.09, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12	
			female	6.80	4.70	<6.80	<6.80		
			overall	6.70	7.80	<6.70	<6.70		
		Value Voucher	male	6.80	26.50	<6.80	<6.80		Base Value: 2018.09, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	2.50	20.00	<2.50	<2.50		
			overall	6.10	25.20	<6.10	<6.10		
Outcome Indicator: Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies									

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Syria	ACL: Creation and rehabilitation of communal assets through Food Assistance for Assets (FFA); and household-level productive assets and enhanced human capital through Food Assistance for Training (FFT).	Food	male	1.60	16.60	>1.60	>1.60	Base Value: 2018.09, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	1	8.70	>1	>1	
			overall	1.10	13.60	>1.10	>1.10	
		Value Voucher	male	17.90	23.70	>17.90	>17.90	
			female	5	24.40	>5	>5	
			overall	15.60	23.80	>15.60	>15.60	
Outcome Indicator: Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies								
Syria	ACL: Creation and rehabilitation of communal assets through Food Assistance for Assets (FFA); and household-level productive assets and enhanced human capital through Food Assistance for Training (FFT).	Food	male	11.50	19.50	<11.50	<11.50	Base Value: 2018.09, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	23.80	18.90	<23.80	<23.80	
			overall	19.70	19.30	<19.70	<19.70	
		Value Voucher	male	16.40	10.10	<16.40	<16.40	
			female	10.00	7.10	<10.00	<10.00	
			overall	15.20	9.50	<15.20	<15.20	
Outcome Indicator: Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Syria	ACL: Creation and rehabilitation of communal assets through Food Assistance for Assets (FFA); and household-level productive assets and enhanced human capital through Food Assistance for Training (FFT).	Food	male	13.10	19.50	<13.10	<13.10	Base Value: 2018.09, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	11.10	18.90	<11.10	<11.10	
			overall	11.80	19.20	<11.80	<11.80	
		Value Voucher	male	16.80	7.10	<16.80	<16.80	
			female	10.00	6.40	<10.00	<10.00	
			overall	15.70	7	<15.70	<15.70	
Outcome Indicator: Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using stress coping strategies								
Syria	ACL: Creation and rehabilitation of communal assets through Food Assistance for Assets (FFA); and household-level productive assets and enhanced human capital through Food Assistance for Training (FFT).	Food	male	73.80	44.40	<73.80	<73.80	Base Value: 2018.09, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	64.10	53.50	<64.10	<64.10	
			overall	67.40	47.90	<67.40	<67.40	
		Value Voucher	male	48.90	59.10	<48.90	<48.90	
			female	75.00	62.10	<75.00	<75.00	
			overall	53.50	59.70	<53.50	<53.50	
Strategic Result 2 - No one suffers from malnutrition								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Strategic Outcome 03: Vulnerable groups, especially children, pregnant and lactating women and girls, across Syria have reduced levels of malnutrition, achieved through high quality, nutrient dense diets, throughout the year.								
Outcome Indicator: MAM Treatment Default rate								
Syria	NTA: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition in children 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls.	Food	male	27.15	15.30	<15.00	<15.00	Base Value: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	27.56	13.90	<15.00	<15.00	
			overall	27.39	14.30	<15.00	<15.00	
Outcome Indicator: MAM Treatment Mortality rate								
Syria	NTA: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition in children 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls.	Food	male	0	0	<3	<3	Base Value: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	0	0.30	<3	<3	
			overall	0	0	<3	<3	
Outcome Indicator: MAM Treatment Non-response rate								
Syria	NTA: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition in children 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls.	Food	male	0.33	4.10	<15.00	<15.00	Base Value: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	0.48	4.10	<15.00	<15.00	
			overall	0.42	4.10	<15.00	<15.00	

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Outcome Indicator: MAM Treatment Recovery rate								
Syria	NTA: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition in children 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls.	Food	male	71.19	80.60	>75.00	>75.00	Base Value: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	70.53	81.70	>75.00	>75.00	
			overall	70.81	81.40	>75.00	>75.00	
Outcome Indicator: Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women								
Syria	NPA: CBT to targeted pregnant and lactating women and girls to improve their dietary diversity and intake of fresh food items such as dairy, meat and vegetables.	Value Voucher	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	90.20	79.30	≥90.20	≥90.20	
Outcome Indicator: Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)								
Syria	NPA: Prevention of acute malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies in children 6-23 months of age.	Food	male	84.23	65.80	>70.00	>70.00	Base Value: 2017.12, Secondary data, Desk-based Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, Desk-based Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	84.23	69.60	>70.00	>70.00	
			overall	84.23	67.70	>70.00	>70.00	
Outcome Indicator: Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Syria	NPA: Prevention of acute malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies in children 6-23 months of age.	Food	male	74.60	68.90	>66.00	>66.00	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	74.30	61.10	>66.00	>66.00	
			overall	74.50	64.70	>66.00	>66.00	
	NTA: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition in children 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls.	Food	male	71.19	80.60	>66.00	>66.00	
			female	72.33	81.70	>66.00	>66.00	
			overall	71.98	81.40	>66.00	>66.00	

Strategic Result 8 - Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs

Strategic Outcome 04: Humanitarian partners across Syria benefit from augmented logistics and emergency telecommunications capacity, enabling them to provide their technical assistance, throughout the crisis.

Outcome Indicator: User satisfaction rate

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection	
Syria	CPA: Provide shared ICT services, Emergency Tele communications coordination and IT Emergency Preparedness training to humanitarian organisations in common operational areas.	-	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.12, WFP survey, Desk-based Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, Desk-based Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12	
			female	-	-	-	-		
			overall	86.00	86.00	>80.00	>80.00		
	CPA: Provide Whole of Syria coordination, information management, capacity development and shared logistics services to sector partners that face logistical gaps.	-	male	-	-	-	-		Base Value: 2017.12, WFP survey, Desk-based Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, Desk-based Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	-	-	-	-		
			overall	92.52	90.33	>90.00	>90.00		

Cross-cutting Indicators

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Progress towards gender equality								
Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women								
Syria	Food	ACL: Creation and rehabilitation of communal assets through Food Assistance for Assets (FFA); and household-level productive assets and enhanced human capital through Food Assistance for Training (FFT).	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	14.00	21.00	=30.00	=30.00	
Cross-cutting Indicator: 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								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection	
Syria	Food	ACL: Creation and rehabilitation of communal assets through Food Assistance for Assets (FFA); and household-level productive assets and enhanced human capital through Food Assistance for Training (FFT).	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2018.09 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12	
			female	-	-	-	-		
			overall	37.00	34.00	=30.00	=30.00		
		URT: Provision of general food assistance in the form of regular in-kind monthly food rations and ready-to-eat rations in the initial phase of displacement.	male	-	-	-	-		Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2018.09 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	-	-	-	-		
			overall	32.00	32.90	=30.00	=30.00		
	Value Voucher	ACL: Creation and rehabilitation of communal assets through Food Assistance for Assets (FFA); and household-level productive assets and enhanced human capital through Food Assistance for Training (FFT).	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2018.09 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12	
			female	-	-	-	-		
			overall	27.24	27.30	=40.00	=40.00		
		NPA: CBT to targeted pregnant and lactating women and girls to improve their dietary diversity and intake of fresh food items such as dairy, meat and vegetables.	male	-	-	-	-		Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2018.09 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	-	-	-	-		
			overall	45.60	59.70	=0	=0		

Cross-cutting Indicator: 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

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection	
Syria	Food	ACL: Creation and rehabilitation of communal assets through Food Assistance for Assets (FFA); and household-level productive assets and enhanced human capital through Food Assistance for Training (FFT).	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2018.09 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12	
			female	-	-	-	-		
			overall	51.20	12.80	=10.00	=10.00		
		URT: Provision of general food assistance in the form of regular in-kind monthly food rations and ready-to-eat rations in the initial phase of displacement.	male	-	-	-	-		Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2018.09 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	-	-	-	-		
			overall	8	10.30	=10.00	=10.00		
	Value Voucher	ACL: Creation and rehabilitation of communal assets through Food Assistance for Assets (FFA); and household-level productive assets and enhanced human capital through Food Assistance for Training (FFT).	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2018.09 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12	
			female	-	-	-	-		
			overall	14.14	34.60	=10.00	=10.00		
		NPA: CBT to targeted pregnant and lactating women and girls to improve their dietary diversity and intake of fresh food items such as dairy, meat and vegetables.	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2018.09 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12	
			female	-	-	-	-		
			overall	3.30	7.90	=0	=0		
Cross-cutting Indicator: 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									

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection	
Syria	Food	ACL: Creation and rehabilitation of communal assets through Food Assistance for Assets (FFA); and household-level productive assets and enhanced human capital through Food Assistance for Training (FFT).	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2018.09 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12	
			female	-	-	-	-		
			overall	11.80	53.20	=60.00	=60.00		
		URT: Provision of general food assistance in the form of regular in-kind monthly food rations and ready-to-eat rations in the initial phase of displacement.	male	-	-	-	-		Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2018.09 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	-	-	-	-		
			overall	60.00	56.80	=60.00	=60.00		
	Value Voucher	ACL: Creation and rehabilitation of communal assets through Food Assistance for Assets (FFA); and household-level productive assets and enhanced human capital through Food Assistance for Training (FFT).	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2018.09 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12	
			female	-	-	-	-		
			overall	58.62	38.10	=50.00	=50.00		
		NPA: CBT to targeted pregnant and lactating women and girls to improve their dietary diversity and intake of fresh food items such as dairy, meat and vegetables.	male	-	-	-	-		Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2018.09 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	-	-	-	-		
			overall	51.10	32.40	=100.00	=100.00		
Cross-cutting Indicator: Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity									
Syria	Food	ACL: Creation and rehabilitation of communal assets through Food Assistance for Assets (FFA); and household-level productive assets and enhanced human capital through Food Assistance for Training (FFT).	male	55.00	60.00	=49.00	=49.00	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12	
			female	45.00	40.00	=51.00	=51.00		
			overall	100.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00		
	Value Voucher	ACL: Creation and rehabilitation of communal assets through Food Assistance for Assets (FFA); and household-level productive assets and enhanced human capital through Food Assistance for Training (FFT).	male	47.00	44.00	=49.00	=49.00	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12	
			female	53.00	56.00	=51.00	=51.00		
			overall	100.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00		

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection	
Protection									
Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity									
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges									
Syria	Food	ACL: Creation and rehabilitation of communal assets through Food Assistance for Assets (FFA); and household-level productive assets and enhanced human capital through Food Assistance for Training (FFT).	male	98.70	100.00	>90.00	>90.00	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2018.09 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12	
			female	98.00	100.00	>90.00	>90.00		
			overall	98.50	100.00	>90.00	>90.00		
		URT: Provision of general food assistance in the form of regular in-kind monthly food rations and ready-to-eat rations in the initial phase of displacement.	male	97.90	99.80	>90.00	>90.00		Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2018.09 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	98.60	99.90	>90.00	>90.00		
			overall	98.40	99.90	>90.00	>90.00		
	Value Voucher	ACL: Creation and rehabilitation of communal assets through Food Assistance for Assets (FFA); and household-level productive assets and enhanced human capital through Food Assistance for Training (FFT).	male	94.74	100.00	>90.00	>90.00	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2018.09 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12	
			female	96.83	100.00	>90.00	>90.00		
			overall	96.55	100.00	>90.00	>90.00		
		NPA: CBT to targeted pregnant and lactating women and girls to improve their dietary diversity and intake of fresh food items such as dairy, meat and vegetables.	male	95.90	100.00	>90.00	>90.00		Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2018.09 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	98.30	100.00	>90.00	>90.00		
			overall	98.20	100.00	>90.00	>90.00		
Accountability to affected populations									
Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences									
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)									

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection	
Syria	Food	ACL: Creation and rehabilitation of communal assets through Food Assistance for Assets (FFA); and household-level productive assets and enhanced human capital through Food Assistance for Training (FFT).	male	25.36	26.50	=80.00	=80.00	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2018.09 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12	
			female	45.10	22.80	=80.00	=80.00		
			overall	31.43	24.40	=80.00	=80.00		
		URT: Provision of general food assistance in the form of regular in-kind monthly food rations and ready-to-eat rations in the initial phase of displacement.	male	37.59	7.90	=80.00	=80.00		Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2018.09 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	32.49	10.00	=80.00	=80.00		
			overall	35.57	8.70	=80.00	=80.00		
	Value Voucher	ACL: Creation and rehabilitation of communal assets through Food Assistance for Assets (FFA); and household-level productive assets and enhanced human capital through Food Assistance for Training (FFT).	male	75.44	44.00	=80.00	=80.00	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2018.09 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12	
			female	64.55	24.30	=80.00	=80.00		
			overall	65.98	32.80	=80.00	=80.00		
		NPA: CBT to targeted pregnant and lactating women and girls to improve their dietary diversity and intake of fresh food items such as dairy, meat and vegetables.	male	0	0	=0	=0	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2018.09 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12	
			female	79.00	0	=80.00	=80.00		
			overall	79.00	19.70	=80.00	=80.00		

World Food Programme

Contact info

Daniel Arukwe Johansen
daniel.johansen@wfp.org

Country director

Corinne Fleischer

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A child with WFP commodities in the Al-Hole camp in Al-Hasakeh governorate. Al-Hole camp is the main destination for people displaced from the last areas held by the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant in Syria's north-eastern Deir Ezzor governorate.

<https://www1.wfp.org/countries/syrian-arab-republic>

Annual Country Report - Donor Version

Syria Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2018)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Food insecure families in urban and rural areas affected by the crisis are enabled to meet their basic food and nutrition needs and increase their self-reliance, throughout the year.	Creation and rehabilitation of communal assets through Food Assistance for Assets (FFA); and household-level productive assets and enhanced human capital through Food Assistance for Training (FFT).	98,768,624	11,515,398	0	11,515,398	9,024,508	2,490,890
	Food insecure populations affected by the crisis, including host communities, IDPs and returnees, in all governorates, have access to life-saving food to meet their basic food needs all year long.	Provision of school meals for pre- and primary school children in regular schools and CBT to out-of-school children enrolled in informal education or alternate learning opportunities.	82,254,454	38,518,790	0	38,518,790	31,901,639	6,617,151
		Provision of general food assistance in the form of regular in-kind monthly food rations and ready-to-eat rations in the initial phase of displacement.	503,479,798	405,357,096	0	405,357,096	306,382,575	98,974,522
		Non Activity Specific	0	50,929	0	50,929	0	50,929
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			684,502,877	455,442,213	0	455,442,213	347,308,721	108,133,492

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Syria Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2018)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2	Vulnerable groups, especially children, pregnant and lactating women and girls, across Syria have reduced levels of malnutrition, achieved through high quality, nutrient dense diets, throughout the year.	Prevention of acute malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies in children 6-23 months of age.	12,395,018	11,182,583	0	11,182,583	7,574,703	3,607,880
		CBT to targeted pregnant and lactating women and girls to improve their dietary diversity and intake of fresh food items such as dairy, meat and vegetables.	16,953,650	9,674,309	0	9,674,309	8,699,538	974,771
		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition in children 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls.	2,021,943	1,750,272	0	1,750,272	839,476	910,796
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			31,370,612	22,607,164	0	22,607,164	17,113,717	5,493,447

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Syria Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2018)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
8	Humanitarian partners across Syria benefit from augmented logistics and emergency telecommunications capacity, enabling them to provide their technical assistance, throughout the crisis.	Provide Whole of Syria coordination, information management, capacity development and shared logistics services to sector partners that face logistical gaps.	8,110,966	7,524,808	0	7,524,808	4,910,830	2,613,977
		Provide shared ICT services, Emergency Telecommunications coordination and IT Emergency Preparedness training to humanitarian organisations in common operational areas.	929,699	189,592	0	189,592	56,690	132,901
		Non Activity Specific	0	4,167	0	4,167	0	4,167
Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)			9,040,665	7,718,566	0	7,718,566	4,967,521	2,751,046
		Non Activity Specific	0	3,700,298	0	3,700,298	0	3,700,298
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	3,700,298	0	3,700,298	0	3,700,298
Total Direct Operational Cost			724,914,154	489,468,242	0	489,468,242	369,389,959	120,078,283
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			17,009,339	14,722,720	0	14,722,720	8,609,464	6,113,256
Total Direct Costs			741,923,493	504,190,962	0	504,190,962	377,999,422	126,191,539

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (RMFC)

Annual Country Report - Donor Version

Syria Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2018)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
			48,225,027	28,539,308		28,539,308	28,539,308	0
			790,148,520	532,730,269	0	532,730,269	406,538,730	126,191,539

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest Approved Version of Needs Based Plan in USD

Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral allocations, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing); excludes: internal advances.

Advance and allocation:

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid in USD.

This includes different types of internal advance (IPL or MAF) and allocation (IRA).

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received up to the reporting period.

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures

Annual Country Report - Donor Version

Syria Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2018)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan*	Expenditures
Syria	790,148,520	496,550,789	399,588,638
<i>*Original Implementation Plan as per the Management Plan 2018</i>			