

SAVING  
LIVES

CHANGING  
LIVES



# Syrian Arab Republic Annual Country Report 2019

Country Strategic Plan  
2019 - 2020



World Food  
Programme

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# Summary

2019 illustrated both the unpredictable and challenging nature of the Syrian context, as well as WFP's ability to rapidly adapt and respond to large-scale shifts in the humanitarian landscape. Large swaths of the population continued to require food assistance due to the protracted crisis, with a significant deterioration of the food security situation as compared to 2018. Multiple sudden-onset shocks, including extensive military operations across the northern governorates of the country spurred population displacement on a massive scale, dramatically increasing humanitarian needs in several areas. Further, as the crisis entered its ninth year, depletion of livelihood assets, continuing extremely high unemployment rates, and a severe economic downturn meant that opportunities for recovery and self-sufficiency among the affected population remained scarce.

These contextual developments presented significant challenges to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 (*Zero Hunger*) in Syria and prompted a considerable scale-up of WFP's activities in 2019. Underpinned by strong donor support and increased geographical access, WFP expanded both the scale and reach of its programmes despite recurring challenges, including insecurity, localized access constraints and bureaucratic hurdles. **WFP reached 6.7 million girls and boys, women and men across its activities in Syria in 2019** [1]. Internally displaced people remained the largest single beneficiary group, and overall, women and girls represented more than half of WFP's beneficiaries.

WFP's operation in Syria maintained a strong relief component in 2019. Over the course of the year, WFP increased the number of people targeted under its unconditional resource transfer (general food assistance, GFA) activity by more than 50 percent supported by available resources. WFP's ability to respond to sudden-onset emergencies was tested through multiple large-scale emergency responses over the course of 2019, and WFP reached more than 1.8 million people with emergency food assistance in conflict-affected areas across the country. In most cases WFP's emergency responses commenced within the first 72 hours thanks to continuous preparedness and pre-positioning efforts embedded in WFP's operational capabilities.

As in 2018, 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 2019. However, WFP continued efforts to expand complementary activities in recognition of the varying needs of the Syrian population, particularly women and children. WFP also worked to diversify its activities aimed at ameliorating the long-term effects of the protracted crisis, including the erosion of livelihoods and household resilience. WFP significantly scaled up of the use of cash-based transfers (CBT), increasing the number of CBT beneficiaries by 50 percent from 2018 despite a lack of approval to introduce CBT as a transfer modality in the GFA programme.

In line with WFP's commitment to the achievement of SDG 17 (*Partnerships for the Goals*), WFP, through the efforts of the WFP-led Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications Clusters, continued to demonstrate its role as a key enabler of the Syria humanitarian response across sectors and the partner of choice for the wider humanitarian community. The role of the Logistics Cluster in facilitating cross-border transshipment services of trucks carrying humanitarian cargo to areas inaccessible from inside Syria became increasingly important to the humanitarian response in 2019. Cross-border deliveries from Turkey accounted for more than a quarter of all food delivered by WFP in Syria in 2019, and WFP in September 2019 reached more than one million people with food delivered cross-border into Syria, the highest number ever recorded in a single month.

Considering the inherent risks in operating a large-scale humanitarian operation in the Syrian context, WFP in 2019 worked to enhance its risk management systems by analysing risks faced, clearly articulating its risk appetite, and embedding risk mitigation measures across its activities. WFP also developed a new monitoring and evaluation strategy that prioritizes direct and gender-responsive monitoring, and worked on mechanisms to better gather beneficiary feedback. Beyond these efforts, 2019 was a critical year for WFP's plans to enhance its beneficiary targeting, with most preparatory work completed for a countrywide household-level re-targeting exercise that will enable true evidence-based programming benefitting the Syrian people through a move from geographical to vulnerability-based beneficiary selection.

# 6,733,005

Total Beneficiaries in 2019

of which 403,980 is the estimated number of people with disabilities (206,135 Female, 197,845 Male)

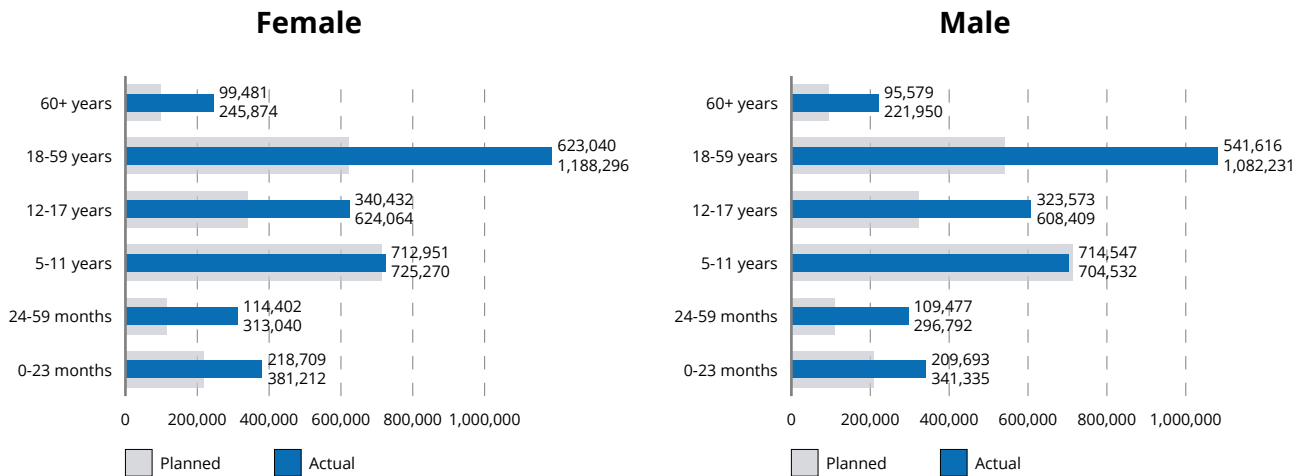


52% female

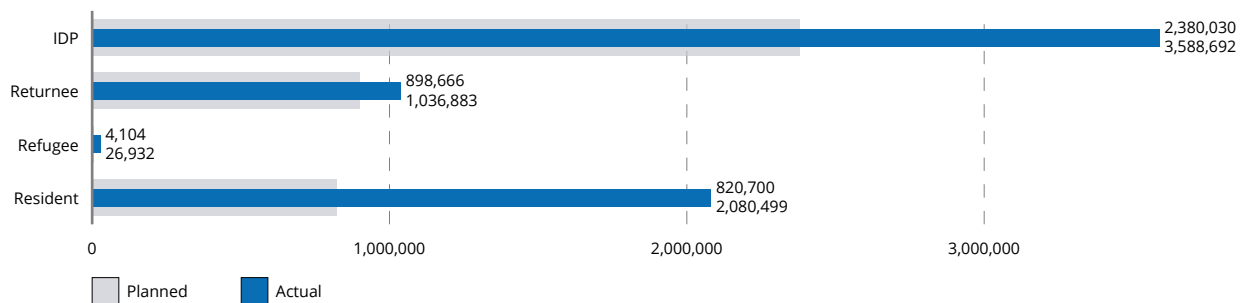


48% male

## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



## Beneficiaries by Residence Status



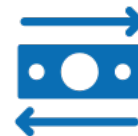
## Total Food and CBT



493,778 mt

total actual food transferred in 2019

of 501,183 mt total planned

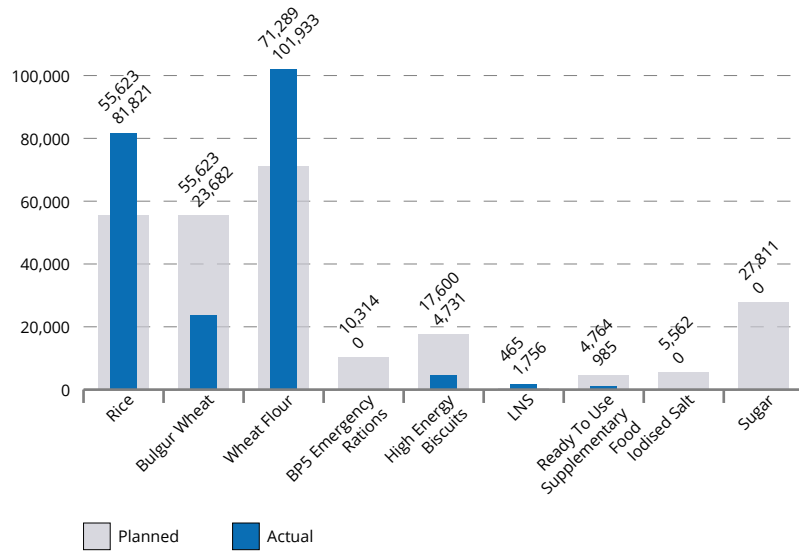


US\$ 23,998,005

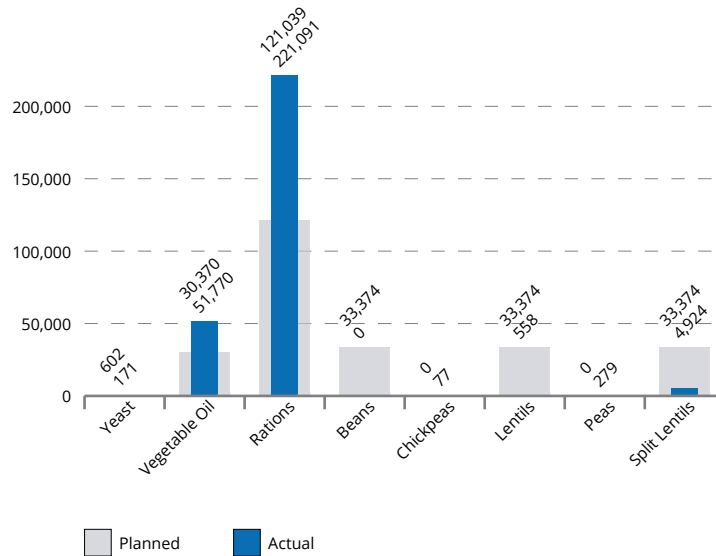
total actual cash transferred in 2019

of \$US 166,350,000 total planned

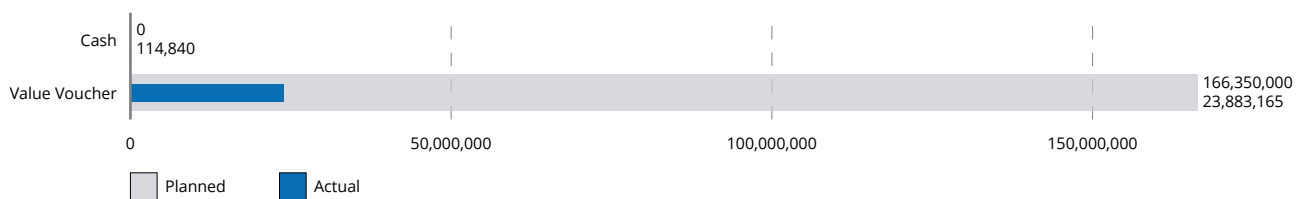
### Annual Food Transfer



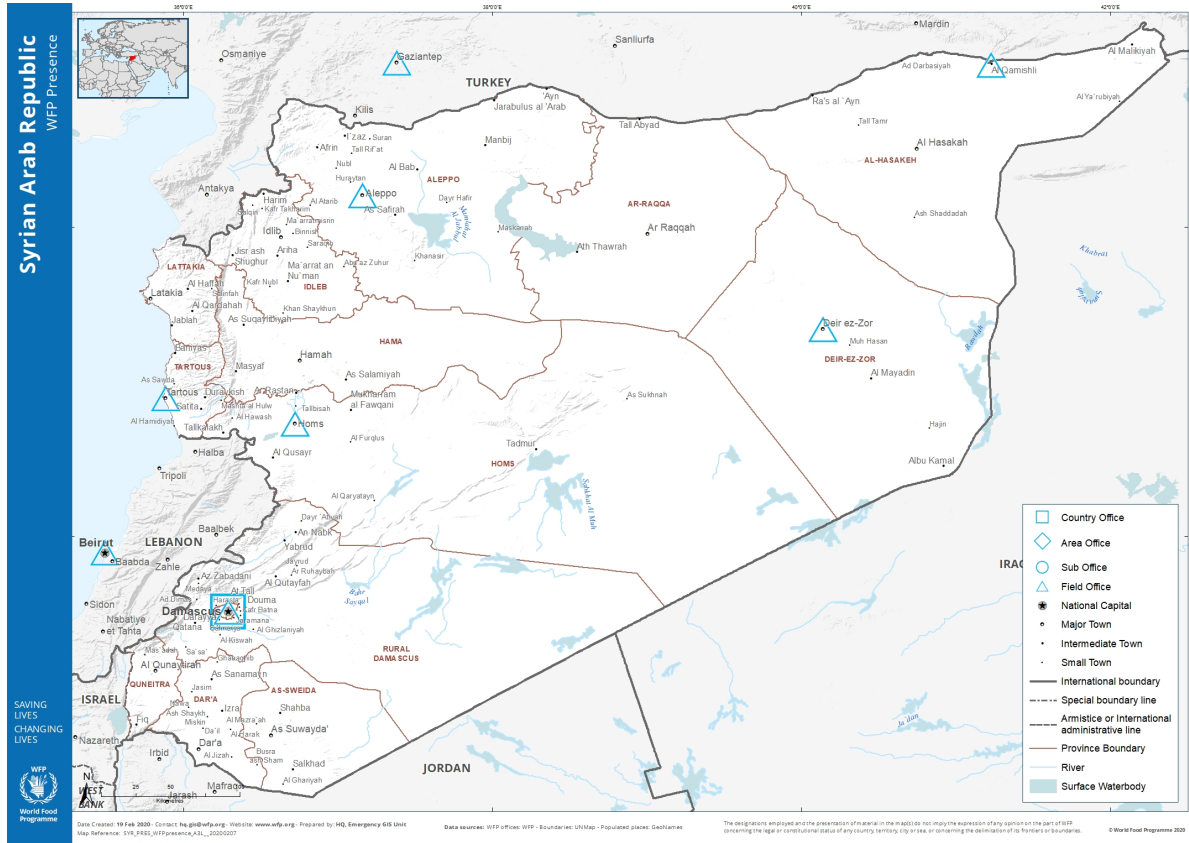
### Annual Food Transfer



### Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



# Context and Operations



The Syrian context was in 2019 characterized by an unpredictable security environment where relative stability prevailed in many areas while conflict erupted across multiple hotspots in other areas. Military operations in north-eastern Syria targeting the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) displaced tens of thousands of people over the first quarter of 2019. Over the second and third quarters of the year, a surge in conflict displaced more than 400,000 people across north-western Syria. In the fourth quarter, large-scale military operations across north-eastern Syria in October displaced 200,000 people in less than three weeks. Finally, close to 300,000 people were displaced over the last two weeks of the year due to renewed hostilities in the north-west, in what would by early 2020 become the largest displacement wave in nearly nine years of crisis.

In total, 1.8 million people were internally displaced over the course of 2019, some 200,000 more than the previous year. By July 2019, 6.1 million people remained internally displaced across Syria. No refugee return movement at scale was observed, and as such, 5.6 million Syrian refugees remained outside the country by the end of the year; approximately the same number as at the end of 2018. While continued stability in many areas contributed to an expansion of WFP's operational space, insecurity, localized access constraints, and bureaucratic hurdles continued to hamper WFP's ability to implement its activities in a consistent manner in several areas.

Severe humanitarian needs persist across Syria, with millions of people still unable to regularly access sufficient food due to new and protracted displacement, a deteriorating economy, and the sustained erosion of community and household resilience. While the 2019 Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission conducted jointly by WFP and the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations found that harvests improved significantly in 2019, the 2019 nationwide Food Security/Food Security and Livelihoods Assessment found **39 percent of the Syrian population, more than 7.9 million people, to be food insecure, an increase of 22 percent over 2018**. Further, surveys showed that chronic malnutrition remained a problem in localized areas as a result of long-term inadequate dietary and micronutrient intake as well as low nutrition services coverage.

Internally displaced persons (IDPs) and IDP returnees remained the most food insecure population groups, along with children, persons living with disabilities or chronic illness, and poor rural households with limited or no access to markets or agricultural land. Households headed by women remained significantly more vulnerable to food insecurity than households headed by men. While food prices had been falling steadily since peaking in late 2016, food prices have since mid-2018 been on the rise again and were by December 2019 at levels approximately nine times higher than the five-year pre-crisis average, a 43 percent year-on-year increase. This increase can in large part be attributed to a sharply deteriorating economic situation, with the Syrian pound losing 74 percent of its value on the informal exchange market from December 2018 to December 2019.

2019 encompassed the first year of WFP's 2019-2020 Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP), and all activities implemented by WFP fell under the *Crisis Response* (strategic outcomes 1 and 4) or *Resilience Building* (strategic



outcomes 2 and 3) ICSP focus areas. Contributing to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 (*Zero Hunger*) and 4 (*Quality Education*), and under **strategic outcome 1**, WFP focused the bulk of its available resources on meeting the basic food requirements of the food insecure population with unconditional resource transfers (through General Food Assistance, GFA) and School Feeding. Under **strategic outcome 2**, WFP worked to enable food insecure families to meet their own food and nutrition needs through an expanded range of livelihood and resilience-building projects such as the facilitation of kitchen gardens, food production for local markets, and the rehabilitation of communal agrarian assets. WFP's activities under **strategic outcome 3** focused on the treatment and prevention of malnutrition among children and pregnant and lactating women and girls. Finally, working towards SDG 17 (*Partnerships for the Goals*), WFP under **strategic outcome 4** provided shared logistics, emergency telecommunications and coordination services benefiting the wider humanitarian community.

WFP employed a variety of modalities for the delivery of assistance, including regular deliveries from inside Syria, cross-border deliveries from Turkey to areas of the country not accessible from inside Syria, as well as cross-line inter-agency convoys. WFP worked closely with 58 cooperating partners across its activities to maximize activity coverage and to ensure a comprehensive response. Further, as the lead agency of the Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications Clusters, co-lead of the Food Security and Agriculture Sector, and as a member of the Nutrition, Education and Early Recovery and Livelihoods sectors, WFP continued to facilitate operational and strategic coordination to develop joint programming, minimize duplication and address response gaps.

# CSP financial overview

WFP's operation in Syria was exceptionally well-resourced in 2019. **By the end of the year, the 2019 budget of the 2019-2020 Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) was fully funded**, with available resources covering 100 percent of the needs-based plan requirement of USD 737.8 million (including contributions received and resources carried over from 2018). The 2019 resourcing level represents a significant improvement over 2018 (67 percent) and is the highest yearly funding percentage achieved since the beginning of the crisis. As in recent years, the United States and Germany remained the two biggest supporters of WFP's operation in Syria in 2019 with Canada, the European Commission, and Kuwait also providing significant amounts of funding.

While the overall 2019 resourcing situation was very solid, the heavy reliance on the two top donors, who together provided some 87 percent of contributions received, has been identified as a significant strategic risk to WFP's operation in Syria. It should also be noted that the high funding level masks significant differences in the resources available at the activity-level. Heavy earmarking, a strategic risk as identified by the WFP Syria Risk Register, significantly hampered WFP's ability to flexibly allocate funds towards the activities where they were most needed. As a result, resources were heavily skewed towards some activities, while other activities were left significantly underfunded. This directly impacted WFP's ability to achieve many of the goals set out in the ICSP.

**Flexible unearmarked funds WFP could allocate freely made up only five percent of contributions received in 2019.** WFP thus focused on prioritizing the allocation of unearmarked funds towards underfunded activities, maximizing the impact per unearmarked USD spent.

**43 percent of contributions received in 2019 were earmarked at the strategic outcome level.** Contributions were mostly earmarked towards strategic outcome 1 (unconditional resource transfers through general food assistance (GFA) and school feeding) and strategic outcome 3 (nutrition, specifically the nutrition prevention activity). The relatively much smaller funding requirement for strategic outcome 4 (clusters, sectors and service provision) was also adequately covered by available resources. Strategic outcome 2 (encompassing WFP's livelihoods and resilience-activity), however, was resourced to a much lower degree at just 25 percent of the needs-based plan requirement.

**52 percent of contributions received in 2019 were earmarked at the activity-level;** the vast majority towards the GFA activity. 74 percent of all available resources in 2019 were allocated towards GFA, and the high level of funding enabled WFP to significantly scale up the provision of GFA in response to growing humanitarian needs and increased geographical access.

Long lead times of three to four months to procure and import food remained a challenge to WFP in 2019 due to the ban on imports of Turkish origin that has been in place since 2017. The timeliness of funding received was therefore a critical factor. As such, advance financing received through WFP's Internal Project Lending facility remained a crucial financing instrument for WFP, and an important tool allowing WFP to maintain the health of the commodity pipeline. Despite this, significant funding confirmed late in the year explains why actual 2019 expenditures fell below the available resources, as contributions that arrived late in the year were migrated towards 2020 programme implementation.

Due to the deteriorating humanitarian situation and as many of the original contextual and operational planning assumptions of the ICSP had changed significantly, WFP in late 2019 started work on a budget revision to the ICSP. The budget revision will increase the planned number of GFA beneficiaries for 2020 upwards to match the scaled-up 2019 operational plan, with a subsequent significant increase in the 2020 ICSP budget.



# Programme Performance

## Strategic outcome 01

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

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$511,011,697	\$341,203,842	\$586,709,985	\$414,896,210

WFP's efforts towards strategic outcome 1 of the 2019-2020 Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) encapsulates a dual approach to addressing the humanitarian needs of the most vulnerable segments of the crisis-affected Syrian population. Through two activities; unconditional resource transfers (**activity 1**: general food assistance, GFA) and school feeding (**activity 2**), WFP aims to address the food needs spurred by the protracted crisis while using schools as a platform to reach children in especially vulnerable areas.

These two activities are directly aligned with WFP's core mandate of achieving Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 (*Zero Hunger*) while also contributing towards SDG 4 (*Quality Education*). Women and girls accounted for the majority of those assisted under strategic outcome 1 in 2019, and gender and age considerations were taken into account in the implementation of both activities. The GFA activity was assigned Gender and Age Marker Monitoring (GaM-M) code 1, indicating that the activity partially integrates gender and age. The school feeding activity was assigned GaM-M code 3, indicating the full integration of gender in the implementation of the activity.

Strong donor support meant that the needs-based plan budget for strategic outcome 1 was by the end of the year fully funded, enabling WFP to successfully scale up to support the growing number of people in need of food assistance, while also assisting close to 80 percent of the one million children targeted under the school feeding activity as set out in the ICSP. 86 percent of all contributions received by WFP in 2019 were earmarked towards the two activities; some 44 percent specifically for GFA. Actual 2019 expenditures were significantly above the original implementation plan for strategic outcome 1, and close to 100 percent of the revised (scaled-up) implementation plan. However, the expenditures overall fell below the total amount of resources made available to strategic outcome 1 as WFP was forced to migrate significant funding confirmed late in the year towards 2020 activity implementation.

### Activity 1: General Food Assistance

Under the GFA activity, WFP worked through 32 cooperating partners to provide humanitarian food assistance through monthly distribution cycles. GFA remained the largest activity conducted by WFP in Syria: **WFP reached a cumulative total of 6.3 million people with GFA across all 14 governorates of the country** [1]. Despite the significant scale-up, distribution performance remained consistently high throughout all 12 monthly cycles, with an average of 96 percent of targeted beneficiaries reached each month.

Large-scale hostilities and mass displacement across the northern governorates of the country combined with a severe economic downturn meant that the overall food security situation deteriorated across many areas in 2019. At the same time, increased geographical access, especially in southern and north-eastern Syria, meant that WFP was able to reach several areas for the first time, enrolling new beneficiaries in the programme as needs were uncovered. Underpinning this, exceptionally strong donor support meant that WFP had the means to effectively respond to these developments; gradually increasing its monthly GFA planning figure from 2.9 million people in January to 4.5 million by November.

Monitoring data collected by WFP in 2019 showed that most households receiving GFA had acceptable levels of food consumption, illustrating the stabilizing effect of WFP assistance on their food security. Rates of acceptable food consumption increased over the 2018 baseline, with a notable increase in the rate of acceptable food consumption among households headed by women. However, it is worth noting that a gender-disaggregated analysis of this data shows that beneficiary households headed by women still overall face higher levels of poor and borderline food consumption than households headed by men, mostly due to limited employment and other livelihood opportunities.

Despite the significant achievements, WFP still encountered several challenges to the implementation of the GFA activity. Some areas were rendered inaccessible to WFP due to security concerns, and GFA distributions were temporarily suspended across several areas of Al-Hasakeh, Aleppo, Ar-Raqqa, Dar'a, Deir Ezzor, Idlib and Quneitra governorates over the course of the year. Illustrating the still volatile security situation in many areas where WFP operates, two staff members of one of WFP's GFA cooperating partners were killed in hostilities in north-western Syria in May 2019. Further, despite plans to trial and scale-up the use of cash-based transfers (CBT) as a GFA transfer modality in 2019, transfers to beneficiaries were provided fully through in-kind food rations only, due to a lack of the necessary approvals. Discussions are ongoing, and WFP now plans to conduct the CBT trial in 2020, subject to Government approval.

### Activity 2: School Feeding



WFP's school feeding activity aims to enhance the health and nutrition status of children, to incentivize families to send children to school, and to restore and stabilize access to education in areas hosting large numbers of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and with low food security and education indicators. To maximize outreach and to reach children both in and out of school, the activity was conducted through three components: 1) Distribution of fortified snacks to children in school; 2) the provision of daily fresh meals to children in eastern Aleppo city; 3) assistance via CBT (through electronic value vouchers) to children enrolled in the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)-supported "Curriculum B" accelerated learning programme. The Curriculum B programme is designed to enable out-of-school children who have missed years of school due to the crisis to catch up to their peers and to re-integrate into the formal education system.

**Across the three components, WFP reached a total of 782,000 children over the course of the year** in some 2,800 schools across 12 out of 14 governorates of the country (all governorates except Idlib and Dar'a). The activity was implemented in coordination with the Ministry of Education and other Education Sector partners, including UNICEF, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the International Labour Organization (ILO) as well as 16 Syrian non-governmental organizations.

WFP's provision of fortified snacks to in-school children remained the largest component of the school feeding activity, reaching 711,000 children and accounting for 91 percent of the total number of children reached under the activity. Under the fresh meals-component, WFP more than doubled the number of children provided with fresh meals over the course of the year, expanding from 15,000 students over the first half of the year to close to 30,000 by the end of the year across 27 schools in eastern Aleppo city. Monitoring results collected in 2019 illustrated positive outcomes for the children receiving fortified snacks or fresh meals, with attendance, enrolment and retention rates amongst girls and boys all exceeding their planned targets. The enrolment rate more than doubled as compared to 2018 amongst both girls and boys, reaching levels more than three times the 2019 target value. Following the success of and positive feedback on the provision of fresh meals, WFP plans to expand the component to an additional 10,000 students in Rural Damascus governorate in 2020.

WFP reached some 41,000 out-of-school children enrolled in the Curriculum B programme with CBT in 2019. This is significantly fewer than the 75,000 planned, as many WFP cooperating partners faced significant delays in acquiring the necessary approvals to implement the programme in their areas of coverage. Despite the lower than planned coverage, attendance rates were overall high [2].

Beyond the direct activity implementation, WFP also worked to enhance the capacity of its cooperating partners through workshops and training. WFP conducted a decentralized training for school principals at the governorate level on handling, distributions and reporting, combined with awareness sessions on child labour issues conducted by ILO.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provision of school meals for pre- and primary schoolchildren in regular schools and CBTs to out-of-school children enrolled in informal education or alternative learning opportunities.	3
Activity 1: Provision of general food assistance in the form of regular in-kind or CBT monthly food assistance with ready-to-eat rations in the initial phase of displacement.	1

### 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.

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$110,600,593	\$27,607,131	\$28,141,532	\$13,813,394

### Activity 3: Livelihoods and Resilience

2019 saw the protracted Syrian crisis enter its ninth year, and the continuing depletion of assets, extremely high unemployment rates and a severe economic downturn resulted in limited opportunities for recovery and self-sufficiency amongst the affected population. In response to these trends, WFP implements a range of livelihood and resilience projects as part of its humanitarian response in Syria, designed to protect and restore livelihoods and food security, to strengthen household resilience to shocks, and to contribute to the revitalization of local economies. These projects, conducted under **activity 3** and contributing towards strategic outcome 2 of the Interim Country



Strategic Plan (ICSP), align with WFP's mandate to support countries to achieve zero hunger in line with Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2, in addition to having significant positive multiplier effects towards SDGs 1 (*No Poverty*), 4 (*Quality Education*), and 5 (*Gender Equality*).

Based on the identified needs of vulnerable Syrian households, WFP's livelihoods and resilience strategy is built on four core pillars, three of which were either under implementation or in the final preparatory stage ahead of implementation by the end of 2019. Fully implemented pillars in 2019 included 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 (**pillar 1A**: Food assistance for assets, FFA); 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 (**pillar 2**: Food assistance for training, FFT); and **pillar 3**: Market access support via retail sector rehabilitation initiatives. In addition, WFP in 2019 started preparatory work for a project that aims to revitalize local agricultural production at the community-level under a new **pillar 1B** through enhancing the enabling environment for food insecure and vulnerable agrarian households and communities.

WFP's livelihoods and resilience activity was conducted through 17 projects implemented by 13 cooperating partners across 13 of Syria's 14 governorates (all except Idlib governorate), all in coordination with relevant authorities including the Ministry of Water Resources and the Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform. Assistance was provided through both in-kind food distributions and cash-based transfers (CBT, via value vouchers). Approximately half of the people assisted under the activity in 2019 were women, and considering their higher levels of vulnerability, WFP's projects specifically targeted households headed by women where feasible, with a goal of reducing barriers for women to actively participate in the labour market and to enhance their self-sufficiency. Overall, gender and age-specific considerations were fully integrated into the implementation of the activity, as reflected by WFP Gender and Age Marker Monitoring (GaM-M) code 4 assigned at the end of the year implementation stage.

As in 2018, limited donor support meant that WFP was unable to implement its livelihood and resilience activity at the planned scale. The activity was funded at approximately one-fourth of the budgetary requirement of the ICSP needs-based plan. As such, the implementation plan was adjusted downwards to target some 240,000 people in 2019, down from the original ICSP plan targeting 900,000 people. **Overall, WFP reached 212,000 people under its livelihoods and resilience activity in 2019.** This represents an increase of nine percent from 2018 but is still just 24 percent of the originally planned number of beneficiaries. Most of the contributions received in 2019 were earmarked towards other activities, particularly GFA, and the small share of unearmarked contributions received were therefore to a high degree prioritized towards the livelihood and resilience activity. The availability of unearmarked contributions from donors such as Kuwait, Norway, and Australia were thus a key factor allowing WFP to implement these projects at all, even if at limited levels.

While WFP reached close to all beneficiaries targeted under the revised implementation plan over the first half of the year, beneficiary reach over the second half of 2019 was significantly hampered by military operations across north-eastern Syria which impacted the ability of WFP's cooperating partners to fully implement their projects. These contextual challenges were compounded by difficulties in project expansion related to the technical capacity of cooperating partners to design, develop and implement livelihood and resilience projects at scale, as well as bureaucratic delays in receiving the necessary approvals to move forward with planned projects. As such, some planned projects, such as the rehabilitation of communal irrigation systems, were pushed into 2020. These factors explain why 2019 expenditures fell significantly below the limited resources made available to the activity.

While beneficiary reach was lower than originally planned, monitoring data from the end of 2019 show that most beneficiary households reported acceptable food consumption levels. Especially notable is a significant increase in levels of acceptable food consumption among beneficiary households receiving CBT as compared to the 2018 baseline, with close to no CBT beneficiary households reporting poor food consumption levels.

However, this positive result comes at the cost of an increased use of negative livelihood-based coping strategies: Monitoring data illustrate how CBT beneficiary households, who in 2018 were employing negative coping mechanisms significantly less than households receiving in-kind food assistance, now use them more than in-kind beneficiary households, with an especially notable increase over the second half of 2019. These outcomes are in line with findings from the 2019 Food Security/Food Security and Livelihoods Assessment, which show that the percentage of households spending more than 75 percent of their income on food increased from 18 to 42 percent from 2018 to 2019.

The observed increase in the use of negative coping strategies among CBT beneficiary households is likely related to the significant increase in food prices observed in 2019 linked to the dramatic depreciation of the Syrian pound, which accelerated significantly over the second half of the year. In response to these trends, WFP worked to adjust its monthly CBT transfer values based on market price monitoring data. However, the rapid and unpredictable increases in food prices and the rate of depreciation posed significant challenges to these efforts. Based on these findings, WFP is therefore reviewing its CBT standard operating procedures to more effectively adjust its CBT programming in the very dynamic and unpredictable Syrian economic context.

WFP expanded its pool of local Syrian cooperating partners in 2019, while working with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) as its primary UN partner agency. Demonstrating how longer-term interventions can function as an integrated component of an emergency response, WFP and FAO over the first four months of 2019 continued a joint drought response which commenced in November 2018. Under the response, which targeted 14,500 drought-affected wheat farmers across Aleppo, Al-Hasakeh, Ar-Raqqa, Deir Ezzor, and Hama governorates, FAO provided agricultural support through the provision of seeds and training, while WFP provided complementary food assistance as well as logistics support. WFP in 2019 also joined forces with FAO on a project to enhance the Syrian agricultural value chain; "Food for All". Under the project more than 500 smallholder farmers benefited from agricultural inputs and training by FAO, while WFP provided complementary food assistance and post-harvest training in an integrated approach to strengthening food and nutrition security.

Considering the challenges faced in 2019, WFP is revising its livelihoods and resilience strategy; moving from assistance provided strictly at household-level towards community-level interventions that will allow WFP to scale projects more effectively under the new strategy **pillar 1B**. As a first step, WFP in 2019 completed preparations for a joint project with FAO to rehabilitate communal irrigation systems in rural areas. In line with WFP's commitment to issues of gender, protection and the accountability to affected populations, future project proposals and field-level agreements with cooperating partners are also being enhanced to better emphasize beneficiary feedback, gender sensitivity, and protection considerations.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provision of livelihood support through household- and communal-level asset creation through food assistance for assets (FFA) activities and enhanced human capital through food assistance for training (FFT).	4

### Strategic outcome 03

Nutritionally vulnerable groups, especially children and pregnant and lactating women and girls, across the Syrian Arab Republic have reduced levels of malnutrition throughout the year.

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$44,036,328	\$26,775,013	\$53,884,494	\$28,570,269

The protracted crisis continued to adversely affect the nutritional status of the most vulnerable segments of the Syrian population. The nationwide 2019 Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) survey (to which WFP contributed financially and technically) showed that while the prevalence of acute malnutrition (wasting) remains low overall (at 1.7 percent), chronic malnutrition (stunting) remains a persistent problem with a countrywide prevalence of 12.6 percent. It is worth noting that these results mask significant variations between and within governorates. The SMART survey results found that the eastern governorates of Al-Hasakeh and Deir Ezzor as well as the southern governorates of rural Damascus and Quneitra notably showed a much higher prevalence of both acute and chronic malnutrition than the countrywide averages. At the same time, micronutrient deficiencies were identified as a concern countrywide, with the nutritional status of children and pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG) in conflict-affected and newly accessible areas of particular concern.

WFP's nutrition activities in Syria, implemented in support of the achievement of strategic outcome 3 of the Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) were designed in line with WFP's global Nutrition Policy, working towards Sustainable Development Goal 2, Target 2 (*End all forms of malnutrition*). Responding to the identified needs of the Syrian population, WFP's efforts towards strategic outcome 3 encompassed two activities: A malnutrition prevention activity (**activity 4**) focused on the prevention of acute malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-23 months and PLWG, and a malnutrition treatment activity (**activity 5**) focused on the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) among children aged 6-59 months and PLWG. The activities were designed and implemented targeting specific gender and age groups and were as such assigned WFP Gender and Age Marker Monitoring (GaM-M) code 4 at the end of the year implementation stage, indicating the full integration of gender and age considerations in the implementation of the activities.

While there were significant differences in the resources available to each activity due to significant earmarking in favour of the malnutrition prevention activity, both activities were relatively well resourced in 2019. The high funding level for the malnutrition prevention activity allowed WFP to reach practically all beneficiaries targeted, while the

resources made available to the malnutrition treatment activity allowed for a significant increase in the number of people treated as compared to 2018. **Overall, WFP reached a total of 427,000 women, girls and boys across its nutrition activities in 2019**, surpassing the needs-based plan target of 410,000. In line with these achievements, expenditures were above the original implementation plan, and at 89 percent of the revised (scaled-up) implementation plan. However, it is worth noting that a large portion of the contributions received for the nutrition activities arrived late in the year, and was thus migrated towards 2020 activity implementation, meaning that actual expenditures appear lower than the total amount of available resources.

#### **Activity 4: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition and Micronutrient Deficiencies**

The prevention of acute malnutrition and micronutrient deficiency activity (malnutrition prevention) remained the largest of the two activities contributing towards strategic outcome 3, accounting for 95 percent of the total budget for this outcome. The malnutrition prevention activity was conducted in cooperation with the Ministry of Health and through 42 national and international cooperating partners, including Nutrition Sector partners such as the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). The malnutrition prevention and GFA activities were the only WFP activities conducted across all 14 governorates of the country.

The malnutrition prevention activity was implemented through four components: 1) The provision of specialized nutritious food (Lipid-based Nutrient Supplement-Medium Quantity (LNS-MQ/Plumpy'Doz™) to prevent malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-23 months; 2) Support to PLWG through cash-based transfers (CBT, via value vouchers) to improve their dietary diversity and micronutrient intake; 3) Capacity strengthening of national stakeholders related to salt iodization and wheat flour fortification; and 4) Social and behavioural change communication to beneficiaries and caregivers on dietary diversity, nutrient intake, and infant and young child feeding practices.

The provision of LNS-MQ targeted children aged 6-23 months among food insecure families enrolled in WFP's general food assistance (GFA) and livelihood and resilience programmes. The programmatic link between these activities meant that WFP's significant scale-up of the GFA activity over the course of the year spurred a subsequent scale-up of this component of the nutrition prevention activity. As such, beneficiary reach increased significantly over the course of the year, and WFP reached some 288,000 children over the course of 2019 under the component; 97 percent of the needs-based plan target of 295,000. Efforts were made to adapt and expand operationally to the dynamic situation and increased humanitarian needs in north-western and north-eastern Syria. WFP thus prioritized vulnerable children living in camps for internally displaced persons (IDPs), in newly accessible areas, and in areas identified through assessments as having particularly high rates of child malnutrition. In line with these efforts, monitoring results show a significant increase in programme coverage as compared to the 2018 baseline.

Under the CBT support to the PLWG-component, WFP worked through 24 cooperating partners to consolidate and expand geographical coverage within the eight governorates the programme expanded to in 2018. As such, WFP in close to tripled its beneficiary coverage as compared to 2018 across these governorates; reaching more than 112,000 women and girls and significantly exceeding the 2019 needs-based plan target of 70,000. WFP also continued its successful partnership with UNFPA through 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 additional retailers for the redemption of value vouchers, the component also worked to support the local economy through transfers of USD 17.5 million made over the course of the year, while increased competition between retailers ensured beneficiaries were able to take advantage of competitive prices. Monitoring findings confirmed the positive impact of the activity, with close to 80 percent of beneficiaries achieving minimum dietary diversity, in line with the 2018 baseline and the 2019 target.

#### **Activity 5: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition**

Activity 5 of the WFP Syria ICSP focuses on MAM treatment through a community management of acute malnutrition (CMAM) approach where community outreach workers conduct screenings, referrals, on-site treatment and follow-up visits for management of malnutrition cases at both mobile and fixed clinics. The activity is implemented through the provision of specialized nutritious food (Lipid-based Nutrient Supplement-Large Quantity (LNS-LQ/Plumpy'Sup™) to treat MAM among children aged 6-59 months and PLWG, in addition to social and behavioural change communication efforts. The Malnutrition Treatment-activity was implemented jointly with UNICEF and the World Health Organization under the umbrella of the Nutrition Sector. The activity was conducted in coordination with the Ministry of Health and was implemented by 14 cooperating partners. The activity was conducted across the country with a special focus on the vulnerable population residing in IDP camps.

Under the malnutrition treatment activity, WFP treated more than 27,000 beneficiaries suffering from MAM, including 16,500 children and 10,700 PLWG; a 40 percent increase in beneficiary reach over 2018. While the activity remained a relatively small element of WFP's programmatic portfolio, monitoring data collected in 2019 showed very encouraging outcomes for the women, girls and boys benefitting from the activity, with improvements seen across all activity indicators. Since 2018, adherence rates increased, mortality rates remained at zero, recovery rates improved,

non-response rates decreased, and default rates dropped. Overall the activity surpassed all annual outcome targets in an across-the-board improvement over the already positive outcomes seen in 2018.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Prevention of acute malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies in children aged 6–23 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls.	4
Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition in children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls.	4

#### Strategic outcome 04

Humanitarian partners across the Syrian Arab Republic benefit from augmented logistics and emergency telecommunications capacity and services, enabling them to provide humanitarian assistance throughout the crisis.

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$7,872,949	\$4,551,182	\$5,929,537	\$3,245,166

As the lead agency of the Logistics Cluster and the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC), WFP, working towards strategic outcome 4 of the 2019-2020 Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) continued to facilitate critical common services and coordination platforms in service of the wider humanitarian community in Syria. These activities supported the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 17 (*Partnerships for the Goals*), in direct alignment with the corporate WFP 2017-2021 Strategic Plan, by leveraging WFP's proven coordination and service delivery capacity. The success of these efforts was reflected in high levels of reported user satisfaction among partners, in line with the consistently positive outcomes of recent years.

Overall, strategic outcome 4 was adequately funded in 2019, with available resources sufficient to cover 75 percent of the original ICSP needs-based plan budget, and more than 100 percent of the implementation plan budget. This allowed WFP to continue its crucial service provision role, cementing its role as the partner of choice for key elements of the humanitarian response across sectors. However, several factors resulted in actual 2019 expenditures falling significantly below the available resources. Contextual changes meant that the Logistics Cluster facilitated significantly fewer inter-agency convoys than originally planned and budgeted for, while staffing costs were also lower than anticipated due to recruitment delays. For the ETC, a time-consuming government approval processes over the course of the year led to significant delays in the implementation of some projects, with approval for several projects planned and budgeted for 2019 still pending approval at the end of the year.

#### Activity 6: Logistics Cluster

The WFP-led Logistics Cluster in 2019 continued the provision of key logistics services for humanitarian organizations responding to the Syria crisis, significantly scaling up its operations over the course of the year. Under the Whole-of-Syria coordination framework, the Logistics Cluster supported 105 partners, including United Nations (UN) agencies, national and international non-governmental organizations as well as national societies operating inside Syria (and in Turkey and Iraq) underpinning critical elements of the humanitarian response.

The Logistics Cluster in 2019 continued its core activities of facilitating access to logistics services such as transshipment, warehousing, surface transport, and the provision of fuel. Enhancing the capacity of partner organizations, the Logistics Cluster organized 13 trainings in Syria, Turkey and Lebanon, training 369 partner staff on topics such as procurement, warehouse management, fleet management, customs and shipping. Facilitating a common logistics coordination platform for humanitarian partners operating in Syria, the Logistics Cluster also held 44 coordination meetings across Syria and Turkey. Beyond these activities, the Logistics Cluster also demonstrated its role as a key facilitator of inter-agency emergency response operations. Following large-scale military operations in north-eastern Syria in October 2019, the Logistics Cluster responded rapidly, setting up mobile storage units in Qamishli (Al-Hasakeh governorate) to offer common storage space and warehousing assets to responding actors.

The key output of the Logistics Cluster in 2019 was the coordination of transshipment services for UN agencies delivering humanitarian cargo cross-border into areas of Syria not accessible from inside the country under the

auspices of UN Security Council Resolution 2165 (2014)/2449 (2018). Under the transshipment operation, humanitarian cargo is transshipped from Turkish or Iraqi-registered trucks to Syrian-registered trucks at the borders, and over the course of 2019, more than 8,000 trucks were transshipped into Syria from Turkey and Iraq. This is the highest number recorded in a single year since transshipment operations began in 2014, and a 90 percent increase over 2018. The transshipment operation remained critical to ensure humanitarian access to north-western and north-eastern Syria, where humanitarian needs increased dramatically over the course of the year. November 2019 marked the highest number of trucks ever transshipped into Syria in single month since the cross-border operation was established in 2014, with 1,019 trucks crossing into Syria from Turkey via the Logistics Cluster-operated transshipment hubs at the Bab al-Hawa and Bab al-Salam border crossings.

WFP remained the biggest user of the cross-border operation, and more than 5,800 trucks carrying WFP commodities, 72 percent of the total, were transshipped cross-border into Syria from Turkey. These trucks carried commodities representing 28 percent of the total tonnage dispatched by WFP across Syria in 2019. Overall, the total tonnage of WFP commodities dispatched via the cross-border operation doubled as compared to 2018 in conjunction with WFP's scale-up of humanitarian operations in north-western Syria in 2019.

The changing Syrian context continued to have a significant impact on the work of the Logistics Cluster in 2019. In close coordination with the Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC) and the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), the Logistics Cluster facilitates inter-agency humanitarian convoys to hard-to-reach areas. However, as geographical access improved, and several new areas became accessible through regular deliveries, the number of such convoys decreased significantly for the second consecutive year, with just four inter-agency convoys conducted in 2019, significantly down from the 18 conducted in 2018.

### Activity 7: Emergency Telecommunications Cluster

The WFP-led Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC) continued its work as a key enabler of the humanitarian response, facilitating shared security telecommunications and internet connectivity services benefiting the humanitarian community in Syria. Across six common operational areas of the country; Aleppo, Damascus, Deir Ezzor, Homs, Qamishli and Tartous, the ETC provided its services to over 400 humanitarian workers from 15 partner organizations across different sectors over the course of the year.

Within Syria, the ETC took direct part in humanitarian response activities, and provided staffing and communications support to three UN/SARC humanitarian convoys to the Rukban settlement (Rural Damascus governorate). The ETC also took part in the inter-agency emergency response in north-eastern Syria, upgrading communications infrastructure at the WFP warehouse in Qamishli designated as the UN emergency evacuation site. Further, the ETC established communications services at the new humanitarian hub in Deir Ezzor city, including the activation of a radio network covering the entire city and surrounding area.

The ETC remained an important partner in the facilitation of Logistics Cluster-facilitated cross-border movement 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 Turkey, the ETC assisted UNDSS and the Telecommunications Security Standards (TESS) project in reviewing the security communications systems used by UN agencies and NGOs in Ankara, Antakya, Gaziantep, Istanbul, Izmir, Sanliurfa, and the two cross-border transshipment hubs at the Bab al-Hawa and Bab al-Salam border crossings to identify upgrades and actions needed to enable a safer humanitarian response.

The ETC also continued work to build the capacity of service users and partners. In September 2019 a three-day workshop was held in Toulouse, France for 20 participants from various UN agencies operating in Syria to build the technical capacity of agencies using the new security telecommunications equipment, laying the groundwork for continued improvements to these services. The ETC also held an IT Emergency Management workshop to boost the skills of staff from nine partner organizations, including UN agencies and NGOs. This work was essential to ensure the readiness of the humanitarian community to effectively manage IT response activities in humanitarian emergency operations.

Following a full review of the existing security telecommunications infrastructure in Syria in 2018, the ETC took the lead in several initiatives to enhance common telecommunications platforms and services to ensure the ability of the humanitarian community to perform essential lifesaving work while maintaining the safety of staff in the field. These efforts included the migration of all radio communications infrastructure, a large-scale country-wide activity that will continue into 2020.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code



Provide coordination, information management, capacity development and shared logistics services to sector partners that face logistics gaps.	N/A
Provide technical assistance and support services to humanitarian partners.	N/A



# Cross-cutting Results

## Progress towards gender equality

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

The Syrian crisis has spawned a multitude of vulnerabilities that have compounded social norms, roles and responsibilities that disadvantage girls and women. This has significantly undermined their food and nutrition security, with assessments showing that 41 percent of Syrian households headed by women were in 2019 estimated to be food insecure, compared to 32 percent of households headed by men.

Women and girls represented more than half of WFP's beneficiaries in 2019, and WFP implements several activities that specifically target women and girls. WFP prioritizes households headed by women for assistance, aiming to increase their decision-making power at the household, community, and societal level. The positive outcome of this work is illustrated by 2019 monitoring data showing a significant increase since 2018 in the proportion of WFP beneficiary households reporting that decisions on the use of assistance received are made jointly or by women.

WFP endeavoured through both the design and implementation of all its activities to ensure they remained gender-responsive, exploiting the inherent synergies between Sustainable Development Goal 2 (*Zero Hunger*) and 5 (*Gender Equality*). This included initiatives such as complementing nutrition assistance with awareness sessions for beneficiary households on the link between gender equality and nutrition issues, as well as awareness sessions on gender equality and gender roles in the implementation of its livelihoods and resilience projects. WFP also partnered with UNFPA to ensure pregnant and lactating women and girls enrolled in WFP nutrition activities were linked with complementary healthcare services. Under the school feeding activity, WFP facilitated workshops on ways to incorporate gender-sensitive nutrition material in the curriculum. The fresh meals component of the school feeding activity also served as an income generating activity for vulnerable women, where an exclusively female workforce of 120 women, most of whom are either internally displaced or returnees with no other source of income, produce WFP fresh meals to more than 30,000 children in Aleppo city each day.

As a member of the inter-agency Gender Working Group under the United Nations (UN) Resident Coordinator and Humanitarian Coordinator, WFP worked with other UN entities to better understand the specific challenges faced by women and girls in the Syrian context. Working with UNFPA and UNICEF, WFP in 2019 conducted a study on social, economic and cultural barriers to the participation of women and youth in the Syrian labour market, intended to underpin gender and age considerations in future programme design. The study identified gender barriers as well as cultural and social factors that influence the livelihoods and employability of women and youth, and specific vulnerabilities that they face.

As WFP works to scale up its use of CBT in Syria, the Country Office in 2019 also took part in the WFP CBT and Gender Impact Evaluation Window, a corporate initiative led by the Office of Evaluation that aims to produce evidence on the causal pathway between CBT programming and gender empowerment outcomes to inform CBT programme design and implementation.

## 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 continues to expose the affected population to a multitude of protection risks, including violence against civilians, sexual and gender-based violence, movement and access restrictions, and a lack of documentation, amongst others. These risks are often intertwined and rarely experienced in isolation. With an awareness that these factors can exacerbate food insecurity, restrict access to humanitarian assistance, and that food assistance can both mitigate or compound protection concerns, ensuring the safety, dignity and integrity of its beneficiaries is a key priority for WFP in Syria. These efforts are aligned with WFP's corporate Policy on Humanitarian Protection.

While WFP conducts protection risk assessments for its activities in Syria on an ongoing basis, WFP in June 2019 conducted a comprehensive protection risk analysis exercise across all programmes to inform its protection strategy by identifying actual and potential risks experienced by beneficiaries. These included a fear of violence, explosive remnants or war; movement restrictions; a lack of personal documentation; constraints related to the safe, consistent and dignified provision of assistance due to inadequate facilities, as well as challenges related to physical access and transportation.

Noting these challenges, WFP worked throughout the year to address such risks and to remove any barriers to participation among its beneficiaries. WFP supported partners in applying protection principles at distributions, including the physical enhancement of food distribution points (FDPs). Supported by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), WFP also worked to raise awareness among staff and cooperating partners on the inclusion of people living with disabilities, as well as on ways to remove barriers that may hinder the participation of persons living with long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments. To mitigate access challenges for beneficiaries with reduced mobility, WFP also complemented distributions from FDPs with door-to-door distributions where feasible for people unable to travel to collect assistance. Working to minimize the physical risk to partners, staff and



beneficiaries, WFP worked with the United Nations Mine Action Service to enhance explosive hazard awareness among staff working in areas known to be contaminated by unexploded ordnance. Monitoring data collected at the end of 2019 show that close to no beneficiaries across activities faced issues related to accessing WFP programmes or related to their safety or dignity when collecting assistance, illustrating the effectiveness of these efforts. These encouraging results were a continuation of similarly positive findings seen in recent years.

Acknowledging the intersection of gender and protection issues, and the way these can impact, or be impacted by, the provision of humanitarian assistance, WFP continued to include pamphlets in general food assistance rations, complemented by posters at FDPs informing beneficiaries of WFP's Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) hotline (where reported protection cases are referred onwards to the inter-agency Gender-Based Violence Working Group or other referral channels for follow-up). WFP also invested in further strengthening the capacity of staff and cooperating partners on PSEA principles and standards through in-house and external trainings provided by the in-country and inter-agency PSEA networks WFP participates in.

### **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

WFP continued its work to fulfil its Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) commitments in Syria through efforts aligned with WFP's 2016-2021 Strategy for AAP. These include a key focus on information provision to the affected population as well as complaints and feedback mechanisms (through the development of a Beneficiary Feedback Mechanism; BFM). WFP in 2019 affirmed its commitment to AAP through the establishment of an AAP-team at the country office and the recruitment of dedicated staff to ensure that these commitments were embedded in programme design and implementation.

Across most activities, monitoring results show that relatively few beneficiaries report being well-informed about targeting criteria, their entitlement, and the duration of the assistance they receive. It is, however, worth noting that while most of the related results are below target, there have been significant improvements from the 2018 baseline, illustrating the effectiveness of the AAP efforts expended by WFP in 2019. Through field visits and monitoring, WFP mapped out information gaps amongst targeted groups, measuring these against existing information sharing practices. These efforts yielded an evidence base WFP actively uses to further enhance communication with its beneficiaries. WFP also added a specific clause in its field-level agreements as well as guidance in its proposal templates to ensure all cooperating partners follow a standardized approach to information provision, gathering beneficiary feedback, managing feedback received, and reporting findings to WFP.

WFP continued preparations for the launch of a comprehensive BFM that will let beneficiaries access information about WFP's activities, their entitlements, and to voice complaints and feedback. A key element of the development of the BFM was also a focus on gathering views from beneficiaries in the planning stage; enabling beneficiary views to inform the design of the BFM and the related communications material through focus group discussions. While WFP was at the end of the year still awaiting final government approval, WFP finalized preparations in anticipation of a roll-out of the BFM call centre in the first half of 2020. This included the development of standard operating procedures, protocols and systems; the procurement of hardware; the recruitment of staff; the preparation of training material, and the development of material for community sensitisation. WFP started testing the BFM protocols in October 2019, and had by the end of the year received, responded to, and analyzed 117 programme-related calls and WhatsApp messages using the BFM protocols.

In recognition of WFP's progress in operationalising its AAP commitments in Syria, the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) in 2019 agreed that WFP, together with UNICEF would lead the AAP workstream for the inter-agency Syria humanitarian response. As part of these efforts, WFP, with inputs from UNICEF, the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the PSEA Coordinator at the Syria UN Resident Coordinator's Office developed a workplan to reinforce collective accountability among humanitarian actors in Syria that was endorsed by the UNCT in December 2019.

### **Environment**

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment

While environmental degradation is currently not identified as a key driver of food insecurity in Syria, the impact of environmental concerns such as water availability, the recurrence of drought and changing weather patterns have been exacerbated by the destruction of infrastructure and the erosion of household resilience. The protracted crisis has led to a dramatic contraction of the agricultural sector, but around one quarter of the population are still estimated to be engaged in agricultural production and thus vulnerable to environmental degradation and shocks.

A significant proportion of Syrian farmland is irrigable, and some staple crops such as wheat and cotton, are normally grown on irrigated land. However, Syria is estimated to have a significant water deficit due to erratic weather patterns



related to climate change and inefficient irrigation practices. Further, increasing well water salinity has been reported in Deir Ezzor and Al-Hasakeh governorate as a result of over-exploitation of groundwater, according to the Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission (CFSAM) conducted in 2019. Syrian authorities also suspect that irrigation water may have been polluted by oil and noxious chemicals in Deir Ezzor and Ar-Raqqa governorate, where the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) refined oil using environmentally destructive methods when the group was still in control of these areas. While good rains in 2019 resulted in healthy water flows, damaged infrastructure in areas such as Deir Ezzor governorate meant that farmers were unable to take advantage of the increased water availability.

As the destruction of irrigation systems has been identified as a significant challenge to the livelihoods of the Syrian population dependent on agriculture, WFP started preparations under its livelihoods and resilience activity on a joint project with FAO to rehabilitate communal irrigation and drainage systems. The project, which is planned to commence first in rural Deir Ezzor governorate targeting some 3,500 hectares of farmland, is designed to improve water availability for local agricultural production, strengthen drought resilience, and to avoid the salinization of farmland soil. The project also serves as the testbed for a new Environmental and Social Risk Screening Tool which is planned to be gradually deployed for all new livelihood and resilience projects implemented by WFP in Syria.

The protracted crisis has also made Syrian farmer households increasingly vulnerable to environmental shocks such as drought. Following poor rainfall and high temperatures over the 2017-2018 agricultural season WFP and FAO commenced a joint emergency response targeting 14,500 drought-affected farmer households from November 2018 through April 2019. Further, while crop fires are not an unusual phenomenon in Syria, unusually high temperatures and strong winds in May and June 2019 resulted in fires that were much more frequent and extensive than normal. While the overall area burnt was not large from a national perspective, agricultural losses were mostly concentrated in the main cereal-producing areas of northern Syria, and WFP worked with partners including FAO to assess the longer-term food security and livelihood impacts of the fires.

# Risk Management

In Syria, WFP operated in an exceptionally complex and unpredictable environment characterized by active hostilities; shifting areas of territorial control; a deteriorating economy severely impacted by unilateral coercive measures and the protracted crisis; as well as unpredictable food price volatility in local markets. Further, discriminatory socio-cultural norms continued to push households headed by women disproportionately deeper into food insecurity. These factors presented a multitude of risks for WFP with direct operational implications.

WFP's corporate risk appetite as expressed in the corporate Enterprise Risk Management Policy of 2018 identifies WFP as risk hungry for **strategic risks** (including contextual risks such as the ones mentioned above); risk adverse for **operational risks** (related to the implementation and execution of activities) as well as **financial risks**; while being highly risk adverse to **fiduciary risks** (such as violations of standards of conduct, ethics, unauthorized activities such as fraud or misrepresentation, as well as the health, safety and security of its employees).

WFP's ability to fulfil its mission in the Syrian context presupposes a certain acceptance of and appetite for specific types of risk, and the WFP Syria Risk Register, in line with the corporate risk appetite, articulates the specific risks faced by WFP in Syria and the corresponding risk appetite of the Country Office. In the latest review of the register, adopted in October 2019, WFP Syria self identifies as highly risk averse when it comes to the health, safety and security of its staff, as well as incidents of fraud and corruption. In programme design, WFP Syria has committed to a higher appetite for risk when targeting beneficiaries and selecting implementation modalities, two core areas where WFP's live-saving commitment to its beneficiaries is highly prioritized. This implies a risk balance where WFP is in principle willing to accept higher levels of risks when it comes to decisions of balancing risks against the potential human cost of the absence of food and nutrition assistance.

To manage these risks, WFP Syria has established strong risk management structures including dedicated Risk and Compliance staff. WFP in April 2019 established a Risk Management Working Group (RMWG) to coordinate risk management activities and to ensure that corporate policies are implemented effectively. The RMWG is supported by the Enterprise Risk Management Division at WFP headquarters, is chaired by the Deputy Country Director of Operations, and consists of representatives from different country office units including Programme, Security, Monitoring and Evaluation, Finance, Partnerships and others. The RMWG is responsible for the regular review of the WFP Syria Risk Register and Risk Appetite Statement; ensuring a strategic and pro-active approach to risk management.

WFP worked in 2019 to achieve a common understanding, both internally and among external stakeholders of specific contextual risks faced by the operation and their corresponding mitigation measures. WFP conducted several self-risk assessments with inputs from stakeholders from multiple relevant country office unit over the course of 2019 related to operations in areas of the country where risks were assessed to be especially high. This area-specific risk assessment approach complements the broader country office-wide risk review, based on a recognition that different geographical areas of Syria present significantly different risk profiles. In line with contextual developments over the course of the year, WFP completed specific risk assessments for its operations in southern Syria as well as north-western Syria and was at the end of the year conducting a risk assessment for operations in areas of north-eastern Syria. These assessments were used for internal operational planning purposes and were also shared with donors in line with WFP's commitment to transparency and accountability towards its donor partners.

## Summary

[1] Note that the total number of people assisted includes the total number of unique beneficiaries assisted at least once over the course of 2019 across all activities. As WFP scaled up its operation significantly over the second half of 2019, the average number of people reached each month over the course of the calendar year (approximately 4 million) is significantly lower than the total number of unique beneficiaries reached (6.7 million). This explains why the total actual metric tonnes of food transferred is approximately 98 percent of the total planned, as the planned metric tonne-figure is based on the original needs-based plan of assisting 4 million people for 12 months as per the Interim Country Strategic Plan.

Please note that the Beneficiaries by Residence Status-data are estimates as not all cooperating partner distribution reports contain an accurate breakdown of the residence status of the recipients of assistance, noting also that displacement of WFP beneficiaries was a frequent occurrence over the course of 2019.

## Strategic outcome 01

Note that monthly general food assistance-food rations are sufficient for a family of five for one month, and include commodities such as bulgur wheat, pasta, chickpeas, lentils, split lentils, sugar, as well as fortified wheat flour, vegetable oil and iodized salt.

[1] Note that the total number of general food assistance beneficiaries includes the total number of unique beneficiaries reached at least once over the course of the year.

[2] Please note that for the enrolment rate indicator for CBT/value voucher beneficiaries (students enrolled in the Curriculum B programme) the 2019 follow-up value is not directly comparable to the baseline value due to a change in indicator calculation methodology from 2018 to 2019. The apparent decline in attendance rate is therefore not necessarily reflective of a real decline in attendance among the children enrolled in the programme.

Further information on the Gender and Age Marker can be found here:

<https://gender.manuals.wfp.org/en/gender-toolkit/gender-in-programming/gender-and-age-marker/>

## Strategic outcome 02

1) Please note that outcome indicator 1.1.4 (Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base) is not reported on in the 2019 Syria Annual Country Report (ACR) as the related project had not yet commenced at the end of the reporting year. 2) Please note that output indicators A.1, A.4, and A.7 (related to financial literacy and business management skills) are not reported on in the 2019 Syria ACR as the relevant project (conducted under the planned Livelihood and Resilience pillar 4) was still in the planning phase as of the end of the year and was not implemented in 2019.

## Strategic outcome 04

[1] Originally established by United Nations Security Council Resolution 2165 (2014). Most recently renewed in January 2020 by Resolution 2504 (2020) until 10 July 2020.

## Progress towards gender equality

No 2019 follow-up data is available for the group "Children; Syria; Value voucher" since the first round of data collected for this indicator that in 2019 is used as baseline. Follow-up values will be reported in 2020.

## Accountability to affected populations


Please note that cross-cutting indicator C.1.2 (Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analyzed and integrated into programme improvements) is not reported on in the 2019 Syria Annual Country Report as government approval for the roll-out of WFP's planned Beneficiary Feedback Mechanism was still pending at the end of the 2019 reporting year.

## Environment

Please note that cross-cutting indicator C.4.1 (Proportion of activities for which environmental risks have been screened and, as required, mitigation actions identified) is not reported on in the 2019 Syria Annual Country Report as WFP's Environmental and Social Risk Screening Tool will be rolled out in early 2020 and was not deployed for any Activities over the 2019 reporting year.

# Figures and Indicators

## WFP contribution to SDGs

 <b>SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</b>										
WFP Strategic Goal 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger					WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results				SDG-related indicator		Direct			Indirect
		Female	Male	Overall				Female	Male	
Prevalence of undernourishment	%				Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	3,477,756	3,255,249	6,733,005	
					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	3,477,756	3,255,249	6,733,005	
Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	%				Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	3,477,756	3,255,249	6,733,005	
					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	3,477,756	3,255,249	6,733,005	
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% overweight	4.3	4.9	4.6	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (moderate acute malnutrition)	Number	278,691	147,849	426,540	
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% wasting	1.6	0.9	1.2	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (moderate acute malnutrition)	Number	278,691	147,849	426,540	
Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age	%	12.5	12.6	12.6	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with stunting prevention programmes	Number	258,539	140,810	399,349	

Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	%				Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that aim to ensure productive and sustainable food systems	Number	84,830	127,305	212,135	
					Number of hectares of land rehabilitated (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support)	Ha			1,193.75	

## Beneficiaries by Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	1,994,485	3,255,249	163%
	female	2,109,015	3,477,756	165%
	total	4,103,500	6,733,005	164%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	209,693	341,335	163%
	female	218,709	381,212	174%
	total	428,402	722,547	169%
24-59 months	male	109,477	296,792	271%
	female	114,402	313,040	274%
	total	223,879	609,832	272%
5-11 years	male	714,547	704,532	99%
	female	712,951	725,270	102%
	total	1,427,498	1,429,802	100%
12-17 years	male	323,573	608,409	188%
	female	340,432	624,064	183%
	total	664,005	1,232,473	186%
18-59 years	male	541,616	1,082,231	200%
	female	623,040	1,188,296	191%
	total	1,164,656	2,270,527	195%
60+ years	male	95,579	221,950	232%
	female	99,481	245,874	247%
	total	195,060	467,824	240%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	820,700	2,080,499	254%
Refugee	4,104	26,932	656%
Returnee	898,666	1,036,883	115%
IDP	2,380,030	3,588,692	151%

## Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Rice	52,800	80,749	153%
Bulgur Wheat	52,800	23,682	45%



Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Wheat Flour	67,055	100,589	150%
BP5 Emergency Rations	10,314	0	0%
High Energy Biscuits	17,600	4,731	27%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	1	-
Iodised Salt	5,280	0	0%
Sugar	26,400	0	0%
Yeast	602	171	28%
Vegetable Oil	28,829	51,165	177%
Rations	108,293	218,590	202%
Beans	31,680	0	0%
Chickpeas	0	77	-
Lentils	31,680	558	2%
Peas	0	273	-
Split Lentils	31,680	4,924	16%
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
Rice	2,823	1,071	38%
Bulgur Wheat	2,823	0	0%
Wheat Flour	4,234	1,344	32%
Iodised Salt	282	0	0%
Sugar	1,411	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	1,541	605	39%
Rations	12,746	2,501	20%
Beans	1,694	0	0%
Lentils	1,694	0	0%
Peas	0	6	-
Split Lentils	1,694	0	0%
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 03			
LNS	465	1,756	378%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	4,764	983	21%

## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Value Voucher	105,150,000	2,972,504	3%
Value Voucher	36,000,000	3,409,314	9%
Cash	0	114,840	-
No one suffers from malnutrition			

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Value Voucher	25,200,000	17,501,347	69%

## Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01		Food-insecure populations affected by the crisis, including host communities, internally displaced persons and returnees, in all governorates, have access to life-saving food to meet their basic food needs all year round.							- Crisis Response		
Activity 01	Provision of general food assistance in the form of regular in-kind or CBT monthly food assistance with ready-to-eat rations in the initial phase of displacement.	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual					
Output A, B	Targeted food-insecure populations receive adequate food assistance to meet their basic food needs.										
Output C	Vulnerable groups benefit from strengthened capacity of the national logistics sector in freight transport and supply chain management.										
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, to protect access to food.										
Output C	Food-insecure populations benefit from enhanced capacities of cooperating partners in areas such as protection and beneficiary registration to protect access to food.										
A.1	<b>Beneficiaries receiving food transfers</b>	All	General Distribution	Female Male <b>Total</b>	1,479,754 1,420,246 2,900,000	3,249,853 3,042,254 6,292,107					
A.1	<b>Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers</b>	All	General Distribution	Female Male <b>Total</b>	306,156 293,844 600,000						
A.2	<b>Food transfers</b>			<b>MT</b>	446,999	480,854					
A.3	<b>Cash-based transfers</b>			<b>US\$</b>	86,400,000						
B.1	<b>Quantity of fortified food provided</b>										
	Quantity of fortified food provided		General Distribution	<b>Mt</b>	100,752	151,279					
B.3*	<b>Percentage of staple commodities distributed that is fortified</b>										
	Percentage of staple commodities distributed that is fortified		General Distribution	<b>%</b>	100	32					
C.4*	<b>Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>										
	Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		General Distribution	<b>individual</b>	340	270					
			General Distribution	<b>individual</b>	180	155					
			General Distribution	<b>individual</b>	300	300					
C.5*	<b>Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>										

	Number of training sessions/workshop organized		General Distribution	<b>training session</b>	27	20		
			General Distribution	<b>training session</b>	12	10		
			General Distribution	<b>training session</b>	15	15		
Activity 02	Provision of school meals for pre- and primary schoolchildren in regular schools and CBTs to out-of-school children enrolled in informal education or alternate learning opportunities.	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A, B	Targeted students receive nutritious school meals and/or CBTs that meet food needs while increasing enrolment and attendance and promoting stability.							
Output C	Food-insecure populations benefit from local producers' increased capacity to produce nutritious food products.							
Output N*	Targeted students receive nutritious school meals and/or CBTs that meet food needs while increasing enrollment and attendance and promoting stability.							
A.1	<b>Beneficiaries receiving food transfers</b>	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male <b>Total</b>	504,700 525,300 1,030,000	362,905 377,718 740,623		
A.1	<b>Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers</b>	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female Male <b>Total</b>	36,750 38,250 75,000	21,021 20,229 41,250		
A.2	<b>Food transfers</b>			<b>MT</b>	18,014	4,656		
A.3	<b>Cash-based transfers</b>			<b>US\$</b>	18,750,000	2,972,504		
A.1	<b>Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers</b>							
	Number of project participants (male)		School feeding (take-home rations)	<b>individual</b>	38,250	20,229		
			School feeding (on-site)	<b>individual</b>	510,000	377,718		
	Number of project participants (female)		School feeding (take-home rations)	<b>individual</b>	36,750	21,021		
			School feeding (on-site)	<b>individual</b>	490,000	362,905		
A.6	<b>Number of institutional sites assisted</b>							
	Number of schools assisted by WFP		School feeding (take-home rations)	<b>school</b>	1,128	707		
			School feeding (on-site)	<b>school</b>	4,020	2,083		
A.7	<b>Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes</b>							
	Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes		School feeding (take-home rations)	<b>retailer</b>	90	90		

B.1	<b>Quantity of fortified food provided</b>							
	Quantity of fortified food provided		School feeding (on-site)	<b>Mt</b>	17,600	4,519		
C.4*	<b>Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>							
	Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		School feeding (on-site)	<b>individual</b>	1,814	609		
C.5*	<b>Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>							
	Number of training sessions/workshop organized		School feeding (on-site)	<b>training session</b>	12	5		
N*.1	<b>Feeding days as percentage of total school days</b>							
	Feeding days as percentage of total school days		School feeding (on-site)	<b>%</b>	100	88		
<b>Outcome results</b>				<b>Baseline</b>	<b>End-CSP Target</b>	<b>2019 Target</b>	<b>2019 Follow-up value</b>	<b>2018 Follow-up value</b>
All: All; Syria; Food								
<b>Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)</b>								
	Act 01: Provision of general food assistance in the form of regular in-kind or CBT monthly food assistance with ready-to-eat rations in the initial phase of displacement.	General Distribution	<b>Female</b>	10	≤10	≤10	13	
			<b>Male</b>	10	≤10	≤10	15	
			<b>Overall</b>	10	≤10	≤10	15	
<b>Dietary Diversity Score</b>								
	Act 01: Provision of general food assistance in the form of regular in-kind or CBT monthly food assistance with ready-to-eat rations in the initial phase of displacement.	General Distribution	<b>Female</b>	5.90	≥6	≥6	6	
			<b>Male</b>	5.60	≥6	≥6	6	
			<b>Overall</b>	5.70	≥6	≥6	6	
All; Syria; Food								
<b>Food Consumption Score</b>								
Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provision of general food assistance in the form of regular in-kind or CBT monthly food assistance with ready-to-eat rations in the initial phase of displacement.	General Distribution	<b>Female</b>	41	>50	>45	47	
			<b>Male</b>	56	>60	>60	58	
			<b>Overall</b>	52	>55	>52	54	

Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provision of general food assistance in the form of regular in-kind or CBT monthly food assistance with ready-to-eat rations in the initial phase of displacement.	General Distribution	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	40 31 34	<31 <27 <31	<40 <30 <35	31 28 29
Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provision of general food assistance in the form of regular in-kind or CBT monthly food assistance with ready-to-eat rations in the initial phase of displacement.	General Distribution	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	19 13 14	<19 <13 <14	<15 <10 <13	23 13 16

PRI: Students (primary schools); Syria; Food

#### Enrolment rate

	Act 02: Provision of school meals for pre- and primary schoolchildren in regular schools and CBTs to out-of-school children enrolled in informal education or alternate learning opportunities.	School feeding (on-site)	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	10 7 8	>22 >22 >22	>9 >9 >9	22 22 22
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#### Attendance rate (new)

	Act 02: Provision of school meals for pre- and primary schoolchildren in regular schools and CBTs to out-of-school children enrolled in informal education or alternate learning opportunities.	School feeding (on-site)	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	95 93 94	>95 >95 >95	>95 >95 >95	92 95 93
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#### Retention rate

	Act 02: Provision of school meals for pre- and primary schoolchildren in regular schools and CBTs to out-of-school children enrolled in informal education or alternate learning opportunities.	School feeding (on-site)	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	98 97 97	>98 >98 >98	>98 >98 >98	98 97 98
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PRI: Students (primary schools); Syria; Value Voucher

#### Attendance rate (new)

	Act 02: Provision of school meals for pre- and primary schoolchildren in regular schools and CBTs to out-of-school children enrolled in informal education or alternate learning opportunities.	School feeding (take-home rations)	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	90 93 91	≥90 ≥90 ≥90	≥90 ≥90 ≥90	79 81 80
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<b>Strategic Outcome 02</b>	<b>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.</b>	<b>- Resilience Building</b>
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Activity 03	Provision of livelihood support through household- and communal-level asset creation through food assistance for assets (FFA) activities and enhanced human capital through food assistance for training (FFT).	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A, B, D	Food-insecure households improve and maintain livelihood assets for targeted communities and households to protect their access to food.							
Output A, C	Targeted food-insecure Syrian internally displaced persons, returnees and residents build marketable skills to strengthen their livelihoods.							
Output A, C	Targeted farmers, including women, receive training and/or technical support to increase their knowledge and skills, enabling them to enhance production and sales.							
Output A, C	Targeted vulnerable Syrian internally displaced persons, returnees and residents increase their financial literacy and business management skills while enhancing their access to financial services to strengthen their livelihoods.							
Output D	Food-insecure households benefit from creation of community assets in the environment and agriculture sectors to protect their access to food.							
A.1	<b>Beneficiaries receiving food transfers</b>	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male <b>Total</b>	204,104 195,896 400,000	39,426 83,474 122,900		
A.1	<b>Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers</b>	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male <b>Total</b>	127,565 122,435 250,000	41,030 36,990 78,020		
			Food assistance for training	Female Male <b>Total</b>	127,565 122,435 250,000	4,374 6,841 11,215		
A.2	<b>Food transfers</b>			<b>MT</b>	30,942	5,527		
A.3	<b>Cash-based transfers</b>			<b>US\$</b>	36,000,000	3,524,152		
A.1	<b>Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers</b>							
	Number of project participants (male)		Food assistance for training	<b>individual</b>	6,840	6,840		
			Food assistance for asset	<b>individual</b>	131,475	131,475		
			Food assistance for asset	<b>individual</b>	131,475	131,475		
			Food assistance for training	<b>individual</b>	6,840	6,840		
	Number of project participants (female)		Food assistance for asset	<b>individual</b>	82,145	82,145		

			Food assistance for training	<b>individual</b>	4,375	4,375	
			Food assistance for asset	<b>individual</b>	82,145	82,145	
			Food assistance for training	<b>individual</b>	4,375	4,375	
A.5	<b>Quantity of non-food items distributed</b>						
	Quantity of agricultural tools distributed		Food assistance for asset	<b>non-food item</b>	42,724	42,377	
	Quantity of stationary distributed		Food assistance for training	<b>non-food item</b>	60	60	
	Number of toolkits provided for sewing and/or tailoring trainees		Food assistance for training	<b>non-food item</b>	180	180	
	Number of toolkits provided for machinery maintenance trainees		Food assistance for training	<b>non-food item</b>	530	530	
	Number of toolkits provided for healthcare trainees		Food assistance for training	<b>non-food item</b>	220	220	
	Number of toolkits provided for construction-related trainees		Food assistance for training	<b>non-food item</b>	300	300	
	Number of toolkits provided for beautician trainees		Food assistance for training	<b>non-food item</b>	70	70	
A.6	<b>Number of institutional sites assisted</b>						
	Number of institutional sites assisted		Food assistance for training	<b>site</b>	15	0	
A.7	<b>Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes</b>						
	Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes		Food assistance for asset	<b>retailer</b>	79	79	
			Food assistance for training	<b>retailer</b>	79	79	
			Food assistance for asset	<b>retailer</b>	79	79	
			Food assistance for training	<b>retailer</b>	79	79	
B.1	<b>Quantity of fortified food provided</b>						
	Quantity of fortified food provided		Food assistance for asset	<b>Mt</b>	6,057	1,949	
B.3*	<b>Percentage of staple commodities distributed that is fortified</b>						



	Percentage of staple commodities distributed that is fortified		Food assistance for asset	%	100	0		
C.1	<b>Number of people trained</b>							
	Number of direct beneficiaries receiving Capacity Strengthening transfers (Female)		Food assistance for asset	<b>Number</b>	16,429	16,429		
	Number of direct beneficiaries receiving Capacity Strengthening transfers (Male)		Food assistance for asset	<b>Number</b>	26,295	26,295		
C.4*	<b>Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>							
	Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Food assistance for training	<b>individual</b>	2,243	2,243		
C.5*	<b>Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>							
	Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Food assistance for training	<b>training session</b>	16	16		
			Food assistance for training	<b>training session</b>	3	3		
D.1	<b>Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure</b>							
	Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities		Food assistance for asset	<b>Number</b>	42,644	42,377		
<b>Outcome results</b>				<b>Baseline</b>	<b>End-CSP Target</b>	<b>2019 Target</b>	<b>2019 Follow-up value</b>	<b>2018 Follow-up value</b>

All : All; Syria; Food

#### Food Consumption Score

Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 03: Provision of livelihood support through household- and communal-level asset creation through food assistance for assets (FFA) activities and enhanced human capital through food assistance for training (FFT).	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	76 66 70	>80 >70 >76	>80 >70 >76	59 54 55	
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 03: Provision of livelihood support through household- and communal-level asset creation through food assistance for assets (FFA) activities and enhanced human capital through food assistance for training (FFT).	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	19 24 22	<16 <21 <17	<16 <21 <17	24 14 17	

Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 03: Provision of livelihood support through household- and communal-level asset creation through food assistance for assets (FFA) activities and enhanced human capital through food assistance for training (FFT).	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	5 10 8	<4 <9 <7	<4 <9 <7	17 32 28
All: All; Syria; Food							
<b>Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)</b>							
	Act 03: Provision of livelihood support through household- and communal-level asset creation through food assistance for assets (FFA) activities and enhanced human capital through food assistance for training (FFT).	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	10 7 8	<8 <6 <7	≤10 ≤6 ≤8	8 7 7
<b>Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies)</b>							
Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Act 03: Provision of livelihood support through household- and communal-level asset creation through food assistance for assets (FFA) activities and enhanced human capital through food assistance for training (FFT).	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	9 17 14	>24 >26 >23	>13 >20 >17	20 19 19
Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Act 03: Provision of livelihood support through household- and communal-level asset creation through food assistance for assets (FFA) activities and enhanced human capital through food assistance for training (FFT).	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	19 20 19	<13 <13 <13	<18 <19 <19	13 13 13
Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Act 03: Provision of livelihood support through household- and communal-level asset creation through food assistance for assets (FFA) activities and enhanced human capital through food assistance for training (FFT).	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	19 20 19	<18 <19 <19	<18 <19 <19	23 13 15
Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Act 03: Provision of livelihood support through household- and communal-level asset creation through food assistance for assets (FFA) activities and enhanced human capital through food assistance for training (FFT).	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	54 44 48	<45 <42 <45	<51 <42 <45	45 55 53
<b>Dietary Diversity Score</b>							

	Act 03: Provision of livelihood support through household- and communal-level asset creation through food assistance for assets (FFA) activities and enhanced human capital through food assistance for training (FFT).	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b>	6.30	>6.30	>6.30	5.60
			<b>Male</b>	6.10	>6.10	>6.10	5.80
			<b>Overall</b>	6.20	>6.20	>6.20	5.80
All; Syria; Value Voucher							
<b>Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)</b>							
	Act 03: Provision of livelihood support through household- and communal-level asset creation through food assistance for assets (FFA) activities and enhanced human capital through food assistance for training (FFT).	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b>	8	<7	<7	16
			<b>Male</b>	9	<8	<8	11
			<b>Overall</b>	9	<8	<8	12
<b>Dietary Diversity Score</b>							
	Act 03: Provision of livelihood support through household- and communal-level asset creation through food assistance for assets (FFA) activities and enhanced human capital through food assistance for training (FFT).	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b>	6.20	>6.20	>6.20	6.20
			<b>Male</b>	6.40	>6.40	>6.40	6.40
			<b>Overall</b>	6.40	>6.40	>6.40	6.30
All; Syria; Value Voucher							
<b>Food Consumption Score</b>							
Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 03: Provision of livelihood support through household- and communal-level asset creation through food assistance for assets (FFA) activities and enhanced human capital through food assistance for training (FFT).	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b>	68	>87	>73	70
			<b>Male</b>	60	>87	>65	86
			<b>Overall</b>	61	>86	>67	84
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 03: Provision of livelihood support through household- and communal-level asset creation through food assistance for assets (FFA) activities and enhanced human capital through food assistance for training (FFT).	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b>	12	<11	<11	28
			<b>Male</b>	14	<12	<12	13
			<b>Overall</b>	14	<13	<13	15
Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 03: Provision of livelihood support through household- and communal-level asset creation through food assistance for assets (FFA) activities and enhanced human capital through food assistance for training (FFT).	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b>	20	<2	<16	2
			<b>Male</b>	27	<1	<23	1
			<b>Overall</b>	25	<1	<20	1
<b>Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies)</b>							

Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Act 03: Provision of livelihood support through household- and communal-level asset creation through food assistance for assets (FFA) activities and enhanced human capital through food assistance for training (FFT).	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	24 24 24	>38 >39 >39	>29 >29 >29	11 15 15
Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Act 03: Provision of livelihood support through household- and communal-level asset creation through food assistance for assets (FFA) activities and enhanced human capital through food assistance for training (FFT).	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	7 10 10	<6 <9 <8	<6 <9 <8	6 15 14
Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Act 03: Provision of livelihood support through household- and communal-level asset creation through food assistance for assets (FFA) activities and enhanced human capital through food assistance for training (FFT).	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	6 7 7	<5 <6 <6	<5 <6 <6	32 23 25
Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Act 03: Provision of livelihood support through household- and communal-level asset creation through food assistance for assets (FFA) activities and enhanced human capital through food assistance for training (FFT).	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	62 59 60	<51 <46 <47	<60 <56 <57	51 46 47

<b>Strategic Outcome 03</b>		<b>Nutritionally vulnerable groups, especially children and pregnant and lactating women and girls, across the Syrian Arab Republic have reduced levels of malnutrition throughout the year.</b>						
		<b>- Resilience Building</b>						
Activity 04	Prevention of acute malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies in children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls.	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A	Pregnant and lactating women and girls receive CBTs to improve their dietary diversity and nutrient intake.							
Output A, B	Targeted children aged 6-23 months receive specialized nutritious foods to prevent acute malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies.							
Output C	Nutritionally vulnerable groups benefit from the strengthened capacity of national stakeholders to develop universal salt iodization and wheat flour fortification.							
Output E, E*	Social and behaviour change communication is provided to beneficiaries and caregivers to improve dietary diversity, nutrient intake and infant and young child feeding practices.							
A.1	<b>Beneficiaries receiving food transfers</b>	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male <b>Total</b>	150,348 144,452 294,800	146,860 140,810 287,670		

A.1	<b>Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers</b>	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male <b>Total</b>	70,000 0 70,000	111,679 0 111,679		
A.2	<b>Food transfers</b>			<b>MT</b>	4,764	2,574		
A.3	<b>Cash-based transfers</b>			<b>US\$</b>	25,200,000	17,501,349		
A.1	<b>Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers</b>							
	Number of project participants (female)		Prevention of acute malnutrition	<b>individual</b>	70,000	111,679		
			Prevention of acute malnutrition	<b>individual</b>	129,679	146,860		
	Number of project participants (male)		Prevention of acute malnutrition	<b>individual</b>	134,972	140,810		
A.7	<b>Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes</b>							
	Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes		Prevention of acute malnutrition	<b>retailer</b>	92	89		
B.2	<b>Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided</b>							
	Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided		Prevention of acute malnutrition	<b>Mt</b>	4,763	2,562		
C.5*	<b>Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>							
	Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Prevention of acute malnutrition	<b>training session</b>	16	10		
E*.4	<b>Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches</b>							
	Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)		Prevention of acute malnutrition	<b>Number</b>	134,972	140,810		
	Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)		Prevention of acute malnutrition	<b>Number</b>	199,679	213,114		
Activity 05	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition in children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls.	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A, B	Children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls are treated for moderate acute malnutrition.							
Output E	Social and behaviour change communication is provided to beneficiaries and caregivers to improve dietary diversity, nutrient intake and infant and young child feeding practices.							

Output E*								
Social and behavior change communication is provided to beneficiaries and caregivers to improve dietary diversity, nutrient intake and infant and young child feeding practices.								
A.1	<b>Beneficiaries receiving food transfers</b>	Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male <b>Total</b>	20,000 0 20,000	10,656 0 10,656		
		Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male <b>Total</b>	13,000 12,000 25,000	9,542 6,993 16,535		
A.2	<b>Food transfers</b>			<b>MT</b>	465	165		
A.1	<b>Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers</b>							
	Number of project participants (male)		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	<b>individual</b>	12,750	7,039		
	Number of project participants (female)		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	<b>individual</b>	32,250	20,152		
A.6	<b>Number of institutional sites assisted</b>							
	Number of health centres/sites assisted		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	<b>health center</b>	267	268		
B.2	<b>Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided</b>							
	Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	<b>Mt</b>	465	166		
E*.4	<b>Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches</b>							
	Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	<b>Number</b>	12,750	7,039		
	Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	<b>Number</b>	32,250	20,152		
<b>Outcome results</b>				<b>Baseline</b>	<b>End-CSP Target</b>	<b>2019 Target</b>	<b>2019 Follow-up value</b>	<b>2018 Follow-up value</b>

CH: Children; Syria; Food

**Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)**

	Act 04: Prevention of acute malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies in children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls.	Prevention of acute malnutrition	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	70 66 68	>97 >97 >97	>70 >70 >70	97 97 97
<b>Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)</b>							
	Act 04: Prevention of acute malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies in children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls.	Prevention of acute malnutrition	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	61 69 65	>69 >66 >66	>69 >66 >66	69 58 61
	Act 05: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition in children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls.	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	82 81 81	>87 >86 >87	>82 >82 >82	87 86 87
<b>MAM Treatment Recovery rate</b>							
	Act 05: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition in children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls.	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	82 81 81	>87 >86 >87	>82 >82 >82	87 86 87
<b>MAM Treatment Mortality rate</b>							
	Act 05: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition in children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls.	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	0 0 0	<0 <0 <0	<0 <0 <0	0 0 0
<b>MAM Treatment Non-response rate</b>							
	Act 05: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition in children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls.	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	4 4 4	<2 <1 <2	<2 <1 <2	2 1 2
<b>MAM Treatment Default rate</b>							
	Act 05: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition in children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls.	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	14 15 14	<11 <13 <12	<11 <13 <12	11 13 12
PLW: Pregnant and lactating women; Syria; Value Voucher							
<b>Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women</b>							

	Act 04: Prevention of acute malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies in children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls.	Prevention of acute malnutrition	<b>Overall</b>	79	>80	>80	78
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Strategic Outcome 04		Humanitarian partners across the Syrian Arab Republic benefit from augmented logistics and emergency telecommunications capacity and services, enabling them to provide humanitarian assistance throughout the crisis.						
		- Crisis Response						
Activity 06	Provide coordination, information management, capacity development and shared logistics services to sector partners that face logistics gaps.	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output C, H, K	Crisis-affected populations benefit from humanitarian partners being provided with coordination and services that cover logistics gaps, enabling the implementation of activities.							
C.4*	<b>Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>							
	Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Logistics Cluster	<b>individual</b>	300	369		
C.5*	<b>Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>							
	Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Logistics Cluster	<b>training session</b>	16	13		
H.4	<b>Total volume of cargo transported</b>							
	Quantity (mt) of cargo transported		Logistics Cluster	<b>Mt</b>	10,000	10,000		
	Percentage of cargo movement requests served against requested		Logistics Cluster	<b>%</b>	100	100		
K.1	<b>Number of partners supported</b>							
	Number of partners supported		Logistics Cluster	<b>partner</b>	100	107		
Activity 07	Provide shared ICT services, emergency telecommunications coordination and information technology (IT) emergency preparedness training to humanitarian organizations in common operational areas.	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output C, H, K	Crisis-affected populations benefit from humanitarian organizations being provided with shared information and communications technology (ICT) services and coordination support in common operational areas.							
C.4*	<b>Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>							



	Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Emergency Telecommunication Cluster	<b>individual</b>	20	34		
C.5*	<b>Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>							
	Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Emergency Telecommunication Cluster	<b>training session</b>	1	2		
H.1	<b>Number of shared services provided, by type</b>							
	Number of services provided		Emergency Telecommunication Cluster	<b>service</b>	6	6		
K.1	<b>Number of partners supported</b>							
	Number of partners supported		Emergency Telecommunication Cluster	<b>partner</b>	15	15		
Activity 08	Provide technical assistance and support services to humanitarian partners.	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output H	Crisis-affected populations benefit from humanitarian partners being provided with technical assistance and support services.							
H.1	<b>Number of shared services provided, by type</b>							
	Number of services provided		Logistics Cluster	<b>service</b>	2	2		
<b>Outcome results</b>				<b>Baseline</b>	<b>End-CSP Target</b>	<b>2019 Target</b>	<b>2019 Follow-up value</b>	<b>2018 Follow-up value</b>
All: All; Syria								
<b>User satisfaction rate</b>								
	Act 06: Provide coordination, information management, capacity development and shared logistics services to sector partners that face logistics gaps.	Logistics Cluster	<b>Overall</b>	90	>99	>90	98	
	Act 07: Provide shared ICT services, emergency telecommunications coordination and information technology (IT) emergency preparedness training to humanitarian organizations in common operational areas.	Emergency Telecommunication Cluster	<b>Overall</b>	80	>87	>81	86	

## Cross-cutting Indicators

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
All; Syria; Food	Act 01: Provision of general food assistance in the form of regular in-kind or CBT monthly food assistance with ready-to-eat rations in the initial phase of displacement.	General Distribution	Female	<b>99.30</b>	>99.80	>99.70	99	
			Male	<b>99.10</b>	>99.80	>99.70	99	
			Overall	<b>99.20</b>	>99.80	>99.70	99	
	Act 03: Provision of livelihood support through household- and communal-level asset creation through food assistance for assets (FFA) activities and enhanced human capital through food assistance for training (FFT).	Food assistance for asset	Female	<b>95.50</b>	>99	>99	98	
			Male	<b>95</b>	>99	>98	99	
			Overall	<b>95.20</b>	>99	>98	99	
All; Syria; Value Voucher	Act 03: Provision of livelihood support through household- and communal-level asset creation through food assistance for assets (FFA) activities and enhanced human capital through food assistance for training (FFT).	Food assistance for asset	Female	<b>81.60</b>	>99	>99	99	
			Male	<b>92.40</b>	>99	>98	99	
			Overall	<b>90.10</b>	>99	>98	99	
Children; Syria; Food	Act 04: Prevention of acute malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies in children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls.	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	<b>97.90</b>	>99	>99	90	
			Male	<b>97.10</b>	>98	>98	97	
			Overall	<b>97.30</b>	>99	>99	96	
	Act 05: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition in children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls.	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	<b>99.70</b>	>99	>99	98	
			Male	<b>98.40</b>	>99	>99	96	
			Overall	<b>98.60</b>	>99	>99	97	
PLWG; Syria; Value Voucher	Act 04: Prevention of acute malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies in children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls.	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	<b>99.60</b>	>99.80	>99.80	99	
			Male	<b>0</b>	>0	>0	0	
			Overall	<b>99.60</b>	>99.80	>99.80	99	
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value

All; Syria; Food	Act 01: Provision of general food assistance in the form of regular in-kind or CBT monthly food assistance with ready-to-eat rations in the initial phase of displacement.	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	<b>100</b> <b>100</b> <b>100</b>	>99 >99 >99	>98 >98 >98	96 96 96
	Act 03: Provision of livelihood support through household- and communal-level asset creation through food assistance for assets (FFA) activities and enhanced human capital through food assistance for training (FFT).	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	<b>100</b> <b>100</b> <b>100</b>	>99 >99 >99	>98 >98 >98	100 99 99
All; Syria; Value Voucher	Act 03: Provision of livelihood support through household- and communal-level asset creation through food assistance for assets (FFA) activities and enhanced human capital through food assistance for training (FFT).	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	<b>100</b> <b>100</b> <b>100</b>	>99 >99 >99	>98 >98 >98	100 99 99
Children; Syria; Food	Act 04: Prevention of acute malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies in children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls.	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	<b>95</b> <b>96</b> <b>95</b>	>95 >98 >97	>96 >97 >96	90 97 96
	Act 05: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition in children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls.	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	<b>100</b> <b>100</b> <b>100</b>	>99 >99 >99	>98 >98 >98	100 100 100
Children; Syria; Value Voucher	Act 02: Provision of school meals for pre- and primary schoolchildren in regular schools and CBTs to out-of-school children enrolled in informal education or alternate learning opportunities.	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female Male Overall	<b>95</b> <b>98</b> <b>97</b>	>96 >99 >98	>97 >99 >98	95 98 97
PLWG; Syria; Value Voucher	Act 04: Prevention of acute malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies in children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls.	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	<b>100</b> <b>0</b> <b>100</b>	>99 >0 >99	>98 >0 >98	99 0 99

**Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new)**

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
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All; Syria; Food	Act 01: Provision of general food assistance in the form of regular in-kind or CBT monthly food assistance with ready-to-eat rations in the initial phase of displacement.	General Distribution	Female	<b>95</b>	>99	>97	99
			Male	<b>97</b>	>98	>98	97
			Overall	<b>96</b>	>98	>98	97
	Act 03: Provision of livelihood support through household- and communal-level asset creation through food assistance for assets (FFA) activities and enhanced human capital through food assistance for training (FFT).	Food assistance for asset	Female	<b>100</b>	>99.80	>99.80	98
			Male	<b>99.50</b>	>99.80	>99.80	99
			Overall	<b>99.70</b>	>99.80	>99.80	99
All; Syria; Value Voucher	Act 03: Provision of livelihood support through household- and communal-level asset creation through food assistance for assets (FFA) activities and enhanced human capital through food assistance for training (FFT).	Food assistance for asset	Female	<b>100</b>	>99.80	>99.80	99
			Male	<b>99.10</b>	>99.80	>99.50	99
			Overall	<b>99.30</b>	>99.80	>99.70	99
Children; Syria; Food	Act 04: Prevention of acute malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies in children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls.	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	<b>93</b>	>99	>94	100
			Male	<b>96</b>	>98	>97	97
			Overall	<b>95</b>	>99	>96	98
	Act 05: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition in children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls.	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	<b>100</b>	>99	>99	100
			Male	<b>99.90</b>	>99	>99	100
			Overall	<b>99.90</b>	>99	>99	100
PLWG; Syria; Value Voucher	Act 04: Prevention of acute malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies in children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls.	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	<b>99</b>	>99	>99	96
			Male	<b>0</b>	>0	>0	0
			Overall	<b>99</b>	>99	>99	96

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population									
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women									
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Category	Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
All; Syria; Food	Act 03: Provision of livelihood support through household- and communal-level asset creation through food assistance for assets (FFA) activities and enhanced human capital through food assistance for training (FFT).	Food assistance for asset		Overall	21	≥30	≥30	19	

All; Syria; Value Voucher	Act 03: Provision of livelihood support through household- and communal-level asset creation through food assistance for assets (FFA) activities and enhanced human capital through food assistance for training (FFT).	Food assistance for asset		<b>Overall</b>	21	≥30	≥30	21
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**Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality**

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Category	Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
All;All; Syria; Value Voucher	Act 03: Provision of livelihood support through household- and communal-level asset creation through food assistance for assets (FFA) activities and enhanced human capital through food assistance for training (FFT).	Food assistance for asset	Decisions made by women	<b>Overall</b>	38	<25	>25	48	
			Decisions made by men	<b>Overall</b>	35	<25	<25	17	
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	<b>Overall</b>	27	>50	>50	34	
All; Syria; Food	Act 01: Provision of general food assistance in the form of regular in-kind or CBT monthly food assistance with ready-to-eat rations in the initial phase of displacement.	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	<b>Overall</b>	57	>57	>57	57	
			Decisions made by men	<b>Overall</b>	10	<10	>10	13	
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	<b>Overall</b>	33	>33	>33	30	
	Act 03: Provision of livelihood support through household- and communal-level asset creation through food assistance for assets (FFA) activities and enhanced human capital through food assistance for training (FFT).	Food assistance for asset	Decisions made by women	<b>Overall</b>	53.20	>50	>25	50	
			Decisions made by men	<b>Overall</b>	12.80	<13	<25	13	

			Decisions jointly made by women and men	<b>Overall</b>	34	>37	>50	37
Children; Syria	Act 02: Provision of school meals for pre- and primary schoolchildren in regular schools and CBTs to out-of-school children enrolled in informal education or alternate learning opportunities.	School feeding (take-home rations)	Decisions made by women	<b>Overall</b>				0
			Decisions made by men	<b>Overall</b>				0
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	<b>Overall</b>				0
Children; Syria; Value Voucher	Act 02: Provision of school meals for pre- and primary schoolchildren in regular schools and CBTs to out-of-school children enrolled in informal education or alternate learning opportunities.	School feeding (take-home rations)	Decisions made by women	<b>Overall</b>	51	<25	>25	
			Decisions made by men	<b>Overall</b>	9	<25	>25	
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	<b>Overall</b>	40	>50	>50	
PLWG; Syria; Value Voucher	Act 04: Prevention of acute malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies in children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls.	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Decisions made by women	<b>Overall</b>	32	<30	≥30	46
			Decisions made by men	<b>Overall</b>	8	<6	<6	3
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	<b>Overall</b>	60	>64	>64	51

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

**Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)**

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
All:All; Syria; Value Voucher	Act 03: Provision of livelihood support through household- and communal-level asset creation through food assistance for assets (FFA) activities and enhanced human capital through food assistance for training (FFT).	Food assistance for asset	Female	43	>50	>30	48	
			Male	42	>45	>45	43	
			Overall	42	>45	>42	45	
All; Syria; Food	Act 01: Provision of general food assistance in the form of regular in-kind or CBT monthly food assistance with ready-to-eat rations in the initial phase of displacement.	General Distribution	Female	14.90	≥20	≥15	19	
			Male	7.50	≥15	≥9	14	
			Overall	10.20	≥17	≥11	15	
	Act 03: Provision of livelihood support through household- and communal-level asset creation through food assistance for assets (FFA) activities and enhanced human capital through food assistance for training (FFT).	Food assistance for asset	Female	35.90	>36	>36	28	
			Male	31.70	>32	>32	22	
			Overall	33.20	>34	>34	23	
Children; Syria; Food	Act 04: Prevention of acute malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies in children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls.	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	13.80	>30	>14	27	
			Male	9.50	>15	>10	11	
			Overall	10.90	>20	>12	15	
	Act 05: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition in children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls.	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	62.60	>64	>63	55	
			Male	43.30	>45	>44	37	
			Overall	46.10	>48	>47	40	
Children; Syria; Value Voucher	Act 02: Provision of school meals for pre- and primary schoolchildren in regular schools and CBTs to out-of-school children enrolled in informal education or alternate learning opportunities.	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female	17	>20	>18	17	
			Male	17	>20	>18	17	
			Overall	17	>20	>18	17	
PLWG; Syria; Value Voucher	Act 04: Prevention of acute malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies in children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls.	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	76	>78	≥77	73	
			Male	0	>0	≥0	0	
			Overall	76	>78	≥77	73	

**World Food Programme**

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Idlib governorate, January 2020.

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

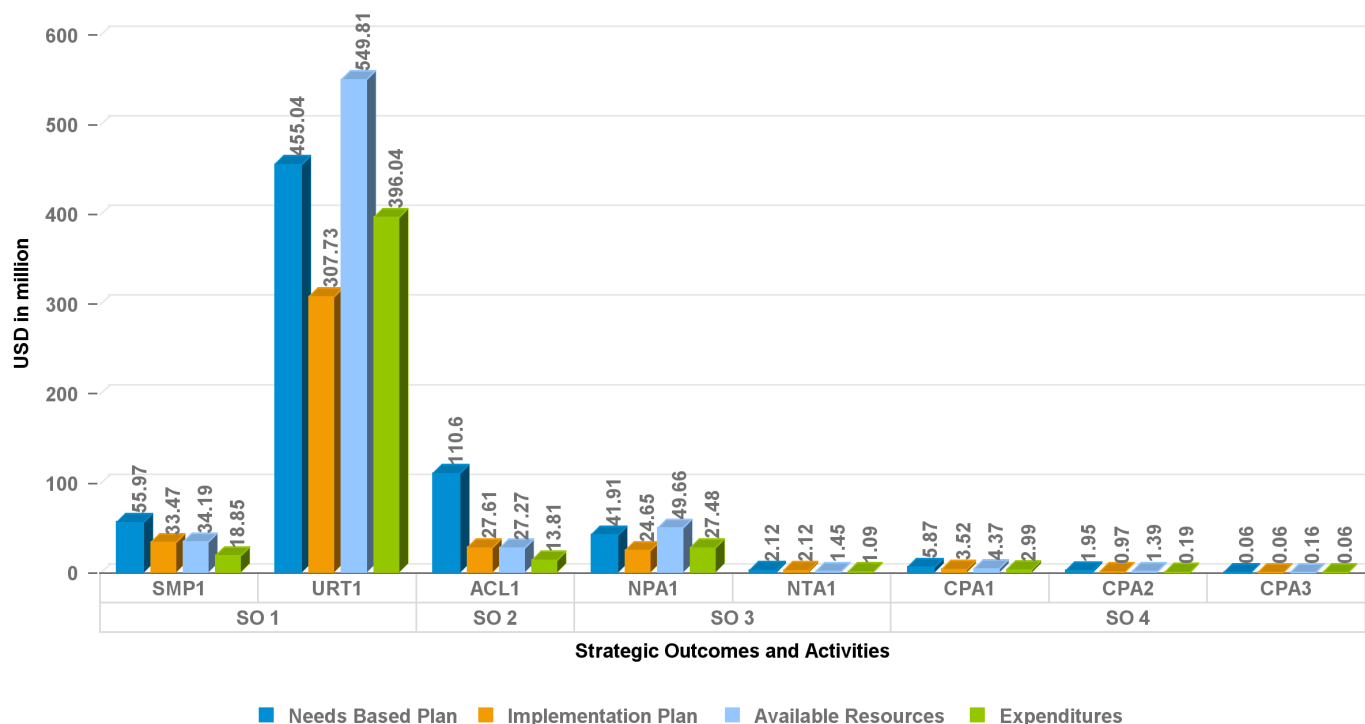


# Annual Country Report

## Syria Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2020)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

#### Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Food-insecure populations affected by the crisis, including host communities, internally displaced persons and returnees, in all governorates, have access to life-saving food to meet their basic food needs all year round.
SO 2	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.
SO 3	Nutritionally vulnerable groups, especially children and pregnant and lactating women and girls, across the Syrian Arab Republic have reduced levels of malnutrition throughout the year.
SO 4	Humanitarian partners across the Syrian Arab Republic benefit from augmented logistics and emergency telecommunications capacity and Air services, enabling them to provide humanitarian assistance throughout the crisis.
Code	Country Activity Long Description
ACL1	Provision of livelihood support through household- and communal-level asset creation through food assistance for assets (FFA) activities and enhanced human capital through food assistance for training (FFT).
CPA1	Provide coordination, information management, capacity development and shared logistics services to sector partners that face logistics gaps.
CPA2	Provide shared ICT services, emergency telecommunications coordination and information technology (IT) emergency preparedness training to humanitarian organizations in common operational areas.
CPA3	Provide technical assistance and support services to humanitarian partners.
NPA1	Prevention of acute malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies in children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls.
NTA1	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition in children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls.
SMP1	Provision of school meals for pre- and primary schoolchildren in regular schools and CBTs to out-of-school children enrolled in informal education or alternate learning opportunities.
URT1	Provision of general food assistance in the form of regular in-kind or CBT monthly food assistance with ready-to-eat rations in the initial phase of displacement.

# Annual Country Report

## Syria Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2020)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
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.	Provision of livelihood support through household- and communal-level asset creation through food assistance for assets (FFA) activities and enhanced human capital through food assistance for training (FFT).	110,600,593	27,607,131	27,274,504	13,813,394
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	867,028	0
	Food-insecure populations affected by the crisis, including host communities, internally displaced persons and returnees, in all governorates, have access to life-saving food to meet their basic food needs all year round.	Provision of school meals for pre- and primary schoolchildren in regular schools and CBTs to out-of-school children enrolled in informal education or alternate learning opportunities.	55,970,580	33,472,602	34,186,492	18,853,012
Provision of general food assistance in the form of regular in-kind or CBT monthly food assistance with ready-to-eat rations in the initial phase of displacement.		455,041,117	307,731,240	549,814,780	396,043,198	

# Annual Country Report

## Syria Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2020)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1	Food-insecure populations affected by the crisis, including host communities, internally displaced persons and returnees, in all governorates, have access to life-saving food to meet their basic food needs all year round.	Non Activity Specific	0	0	2,708,713	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>621,612,289</b>	<b>368,810,973</b>	<b>614,851,516</b>	<b>428,709,603</b>
2	Nutritionally vulnerable groups, especially children and pregnant and lactating women and girls, across the Syrian Arab Republic have reduced levels of malnutrition throughout the year.	Prevention of acute malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies in children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls.	41,913,212	24,651,897	49,662,156	27,478,684
		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition in children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls.	2,123,116	2,123,116	1,454,338	1,091,585
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	2,768,000	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>44,036,328</b>	<b>26,775,014</b>	<b>53,884,493</b>	<b>28,570,269</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Syria Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2020)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
8	Humanitarian partners across the Syrian Arab Republic benefit from augmented logistics and emergency telecommunications capacity and Air services, enabling them to provide humanitarian assistance throughout the crisis.	Provide coordination, information management, capacity development and shared logistics services to sector partners that face logistics gaps.	5,868,655	3,521,193	4,374,399	2,993,797
		Provide shared ICT services, emergency telecommunications coordination and information technology (IT) emergency preparedness training to humanitarian organizations in common operational areas.	1,948,611	974,306	1,390,614	193,286
		Provide technical assistance and support services to humanitarian partners.	55,683	55,683	164,524	58,083
<b>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)</b>			<b>7,872,949</b>	<b>4,551,182</b>	<b>5,929,537</b>	<b>3,245,167</b>
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	16,436,481	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>16,436,481</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>673,521,566</b>	<b>400,137,168</b>	<b>691,102,027</b>	<b>460,525,039</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>19,219,684</b>	<b>19,219,684</b>	<b>18,907,972</b>	<b>11,061,819</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>692,741,250</b>	<b>419,356,852</b>	<b>710,009,999</b>	<b>471,586,857</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>45,028,181</b>	<b>27,258,195</b>	<b>31,013,987</b>	<b>31,013,987</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Syria Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2020)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
Grand Total			737,769,432	446,615,048	741,023,986	502,600,844



Brian Ah Poe  
Chief  
Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

Latest annual approved version of operational needs as of December of the reporting year. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

### Implementation Plan

Implementation Plan as of January of the reporting period which represents original operational prioritized needs taking into account funding forecasts of available resources and operational challenges

### Available Resources

Unspent Balance of Resources carried forward, Allocated contribution in the current year, Advances and Other resources in the current year. It excludes contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years

### Expenditures

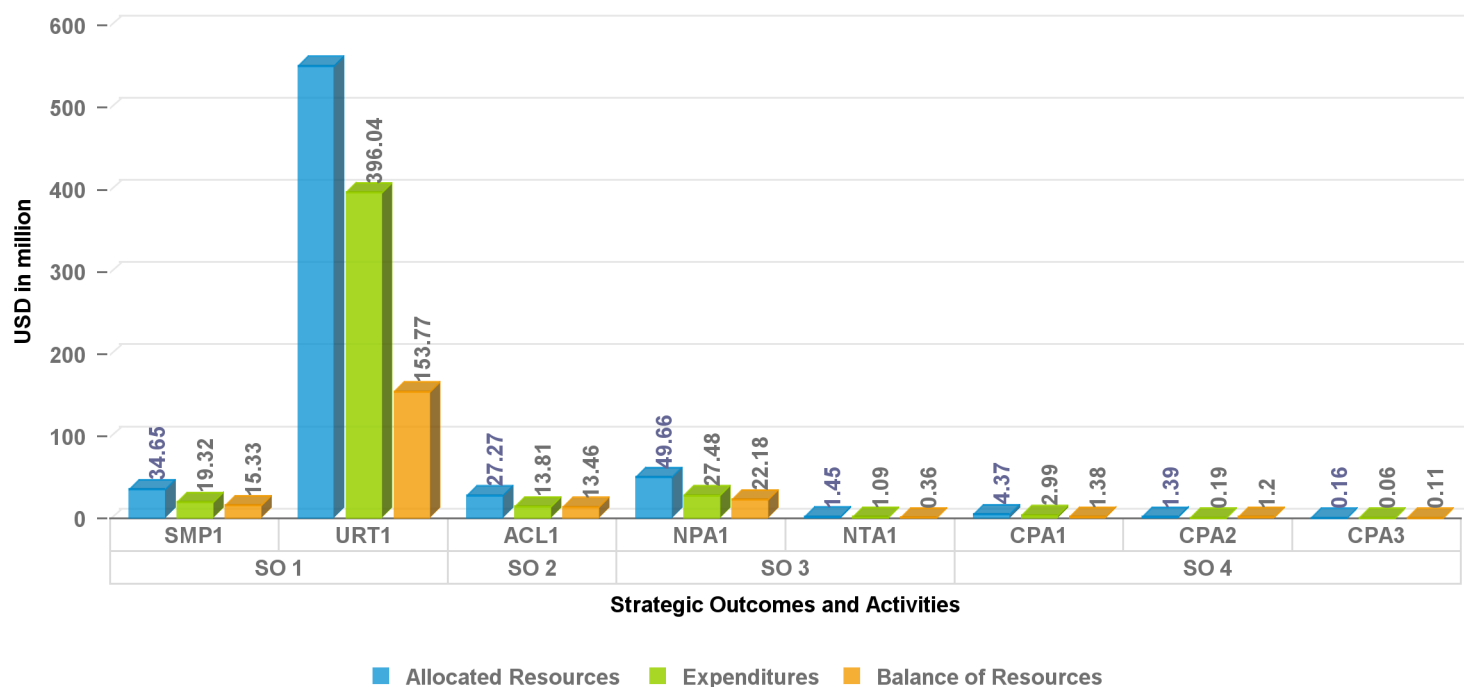
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## Syria Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2020)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

#### Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Food-insecure populations affected by the crisis, including host communities, internally displaced persons and returnees, in all governorates, have access to life-saving food to meet their basic food needs all year round.
SO 2	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.
SO 3	Nutritionally vulnerable groups, especially children and pregnant and lactating women and girls, across the Syrian Arab Republic have reduced levels of malnutrition throughout the year.
SO 4	Humanitarian partners across the Syrian Arab Republic benefit from augmented logistics and emergency telecommunications capacity and Air services, enabling them to provide humanitarian assistance throughout the crisis.
Code	Country Activity - Long Description
ACL1	Provision of livelihood support through household- and communal-level asset creation through food assistance for assets (FFA) activities and enhanced human capital through food assistance for training (FFT).
CPA1	Provide coordination, information management, capacity development and shared logistics services to sector partners that face logistics gaps.
CPA2	Provide shared ICT services, emergency telecommunications coordination and information technology (IT) emergency preparedness training to humanitarian organizations in common operational areas.
CPA3	Provide technical assistance and support services to humanitarian partners.
NPA1	Prevention of acute malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies in children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls.
NTA1	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition in children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls.
SMP1	Provision of school meals for pre- and primary schoolchildren in regular schools and CBTs to out-of-school children enrolled in informal education or alternate learning opportunities.
URT1	Provision of general food assistance in the form of regular in-kind or CBT monthly food assistance with ready-to-eat rations in the initial phase of displacement.

# Annual Country Report

## Syria Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2020)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (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.	Provision of livelihood support through household- and communal-level asset creation through food assistance for assets (FFA) activities and enhanced human capital through food assistance for training (FFT).	110,600,593	27,274,504	0	27,274,504	13,813,394	13,461,110
		Non Activity Specific	0	867,028	0	867,028	0	867,028
	Food-insecure populations affected by the crisis, including host communities, internally displaced persons and returnees, in all governorates, have access to life-saving food to meet their basic food needs all year round.	Provision of school meals for pre- and primary schoolchildren in regular schools and CBTs to out-of-school children enrolled in informal education or alternate learning opportunities.	55,970,580	34,650,298	0	34,650,298	19,316,818	15,333,480



# Annual Country Report

## Syria Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2020)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (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 populations affected by the crisis, including host communities, internally displaced persons and returnees, in all governorates, have access to life-saving food to meet their basic food needs all year round.	Provision of general food assistance in the form of regular in-kind or CBT monthly food assistance with ready-to-eat rations in the initial phase of displacement.	455,041,117	549,814,780	0	549,814,780	396,043,198	153,771,582
		Non Activity Specific	0	2,708,713	0	2,708,713	0	2,708,713
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>621,612,289</b>	<b>615,315,323</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>615,315,323</b>	<b>429,173,410</b>	<b>186,141,913</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Syria Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2020)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2	Nutritionally vulnerable groups, especially children and pregnant and lactating women and girls, across the Syrian Arab Republic have reduced levels of malnutrition throughout the year.	Prevention of acute malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies in children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls.	41,913,212	49,662,156	0	49,662,156	27,478,684	22,183,472
		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition in children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls.	2,123,116	1,454,338	0	1,454,338	1,091,585	362,753
		Non Activity Specific	0	2,768,000	0	2,768,000	0	2,768,000
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>44,036,328</b>	<b>53,884,493</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>53,884,493</b>	<b>28,570,269</b>	<b>25,314,225</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Syria Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2020)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (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 the Syrian Arab Republic benefit from augmented logistics and emergency telecommunications capacity and Air services, enabling them to provide humanitarian assistance throughout the crisis.	Provide coordination, information management, capacity development and shared logistics services to sector partners that face logistics gaps.	5,868,655	4,374,399	0	4,374,399	2,993,797	1,380,602
		Provide shared ICT services, emergency telecommunications coordination and information technology (IT) emergency preparedness training to humanitarian organizations in common operational areas.	1,948,611	1,390,614	0	1,390,614	193,286	1,197,328
		Provide technical assistance and support services to humanitarian partners.	55,683	164,524	0	164,524	58,083	106,440
<b>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)</b>			<b>7,872,949</b>	<b>5,929,537</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,929,537</b>	<b>3,245,167</b>	<b>2,684,370</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Syria Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2020)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
		Non Activity Specific	0	16,436,481	0	16,436,481	0	16,436,481
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>16,436,481</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>16,436,481</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>16,436,481</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>673,521,566</b>	<b>691,565,834</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>691,565,834</b>	<b>460,988,845</b>	<b>230,576,989</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>19,219,684</b>	<b>18,907,972</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>18,907,972</b>	<b>11,061,819</b>	<b>7,846,153</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>692,741,250</b>	<b>710,473,806</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>710,473,806</b>	<b>472,050,664</b>	<b>238,423,142</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>45,028,181</b>	<b>32,300,529</b>		<b>32,300,529</b>	<b>32,300,529</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>737,769,432</b>	<b>742,774,334</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>742,774,334</b>	<b>504,351,192</b>	<b>238,423,142</b>

This donor financial report is interim



Brian Ah Poe  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

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## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

Latest approved version of operational needs. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

### Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral contributions, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing). It excludes internal advance and allocation and contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years.

### Advance and allocation

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid. This includes different types of internal advance (Internal Project Lending or Macro-advance Financing) and allocation (Immediate Response Account)

### Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

### Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting period

### Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures