In Numbers

55,443 mt of food assistance delivered

US$ 2.9 m in cash-based transfers made

US$ 375.3 m 6-month net funding requirement (February 2021 – July 2021, as of 15 February 2021)

4.8 m people assisted in January 2021 (based on dispatches)

Operational Updates

• In January, WFP delivered food and nutrition assistance to 4.8 million people across its General Food Assistance (GFA), School Feeding, Nutrition, and Livelihoods, Resilience and Social Safety Nets-activities in Syria.

• WFP dispatched GFA to some 4.6 million people across all 14 Syrian governorates. Of this, 28 percent was delivered through the cross-border operation from Turkey to areas of Idlib and western rural Aleppo governorates not accessible from inside Syria.

• A record 12.4 million people, 60 percent of the Syrian population, are now food insecure, according to the results of the nationwide food security assessment conducted in late 2020; by far the highest number ever recorded.

• The number of people food insecure has increased by 4.5 million people in just one year, with the number of people severely food insecure more than doubling.

• Floods caused by heavy rainfall has severely impacted internally displaced persons’ (IDP) sites in north-western Syria, with thousands of WFP beneficiaries affected. WFP and its cooperating partners are participating in the emergency response through the distribution of ready-to-eat rations (RTEs) to people affected by the floods and had assisted some 8,100 people by end of January, with distributions still ongoing.

• Tensions between government forces and the Kurdish-led Syrian Democratic Forces (SDF) in the cities of Al-Hasakeh and Qamishli (Al-Hasakeh governorate) delayed WFP food assistance for some 200,000 people in January. WFP extended the January cycle for ten days to complete distributions, following the receipt of necessary
Focus area: Crisis Response

Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food

Strategic Outcome 1: Food insecure populations affected by the crisis, including host communities, IDPs and returnees, in all governorates, have access to life-saving food to meet their basic food needs all year round.

Focus area: Crisis Response

Activities:
1. Provision of general food assistance in the form of regular in-kind monthly food rations and ready-to-eat rations in the initial phase of displacement.
2. Provision of school feeding for pre- and primary school children in regular schools and CBT to out-of-school children enrolled in informal education or alternate learning opportunities.

Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food

Strategic Outcome 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.

Focus area: Resilience Building

Activities:
3. 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).

Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition

Strategic Outcome 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.

Focus area: Resilience Building

Activities:
4. Prevention of acute malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies in children aged 6–23 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls.
5. Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition in children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls.

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

Strategic Outcome 4: 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.

Focus area: Crisis Response

Activities:
6. Provide coordination, information management, capacity development and shared logistics services to sector partners that face logistics gaps.
7. Provide shared ICT services, emergency telecommunications coordination and information technology (IT) emergency preparedness training to humanitarian organizations in common operational areas.
8. Provide technical assistance and support services to humanitarian partners.

Clearances.
- Following approvals from the relevant authorities, the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service commenced flights on the Damascus-Aleppo-Damascus route in January. Since its start, UNHAS has transported over 800 passengers between Qamishli and Damascus.

Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)
- Approximately 43,151 COVID-19 cases and 1,610 deaths have been confirmed across all areas of Syria as of end January. This includes 13,762 cases and 895 deaths reported in government-controlled areas; 20,939 cases and 426 deaths reported in north-western Syria; and 8,450 cases and 289 deaths reported in north-eastern Syria.
- To date, WFP, in cooperation with the World Health Organization (WHO), has provided food assistance to 13,950 people in COVID-19 quarantine centres across six Syrian governorates.

Monitoring
- In January, WFP and third-party monitoring (TPM) companies conducted 689 on-site monitoring (OSM) checklists across all 14 governorates to monitor GFA distributions, bread distributions, livelihoods-activities, nutrition activities, CBT redemptions and warehouses.
- Of the OSM checklists conducted, WFP monitors conducted 239 checklists, equivalent to 35 percent direct WFP monitoring coverage. The rest of the checklists were conducted by TPMs in areas not accessible to WFP due to the security situation, lack of approvals or temporary logistical constraints.

Challenges
- WFP requires US$ 375.3 million to sustain operations through July 2021.

Donors
The largest donors to WFP Syria so far in 2021 ranked by contributions: Germany and Canada.