In Numbers

- **49,329 mt** of food assistance delivered
- **US$ 2.2 m** in cash-based transfers made
- **US$ 477.2 m** six-month net funding requirement (May 2021 – October 2021, as of 22 April 2021)

4.6 m people assisted in April 2021
(based on dispatches)

Operational Updates

- In April, WFP delivered food and nutrition assistance to 4.6 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, 25 percent was delivered through the cross-border operation from Turkey to areas of Idlib and western rural Aleppo governorates not accessible from inside Syria.

- On 15 April, the Central Bank of Syria officially devalued the Syrian pound (SYP) from SYP 1,256 (since July 2020) to SYP 2,512 to the US dollar. Meanwhile, the informal exchange rate has stabilized somewhat in April at around SYP 3,000/USD 1, after dipping to a record low of SYP 4,700/USD 1 in mid-March. The impact of the currency stabilization on food prices is yet to be seen. WFP continues to monitor market prices across Syria on a monthly basis.

- The ongoing fuel crisis continued to impact WFP’s operations in April. Fuel shortages are hampering transporter trucking capacity, delaying dispatches and forcing WFP to extend the dispatch cycle beyond the calendar month. The increasing transportation costs are affecting beneficiary access to the distribution sites. Other activities that require fuel, such as food distributions, monitoring, and data collection have also been affected.

- In north-eastern Syria, clashes broke out in Qamishli city (Al-Hasakeh governorate) on 20 April between pro-government and Kurdish-led forces, displacing some 15-20,000 people to villages in the rural Qamishli area. An inter-agency rapid assessment was conducted in response, and WFP started emergency food distributions to displaced people.


**WFP Country Strategy**

### Interim Country Strategic Plan (2019-2021)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strategic Result</th>
<th>Strategic Outcome</th>
<th>Focus area</th>
<th>Activities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Everyone has access to food</td>
<td><strong>Strategic Outcome 1</strong>: 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.</td>
<td>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.</td>
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<td><strong>Strategic Outcome 2</strong>: 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.</td>
<td>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 (FT).</td>
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<td><strong>Strategic Outcome 3</strong>: 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.</td>
<td>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.</td>
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<td><strong>Strategic Outcome 4</strong>: 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.</td>
<td>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. 9. Provide passenger and light cargo services to the humanitarian community (United Nations Humanitarian Air Service, UNHAS).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Crisis Response

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

#### Monitoring

- In April, WFP and third-party monitoring (TPM) companies conducted 798 on-site monitoring (OSM) checklists across all 14 governorates to monitor GFA distributions, bread distributions, livelihoods activities, nutrition activities, cash-based transfer (CBT) redemptions and warehouses.
- Of the OSM checklists conducted, WFP monitors conducted 223 checklists, equivalent to 28 percent direct WFP monitoring coverage. Eleven percent of the checklists were conducted jointly with TPM. 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$ 477.2 million to sustain operations through October 2021.

### Donors

The largest donors to WFP Syria so far in 2021 ranked by contributions: USA, Germany, Canada, Japan and Norway.