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# **Syrian Arab Republic**

## Annual Country Report 2021

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Country Strategic Plan  
2019 - 2021

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# Overview

**In 2021, fewer people had sufficient access to nutritious food in Syria than at any other point during the last ten years of crisis.** The economy throughout Syria was devastated. Food prices consistently reached new highs, leaving three out of five Syrians suffering from food insecurity [1], many of them newly food insecure. The significant increase in food prices, combined with loss of livelihoods opportunities and practically stagnant income levels, considerably affected the purchasing power of the population and were the main drivers of food insecurity across all 14 governorates.

**2021 witnessed a backsliding towards the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 (Zero Hunger);** This prompted WFP to considerably scale-up its crisis response activities in 2021 through two consecutive revisions to WFP's Syria 2019-2021 Interim Country Strategic Plan, which increased the number of beneficiaries targeted across various activities, particularly the emergency response.

Rapidly growing needs outpaced contributions despite strong donor support. **By the second half of 2021, WFP began steadily expanding its general food assistance (GFA), reaching more than 1 million additional people with food rations,** increasing from 4.7 million people to 5.8 million people reached monthly on average. Regrettably, the resources received in 2021 were insufficient to reach the full monthly target of 7.75 million GFA beneficiaries, nor were they sufficient to maintain the size of the food basket provided to beneficiaries, and so families received smaller rations.

**Overall, WFP successfully reached 7 million girls, boys, women and men across its activities in Syria in 2021 [2].** Women and girls represented the majority of those assisted by WFP. Although internally displaced persons (IDPs) remained the largest beneficiary group given their higher vulnerability to food insecurity, there was a doubling of WFP assistance to residents compared to 2020. Their increase in needs was mainly driven by the economic crisis.

**WFP's activities recognized the varying needs of the Syrian population. As in previous years, general food assistance was the largest of WFP's activities in Syria.** In a continued effort to restore and stabilize access to education, WFP reached 693,100 children with school meals. WFP also expanded the use of cash-based transfers (CBT), reaching 294,000 people. In parallel, WFP diversified activities aimed at strengthening livelihoods, boosting household resilience and restoring food systems through a stronger focus on community-level interventions, such as the rehabilitation of agricultural water systems and support to the bread value chain. WFP also reached nearly 417,800 people with disabilities across all its activities. For example, in 2021, WFP included an Aleppine school for children with disabilities to its monthly school meals programme.

Consistent 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 be the key enabler for the Syria humanitarian response across sectors.** WFP's United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) in Syria also enabled humanitarians and diplomatic missions to safely travel vast distances between southern and northern Syria. WFP also offered its cash-based transfers (CBT) platform to other UN agencies to provide more comprehensive humanitarian services to beneficiaries, and to reduce delivery costs for humanitarian actors.

**2021 was a milestone year for WFP's future operations in Syria. Given the increasing needs outpacing resources, WFP upgraded its targeting approach,** setting-up a household-level Vulnerability Needs Review exercise (VNR) for Government of Syria held areas, as well as improving the already existing Beneficiary Selection Tool in north-western Syria [3]. The results will allow WFP to better target its assistance packages to households through enhanced information collected on food insecurity and vulnerability criteria enabling a more discerned, accurate and purposeful selection of beneficiaries in 2022.

Additionally, **WFP broadened its access to north-western areas not under government control,** by completing two cross-line deliveries of humanitarian assistance into the area from government-controlled Aleppo. WFP also directly distributed assistance from the first convoy at the end of 2021 [4]. Previously, UN organizations were only able to access the north-west via the Security Council-authorized Bab al-Hawa border-crossing [5]. All efforts to increase access to north-western Syria are necessary to address continually increasing needs. WFP also plans to introduce cash voucher assistance in Idlib governorate in 2022 to prevent potential disruption to in-kind assistance delivery in north-western Syria.

# 6,963,158

## Total beneficiaries in 2021



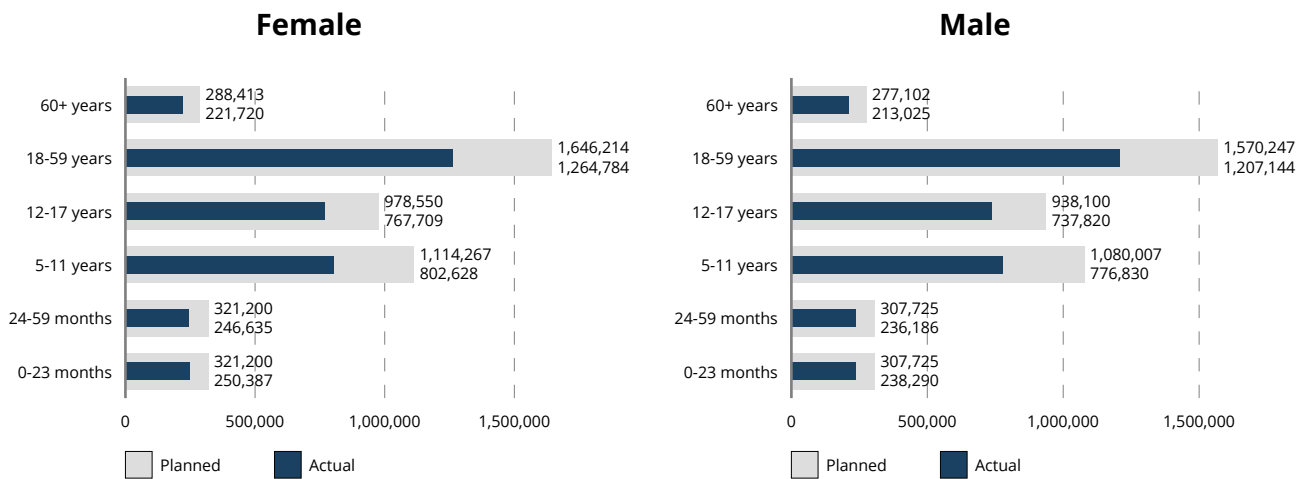
51% female



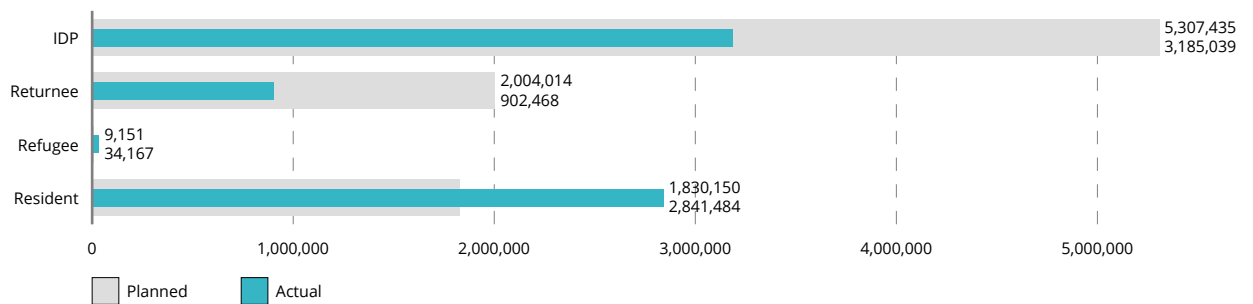
49% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 417,789 (51% Female, 49% Male)

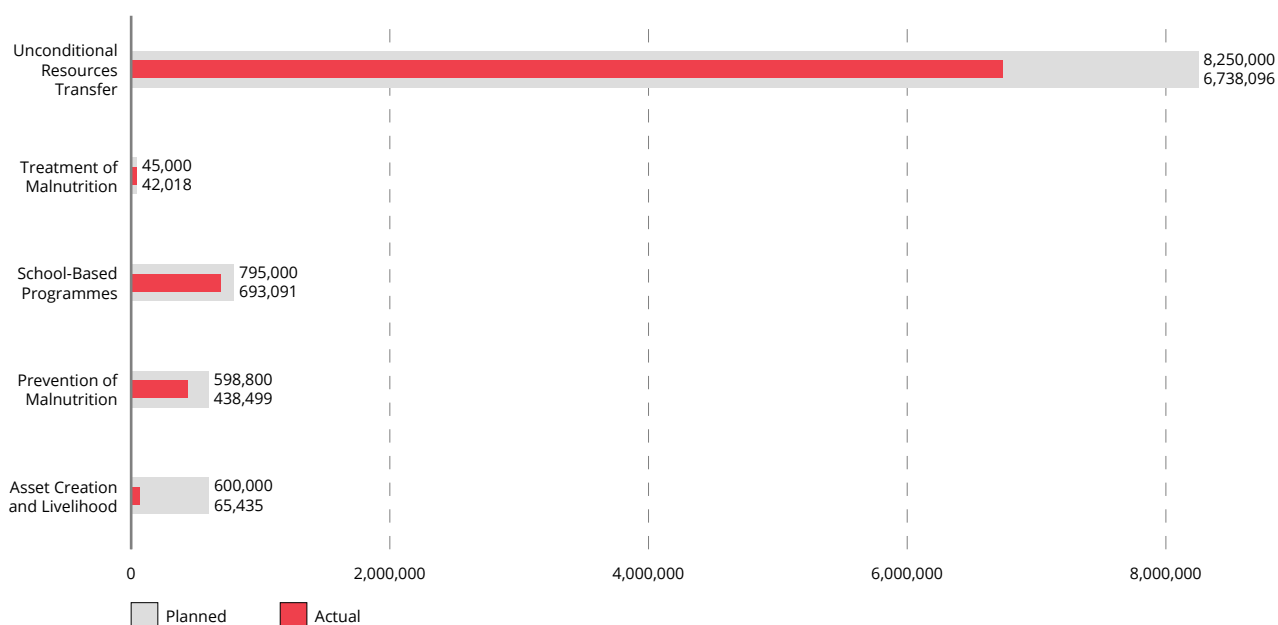
### Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



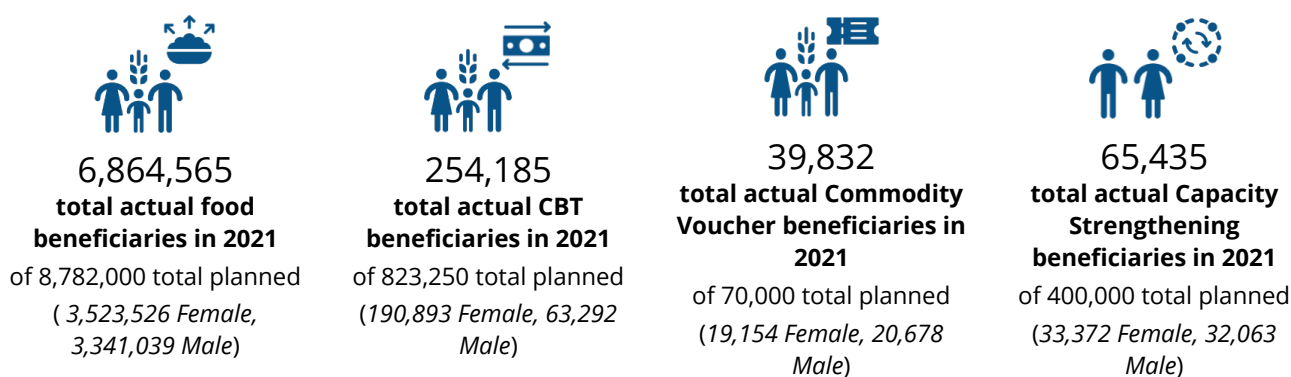
### Beneficiaries by Residence Status



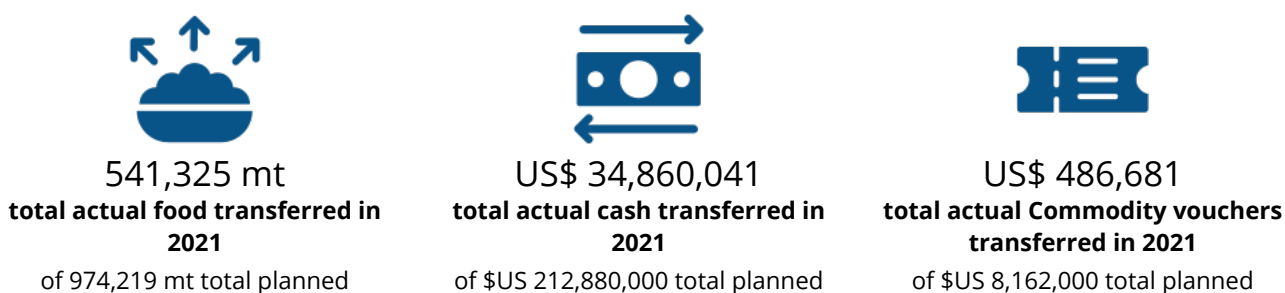
## Beneficiaries by Programme Area



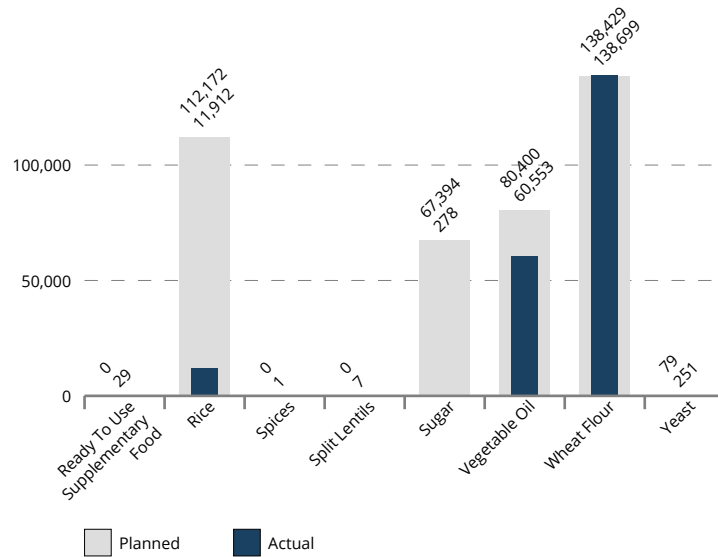
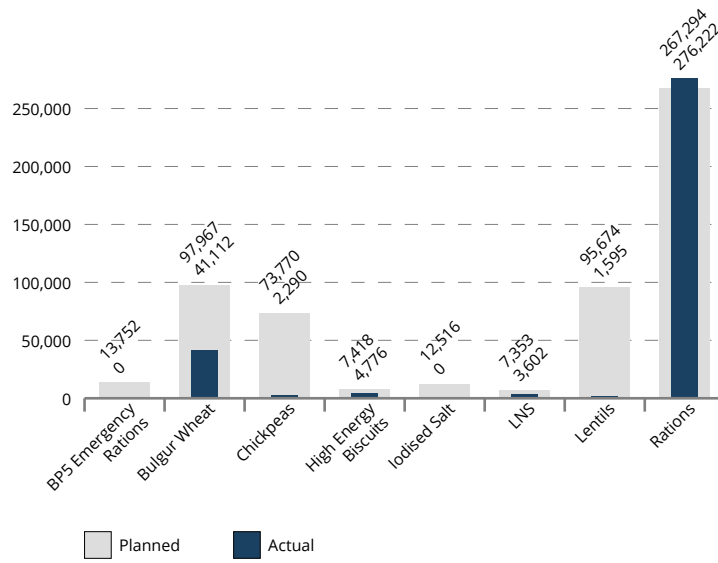
## Beneficiaries by Modality



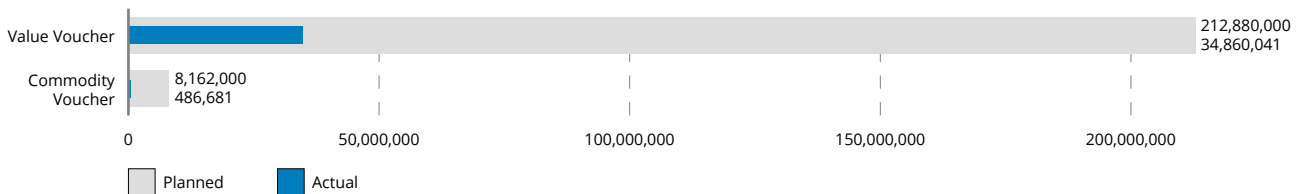
## Total Food and CBT



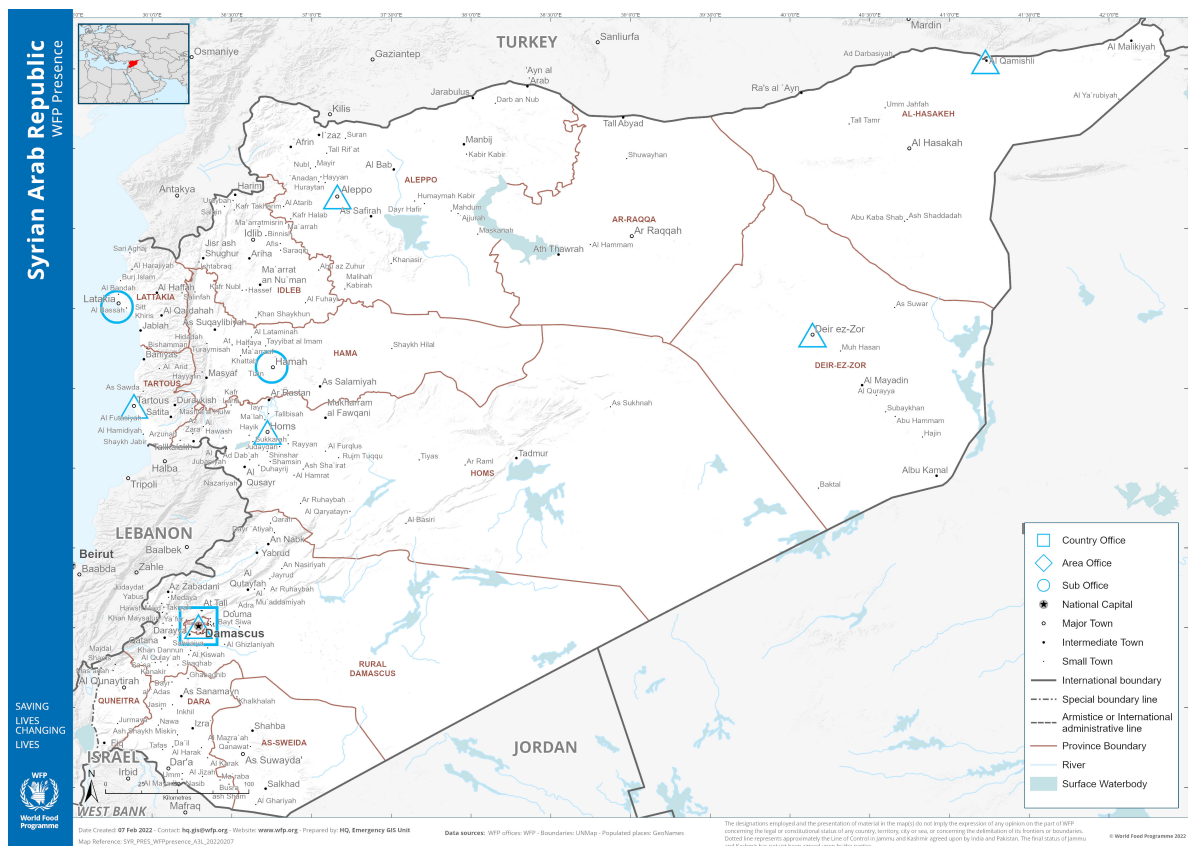
## Annual Food Transfer



## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



# Context and operations



**2021 marked the tenth year of a complex crisis in Syria.** During the past decade, Syria became one of the world's largest and most deadly humanitarian crises. **In recent years, an economic crisis also emerged, leaving no family untouched.** Ordinary Syrians' purchasing power plummeted as the value of the Syrian pound collapsed. Their incomes were worth much less, and to support their families, they needed to buy goods that cost more.

**Inflation, stagnant incomes and a lack of job opportunities have had wide-reaching detrimental implications beyond the country's food security.** The unprecedented economic crisis set Syria further on a path of protracted instability. The crisis was fuelled by continued conflict, population displacement, a decline in the value of the Syrian pound and the impacts of the financial crisis in neighbouring Lebanon - all exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic.

**Unaddressed effects of severe weather-related shocks also dampened Syria's prospects for agricultural recovery.** These shocks were mainly attributed to insufficient and poorly distributed rainfall in the 2020/21 agricultural season, together with several heatwaves and limited availability of irrigation water. Exacerbating this, farmers faced significant challenges in accessing sufficient financial resources, quality seed, electricity and irrigation infrastructure, given the economic crisis and the damages incurred during several years of violent conflict.

While many areas remained relatively peaceful in early 2021, insecurity prevailed across large areas of the country. In the second half of 2021, intensified hostilities in north-western Syria, a military campaign in the southern governorate of Dara'a, and flaring tensions in north-eastern Syria served as warning signs that heavy fighting could still break out again and drive large-scale displacement.

**Syria remains one of the most complex humanitarian operations in the world.** WFP continued to face operational challenges, including bureaucratic hurdles and security-related access constraints. Price inflation and the fuel crises also led to challenging market price increases. The above-mentioned factors combined to create unprecedented numbers of people who lacked secure access to sufficient safe and nutritious food, many of whom were unable to survive without food assistance.

At the end of 2021, the price of a standard reference food basket [1] sufficient to feed a family of five for a month reached 220,100 Syrian pounds (USD 88 at the official exchange rate of SYP 2,500/USD). **The national average food basket exceeded the highest-paid official government monthly salary of SYP 112,100 (USD 44.8) by 96 percent** [2]. Women have been especially hard-hit financially, with almost 30 percent reporting no income at all to support their family.

The nationwide food security assessment conducted by WFP and the Whole-of-Syria Food Security Sector in late 2020 revealed that 12.4 million people, close to 60 percent of the population, were food insecure in 2021 [3]. This represented a staggering 57 percent (4.5 million people) increase since the previous year and was by far the highest number ever recorded. 1.3 million people were found to be severely food insecure, more than twice as many as the previous year. The assessment data shows notable gender disparities, with a higher prevalence of food insecurity among households headed by women [4]. Indications suggest a concurrent deterioration of the nutrition situation in some areas, spurred by the increasing inability of Syrian families to purchase food of adequate quantity, quality and variety [5]. Preliminary findings of the late 2021 assessment show that food insecurity levels remain largely unchanged.

Overall, 12.5 million Syrians remained displaced at the end of 2021; either as refugees outside the country or as internally displaced people (IDPs) within Syria. The total number of IDPs grew to 6.8 million [6]; this was one-third of the population and an increase of 100,000 since late 2020. No significant refugee returns were observed, and 5.7 million [7] Syrian refugees remained outside the country at the end of the year.

Against this highly volatile and complex environment, WFP delivered a comprehensive assistance package to support the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 2 (*Zero Hunger*), 4 (*Quality Education*), 5 (*Gender Equality*) and 17 (*Partnerships for the Goals*). WFP's activities were implemented under the 2019-2021 Syria Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) which was extended for a year in 2020 through a budget revision. To reach people in need across all areas, WFP employed both regular deliveries from inside Syria as well as Security Council-authorized and Logistics Cluster-facilitated cross-border deliveries from Turkey.

All activities implemented under the 2019-2021 ICSP fell under the Crisis Response (Strategic Outcomes 1 and 4) or Resilience Building (Strategic Outcomes 2 and 3) focus areas.

WFP focused most of the available resources on meeting growing food needs with unconditional resource transfers, (general food assistance, GFA) and school feeding under Strategic Outcome 1. Additionally, WFP worked to safeguard livelihoods, build resilience and reconstitute food systems in vulnerable areas under Strategic Outcome 2. WFP also worked to prevent and treat malnutrition among children and pregnant and lactating women and girls under Strategic Outcome 3. Finally, WFP provided logistics, emergency telecommunications, air transport and coordination services, and offered its cash-based transfers platform to the wider humanitarian community under Strategic Outcome 4.

The COVID-19 pandemic caused interruptions to the education system for the second year in a row, and schools closed two months earlier than planned. Schools and individual classrooms also temporarily closed when COVID-19 cases increased. WFP's in-school assistance was alternatively distributed as take-home rations to children.

**Going forward, WFP operations will undergo cautious transition from emergency response to more recovery and resilience interventions, given the increasing needs among the most vulnerable segments of the population.** Additionally, to further improve efficiency of beneficiary targeting, WFP initiated a national Vulnerability Needs Review (VNR) exercise in March 2021 in Syrian Government-held areas, as well as having already set-up the Beneficiary enhanced Selection Tool (BeST) in north-western Syria in November 2020. Through both the VNR and BeST, some 7.5 million people will be assessed on their vulnerability status. The results of this large-scale exercise will allow WFP to re-orient its targeting strategy and better adapt its household assistance packages to enhanced context-specific vulnerability needs analyses.

## Risk Management

**2021 presented a complex risk climate to WFP in Syria, with direct operational implications for WFP and the safety and security of staff, partners and beneficiaries.** WFP further strengthened its robust risk management structures, while enabling a coordinated approach to the common risks faced by the humanitarian community in Syria as co-chair of the United Nations Humanitarian Country Team Risk Management Working Group.

**The deteriorating economic situation prompted WFP to prioritise in-kind assistance and hybrid (in-kind and cash-based transfer) assistance to mitigate the impact of inflation, increased food prices and reduced purchasing power.** Additionally, WFP implemented procedures to strengthen its internal business processes and ensure that internal policies and procedures are followed, and that external parties have available resources on time.

**WFP monitored the security situation in all parts of the country to address emerging access and insecurity issues.** Emergency preparedness measures allowed WFP and cooperating partners to implement their activities in an effective and timely manner when a crisis arises. The existing security risk management measures were sufficient to ensure staff safety and security during armed incidents. WFP also prepositioned stock in specific areas to avoid delays in distributions due to access restrictions to main supply routes.



**The COVID-19 outbreak in Syria continued to compound pre-existing risks faced by WFP, including contextual risks such as economic deterioration and food price volatility.** It also spurred entirely new risks, including direct health risks to staff, beneficiaries and partners. WFP implemented COVID-19 safety measures to ensure the safety of its beneficiaries and staff. Additionally, WFP used a risk-based office approach to allow any changes to the number of staff present in the office. Personal protective equipment was distributed to all staff and medical contingency plans, including evacuations, and contact tracing were in place. Further, WFP encouraged all its staff to get vaccinated.

# Partnerships

**WFP's achievements in Syria would not have been possible without the relationships fostered with its partners,** including national and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs), United Nations (UN) agencies and donors.

In line with WFP's commitment to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 17 (*Partnerships for the Goals*), WFP's partnership strategy involved a wide range of *field-level* partnerships to maximize the reach of WFP activities; *transformative* partnerships to achieve more effective results; as well as the expansion of *enabling* partnerships that facilitate the activities of other humanitarian partners.

**WFP's local cooperating partners brought a deep understanding of community needs and local contexts, geographical proximity to beneficiaries, as well as complementary technical knowledge.** At the same time, WFP worked to build the capacity of its cooperating partners through trainings and workshops [1]. WFP collaborated with 55 cooperating partners across Syria in 2021 and worked with most of these in the implementation of more than one activity to maximize coverage [2]. WFP relied heavily on the Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC) to reach beneficiaries with emergency food assistance; it was the only partner with capacity to access besieged/hard to reach and newly accessible areas with humanitarian assistance delivery at scale. SARC administered 38 percent of all WFP general food assistance coverage across Syria. WFP conducts stringent due diligence assessments of all partners in line with WFP's corporate due diligence standards and risk management policy.

**Transformative inter-agency partnerships that leverage identified synergies between interventions targeting the same population groups was an integral part of WFP's partnership approach in 2021.** WFP partnered with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO), the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), the UN Development Programme (UNDP) and the UN Population Fund (UNFPA). Collaboration included activities such as:

**School feeding**, where WFP provided about 60,500 children in UNICEF's accelerated Curriculum B learning programme with vouchers, aiming to incentivize families with children who dropped-out to return to learning and eventually the education system.

**Nutrition**, where WFP partnered with UNFPA under the nutrition support for pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG) programme to enable some 149,900 PLWG in targeted locations to benefit from services provided by UNFPA's regular and mobile clinics, including reproductive health sessions, hygiene kits, referrals for ante-natal and post-natal care and vaccinations. Under the joint programme, UNFPA also continued to provide a monthly top-up to the WFP e-voucher, targeting WFP's PLWG beneficiaries countrywide to enable them to buy hygiene items in addition to the nutritious food items which can be bought using WFP's allocation to the e-voucher. This partnership placed the beneficiaries and their needs at the center of humanitarian programming and promoted their safety, dignity and integrity [3].

**Livelihoods**, where two joint WFP-FAO irrigation projects were implemented in Homs governorate. These projects have increased agricultural production and improved livelihoods while also encouraging farmers to return to their lands.

**Government donors remained a critical source of funding to the operation and enabled the scale-up of general food assistance (GFA) from 4.7 to 5.8 million people in 2021.** Within the context of rising needs, WFP's logistics, food security analysis and humanitarian assistance expertise helped maintain core funding levels from foundational donors such as the United States, Germany and Canada. While WFP Syria benefitted from some 20 different government donors, it should be noted that Germany and the United States represented 88 percent of all contributions received in 2021 [4].

**Building on its comparative advantage in Syria, including its vast field footprint, long-standing country presence and technical capabilities, WFP in 2021 continued to strengthen partnerships that enable the response of other humanitarian actors.** WFP's provision of common services was an important enabling element of the response, with WFP providing logistics and telecommunications services to partners across sectors. WFP in 2021 also expanded its portfolio of common services in Syria through the UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS), which has been providing passenger and light cargo air transport as well as medical evacuation capabilities for humanitarian partners since July 2020. In 2021, UNHAS service was expanded to northern Syria and operations between north-eastern Syria and Damascus were also maintained. WFP also shared its cash-based transfers platform capabilities with partners who leveraged it for their own programmes.

# CSP Financial Overview

**WFP's operations in Syria continued to receive substantial contributions in 2021. Although regrettably, the rapid increase in humanitarian needs has created a significant funding gap.** Only 50 percent of the 2021 needs-based requirement of USD 1.27 billion was funded [1], and only 55 percent of the overall 2019-2021 Syria Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) was funded.

WFP initiated an upward budget revision in April [2] to adjust for the unprecedented levels of food insecurity witnessed at the close of 2020 across all governorates in Syria. Compared to 2020, this raised WFP's needs-based budget by 18 percent, with a 13 percent increase in contributions received.

**As in recent years, the United States and Germany remained the two biggest donors in 2021, providing 88 percent of all contributions received, highlighting WFP's need for sustainable support from other donors.** The overall funding level also masks significant disparities in the resources available by activity. Heavy earmarking has skewed resources, and some activities (including livelihoods and resilience activities) were left significantly underfunded. Needs continue to increase across the country, livelihoods and resilience activities are critical to provide cost-effective longer-term solutions to food insecurity and to eventually reduce beneficiary dependence on WFP's GFA programme.

In 2021, flexible unearmarked funds made up 4 percent of the allocated resources compared to 1 percent in 2020. **WFP prioritized the allocation of unearmarked funds towards underfunded activities to maximize impact.** Considering the contextual developments and high degree of earmarking, resources allocated from the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) managed multi-donor pooled funds (including the Country-Based Pooled Funds and allocations for joint programming among agencies) continued to be important enabling mechanisms for WFP in 2021. Allocation from the Syria Humanitarian Fund (SHF) and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) boosted WFP's provision of general food assistance (GFA). It enabled collaboration with other agencies to implement an array of programmes that strengthened urban and rural resilience and the conditions for recovery in Syria.

**Thirty-eight percent of contributions received in 2021 were earmarked at the strategic outcome-level.** Contributions were earmarked towards Strategic Outcome 1 (unconditional resource transfers through GFA and school feeding) and Strategic Outcome 3 (nutrition). The relatively smaller funding requirement for Strategic Outcome 4 (clusters, sectors and service provision) was also sufficiently covered by available resources. Strategic Outcome 2 (livelihoods, resilience and social safety nets), however, was only funded at 19 percent of the ICSP budgetary requirement, and more funds are needed for this avenue.









**Fifty-five percent of contributions received in 2021 were earmarked at the activity-level; the vast majority were earmarked for the GFA activity which received 74 percent of all available resources in 2021.** This enabled WFP to significantly scale-up the activity and maintain a consistent provision of food assistance to a record 6.7 million unique beneficiaries.

**Timeliness of contributions remained a critical factor due to the lengthier four-to-five-month lead time for the procurement and importation of food to Syria; a result of a ban on imports of Turkish origin since 2017 and the impact of COVID-19 on the global supply chain.**

**Advance financing** received through WFP's Internal Project Lending facility allowed 63 percent of the contributions received in 2021 to be advanced ahead of confirmation. This **was a crucial instrument allowing WFP to maintain the health of the commodity inflows.** Purchases from WFP's Global Commodity Management Facility were also used to ameliorate global supply constraints for nutrition commodities to avoid assistance interruptions.

## Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
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.	 904,261,280.0	 447,436,552.0	 494,626,311.0	 444,803,518.0
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.	 108,473,414.0	 30,729,358.0	 20,275,593.0	 11,367,682.0
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.	 123,254,298.0	 44,682,967.0	 38,913,732.0	 29,106,826.0
04: 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.	 28,216,937.0	 8,736,277.0	 14,903,917.0	 11,671,137.0
Non strategic result and non strategic outcome specific	 0.0	 0.0	 16,524,403.0	 0.0
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>	 1,164,205,929.0	 531,585,154.0	 585,243,956.0	 496,949,163.0
Direct Support Cost (DSC)	 29,192,420.0	 28,307,064.0	 24,705,371.0	 17,327,768.0
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>	 1,193,398,349.0	 559,892,218.0	 609,949,327.0	 514,276,931.0

Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	 76,539,929.0	 36,392,994.0	 24,085,286.0	 24,085,286.0
<b>Grand Total</b>	 1,269,938,277.0	 596,285,212.0	 634,034,613.0	 538,362,217.0

# 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.**



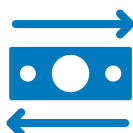
**60 percent** of Syria's population was **food insecure**



**6.7 million** people received **general food assistance**



**693,100 children** assisted through **school feeding**  
**400,000 take-home rations** provided during **COVID-19 school closures**



**37,000 people** received **hybrid food assistance** (combination of **in-kind food and value vouchers**)



**Two cross-line convoys** from government-held to opposition-controlled areas. **Each convoy** carried assistance for some **43,500 people** for one month



**55 percent** of **funding requirements** covered

**Through two activities, unconditional resource transfers (general food assistance, GFA) and school feeding, WFP under Strategic Outcome 1 of the Syria Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) aimed to address the high and growing food assistance needs in Syria.** Schools were used as the platform to enhance the food security and nutrition status of children, incentivize families to send children to school, restore and stabilize access to education, and **prevent the creation of a lost generation of children.** This outcome contributes towards Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 (*Zero Hunger*), 4 (*Quality Education*) and 5 (*Gender Equality*), in addition to having significant positive multiplier effects towards SDG 1 (*No Poverty*).

The needs-based budgetary requirement of Strategic Outcome 1 was 55 percent covered in 2021 and expenditures were slightly below the resources available. This is primarily the result of COVID-19-related school closures, as well as the migration of late-arriving contributions towards 2022 activity implementation.

## General Food Assistance (GFA)

**As in previous years, GFA was the largest WFP activity implemented in Syria in 2021;** accounting for 72 percent of WFP's needs-based budget and 74 percent of all available resources allocated to the activity.

**Widespread food insecurity increased the need for GFA.** In response to growing needs, WFP increased its unique number of GFA beneficiaries reached by 26 percent, going from 5.3 million people in 2020 to 6.7 million people in 2021, and an average of 5.8 million monthly [1]. Resource constraints however forced WFP to lower the caloric value of the GFA food basket to avoid having to reduce the number of beneficiaries assisted [2].

**Distribution performance remained high,** with an average of 97.5 percent of the planned beneficiaries assisted each month through 29 cooperating partners across all 14 governorates of Syria. Furthermore, there was a notable increase in beneficiary satisfaction with the food provided by WFP, although this can, to some degree, be attributed to WFP's ongoing efforts to improve the quality of its services to beneficiaries, it is also an indication of how essential food assistance has become over the past year to the vast majority of WFP-assisted households.

The activity was designed, implemented and monitored to target specific gender and age groups and was as such assigned WFP Gender and Age Marker Monitoring (GaM-M) code 4, indicating the full integration of gender and age

considerations.

**As part of the Health Sector-led response to COVID-19**, WFP continued to implement an institutional feeding programme (IFP) in cooperation with the World Health Organization (WHO) and Directorates of Health in the targeted governorates, providing food assistance to nearly 8,600 vulnerable people in 20 COVID-19 quarantine and isolation centers across six governorates in 2021. Notably, in the last quarter of 2021 the number of people supported monthly increased significantly to more than 1,200 cases compared to an average of 500 in the previous months. This was attributed to a new wave of COVID-19 resulting from new variants. Additionally, WFP and UNFPA signed an agreement to support 120 hosted cases in two juvenile centres in Rural Damascus.

**The expansion of cash-based transfers (CBT) remained a priority for WFP due to its positive impact on beneficiaries and markets, encouraged by positive results achieved during a pilot conducted in 2020.** The pilot showed that households receiving hybrid food assistance (combination of in-kind food and cash vouchers) were more likely to improve or maintain their food consumption, while the food consumption of households receiving only in-kind assistance was more strongly impacted by the economic deterioration [3].

WFP in 2021 progressively scaled-up the use of the hybrid modality [4], reaching 37,000 general food assistance beneficiaries since the pilot, and this scale-up will continue into 2022. WFP complemented the value vouchers with certain commodities provided in-kind to mitigate against potential food cost increases due to inflation, and closely monitored market prices and functioning. Meanwhile, in north-western Syria, WFP is working to roll out cash-based transfers in Idlib governorate in early 2022.

Through two separate convoys, WFP delivered humanitarian items cross-line from its warehouse in government-controlled Aleppo city, Aleppo governorate, to its warehouse in opposition-controlled Sarmada city, Idlib governorate. Each convoy carried assistance sufficient for some 43,500 people for one month. WFP directly distributed the items in December, reaching some 42,800 people in 53 locations. Distributions will continue in 2022 at the same locations, targeting the same beneficiaries monthly.

Despite the significant operational achievements amid dynamic and complex contextual developments, WFP encountered challenges in GFA provision in 2021. For example, in southern Syria, a deteriorating and unpredictable security situation, particularly in Dar'a governorate, delayed the provision of assistance on several occasions. Tens of thousands of people were also displaced from Dar'a Al-Balad town, and those who remained there were restricted in their movement. These challenges were addressed through the provision of ready-to-eat food to those displaced, postponement of distributions, distribution in nearby and safer locations, and through the creation of additional distribution points which facilitated greater reach and faster distributions.

## School Feeding

**Under the school feeding activity, WFP reached a total of 693,100 children in some 3,500 schools across all 14 governorates.** The activity was implemented in coordination with the Ministry of Education and in collaboration with UNICEF and 20 Syrian non-governmental organizations.

The COVID-19 pandemic caused interruptions to the education system for the second year in a row and, in 2021, schools closed two months earlier than planned. The Ministry of Education also implemented protocols allowing schools and individual classrooms to temporarily close in case COVID-19 cases increased. Parents were also discouraged from sending feverish children to school. These measures reduced attendance rates and the number of monitoring visits during the year [5]. WFP has plans with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to provide food assistance in 2022 to children enrolled in non-formal education [6].

The activity was tailored to the specific needs of children and contributes to gender equality outcomes through a focus on equally addressing the needs of boys and girls in educational attainment. Activity 2 was therefore assigned GaM-M code 4, indicating the full integration of gender and age considerations.

To maximize outreach, WFP's school feeding activity was conducted through three components:

**Component 1**, the provision of fortified snacks in schools, comprised the bulk of WFP's school feeding activity, and WFP reached 601,400 children through this component in 2021. However, due to school closures, in-school assistance was only provided from January to April and October to December. The fortified snacks [7] not yet distributed to schools at the time the activity was suspended in April were distributed as take-home rations to children in 400,000 households.

**Component 2** of the activity involves the **provision of daily fresh meals [8] to children in eastern Aleppo city**. In addition to providing children with healthy and nutritious food, the component also served as an income-generating activity for the vulnerable women who made up the workforce, most of whom were either internally displaced or returnees with no other source of income. Fresh meals were provided to 31,250 children, including at least 300 children with disabilities. A potential expansion of this programme will be reviewed subject to the receipt of sustained funding and would only target highly vulnerable areas.

Under **Component 3, WFP reached 60,500 out-of-school children enrolled in the UNICEF-supported Curriculum B accelerated learning programme with CBT (electronic value vouchers)**. This was the only component of the activity which remained operational throughout 2021 and **functioned to incentivize children to return to school** in September. Moreover, WFP provided an additional voucher to out-of-school children enrolled in UNICEF-supported remedial summer classes [9].

Beyond the regular school feeding, WFP, in coordination with the education sector, UNICEF and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), provided hot meals to 6,500 students sitting for their national exams. WFP additionally provided ready-to-eat meals, date bars and bread to these students who had arrived in government-controlled areas from Lebanon, north-eastern Syria and north-western Syria.

WFP revised the school feeding targeting strategy, re-focusing the activity on geographical areas of Syria where food security, nutrition and education indicators were the poorest. There were some 2.5 million out-of-school children in 2021 and WFP also strategically shifted assistance towards out-of-school children. WFP will also conduct a nutrition status assessment of school aged children in 2022, the results of which will further improve programme design and location-based targeting.

## WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

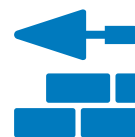
CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Activity 1: Provision of general food assistance in the form of regular in-kind or CBT monthly food assistance with ready-to-eat rations in the initial phase of displacement.	4
Provision of school meals for pre- and primary schoolchildren in regular schools and CBTs to out-of-school children enrolled in informal education or alternative learning opportunities.	4



## 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.



**253,700** people benefitted from **livelihoods support**



**125,000** people had daily access to **subsidized bread** through **three public bakeries rehabilitated by WFP** in 2021



**12,200** farmer households supported through the **rehabilitation of communal irrigation systems**



**19 percent** of **funding requirements** covered

### Livelihoods, Resilience and Social Safety Nets

**The decade-long crisis in Syria has reversed human development [1], impoverished the lives and livelihoods of Syrian families and eroded the resilience of vulnerable communities.** The Syrian economy has shrunk by more than 60 percent since 2010 [2]. The ongoing crisis has reduced Syria's cumulative gross domestic product (GDP) by an estimated USD 324.5 billion [3] and pushed the unemployment rate beyond 50 percent, reaching 75 percent among young people, and even higher among women [4].

Even before the current economic downturn, the Syrian crisis is estimated to have destroyed at least USD 118 billion [5] of physical capital, including housing, productive assets and communal infrastructure. **The result has been a near-total collapse of food systems in many rural and urban areas, leading to widespread food insecurity and food assistance dependency.**

**The crisis in Syria has significantly affected livelihoods and agricultural production.** The main impacts include inaccessibility, loss of productive assets and inputs due to displacement, and destruction of infrastructure. This is particularly true in Deir Ezzor governorate, two-thirds of whose population live in rural areas and largely depend on agriculture. Changing geographic patterns of insecurity meant that 169,100 internally displaced persons (IDPs) returned to their areas of origin in 2021 [6]; often returning to areas that have seen widespread destruction of their assets and infrastructure livelihoods. The percentage of households using 'emergency' coping strategies were still at high levels. This level is the most severe and indicates that **households have been forced to make decisions to ensure that they have food, such as selling livestock. These decisions affect future productivity and are difficult to reverse.**

In response, **WFP implemented a range of projects** under Strategic Outcome 2 of the Syria Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) **designed to improve existing livelihoods by enhancing the resilience of households, communities and food systems.** These efforts contribute to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 (*Zero Hunger*), and also have significant positive multiplier effects towards SDGs 1 (*No Poverty*) and 5 (*Gender Equality*). The activities were designed, implemented and monitored to target specific gender and age groups and were as such assigned WFP Gender and Age Marker Monitoring (GaM-M) code 4, indicating the full integration of gender and age considerations.

**In 2021, WFP operationalized its reorientation of Strategic Outcome 2 by shifting its focus from individual and household-level interventions, towards communal and community-level asset and value chain rehabilitation projects.**

This approach contributes to SDG targets 2.1 (*end hunger*), 2.3 (*agricultural productivity*) and 2.4 (*sustainable food systems*), and aligns directly with the three nodes of the humanitarian-development-peace 'triple nexus' by 1) providing food assistance to save lives and avoid asset depletion; 2) restoring food systems to re-build livelihoods and enable sustainable food security; and 3) promoting social cohesion through strengthening the resilience of local communities in previously conflict-affected areas:

Under the communal assets pillar, **some 12,200 farmer households were able to cultivate their agricultural lands following the rehabilitation of Maskaneh Sharq irrigation canals in Aleppo governorate.** Rehabilitation of this

irrigation system benefitted an estimated 38,035 ha of agricultural land cultivated in 2021. WFP is additionally finalizing five irrigation projects in Aleppo, Homs and Tartous governorates. Since rehabilitation works are still ongoing, WFP did not reach all the intended household beneficiaries initially planned for 2021. Notably, WFP worked with the Asset Impact Monitoring from Space (AIMS) service to enhance the analysis of livelihoods interventions.

**Under the bread value chain pillar, an estimated 125,000 beneficiaries have daily access to subsidized bread through three public bakeries rehabilitated by WFP in 2021 in Aleppo, Deir Ezzor and Dar'a governorates.** This is in addition to an increase in wheat flour production following the supply of a new generator to Yarmouk Mill in Dar'a which made electricity available at all production times. Through services provided by the seven WFP-rehabilitated bakeries in 2020-2021, the production of a staple food such as subsidized bread is estimated to have increased by 73 percent, going from 50,000 to 86,600 bread bundles per day. Additionally, employment at the bakeries increased by 96 percent, going from 115 to 225 people employed at the end of the intervention. There were 72 percent more females and 11 percent more persons with disabilities working there. Lastly, WFP is leading the bread value chain working group, with the objective of establishing a multi-stakeholder platform to facilitate coordination and advocacy for rehabilitation works of this pillar.

**Under the Food Assistance for Assets (FAA) pillar, WFP directly assisted 65,400 beneficiaries with:**

1. **Technical inputs to enhance the asset base of households** (such as seeds, saplings, pesticides, fertilizers, drip irrigation kit, hens, or fodder);
2. **The development of income-generating opportunities**, such as kitchen gardens, thyme cultivation, poultry, or fish farming; and
3. **The development of cooperative food processing units.** Beneficiaries were also provided with protective food assistance to counteract asset-depleting coping mechanisms such as using grains as food.

Among other achievements, FAA projects created some 654 ha of cultivated gardens for beneficiary households.

**WFP rehabilitation of large-scale communal assets is designed to be enduringly impactful, and** the focus is exclusively on the **durable restoration of preexisting infrastructures** in keeping with their original design. WFP supported entire communities, ensuring its interventions equally benefited everyone in targeted communities, while building an enabling environment for returnees. For each of those communities, WFP conducted Seasonal Livelihood Programming (SLP) consultation, ensuring their needs and priorities were considered, with no one left behind. This mitigated potential conflicts and ensured a participatory approach to the selection of the interventions.

**The goal is not only to return irrigation structures back to functionality but to also ensure a handover to local communities, whereby the assets can be maintained for many years without the need for additional interventions by WFP or other organizations.** WFP is particularly committed to strengthening the capacity of local farmer committees to fully empower them to manage, maintain and operate the assets rehabilitated by WFP. In this way, the humanitarian needs of the population can be reduced in the long term while a resilient economy is gradually restored.

**Preliminary results of an ongoing WFP impact study confirmed that the rehabilitation of assets targeting entire communities, rather than individual households [6], achieved positive spill-over effects beyond primary beneficiaries, serving as the catalyst for a sustainable economy at the village and district level in the targeted area.** The Sector 5 project in Deir Ezzor had many positive impacts on women where: women started their own business trading vegetables and fruits; women increasingly participated in decisions related to agriculture works, particularly around the care of livestock; female farmers had an increased proportion of rented and shared lands, rather than working as contract laborers. Projects such as Sector 5 can have powerful and far-reaching impacts on communities during a period of early recovery; this is in terms of sustainability, return on investment, the reduced vulnerability of the communities, and, in the long run, an expected reduced need of humanitarian assistance due to restored livelihoods.

Although WFP succeeded in mobilizing donor funding for its resilience interventions, challenges remained, including operating in an unstable environment, the economic deterioration, exchange rate volatility, difficulties in the importation of equipment and machinery, and the low purchasing power of people in rural areas. To overcome these challenges, WFP selected assets and communities for its interventions that were in food insecure areas which met security and access requirements. In doing so, WFP adhered to protocols and parameters set by the international community. With regards to the economic volatility, WFP established flexible arrangements to mitigate the risk of price fluctuations when negotiating contracts with cooperating partners and service providers.

## **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.



**4.9 million** pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG) as well as **children in need** of life-saving nutrition interventions



**313,000** children assisted through WFP's nutrition activities



**167,600** pregnant and lactating women and girls assisted through WFP's nutrition activities



**149,900** pregnant and lactating women and girls supported under the UNFPA-WFP partnership, receiving **food assistance, care, and sanitation items**



**32 percent** of funding requirements covered

Ten years of protracted crisis in Syria have led to a staggering **4.9 million pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG) and children, in 2021, in need of life-saving nutrition interventions**, of which 3.9 million were in acute need. An estimated additional 300,000 mothers and children were in need of life-saving nutrition interventions in 2021 compared to 2020 a 6.5 percent increase [1].

**Acute malnutrition among children consistently increased even though overall malnutrition levels in Syria remained below emergency levels** (although with geographic variation). However, levels close to the emergency threshold of 5 percent were observed among displaced and hard to reach populations. Acute and chronic malnutrition were generally highest among children under two years and those displaced compared to residents [1].

**If urgent life-saving nutrition needs are not properly addressed, malnutrition will continue increasing across Syria and will have devastating, long-term and inter-generational impacts.** WFP's nutrition programme in Syria, conducted under strategic outcome 3 of the WFP Syria interim country strategic plan, was developed in line with WFP's global Nutrition Policy, working towards Sustainable Development Goal 2, Target 2 (*End all forms of malnutrition*). **The programme encompasses two activities: A malnutrition prevention activity** focused on the prevention of acute malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-23 months and PLWG, and a **malnutrition treatment activity** focused on the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) among children aged 6-59 months and PLWG.

The activities were designed, implemented and monitored to target specific gender and age groups and were as such assigned WFP Gender and Age Marker Monitoring (GaM-M) code 4, indicating the full integration of gender and age considerations.

Although activity implementation continued to be affected by disruptions to the global supply of nutrition commodities, WFP maintained the nutrition programme's operations through most of the year - except in August and September due to a funding shortfall. WFP's 2021 beneficiary reach was also higher than in 2020. The strategic outcome was well-funded, with available resources sufficient to cover 32 percent of the needs-based requirement. **As such, WFP was able to reach a total of 480,600 women, girls and boys across its nutrition activities in 2021.**

**Prevention of Acute Malnutrition and Micronutrient Deficiencies**

The malnutrition prevention activity was implemented through 43 national and international cooperating partners, and in cooperation with Nutrition Sector partners such as the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). WFP assisted 438,500 beneficiaries under the activity in 2021 across all 14 governorates of Syria guided by their food insecurity rates through four components:

**Component 1** entailed the **provision of specialized nutritious food** (Lipid-based Nutrient Supplement-Medium Quantity (LNS-MQ) **to prevent malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-23 months;** the provision of LNS-MQ targets children among families enrolled in WFP's general food assistance (GFA) activities, and WFP reached some 288,600 children over the course of 2021 under this blanket supplementary feeding programme (BSFP). The supplementation of specialized nutritious foods aimed to ensure that daily macro and micronutrient requirements of vulnerable children were met, and their physical and cognitive development were not compromised.

Under **component 2, WFP provided cash-based transfers** (CBT, via value vouchers) **to PLWG to improve their dietary diversity and micronutrient intake as PLWG have increased nutritional needs during pregnancy and lactation.** WFP worked through 28 cooperating partners to reach 149,900 PLWG in 2021. WFP continued its successful partnership with UNFPA through which beneficiaries were able to purchase fresh foods (dairy, meat, fruits, and vegetables) and hygiene items, the latter facilitated through a UNFPA funded top-up to the WFP electronic voucher, from WFP-contracted retailers and thereby improve their dietary diversity and reproductive hygiene care. Through this partnership, beneficiaries were also encouraged to seek essential pre- and post-natal healthcare as well as family planning services at UNFPA-supported clinics [2].

Challenges facing the programme in 2021 included: increased transportation costs limiting the number of PLWGs able to access malnutrition prevention distributions centres; and country-wide power cuts reducing the shelf life of perishable items at retailers.

The elevated levels of micronutrient deficiencies, specifically anaemia, in the Syrian population, have increased the urgency for the adoption of a national solution. Therefore, beyond the direct provision of assistance, under **component 3, WFP is playing an integral role in capacity strengthening in Syria to revive the national wheat flour fortification programmes,** where publicly accessible subsidized bread is fortified with essential micronutrients. Additionally, WFP supported national efforts to iodize salt. These activities widened the reach of nutrition prevention activities to the public beyond WFP beneficiaries.

Under **component 4, WFP planned social and behavioral change communication** through the piloting of the complementary feeding bowl in 2022. This joint initiative with UNICEF aims to improve caregivers' knowledge on dietary diversity for children 6-23 months old.

### **Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM)**

While WFP did not have representative data at the national level of a deterioration of the nutrition situation, more people were actively seeking treatment in 2021, and this indicated an increase in suspected cases of malnutrition. WFP was able to respond to this increased need and treated 42,000 PLWG and children suffering from MAM in 2021 (24,400 children aged 6-59 months and 17,600 PLWG). The activity was implemented jointly with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Health Organization (WHO) under the umbrella of the Nutrition Sector and was implemented in collaboration with 18 cooperating partners. The activity was implemented 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 fixed and mobile clinics.

Following WFP's CMAM activities in 2021, monitoring findings showed that 85.6 percent of children receiving this treatment recovered in 2021, this is a 10 percentage-point improvement compared to 2020, and is a testament to the effectiveness of the programme. Challenges, however, such as the decrease in the availability of fuel in the first half of the year, coupled with an increase in the price of available fuel, limited beneficiaries' abilities to access CMAM centres, and reduced the movement of mobile clinics. These factors, in addition to the ongoing unrest in certain parts of Syria, were reflected in outcome results showing some beneficiaries not returning to the programme (defaulting), although this has improved since 2020. WFP through its cooperating partners followed up with defaulting beneficiaries to identify their individual reasons, and continued to increase its overall coverage, while strengthening its communication and outreach to communities in a bid to reduce default rates.

Noting the importance of generating evidence-based data to guide nutrition programming, WFP in collaboration with sister UN agencies will focus on implementing nutrition assessments in 2022, including: a nutrition assessment for school-aged children, improvements in data generation and information management of its CMAM programme, which will allow WFP to immediately respond to areas identified with a deteriorating nutritional situation.

### **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 Air services, enabling them to provide humanitarian assistance throughout the crisis.



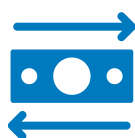
The **Logistics Cluster** provided **logistics coordination and information management services** that brought together **87 partners**



United Nations **Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)** carried **4,500 passengers** and **35.1 mt of light cargo**



The **Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC)** facilitated telecommunications to over **660 humanitarian workers** from **15 UN partner organizations**



**149,900 beneficiaries** reached with **value vouchers** by UNFPA through the use of **WFP's cash-based transfers platform**.



**53 percent** of funding requirement covered.

In 2021, **WFP provided mandated logistics, emergency telecommunication and air transport services to the humanitarian community**. It also offered its cash-based transfers (CBT) platform for use by other UN agencies. With this, and its reach across Syria, WFP has engendered its role as the humanitarian partner of choice and provider of last resort.

These services were conducted under Strategic Outcome 4 of the Syria Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP), in line with Strategic Result 8 of the corporate WFP Strategic Plan (*Enhance global partnerships*), and in contribution to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 17 (*Partnerships for the Goals*). As these are services sectors, they do not target beneficiaries. Rather they aim to support all actors involved in the implementation of the Humanitarian Response Plan for the Syrian humanitarian crisis.

Overall, Strategic Outcome 4 was half-funded in 2021, with resources available to cover 53 percent of the needs-based budgetary requirement. Additionally, some factors resulted in expenditures falling slightly below available resources: contextual changes meant that no Logistics Cluster-facilitated inter-agency convoys were conducted in 2021, and landside transportation was not required [1]. Further, multiple Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC) activities were delayed due to COVID-19.

### Logistics Cluster

**The WFP-led Logistics Cluster in 2021 supported the humanitarian responses in Syria through logistics coordination and information management services that brought together 87 partners**, including United Nations (UN) agencies, national and international non-governmental organizations as well as national societies operating inside Syria (and in Turkey).

**This was achieved inside Syria through facilitation of access to free-to-user common services** [1] in warehousing and air transportation which supported partners with the delivery of humanitarian items from Damascus to Qamishli [2]. **Through its coordination and information management platform, the cluster monitored and undertook assessments on the challenging fuel situation in the country and provided partners with analysis and guidance in facing potential fuel access challenges. It also raised awareness of the impact of the fuel shortage crisis on humanitarian operations on behalf of its partners.** Online logistics trainings and resources were developed and

shared with partners to maintain capacity building despite the COVID-19 pandemic.

**To access Syrians targeted for assistance, and to pre-position relief supplies, the Logistics Cluster provided coordination support and facilitated the Security Council-authorized cross-border transshipment services for UN agencies delivering humanitarian cargo to areas of north-western Syria inaccessible from inside the country.**

The transshipment operation remained critical for sustained humanitarian access to north-western Syria. The UN cross-border deliveries have been limited to the Bab al-Hawa crossing from Turkey to north-western Syria as the only operational entry point since July 2020 for UN agencies. The authorization has been extended until 10 July 2022 through UN Security Council Resolution 2585 for cross-border humanitarian operations [3].

Overall, 9,600 trucks used the Logistics Cluster facilitated transshipment hub into Syria from Turkey in 2021. WFP remained the biggest user of the cross-border operation, with 7,700 trucks carrying WFP commodities transshipped into Syria from Turkey in 2021; 80 percent of the total. Cross-border deliveries accounted for more than one-third of all WFP assistance delivered in Syria in 2021.

**The Logistics Cluster undertook a country-wide logistics gaps and needs assessment with 17 humanitarian organizations to inform its overarching strategy for 2022 and beyond.** The results showed that partners' needs can be met by both their own logistics capacity and the private sector. Accordingly, the cluster will shift its strategy for 2022 onwards away from logistics service provision by phasing out all transportation and warehousing services. The cluster's scope will be placed upon coordination and information management, including advocacy and capacity strengthening to support with the localization of the response. The cluster will also identify long-lasting logistics solutions to support partners with setting up an uninterrupted supply chain to support the implementation of their humanitarian response programmes.

### **Emergency Telecommunications Cluster**

**The WFP-led Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC) continued its work as a key enabler of the humanitarian response, facilitating shared security communications and internet connectivity services benefiting the humanitarian community in Syria.** The ETC directly supported humanitarian response activities inside Syria and was an important partner in the facilitation of Logistics Cluster-facilitated cross-border movement. The ETC provided its services to over 660 humanitarian workers from 15 UN partner organizations in 2021 across eight common operational areas Aleppo, Damascus, Deir Ezzor, Hama, Homs, Qamishli, Tartous, and Gaziantep in Turkey.

**The ETC in 2021 completed its upgrade of the humanitarian security telecommunications infrastructure across six governorates in Syria** (Damascus, Deir Ezzor, Qamishli, Aleppo, Homs and Tartous) **in coordination with the UN Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) and the Telecommunications Security Standards (TESS) project.** The project supports the safety and security of humanitarian staff by migrating and significantly upgrading the capacity and availability of security telecommunications equipment and services across six sites. The final phase of the project was completed in January with upgrades conducted in Tartous.

To enhance the availability of security communications amid a country-wide power crisis, the ETC installed urgently needed solar power back-up systems in the six UNDSS-managed Security Operation Centers (SOCs) across Syria to reduce reliance on generator-powered services for responders.

Throughout 2021, the ETC programmed 79 radio devices for four UN agencies to support the safety of humanitarian staff in the field.

**To enhance internet connectivity services, the ETC carried out a series of needs assessments in five common operational areas** Aleppo, Deir Ezzor, Homs, Tartous and Qamishli. In response, the ETC is planning to upgrade the data connectivity infrastructure in all five common operational hubs where it provides connectivity services, including the installation of back-up solar power solutions and equipment to enable critical communication between humanitarians.

Overall, the success of these efforts is reflected in a high satisfaction rate of 87 percent among users of ETC services in 2021.

### **United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)**

**Vast distances and localized insecurity make road travel between Damascus (located in south-western Syria) and the northern areas of the country difficult, time-consuming and potentially dangerous.** Additionally, many humanitarian organizations are not permitted to use commercial flights in Syria.

**The United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) fills this critical gap by providing regular return flights** between Damascus and Qamishli (Al-Hasakeh governorate, the location of the United Nations hub in north-eastern Syria) and between Damascus and Aleppo (Aleppo governorate, north-western Syria). The flights carry humanitarians,



diplomats and donors as well as critical cargo.

By the end of 2021, UNHAS had carried 4,500 passengers and 35.1 mt of light cargo (including COVID-19-related medical supplies and personal protective equipment). UNHAS supported the humanitarian response of 39 registered humanitarian organizations across the Food Security; Nutrition; Health; Shelter; Non-Food Items (NFI) and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) sectors. UNHAS also provided 12 critical medical evacuation services for humanitarians and was on standby for security evacuations.

The criticality of this service was reflected not only in the 90 percent customer satisfaction rate, but also in the quintupling of the number of passengers and doubling of the amount of cargo transported compared to 2020.

### Cash-Based Transfers Platform

To provide more comprehensive humanitarian services to beneficiaries, and reduce delivery costs for humanitarian actors, WFP offered its cash-based transfers (CBT) platform to other UN agencies. In 2021, the platform continued to be used by UNFPA, where UNFPA’s transfer for hygiene items was combined with WFP’s value voucher covering fresh and nutritious foods, enabling beneficiaries to prioritize their purchases based on their needs, placing them at the center of decision-making. WFP transferred an overall USD 5.8 million to 149,900 beneficiaries on behalf of UNFPA.

The WFP-UNFPA partnership is the largest joint CBT initiative implemented in Syria and has also served as a catalyst for further complementary programming. It is also the largest among similar partnerships implemented by UNFPA worldwide.

This cash injection contributed to local markets and further strengthened the resilience of market actors participating in WFP’s CBT delivery. WFP-contracted retailers were much more likely to invest in their businesses and hire staff than non-contracted retailers.

### 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 crisis in Syria has divergently affected women and girls, who continue to bear the heaviest burden of this enduring humanitarian crisis.** A shift in socioeconomic gender roles in Syrian households has disproportionately burdened women. Women are concurrently among the most economically vulnerable groups. Many women took household economic responsibilities upon themselves, while lacking resources and access to, or equality of, work opportunities [1].

The more food insecure households are, the worse the coping mechanisms they adopt. **To prevent the physical and economic insecurity affecting women and girls, socially harmful practices towards women and girls increased, such as withdrawal from education and forced or early marriages.** These practices were upheld by conservative patriarchal customs and institutions that maintain gender inequality. Women and girls were also at a higher risk of sexual exploitation and gender-based violence. The COVID-19 pandemic and a lack of employment opportunities for adult men also worsened [2] the situation.

**While the food security situation in Syria deteriorated dramatically for all household groups in 2021, households headed by women were disproportionately affected:** According to WFP data, 9.2 percent of households headed by women were severely food insecure in 2021, compared to 6.2 percent of households headed by men [3]. In most households, women decide on how to use the food assistance received (both cash and in-kind) either alone or together with men. This is likely because Syrian women are traditionally in charge of preparing the food.

As such, **WFP endeavoured through the design and implementation of all its activities to ensure it remained gender-responsive, conscious of the inherent synergies between Sustainable Development Goal 2 (Zero Hunger) and 5 (Gender Equality).** Women and girls represented the majority of WFP's beneficiaries in 2021 and, whenever possible, WFP prioritized households headed by women for assistance, aiming for transformative outcomes that increase their decision-making power at the household, community and societal level. The positive outcome of this work is illustrated by 2021 monitoring data showing that decisions on the use of the assistance received were made jointly or by women in 82.5 percent of beneficiary households receiving unconditional resource transfers (general food assistance).

**WFP also took into consideration the unique needs of women during distributions.** For example, **separate queues** were provided to women and **priority was provided to pregnant and lactating women.** During post-distribution monitoring exercises, women have reported that they felt safe when receiving assistance that was provided with dignity.

**WFP also ensured that gender-sensitive programming was applied in daily work through trainings it provided to staff and partners on addressing gender inequalities.** WFP also continued its partnership with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) whereby pregnant and lactating women and girls enrolled in WFP's nutrition programme could access complementary UNFPA healthcare services this contributed to their empowerment while ensuring that their dietary needs were fulfilled. Under the livelihoods, resilience and social safety-nets activity, WFP emphasized the capacity building of women, especially in rural areas, aiming to strengthen economic empowerment through trainings and the development of technical skills [4].

# Protection and accountability to affected populations

**Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity. Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences**

## Protection

**The nature of the Syrian crisis has induced a multitude of protection risks.** A convergence of factors, including protracted displacement, violent conflict and deteriorating access to basic goods and services has triggered the widespread deployment of harmful coping strategies. Exposure to gender-based violence (GBV) among women and girls grew, as movement restrictions limited mobility, and soaring unemployment rates and spreading poverty made households more likely to resort to child labor and early or forced marriage as economic coping mechanisms.

**In collaboration with partners, WFP sought to decrease protection risks for all beneficiaries and ensure their safety, dignity and integrity by applying protection mainstreaming principles across activities.** Despite additional risks posed by the COVID-19 pandemic, WFP was able to deliver assistance that prioritized the safety and dignity of beneficiaries and avoided causing any harm to them.

For example, WFP, through its cooperating partners, established physical protection measures at food distribution points (FDPs), and increased the number of FDPs as well as the frequency of distributions to avoid crowding. Further, focal points around Syria were trained on basic principles pertaining to protection and accountability and authorized to act whenever safety measures were not observed to be in place. Focal points were trained on how to identify the most sensitive cases and potentially make referrals to specialized services.

Additionally, alternative delivery modalities were explored with partners in locations where beneficiary access to WFP distributions was limited, this includes persons with disabilities and women heads of households. The risks around these special measures were identified and mitigated, including through stricter monitoring and reporting mechanisms. Overall, these efforts resulted in over 99 percent of WFP beneficiaries receiving assistance without safety challenges and over 98 percent of WFP beneficiaries reporting that WFP programmes are dignified.

**A lack of civil documentation emerged as a severe protection risk.** Persons who lack civil documentation may lack access to basic services and denied resources. **This was mitigated by WFP through awareness-raising among staff and cooperating partners.** WFP programmes were also adjusted to ensure that a lack of documentation was not an obstacle to receiving aid [1].

**Due to the extreme vulnerability of the local population, girls and women are exposed to risks of sexual exploitation and abuse in exchange for food or financial resources received from humanitarian actors.** Early marriages were also a coping strategy for some parents avoiding food insecurity. To help address these issues, WFP worked with the Inter-Agency Task Force on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) to assess the capacities of all the partners in Syria and trained them accordingly. In 2021, WFP appointed one PSEA focal point in all the field offices and all of them are trained on how to identify and report cases of PSEA. The focal points also delivered sessions and trainings to staff on PSEA-related issues.

**Overall, most beneficiaries across the activities conducted by WFP in 2021 reported not having issues in accessing WFP programmes or issues related to their safety or dignity when collecting WFP assistance.** These encouraging results are in line with the similarly positive findings seen in recent years. Corporate data protection mechanisms have also been implemented to ensure sensitive information related to vulnerable beneficiaries is safely managed and protection risks have been identified and addressed through mitigation measures.

## Accountability to Affected Populations

**WFP in 2021 continued work to fulfil its Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) commitments in Syria through efforts aligned with WFP's 2016-2021 Strategy for AAP.** These included a key focus on information provision to the affected population as well as a complaints and feedback mechanism (through the Community Feedback Mechanism; CFM). WFP has an established AAP team at the Country Office and dedicated staff to ensure that local needs and preferences are embedded in programme design and implementation.

**As co-chair with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) of the AAP Task Force and the Gender Working Group, WFP co-advises the UN Country Team on technical issues pertaining to accountability and gender and ensures that solutions are mainstreamed across all UN operations in Syria.** Consultations with the affected communities, trainings and assessment of gender-related capacities across the different UN agencies took place in 2021, positioning WFP at the front line of protection mainstreaming.

**The WFP helpline witnessed extraordinary progress this year and remains the main accountability mechanism beneficiaries and communities use in Syria.** By the end of 2021, WFP had six operators (three women and three men) managing the line. Over 21,100 reports were received, a 15-fold increase since 2020 - showing that affected communities are increasingly comfortable with using this means of communication. Most calls requested information or assistance, and about 7 percent were complaints. Most calls were immediately addressed, while about 5 percent were referred higher up due to their sensitivity.

**Complaints and suggestions boxes for the affected communities were established at the country office and are being piloted at retailers in all field offices.** Complaints and feedback received are either immediately addressed or escalated if they are deemed high risk. WFP also aggregates feedback internally for issue tracking. WFP is also establishing in-person help desks at cooperating partner premises.

**Community participation had been fostered throughout the year with several consultations held in different geographical locations.** These consultations aimed to ensure that WFP programmes in Syria are relevant to the needs of beneficiaries and that implementation modalities are understood by affected communities. All field offices have staff trained on how to conduct safe and effective consultations with communities. The process will be made regular in 2022, with monthly consultations at all field offices.

WFP has identified a women-led civil society organization as a potential new partner and engaging awareness-raising activities were implemented during the 16 Days Campaign. The organization promotes the employment of young people affected by the Down Syndrome in Damascus, offering them a job in the restoration sector.

# Environment

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

**Erratic weather patterns related to climate change, and the Syrian crisis, have greatly degraded the environment [1] in the country.** During the crisis, Syria turned into a net importer of wheat and in 2021 registered its worst wheat harvest in almost 50 years [2] as farmers faced unfavorable weather conditions in the main cereal-producing areas of the country [3]. The harvestable cereal area contracted in 2021 to almost half the size of the area harvested in 2019 and was mainly attributed to insufficient and poorly distributed rainfall in the 2020/21 agricultural season, together with several heatwaves and limited availability of irrigation water.

**Poor environmental conditions in Syria before the war have been identified as a factor [4] contributing to the armed conflict,** including the severity of the drought that occurred from 2006 to 2010, which damaged the agriculture sector (comprising 26 percent of GDP) [5], increased unemployment, amplified food insecurity and triggered mass migration towards urban centres. Combined with a high population growth rate, water scarcity also imposed a greater risk of political instability.

**Around one quarter of the Syrian population (5 million people) is estimated to be engaged in agricultural production and 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 significant damage to and destruction of irrigation infrastructure.** Despite natural water flows, damaged infrastructure in previously conflict-affected areas including Aleppo and Deir Ezzor governorate has meant that farmers have been unable to take full advantage of water availability to increase agricultural output.

As of 2021, WFP Syria started screen programmes for their potential social and environmental impact, and mitigation measures were defined where needed. By the end of 2021, 85 percent of WFP programmes have been screened, ensuring the sustainability of WFP activities.

# WFP's support is much needed

**Food from WFP is a lifeline for Ikhlas and her family as the cost-of-living soars.**

For many years, Ikhlas and her family have been on the move. Her husband, mother-in-law and three children are constantly driven from one apartment to the next as unrelenting rental prices have pushed even the cheapest of homes beyond their reach.

For the last three months, they have lived in an apartment in Hama that does little to protect them during Syria's freezing winter. There is no heating or insulation here. Instead, Ikhlas feeds a stove with discarded rubber tires. Under immense financial pressures, she cannot afford firewood to keep her family warm.

**Like many Syrians, Ikhlas' life hasn't always been this way.** Before the crisis, she preserved food during the summer months so that her family would have vegetables to eat year-round. For the last three years, her bottles have been filled with water. **Preserving food is a luxury for a family who cannot afford to buy food today.**

**After more than a decade of crisis, Syrian families are now facing the country's worst ever economic crisis.** Rent, food, medicine and fuel are now out of reach for many families.

There are many things that we **deprive ourselves** from, she said. For instance, fruits are forbidden. Open my fridge and you'll find it empty. We eat the minimum amount of vegetables and the simplest dishes. We buy that food on credit, of course.

Ikhlas' husband works as a casual labourer. But as the country's economic pressures have grown, the amount of work available has shrunk, leaving him struggling to earn any income at all.

We can't afford 100,000 150,000 SYP a month for rent, [1] Ikhlas said. I don't know what to say. **The situation is extremely difficult and rough, and it is only getting worse because the prices (of basic items) are still on the rise.** Even the bread bundle, the most essential food in any household, has increased in price.

**In 2021, a record 12.4 million Syrians were food insecure,** and the majority of these are resorting to negative coping strategies to survive. **Families say they are eating less, cutting meals and going into debt to meet their basic needs.** Ikhlas' family is no different.

We have two meals a day. My mother-in-law and I don't eat until my youngest son comes back from school. When he does, we have our lunch. Then we wait until my husband is back from work to have our dinner. Two meals a day.

**For Ikhlas, knowing that her son is suffering is one of the hardest parts.**

My son cried before leaving for school, because I didn't have anything to give him as a snack for the day, not even an apple like other children. There is nothing, she said.

**Each month, Ikhlas is one of the 5.8 million people who receive food assistance from the World Food Programme. She said oil and pulses are the parts of the food parcel she appreciates the most, as she cannot afford to buy these items anymore.**

Survival would be extremely difficult if it wasn't for this monthly food assistance we are getting. It really helps us so much. The items I use the most for cooking (from the food parcel) are rice, and chickpeas which I grind and make falafel, she said.

**Everything is expensive now, so this support is much needed.**

When asked about her hopes for the future, she wishes that her children won't have to experience what she has. **I pray for my children to have better days ahead and a home of their own.**

# Data Notes

## Overview

[1] Food Security Assessment/Food Security and Livelihoods Assessment 2020. WFP conducts an annual food security assessment covering all areas of Syria. The assessment combines the Food Security Assessment (FSA, conducted in areas under government control) and the Food Security and Livelihoods Assessment (FSLA, conducted in areas outside of government control). The combined FSA-FSLA is used to determine the food security needs for the inter-agency Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) and the subsequent response requirements of the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP). Data collection for the 2020-2021 FSA-FSLA was conducted across all 14 governorates of Syria over the course of October and November 2020. The total population of Syria was estimated by the OCHA-led UN Population Task Force to be 20,784,466 as of August 2020.

[2] WFP calculated its unique beneficiaries reached by using the highest number of people reached by activity in any given month of 2021 in each governorate. These figures are then calculated according to the following formula to remove overlaps (i.e.: a beneficiary who receives assistance through multiple activities: Unique beneficiaries reached = 100% general food assistance + 0% nutrition prevention + 50% nutrition treatment + 20% school meals + 100% livelihoods.

[3] Both the Vulnerability Needs Review and Beneficiary enhanced Selection Tool questionnaires identify and rank households' food security and vulnerability status. Household data is encrypted and stored behind corporately approved data security settings, ensuring equal data safety.

[4] In order to conduct cross-line deliveries and distributions smoothly and without any potential risks to the beneficiary population, WFP carefully engaged with all relevant stakeholders to prepare the cross-line modality.

[5] The cross-border delivery of humanitarian assistance to areas of Syria inaccessible from inside the country was first authorized by the United Nations Security Council Resolution 2165 (2014). The authorization was renewed on 11 July 2021 by Resolution 2585 (2021) until 10 July 2022. The United Nations humanitarian cross-border transshipment operation is managed by the WFP-led Logistics Cluster.

## Context and Operations

[1] The standard food basket is a group of essential food commodities. In Syria, the food basket is comprised of dry goods providing 2,060 kcal a day for a family of five for a month. The basket includes 37 kg of bread, 19 kg of rice, 19 kg of lentils, 5 kg of sugar, and 7 litres of vegetable oil.

[2] Adapted from 2021 Humanitarian Needs Overview: Syrian Arab Republic.

[3] Syria Country Office Market Price Watch Bulletin Issue 85, December 2021

<https://reliefweb.int/report/syrian-arab-republic/syria-country-office-market-price-watch-bulletin-issue-85-december-2021>.

[4] As per note Number 1 in the Overview section.

[5] Note that no nationwide nutrition assessment or survey was conducted in Syria in 2021, and conclusive/representative data on the nutrition situation in 2021 is therefore not available.

[6] UN populations task force, May 2021.

[7] UNHCR: [https://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/syria\\_durable\\_solutions](https://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/syria_durable_solutions).

## Partnerships

[1] Over the course of 2021, WFP conducted trainings and workshops for its cooperating partners on humanitarian principles, prevention of sexual abuse and exploitation, accountability to affected populations and community engagement.

[2] These included 38 local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and three international non-governmental organizations (INGOs) from inside the country, while 14 INGOs facilitated WFP's cross-border activities in north-western Syria from Turkey.

[3] Women at the Centre: Joint cash-based assistance for women's food security, nutrition, health and protection in Syria

<https://arabstates.unfpa.org/en/publications/women-centre-joint-cash-based-assistance-womens-food-security-nutrition-health-and>.

[4] Like previous years, crisis response activities, namely GFA, were prioritized by WFP's pool of donors given the large humanitarian assistance needs in the country. While flexible contributions to the operation remained small in comparison to earmarked allocations, they were a critical enabler to channel resources towards other activities that were traditionally less funded, such as livelihoods.

## CSP Financial Overview

[1] This includes contributions received and resources carried over from 2020.

[2] Syrian Arab Republic Interim Country Strategic Plan (2019-2021) <https://www.wfp.org/operations/sy02-syrian-arab-republic-interim-country-strategic-plan-2019-2021>.

## Strategic outcome 01

[1] Note that the WFP Syria Interim Country Strategic Plan includes a GFA contingency buffer of 500,000 additional beneficiaries for up to three months as a preparedness measure in case of any sudden onset emergency or significant refugee return movement. This brings the total needs-based plan target for GFA as per Budget Revision 04 to 8.25 million people.

[2] Overall, WFP provided a food basket of up to 1,250 kcal per person per day except in the camps in the north-east, which showed to be the most vulnerable in terms of food security. These areas in the north-east received a food basket containing 1,600 kcal, and the camps received a full basket. The food basket provided considers beneficiary preference in commodity type and quantity.

[3] Benefits of mixed modality assistance for food security in Syria <https://www.wfp.org/publications/benefits-mixed-modality-assistance-food-security-syria>

[4] This hybrid modality provides a mix of in-kind small food ration of three items (sugar, rice, oil) in addition to e-voucher assistance every month.

[5] Note that COVID-19-related school closures and movement restrictions led to a reduction in monitoring visits which collect outcome monitoring data. As a result, the activity 2 (school feeding) outcome indicators for 2021 are lower than 2019 and are not comparable to 2020 as the data was not available for that year.

[6] Curriculum B is a formal accelerated learning programme implemented by the Ministry of Education. Meanwhile, non-formal education is for children who receive either remedial classes to re-integrate in the formal education or self-learning classes. Both these initiatives are supported by UNICEF and implemented by their partners in communities.

[7] The snacks contain about 300 kcal and are fortified with vitamins and minerals.

[8] The meal is a sandwich prepared with fortified bread, with a filling selected to be nutritious and diverse.

[9] Refer to note number [6] here above.

### Notes on Data Tables:

-The difference between planning and implementation of Commodity Voucher modality under the school feeding programme in terms of beneficiaries group is due to reaching more age groups than planned in the needs-based plan.

-Activity 1 has no follow-up values before 2021 reported for outcome indicators under the hybrid modality as the modality started only in 2021.

-Activity 1- Outcome Indicator "Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies" has its first monitoring values collected in 2019, serving as the baseline. No further 2019 follow-up data is available.

-Activity 2: In 2020 (under Primary student (on-site): no values for lack of representative data for this beneficiaries group due to school closures because of COVID-19.

## Strategic outcome 02

[1] Human development index <http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/Country-Profiles/SYR.pdf>.

[2] Feb 2021 CSIS article quoting the World Bank <https://www.csis.org/analysis/syrias-economic-collapse-and-its-impact-most-vulnerable>.

[3] 'Syria at War: Eight Years On': United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, September 2020.

<https://reliefweb.int/report/syrian-arab-republic/syria-war-eight-years>.

[4] Syria 2021 Humanitarian Needs Overview [https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/syria\\_2021\\_humanitarian\\_needs\\_overview.pdf](https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/syria_2021_humanitarian_needs_overview.pdf).

[5] Whole-of-Syria IDP Task Force: <https://data.humdata.org/dataset/syrian-arab-republic-idp-movements-and-idp-spontaneous-return-movements-data>.

[6] To maximize impact and sustainability, WFP is now engaging in an area-based approach, which intends to scale-up the impact of its intervention in a range of selected areas.

This approach allows a better geographical and targeted approach that aims at rebuilding food systems and livelihoods, and at the same time reduce food insecurity in a sustainable way. The area-based approach allows planning structural interventions to be interconnected with the aim of restoring the entire food system and Wheat-to-Bread value chain, enhancing productivity, restoring livelihoods and creating a more resilient economic environment.

## Strategic outcome 03

[1] Syria Humanitarian Needs Overview 2021, <https://reliefweb.int/report/syrian-arab-republic/2021-humanitarian-needs-overview-syrian-arab-republic-march-2021-enar>.

[2] Women at the Centre: Joint cash-based assistance for women's food security, nutrition, health and protection in Syria

<https://arabstates.unfpa.org/en/publications/women-centre-joint-cash-based-assistance-womens-food-security-nutrition-health-and>.

## Strategic outcome 04

[1] Note that all activities planned for 2021 were undertaken except for landside transportation. This is due to the fact there were no needs as confirmed to the cluster during its gaps and needs exercises. Private sector transportation meets the required needs of partners in the country and the Logistics Cluster ceased facilitating access to this service.

[2] Note that due to bureaucratic and administrative access impediments and global supply chain disruptions caused by COVID-19 (including export restrictions), low volumes of cargo requests were submitted. While a high number of requests were received for light cargo, implemented via UNHAS, requests for larger amounts of cargo were not submitted. Therefore, it was not considered cost-efficient to organise dedicated cargo airlifts for small quantities of cargo that could be transported via an already operating service.

[3] Through the adoption of UN Security Council Resolution 2504 (2020) in January 2020 and Resolution 2533 (2020) in July 2020, the border crossings of Al-Yarubiyah (from Iraq to north-eastern Syria), Al-Ramtha (from Jordan to southern Syria) and Bab al-Salam (from Turkey to north-western Syria) were all excluded from the re-authorizations of the operation. Although the latest UN Security Council Resolution 2585 (2021) was originally adopted for 6 months on 9 July 2021, it was automatically extended as of 11 January 2022 as the extension was subject to the issuance of the UN Secretary General's substantive report focusing on transparency in operations, and progress on cross-line access in meeting humanitarian needs.

The United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) was implemented in Syria in 2020, as such values under activity 9 for user satisfaction rate are not available for 2020 and 2019.



## Progress towards gender equality

[1] Voices from Syria 2021, UNFPA <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/whole-of-syria/document/voices-syria-2021-draft>.

[2] With COVID-19, unemployment rose, and men were heavily affected. Tensions within the households worsened and led to increased level of domestic violence, as well as to more negative coping strategies, including early marriage. Additionally, men experienced the frustration of not being able to provide for their families, generating a gender shift that often resulted in psychosocial issues for men and violence against women and children in the family.

[3] Food Security Assessment/Food Security and Livelihoods Assessment 2020. WFP conducts an annual food security assessment covering all areas of Syria. The assessment combines the Food Security Assessment (FSA, conducted in areas under government control) and the Food Security and Livelihoods Assessment (FSLA, conducted in areas outside of government control). The combined FSA-FSLA is used to determine the food security needs for the inter-agency Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) and the subsequent response requirements of the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP). Data collection for the 2020-2021 FSA-FSLA was conducted across all 14 governorates of Syria over the course of October and November 2020. The total population of Syria was estimated by the OCHA-led UN Population Task Force to be 20,784,466 as of August 2020.

[4] Within livelihoods projects, women receive technical trainings on aspects including food processing, taking care of a kitchen garden and producing vegetables, as well as managing small businesses. WFP is now in the process of developing a project where more specific gender-based violence activities will be linked to livelihoods, so to link food insecurity with protection aspects. In 2022, all the livelihoods partners will have financial support to recruit gender focal points, who will raise communities' awareness on gender-related aspects to contribute to the transformation of the attitudes towards women, especially in the most rural and conservative communities.

Notes on Data Tables:

Please note that cross-cutting outcome indicator C.3.2 (Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women) is not included, as such decision-making entities/committees/boards/teams are not involved in WFP activities in Syria.

## Protection and accountability to affected populations

[1] Until 2021, cooperating partners did not apply a standardized way to include beneficiaries without official documentation to assistance programmes, and WFP had little visibility over the process that each individual partner was applying to ensure that eligible families unable to show documentation were systematically included. Throughout 2021, different sessions and field visits reiterated to partners and staff that humanitarian aid is given on the basis of need and a lack of documentation cannot be an obstacle for receiving assistance. Several coordination meetings also took place with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC) to better understand the phenomenon and the response from protection agencies. During the vulnerability needs review (VNR), cooperating partners were asked to include persons without documentation and, in case it was possible, to encourage beneficiaries to renew their documents, often with legal referrals to specialized organizations that WFP facilitated. Technical solutions, including alternative cards, are being explored to give safe assistance to those without documents.

Notes on Data Tables:

-School feeding take-home rations modality was not reported in 2020 due to lack of representative data due to COVID-19 (NFR prepared for not reporting on this group of beneficiaries).

-No values were reported in 2020 for "Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges as the take-home ration activity was not implemented."

-The values collected in 2019 serve as the baseline for the following indicators:

- Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges,
- Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified
- Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes;

No figures were reported in 2021, as nutrition prevention beneficiaries overlap with general food assistance beneficiaries.

## Environment

[1] The Environmental Impact of Syria's Conflict: A Preliminary Survey of Issues

<https://www.arab-reform.net/publication/the-environmental-impact-of-syrias-conflict-a-preliminary-survey-of-issues/>.

[2] 2021 FAO Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission special report

<https://reliefweb.int/report/syrian-arab-republic/special-report-2021-fao-crop-and-food-supply-assessment-mission-syrian>.

[3] Syrian farmers face challenges preparing for the new season following poor harvest in 2020/21]

<https://reliefweb.int/report/syrian-arab-republic/syrian-farmers-face-challenges-preparing-new-season-following-poor>.

[4] Climate change and the Syrian civil war revisited <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0962629816301822>.

[5] Counting the cost - Agriculture in Syria after six years of crisis

<https://climate-diplomacy.org/sites/default/files/2020-10/FAO%20%282017%29%20Counting%20the%20cost%20-%20Agriculture%20in%20Syria.pdf>.

Notes on Data Tables:

Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk indicator: implementation for this indicator only started in 2021.

## WFP's support is much needed

[1] SYP 100,000 – 150,000 equates to USD 40 - 60 at the official exchange rate of SYP 2,500/USD.

# Annex

## Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports

To produce estimates of the total number of unique beneficiaries WFP has assisted yearly, the data from all activities and transfer modalities must be adjusted to eliminate overlaps and add new beneficiaries. This exercise is based on WFP's understanding of the local context, partnerships and activities; the resulting adjusted totals are recorded in COMET. The process of calculating these adjusted totals follows the rules established during the activity planning stage, these rules can be amended to reflect new information that emerges once implementation begins.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET at the end of every year:


- the total number of beneficiaries, which is the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under all country level activities, based on the adjusted totals that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries receiving food transfers, cash-based transfers and commodity vouchers or capacity strengthening, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under the activities for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under each programme area, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under WFP's eight programme areas at the country level;
- the number of schoolchildren assisted under school-based programmes, the sum of all participants assisted under the school-based programmes, adjusted to exclude overlaps and activity supporters such as teachers and cooks.

Although WFP conducts quality assurance to provide beneficiary data which are as accurate as possible, numerous challenges remain regarding data collection, verification, entry and processing. Beneficiary numbers in ACRs should be considered "best estimates", subject to over- and under- estimation.

For the 2021 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; the WHO 15 percent global disability prevalence average, head counts in single activities, or disaggregation of data from post distribution monitoring reports (PDMs). As standardised guidance was not available in WFP prior to 2020, these methods have varied according to the existing needs, capacity, and experience of various WFP activities and operational contexts. Moving forward, as part of the 2020 disability inclusion road map, WFP is building on continued efforts to mainstream and standardise disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

# 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
	Unit	Female	Male	Overall	Year		Unit	Female	Male	Overall	
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	3,553,863	3,409,295	6,963,158	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	3,553,863	3,409,295	6,963,158	
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) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	3,553,863	3,409,295	6,963,158	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	3,553,863	3,409,295	6,963,158	
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% overweight	4.3	4.9	4.6	2019	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	141,390	147,162	288,552	
Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age	%	12.5	12.6	12.6	2019	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with stunting prevention programmes	Number	141,390	147,162	288,552	

Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% wasting	1.6	0.9	1.2	2019	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	155,726	157,225	312,951	
Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	%					Number of hectares of land rehabilitated (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support)	Ha			21,689	
						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	33,388	32,047	65,435	188,275

## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	4,480,906	3,409,295	76%
	female	4,669,844	3,553,863	76%
	total	9,150,750	6,963,158	76%
<b>By Age Group</b>				
0-23 months	male	307,725	238,290	77%
	female	321,200	250,387	78%
	total	628,925	488,677	78%
24-59 months	male	307,725	236,186	77%
	female	321,200	246,635	77%
	total	628,925	482,821	77%
5-11 years	male	1,080,007	776,830	72%
	female	1,114,267	802,628	72%
	total	2,194,274	1,579,458	72%
12-17 years	male	938,100	737,820	79%
	female	978,550	767,709	78%
	total	1,916,650	1,505,529	79%
18-59 years	male	1,570,247	1,207,144	77%
	female	1,646,214	1,264,784	77%
	total	3,216,461	2,471,928	77%
60+ years	male	277,102	213,025	77%
	female	288,413	221,720	77%
	total	565,515	434,745	77%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	1,830,150	2,841,484	155%
Refugee	9,151	34,167	373%
Returnee	2,004,014	902,468	45%
IDP	5,307,435	3,185,039	60%

## Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	600,000	65,435	10%
Prevention of Malnutrition	598,800	438,499	73%
School-Based Programmes	795,000	693,091	87%
Treatment of Malnutrition	45,000	42,018	93%
Unconditional Resources Transfer	8,250,000	6,738,096	81%

## Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
BP5 Emergency Rations	13,752	0	0%
Bulgur Wheat	95,887	41,112	43%
Chickpeas	72,314	2,271	3%
High Energy Biscuits	7,418	4,776	64%
Iodised Salt	12,308	0	0%
Lentils	94,010	1,595	2%
Rations	259,684	275,814	106%
Rice	110,092	11,889	11%
Spices	0	1	-
Split Lentils	0	0	-
Sugar	66,354	278	0%
Vegetable Oil	79,075	60,478	76%
Wheat Flour	135,309	138,459	102%
Yeast	79	251	316%
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
Bulgur Wheat	2,080	0	0%
Chickpeas	1,456	19	1%
Iodised Salt	208	0	0%
Lentils	1,664	0	0%

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Rations	7,610	408	5%
Rice	2,080	23	1%
Split Lentils	0	6	-
Sugar	1,040	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	1,325	75	6%
Wheat Flour	3,120	239	8%
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 03			
LNS	7,353	3,602	49%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	29	-

## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Commodity Voucher	8,162,000	486,681	6%
Value Voucher	98,400,000	6,597,540	7%
Value Voucher	28,080,000	2,791,467	10%
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Value Voucher	86,400,000	25,471,034	29%

## 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	
Output Results					
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.					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	255,129	18,851
			Male	244,871	18,094
			<b>Total</b>	<b>500,000</b>	<b>36,945</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving commodity vouchers transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	0	4,373
			Male	0	4,209
			<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8,582</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	4,209,645	3,452,240
			Male	4,040,355	3,277,274
			<b>Total</b>	<b>8,250,000</b>	<b>6,729,514</b>
A.2: Food transfers			MT	938,044	532,467
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	68,400,000	1,408,750
A.4: Commodity Vouchers transfers			US\$	0	120,748
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.					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female	61,250	29,035
			Male	63,750	31,470
			<b>Total</b>	<b>125,000</b>	<b>60,505</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving commodity vouchers transfers	All	School feeding (on-site)	Female	0	14,781
			Male	0	16,469
			<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>31,250</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving commodity vouchers transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	34,300	0
			Male	35,700	0
			<b>Total</b>	<b>70,000</b>	<b>0</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	328,300	288,641
			Male	341,700	312,695
			<b>Total</b>	<b>670,000</b>	<b>601,336</b>
A.2: Food transfers			MT	8,239	4,456
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	30,000,000	5,188,790
A.4: Commodity Vouchers transfers			US\$	8,162,000	365,933

Output Results					
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.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A: Targeted food-insecure populations receive adequate food assistance to meet their basic food needs.					
General Distribution					
A.7: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes	A.7.1: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes	retailer	200	179	
B: Targeted food-insecure populations receive adequate food assistance to meet their basic food needs.					
General Distribution					

B.1: Quantity of fortified food provided	B.1.1: Quantity of fortified food provided	Mt	153,247	142,348.71
B.3*: Percentage of staple commodities distributed that is fortified	B.3*.1: Percentage of staple commodities distributed that is fortified	%	100	100
C: Food-insecure populations benefit from enhanced capacities of cooperating partners in areas such as protection and beneficiary registration to protect access to food.				
General Distribution				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	1,500	1,450
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	62	58
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.				
General Distribution				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	700	575
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	28	23
<b>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.</b>				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: Targeted students receive nutritious school meals and/or CBTs that meet food needs while increasing enrolment and attendance and promoting stability.				
School feeding (on-site)				
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.28: Number of project participants (male)	individual	321,300	322,619
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.29: Number of project participants (female)	individual	308,700	309,967
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.23: Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	2,947	3,094
School feeding (take-home rations)				
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.28: Number of project participants (male)	individual	20,400	38,670
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.29: Number of project participants (female)	individual	19,600	37,153
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.23: Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	1,260	1,260
A.7: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes	A.7.1: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes	retailer	200	179
B: Targeted students receive nutritious school meals and/or CBTs that meet food needs while increasing enrolment and attendance and promoting stability.				



School feeding (on-site)				
B.1: Quantity of fortified food provided	B.1.1: Quantity of fortified food provided	Mt	5,784	4,265.15
C: Food-insecure populations benefit from local producers' increased capacity to produce nutritious food products.				
School feeding (on-site)				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	2,091	2,091
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	17	17
N*: Targeted students receive nutritious school meals and/or CBTs that meet food needs while increasing enrollment and attendance and promoting stability.				
School feeding (on-site)				
N*.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	N*.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	%	100	80

Outcome Results								
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.								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group: All - Location: Syria - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution</b>								
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	41	>50	>50	31.8	36.8	47	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	56	>60	>60	37.4	37.8	58	
	Overall	52	>55	>55	36	37.5	54	
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	40	<31	<31	39.6	34.5	31	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	31	<27	<27	44.8	36.4	28	
	Overall	34	<29	<29	43.5	35.9	29	
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	19	<19	<19	28.5	28.7	23	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	13	<13	<13	17.8	25.8	13	
	Overall	14	<14	<14	20.5	26.5	16	

Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	15	>15	>15	13.4	11	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	18.6	>18.6	>18.6	14.8	14	
	Overall	17.4	>17.4	>17.4	14.5	13	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	12.5	<12.5	<12.5	7.2	13	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	8.8	<8.8	<8.8	12.8	15	
	Overall	10.1	<10.1	<10.1	11.4	14	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	27.5	<27.5	<27.5	36.9	33	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	37	<37	<37	36.3	37	
	Overall	27	<27	<27	36.5	36	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	45	<45	<45	42.5	43	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	46	<46	<46	36.1	34	
	Overall	45.4	<45.4	<45.4	37.7	37	
<b>Target Group:</b> All- Hybrid modality - <b>Location:</b> Syria - <b>Modality:</b> Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	10	≤10	≤10	13.89		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	10	≤10	≤10	11.55		
	Overall	10	≤10	≤10	12.14		
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	5.9	≥6	≥6	5.65		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	5.6	≥6	≥6	5.57		
	Overall	5.7	≥6	≥6	5.6		

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	41	>50	>50	34.2			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	56	>60	>60	32.3			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	52	>55	>55	33			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	40	<31	<31	34.2			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	31	<27	<27	40.4			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	34	<29	<29	38.2			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	19	<19	<19	31.5			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	13	<13	<13	27.3			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	14	<14	<14	28.8			WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	15	>15	>15	33.3			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	18.6	>18.6	>18.6	20.2			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	17.4	>17.4	>17.4	24.9			WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	12.5	<12.5	<12.5	4.5			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	8.8	<8.8	<8.8	8.6			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	10.1	<10.1	<10.1	7.1			WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	27.5	<27.5	<27.5	12.6			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	37	<37	<37	18.7			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	27	<27	<27	16.5			WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	45	<45	<45	49.5			WFP
	Male	46	<46	<46	52.5			programme monitoring
	Overall	45.4	<45.4	<45.4	51.5			WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: All: All - Location: Syria - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution</b>								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	10	≤10	≤10	13.89	11.08	13	WFP
	Male	10	≤10	≤10	11.55	10.47	15	programme monitoring
	Overall	10	≤10	≤10	12.14	10.63	15	WFP programme monitoring
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	5.9	≥6	≥6	5.39	5.57	6	WFP
	Male	5.6	≥6	≥6	5.8	5.75	6	programme monitoring
	Overall	5.7	≥6	≥6	5.7	5.7	6	WFP programme monitoring
<b>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.</b>								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group: PRI: Students (primary schools) - Location: Syria - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)</b>								
Attendance rate (new)	Female	95	>95	>95	88		92	WFP
	Male	93	>95	>95	86		95	programme monitoring
	Overall	94	>95	>95	87		93	WFP programme monitoring
Enrolment rate	Female	10	>22	>22	9		22	WFP
	Male	7	>22	>22	8		22	programme monitoring
	Overall	8	>22	>22	8		22	WFP programme monitoring

Retention rate	Female	98	>98	>98	95	98	WFP
	Male	97	>98	>98	94	97	programme
	Overall	97	>98	>98	95	98	monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> PRI: Students (primary schools) - <b>Location:</b> Syria - <b>Modality:</b> Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (take-home rations)							
Attendance rate (new)	Female	90	≥90	≥90	86	79	WFP
	Male	93	≥90	≥90	80	81	programme
	Overall	91	≥90	≥90	83	80	monitoring
							WFP
							programme
							monitoring
							WFP
							programme
							monitoring

<b>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.</b>				<b>Resilience Building</b>	
<b>Output Results</b>					
<b>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).</b>					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	204,104	33,372
			Male	195,896	32,063
			<b>Total</b>	<b>400,000</b>	<b>65,435</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	149,252	22,532
			Male	143,248	21,628
			<b>Total</b>	<b>292,500</b>	<b>44,160</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for training	Female	16,584	0
			Male	15,916	0
			<b>Total</b>	<b>32,500</b>	<b>0</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	140,320	9,580
			Male	134,680	9,195
			<b>Total</b>	<b>275,000</b>	<b>18,775</b>
A.2: Food transfers			MT	20,582	771
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	28,080,000	2,791,467

Output Results				
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).				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: Food-insecure households improve and maintain livelihood assets for targeted communities and households to protect their access to food.				
Food assistance for asset				
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.28: Number of project participants (male)	individual	47,000	39,381
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.29: Number of project participants (female)	individual	53,000	33,385
A.7: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes	A.7.1: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes	retailer	200	179
Food assistance for training				
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.28: Number of project participants (male)	individual	611	611
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.29: Number of project participants (female)	individual	611	611
A.7: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes	A.7.1: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes	retailer	200	179
A: Targeted farmers, including women, receive training and/or technical support to increase their knowledge and skills, enabling them to enhance production and sales.				
Food assistance for asset				
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.28: Number of project participants (male)	individual	611	611
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.29: Number of project participants (female)	individual	611	611
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.14: Quantity of agricultural tools distributed	non-food item	11,764	11,764
A.7: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes	A.7.1: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes	retailer	200	179
A: Targeted food-insecure Syrian internally displaced persons, returnees and residents build marketable skills to strengthen their livelihoods.				
Food assistance for training				
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.28: Number of project participants (male)	individual	611	611
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.29: Number of project participants (female)	individual	611	611

A.7: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes	A.7.1: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes	retailer	200	179
B: Food-insecure households improve and maintain livelihood assets for targeted communities and households to protect their access to food.				
Food assistance for asset				
B.1: Quantity of fortified food provided	B.1.1: Quantity of fortified food provided	Mt	2,520	253.88
B.3*: Percentage of staple commodities distributed that is fortified	B.3*.1: Percentage of staple commodities distributed that is fortified	%	100	100
C: Targeted food-insecure Syrian internally displaced persons, returnees and residents build marketable skills to strengthen their livelihoods.				
Food assistance for asset				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	60	120
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	5	4
D: Food-insecure households benefit from creation of community assets in the environment and agriculture sectors to protect their access to food.				
Food assistance for asset				
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.119: Kilometres (km) of irrigation canals rehabilitated	Km	31	67.89
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.22: Hectares (ha) of gardens created	Ha	610.1	653.95
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.45: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities	Number	11,764	13,484
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.5: Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	18,274	21,035
D: Food-insecure households improve and maintain livelihood assets for targeted communities and households to protect their access to food.				
Food assistance for asset				
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.50: Number of social infrastructures and Income Generating infrastructures constructed (School Building, Facility Center, Community Building, Market Stalls, etc.)	Number	6	5
L: Food-insecure households improve and maintain livelihood assets for targeted communities and households to protect their access to food.				
Food assistance for asset				
L.1: Number of infrastructure works implemented, by type	L.1.1: Number of infrastructure works implemented	unit	9	9

#### Outcome Results

**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).**

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group: All: All modalities - Location: Syria - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset</b>								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	10	<8	<8	13.17	10.3	8	WFP
	Male	7	<6	<6	8.52	8.54	7	programme
	Overall	8	<7	<7	9.52	8.78	7	monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	6.3	>6.3	>6.3	5.46	6.02	5.6	WFP
	Male	6.1	>6.1	>6.1	5.61	6.05	5.8	programme
	Overall	6.2	>6.3	>6.3	5.58	6.04	5.8	monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: All: All modalities - Location: Syria - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset</b>								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	8	<7	<7	17.77	15.55	16	WFP
	Male	9	<8	<8	14.17	11.18	11	programme
	Overall	9	<8	<8	14.92	12.15	12	monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	6.2	>6.2	>6.2	5.48	5.86	6.2	WFP
	Male	6.4	>6.4	>6.4	5.83	6.34	6.4	programme
	Overall	6.4	>6.4	>6.4	5.76	6.23	6.3	monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: All: Food - Location: Syria - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset</b>								
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	76	>80	>80	70.73	63.2	59	WFP
	Male	66	>70	>70	43.1	61.8	54	programme
	Overall	70	>76	>76	49	62	55	monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring



Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	19	<16	<16	12.2	21.1	24	WFP
	Male	24	<21	<21	15.89	23.9	14	programme monitoring
	Overall	22	<17	<17	15.1	23.5	17	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	5	<4	<4	17.07	15.8	17	WFP
	Male	10	<9	<9	41.06	14.2	32	programme monitoring
	Overall	8	<7	<7	35.94	14.5	28	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	9	>24	>24	12.2	12.3	20	WFP
	Male	17	>26	>26	18.8	18.2	19	programme monitoring
	Overall	14	>23	>23	17.3	17.4	19	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	19	<13	<13	4.9	8.8	13	WFP
	Male	20	<13	<13	8.3	13.7	13	programme monitoring
	Overall	19	<13	<13	7.6	13	13	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	19	<18	<18	58.5	71.9	23	WFP
	Male	20	<19	<19	22.9	55	13	programme monitoring
	Overall	19	<19	<19	30.8	57.4	15	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	54	<45	<45	24.4	7	45	WFP
	Male	44	<42	<42	50	13.1	55	programme monitoring
	Overall	48	<45	<45	44.3	12.3	53	WFP programme monitoring

**Target Group:** All: Value Voucher - **Location:** Syria - **Modality:** Value Voucher - **Subactivity:** Food assistance for asset

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	68	>87	>87	45.6	42.9	70	WFP
	Male	60	>87	>87	62.3	32.7	86	programme monitoring
	Overall	61	>87	>87	58.8	34.9	84	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	12	<11	<11	31.6	16.7	28	WFP
	Male	14	<12	<12	20.7	21.8	13	programme monitoring
	Overall	14	<12	<12	22.9	20.6	15	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	20	<2	<2	22.8	40.5	2	WFP
	Male	27	<1	<1	17	45.6	1	programme monitoring
	Overall	25	<1	<1	18.2	44.4	1	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	24	>38	>38	11.7	21.4	11	WFP
	Male	24	>39	>39	11	17	15	programme monitoring
	Overall	24	>39	>39	11.1	18	15	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	7	<6	<6	5.2	23.8	6	WFP
	Male	10	<9	<9	8.8	42.2	15	programme monitoring
	Overall	10	<8	<8	8.1	38.1	14	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	6	<5	<5	40.3	31	32	WFP
	Male	7	<6	<6	32.9	22.4	23	programme monitoring
	Overall	7	<6	<6	34.4	24.3	25	WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	62	<51	<51	42.9	23.8	51	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	59	<46	<46	47.4	18.4	46	
	Overall	60	<47	<47	46.4	19.6	47	

**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.** **Resilience Building**

#### Output Results

##### Activity 04: Prevention of acute malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies in children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls.

Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female <b>Total</b>	200,000 <b>200,000</b>	149,947 <b>149,947</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male <b>Total</b>	203,388 195,412 <b>398,800</b>	152,933 135,619 <b>288,552</b>
A.2: Food transfers			MT	6,873	3,308
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	86,400,000	25,471,034

##### Activity 05: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition in children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls.

Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male <b>Total</b>	10,400 9,600 <b>20,000</b>	14,336 10,063 <b>24,399</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female <b>Total</b>	25,000 <b>25,000</b>	17,619 <b>17,619</b>
A.2: Food transfers			MT	480	323

Output Results				
Activity 04: Prevention of acute malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies in children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls.				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: Pregnant and lactating women and girls receive CBTs to improve their dietary diversity and nutrient intake.				
Prevention of acute malnutrition				
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.29: Number of project participants (female)	individual	80,000	149,947
A.7: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes	A.7.1: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes	retailer	200	179
A: Targeted children aged 6-23 months receive specialized nutritious foods to prevent acute malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies.				
Prevention of acute malnutrition				
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.28: Number of project participants (male)	individual	145,550	135,619
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.29: Number of project participants (female)	individual	151,491	152,933
B: Targeted children aged 6-23 months receive specialized nutritious foods to prevent acute malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies.				
Prevention of acute malnutrition				
B.2: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	Mt	4,590	3,351.12
C: Nutritionally vulnerable groups benefit from the strengthened capacity of national stakeholders to develop universal salt iodization and wheat flour fortification.				
Prevention of acute malnutrition				
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	22	17
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.				
Prevention of acute malnutrition				
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)	Number	145,550	135,619
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	231,491	302,880
Activity 05: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition in children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls.				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: Children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls are treated for moderate acute malnutrition.				
Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition				
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.28: Number of project participants (male)	individual	9,800	10,063
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.29: Number of project participants (female)	individual	35,200	31,955

A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.10: Number of health centres/sites assisted	health center	281	379
B: Children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls are treated for moderate acute malnutrition.				
Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition				
B.2: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	Mt	480	326.61
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.				
Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition				
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)	Number	9,800	10,063
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	35,200	31,955

### Outcome Results

#### Activity 04: Prevention of acute malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies in children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> CH: Children - <b>Location:</b> Syria - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of acute malnutrition								
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Female	70	>70	>70	99.3	90.4	97	Secondary data Secondary data Secondary data
	Male	66	>70	>70	99.3	90.4	97	
	Overall	68	>70	>70	99.3	90.4	97	
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	61	>66	>66	87	59.9	69	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	69	>66	>66	84.5	51.1	58	
	Overall	65	>66	>66	84.6	54.9	61	
<b>Target Group:</b> PLW: Pregnant and lactating women - <b>Location:</b> Syria - <b>Modality:</b> Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of acute malnutrition								
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	79	>80	>80	57.7	71.2	78	WFP programme monitoring

#### Activity 05: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition in children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> CH: Children - <b>Location:</b> Syria - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								
MAM Treatment Default rate	Female	14	<15	<15	12.6	24	11	Secondary data Secondary data Secondary data
	Male	15	<15	<15	12.6	21	13	
	Overall	14	<15	<15	12.6	23	12	

MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Female	0	<3	<3	0	0	0	Secondary data
	Male	0	<3	<3	0	0	0	Secondary data
	Overall	0	<3	<3	0	0	0	Secondary data
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Female	4	<15	<15	0.9	1	2	Secondary data
	Male	4	<15	<15	0.9	1	1	Secondary data
	Overall	4	<15	<15	0.9	1	2	Secondary data
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Female	82	>75	>75	85.6	75	87	Secondary data
	Male	81	>75	>75	85.6	77	86	Secondary data
	Overall	81	>75	>75	85.6	76	87	Secondary data
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	82	>66	>66	86.3	75	87	Secondary data
	Male	81	>66	>66	86.3	77	86	Secondary data
	Overall	81	>66	>66	86.3	76	87	Secondary data

Strategic Outcome 04: 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.				- Crisis Response	
Output Results					
Activity 06: Provide coordination, information management, capacity development and shared logistics services to sector partners that face logistics gaps.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
H: Crisis-affected populations benefit from humanitarian partners being provided with coordination and services that cover logistics gaps, enabling the implementation of activities.					
Logistics Cluster					
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.25: Volume of cargo handled through storage services	m3	4,000	4,851.6	
K: Crisis-affected populations benefit from humanitarian partners being provided with coordination and services that cover logistics gaps, enabling the implementation of activities.					
Logistics Cluster					
K.1: Number of partners supported	K.1.1: Number of partners supported	partner	75	87	
Activity 07: Provide shared ICT services, emergency telecommunications coordination and information technology (IT) emergency preparedness training to humanitarian organizations in common operational areas.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C: Crisis-affected populations benefit from humanitarian organizations being provided with shared information and communications technology (ICT) services and coordination support in common operational areas.					
Emergency Telecommunication Cluster					
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	25	21	
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	2	1	
H: Crisis-affected populations benefit from humanitarian organizations being provided with shared information and communications technology (ICT) services and coordination support in common operational areas.					
Emergency Telecommunication Cluster					
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.105: Number of services provided	service	4	4	
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.					
Emergency Telecommunication Cluster					
K.1: Number of partners supported	K.1.1: Number of partners supported	partner	15	15	
Activity 08: Provide technical assistance and support services to humanitarian partners.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
H: Crisis-affected populations benefit from humanitarian partners being provided with technical assistance and support services.					
Logistics Cluster					
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.105: Number of services provided	service	4	4	
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.129: Total storage space made available (m2)	unit	7,850	7,850	
Activity 09: Provide passenger and light cargo services (United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)) to the humanitarian community.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	

H: Crisis-affected populations benefit from the availability of humanitarian air services for the safe transportation of humanitarian staff and the timely delivery of humanitarian assistance

Humanitarian Air Service				
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.13: Quantity of cargo delivered (mt)	Mt	24	35.1
H.6: Percentage of payload delivered against available capacity	H.6.1: Percentage of payload delivered against available capacity	%	100	100
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.3: Number of passengers transported	individual	1,800	4,492

### Outcome Results

#### Activity 06: Provide coordination, information management, capacity development and shared logistics services to sector partners that face logistics gaps.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> All: All - <b>Location:</b> Syria - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Logistics Cluster								
User satisfaction rate	Overall	90	>99	>99	89	93	98	WFP survey

#### Activity 07: Provide shared ICT services, emergency telecommunications coordination and information technology (IT) emergency preparedness training to humanitarian organizations in common operational areas.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> All: All - <b>Location:</b> Syria - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Emergency Telecommunication Cluster								
User satisfaction rate	Overall	80	>87	>87	87	96	86	WFP survey

#### Activity 09: Provide passenger and light cargo services (United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)) to the humanitarian community.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Syria - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Humanitarian Air Service								
User satisfaction rate	Overall	90	≥90	≥90	90			WFP survey



## Cross-cutting Indicators

### Progress towards gender equality indicators

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
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.								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Syria - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	33	>33	>33	45.5	36.2	30	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	10	<10	<10	15.9	20.1	13	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	57	>57	>57	45.5	43.7	57	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> All- Hybrid modality - <b>Location:</b> Syria - <b>Modality:</b> Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	33	>33	>33	28.5			WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	10	<10	<10	20.7			WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	57	>57	>57	50.8			WFP programme monitoring
<b>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.</b>								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Children - <b>Location:</b> Syria - <b>Modality:</b> Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (take-home rations)								

Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	40	>50	>50	38.9			0	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	9	<25	<25	13.8			0	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	51	<25	<25	47.3			0	WFP programme monitoring
<b>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).</b>									
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up		source
<b>Target Group:</b> All modalities - <b>Location:</b> Syria - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset									
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - -	Overall	21	≥30	≥30	27			19	Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> All modalities - <b>Location:</b> Syria - <b>Modality:</b> Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset									
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - -	Overall	21	≥30	≥30	27			21	Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> All: Food - <b>Location:</b> Syria - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset									
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	34	>57	>57	62.6	44.6		37	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	12.8	<13	<13	8.6	16.7		13	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	53.2	<50	<50	28.8	38.7		50	WFP programme monitoring

Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity - -	Female	51	=51	=51	51				WFP programme monitoring
	Male	49	=49	=49	49				WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100				WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: All: Value Voucher - Location: Syria - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset</b>									
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	27	>50	>50	27.5	15.9		34	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	35	<25	<25	23.5	30.6		17	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	38	<25	<25	49.1	48.1		48	WFP programme monitoring
Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity - -	Female	51	=51	=51	51				WFP programme monitoring
	Male	49	=49	=49	49				WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100				WFP programme monitoring
<b>Activity 04: Prevention of acute malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies in children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls.</b>									
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up		source
<b>Target Group: PLWG - Location: Syria - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition</b>									
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	60	>64	>64	53.5	43.4		51	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	8	<6	<6	4.2	3.6		3	WFP programme monitoring

Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	32	<30	<30	42.3	53	46	WFP programme monitoring
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## Protection indicators

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity								
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.								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Syria - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	99.3	>99.8	>99.8	99.9	99.6	99	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99.1	>99.8	>99.8	99.8	99.6	99	
	Overall	99.2	>99.8	>99.8	99.8	99.6	99	
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	100	>99	>99	99.8	99.8	96	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	>99	>99	99.7	99.5	96	
	Overall	100	>99	>99	99.7	99.5	96	
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	95	>99	>99	94.8	99.4	99	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	97	>98	>98	92.9	98.1	97	
	Overall	96	>98	>98	93.4	98.5	97	
<b>Target Group:</b> All- Hybrid modality - <b>Location:</b> Syria - <b>Modality:</b> Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	99.3	>99.8	>99.8	99.9			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99.1	>99.8	>99.8	99.8			
	Overall	99.2	>99.8	>99.8	99.8			
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	100	>99	>99	99.8			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	>99	>99	99.7			
	Overall	100	>99	>99	99.7			

Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	95	>99	>99	94.8				WFP
	Male	97	>98	>98	92.9				programme
	Overall	96	>98	>98	93.4				monitoring
									WFP
									programme
									monitoring

**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.**

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Children - <b>Location:</b> Syria - <b>Modality:</b> Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (take-home rations)								
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	95	>96	>96	100		95	WFP
	Male	98	>99	>99	100		98	programme
	Overall	97	>99	>99	100		97	monitoring
								WFP
								programme
								monitoring

**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).**

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> All modalities - <b>Location:</b> Syria - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	95.5	>99	>99	100	96.5	98	WFP
	Male	95	>99	>99	100	96.3	99	programme
	Overall	95.2	>99	>99	100	96.3	99	monitoring
								WFP
								programme
								monitoring
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	100	>99	>99	100	100	100	WFP
	Male	100	>99	>99	100	99.7	99	programme
	Overall	100	>99	>99	100	99.8	99	monitoring
								WFP
								programme
								monitoring
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	100	>99.8	>99.8	100	100	98	WFP
	Male	99.5	>99.8	>99.8	100	99.4	99	programme
	Overall	99.7	>99.8	>99.8	100	99.5	99	monitoring
								WFP
								programme
								monitoring

**Target Group:** All modalities - **Location:** Syria - **Modality:** Value Voucher - **Subactivity:** Food assistance for asset

Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	81.6	>99	>99	100	97.6	99	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	92.4	>99	>99	99.8	93.9	99	
	Overall	90.1	>99	>99	99.8	94.7	99	
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	100	>99	>99	100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	>99	>99	99.8	98.6	99	
	Overall	100	>99	>99	99.8	98.9	99	
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	100	>99.8	>99.8	98.3	100	99	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99.1	>99.8	>99.8	95.3	100	99	
	Overall	99.3	>99.8	>99.8	95.9	100	99	

#### Activity 04: Prevention of acute malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies in children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls.

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
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**Target Group:** Children - **Location:** Syria - **Modality:** Food - **Subactivity:** Prevention of acute malnutrition

Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	97.9	>99	>99	99.9		90	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	97.1	>98	>98	99.8		97	
	Overall	97.3	>99	>99	99.8		96	
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	95	>95	>95	99.8		90	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	96	>98	>98	99.7		97	
	Overall	95	>97	>97	99.7		96	
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	93	>99	>99	94.8		100	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	96	>98	>98	92.9		97	
	Overall	95	>99	>99	93.4		98	

<b>Target Group: PLWG - Location: Syria - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition</b>								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	99.6	>99.8	>99.8	100	99.4	99	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	>0	>0	99.7	0	0	
	Overall	99.6	>99.8	>99.8	99.8	99.4	99	
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	100	>99	>99	98.5	98.9	99	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	>0	>0	99.8	0	0	
	Overall	100	>99	>99	99.7	98.9	99	
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	99	>99	>99	100	96	96	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	>0	>0	99.2	0	0	
	Overall	99	>99	>99	99.3	96	96	

**Activity 05: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition in children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls.**

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group: Children - Location: Syria - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition</b>								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	99.7	>99	>99	98.7	98.7	98	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98.4	>99	>99	100	98	96	
	Overall	98.6	>99	>99	99.9	98.1	97	
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	100	>99	>99	100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	>99	>99	99.8	100	100	
	Overall	100	>99	>99	99.9	100	100	



Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new)	Female	100	>99	>99	100	100	100	WFP
	Male	99.9	>99	>99	99.7	100	100	programme
	Overall	99.9	>99	>99	99.7	100	100	monitoring
--								WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring

## Accountability to affected population indicators

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

**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.**

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group: All - Location: Syria - Modality: Food - Subactivity:</b>								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	0	=100	=100	100			Secondary data

<b>Target Group: All - Location: Syria - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution</b>								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	10	≥20	≥20	6.5	8.8	19	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	8	≥15	≥15	9.3	9.6	14	
	Overall	9	≥17	≥17	8.6	9.4	15	

<b>Target Group: All- Hybrid modality - Location: Syria - Modality: Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity:</b>								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	0	=100	=100	100			Secondary data

<b>Target Group: All- Hybrid modality - Location: Syria - Modality: Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution</b>								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	10	≥20	≥20	2.7			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	8	≥15	≥15	4.5			
	Overall	9	≥17	≥17	3.9			

**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.**

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group: Children - Location: Syria - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity:</b>								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	0	=100	=100	100			Secondary data

**Target Group: Children - Location: Syria - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: School feeding (take-home rations)**

Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	17	>20	>20	34.3			17	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	17	>20	>20	26.5			17	
	Overall	17	>20	>20	28.1			17	
<b>Target Group:</b> PRI: Students (primary schools) - <b>Location:</b> Syria - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b>									
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	0	=100	=100	100				Secondary data
<b>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).</b>									
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up		source
<b>Target Group:</b> All: Food - <b>Location:</b> Syria - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b>									
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	0	=100	=100	100				Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> All: Food - <b>Location:</b> Syria - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset									
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	23	>36	>36	56.5	8.8	28	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring	
	Male	27	>32	>32	52.3	19.1	22		
	Overall	24	>34	>34	53.2	17.6	23		
<b>Target Group:</b> All: Value Voucher - <b>Location:</b> Syria - <b>Modality:</b> Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b>									
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	0	=100	=100	100				Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> All: Value Voucher - <b>Location:</b> Syria - <b>Modality:</b> Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset									
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	24	>50	>50	57.7	66.7	48	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring	
	Male	44	>45	>45	58.6	72.8	43		
	Overall	33	>45	>45	58.4	71.4	45		
<b>Activity 04: Prevention of acute malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies in children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls.</b>									
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up		source
<b>Target Group:</b> Children - <b>Location:</b> Syria - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b>									

Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	0	=100	=100	100				Secondary data
<b>Target Group: Children - Location: Syria - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition</b>									
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	13.8	>30	>30	11.1			27	WFP
	Male	9.5	>15	>15	11.8			11	programme
	Overall	10.9	>20	>20	11.6			15	monitoring
									WFP programme monitoring
									WFP programme monitoring
									WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: PLWG - Location: Syria - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity:</b>									
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	0	=100	=100	100				Secondary data
<b>Target Group: PLWG - Location: Syria - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition</b>									
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	20	>78	>78	30.6	69.2		73	WFP
	Male	0	>0	>0	50.6	0		0	programme
	Overall	20	>78	>78	48.4	69.2		73	monitoring
									WFP programme monitoring
									WFP programme monitoring
									WFP programme monitoring
<b>Activity 05: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition in children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls.</b>									
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up		source
<b>Target Group: Children - Location: Syria - Modality: Food - Subactivity:</b>									
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	0	=100	=100	100				Secondary data
<b>Target Group: Children - Location: Syria - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition</b>									
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	62.6	>64	>64	40.3	26		55	WFP
	Male	43.3	>45	>45	47.6	33.6		37	programme
	Overall	46.1	>48	>48	46.8	32.4		40	monitoring
									WFP programme monitoring
									WFP programme monitoring
									WFP programme monitoring

## Environment indicators

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment								
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.								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Syria - <b>Modality:</b> Commodity Voucher, Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	0	≤100	≤100	85			Secondary data

Cover page photo © WFP/Hussam Al Saleh

One year old Tara is growing stronger and gaining weight with supplementary food from WFP after having been diagnosed with malnutrition at six months.

**World Food Programme**

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

# Financial Section

*Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.*

# Annual Country Report

## Syria Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2021)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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.
CPA4	Provide passenger and light cargo services (United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)) to the humanitarian community.
CPA5	Provide on-demand cash-based transfer 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 2021 (2019-2021)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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).	108,473,414	30,729,358	20,275,593	11,367,682
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	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.	61,738,602	28,079,379	24,606,934	17,193,044
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.		842,522,678	419,357,173	470,002,489	427,610,474	

# Annual Country Report

## Syria Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2021)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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	16,888	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>1,012,734,694</b>	<b>478,165,910</b>	<b>514,901,904</b>	<b>456,171,200</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.	121,090,451	42,548,455	37,214,442	27,845,433
		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition in children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls.	2,163,846	2,134,511	1,699,289	1,261,393
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>123,254,298</b>	<b>44,682,967</b>	<b>38,913,732</b>	<b>29,106,826</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Syria Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2021)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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.	4,031,718	3,943,118	4,646,552	3,043,418
		Provide shared ICT services, emergency telecommunications coordination and information technology (IT) emergency preparedness training to humanitarian organizations in common operational areas.	888,234	888,234	918,111	897,638
		Provide technical assistance and support services to humanitarian partners.	353,000	353,000	42,734	34,092
		Provide passenger and light cargo services (United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)) to the humanitarian community.	7,823,985	3,551,925	5,599,366	4,851,586

# Annual Country Report

## Syria Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2021)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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 on-demand cash-based transfer services to humanitarian partners.	15,120,000	0	3,697,155	2,844,404
<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>28,216,937</b>	<b>8,736,277</b>	<b>14,903,917</b>	<b>11,671,137</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	16,524,403	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>16,524,403</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>1,164,205,929</b>	<b>531,585,154</b>	<b>585,243,956</b>	<b>496,949,163</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>29,192,420</b>	<b>28,307,064</b>	<b>24,705,371</b>	<b>17,327,768</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>1,193,398,349</b>	<b>559,892,218</b>	<b>609,949,327</b>	<b>514,276,932</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>76,539,929</b>	<b>36,392,994</b>	<b>24,085,286</b>	<b>24,085,286</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>1,269,938,277</b>	<b>596,285,212</b>	<b>634,034,613</b>	<b>538,362,217</b>



Wanee Piyabongkarn  
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

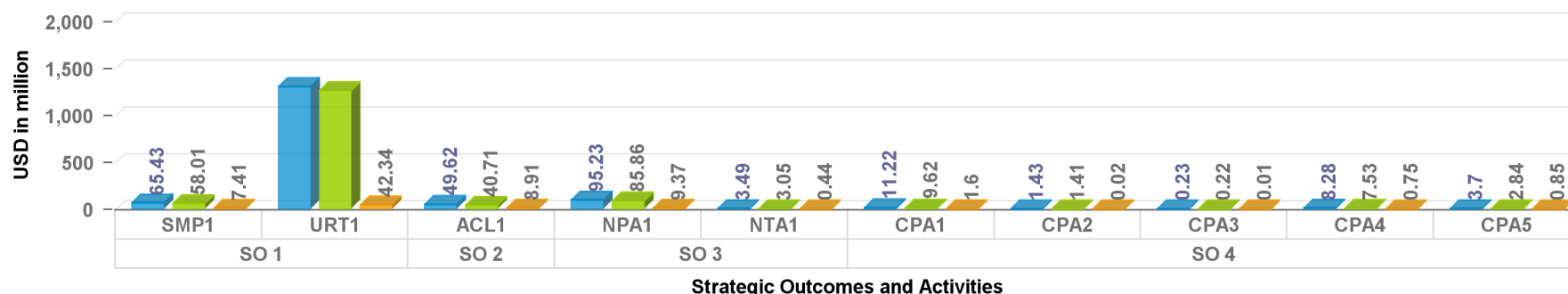
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## Syria Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2021)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

#### Cumulative CPB Overview



■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

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.
CPA4	Provide passenger and light cargo services (United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)) to the humanitarian community.
CPA5	Provide on-demand cash-based transfer 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 2021 (2019-2021)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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).	342,105,022	49,619,821	0	49,619,821	40,711,910	8,907,910
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	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 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.	1,994,439,869	1,303,357,252	0	1,303,357,252	1,261,016,160	42,341,092

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# Annual Country Report

## Syria Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2021)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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 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.	187,974,829	65,428,236	0	65,428,236	58,014,345	7,413,891
		Non Activity Specific	0	16,888	0	16,888	0	16,888
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>2,524,519,720</b>	<b>1,418,422,197</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,418,422,197</b>	<b>1,359,742,415</b>	<b>58,679,782</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Syria Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2021)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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.	240,237,785	95,230,023	0	95,230,023	85,861,014	9,369,009
		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition in children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls.	6,430,328	3,485,427	0	3,485,427	3,047,530	437,897
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>246,668,114</b>	<b>98,715,450</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>98,715,450</b>	<b>88,908,544</b>	<b>9,806,905</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Syria Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2021)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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.	15,702,602	11,222,873	0	11,222,873	9,619,739	1,603,134
		Provide on-demand cash-based transfer services to humanitarian partners.	15,120,000	3,697,155	0	3,697,155	2,844,404	852,751
		Provide passenger and light cargo services (United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)) to the humanitarian community.	11,867,728	8,275,571	0	8,275,571	7,527,792	747,780

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# Annual Country Report

## Syria Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2021)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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 shared ICT services, emergency telecommunications coordination and information technology (IT) emergency preparedness training to humanitarian organizations in common operational areas.	4,089,589	1,428,636	0	1,428,636	1,408,163	20,473
		Provide technical assistance and support services to humanitarian partners.	464,366	228,013	0	228,013	219,370	8,642
<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>47,244,285</b>	<b>24,852,248</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>24,852,248</b>	<b>21,619,468</b>	<b>3,232,780</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	16,524,403	0	16,524,403	0	16,524,403
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>16,524,403</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>16,524,403</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>16,524,403</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>2,818,432,119</b>	<b>1,558,514,298</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,558,514,298</b>	<b>1,470,270,427</b>	<b>88,243,870</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>74,066,459</b>	<b>51,262,516</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>51,262,516</b>	<b>43,884,913</b>	<b>7,377,603</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>2,892,498,578</b>	<b>1,609,776,813</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,609,776,813</b>	<b>1,514,155,340</b>	<b>95,621,474</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Syria Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2021)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
		Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	186,974,007	87,613,340		87,613,340	87,613,340	0
		<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>3,079,472,585</b>	<b>1,697,390,154</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,697,390,154</b>	<b>1,601,768,680</b>	<b>95,621,474</b>

This donor financial report is interim



Wannee Piyabongkarn  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## 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