



World Food
Programme

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Syrian Arab Republic

Annual Country Report 2022

Country Strategic Plan
2022 - 2023

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Overview

In 2022, the World Food Programme (WFP) supported half of the food-insecure Syrians, providing them with food, nutrition, and early recovery assistance. After 11 years of crisis, life in Syria has become increasingly unaffordable. An erosion of savings and drastic increases in the prices of basic goods have led to a rise in needs. Currency depreciation and rising prices continue to erode purchasing power.¹ Furthermore, basic services and other critical infrastructure are on the brink of collapse. Widespread and frequent power outages mean that more than half of Syrians had little or no access to electricity. The fuel and electricity crisis coupled with drought-like conditions have also led to water-borne diseases, such as cholera.

Twelve million people, 55 percent of the total population, still faced acute food insecurity. Among them, 2.5 million people were severely food insecure and fully dependent on humanitarian aid.² The number of people facing food insecurity remained alarmingly high, 51 percent higher than in 2019, highlighting the urgent need for sustained humanitarian assistance and an expansion of early recovery efforts to address this crisis.

Overall, WFP successfully reached 6 million girls, boys, women, and men across its activities in Syria in 2022³. Internally displaced persons (IDPs) remained the largest beneficiary group given their higher exposure to food insecurity. 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 with 5.8 million people reached. In a continued effort to restore and stabilize access to education and nutrition, WFP reached 616,150 children with school meals, leading to more children enrolled in school than the previous year. To prevent acute malnutrition, WFP assisted 434,400 pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG) and children with nutrition items. To treat those suffering from moderate acute malnutrition, WFP reached 65,800 PLWG and children, and achieved strong recovery rates. To help people transition from humanitarian assistance to self-sufficiency, WFP implemented a range of projects, mainly by restoring bread supply through supporting each step of the wheat value chain process, from farm to bread. WFP also expanded the use of cash-based transfers (CBT), reaching 477,300 people, and reached 331,100 persons with disabilities across all its activities.

Consistent with WFP's commitment to the achievement of SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), **WFP's achievements in tackling food security in Syria were made possible through strong partnerships**, including with national and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs), United Nations (UN) agencies, donors, the Syrian Government, the private sector, and financial service providers. Additionally, 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 travel safely between southern and northern Syria. WFP also offered its cash-based transfers (CBT) platform to other UN agencies to reduce delivery costs and provide more comprehensive humanitarian services to beneficiaries.

Going forward, in January 2023, WFP will use the results of a Vulnerability Needs Review (VNR)⁴ exercise to improve targeting of households based on their vulnerability status.

WFP continued to maximise all options to deliver assistance to north-western Syria, increasing both cross-line deliveries from Government-controlled areas and maximising access provided through the extension of the UN Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 2672 for cross-border operations [5,6]. WFP also scaled up value voucher assistance in Idlib governorate in 2022 to make use of the functioning markets and provide more beneficiary choice.

6,019,427

Total beneficiaries in 2022



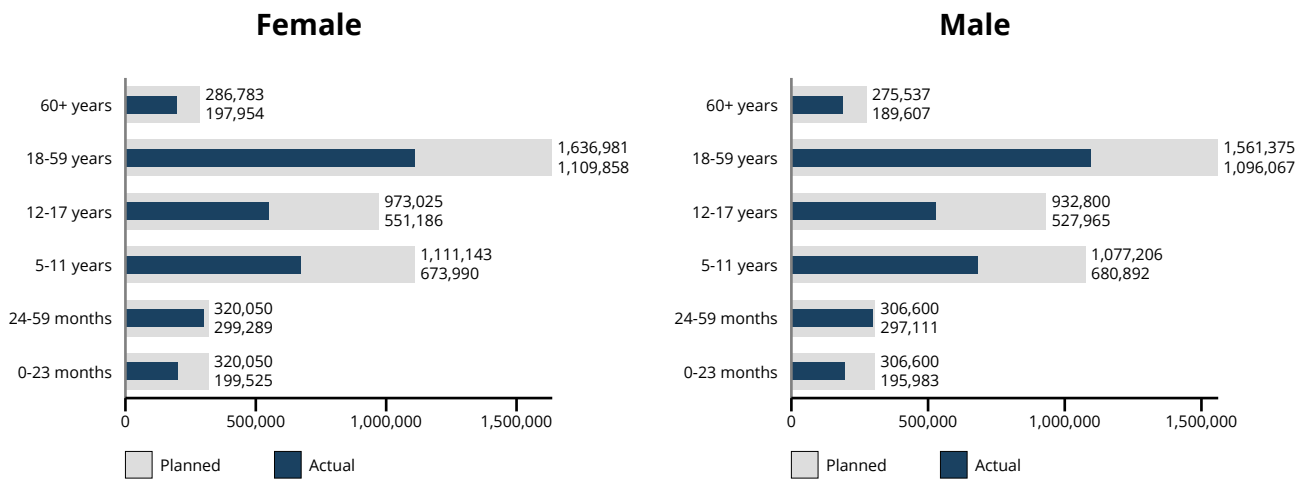
50% female



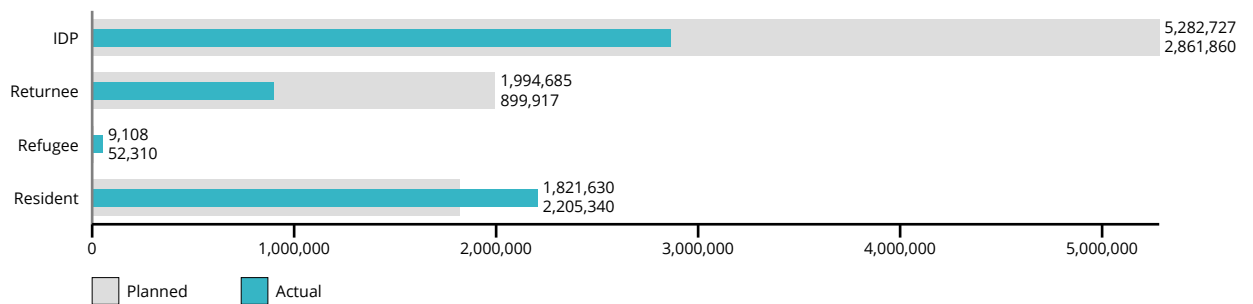
50% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 331,068 (51% Female, 49% Male)

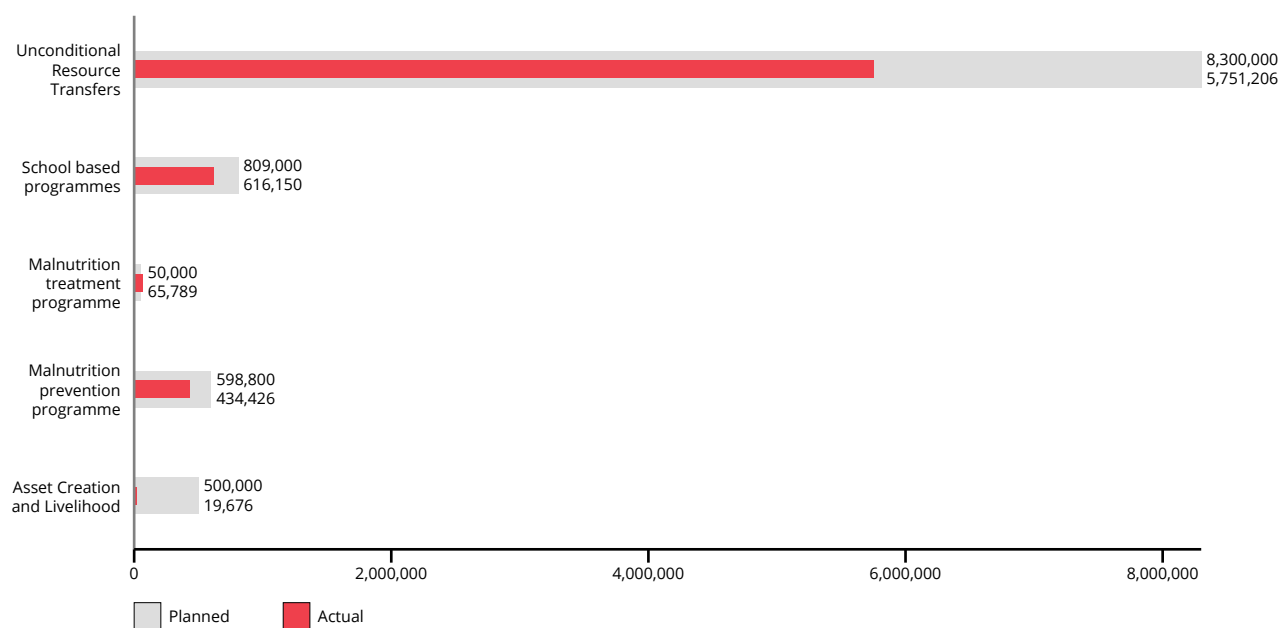
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



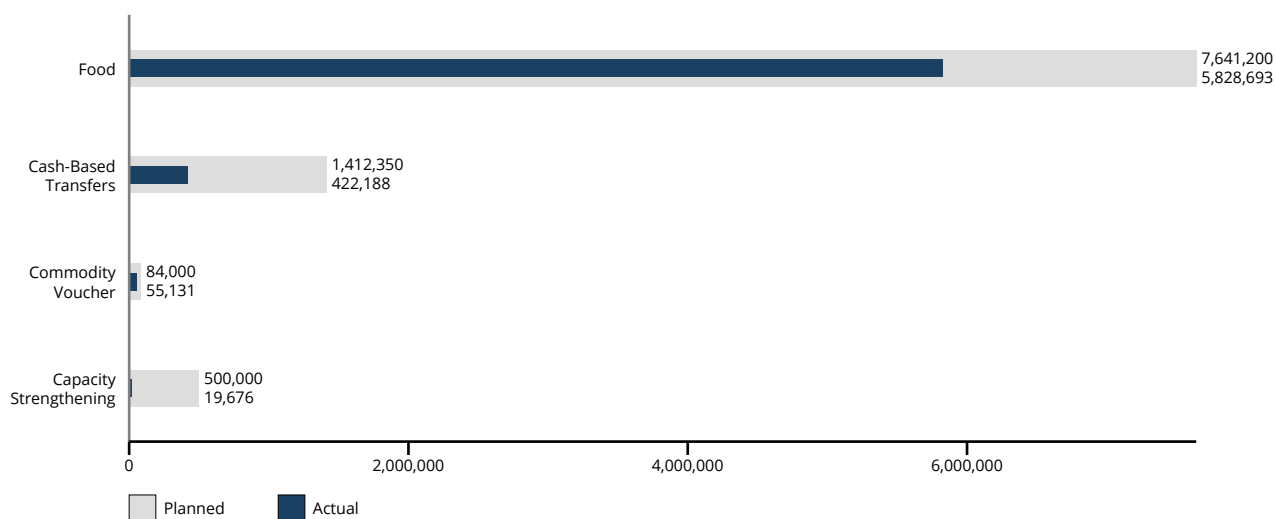
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



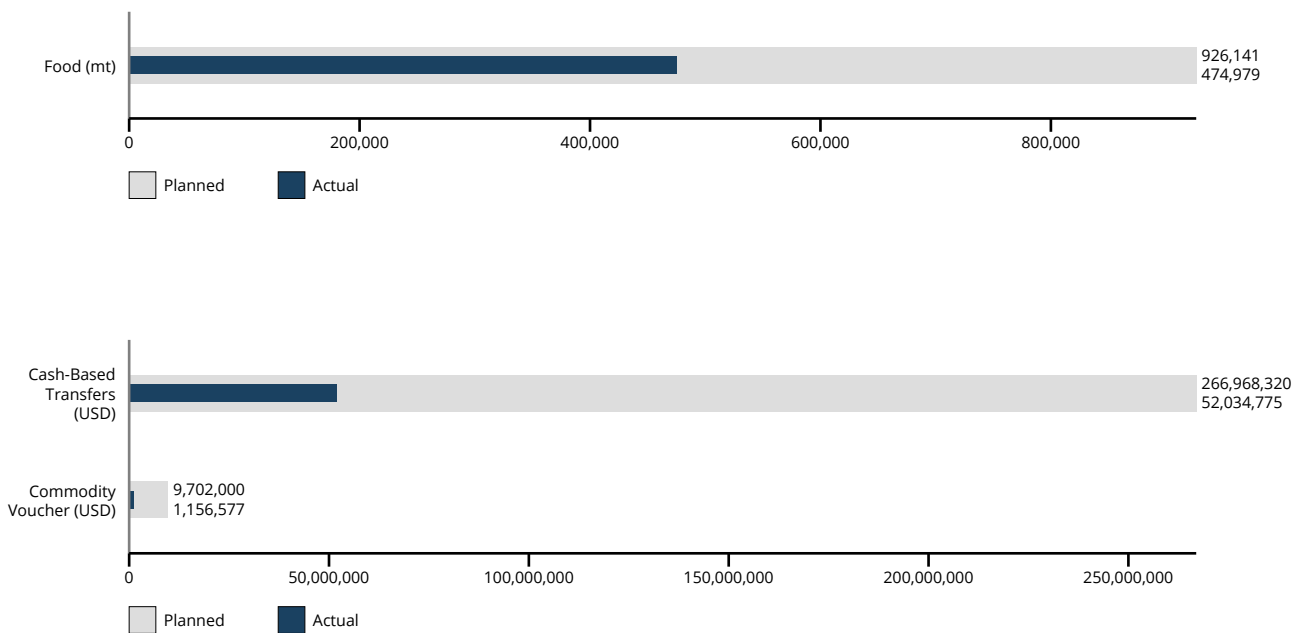
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



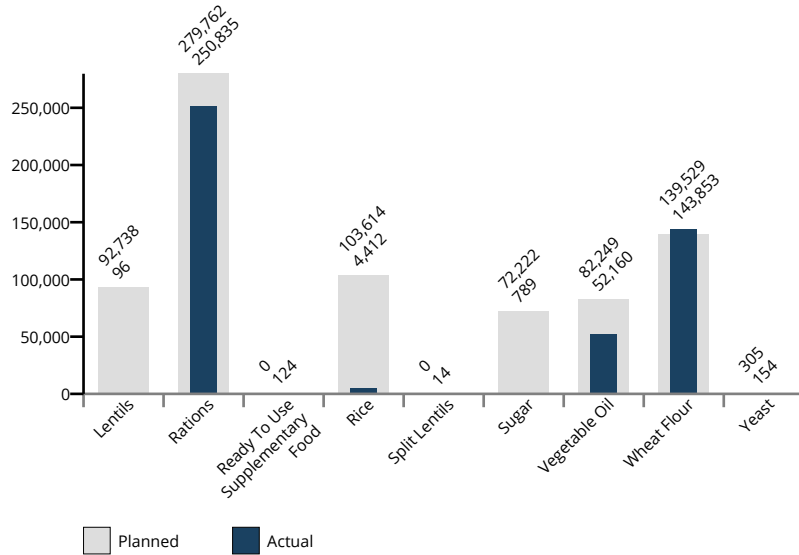
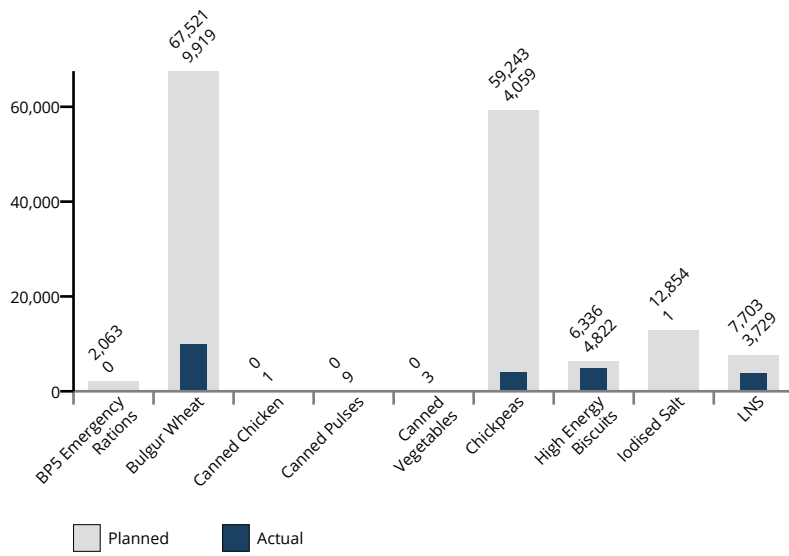
Beneficiaries by Modality



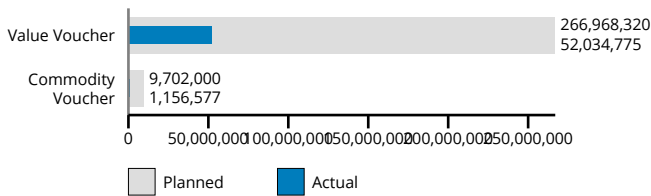
Total Transfers by Modality



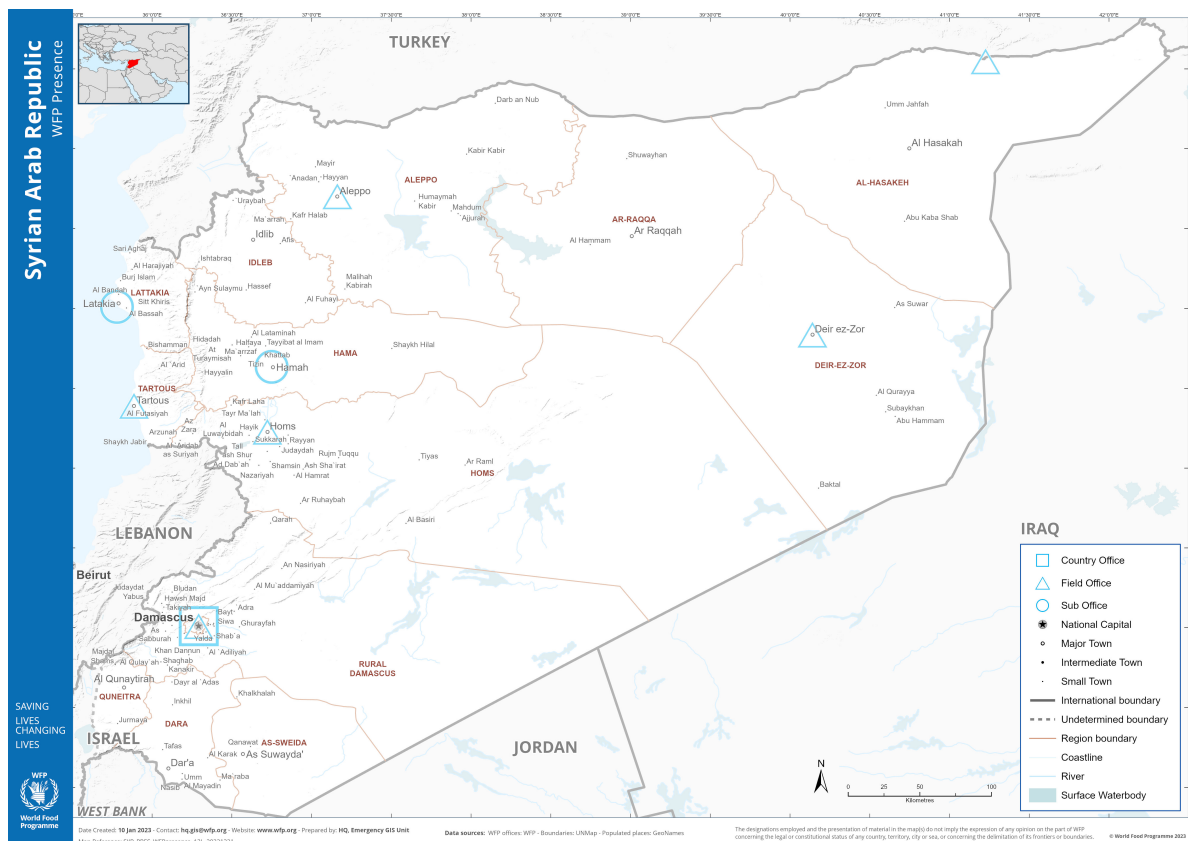
Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Context and operations



It has been 11 years since the start of the Syrian crisis. In 2022, short-lived periods of stability were disrupted by drastic declines for Syria's people and their economy. The Syrian crisis remains one of the most complex humanitarian operations in the world.

In the face of relatively low local production impacted by drought-like conditions, **Syria became a food import-dependent country during the crisis**. Food is now even more expensive to import due to a depreciating currency and higher global costs of food and fuel. The war in Ukraine exacerbated these price increases that had been deepened by the COVID-19 pandemic.

The implications of the crisis for the country's food security are clear. **Ordinary Syrians' incomes are now worth much less, and to support their families, they must buy goods that cost more.** The Syrian pound fell by 50 percent in one year, and nearly 90 percent in three years on the formal market. The average household income only covered 29 percent of household essential needs.¹ In addition to the crippled economy, Syria was also impacted by an unprecedented fuel and electricity crisis that threatened the provision of essential humanitarian services.

The higher global costs have also rapidly outpaced donor contributions. These factors have outstripped WFP's ability to respond.

By the end of 2022, the price of a standard reference food basket² sufficient to feed a family of five for a month reached 425,600 Syrian pounds (USD 141 at the official exchange rate of SYP 3,014/USD) [2]. **The price of the national average food basket exceeded the average household income of SYP 301,400 by 41 per cent** [3]. Moreover, subsidies on basic commodities such as bread, commodities and fuel were gradually reduced for a large portion of the population, rendering essential items more inaccessible than ever for the most vulnerable.

Syrians suffered high levels of food insecurity. The nationwide food security assessment conducted by WFP and the Whole-of-Syria Food Security Sector in late 2021 revealed that **12 million people, close to 55 percent of the population, faced acute insecurity and 1.9 million people were at risk of sliding into food insecurity**.³ Of these, 2.5 million people were estimated to be severely food insecure, including people residing in camp settings who are considered fully dependent on humanitarian assistance. While the food insecure figures slightly declined compared to last year's record increase, the number of food insecure remained extremely high, 51 percent (4 million people) higher than in 2019.

Levels of severe food insecurity were highest among returnees followed by internally displaced persons (IDPs) and the resident population, along with persons with disabilities or chronic illness. The assessment data also showed notable gender disparities, with a higher prevalence of food insecurity among households headed by women. 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 - 5.5 million pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG) and children needed lifesaving nutrition interventions.⁴ People increasingly relied on emergency and severe coping mechanisms, including reducing both the size and number of meals, borrowing food or cash to access food, and sending children to work. These factors had wide-reaching effects - some 2.4 million children were out of school in Syria, and some were forced into marriage.⁵

Overall, 12.4 million Syrians remained displaced at the end of 2022; either as refugees outside the country or as internally displaced people (IDPs) within Syria. The total number of IDPs grew to 6.9 million⁶; this was one-third of the population and an increase of 100,000 since late 2021. No significant refugee returns were observed, and 5.5 million⁷ Syrian refugees remained outside the country at the end of the year. Women and girls continued to bear the heaviest burden - Syria ranked 152 out of 156 countries on the Global Gender Gap Index with similar low rankings for economic participation, education, and health. WFP endeavored to remain gender-responsive through the design and implementation of all its activities

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) and 17 (Partnerships for the goals). WFP's activities were implemented under the 2022-2023 Syria Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP). All activities implemented under the 2022-2023 ICSP fall under 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 the vast food assistance needs of the most vulnerable Syrians 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, working towards SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), WFP provided logistics, emergency telecommunications, air transport and cash-based coordination services to the wider humanitarian community under Strategic Outcome 4.

Going forward, WFP operations are undergoing a gradual scale-up of early recovery assistance, given the increasing needs among the most vulnerable segments of the population. WFP also ensured greater humanitarian access to address the needs of people throughout the country through cross-line⁸ and cross-border⁹ deliveries. Additionally, to further improve the efficiency of beneficiary targeting, WFP completed a national Vulnerability Needs Review (VNR) exercise in September 2022, where some 7 million people have been assessed for vulnerability and food insecurity. The results will allow WFP to better target its assistance packages to all households through enhanced information collected on food insecurity and vulnerability criteria enabling a more discerned, accurate and purposeful selection of beneficiaries. WFP is in discussions with various community members and stakeholders to implement the VNR results in 2023.

Risk Management

2022 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. The deteriorating economic situation causing commodity price fluctuations; and coercive economic measures causing supplier and liquidity constraints.

WFP Syria continues to integrate risk management into its planning processes and operational design and mitigated the following risks in 2022:

Deteriorating economic situation: The fuel and economic crises presented significant risks to WFP, this prompted WFP to: revise transporter, supplier, and partner contracts due to the rising operating costs; request and receive approval to import fuel from Jordan; procure more goods and services from outside the country; strengthen market monitoring mechanisms and retailer assessments; and adjust cash-based transfer (CBT) amounts to help mitigate the impact of inflation and increased food prices.

Funding shortages and supply chain disruptions: WFP's fund-raising and advocacy efforts aimed to cover operational needs and ensure high-level engagement with key donors to keep them engaged in funding WFP operations. WFP reviewed any programmatic hurdles and identified cost savings to maximise the use of its resources. WFP monitored the food available in the country and ensured the food safety and quality of commodities along the entire supply chain.

Access, insecurity and conflict: WFP observed the security situation in all parts of the country to address emerging access and insecurity issues. The existing security risk management measures were sufficient to maintain staff safety and security. In anticipation of access constraints, WFP prepositioned food when needed to avoid delays in distributions. Loss of access in north-western Syria is an evolving risk profile and WFP has developed a business continuity plan for any eventual non-renewal of the Security Council resolutions facilitating cross-border assistance between north-western Syria and Türkiye.

Partnerships

WFP's achievements in tackling food security in Syria were made possible through strong partnerships, including with national and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs), United Nations (UN) agencies, donors, the Syrian Government, the private sector, and financial service providers.

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.

Building on its comparative strengths in Syria, including its vast field footprint, long-standing country presence and technical capabilities, WFP in 2022 continued to emphasize partnerships that enable the response of other humanitarian actors.

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 58 cooperating partners across Syria and worked with most in the implementation of more than one activity to maximize coverage.² WFP conducts stringent due diligence assessments of all partners in line with WFP's corporate due diligence standards and risk management policy.

WFP's retail network expanded to reach 216 contracted retailers, a 20 percent increase over 2021. This programme led to over USD 661,000 invested in physical infrastructure, equipment, and alternative power sources by participating retailers, creating over 350 jobs in the food retail sector across Syria.

Transformative inter-agency partnerships, that leveraged synergies between interventions targeting the same population groups, was an integral part of WFP's partnership approach in 2022. 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 62,500 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. More children enrolled in school in 2022 compared to the previous year, with a 4 percent increase in the enrollment rate.

Nutrition, where for the first time ever in Syria, WFP and UNICEF conducted the first Joint Approach to Nutrition and Food Security Assessment (JAFSA). The assessment provided key insights into the steep deterioration in the nutritional status of the population, particularly maternal nutrition. This data will be used to inform the nutrition sector in Syria of the new trends in 2023. Additionally, WFP partnered with UNFPA under the nutrition support for pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG) programme, to enable some 131,450 PLWGs 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. UNFPA also provided a monthly top-up to the WFP value-voucher, targeting WFP's PLWG beneficiaries countrywide to enable them to also buy hygiene items. This partnership prioritized the multiple needs of women and girls and resulted in a more dignified, integrated programme.

Joint Programme, WFP continued its commitment to a stronger UN system coordination and delivery of results via the 'Joint Programme' funded by the European Union Directorate-General for Neighbourhood and Enlargement Negotiations (DG NEAR), Norway and Italy. The programme is the only pooled fund mechanism with multi-year funding dedicated to early recovery and resilience assistance in Syria. Under this programme, WFP continued its partnership with FAO, UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA and UN Habitat in its coordination of interventions focused on urban area recovery, basic services restoration, as well as community and household-level livelihoods support. WFP's contribution falls under resilience but involves a cross-programmatic range of household intervention, nutrition and school feeding activities. Other funding channels which encourage joint programming include the Syrian Humanitarian Fund (SHF) whereby WFP collaborated with UNDP and FAO on strengthening the bread value chain in the south which resulted in the rehabilitation of two bakeries in Dar'a governorate

Government donors remained a critical source of funding for the operation despite partial delays in confirmation from key partners. Steady assistance from traditional donors such as the United States, Germany, Japan and Canada, as well as ad-hoc supplemental funding contributed towards responsible beneficiary management, efficient operational design, and minimised supply chain disruptions. This was complemented by flexible funds from Norway, Belgium and Ireland which supported pipeline coverage of critical activities.³

As a policy partner to the Syrian Government, WFP leveraged its expertise to enhance national strategies and policies on social protection, school feeding, and overall food assistance. WFP is positioned as a knowledge partner for the Government in monitoring, and food security assessments.

WFP leveraged its decentralized field management system and single line of sight to deliver principled assistance throughout Syria according to the population's needs. This approach enabled WFP to make efficient operational decisions and manage risks to both itself and partners. Additionally, it enhanced WFP's ability to negotiate and increase its humanitarian access and impact across the entire country. Despite facing challenges in accessing some areas, WFP maintained a relatively high level of access to those in need and persisted in its efforts to improve access to the most vulnerable. WFP's programmatic interventions in 2022 and beyond are guided by refined indicators through data collected from household surveys, supporting WFP's framework for vulnerability-based targeting and tiered assistance

Additionally, **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. Through the UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS), WFP also provided air transport to humanitarian workers, partners, and light cargo. WFP also shared its cash-based transfers platform capabilities with partners who leveraged it for their own programmes.

CSP Financial Overview

Despite receiving substantial contributions for its operations in Syria in 2022, WFP faced a significant funding gap due to the vast humanitarian needs. Only 63 percent of the 2022 needs-based requirement of USD 1.37 billion was funded.¹ WFP continues to advocate for, and engage with donors, for sustainable and increased support to assist vulnerable populations in Syria.

The United States and Germany remained the top two donors in 2022, accounting for 81 percent of all contributions to WFP. This highlights WFP's need for sustainable support from other donors. Funding disparities and heavy earmarking have resulted in some activities, such as livelihoods and resilience efforts, being significantly underfunded. It is crucial to provide these cost-effective, long-term solutions to food insecurity in order to reduce beneficiary dependency on the General Food Assistance (GFA) programme and address the increasing needs across the country.

In 2022, 15 percent of WFP's funds were flexible and unearmarked. This is a 100 percent increase over 2021. These funds were prioritized for use in underfunded activities in order to maximize their impact. By giving WFP the flexibility to use these funds where they are needed most, donors can ensure that WFP's resources are being used effectively to address food insecurity and meet the beneficiaries' needs.

Despite the challenges posed by contextual developments and a high degree of earmarking, WFP was able to rely on important funding mechanisms in 2022 to support its efforts in Syria. Resources allocated from the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) through multi-donor pooled funds, including the Country-Based Pooled Funds and joint programming among agencies, were crucial in enabling WFP to continue its work. In addition, allocations from the Syria Humanitarian Fund (SHF) boosted WFP's provision of GFA and allowed for collaboration with other agencies in implementing a range of programs aimed at strengthening urban and rural resilience and improving conditions for recovery in Syria.

In 2022, 41 percent of contributions were earmarked at the strategic outcome level, with the majority going towards Strategic Outcome 1 (unconditional resource transfers through general food assistance (GFA) and school feeding). Meanwhile, 44 percent of contributions were earmarked at the activity level, with 81 percent going towards the GFA activity.

Strategic Outcome 2 (Livelihoods, Resilience, and Social Safety Nets) received only 17 percent of the required funding, Strategic Outcome 3, (Nutrition), received 56 percent of the required funding, and Strategic Outcome 4, (Clusters, Sectors, and Service Provision), received 43 percent of the required funding. Gender-based expenditures represent around eight percent of total expenditures which is aligned with the country strategic plan gender budget proportion.

The timeliness of contributions to WFP was especially critical in 2022 due to the longer four-to-five-month lead time required for the procurement and importation of food to Syria. This is partly due to a ban on food imports of Turkish origin since 2017, as well as the impact of COVID-19 and the Ukrainian crisis on the global supply chain. To address this challenge, WFP utilized its Internal Project Lending facility to advance 37 percent of the contributions received in 2022 ahead of confirmation. This was a vital tool that helped WFP maintain the flow of commodity imports. In addition, purchases from WFP's Global Commodity Management Facility were used to alleviate global supply constraints for nutrition commodities and prevent disruptions in assistance.

Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome (Amount in USD)

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SR 1. Everyone has access to food	1,098,583,696	551,510,200	699,161,060	605,349,589
SO01: Food-insecure populations affected by the crisis, including host communities, internally displaced persons and returnees across all governorates in the Syrian Arab Republic meet their basic food and nutrition needs all year round.	987,708,431	526,572,021	680,003,386	599,166,901
Activity 01: Unconditional resource transfer to food-insecure households	918,508,611	500,808,221	649,553,368	578,947,976
Activity 02: Provide meals and cash-based transfers to school-aged boys and girls attending formal and non-formal education	69,199,819	25,763,799	30,450,001	20,218,925
Non-activity specific	0	0	15	0
SO02: Food-insecure communities in targeted areas are able to meet their food and nutrition needs through resilient livelihoods and restored access to basic services throughout the year.	110,875,265	24,938,179	19,157,673	6,182,687
Activity 03: Support diversified and sustainable livelihoods and food systems at household, community and national level.	110,792,023	24,818,591	19,157,673	6,182,687
Activity 04: Provide technical assistance to strengthen national social safety nets	83,242	119,588	0	0

SR 2. No one suffers from malnutrition	122,489,836	48,589,383	68,298,333	47,219,163
SO03: Nutritionally vulnerable groups across the Syrian Arab Republic, especially boys, girls and pregnant and lactating women have access to malnutrition prevention and treatment services throughout the year.	122,489,836	48,589,383	68,298,333	47,219,163
Activity 05: Provide nutrition assistance to prevent chronic and acute malnutrition	120,344,995	46,500,864	63,155,464	44,178,623
Activity 06: Provide nutrition assistance to treat moderate acute malnutrition.	2,144,840	2,088,519	5,142,869	3,040,539
SR 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs	44,059,695	18,310,333	18,890,189	12,163,532
SO04: Humanitarian partners across the Syrian Arab Republic are enabled to assist crisis-affected populations all year long	44,059,695	18,310,333	18,890,189	12,163,532
Activity 07: Provide common logistics services to humanitarian partners	4,703,491	2,526,015	4,129,455	2,250,182
Activity 08: Provide common emergency telecommunications services to humanitarian partners	845,519	562,211	752,412	354,809
Activity 09: Provide humanitarian air services to humanitarian partners	7,370,939	5,322,234	6,244,046	4,389,307

Activity 10: Provide on-demand technical assistance and support services to humanitarian partners.	899,745	449,872	73,628	63,514
Activity 11: Provide on-demand cash-based transfer services to humanitarian partners.	30,240,000	9,450,000	7,690,646	5,105,718
Non-strategic result	0	0	10,761,423	0
Total Direct Operational Costs	1,265,133,228	618,409,917	786,349,583	664,732,285
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	23,209,669	23,196,000	27,086,244	18,007,944
Total Direct Costs	1,288,342,898	641,605,917	813,435,827	682,740,229
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	81,681,071	41,036,756	33,699,297	33,699,297
Grand Total	1,370,023,969	682,642,674	857,896,549	716,439,527

Programme performance

Strategic outcome 01: Food-insecure populations affected by the crisis, including host communities, internally displaced persons and returnees across all governorates in the Syrian Arab Republic meet their basic food and nutrition needs all year round.



55 percent of Syria's population was food insecure



5.8 million people received general food assistance



115,000 people received hybrid food assistance (combination of in-kind food and value vouchers)



616,150 children were assisted through school feeding



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



69 percent of funding requirements covered

Through two activities, unconditional resource transfers (general food assistance, GFA) and school feeding, WFP under Strategic Outcome 1 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 69 percent covered in 2022 and expenditures were slightly below the resources available. This was mainly due to issues in securing fuel for food distributions in late 2022.

General Food Assistance (GFA)

As in previous years, GFA was the largest WFP activity implemented in Syria in 2022; and widespread food insecurity increased the need for GFA. Bleak market conditions made it very difficult for Syrian families to meet all their food and nutrition requirements. Many people resorted to negative coping strategies such as borrowing food or taking on debt, with 7 percent more people pushed into adopting negative coping strategies compared to the previous year. There has also been little improvement in food consumption scores, with many people still experiencing poor or borderline food consumption. To mitigate these issues, WFP provided GFA to 5.8 million people in 2022.¹ However, WFP's resources were strained by supply chain disruptions and increased operational and food costs, and WFP was forced to reduce GFA ration sizes to continue assisting the same number of beneficiaries.² Consuming less preferred foods continued to be the primary coping strategy adopted by GFA households, a trend observed since 2016. Other coping strategies reported included reducing the number of meals per day, borrowing food, and reducing the portion size of meals.

To further improve the efficiency of beneficiary targeting, WFP completed a national Vulnerability Needs Review (VNR) exercise at the end of 2022 in Syrian Government-held areas, as well as having already set up the Beneficiary enhanced Selection Tool (BeST) in north-western Syria. Through both the VNR and BeST, some 6 million people were assessed on their vulnerability status. Preparations and implementation plans were put in place to ensure the rollout of the results

and new targeting in January 2023 when WFP will support around 7.2 million people.

Distribution performance remained high, with an average of 98 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.

WFP and the World Health Organization (WHO) had established an adaptive institutional feeding response in Syria in 2020 to assist people in quarantine and isolation centers, funded by the Syria Humanitarian Fund. While this programme and its funding ended in 2021, WFP and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) later continued to support two juvenile centers in 2022, providing food assistance. WFP supported 3,550 individuals in two centers in Rural Damascus governorate throughout 2022. The programme ended in December 2022.

Expansion of cash-based transfers (CBT) remained a priority for WFP due to its positive impacts on beneficiaries and markets, encouraged by positive results achieved during a pilot conducted in 2020.³ WFP in 2022 progressively scaled up the use of the hybrid modality,⁴ reaching 115,000 general food assistance beneficiaries. The scale-up will continue into 2023 to reach some 450,000 beneficiaries and will be guided by the results of the VNR. Beneficiary feedback collected during the scale-up implementation indicated a clear preference for the hybrid modality. WFP complemented value vouchers with in-kind commodities to mitigate against potential food cost increases due to inflation, and closely monitored market prices and functioning. Meanwhile, WFP in north-western Syria started a full CBT project under its GFA activity in early 2022, some 142,500 GFA beneficiaries switched to value vouchers by the end of 2022. WFP is planning to scale up to reach 500,000 beneficiaries by the end of 2023.

Under UN security council resolutions 2585 and 2642,⁵ UN agencies in Syria, including WFP, continued cross-line delivery of humanitarian items from government-held Aleppo to non-government-held Idlib governorate, crossing the lines of control. In 2022, seven convoys were conducted. WFP directly distributed the cross-line items and reached some 43,500 people in 53 locations every month. Distributions will continue in 2023 at the same locations, targeting the same beneficiaries.

As part of its focus on disability inclusion, WFP created provisions to facilitate access for persons with disabilities in its food distribution point enhancement plan for Rural Damascus, Qunaitra, As-Sweida, and Dar'a governorates. These provisions included ramps, shades, and prioritized distribution queues. WFP plans to monitor food distribution points and provide support to partners in 2023 to ensure accessibility for persons with disabilities. WFP will also enhance ten additional food distribution points in 2023.

Despite the significant operational achievements amid dynamic and complex contextual developments, WFP at times encountered difficulties in securing access to deliver commodities to certain areas of the country. WFP continues to work with local authorities to resolve these challenges and ensure the timely delivery of assistance to beneficiaries. Another significant challenge in late 2022 was securing fuel for trucks delivering GFA commodities due to high fuel prices and shortages in the country, this led to occasional delays in delivering food assistance. WFP is seeking alternative solutions to secure fuel and transportation, including importing fuel into Syria.

School Feeding

Some 2.4 million children were out of school in Syria. To encourage children's regular school attendance and retention, WFP implemented a school meals programme in public schools. **Under this activity, WFP reached 616,1500 children in 3,486 schools across all 14 governorates.** WFP also reached children with disabilities in five social centers. WFP's assistance improved children's intake of nutritious foods and increased their ability to concentrate while at school. The activity was implemented in coordination with the Ministry of Education, and in collaboration with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and 20 Syrian non-governmental organizations,

More children enrolled in school in 2022 compared to the previous year, with a 4 percent increase in the enrollment rate. This positive trend is notable considering the two-year COVID-19-spurred interruption in education. Additionally, between 2021 and 2022, attendance rates increased from 87 percent to 98 percent, and retention rates increased from 95 percent to 97 percent, indicating that school-provided snacks and meals contributed to bringing and retaining children in schools.

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:

Under **Component 1**, WFP provided **fortified snacks to 498,500 children in schools**.⁶ This comprised the bulk of WFP's school feeding activity.

Under **Component 2**, WFP provided **daily fresh meals**⁷ to **55,100 children** including 532 children with disabilities. In 2022, the activity expanded to reach more governorates with highly vulnerable areas. The activity is now operational in Aleppo, Damascus, and Rural Damascus, reaching **76 schools and 5 social centers**. In addition to providing children with healthy and nutritious food, the component also served as an income-generating activity for 182 vulnerable women who made up the workforce at the four healthy kitchens, most of whom were either internally displaced or returnees with no other source of income.

Under **Component 3**, WFP reached **62,500 out-of-school children enrolled in the UNICEF-supported "Curriculum B" accelerated learning programme with CBT (electronic value vouchers)**. This component **functioned to incentivize children to return to school** in September. Moreover, WFP partnered with UNICEF to provide food assistance in 2022 to children enrolled in non-formal education [8]. A pilot was conducted in two locations (Ar-Raqqa and Dar'a governorates), and children were provided with value-vouchers. The pilot's success led to further discussions on the expansion of the programme to more locations.

Beyond regular school feeding and for the third year in a row, WFP, in coordination with UNICEF and the education sector, provided hot meals to 8,300 students sitting for their national exams. WFP additionally provided ready-to-eat meals, date bars and bread to these students who had arrived in-to government-controlled areas from Lebanon, north-eastern Syria and north-western Syria.

WFP led efforts with the government to implement the first-ever national assessment of the nutrition situation of primary school children. Fieldwork and data collection have been completed, and results will be issued in early 2023. The results will allow further tailoring of the school feeding programme to beneficiaries' needs.

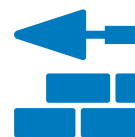
WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Unconditional resource transfers to food-insecure households	4
Provide meals and cash-based transfers to school-age boys and girls attending formal and non-formal education centres	4

Strategic outcome 02: Food-insecure communities in targeted areas are able to meet their food and nutrition needs through resilient livelihoods and restored access to basic services throughout the year.



335,000 people benefitted from **early recovery support**



245,000 people had daily access to **subsidised bread** through **4 public bakeries rehabilitated by WFP** in 2022



104,400 farmers benefitted from **irrigation systems rehabilitated by WFP**



17 percent of **funding requirements** covered

Livelihoods, Resilience and Social Safety Nets

WFP aims to strengthen the resilience of targeted communities to ensure that food-insecure communities can meet their food and nutrition needs through Strategic Outcome 2. The decline in agricultural production is a main driver of the rise in food-insecurity in Syria. Low water levels in the Euphrates River in recent years have caused significant losses in harvests and income in the northern areas. This was exacerbated by the erratic rainfall patterns and damage to infrastructure and irrigation systems. Additionally, many farmers did not have sufficient productive resources and were hindered by the increasing cost of fuel and fertilizer. One outcome of these impacts is reflected in the 25 percent (1.2 million hectares) reduction of the total area planted with wheat in 2022 compared to the previous year. Wheat is a staple crop in Syria and a significant part of the Syrian diet.

To reverse this trend, WFP implemented a range of projects designed to help people transition from needing humanitarian assistance to being able to support themselves. WFP's approach emphasizes the "**Farm-to-Bread**" **wheat value chain**, which seeks to restore bread supply as a basic service to the food insecure population. **The projects** were implemented under four complementary pillars: 1) **Food Assistance for Assets (FFA)** to support vulnerable farmers; 2) **Rehabilitation of communal agrarian assets**; 3) **Restoration of the wheat value chain**; and 4) Enhanced dialogue with national counterparts to **expand and improve social safety nets**.

These efforts contribute to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 (Zero Hunger) and have significant positive multiplier effects towards SDGs 1 (no poverty), and 5 (gender equality). The 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 providing food assistance, restoring food systems, and promoting social cohesion in previously conflict-affected areas.

WFP's projects and assistance benefited over 335,000 people by restoring their access to irrigation water, improving their agricultural production, or strengthening their access to bread. **WFP completed 19 early recovery projects** in Aleppo, Homs, Deir Ezzor, Dar'a, and Rural Damascus governorates.

Under **Pillar 1 - Food Assistance for Assets (FFA)**, WFP enhanced the farming, irrigation, and poultry breeding practices of 19,700 farmers by providing technical inputs to enhance the asset base of households, such as seeds, fertilizers, water sprinklers, hens, and fodder. Beneficiaries were also provided with on-field technical guidance as well as protective food assistance to counteract asset-depleting coping mechanisms such as using grains as food.

Under **Pillar 2 - Rehabilitation of communal agrarian assets**, WFP rehabilitated 632 km of irrigation systems - the East-Maskaneh irrigation system in Aleppo governorate, a water well in Qalamoun, Rural Damascus, the Al-Houle irrigation canals and Ain Al-Qosier irrigation system in Homs governorate. These systems provided irrigation water to 104,433 farmers daily, enabling them to resume the agricultural production of wheat particularly. Furthermore, WFP rehabilitated a wholesale farmers market in Al Shemitieh village north-western rural Deir Ezzor. The spacious commercial area will allow some 25,000 farmers and cattle keepers to trade. This will revive the local food system and agricultural produce market. These interventions aim to restore preexisting infrastructures and ensure lasting impact.

The assets are maintained without additional interventions by WFP, and local communities are handed over the infrastructures.

An impact study in 2022 showed that the rehabilitation of the Sector 5 irrigation system in Deir Ezzor governorate was highly successful,² benefiting 57,500 people, doubling the amount of land used for farming, and increasing wheat production almost ten-fold. The project increased the acceptable food consumption score, reduced negative coping strategies by 52 percent, and increased female farmers' income and participation in the labor market as traders. Overall, by restoring farmers' productive assets and lost livelihoods, the assets strengthened individual and community resilience and enhanced self-reliance and income for vulnerable households. Canals also mitigate the negative effects of erratic rainfall patterns and changing climate and reduce the national shortfall of wheat. Additionally, the wells promote social cohesion by enabling better access to limited resources (water and land).

Under **Pillar 3 - Restoration of the wheat value chain**, completing the transition of wheat into bread, WFP rehabilitated four bakeries in two governorates: Al-Awwal in Deir Ezzor, as well as Nawa, Busra Es-Sham, and Dar'a Al Balad Bakeries in Dar'a. These bakeries provide fresh daily bread, a staple food in Syria, to around 160,000 people. Bread has become an essential commodity to meet Syrian's minimum daily dietary requirements, especially for the poorest populations who do not have access to other, more expensive staple foods. Bakeries restore safety nets capacity to provide fresh bread to the most vulnerable households, and bread is sold at a subsidized price. In addition, WFP rehabilitated Al-Tawarij Silo in Al-Hassakeh governorate. The silo secures the storage of 12,000 tons of wheat, and can provide enough flour to bakeries to reach up to 100,000 people daily. Additionally, WFP added a generator to the Yarmouk mill in Dar'a governorate to mitigate power supply cuts and safeguard the national capacity to produce wheat flour used by bakeries selling subsidized bread.

Under **Pillar 4 - Enhanced dialogue with national counterparts to expand and improve social safety nets**, WFP partnered with other UN Agencies, the Planning and International Cooperation Committee and the Ministry of Social Affairs, to understand the existing social safety nets and plan for a progressive expansion of the social protection sector in the country. This included working on progressive reform of the system of public subsidies to make them more effective, through targeted social safety nets, and more efficient social protection programmes tailored around tighter vulnerability criteria.

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. WFP uses a three-pronged approach,¹ to ensure that areas most in need are selected and that communities are consulted in programme implementation. Women and under-represented groups were included in these exercises to ensure their involvement in the planning, design, and implementation of activities.

Despite WFP's successes, the strategic outcome was only 17 percent funded, and early recovery interventions can still be enhanced through long-term donor funding and un-earmarked investments. This would allow WFP to operationalize consistent and longer-term structured interventions. This would come at a critical time as the ongoing economic deterioration has progressively worsened the humanitarian situation, increasing Syrian people's needs and negatively affecting their self-reliance.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Support diversified and sustainable livelihoods and food systems at the household, community and national levels	4
Provide technical assistance to strengthen national social safety nets	N/A

Strategic outcome 03: Nutritionally vulnerable groups across the Syrian Arab Republic, especially boys, girls and pregnant and lactating women have access to malnutrition prevention and treatment services throughout the year.



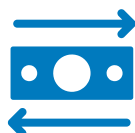
5.5 million pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG) as well as **children in need** of life-saving nutrition interventions



340,150 children assisted through WFP's **nutrition activities**



160,100 pregnant and lactating women and girls assisted through WFP's **nutrition activities**



131,450 pregnant and lactating women and girls supported under the **UNFPA-WFP** partnership, receiving **food assistance, care, and sanitation items**



56 percent of **funding requirements** covered

In conjunction with the rising food insecurity in Syria, the prevalence of malnutrition is a major public health concern in Syria. Some 5.5 million children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG) were in need of nutrition interventions in 2022. This is 25 percent of the Syrian population, of which more than 80 per cent were in extreme and catastrophic need. An estimated additional 600,000 mothers and children needed life-saving nutrition interventions in 2022, a 12 percent increase compared to 2021.¹

Without proper attention to urgent, life-saving nutrition needs, malnutrition in Syria will continue to rise, causing long-term harm to current and future generations. WFP's nutrition programme in Syria, conducted under strategic outcome 3, 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 undernutrition 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.

Although activity implementation continued to be affected by the country-wide consequences of economic decline, which led to increased transportation costs and fuel shortage disruptions, WFP was able to keep the nutrition programme operational through most of the year. WFP's 2022 beneficiary reach was higher than in 2021. The strategic outcome was well-funded. **As such, WFP was able to reach a total of 500,215 women, girls, and boys across its nutrition activities in 2022, 10 percent more than in 2021.**

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.

Prevention of Acute Malnutrition and Micronutrient Deficiencies

The malnutrition prevention activity was conducted through 27 national and international cooperating partners, and in cooperation with Nutrition Sector partners such as the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). Through four components, WFP assisted 434,400 beneficiaries consistent with their food insecurity rates across all 14 governorates of Syria:

Component 1 entailed the **provision of specialized nutritious food** (Lipid-based Nutrient Supplement-Medium Quantity (LNS-MQ/Plumpy'Doz) **to prevent undernutrition 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 303,000 children over the course of 2022 under this blanket supplementary feeding programme (BSFP). The supplementation of specialized nutritious foods, tied to WFP's food rations, aimed to ensure that daily macro and micronutrient requirements of vulnerable children were met, and their physical and cognitive development was 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**. Although the deteriorating economic situation had a detrimental impact on the minimum dietary diversity (MDD) of women, value vouchers safeguarded against a more severe drop in MDD due to the higher variety of fresh foods (dairy, meat, fruits, and vegetables) which PLWGs could choose from, this partially protected the nutritional situation of PLWGs. WFP worked through 27 cooperating partners to reach 131,450 PLWG in 2022.² WFP also continued its successful partnership with UNFPA through which beneficiaries were additionally able to purchase hygiene items along with fresh foods, thereby improve their dietary diversity and reproductive hygiene care. Through this partnership, beneficiaries were also encouraged to seek essential pre- and post-natal health care as well as family planning services at UNFPA-supported clinics.³

Under **component 3, WFP planned social and behavioral change communication** through awareness sessions delivered to PLWGs who were enrolled in the CBT-PLWG programme and their caregivers. The sessions reached over 417,800 people at cooperating partner centres, and provided communication on improving their dietary, hygiene and young child feeding practices.

The prevalence of micronutrient deficiencies in the Syrian population, anaemia in particular, has increased the urgency for the adoption of a national solution. Therefore, beyond the direct provision of assistance, under **component 4, WFP is taking an integral role in capacity strengthening of national stakeholders 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.

Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM)

Nutrition surveillance data obtained by WFP's community management of acute malnutrition (CMAM) partners shows an increase in the proxy moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) rates among children under 5, and a steeper increase among PLWGs in certain governorates.⁴ WFP strongly advocated with the government on the importance of incorporating key nutritional indicators into the annual food security assessment. Following this, for the first time ever in Syria, WFP and UNICEF conducted the first Joint Approach to Nutrition and Food Security Assessment (JAFSA). The assessment provided key insights on the steep deterioration in the nutritional status of the population, particularly maternal nutrition. This data will be used to inform the nutrition sector in Syria of the new trends in 2023.

WFP was able to respond to this increased need and treated 65,800 PLWG and children suffering from MAM in 2022 (37,200 children aged 6-59 months and 28,600 PLWG); a 78 percent increase over 2021. 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 in collaboration with 20 cooperating partners. The activity was implemented through a CMAM-approach where community outreach workers conducted 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 2022, monitoring findings showed that 85 percent of children receiving this treatment recovered in 2022, a testament to the effectiveness of the programme.

WFP's nutrition programme faced many challenges in 2022. Increased transportation costs and a fuel shortage made it difficult for WFP to procure nutrition items in time for timely distribution. This impacted malnutrition prevention and nutrition treatment supplies across WFP's distribution points, particularly in north-eastern Syria. The PLWG malnutrition prevention programme also faced challenges in fully reaching its target population, as beneficiaries needed to receive general food assistance to be eligible for the value voucher. In 2023, the use of the vulnerability needs review (VNR) as a targeting tool is expected to address this issue. The preventive blanket supplementary feeding programme (BSFP) for children 6-23 months old also faced similar challenges, though on a smaller scale. The community management of acute malnutrition programme (CMAM) faced challenges in the follow-up process with clinics, leading to an increase in default rates in certain areas. Beneficiaries struggled to consistently visit clinics for treatment due to lack of access, transportation costs, and the fuel crisis. 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.

In 2022, WFP began using mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) measurements for consenting PLWGs in its programme to improve early detection of malnutrition. This helped increase coverage of treatment and identify PLWGs at risk. In north-western Syria, WFP piloted a "Family MUAC Approach" (FMA) which taught 5,060 mothers to detect moderate acute malnutrition in their children and seek treatment at nearby centers. This approach is sustainable and puts the community at the center of the treatment program. In 2023, the FMA will be gradually rolled out in the rest of the country. WFP and UNICEF are also addressing the triple burden of acute malnutrition, micronutrient deficiencies, and chronic malnutrition-caused stunting. To do this, WFP will explore new channels for procuring and delivering treatment supplies and support preventive programs. WFP will also work to link its preventive and treatment programs to reach a wider group of malnourished children and pregnant or lactating women, ensuring that they are enrolled in prevention programs after graduating from treatment if eligible.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide nutrition assistance to prevent chronic and acute malnutrition	3
Provide nutrition assistance to treat moderate acute malnutrition	4

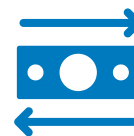
Strategic outcome 04: Humanitarian partners across the Syrian Arab Republic are enabled to assist crisis-affected populations all year long



The **Logistics Cluster** provided **logistics coordination and information management services** that brought together **50 partners**



United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) carried **4,750 passengers** and **22.5 mt** of light cargo



149,700 beneficiaries reached with value vouchers by UNFPA with **US\$ 5.8 million** through the use of **WFP's cash-based transfers platform**.



The **Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC)** facilitated telecommunications to over **720 humanitarian workers** from **15 UN partner organizations**



43 percent of funding requirements covered

WFP provided vital logistics, emergency telecommunications, and air transport services to the humanitarian community in 2022. Additionally, WFP shared its cash-based transfer (CBT) platform for use by other United Nations agencies. With its wide reach across Syria and its demonstrated capabilities, WFP has established itself as the preferred humanitarian partner and provider of last resort.

These services were conducted under strategic outcome 4, 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 sufficiently covered in 2022, with resources available to cover the needs-based budgetary requirement. Additionally, some factors resulted in expenditures falling slightly-below available resources.

Logistics Cluster

The WFP-led Logistics Cluster in 2022 supported the humanitarian responses in Syria through logistics coordination and information management services that brought together 50 partners, including United Nations (UN) agencies, national and international non-governmental organizations as well as national societies operating inside Syria and Türkiye.

This was achieved inside Syria through the facilitation of access to common services such as: storage services in Qamishli, air transportation for the delivery of humanitarian items from Damascus to Qamishli, and information coordination and advocacy support on challenges and issues faced by the humanitarian community (such as the impact of the fuel shortage crisis on humanitarian operations.)

To deliver assistance to the targeted affected population, and to preposition 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 Türkiye to north-western Syria as the only

operational entry point since July 2020 for UN agencies. The authorization has been extended until 10 January 2023 through UN Security Council Resolution 2642 for cross-border humanitarian operations.¹ The Logistics Cluster facilitated seven inter-agency crossline convoys from government-held Aleppo to non-government-controlled north-western Syria with 106 trucks carrying basic supplies for people in need.

Overall, 7,566 trucks used the Logistics Cluster facilitated transshipment hub into Syria from Türkiye in 2022. WFP remained the biggest user of the cross-border operation, with 6,259 trucks carrying WFP commodities transshipped into Syria from Türkiye in 2022; accounting for 94 percent of the total. Cross-border deliveries accounted for more than one-third of all WFP assistance delivered in Syria in 2022.

Following the logistics gaps and needs assessment conducted by the Logistics Cluster in late 2021 with 17 humanitarian organizations, **the cluster repositioned itself in 2022 as a provider of last resort and ceased its provision of common storage facilities in Aleppo, Homs, and Damascus as of July 1, 2022.** The assessment showed that partners' needs could be met by their own logistics capacity and the private sector. This was done to enhance localization and because in-country capacity was available to meet partners' logistical needs. The Cluster now focuses on coordination and information management, including advocacy and capacity strengthening, to support the localization of the response. Additionally, the cluster will identify long-lasting logistics solutions to support partners in setting up an uninterrupted supply chain for their humanitarian response programs.

Overall, these efforts have been successful, as evidenced by the high satisfaction rate of 89 percent among users of logistics cluster services in 2022.

United Nations Humanitarian Air Service

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 2022, UNHAS carried 4,963 passengers and 24 metric tons of life-saving light cargo, including medical cargo transported on behalf of the ICRC. UNHAS enabled 44 registered humanitarian organizations to carry on the humanitarian response across the Food Security; Nutrition; Health; Shelter; Non-Food Items (NFI) and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) sectors in Syria. UNHAS also provided 14 critical medical evacuation services for humanitarians and was on standby for security evacuations. As part of partner capacity strengthening initiatives, WFP extended Aviation Training conducted in September to the partners from the Civil Aviation Authority.

The criticality of this service was reflected not only in the 90 percent customer satisfaction rate, but also in the 10 percent increase in the number of passengers it carried compared to 2021. This occurred despite a few flight cancellations that happened throughout the year due to foreign airstrikes on airports used by UNHAS.

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 2022, 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, and placing them at the center of decision-making. WFP transferred an overall USD 5.8 million to 149,700 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.

Emergency Telecommunications Cluster

The WFP-led Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC) continued its work as a key enabler of the humanitarian response, by providing shared security communications and internet connectivity services to the humanitarian community in Syria. The ETC provided its services to over 721 humanitarian workers from 15 UN partner organizations in 2022 across eight operational areas - Aleppo, Damascus, Deir Ezzor, Hama, Homs, Qamishli, Tartous, and Gaziantep in Türkiye.

To increase the quality and capacity of its services for humanitarians, the ETC established a second fibre internet link in the UN hub in Deir Ezzor, installed solar power solutions in three UN hubs, supported six UNDSS Security Operations Centres (SOCs), programmed 28 radio devices and installed VHF radios in eight vehicles to ensure UN agencies can communicate safely and securely in the field. Further, the cluster set up VHF radio coverage linking Al Hol camp to the UN hub in Qamishli to enhance humanitarian staff safety. The ETC also held an intensive technical training workshop to increase the capacity of Syrian ICT specialists from six UN agencies in responding to emerging telecommunications challenges in the country.

Overall, these efforts have been successful, as evidenced by the high satisfaction rate of 91 percent among users of ETC services in 2022. This was a 4 percent increase over the previous year.

Cross-cutting results

Progress towards gender equality

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

As the Syrian crisis stretches into a second decade, women and girls continue to bear the heaviest burden of this enduring humanitarian disaster. The latest data shows that Syria ranked 152 out of 156 countries on the Global Gender Gap Index, with similar low rankings for economic participation, education, health, and political empowerment.¹ The crisis is forcing an increasing number of women and adolescent girls to work and provide for their families, either as sole breadwinners or as contributors to the family income. Women's participation in the labour market, and the relative decline of men's traditional role as sole providers for their families, is reflecting a gradual shift in gender norms. Women who earn an income are much more likely to be consulted and be seen as active decision-makers within their families.²

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). All new field-level agreements now include specific gender equality-related activities and costs within the project proposal and budget. Communication with communities and awareness-raising sessions are regularly conducted in different geographical areas through WFP partners and the well-established Gender Result Network (GRN). Some indicators are promising, for example, among pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG) beneficiaries, 52 percent indicated a joint decision-making process with men, while 44 percent of beneficiaries reported that the woman alone was the decision maker.

In response to an increase in cases of child and forced marriage as well as child labour two guidelines were developed on these issues. These guidelines support WFP and cooperating partner (CP) staff in identifying and handling such cases. This supplements the ongoing establishment of strong case referral pathways.

WFP also ensured that gender-sensitive programming was applied in daily work through trainings it provided to staff and partners on addressing gender inequalities. This enhanced their understanding and involvement in promoting gender equality. Moreover, all non-protection staff in all field offices were trained on protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) where they were introduced to protection and gender topics in addition to PSEA policies. A specific package was developed on protection and gender topics to train dedicated partner's focal points on the identification, response, and prevention of protection and gender risks.

The intersection between gender and access was thoroughly evaluated in 2022 through a Global Gender and Access survey. The findings will be used to inform programming and advocate to provide better access to different beneficiaries. Notably, most partners enhanced their premises to be accessible for persons with disabilities.

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 Syrian crisis has resulted in protection risks compounded by factors such as prolonged displacement, violent conflict, and limited access to necessities. The crisis led communities to adopt harmful coping strategies, which increased women and girls' exposure to gender-based violence (GBV). Rising unemployment and poverty rates saw an increase in child labour and early or forced marriage as economic coping mechanisms.

In collaboration with partners, **WFP sought to ensure that food security outcomes were integrated with decreased protection risks for all beneficiaries.** This ensured their safety, dignity, and integrity and WFP achieved this by applying protection mainstreaming principles across activities.

These initiatives included providing safe and dignified crowd management at food distribution points (FDPs) specifically for vulnerable women, children and people with disability. Additionally, the unit continued its capacity-strengthening initiatives targeting WFP and cooperating partner staff. The 'Training of Trainers' approach led to the training of 130 frontline partner staff (60 percent women) on Humanitarian Principles, Protection, Gender and Accountability to Affected Populations. Participants were mainly frontline Gender and Protection staff, help desk and third-party monitors. WFP also expanded data protection training to 207 partner staff (54 percent women), resulting in household privacy-enhancing changes to registration procedures, and the use of safer data-sharing portals.

Food insecurity triggers protection risks such as exploitation, child labour, child marriage, and forced marriage. Reducing food insecurity decreases protection-related risks. WFP has developed two guidelines on child labour and child marriage. These guidelines support WFP and cooperating partner (CP) staff in identifying and handling cases and supplements the ongoing establishment of referral pathway. Additionally, WFP supports children in non-formal education with value vouchers. A focus group conducted with these beneficiaries in Dar'a governorate in 2022 showed that the programme enabled them to pursue education and connect with peers. Almost all participants said that the value voucher helped them contribute to their household expenses. This, in turn, boosted their self-confidence, and furthered their engagement in education.

WFP conducted an assessment using the Inter-Agency Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) assessment tool. The assessment revealed that while PSEA standards are integrated into all Field Level Agreements (FLAs), most contractors, retailers, and other service providers lack the necessary policies and documents. Despite this, the country office continued to provide support, as WFP is obligated to assist partners and providers in developing policies when they do not exist. WFP produced community videos, one of which targeted pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG) beneficiaries, the other was aimed at raising awareness of retailers on PSEA. Furthermore, information on PSEA and Child Labor was incorporated into the onboarding session of retailers.

The Disability Inclusion team began mainstreaming disability inclusion programmes to improve accessibility for persons with disabilities (PWDs). This included identifying focus areas, assessing staff for training needs, and reviewing existing procedures which may create barriers for PWDs. The team created an audit tool for partners, updated standards for food and voucher distributions, and introduced key performance indicators for monitoring progress. It also provided training on including PWDs in beneficiary consultations, and created inclusive communication materials such as a video with sign language translations. Over 900,000 sensitization and reporting leaflets were distributed in 2022.

Overall, most beneficiaries across the activities conducted by WFP in 2022 reported not having issues 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 standards have been implemented to ensure beneficiary personal data is safely managed. Data protection risks have been identified through a privacy impact assessment, and several improvements in data protection were made in 2022, such as the implementation of data-sharing protocols and access privileges, as well as the creation of shared data drives to reduce reliance on removable disks and emails.

Accountability to Affected Populations

As co-chair with the United Nations Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) of the Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) Working Group, WFP advocated for the mapping of services provided by humanitarian organizations throughout the country and led an inter-agency AAP consultation on access with beneficiaries. This will be finalized and shared with the Humanitarian Country Team in 2023. In 2022, within its co-chairing capacity and in fulfilment of the AAP work plan, WFP partnered to provide in-person and online training on AAP community engagement Principles and Mechanisms for 90 members of the working group.

The WFP helpline in Syria recorded significant progress and remained the main channel for beneficiary feedback. Forty suggestion boxes were installed at the country office and cash-based transfer retailer shops where beneficiaries redeem their fresh food through value vouchers. The helpline and suggestion boxes received 27,255 cases, a 24 percent increase from the previous year, and the highest number ever recorded. This increase is attributed to increased outreach, awareness, and dissemination of flyers about existing community feedback mechanisms (CFM). Most cases received were requests for information (43 percent), followed by requests for assistance (37 percent), and complaints about insufficient food assistance (20 percent). Fifty-eight percent of CFM respondents were female. Most issues were addressed promptly, and seven percent were referred for follow-up. WFP also continued to support beneficiary accountability through its partners by providing financial and technical support for their establishment of community feedback mechanisms, including in-person helpdesks and helplines.

WFP enhanced its community engagement to ensure systematic integration across all programmes. Community consultations and feedback were analysed and taken into account. This included updating and disseminating communication materials among field offices and with WFP community partners. These resources are aimed at guiding WFP and cooperating partner staff in addressing community concerns and ensuring they have access to clear, factual, and updated information. Tailored versions of these strategies were developed for pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG), the General Food Assistance (GFA)-hybrid intervention, the Financial Service Provider modality, and the re-targeting exercise. Efforts will be further increased in 2023 to ensure that an even higher proportion of beneficiaries are informed about the programme.

Environment

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

In addition to the devastating human and economic consequences, the Syrian conflict has also greatly damaged the environment [1] in the country. This has severely disrupted agricultural production and distribution systems and has led to food shortages and a lack of access to fresh, nutritious food for many people. Syria also experienced severe water shortages, which have exacerbated existing water scarcity problems. This has a negative impact on agriculture, as farmers are unable to access the water they need to irrigate their crops.

During the conflict, Syria turned into a net importer of wheat.² Poor environmental conditions in Syria before the war have been identified as a factor³ 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),⁴ increased unemployment, amplified food insecurity and triggered mass migration towards urban centers. 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 health 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.

The destruction of irrigation systems in Syria has had a significant impact on the livelihoods and food security of the population dependent on agriculture. To address this challenge, WFP completed nineteen early recovery projects in five governorates (Aleppo, Homs, Deir Ezzor, Dara'a, and Rural Damascus) in 2022. These projects benefited over 335,000 people by restoring their access to irrigation water and improving their agricultural production. WFP's early recovery efforts positively impacted people's livelihoods.

By rehabilitating agricultural assets and providing inputs and training, farmers were able to farm their land again, leading to increased income and self-reliance. This also improved access to food and natural resources. The rehabilitation of irrigation systems created seasonal jobs and reduced water-related conflicts, boosting local economies. WFP uses a three-pronged approach [5] to ensure that areas most in need are selected and that communities are consulted in programme implementation. Women and under-represented groups were included in these exercises to ensure their involvement in the planning, design, and implementation of activities.

WFP Syria screens its programmes for their potential social and environmental impact, and mitigation measures were defined where needed. For example, to mitigate the impacts of power outages and reduce greenhouse gas emissions, WFP supported five cooperating partners in Damascus, Aleppo and Qamishly governorates in installing solar panels which collectively produce 19 Kilowatts of energy per hour.

Saving lives, changing lives



Ghufran is from Aleppo city. She's a former taekwondo champion with three national medals- but as she was preparing to contest for the final level, the black belt, her life took a tragic turn.

In 2011, conflict broke out in Ghufran's neighbourhood, claiming the lives of her husband and two of her brothers. She was three months pregnant with her youngest son, Hamza, when she left everything behind and fled Aleppo with her children.

Ghufran left most of her belongings behind. However, one thing she made sure to take with her was the bag in which she kept all her taekwondo gear: her uniform, every medal she'd won and every piece of newspaper mentioning her achievements. Life pressures meant dropping out of university - she never finished her degree.

By 2016, conflict had finally subsided in Aleppo and Ghufran returned with her three children, only to find their home flattened.

To make a living, Ghufran undertook cleaning, cooking and tutoring jobs, which together paid enough for her to get by with her children. **But as the economic downturn led to skyrocketing prices across the country, Ghufran's income fell short of making ends meet. That was when she turned to the World Food Programme.**¹

"At first, I would receive a food basket each month and it would bring so much joy to my children," she says. "But **then I was given the option to receive a combination of food and cash assistance and that was even better as it allowed me to better diversify our food on the table.**"

Today, Ghufran continues to support her three children together with two of her nephews who lost their parents to the conflict. "I'm grateful that my kids have turned out fine," she says with a peaceful voice. "I'll keep supporting them until they reach the highest degrees with their education. This is my life calling now."

But WFP's mission goes beyond direct needs and helps to also build human capital, stabilise communities and build their resilience to be able to survive shocks.

Two hours from Aleppo city, Khalaf drives his tractor through his field. After years of driving over dry soil, he's now on his way to harvest olives and to prepare his land to harvest next season's crops. For many years, he wondered if these fields would ever grow food again.

Khalaf, his wife Zuhayya and their nine children live in Maskaneh district in rural Aleppo.² More than a decade ago, their fields were full. Wheat, maize, soybeans and vegetables fed their family, and water from the Euphrates River flowed year-round.

During years of conflict, the family watched their farm turn dry after their irrigation canals were destroyed and their abundant harvests were reduced to almost nothing, then they had to flee for years. When it was safe to return home, they travelled back to their farm ready to continue their lives. Everything they had worked for was gone. Khalaf started shepherding to earn a living, as the land was no longer able to grow enough food to support the family.

But after support from the World Food Programme (WFP), water is running again.

In 2022, WFP engineers³ completed repairs to irrigation canals in Maskaneh. Water from the Euphrates started running to Khalaf's farm for the first time in years. Now the family is determined to stay on the land, send their children back to school and rebuild their lives.

"We are farmers, we cannot stay away from our land. It's part of the family," says Khalaf.

"The water is plentiful," adds Khalaf. "Our income is much better compared to 2016 or 2017. Now all farmers can irrigate twice or three times each winter, compared to only once before."

With water and crops now filling their fields, Khalaf and Zuhayya can finally afford to send their children back to school. Their sons missed years of class due to conflict and displacement.

"Now that the irrigation canals are running, we are optimistic that our children can learn at school and secure their future and achieve what they wish for," says Zuhayya.

Data Notes

Overview

Please note that all wheat flour distributed by WFP is fortified. This includes the wheat flour tagged in the Annual Food Transfer graph.

[1] <https://reliefweb.int/report/syrian-arab-republic/wfp-syria-market-price-watch-bulletin-december-2022>

[2] Food Security Assessment/Food Security and Livelihoods Assessment 2021. 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 2021-2022 FSA-FSLA was conducted across all 14 governorates of Syria over the course of October and November 2021. The total population of Syria was estimated by the OCHA-led UN Population Task Force to be 21,653,512 as of December 2021.

[3] 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 (ie: a beneficiary who receives assistance through multiple activities: Unique beneficiaries reached = 100% GFA + 0% Nutrition Prevention + 50% Nutrition Treatment + 20% School Meals + 100% Livelihoods).

[4] Both the Vulnerability Needs Review in government held areas and Beneficiary enhanced Selection Tool in non-government held areas 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.

[5] 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.

[6] The cross-border delivery of humanitarian assistance to areas of Syria inaccessible from inside the country was first authorized by United Nations Security Council Resolution 2165 (2014). The authorization was most recently renewed on 10 July 2022 by Resolution 2642 (2022) until 10 January 2023. The United Nations humanitarian cross-border transshipment operation is managed by the WFP-led Logistics Cluster. Cross-line deliveries are coordinated by the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and the Logistics Cluster, and led by the WFP logistics team.

Context and Operations

[1] The standard food basket is a group of essential food commodities. In Syria, the food basket is comprised of a group 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] WFP Syria Market Price Watch Bulletin Issue 96, December 2022 <https://reliefweb.int/report/syrian-arab-republic/wfp-syria-market-price-watch-bulletin-december-2022>

[3] Adapted from 2022 Humanitarian Needs Overview: Syrian Arab Republic

[4] 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 2021-2022 FSA-FSLA was conducted across all 14 governorates of Syria over the course of October and November 2021. The total population of Syria was estimated by the OCHA-led UN Population Task Force to be 21,653,512 as of end 2021.

[5] <https://www.unicef.org/stories/syrian-children-forced-quit-school-marry-early-survive> and

<https://www.wvi.org/newsroom/syria-crisis-response/children-report-alarming-increase-child-marriage-syria-world-vision>

[6] UNHCR operational update, November 2022, <https://reporting.unhcr.org/document/3927>

[7] UNHCR, 31 December 2022: https://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/syria_durable_solutions

[8] WFP participates in cross-line convoys travelling from government-controlled Aleppo city, Aleppo governorate, to non-government held Sarmada city, Idlib governorate, through the Miznaz crossing. The convoys carry food rations and nutrition items to enable WFP to reach its monthly cross-line distribution target of 43,500 people.

[9] WFP utilises the cross-border modality to deliver food from Türkiye to north-western Syria as permitted by United Nations Security Council Resolution 2642 (2022)

Partnerships

[1] Over the course of 2022 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 40 local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and four international non-governmental organizations (INGOs) from inside the country, while 14 INGOs facilitated WFP's cross-border activities in north-western Syria from Türkiye.

[3] Like previous years, crisis response activities were prioritized by WFP's pool of donors given the level of humanitarian needs in the country. While flexible contributions to the operation remained small in comparison to earmarked allocations, they were a critical enabler of other programmatic activities that receive less earmarking such as resilience building.

CSP Financial Overview

[1] This includes contributions received and resources carried over from 2021.

Strategic outcome 01

[1] WFP calculated its unique beneficiaries reached by using the highest number of people reached by activity in any given month of 2022 in each governorate. 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.

[2] In 2022, WFP provided a food basket of up to 1,100 kcal maximum per person per day in Government controlled areas. In north-western Syria, WFP provided a food basket of 1,300 kcal per person. The camps in the north-east, which showed the worst results in terms of food security received a food basket containing 2100 kcal. The food basket continues to consider 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] 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, and further renewed until 10 January 2023 by resolution 2642. The United Nations humanitarian cross-border transshipment operation is managed by the WFP-led Logistics Cluster.

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

[6] The snacks contain about 300 Kcal and are fortified with vitamins and minerals.

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

[8] 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.

Strategic outcome 02

No values were recorded for cash-based transfers outcomes, because the implementation started in November 2022 and there were no eligible beneficiaries to conduct post distribution monitoring surveys.

[1] The Three-Pronged Approach (3PA) https://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/manual_guide_proced/wfp276340.pdf

[2] Sector 5 Irrigation System Rehabilitation 2022 - Building resilience for smallholder farmers in Deir-ez-Zor Governorate, End of Activity Review Syria Country Office - April 2022 - <https://reliefweb.int/report/syrian-arab-republic/sector-5-irrigation-system-rehabilitation-2022-building-resilience-smallholder-farmers-deir-ez-zor-governorate-end-activity-review-syria-country-office-april-2022>

Strategic outcome 03

Please note that for the outcome results for the children target group, this is a newly assessed group in 2022 and as such no 2021 and 2020 values are available.

[1] Syria Humanitarian Needs Overview 2022

[2] The reasons for the gap in between actual reach of 131,450 and plan of 200,000 are twofold: First, pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWGs) are only eligible for assistance under the nutrition support program (NSP) once, meaning that multiple pregnancies do not result in multiple registrations. Second, in 2022, WFP Syria conducted a large-scale vulnerability needs review of its current beneficiaries (VNR), which prevented new families or beneficiaries from being registered to receive GFA (general food assistance) or NSP assistance. Consequently, only PLWGs who were already in the GFA pool were able to enrol.

[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] Children under 5 particularly in Rural Damascus and Ar-Raqqa in certain governorates in Syria from 2021 (from 3.3% in Raqqa, 1.7% in Rural Damascus in 2021, to 4.2% in Raqqa and 2.1% in Rural Damascus in 2022). Furthermore, the proxy MAM rate for PLWGs in Hama, Homs, Idlib and Rural Damascus increased in 2022 to become "Poor " after it was "Acceptable" in 2021.

Strategic outcome 04

[1] 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 Türkiye to north-western Syria) were all excluded from the re-authorizations of the operation. The latest UN Security Council Resolution 2642 (2022) was adopted for 6 months on 12 July 2022.

Progress towards gender equality

[1] Benchmarking Gender Gaps: Findings from the Global Gender Gap Index 2021 -

<https://www.weforum.org/reports/global-gender-gap-report-2021/in-full/gggr2-benchmarking-gender-gaps-findings-from-the-global-gender-gap-index-2021/>

[2] Voices from Syria 2022, UNFPA <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/whole-of-syria/document/voices-syria-2022>

Protection and accountability to affected populations

Please note, for activities 5 and 6, the cross-cutting indicators which show children as a target group considers the group which received the support and asks their parents.

Environment

Note: For cross cutting indicator C.4.1* Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk, WFP started screening the field level agreements under activity 1 (General Food Assistance). WFP plans to expand to other activities in 2023.

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

[4] 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>

[5] The Three-Pronged Approach (3PA) https://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/manual_guide_proced/wfp276340.pdf

Saving lives, changing lives

Photo: WFP rehabilitated irrigation canal in Maskaneh. © WFP/Marco Frattini

[1] <https://www.wfp.org/hunger-catastrophe>

[2] <https://www.wfp.org/stories/aleppo-syria-each-day-comes-worse-one>

[3] <https://www.wfp.org/stories/engineering-irrigation-and-food-table-family-syria>

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. Further background information is provided in the summary tables annex of the ACR.

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 2022 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; head counts in single activities, disaggregation of data from post distribution monitoring reports (PDMs) and other data sources from UN agencies and National Census data. As standardized 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 standardize disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

Figures and Indicators

WFP contribution to SDGs

 SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture											
WFP Strategic Goal :						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	3,033,944	2,985,483	6,019,427	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	3,033,944	2,985,483	6,019,427	
Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age	%			18.5	2022	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with stunting prevention programmes	Number	155,206	147,765	302,971	
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% wasting			4.5	2022	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	176,968	163,172	340,140	
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% overweight			4.7	2022	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	155,206	147,765	302,971	
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			20,078	

					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	9,920	9,756	19,676	397,433
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Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	4,460,118	2,987,625	67%
	female	4,648,032	3,031,802	65%
	total	9,108,150	6,019,427	66%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	306,600	195,983	64%
	female	320,050	199,525	62%
	total	626,650	395,508	63%
24-59 months	male	306,600	297,111	97%
	female	320,050	299,289	94%
	total	626,650	596,400	95%
5-11 years	male	1,077,206	680,892	63%
	female	1,111,143	673,990	61%
	total	2,188,349	1,354,882	62%
12-17 years	male	932,800	527,965	57%
	female	973,025	551,186	57%
	total	1,905,825	1,079,151	57%
18-59 years	male	1,561,375	1,096,067	70%
	female	1,636,981	1,109,858	68%
	total	3,198,356	2,205,925	69%
60+ years	male	275,537	189,607	69%
	female	286,783	197,954	69%
	total	562,320	387,561	69%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	1,821,630	2,205,340	121%
Refugee	9,108	52,310	574%
Returnee	1,994,685	899,917	45%
IDP	5,282,727	2,861,860	54%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	500,000	19,676	3%
Malnutrition prevention programme	598,800	434,426	72%
Malnutrition treatment programme	50,000	65,789	131%
School based programmes	809,000	616,150	76%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	8,300,000	5,751,206	69%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
BP5 Emergency Rations	2,063	0	0%
Bulgur Wheat	66,362	9,919	15%
Canned Chicken	0	1	-
Canned Pulses	0	9	-
Canned Vegetables	0	3	-
Chickpeas	58,432	4,059	7%
High Energy Biscuits	6,336	4,822	76%
Iodised Salt	12,738	1	0%
Lentils	91,811	96	0%
Rations	275,930	250,706	91%
Rice	102,455	4,412	4%
Sugar	71,643	789	1%
Vegetable Oil	81,511	52,129	64%
Wheat Flour	137,790	143,748	104%
Yeast	305	154	50%
Strategic Outcome 02			
Bulgur Wheat	1,159	0	0%
Chickpeas	811	0	0%
Iodised Salt	116	0	0%
Lentils	927	0	0%
Rations	3,832	129	3%
Rice	1,159	0	0%
Split Lentils	0	14	-
Sugar	580	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	738	31	4%
Wheat Flour	1,739	105	6%
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 03			
LNS	7,703	3,729	48%

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	124	-

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic result 01: Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Commodity Voucher	9,702,000	1,156,577	12%
Value Voucher	132,810,000	20,744,573	16%
Strategic Outcome 02			
Value Voucher	47,758,320	226,943	0%
Strategic result 02: No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Value Voucher	86,400,000	31,063,259	36%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: Food-insecure populations affected by the crisis, including host communities, internally displaced persons and returnees across all governorates in the Syrian Arab Republic meet their basic food and nutrition needs all year round.					Crisis Response	
Output Results						
Activity 01: Unconditional resource transfer to food-insecure households						
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	535,773	212,991	
			Male	514,227	182,177	
			Total	1,050,000	395,168	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	3,699,385	2,820,133	
			Male	3,550,615	2,788,578	
			Total	7,250,000	5,608,711	
A.2: Food transfers			MT	900,168	466,352	
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	94,860,000	15,376,744	
A.4: Commodity Vouchers transfers			US\$	0	69,234	
Activity 02: Provide meals and cash-based transfers to school-aged boys and girls attending formal and non-formal education						
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female	0	34,712	
			Male	0	27,803	
			Total	0	62,515	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female	90,650	0	
			Male	94,350	0	
			Total	185,000	0	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving commodity vouchers transfers	All	School feeding (on-site)	Female	0	25,045	
			Male	0	30,086	
			Total	0	55,131	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving commodity vouchers transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	41,160	0	
			Male	42,840	0	
			Total	84,000	0	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	305,760	239,938	
			Male	318,240	258,566	
			Total	624,000	498,504	
A.2: Food transfers			MT	7,207	4,495	
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	37,950,000	5,367,829	
A.4: Commodity Vouchers transfers			US\$	9,702,000	1,087,343	

Output Results					
Activity 01: Unconditional resource transfer to food-insecure households					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A: Targeted food-insecure communities receive adequate food assistance to meet their basic food needs.					
General Distribution					
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	2,793,000	2,857,264	
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	2,907,000	2,893,942	

A.7: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes	A.7.1: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes	retailer	220	222
B: Targeted food-insecure communities 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	93,467.81	93,467.81
B.3*: Percentage of staple commodities distributed that is fortified	B.3*.1: Percentage of staple commodities distributed that is fortified	%	100	100
C: Cooperating partners have enhanced capacities that contribute to improving food-insecure communities' access to safe and dignified food assistance				
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	320	320
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	60	53
C: Male and female headed households in vulnerable circumstances benefit from WFP's support to the national food supply chain in order to access affordable food from markets				
General Distribution				
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	29	15
M: Food-insecure communities' benefit from the WFP-led food security analysis and sector coordination in order to receive harmonized food assistance.				
General Distribution				
M.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	M.1.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	unit	6	6
Activity 02: Provide meals and cash-based transfers to school-aged boys and girls attending formal and non-formal education				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: School aged boys and girls receive school meals and/or CBTs to meet their food and nutrition needs and to stimulate their enrollment and school attendance				
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	291,316	291,316
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	267,401	267,401
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.23: Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	1,981	1,981
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	38,454	27,803
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	36,946	34,712

A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.23: Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	1,505	1,505
B: : School aged boys and girls receive school meals and/or CBTs to meet their food and nutrition needs and to stimulate their enrolment and school attendance.				
School feeding (on-site)				
B.1: Quantity of fortified food provided	B.1.1: Quantity of fortified food provided	MT	4,309	4,309
N*: : School aged boys and girls receive school meals and/or CBTs to meet their food and nutrition needs and to stimulate their enrolment and school attendance.				
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	100

Outcome Results								
Activity 01: Unconditional resource transfer to food-insecure households								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All - Location: Syria - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	13.89	≤10	≤10	13.76			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	11.55	≤10	≤10	12.24			
	Overall	12.14	≤10	≤10	12.68			
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	5.39	≥6	≥6	5.65			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	5.8	≥6	≥6	5.88			
	Overall	5.7	≥6	≥6	5.82			
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	31.8	>60	>60	35.2			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	37.4	>60	>60	44.5			
	Overall	36	>60	>60	41.8			
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	39.6	≤30	≤30	45.8			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	44.8	≤30	≤30	43			
	Overall	43.5	≤30	≤30	43.8			

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	28.5	≤10	≤10	19		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	17.8	≤10	≤10	12.5		
	Overall	20.5	≤10	≤10	14.4		
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	13.4	>25	>25	6.3		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	14.8	>25	>25	8.1		
	Overall	14.5	>25	>25	7.6		
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	7.2	<7.1	<7.1	7.6		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	12.8	<7.1	<7.1	10.8		
	Overall	11.3	<7.1	<7.1	9.9		
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	36.9	<14.85	<14.85	39.1		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	36.3	<14.85	<14.85	39.8		
	Overall	36.5	<14.85	<14.85	39.6		
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	42.5	<37.7	<37.7	47		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	36.1	<37.7	<37.7	41.2		
	Overall	37.7	<37.7	<37.7	42.9		
Target Group: All- Hybrid modality - Location: Syria - Modality: Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	13.89	≤10	≤10	16.78		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	11.55	≤10	≤10	19.03		
	Overall	12.14	≤10	≤10	18.08		

Dietary Diversity Score	Female	5.65	>6	>6	5.6			WFP
	Male	5.57	>6	>6	5.66			programme monitoring
	Overall	5.6	>6	>6	5.63			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	34.2	>55	>55	48.4			WFP
	Male	32.3	>55	>55	48.8			programme monitoring
	Overall	33	>55	>55	48.6			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	34.3	<30	<30	36.6			WFP
	Male	40.4	<30	<30	38.7			programme monitoring
	Overall	38.2	<30	<30	37.8			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	31.5	<15	<15	15			WFP
	Male	27.3	<15	<15	12.5			programme monitoring
	Overall	28.8	<15	<15	13.6			WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	33.4	>25	>25	10.8			WFP
	Male	20.2	>25	>25	14.9			programme monitoring
	Overall	24.9	>25	>25	13.2			WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	4.5	<7.1	<7.1	5.2			WFP
	Male	8.6	<7.1	<7.1	7			programme monitoring
	Overall	7.1	<7.1	<7.1	6.2			WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	12.6	<14.85	<14.85	26.8			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	18.7	<14.85	<14.85	22.8			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	16.5	<14.85	<14.85	24.5			WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	49.5	<37.7	<37.7	57.2			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	52.5	<37.7	<37.7	55.3			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	51.5	<37.7	<37.7	56.1			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All-CBT - Location: Syria - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	9.43	≤8	≤8				WFP programme monitoring
	Male	8.12	≤8	≤8				WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	8.47	≤8	≤8				WFP programme monitoring
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	6.29	≥6.5	≥6.5				WFP programme monitoring
	Male	6.31	≥6.5	≥6.5				WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	6.3	≥6.5	≥6.5				WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	301	>45	≥45				WFP programme monitoring
	Male	46.7	>48	≥48				WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	42.3	>47	≥47				WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	62.3	≤49	≤49				WFP programme monitoring
	Male	48.9	≤48	≤48				WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	52.4	≤48	≤48				WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	7.5	<6	≤6					WFP programme monitoring
	Male	4.4	<4	≤4					WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	5.2	<5	≤5					WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	3.8	>9	≥9					WFP programme monitoring
	Male	7.3	>10	≥10					WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	6.3	>10	≥10					WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	8.4	<8	≤8					WFP programme monitoring
	Male	12.4	<12	≤12					WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	11.4	<11	≤11					WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	33.9	<31	≤31					WFP programme monitoring
	Male	31.9	<30	≤30					WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	32.4	<30	≤30					WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	54	<52	≤52					WFP programme monitoring
	Male	48.4	<48	≤48					WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	49.9	<49	≤49					WFP programme monitoring
Activity 02: Provide meals and cash-based transfers to school-aged boys and girls attending formal and non-formal education									
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source	
Target Group: PRI: Students (primary schools) - Location: Syria - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)									
Attendance rate (new)	Female	88	>98	>87	98				WFP programme monitoring
	Male	86	>98	>87	98				WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	87	>98	>87	98				WFP programme monitoring

Enrolment rate	Female	9	>22	>22	5	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	8	>22	>22	4	
	Overall	8	>22	>22	4	
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): Drop-out rate	Female	5	≤2	<2	2	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	6	≤2	<2	3	
	Overall	5	≤2	<2	2	
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): Retention rate	Female	95	>98	>98	98	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	94	>98	>98	97	
	Overall	95	>98	>98	98	
Target Group: PRI: Students (primary schools) - Location: Syria - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: School feeding (take-home rations)						
Attendance rate (new)	Female	86	≥99	≥83	99	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	80	≥99	≥83	99	
	Overall	83	≥99	≥83	99	

Strategic Outcome 02: Food-insecure communities in targeted areas are able to meet their food and nutrition needs through resilient livelihoods and restored access to basic services throughout the year.					Resilience Building	
Output Results						
Activity 03: Support diversified and sustainable livelihoods and food systems at household, community and national level.						
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	255,129	9,920	
			Male	244,871	9,756	
			Total	500,000	19,676	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	179,714	2,623	
			Male	172,486	2,517	
			Total	352,200	5,140	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	75,416	6,314	
			Male	72,384	6,298	
			Total	147,800	12,612	
A.2: Food transfers			MT	11,062	279	
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	47,758,320	226,942	

Output Results				
Activity 03: Support diversified and sustainable livelihoods and food systems at household, community and national level.				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: Food-insecure male and female headed households benefit from conditional food or cash-based transfers to meet their food and nutrition needs in exchange of their participation in livelihood activities				
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	9,756	9,756
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	9,920	9,920
A.7: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes	A.7.1: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes	retailer	220	222
B: Food-insecure male and female headed households benefit from conditional food or cash-based transfers to meet their food and nutrition needs in exchange of their participation in livelihood activities.				
Food assistance for asset				
B.1: Quantity of fortified food provided	B.1.1: Quantity of fortified food provided	MT	224.5	112.5
B.3*: Percentage of staple commodities distributed that is fortified	B.3*.1: Percentage of staple commodities distributed that is fortified	%	100	100
C: Crisis affected communities improve their food security and nutrition through the restoration and enhancement of staple food value chains.				
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	397,433	397,433
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
D: Smallholder farmers and their communities' benefit from rehabilitated community assets to protect their access to food and promote their self-reliance.				
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	632	632
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	750	750
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	3,055	3,055
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	7	7
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	19,328	19,328

Outcome Results								
Activity 03: Support diversified and sustainable livelihoods and food systems at household, community and national level.								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All- CBT - Location: Syria - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	17.77	≤14.92	≤14.92				WFP
	Male	14.17	≤14.92	≤14.92				programme monitoring
	Overall	14.92	≤14.92	≤14.92				WFP programme monitoring
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	5.48	>6.2	>6.2				WFP
	Male	5.83	>6.4	>6.4				programme monitoring
	Overall	5.76	>6.4	>6.4				WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	45.6	>60	>60				WFP
	Male	62.3	>60	>60				programme monitoring
	Overall	58.8	>60	>60				WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	31.6	≤30	≤30				WFP
	Male	20.7	≤30	≤30				programme monitoring
	Overall	22.9	≤30	≤30				WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	22.8	≤10	≤10				WFP
	Male	17	≤10	≤10				programme monitoring
	Overall	18.2	≤10	≤10				WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	11.7	>17.3	>17.3				WFP programme monitoring
	Male	11	>17.3	>17.3				WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	11.1	>17.3	>17.3				WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	5.2	<7.6	<7.6				WFP programme monitoring
	Male	8.8	<7.6	<7.6				WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	8.1	<7.6	<7.6				WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	40.3	<30.8	<30.8				WFP programme monitoring
	Male	32.9	<30.8	<30.8				WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	34.4	<30.8	<30.8				WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	42.9	<44.3	<44.3				WFP programme monitoring
	Male	47.4	<44.3	<44.3				WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	46.4	<44.3	<44.3				WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All- Food - Location: Syria - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	13.17	≤6.04	≤9.52	6.04			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	8.52	≤6.01	≤9.52	6.01			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	9.52	≤6.02	≤9.52	6.02			WFP programme monitoring
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	5.46	>6.3	>6.3	6.04			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	5.61	>6.1	>6.1	6.01			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	5.58	>6.3	>6.3	6.02			WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	70.73	>65.4	>60	65.4			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	43.1	>65	>60	65			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	49	>65.1	>60	65.1			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	12.2	≤9.6	≤30	9.6			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	15.89	≤24.3	≤30	24.3			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	15.1	≤20.3	≤30	20.3			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	17.07	≤25	≤10	25			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	41.01	≤10.7	≤10	10.7			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	35.9	≤14.6	≤10	14.6			WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	12.2	>17.3	>17.3	3.8			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	18.8	>17.3	>17.3	11.4			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	17.3	>17.3	>17.3	9.4			WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	4.9	<7.6	<7.6	13.5			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	8.3	<7.6	<7.6	18.6			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	7.6	<7.6	<7.6	17.2			WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	58.5	<30.8	<30.8	23.1			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	22.9	<30.8	<30.8	34.3			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	30.8	<30.8	<30.8	31.3			WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	24.4	<44.3	<44.3	59.6		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	50	<44.3	<44.3	35.7		
	Overall	44.3	<44.3	<44.3	42.2		

Strategic Outcome 03: Nutritionally vulnerable groups across the Syrian Arab Republic, especially boys, girls and pregnant and lactating women have access to malnutrition prevention and treatment services throughout the year.						Resilience Building
Output Results						
Activity 05: Provide nutrition assistance to prevent chronic and acute malnutrition						
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 Total	200,000 200,000	131,455 131,455	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	203,388 195,412 398,800	155,206 147,765 302,971	
A.2: Food transfers			MT	7,178	3,400	
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	86,400,000	31,063,259	
Activity 06: Provide nutrition assistance to treat moderate acute malnutrition.						
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 Total	13,000 12,000 25,000	21,762 15,407 37,169	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Total	25,000 25,000	28,620 28,620	
A.2: Food transfers			MT	525	453	

Output Results				
Activity 05: Provide nutrition assistance to prevent chronic and acute malnutrition				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: Pregnant and lactating women and boys and girls receive cash-based transfers 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.1.28: Number of project participants (male)	Individual	135,660	148,763
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	205,340	269,037
A.7: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes	A.7.1: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes	retailer	220	222
B: Targeted boys and girls aged 6-23 months receive specialized nutritious foods to prevent acute and chronic malnutrition and micro-nutrient deficiencies				
Prevention of acute malnutrition				
B.2: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	MT	3,990	3,388
C: Nutritionally vulnerable groups benefit from strengthened national capacity to implement fortification and food supplementation programmes in order to improve their nutrition status				
Prevention of acute malnutrition				
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	1,423	919
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	5
E*: Pregnant and lactating women and girls and caregivers, receive social and behaviour change communication to improve their dietary, hygiene 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	135,660	148,763
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	205,340	269,037
Activity 06: Provide nutrition assistance to treat moderate acute malnutrition.				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
B: Boys and girls aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls receive specialized nutritious food to treat 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	150	433
E*: Pregnant and lactating women and girls and caregivers, receive social and behaviour change communication to improve their dietary, hygiene 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	12,750	14,718
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	37,250	47,513

Outcome Results								
Activity 05: Provide nutrition assistance to prevent chronic and acute malnutrition								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Children - Location: Syria - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition								
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Female	99.3	>70	>70	97			Secondary data
	Male	99.3	>70	>70	97			Secondary data
	Overall	99.3	>70	>70	97			Secondary data
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	87	>93.6	>84.6	93.6			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	84.5	>94.4	>84.6	94.4			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	84.6	>94.4	>84.6	94.4			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Pregnant and lactating women and girls - Location: Syria - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition								
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	57.7	>70	>70	50.4			WFP programme monitoring
Activity 06: Provide nutrition assistance to treat moderate acute malnutrition.								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Children - Location: Syria - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								
MAM Treatment Default rate	Female	12.6	<11	<12.6	11			Secondary data
	Male	12.6	<11	<12.6	11			Secondary data
	Overall	12.6	<11	<12.6	11			Secondary data
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Female	0	=0	=0	0			Secondary data
	Male	0	=0	=0	0			Secondary data
	Overall	0	=0	=0	0			Secondary data
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Female	0.9	<0.9	<0.9	1			Secondary data
	Male	0.9	<0.9	<0.9	1			Secondary data
	Overall	0.9	<0.9	<0.9	1			Secondary data
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Female	85.6	>85.6	>85.6	85			Secondary data
	Male	85.6	>85.6	>85.6	86			Secondary data
	Overall	85.6	>85.6	>85.6	85			Secondary data

Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	86.3	>86.3	>86.3	85	Secondary data Secondary data Secondary data
	Male	86.3	>86.3	>86.3	86	
	Overall	86.3	>86.3	>86.3	85	

Strategic Outcome 04: Humanitarian partners across the Syrian Arab Republic are enabled to assist crisis-affected populations all year long					- Crisis Response	
Output Results						
Activity 07: Provide common logistics services to humanitarian partners						
Output indicator		Detailed indicator		Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
H: Crisis-affected populations benefit from logistics services provided to humanitarian partners to deliver their programmes.						
Logistics Cluster						
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported		H.4.10: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported		MT	156,000	195,620
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported		H.4.14: Quantity of cargo handled through storage services		MT	1,500	3,370
Activity 08: Provide common emergency telecommunications services to humanitarian partners						
Output indicator		Detailed indicator		Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
H: Crisis-affected populations benefit from emergency telecommunications services provided to humanitarian partners to deliver their programmes.						
Emergency Telecommunication Cluster						
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type		H.1.105: Number of services provided		service	4	4
Activity 09: Provide humanitarian air services to humanitarian partners						
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 assistance.						
Humanitarian Air Service						
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported		H.4.13: Quantity of cargo delivered (mt)		MT	30	24
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	4,500	4,963
Activity 10: Provide on-demand technical assistance and support services to humanitarian partners.						
Output indicator		Detailed indicator		Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
H: Crisis-affected populations benefit from technical assistance and support services provided to humanitarian partners to deliver their programmes.						
Logistics Cluster						
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type		H.1.24: Number of bulletins, maps and other logistics information produced and shared		item	12	29
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type		H.1.25: Number of cluster coordination meetings conducted		instance	24	14
Service Delivery General						
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type		H.1.105: Number of services provided		service	4	4

Outcome Results						
Activity 07: Provide common logistics services to humanitarian partners						

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All - Location: Syria - Modality: - Subactivity: Logistics Cluster								
User satisfaction rate	Overall	89	>90	>90	89			WFP survey
Activity 08: Provide common emergency telecommunications services to humanitarian partners								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All - Location: Syria - Modality: - Subactivity: Emergency Telecommunication Cluster								
User satisfaction rate	Overall	87	>91	>88	91			WFP survey
Activity 09: Provide humanitarian air services to humanitarian partners								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All - Location: Syria - Modality: - Subactivity: Humanitarian Air Service								
User satisfaction rate	Overall	90	≥98.7	≥90	98.7			WFP survey

Cross-cutting Indicators

Progress towards gender equality indicators

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
Activity 01: Unconditional resource transfer to food-insecure households								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All - Location: Syria - Modality: Food - Subactivity: 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	45.5	>45.5	>45.5	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	15.9	<15.9	<15.9	14.7			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	48.3			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All- Hybrid Modality - Location: Syria - Modality: Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: 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	28.5	>29	>28.5	28.8			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	20.7	<11	<20.7	10.8			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	50.8	>60	>57	60.4			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All-CBT - Location: Syria - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: 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	44.7	≥46	≥46				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	14.7	≤14	≤14					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	40.6	≤40	≤40					WFP programme monitoring
Activity 02: Provide meals and cash-based transfers to school-aged boys and girls attending formal and non-formal education									
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up		source
Target Group: PRI: Students (primary schools) - Location: Syria - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: 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	38.9	>38.9	>38.9	31.6				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	13.8	<13.8	<13.8	11.8				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	47.3	>47.3	>47.3	56.6				WFP programme monitoring
Activity 03: Support diversified and sustainable livelihoods and food systems at household, community and national level.									
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up		source
Target Group: All- CBT - Location: Syria - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: 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	27.5	>27.5	>27.5					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	23.5	<23.5	<23.5					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 women	Overall	49.1	>49	>49					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					WFP programme monitoring
	Male	49	=49	=49					WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100					WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All- Food - Location: Syria - Modality: Food - Subactivity: 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	62.6	>62.6	>62.6	36.5				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	8.6	<8.6	<8.6	18.8				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	28.8	>28.8	<28.8	44.8				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
Activity 05: Provide nutrition assistance to prevent chronic and acute malnutrition									
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up		source
Target Group: Pregnant and Lactating Women - Location: Syria - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition									
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	53.5	>53.5	>53.5	52.4				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	4.2	<4.2	<4.2	3.8				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	42.3	>42.3	>42.3	43.8				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: Unconditional resource transfer to food-insecure households								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All - Location: Syria - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	99.9	=100	=100	99.9			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99.8	=100	=100	99.9			
	Overall	99.8	=100	=100	99.9			
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	99.8	>99.7	>99	99.7			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99.7	>99.8	>99	99.8			
	Overall	99.7	>99.8	>99	99.8			
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	94.8	>99	>99	93.2			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	92.9	>98	>98	95.4			
	Overall	93.4	>98	>98	94.8			
Target Group: All- Hybrid Modality - Location: Syria - Modality: Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	99.9	=100	=100	100			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99.8	=100	=100	99.8			
	Overall	99.8	=100	=100	99.9			
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	99.8	=100	>99	100			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99.7	=100	>99	100			
	Overall	99.7	=100	>99	100			

Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	94.8	>99	>99	99				WFP
	Male	92.9	>99	>98	98.8				programme monitoring
	Overall	93.4	>99	>98	98.9				WFP programme monitoring

Target Group: All-CBT - **Location:** Syria - **Modality:** Value Voucher - **Subactivity:** General Distribution

Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	99.6	≥99.9	≥99.9					WFP
	Male	100	≥100	≥100					programme monitoring
	Overall	99.9	≥100	≥100					WFP programme monitoring

Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	100	≥100	≥100					WFP
	Male	99.8	≥99.9	≥99.9					programme monitoring
	Overall	99.9	≥99.9	≥99.9					WFP programme monitoring

Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	92.9	≥93	≥93					WFP
	Male	88.9	≥89	≥89					programme monitoring
	Overall	90	≥91	≥91					WFP programme monitoring

Activity 02: Provide meals and cash-based transfers to school-aged boys and girls attending formal and non-formal education

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
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Target Group: PRI: Students (primary schools) - **Location:** Syria - **Modality:** Value Voucher - **Subactivity:** School feeding (take-home rations)

Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	100	≥99.8	>96	98.9				WFP
	Male	100	≥99.8	>99	100				programme monitoring
	Overall	100	≥99.8	>99	99.7				WFP programme monitoring

Activity 03: Support diversified and sustainable livelihoods and food systems at household, community and national level.

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
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Target Group: All- CBT - **Location:** Syria - **Modality:** Value Voucher - **Subactivity:** Food assistance for asset

Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100				WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99.8	=100	=100				WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99.8	=100	=100				WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	100	>99	>99				WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99.8	>99	>99				WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99.8	>99	>99				WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	98.3	>99.8	>99.8				WFP programme monitoring
	Male	95.3	>99.8	>99.8				WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	95.9	>99.8	>99.8				WFP programme monitoring

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

Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	100			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100			WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	100	=100	>99	100			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	>99	100			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	>99	100			WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	96.2			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	97.1			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	96.9			WFP programme monitoring

Activity 05: Provide nutrition assistance to prevent chronic and acute malnutrition

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	99.9	=100	=100	99.9			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99.8	=100	=100	99.9			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99.8	=100	=100	99.9			WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	99.8		>95	99.8			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99.7		>98	99.8			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99.7		>97	99.8			WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	94.8	>99	>99	93.8			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	92.9	>98	>98	95.1			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	93.4	>99	>99	94.7			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Pregnant and Lactating Women - Location: Syria - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	100			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99.7	=100	=100	99.8			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99.8	=100	=100	99.8			WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	98.5	≥99.5	>99	99.5			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99.8	≥99.6	>99	99.6			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99.7	≥99.6	>99	99.6			WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	100	>99	>99	97.8			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99.2	>99	>99	98.9			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99.3	>99	>99	98.8			WFP programme monitoring
Activity 06: Provide nutrition assistance to treat moderate acute malnutrition.								

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Children - Location: Syria - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	98.7	=100	=100	100			WFP
	Male	100	=100	=100	100			programme monitoring
	Overall	99.9	=100	=100	100			WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	100	≥99.9	>99	100			WFP
	Male	99.8	≥99.9	>99	99.9			programme monitoring
	Overall	99.9	≥99.9	>99	99.9			WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	100	>99.7	>99	98.4			WFP
	Male	99.7	>99.7	>99	99.8			programme monitoring
	Overall	99.7	>99.7	>99	99.7			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: Unconditional resource transfer to food-insecure households								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All - Location: Syria - Modality: Food - Subactivity:								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	100	=100	=100	100			Secondary data
Target Group: All - Location: Syria - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	6.5	≥80	≥80	5.6			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	9.3	≥80	≥80	6.3			
	Overall	8.6	≥80	≥80	6.1			
Target Group: All- Hybrid Modality - Location: Syria - Modality: Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity:								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	100	=100	=100	100			Secondary data
Target Group: All- Hybrid Modality - Location: Syria - Modality: Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	2.7	≥80	≥80	3.9			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	4.5	≥80	≥80	6.3			
	Overall	3.9	≥80	≥80	5.3			
Target Group: All-CBT - Location: Syria - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	1.3	≥80	≥30				WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2.9	≥80	≥30				
	Overall	2.4	≥80	≥30				
Activity 02: Provide meals and cash-based transfers to school-aged boys and girls attending formal and non-formal education								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: PRI: Students (primary schools) - Location: Syria - Modality: Food - Subactivity:								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	100	=100	=100	100			Secondary data

Target Group: PRI: Students (primary schools) - Location: Syria - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity:								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	100	=100	=100	100			Secondary data
Target Group: PRI: Students (primary schools) - 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	34.3	≥80	≥80	34.4			WFP
	Male	26.5	≥80	≥80	29.7			programme monitoring
	Overall	28.1	≥80	≥80	31.3			WFP programme monitoring
								WFP programme monitoring
								WFP programme monitoring
Activity 03: Support diversified and sustainable livelihoods and food systems at household, community and national level.								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All- CBT - Location: Syria - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity:								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	100	=100	=100	100			Secondary data
Target Group: All- CBT - Location: Syria - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	57.7	≥80	≥80				WFP
	Male	58.6	≥80	≥80				programme monitoring
	Overall	58.4	≥80	≥80				WFP programme monitoring
								WFP programme monitoring
								WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All- Food - Location: Syria - Modality: Food - Subactivity:								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	100	=100	=100	100			Secondary data
Target Group: All- Food - Location: Syria - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	56.5	≥80	≥80	28.8			WFP
	Male	52.3	≥80	≥80	36.4			programme monitoring
	Overall	53.2	≥80	≥80	34.4			WFP programme monitoring
								WFP programme monitoring
								WFP programme monitoring
Activity 05: Provide nutrition assistance to prevent chronic and acute malnutrition								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Children - Location: Syria - Modality: Food - Subactivity:								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	100	=100	=100	100			Secondary data

Target Group: Children - Location: Syria - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	11.1	≥80	≥80	5.2			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	11.8	≥80	≥80	6			
	Overall	11.6	≥80	≥80	5.8			
Target Group: Pregnant and lactating women - Location: Syria - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity:								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	100	=100	=100	100			Secondary data
Target Group: Pregnant and lactating women - Location: Syria - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	30.6	≥80	≥80	41.6			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	50.6	≥80	≥80	51.5			
	Overall	48.4	≥80	≥80	50.3			
Activity 06: Provide nutrition assistance to treat moderate acute malnutrition.								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Children - Location: Syria - Modality: Food - Subactivity:								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	100	=100	=100	100			Secondary data
Target Group: Children - Location: Syria - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	40.3	≥80	≥80	49.2			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	47.6	≥80	≥80	45.1			
	Overall	46.8	≥80	≥80	45.4			

Environment indicators

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment								
Activity 01: Unconditional resource transfer to food-insecure households								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All - Location: Syria - Modality: Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: 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/Marco Frattini/Carlos Munoz

Composite image of wheat field, beneficiary winnowing wheat, and a WFP rehabilitated bakery making bread

World Food Programme

Contact info

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

Financial Section

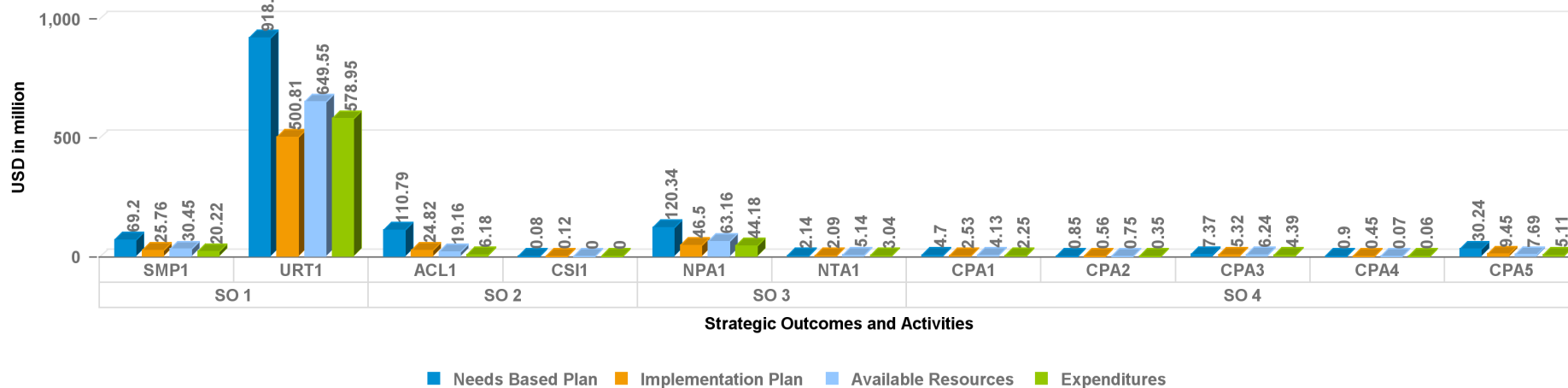
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Syria Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2022-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (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 across all governorates in the Syrian Arab Republic meet their basic food and nutrition needs all year round.
SO 2	Food-insecure communities in targeted areas are able to meet their food and nutrition needs through resilient livelihoods and restored access to basic services throughout the year.
SO 3	Nutritionally vulnerable groups across the Syrian Arab Republic, especially boys, girls and pregnant and lactating women have access to malnutrition prevention and treatment services throughout the year.
SO 4	Humanitarian partners across the Syrian Arab Republic are enabled to assist crisis-affected populations all year long
Code	Country Activity Long Description
ACL1	Support diversified and sustainable livelihoods and food systems at household, community and national level.
CPA1	Provide common logistics services to humanitarian partners
CPA2	Provide common emergency telecommunications services to humanitarian partners
CPA3	Provide humanitarian air services to humanitarian partners
CPA4	Provide on-demand technical assistance and support services to humanitarian partners.
CPA5	Provide on-demand cash-based transfer services to humanitarian partners.
CS1	Provide technical assistance to strengthen national social safety nets
NPA1	Provide nutrition assistance to prevent chronic and acute malnutrition
NTA1	Provide nutrition assistance to treat moderate acute malnutrition.
SMP1	Provide meals and cash-based transfers to school-aged boys and girls attending formal and non-formal education
URT1	Unconditional resource transfer to food-insecure households

Annual Country Report

Syria Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2022-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1	Food-insecure communities in targeted areas are able to meet their food and nutrition needs through resilient livelihoods and restored access to basic services throughout the year.	Support diversified and sustainable livelihoods and food systems at household, community and national level.	110,792,024	24,818,591	19,157,674	6,182,688
		Provide technical assistance to strengthen national social safety nets	83,242	119,588	0	0
	Food-insecure populations affected by the crisis, including host communities, internally displaced persons and returnees across all governorates in the Syrian Arab Republic meet their basic food and nutrition needs all year round.	Provide meals and cash-based transfers to school-aged boys and girls attending formal and non-formal education	69,199,819	25,763,800	30,450,002	20,218,926
		Unconditional resource transfer to food-insecure households	918,508,612	500,808,221	649,553,369	578,947,976

Annual Country Report

Syria Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2022-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (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 across all governorates in the Syrian Arab Republic meet their basic food and nutrition needs all year round.	Non Activity Specific	0	0	16	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			1,098,583,697	551,510,200	699,161,060	605,349,590
2	Nutritionally vulnerable groups across the Syrian Arab Republic, especially boys, girls and pregnant and lactating women have access to malnutrition prevention and treatment services throughout the year.	Provide nutrition assistance to prevent chronic and acute malnutrition	120,344,995	46,500,864	63,155,464	44,178,623
		Provide nutrition assistance to treat moderate acute malnutrition.	2,144,841	2,088,520	5,142,870	3,040,540
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			122,489,836	48,589,384	68,298,334	47,219,163

Annual Country Report

Syria Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2022-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
8	Humanitarian partners across the Syrian Arab Republic are enabled to assist crisis-affected populations all year long	Provide common logistics services to humanitarian partners	4,703,492	2,526,015	4,129,456	2,250,183
		Provide common emergency telecommunications services to humanitarian partners	845,520	562,212	752,413	354,809
		Provide humanitarian air services to humanitarian partners	7,370,939	5,322,234	6,244,046	4,389,308
		Provide on-demand technical assistance and support services to humanitarian partners.	899,745	449,873	73,628	63,515
		Provide on-demand cash-based transfer services to humanitarian partners.	30,240,000	9,450,000	7,690,646	5,105,719
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)			44,059,696	18,310,334	18,890,190	12,163,533
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	10,761,424	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	10,761,424	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			1,265,133,228	618,409,917	797,111,007	664,732,286
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			23,209,670	23,196,001	27,086,244	18,007,944
Total Direct Costs			1,288,342,898	641,605,918	824,197,251	682,740,230
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			81,681,072	41,036,756	33,699,298	33,699,298

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Annual Country Report

Syria Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2022-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
Grand Total			1,370,023,970	682,642,674	857,896,549	716,439,527



Wanee Piyabongkarn
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

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

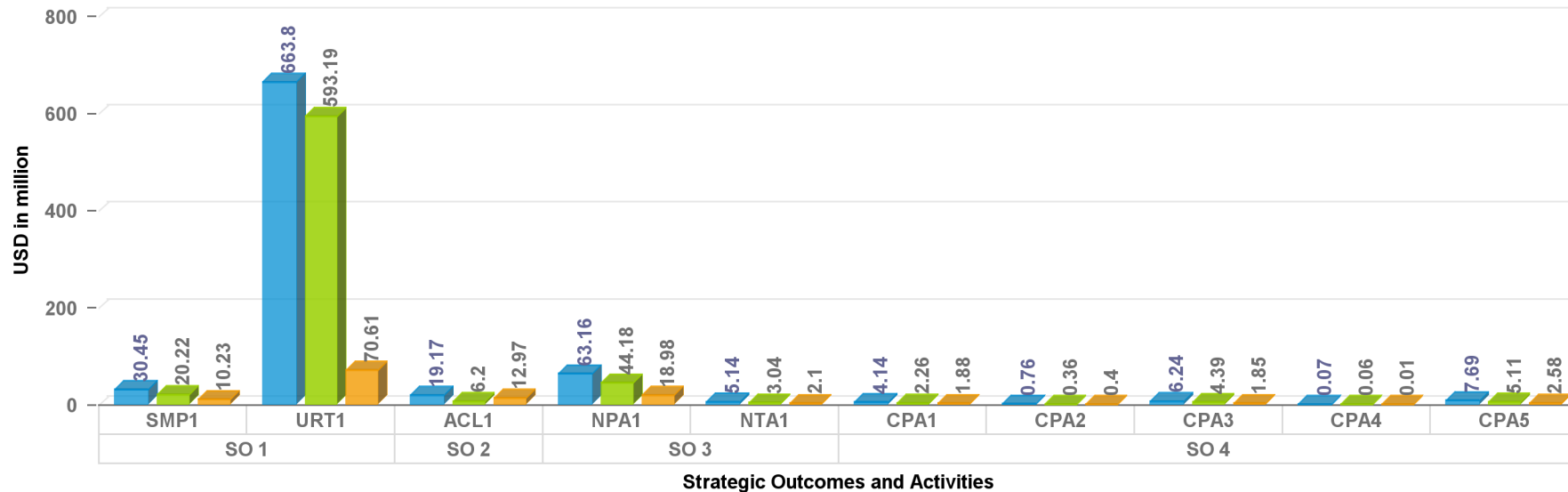
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Syria Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2022-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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 across all governorates in the Syrian Arab Republic meet their basic food and nutrition needs all year round.
SO 2	Food-insecure communities in targeted areas are able to meet their food and nutrition needs through resilient livelihoods and restored access to basic services throughout the year.
SO 3	Nutritionally vulnerable groups across the Syrian Arab Republic, especially boys, girls and pregnant and lactating women have access to malnutrition prevention and treatment services throughout the year.
SO 4	Humanitarian partners across the Syrian Arab Republic are enabled to assist crisis-affected populations all year long
Code	Country Activity - Long Description
ACL1	Support diversified and sustainable livelihoods and food systems at household, community and national level.
CPA1	Provide common logistics services to humanitarian partners
CPA2	Provide common emergency telecommunications services to humanitarian partners
CPA3	Provide humanitarian air services to humanitarian partners
CPA4	Provide on-demand technical assistance and support services to humanitarian partners.
CPA5	Provide on-demand cash-based transfer services to humanitarian partners.
NPA1	Provide nutrition assistance to prevent chronic and acute malnutrition

Annual Country Report

Syria Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2022-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Code	Country Activity - Long Description
NTA1	Provide nutrition assistance to treat moderate acute malnutrition.
SMP1	Provide meals and cash-based transfers to school-aged boys and girls attending formal and non-formal education
URT1	Unconditional resource transfer to food-insecure households

Annual Country Report

Syria Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2022-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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 communities in targeted areas are able to meet their food and nutrition needs through resilient livelihoods and restored access to basic services throughout the year.	Provide technical assistance to strengthen national social safety nets	83,242	0	0	0	0	0
		Support diversified and sustainable livelihoods and food systems at household, community and national level.	110,792,024	19,174,998	0	19,174,998	6,200,012	12,974,986
	Food-insecure populations affected by the crisis, including host communities, internally displaced persons and returnees across all governorates in the Syrian Arab Republic meet their basic food and nutrition needs all year round.	Provide meals and cash-based transfers to school-aged boys and girls attending formal and non-formal education	69,199,819	30,451,112	0	30,451,112	20,220,036	10,231,076

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Annual Country Report

Syria Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2022-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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 across all governorates in the Syrian Arab Republic meet their basic food and nutrition needs all year round.	Unconditional resource transfer to food-insecure households	918,508,612	663,798,174	0	663,798,174	593,192,782	70,605,393
		Non Activity Specific	0	16	0	16	0	16
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			1,098,583,697	713,424,301	0	713,424,301	619,612,830	93,811,471

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Annual Country Report

Syria Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2022-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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 across the Syrian Arab Republic, especially boys, girls and pregnant and lactating women have access to malnutrition prevention and treatment services throughout the year.	Provide nutrition assistance to prevent chronic and acute malnutrition	120,344,995	63,156,079	0	63,156,079	44,179,238	18,976,841
		Provide nutrition assistance to treat moderate acute malnutrition.	2,144,841	5,142,870	0	5,142,870	3,040,540	2,102,330
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			122,489,836	68,298,949	0	68,298,949	47,219,778	21,079,171

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Annual Country Report

Syria Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2022-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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 are enabled to assist crisis-affected populations all year long	Provide common emergency telecommunications services to humanitarian partners	845,520	757,229	0	757,229	359,625	397,604
		Provide common logistics services to humanitarian partners	4,703,492	4,137,493	0	4,137,493	2,258,220	1,879,273
		Provide humanitarian air services to humanitarian partners	7,370,939	6,244,046	0	6,244,046	4,389,308	1,854,739
		Provide on-demand cash-based transfer services to humanitarian partners.	30,240,000	7,690,646	0	7,690,646	5,105,719	2,584,927
		Provide on-demand technical assistance and support services to humanitarian partners.	899,745	73,628	0	73,628	63,515	10,114
		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)	44,059,696	18,903,042	0	18,903,042	12,176,386	6,726,657

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Annual Country Report

Syria Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2022-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	10,761,424	0	10,761,424	0	10,761,424
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	10,761,424	0	10,761,424	0	10,761,424
Total Direct Operational Cost			1,265,133,228	811,387,715	0	811,387,715	679,008,994	132,378,722
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			23,209,670	27,091,095	0	27,091,095	18,012,795	9,078,300
Total Direct Costs			1,288,342,898	838,478,810	0	838,478,810	697,021,789	141,457,022
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			81,681,072	44,165,780		44,165,780	44,165,780	0
Grand Total			1,370,023,970	882,644,590	0	882,644,590	741,187,569	141,457,022

This donor financial report is interim



Wannee Piyabongkarn
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

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



April 13, 2023

**CORRIGENDUM TO THE SYRIA COUNTRY OFFICE –
INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY STRENGTHENING: NUMBER OF GOVERNMENT/
NATIONAL PARTNER STAFF RECEIVING TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND
TRAINING, AND THE NUMBER OF TRAINING SESSIONS PROVIDED
REPORTED WITHIN THE ANNUAL COUNTRY REPORT 2022**

The values in the 2022 ACR:

Activity 03: Support diversified and sustainable livelihoods and food systems at the household, community, and national levels.

Crisis-affected communities to improve their food security and nutrition through the restoration and enhancement of staple food value chains:

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Page 50

- a) Detailed Output Indicator C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training:
283 government/national partner staff received technical assistance and training, instead of the previously reported 397,433 included in the table which represents Tier 2 beneficiaries and mentioned in the narrative.

This included technical assistance and training through; joint community consultations, workshops, and training sessions on new methods/practices in irrigation, agriculture, and veterinary services, as well as workshops to develop jointly new strategies. It also refers to the technical assistance provided upon handover of the rehabilitated infrastructure in irrigation and bread value chain fields

- b) Detailed Output Indicator C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organize:
21 training sessions instead of 17 as the previously reported figures referred to trainings with communities instead of government and national partner staff.

NB: all other information and data remain unchanged


Ross SMITH
Country Director/ OIC, WFP Syria