



World Food
Programme

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Syrian Arab Republic

Annual Country Report 2023

Country Strategic Plan
2022 - 2025

Table of contents

Overview	3
Operational context	9
Earthquake Emergency Response	12
Programme performance	14
Strategic outcome 01	14
Strategic outcome 02	17
Strategic outcome 03	19
Strategic outcome 04	22
Cross-cutting results	25
Gender equality and women's empowerment	25
Protection and accountability to affected populations	27
Environmental sustainability	29
Nutrition integration	31
Partnerships	32
Financial Overview	34
Data Notes	39
Annex	42
Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports	42
Figures and Indicators	43
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group	43
Beneficiaries by Residence Status	43
Beneficiaries by Programme Area	43
Annual Food Transfer (mt)	44
Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)	45
Strategic Outcome and Output Results	45
Cross-cutting Indicators	66

Overview

Key messages

- **Despite a challenging year of funding, that resulted in the reduction of General Food Assistance by 40 percent since July, WFP reached 7.1 million people across Syria in 2023.**
- **WFP extended the 2022-2023 Interim Country Strategic Plan until December 2025 thus aligning it with the United Nations Strategic Framework for Syria.**
- **WFP progressively initiated a set of targeting measures to maximize the impact of available resources. A targeted set of emergency food assistance interventions will replace General Food Assistance for next year-except in camps in the northeast.**
- **More than half of Syrians increased their dependency on negative livelihood coping strategies.**

A decade of crisis has driven hunger and the overall humanitarian needs in Syria to unprecedented levels. In 2023, more than half of its population (12.1 million) faced food insecurity, while 70 percent (15.3 million) required humanitarian assistance. The situation in Syria has evolved from a conflict-related emergency to that of an economic and conflict-related crisis. The host government's social protection system has significantly eroded over the course of years of conflict, amid the economic downturn in the country and the impact of global shocks¹.

Conditions significantly deteriorated in February 2023 when two high magnitude earthquakes - a 7.8 followed by a 6.4 magnitude - struck the Türkiye - Syria border². Later in the year, the crisis in Gaza further complicated the situation, negatively impacting regional security. These events posed considerable challenges to the efforts made towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the country.

In this context, the importance of the WFP's food assistance as a resource transfer to people in positions of greater vulnerability has increased. Growing humanitarian needs in Syria have however been challenged by dwindling humanitarian funding. In July, due to limited resources, as well as increased food prices and operating costs, WFP reduced food assistance by 40 percent across the country, except in camp settings in northeast Syria. To ensure assistance continued to reach the most vulnerable population, WFP reviewed its targeting approach and introduced additional vulnerability indicators sensitive to specific gender, age, and protection-related concerns. WFP prioritized women, children, the elderly, and people with special needs for assistance and inclusive measures at distribution and early recovery project sites.

The fragile and complex security and access constraints continued to hamper the implementation of WFP activities. In areas where access was most challenged, insecurity was the main driver. This disrupted WFP operations and limited WFP staff access to these areas and hence negatively impacted the quality of monitoring and oversight. WFP established a dedicated technical access group to continuously monitor these constraints and document them in periodic humanitarian access reports. An uptick in conflict in the east, west and south parts of the country - partly influenced by the Gaza crisis - during the second half of the year further complicated humanitarian access.

In 2023, WFP continued to assist Syrians in positions of greater vulnerability through a wide range of interventions that directly supported food security and improved their nutritional health.

Overall, WFP reached 7.1 million girls and boys, women and men across its activities in Syria in 2023³, including 742,500 people with disability.

As in previous years, unconditional food assistance targeting the most food-insecure households remained the largest activity reaching 6.8 million people. WFP provided school meals to 856,300 children to encourage healthy dietary practices and to ensure that they enrol and stay in school whilst simultaneously enhancing their health and nutrition status.

To prevent acute malnutrition, WFP assisted 341,500 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWGs) and children with nutritional support. To treat those suffering from moderate acute malnutrition (MAM), WFP reached 129,600 PBWGs and children.

To build community resilience, WFP implemented a range of projects, such as restoring bread supply chains through supporting each step of the wheat value chain process from farm to bread and restoring access to natural resources⁴. **WFP also expanded the use of cash-based transfers (CBT) through electronic value vouchers⁵ across its interventions, reaching 525,600 people⁶.**

WFP's ability to respond rapidly to sudden emergencies was demonstrated, following the earthquakes. Strong operational and logistical capacities, effective partnerships, and the strategically prepositioned food allowed WFP to respond quickly and reach as many people as possible.

WFP enhanced its Community Engagement and Accountability to Affected Population action plan in 2023. It made steps toward direct communication and engagement with communities. Moreover, **WFP conducted a protection analysis that informed programme design and implementation, ensuring adherence to the principle of "do no harm."**

WFP implemented its activities in collaboration with a wide range of national and international actors in line with SDG 17 (partnership for the goals). These included the host government, local authorities, UN agencies, local and international non-governmental organizations and the private sector.

Drawing on its operational experience, research and use of innovative tools, WFP continued to lead and engage in inter-agency initiatives. In 2023, WFP led the Logistics Cluster supporting the humanitarian community to overcome logistics constraints in the delivery of humanitarian assistance; and the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster providing internet connectivity and communications services to the humanitarian community across the country. WFP continued to co-lead the Food Security Cluster with the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and also co-chair the cash working group and the gender working group.

The United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) continued to provide air transport services to the humanitarian community in Syria, enabling them to reach vulnerable populations even in hard-to-reach areas. The service transported 4,650 people and 14 mt of cargo in 2023. WFP collaborated with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) through CBT, to reduce delivery costs and provide more comprehensive humanitarian services.

WFP extended the 2022-2023 Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) until December 2025 to align it with the United Nations Strategic Framework (UNSF) for Syria. **Moving forward, WFP will implement an even more targeted response ensuring that assistance reaches the most severely food-insecure and malnourished populations.**

7,139,531

Total beneficiaries in 2023



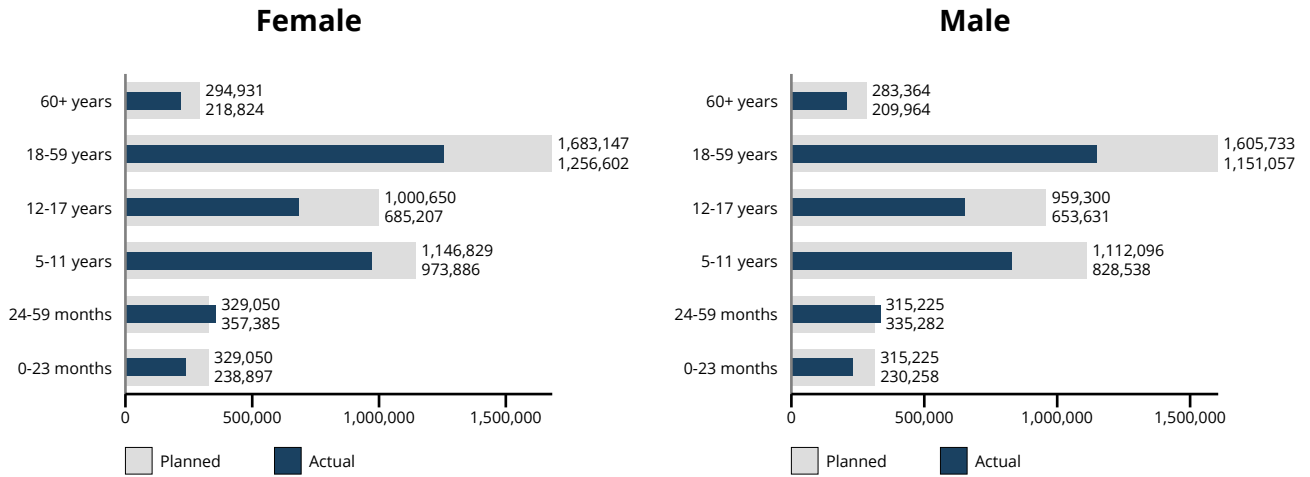
52% female



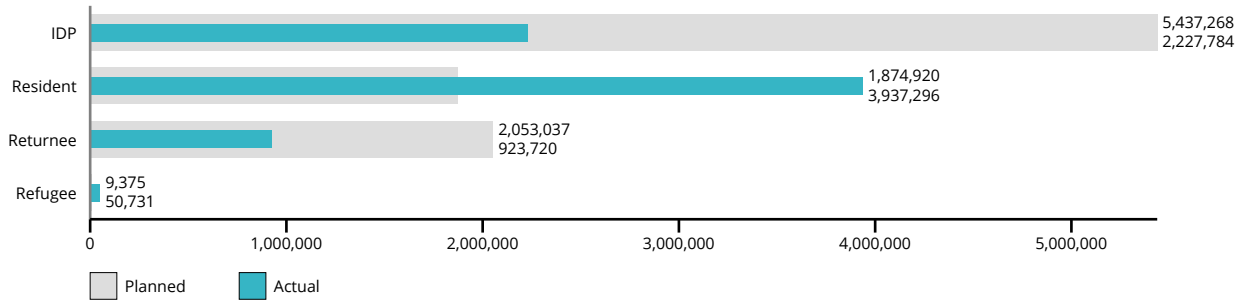
48% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 742,511 (52% Female, 48% Male)

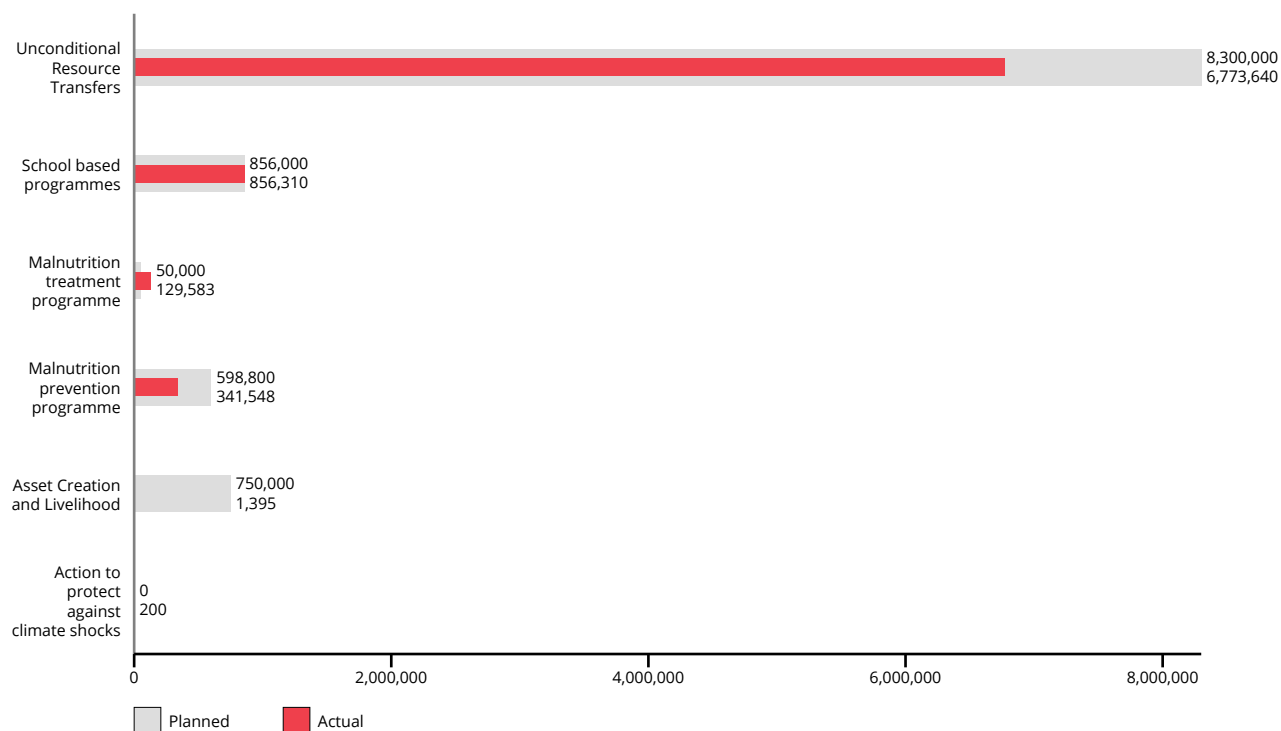
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



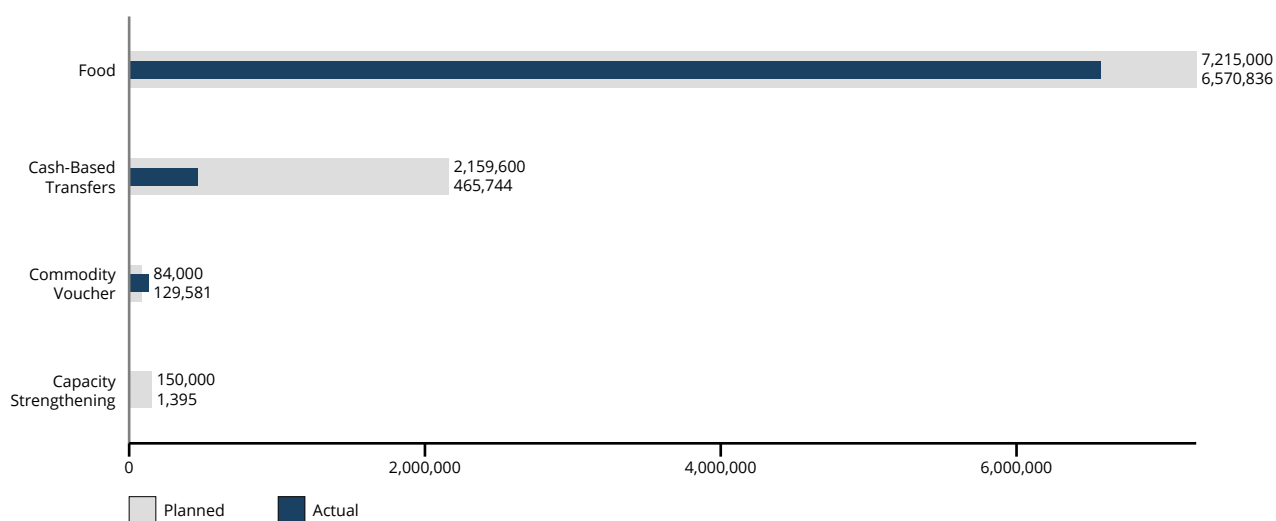
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



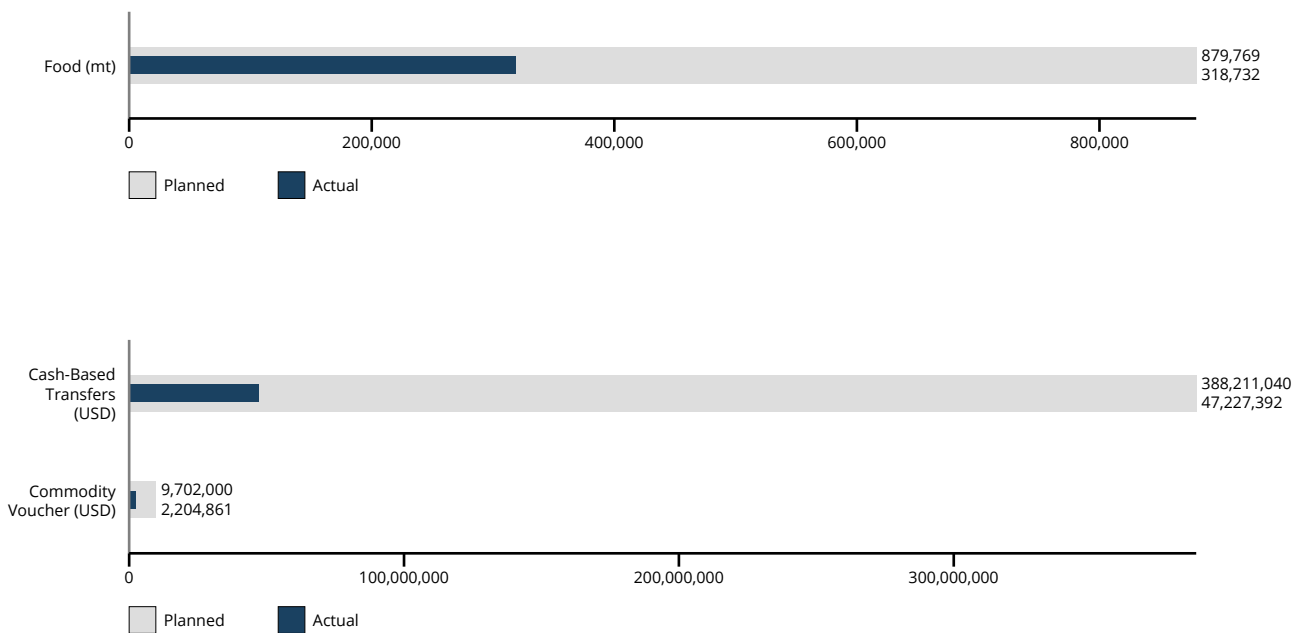
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



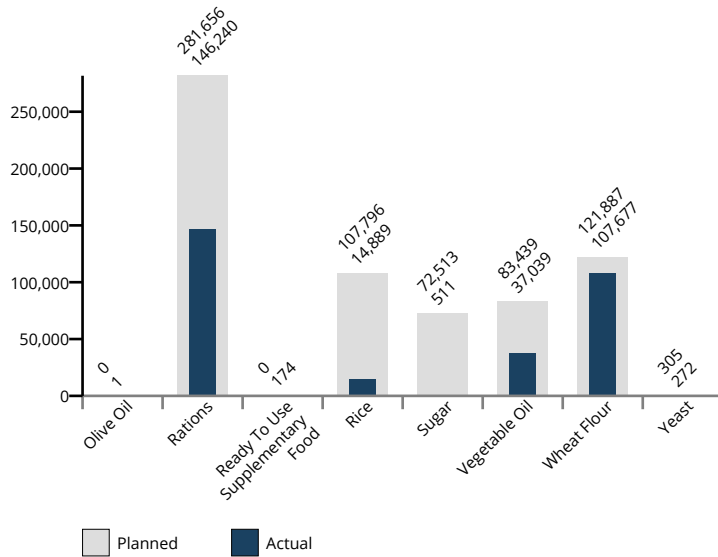
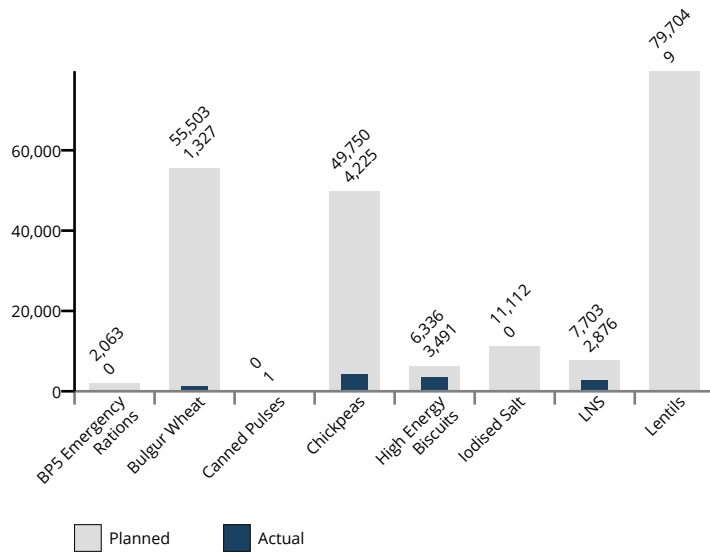
Beneficiaries by Modality



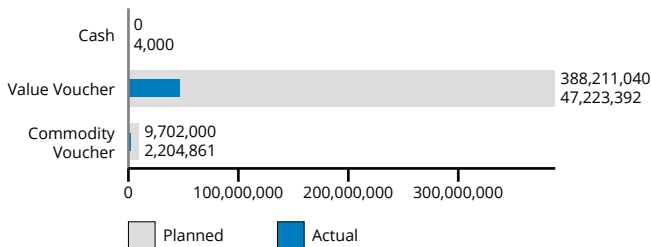
Total Transfers by Modality



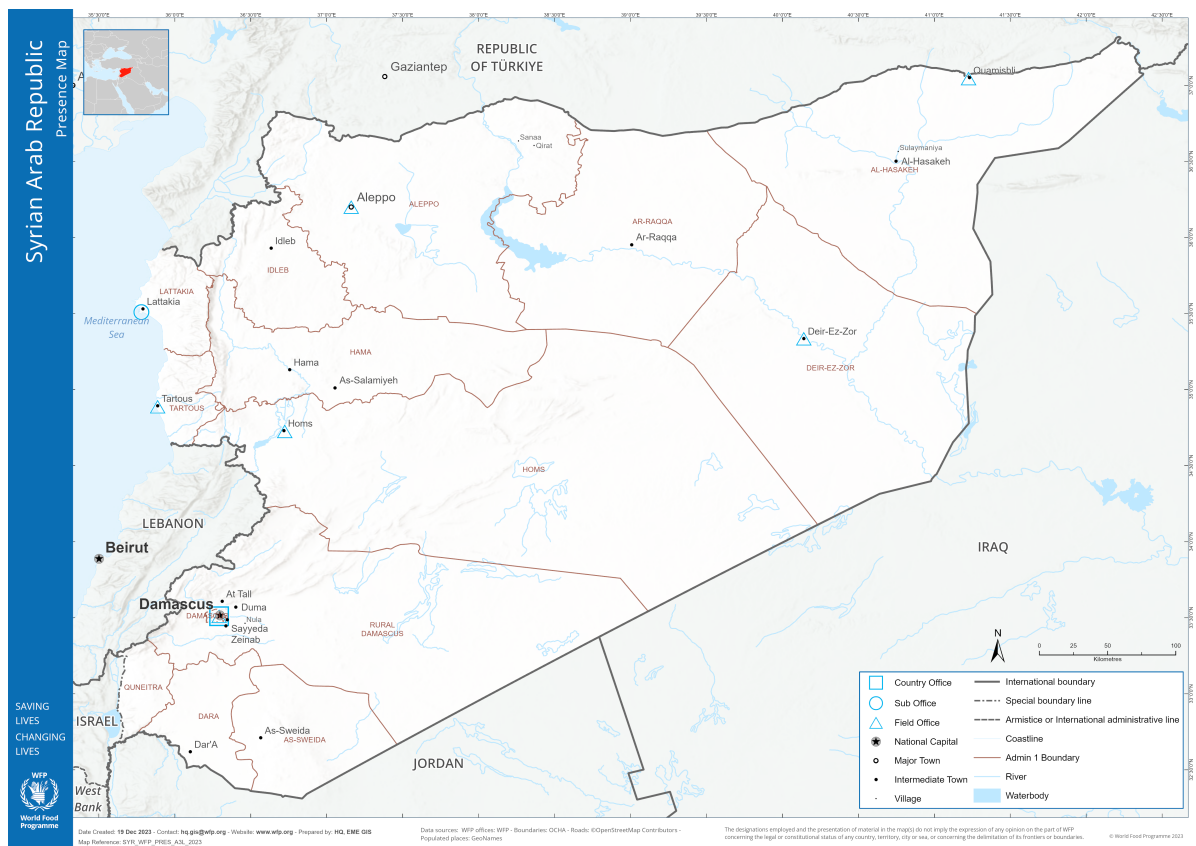
Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context



The protracted crisis in Syria entered its thirteenth year in 2023. Humanitarian needs continued to grow exponentially. Seventy percent of the population, 15.3 million people, needed humanitarian assistance; a 5 percent increase compared to 2022.¹ Record highs in food and fuel prices, ongoing inflation, continuing conflict, cholera outbreak, adverse weather, repercussions of the war in Ukraine and the 2023 earthquakes have depleted the already eroded livelihoods of Syrians - 90 percent of whom now live in poverty.²

The two earthquakes that struck Syria in February aggravated the humanitarian needs and vulnerabilities of over 8.8 million people across communities in the north and west of Syria. Even before the disaster, these areas showed high levels of food insecurity and poverty, with many families depending on humanitarian assistance to survive. At least 9,000 buildings suffered different degrees of damage or destruction, including bakeries and related warehouses in the affected areas; physical damages and losses amounted to USD 5.2 billion and put the reconstruction and recovery needs at USD 7.9 billion.³

The economic and financial crisis that started in October 2019 significantly impacted Syria's economy. As of December, the local currency had been devalued five times and lost nearly 60 percent of its value in 2023 alone and 94 percent compared to pre-COVID 19 times. **Food prices were 100 times more expensive compared to prices at the beginning of the crisis (September 2012), while wages remained almost stagnant. The average monthly income could only buy a fraction of the essential food for a family's (five people) needs.**⁴

Syria remained one of the largest displacement crises in the world. **Some 11.8 million people -more than half the total population- are displaced either as refugees outside the country (5.1 million) or as internally displaced people (IDPs) within Syria (6.7 million).** Over two million people live in camps and settlements in northeast and northwest Syria. The earthquakes displaced an estimated 600,000 people.

In this context, the food security situation deteriorated to unprecedented levels. More Syrians than ever before struggled to meet their daily basic food needs. The nationwide food security assessment conducted by WFP and the Whole-of-Syria Food Security Sector in late 2022 found that half of Syria's population, **12.1 million people, faced food insecurity in 2023- a 51 percent increase compared to 2019. The number of people at risk of sliding into food insecurity increased from 1.9 million in 2022 (9 percent of the population), to 2.9 million in 2023 (13 percent of the population), representing a 52 percent increase in only one year.**⁵ With a score of 26.1, Syria remained within serious levels on the 2023 Global Hunger Index (GHI).⁶

Stunting and micronutrient deficiencies were of particular concern in 2023. One in four pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls suffered from acute malnutrition, and one in four children was stunted in some parts of the country. Over 363,550 children below five years of age suffered from MAM, a 55 percent increase compared to 2022. The stunting prevalence of the same age bracket ranged between 25 to 28 percent.⁷

Access to education remained challenging. Thirty percent of school-aged children or over two million children were out of school. Another 1.6 million children were at risk of dropping out. In addition, one in five school children suffered from anemia and 40 percent attended school without having breakfast.⁸

Syria's domestic infrastructure⁹ for agriculture and production of basic food remains destroyed and neglected. An estimated 30 percent of public bakeries require restoration. This has led to a shortfall in bread¹⁰ production and increased pressure on supply and demand. This deficit has been further exacerbated by Syria's consecutively reduced annual wheat harvests which can be attributed in part to poorly functioning irrigation systems and reduced water availability because of ongoing climate change.¹¹ The earthquakes caused further damage. The agriculture sector incurred the heaviest damage and estimated the resultant gap in access to food at USD 1.3 billion (83 percent of total losses).¹²

The year 2023 encompassed the second and final year of the WFP Syria ICSP (2022-2023), prior to its extension until December 2025. Under this plan, WFP's activities contributed to the advancement of the SDGs, mainly SDG2 (zero hunger) and SDG17 (partnerships).¹³

As in previous years, WFP's response in Syria targeted with emergency food assistance the people most affected by food insecurity. WFP's main response to the immediate and increasing needs was unconditional food assistance (Strategic Objective 1). WFP responded to the varying needs of the schoolchildren from the most food insecure households through school meals (Strategic Objective 1). WFP also provided livelihoods and resilience-oriented activities (Strategic Objective 2), and preventive and curative malnutrition activities (Strategic Objective 3). WFP provided logistics, emergency telecommunications, air transport and cash-based coordination services to the wider humanitarian community under Strategic Outcome 4.

WFP continued to expand CBT assistance, particularly for the general food assistance (GFA) programme, where markets and financial sectors are functioning. This involved mapping household locations, assessing the presence of Financial Service Providers (FSPs), and ensuring the availability of accessible services to ensure comprehensive coverage and smooth execution of the expansion strategy.

WFP also ensured greater humanitarian access to address the needs of people throughout the country through crossline and cross border deliveries of in-kind food commodities. WFP has a unified approach for all of Syria that allows it to maximize access and impact in delivering aid with neutrality and impartiality. As a result, WFP has had high population access for over a decade¹⁴.

While conditions are not yet conducive for a large-scale transition from emergency response to long-term livelihood and resilience programming, **WFP will continue to lay the groundwork for sustainable interventions that contribute to reducing food assistance dependence.** Where conditions allow, WFP will scale up community-level livelihood interventions that strengthen the resilience of households and communities to current and future shocks.

Risk management

WFP continued to integrate risk management into planning processes and operational design and mitigated the following risks in 2023:

The deteriorating economy prompted WFP to revise transporters, suppliers, and partners' contracts due to the rising operating costs, procure more goods and services from outside the country, strengthen market monitoring mechanisms and retailer assessments, and adjust the value of CBT to mitigate the impact of inflation.

WFP implemented mitigation measures to address the risk of food diversion. These included stringent inventory controls, regular CP oversight missions, and communication to Cooperating Partners-CPs on WFP's stance towards WFP Anti-Fraud and Anti-Corruption (AFAC) Policy. A mapping of the supply chain was completed to identify operational risks and controls.

WFP faced a funding shortfall leading to a 40 percent reduction in the GFA level. To mitigate the risk to the safety and security of WFP and CPs' staff, WFP increased communications with local stakeholders, expanded the community feedback helpline capacity, and continued fundraising and advocacy efforts to ensure engagement with donors. WFP implemented a new transporter portal¹ to increase the flexibility of contracting on all secondary transports and adjusted the warehousing capacity in line with the new GFA level.

WFP demonstrated commitment to ensure a safe use of beneficiary data within the limits of data sovereignty and regulations prevailing in Syria.²

Business continuity plans (BCPs) were in place to address the non-renewal of the Security Council Resolution 2672³.

WFP monitored the security situation in Syria and neighbouring countries to address any emerging access and insecurity issues. It developed BCPs to mitigate the impact of a potential disruption of operations in the event of a possible regionalization of the Gaza crisis. WFP continued to preposition ready-to-eat rations inside the country to avoid delays in distributions due to access constraints.

Lessons learned

WFP Syria's T-ICSP and ICSPs (2018-2023) underwent an independent evaluation between September 2022 and January 2024, to provide evaluation evidence and key learnings on WFP's performance between 2018 and June 2023. In 2024, WFP will address the recommendations of the evaluation and use the findings to enhance programme design and implementation.

Furthermore, based on lessons learnt from other WFP operations, WFP in Syria strengthened its risk assurance framework, oversight reporting, and anti-fraud and anti-corruption measures and regularly adapted these frameworks and strategies to the evolving context.

Earthquake Emergency Response



© WFP/Zuha Akkash

Nisreen stands before the remains of her home destroyed by the earthquake in Aleppo

Following the February earthquakes, a huge **need for urgent humanitarian assistance was immediately reported** with 600,000 people estimated as being internally displaced.

In the immediate hours after the earthquakes, WFP began programming and moving food commodities from within its network of 12 warehouses to affected areas as well as mobilizing prepositioned food stocks. WFP also sourced additional relief stocks such as fortified biscuits, mobile storage units and power generators from the UN Humanitarian Response Depot (UNHRD) in Dubai.

WFP leveraged its existing network of partners in the affected areas to swiftly respond to the needs of vulnerable displaced people with the most appropriate and effective means of assistance. For instance, WFP's cooperating partner in Aleppo was able to quickly transition the kitchens used to produce school meals to serve meals for people displaced in shelters.

Between February and June, **WFP provided emergency food assistance that required no cooking to affected families, including ready-to-eat rations (RTEs) to 500,000 people, and 1.2 million meals to internally displaced people in shelters and communities.** WFP also distributed date bars and lipid nutrient supplements (LNS) alongside the RTEs in affected government-controlled areas to provide the newly displaced populations with the optimum number of calories. In northwest Syria, WFP provided fortified biscuits that are high in protein and supplemented with a premix of vitamins and minerals for an additional nutritional support to quake-affected people.

In addition to the immediate emergency food assistance, **WFP provided food assistance each month** to the 2.8 million most vulnerable people in earthquake-affected areas (February to June), and to prioritized 1.7 million people from July to December due to funding shortfalls.

WFP also **rehabilitated eight earthquake-affected bakeries** and provided 700 metric tons of yeast to support bread production in earthquake-affected governorates.

Furthermore, **WFP supported humanitarian efforts responding to the earthquakes through the provision of logistic and emergency telecommunication services** to humanitarian organization providing assistance to earthquake-affected people, including the **transshipment of commodities to the non-government-controlled parts of northwest Syria.**

A testimony by an earthquake survivor:

Nisreen is from Aleppo in northern Syria. She and her three children have had a life full of loss and tragedy to say the least. Her husband was killed in the conflict in 2016. The family has since been displaced multiple times and when they

finally returned to Aleppo, their home was flattened by the earthquakes. Nisreen and her children thankfully survived.

"We were still at the beginning of our lives, and we were planning to do the best for our children" said Nisreen with a desperate voice.

"I am alone now, with no one to support me or the children. I stayed with my family for a while so they help me take care of my children, but they can barely make their own living, so I returned to my house" she added.

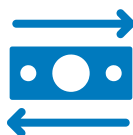
Then, the earthquake came, and Nisreen found herself, once more, all alone with three children to protect. "I didn't know what to do. I grabbed the three of them in both hands and ran down the stairs. We were literally a few meters away from the building's entrance when we heard a loud terrifying sound. We turned to see what happened. The building collapsed! The kids stared at the rocks and were all covered with dust, I was in shock, but suddenly looked around and thanked God they all survived." Nisreen narrated. "We stayed in a school that was turned into a shelter for a couple of weeks, and we totally relied on food assistance (supported by WFP). There were also sandwiches coming every morning for the children, that was literally the only hope we had at that time." She added.

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.



6.8 million people reached across all **14 Syrian governorates**.



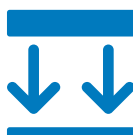
WFP continued its progressive **scale up of the CBT** modality, reaching **440,000 people** by the end of the year.



WFP provided **school meals** to **856,300 boys and girls** in **3,700 public schools** across all Syrian governorates.



27 local and international non-governmental **cooperating partners**.



WFP had to **reduce the GFA level of assistance** by **40 percent** due to unprecedented **funding shortfalls**.



45 percent of **funding** requirement covered.

Strategic outcome 1 contributes towards SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), 4 (Quality Education) and 5 (Gender Equality), in addition to having significant positive multiplier effects towards SDG 1 (No Poverty).

Under this outcome, **WFP addressed the humanitarian needs in Syria through two activities; unconditional resource transfers (general food assistance, GFA) to food insecure households and school feeding activities in formal and non-formal education centres.**

The strategic outcome **was 40 percent funded in 2023, representing a 28 percent decrease compared to 2022**. Due to funding shortfalls, **WFP had to reduce the GFA level and impose tight targeting and prioritization in the second half of 2023**. By the end of the year, in view of the funding scenario and the rising food insecurity, WFP ended the GFA programme and completed plans for 2024 to replace it with a smaller and more targeted set of interventions focused on the most severely food insecure and malnourished people, especially women, children and people with disabilities found at disproportionate risk.

General Food Assistance (GFA)

WFP worked with **27 local and international non-governmental cooperating partners** to implement the GFA programme across all 14 governorates of Syria. **Distribution performance remained high**, with on average 96 percent of prioritized beneficiaries assisted each month.

In 2023, WFP rolled out the results of the Vulnerability Needs Review (VNR) targeting approach in government-controlled areas, as well as the Beneficiary Enhanced Selection Tool (BeST) in non-government-controlled areas, both aimed to better direct food assistance to the most vulnerable families¹. As part of the implementation of the VNR results and to prioritize assistance in view of limited resources in 2023, WFP introduced an evidence-based rotation of assistance based on a tiering system², where less vulnerable households received assistance less frequently. While this approach decreased the number of people reached per month, it contributed to an increase in the overall unique number of beneficiaries reached through GFA compared to 2022.

WFP provided GFA to 6.8 million people³ in 2023 across all 14 Syrian governorates via in-kind, hybrid⁴ and cash-based assistance. However, as of July 2023, WFP had to reduce the GFA level by 40 percent due to unprecedented funding shortfalls⁵. Beneficiaries were already receiving reduced ration size since 2022, except for

those in camps in northeast Syria who received full rations. In the last quarter of 2023, funding restrictions and the long lead time to bring food to Syria necessitated a further reduction to the GFA rations⁶. Building on its targeting approach, WFP prioritized severely food-insecure families with monthly assistance. The Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) and the Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM) collected and addressed appeals to facilitate the inclusion of people with multidimensional vulnerabilities, including chronic illness, disability, or protection risks⁷. Priority lines at distribution sites and door-to-door distributions were made available for people with specific needs or mobility challenges.

To mitigate tensions across communities as well as rising access challenges to deliver assistance to certain areas of the country, mainly related to community acceptance of the targeting and selection results, and the reduction of assistance, WFP 1) intensified information sharing through multiple channels, 2) strengthened its communication with affected population and 3) expanded its CFM in government-controlled areas. WFP also successfully contracted a new call centre to cover non-government-controlled northwest Syria in preparation for a launch in early 2024.

The percentage of households with acceptable food consumption increased in 2023 compared to the baseline and to 2022 (41 percent) levels yet it remained high. During the same period, the percentage of households with acceptable food consumption decreased by 17 percent. Data also indicates an increased reliance in negative coping strategies among households.

WFP continued its progressive scale-up of the CBT modality, reaching 444,000 beneficiaries by the end of the year. People received their CBT assistance depending on their assessed level of vulnerability, whereby the most severe food insecure received a combination of in-kind and CBT in addition to a top-up for pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls through food vouchers that can be redeemed for food at WFP-contracted shops. However, as of July 2023, WFP discontinued the hybrid modality and shifted to a pure cash-based transfer modality via value vouchers for cost-saving measures.⁶

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 3, indicating the full integration of gender and age considerations.

School Feeding

WFP in 2023 supported Syria's Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Education to conduct the first-ever national assessment of the nutritional status of public-school children. Results of this assessment showed that 40 percent of children did not eat breakfast before school, and 80 percent did not meet the minimum dietary diversity required to cover their nutritional needs. The assessment also found increased malnutrition prevalence among children, signified by elevated levels of anaemia, obesity and stunting, indicating a greater need for nutrition-sensitive school feeding, considering the worsening food security and nutrition situation in Syria. The study will form a basis to move forward discussions with the Ministry of Education to develop a national school feeding programme in 2024.

To promote access to education and equal opportunities for school-aged boys and girls and improve their food and nutrition needs, WFP continued to implement the school meals programme in public schools across areas with high levels of food insecurity and educational needs. Under this activity, **WFP achieved 100 percent of its 2023 school feeding plan reaching 856,310 schoolchildren in 3,700 public schools across all 14 governorates. This represents a 22 percent increase in the number of school children reached compared to 2022** mainly due to the expansion of fresh meals and the earthquake response.

The activity was tailored to the specific needs of children and contributed 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 comprised of three components:

Under Component 1, WFP provided **fortified date bars to 694,245 children in schools**.⁸ This included 15,979 children in United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) supported self-learning programmes in camps in northeast Syria, in addition to 578 children with disability in five learning centres a pilot conducted with the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour to assess the suitability of the current school meals intervention for children with disability. Acknowledging the challenges encountered by the children in terms of swallowing, WFP also provided reusable water bottles to facilitate the conveyance of water, thereby aiding in the consumption of food. Furthermore, as an ad-hoc response to the February earthquakes, WFP expanded its outreach to support an additional 82,000 children in 215 schools in earthquake-affected areas within Aleppo and Latakia governorates. The fortified date bars, locally produced since 2017, continue to enhance children's attendance and address short term hunger during the school days. However, in the last quarter of the year, challenges with funding and local supply of fortified date bars led to a temporary reduction in the number of days (from five to three days per week) WFP provided the fortified date bars to avoid reduction in the number of children served with the nutrition sensitive assistance.

Under Component 2, **WFP provided daily fresh meals⁹ to 102,281 children** in Aleppo, Rural Damascus and Deir Ezzor¹⁰ governorates, including 345 children with disabilities. The activity also provided income-generating opportunities to 234 women who made up the workforce at the five healthy kitchens, most of whom were either internally displaced or returnees with no other source of income.

Provision of fresh meals in Aleppo governorate was temporary stalled during February due to the earthquakes. However, kitchens functionality resumed quickly to support the affected people in shelters with cooked meals.

Under Component 3, **WFP through CBT, supported 59,784 children enrolled (48 percent girls) in the formal accelerated learning programme "Curriculum B" aiming at providing catch-up opportunities and re-integration of out-of-school children into formal education.**¹¹ This component, conditional to attendance, incentivizes the children's return to school by providing their families with electronic vouchers to purchase food, thus helping them avoid difficult trade-offs between sending their children to school and resorting to child labor, early marriage, or other forms of work. This support addresses the economic challenges faced by households, enabling them to prioritize their children's education without sacrificing essential needs like meals or succumbing to harmful alternatives. Moreover, through a partnership with UNICEF, WFP supported 847 children enrolled in non-formal education in Dar'a governorate.

School feeding activities have significantly contributed to strengthening local markets. Alongside the provision of 3,390 mt of locally produced fortified date bars, WFP sourced 841.5 mt of food and 91.9 mt of long-life milk from local markets to supply fresh meals. Furthermore, the redemption of e-vouchers in 206 WFP-contracted shops has stimulated market activity, thereby enhancing economic vitality.

WFP's school feeding support extended beyond formal and non-formal education. For the fourth year in a row, WFP, in coordination with UNICEF and the education sector, provided CBT (E-Voucher), RTE's and fortified date bars to 8,300 students (including 48 percent girls) travelling from Lebanon, northeast and northwest of Syria, into government-controlled areas to sit for the national exams.

In comparison to 2022, monitoring data, collected by WFP in 2023, indicated no changes in enrolment and retention rate; however, there was a drop in attendance from 98 to 84 percent. This drop in attendance can be mainly attributed to the disruption of schools between February and April following the earthquakes and aftershocks. However, the overall stability in retention and enrolment indicated contribution of school-provided date bars and meals to the enrolment and the retention rate.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Unconditional resource transfers to food-insecure households	3 - Fully integrates gender
Provide meals and cash-based transfers to school-age boys and girls attending formal and non-formal education centres	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

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.



Over 536,600 people benefitted from WFP's early recovery support.



14 bakeries rehabilitated including eight affected by the earthquakes. On average, **each bakery provides subsidized bread for 40,000 people a day.**



12 percent of funding requirement covered.

Years of protracted crisis have negatively impacted the food systems in Syria. The destruction and deterioration of irrigation systems as a result of continued conflict have led to the degradation of land and an overall decline in food production.

Limited access to quality seeds and fertilizers, and insufficient resources to grow crops reduced farmers' productivity and increased food prices. As the local currency continued to depreciate and prices, including fuel, increased, WFP's and key stakeholders' - including the host government- interest in boosting domestic agricultural production increased. However, agricultural productivity in Syria is heavily burdened and dependent on imports for inputs, which have become expensive and inaccessible due to importation constraints. The shrinking access to finance and markets and the impact of climate change have negatively affected smallholder farmers, particularly women.

To complement humanitarian assistance and gradually lessen dependence on it, **WFP worked to boost the livelihoods and strengthen the resilience of the Syrian population through a range of projects.** The approach contributed to SDG targets 2.1 (end hunger), 2.3 (agricultural productivity) and 2.4 (sustainable food systems) and aligned with the humanitarian-development-peace 'triple nexus' by providing food assistance, restoring food systems, and promoting social cohesion in previously conflict-affected areas. The work on the rehabilitation of irrigation systems enhanced communities' equal access to water, reducing tension from competition over water and promoting social cohesion. This was complemented by promoting the establishment of a community-based "water users association" that would ensure equal distribution of water to the users. A similar concept was applied to Al Jalad pastoral reserve where a community-based committee was formed to ensure equal access of the herders, thus reducing tension and competition in grazing and promoting social cohesion.

Overall, WFP's projects and assistance benefited over 536,600 people¹ by restoring their access to irrigation water, improving their agricultural production, or strengthening their access to bread. WFP completed 22 early recovery projects.² As part of its livelihoods strategy, WFP is gradually phasing out household-level interventions and focusing more on communal asset rehabilitation. Thus, direct distribution of assistance is now implemented as a complementary activity to communal asset rehabilitation activities and when necessary. This shift impacted the planned initial implementation plan to directly reach 750,000 people.

WFP supported the restoration of food systems, by combining the rehabilitation of communal agrarian assets and Food Assistance for Assets interventions. WFP supported the restoration of six irrigation schemes³ availing irrigation water to restore agricultural production in 12,138 hectares of land across Dar'a, Deir Ezzor, Quneitra, Rural Damascus and Tartous governorates. A total of 81 project participants were involved in the rehabilitation works and received WFP food assistance via cash-based transfer. To complement the activities, WFP provided technical inputs, tools, and trainings⁴ to 5,500 of the most vulnerable farmer households in the targeted communities to enable them to make the best use of the rehabilitated irrigation assets. **The projects restored agricultural jobs such as seasonal agricultural labour, and businesses, providing opportunities for 8,000 people.**

WFP also provided communal productive assets to enhance the asset base of targeted communities. Those productive assets enabled communities to **diversify income to 2,000 people**, and enforce production of goods, marketing, and business management practices. Dairy production and food processing units specially represented income-earning opportunities that empower women who do not have access to other sources of income, land or assets.

WFP interventions also had a climate lens. WFP established a rainwater collecting concrete tank in Al-Dai village in Tartous governorate. With a capacity of up to 10,000 cubic meters of water, the tank is providing a supplementary irrigation lifeline for 240 farmers. WFP also revived the Al-Jalad natural pastoral reserve in Dar'a governorate that provides sustainable grazing and feeding space for up to 2,000 heads of livestock. WFP promoted water-saving

irrigation schemes and climate-sm agriculture such as the use of drip irrigation and rain water harvesting and training farmers on using seeds tolerant to heat common diseases. It also promoted the use of renewable energy solutions for agriculture and has provided solar power systems as part of the rehabilitation of communal assets. WFP also focused on building communities' capacity to manage their natural resources through community-based entities, including the water-user association⁵, encouraging climate change adaptation through building the capacity of communities and raising their awareness of climate-sm agricultural methods.

WFP's support towards a sustainable bread value chain in Syria was key in 2023. Prior to the earthquakes, an estimated 30 percent of the 298 bakeries in Syria were out of service because of the conflict. Following the earthquakes, an estimated 40 functional bakeries were exposed to additional damage. **WFP rehabilitated 10 bakeries in Syria, including eight bakeries that were affected by the earthquakes.** On average, each bakery provides subsidized bread for 40,000 people a day. Moreover, WFP provided 680 metric tons of yeast that was needed to operate bakeries in earthquake-affected areas as stocks in-country depleted. WFP also rehabilitated a silo in northeast Syria with a storage capacity of 12,000 metric tons of wheat that can provide enough flour to bakeries to reach up to 150,000 people for six months.

WFP also continued to enhance dialogue with national counterparts to expand and improve social safety nets. WFP, among other UN agencies, engaged in a dialogue with the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour on the development of a national social protection system in the country. The discussions include an assessment of the current social protection systems and delivery mechanisms. This initial step is part of a roadmap aimed at supporting the development of a national social protection strategy. Utilizing assessment tools, WFP will conduct a thorough assessment of social protection policies and program design and implementation, focusing on adequacy, quality, and appropriateness. The objective is to provide clear recommendations to national stakeholders for enhancing existing social protection systems.

In response to the earthquakes, WFP along with other UN agencies coordinated with the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour regarding the social protection shock responsiveness systems. The earthquakes revealed the need for strengthening the shock-response capacity of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour. WFP provided support technical guidance and training to develop a data collection tool on needs in the quake-affected governorates to identify the household needs.

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 3, indicating the full integration of gender and age considerations. WFP uses a three-pronged approach 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 12 percent funded⁵.**

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	3 - Fully integrates gender
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 breastfeeding women have access to malnutrition prevention and treatment services throughout the year.



5.9 million pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG), and boys and girls in need of life-saving nutrition interventions.



471,000 women, boys and girls reached through nutrition activities.



138,000 PBWG reached through nutrition activities.



32 percent of funding requirements covered.

The protracted crisis in Syria continued to adversely affect the nutritional status of the most vulnerable segments of the Syrian population. **Only one in ten Syrian children received minimum acceptable diet, while only one quarter met the minimum requirement of diversified diet in 2023. Lack of dietary diversity increased the risk of micronutrient deficiencies, with half of the children in Syria suffering from anemia.**¹ Simultaneously, one in ten pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWGs) was affected by wasting.²

WFP's nutrition activity in Syria was developed in line with WFP's global Nutrition Policy, working towards SDG 2, target 2 (end all forms of malnutrition). The activity encompasses two components: **Prevention of undernutrition and micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-23 months and PBWG**, and **Treatment of malnutrition focused on moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) among children aged 6-59 months and PBWG**. The strategic outcome was 32 percent funded.

WFP prioritized management of acute malnutrition programme noting its impact in safeguarding the morbidity and mortality of malnourished children and PBWGs. Consequently, WFP's preventative programmes, particularly the nutrition support for PBWGs, were scaled down from mid-2023 due to decreased funding. As a result, the capacity to provide essential preventative assistance to vulnerable PBWGs was constrained. Additionally, the underfunding affected WFP's ability to expand its early detection of acute malnutrition using its nutrition prevention programmes as a platform.

WFP reached **471,130 women, girls, and boys across its nutrition activities in 2023, 6 percent less than in 2022.**

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

WFP implemented this activity through 53 national and international cooperating partners, and with nutrition sector partners such as UNFPA. WFP assisted **341,548 beneficiaries** across all 14 Syrian governorates through four components as follows;

Component 1 provided specialized nutritious food (Lipid-based Nutrient Supplement-Medium Quantity (LNS-MQ) to prevent undernutrition and micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-23 months. WFP reached **261,402 children among families enrolled in GFA**. The supplementation of specialized nutritious foods, tied to WFP's food rations, aimed to ensure that the daily macro and micronutrient requirements of vulnerable children were met, and their physical and cognitive development was not compromised.

Component 2, WFP provided CBT (via value vouchers)³ to PBWGs to improve their dietary diversity and micronutrient intake given their increased nutritional needs during pregnancy and breastfeeding. **WFP reached 80,146 PBWGs in 2023.** As part of WFP's initiative to increase early detection of maternal acute malnutrition, the programme screened

34,954 PBWGs enrolled in the programme, of which 2,440 were identified with acute malnutrition and referred for treatment.

WFP partnership with UNFPA, which provided PBWGs with a top-up to purchase hygiene items, ended in April. Collaboration between the two agencies continued beyond the partnership, ensuring that beneficiaries received a comprehensive set of services including provision of pre- and post-natal care, referral, and family planning at UNFPA-supported clinics.

Component 3: WFP planned social and behavioral change communication through awareness sessions to PBWG who were enrolled in the CBT-PBWG programme and their caregivers. Those sessions were the main delivery channel to nutrition-related topics regarding infant and young child feeding practices, healthy practices of pregnant women, the optimal dietary intake during pregnancy and breastfeeding. The sessions reached over 473,822 people at cooperating partners centres. Additionally, core messages on young child feeding practices were printed on posters in voucher distribution points (VDPs) and on brochures to be handed over to mothers. Recommended choices of nutritious foods were printed on posters and distributed to retailers.

Component 4 widened the reach of WFP nutrition prevention activities to the public beyond WFP beneficiaries, supported strained healthcare services, and addressed the increasing rates of micronutrient deficiencies in the Syrian population. It encompassed the capacity strengthening of the national healthcare systems to support the provision of sustainable health and nutrition services to families including evidence-generation activities, provision of preventive and treatment supplies, and **technical trainings where 616 health workers were trained** on prevention and treatment programmes through **18 training sessions**. WFP also continued efforts to strengthen the capacity of national stakeholders, to revive the national wheat flour fortification programmes, by leading from the UN body, the national wheat flour fortification core working group with regards to the development of a road map for the rollout of the fortification pilot, initially put on hold as a result of the February earthquakes. Additionally, WFP maintained its support of national efforts to iodize salt.

Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM)

WFP continued to address moderate acute malnutrition in children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls and **treated 129,583 PBWGs and children suffering from MAM in 2023** (70,742 children aged 6-59 months and 58,841 PBWGs). The activity was implemented jointly with UNICEF and the World Health Organization (WHO) under the umbrella of the Nutrition Sector and was implemented in collaboration with 55 cooperating partners. The activity was implemented through a community management of acute malnutrition (CMAM) approach where community outreach workers conduct screenings, referrals, on-site treatment, and follow-up visits for management of malnutrition cases at both fixed and mobile clinics.

Following WFP's CMAM activities in 2023, monitoring findings showed that 88 percent of children receiving this treatment recovered in 2023, a testament to the effectiveness of the programme.

WFP's nutrition activities were directly impacted by the 2023 funding shortfalls. As of July 2023, the number of beneficiaries reached with nutrition prevention assistance was reduced following the reduction of the GFA levels. The reduction in the caloric intake of the GFA food rations impacted WFP's CBT assistance provided to PBWGs to buy fresh food as a complement to the GFA food ration and thus compromised the achievement of improved access to a balanced diversified diet. Meanwhile, as WFP expanded the coverage of its CMAM programme, rural areas with a higher prevalence of acute malnutrition, and lacking sufficient health/nutrition services were prioritized. Areas with low population density were deprioritized due to the elevated transportation costs and fuel shortages. The limitations impacted the overall reach of WFP's CMAM programme.

In 2023, WFP expanded the pilot of "Family MUAC Approach" (FMA) initiated in northwest Syria in 2022, to Hama, Rural Damascus and Aleppo governorates. The pilot empowered 78,993 mothers and caregivers to screen their own children for MAM. Some 510 children were detected with MAM through this approach and were referred for treatment. Following the positive feedback from beneficiaries and local partners, WFP will roll out the FMA in the rest of the country in 2024.

WFP strengthened its collaboration with UNICEF and UNFPA to ensure a complementary set of services to beneficiaries and vast geographical coverage.²

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide nutrition assistance to prevent chronic and acute malnutrition	4 - Fully integrates gender and age
Provide nutrition assistance to treat moderate acute malnutrition	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

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



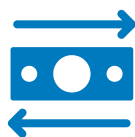
The Logistics Cluster provided free-to-use **logistics coordination and information management to 52** humanitarian partners.



The Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC) facilitated **telecommunications to over 720 humanitarian workers** from **16 UN partner organizations**.



The United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) **transported over 4,650 passengers and 14 mt of cargo**. It supported **56 humanitarian organizations**.



6,600 beneficiaries reached with **value vouchers by UNFPA** through the use of **WFP's cash-based transfers platform**.



27 percent of funding requirement **covered**.

WFP continued to support humanitarian partners with logistics, emergency telecommunication and air transport services, enabling an efficient delivery of most needed humanitarian assistance to affected populations across Syria. Additionally, WFP provided CBT services through partnerships with UNFPA.

These services were conducted in line with Strategic Result 8 of WFP's corporate Strategic Plan (enhance global partnerships), and in contribution to SDG 17. These service sectors supported humanitarian actors involved in the implementation of the Syria Humanitarian Response Plan.

Following the February earthquakes, WFP leveraged its logistical and technical capabilities, and country-wide operational presence to support the emergency response. WFP provided logistical and security telecommunication services to humanitarian organizations responding to the earthquakes¹

This strategic outcome was 28 percent funded in 2023. The Logistic cluster benefitted from funds received from WFP's IRA to respond to the February earthquakes. The timeliness of funds enabled a rapid scale-up of the response.

Logistics Cluster

The WFP-led Logistics Cluster continued the provision of key logistics services for humanitarian organizations responding to the Syria crisis.

Provision of free-to-use logistics coordination and information management services continued in 2023, benefitting **52 humanitarian partners**, including UN agencies, national and international non-governmental organizations as well as national societies operating inside Syria (and in Türkiye). The Logistics cluster organized 22 logistics meetings in 2023 and issued various information management products to support the humanitarian response.

Facilitation of access to free-to-user common services continued in 2023 through the provision of storage services in Qamishli where partners enjoyed the free-to-user service.

Beyond these activities, in 2023, the Logistics Cluster played a critical role in the inter-agency emergency response to the February earthquakes by providing a reliable forum for partners to timely exchange information; providing free-to-user storage and transportation services to partners; and the donation of four mobile storage units and **150 pallets to augment humanitarian partners' storage capacity**.

The Logistics Cluster provided coordination support and facilitated the cross-border transshipment services for UN agencies delivering humanitarian cargo to non-government-controlled areas of northwest Syria.

Cross-border deliveries through the Bab al-Hawa crossing to northwest Syria from Türkiye continued to be authorized by the UN Security Council Resolutions 2642 and 2672 until 10 July 2023.² Following the expiration of the UN Security Council authorization, cross-border operations through Bab Al-Hawa crossing continued, after a brief pause, based on an agreement between the UN and the Government of Syria. Furthermore, the UN benefitted from expanded humanitarian access through the opening of two additional border crossings, Bab Al-Salam and Al-Ra'ee, that were opened by the Government of Syria to support the earthquake response³.

Overall, **4,960 trucks** used the Logistics Cluster facilitated transshipment hub into Syria from Türkiye in 2023. Deliveries from the two additional border crossings, Bab Al-Salam and Al-Ra'ee, accounted for 20 percent of the total. WFP remained the biggest user of the cross-border operation, with 2,940 trucks carrying WFP commodities transshipped into Syria from Türkiye in 2023; accounting for 59 percent of the total. Cross-border deliveries accounted for 22 percent of all WFP assistance delivered in Syria in 2023.

The Logistics Cluster facilitated two inter-agency crossline convoys from government-controlled Aleppo to non-government-controlled parts of northwest Syria with a total number of **22 trucks carrying humanitarian supplies for people in need**.

To enhance the localization of the humanitarian response in Syria, the Logistics Cluster has developed an exit strategy towards the services where needs could be met by in-country capacity. The cluster is switching its strategy to on-demand service provision at cost recovery⁴.

The Cluster Coordination Performance Monitoring survey showed an 87 percent user satisfaction rate.

Emergency Telecommunications Cluster

The WFP-led Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC) continued its work as a key enabler of the humanitarian response, 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 16 UN partner organizations in 2023 across eight common operational areas** - Aleppo, Damascus, Deir Ezzor, Hama, Homs, Qamishli, Tartous, and Gaziantep in Türkiye.

To improve the quality and capacity of its connectivity services for humanitarians, the ETC expanded Wi-Fi coverage at the UN hub in Deir Ezzor and rehabilitated the ICT network in the UN hub in Homs.

To ensure the safety of humanitarians in the field, the ETC equipped the UN Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) with 12 portable solar power solutions to enable interagency missions to communicate with the six Security Operations Centres (SOCs) across the country, completed the installation of satellite phones and docking stations in all six SOCs in Syria, and responded to the increased humanitarian presence in Qamishli with an expanded telephony system.

In the aftermath of the February earthquakes, the ETC enhanced the security communications services in the quake-affected governorates of Homs and Hama. In Homs, the VHF radio network coverage was strengthened, two SOC operators were trained, and the solar system to power the SOC was maintained. In Hama, a VHF repeater was installed and linked up to the network in Homs, from where security communications are monitored by the UNDSS-managed SOC.

Further, the ETC boosted the strategic prepositioning of critical equipment to be ready for any emergency.

Building the capacity of ICT responders is critical to the emerging challenges in Syria. 21 participants from 12 UN agencies and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) were skilled-up in using UN Security Communications Systems (SCS) as part of the humanitarian response.

Overall, these efforts have been successful, as evidenced by the high satisfaction rate of 89 percent among users of ETC services in 2023.

United Nations Humanitarian Air Service

Safe and reliable humanitarian air access to Syria's northern areas remained critical in 2023 as vast distances and localized insecurity make reaching those areas from Damascus difficult, time-consuming, and potentially unsafe. Although commercial flights are available, many humanitarian organizations are not permitted to use them in Syria.

To enable and sustain the continued provision of humanitarian assistance to these areas, the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) continued to provide regular return flights between Damascus and Qamishli (Al-Hasakeh governorate, the location of the UN hub in north-eastern Syria) and between Damascus and Aleppo (Aleppo governorate, northern Syria). The flights carry humanitarian passengers as well as critical cargo.

By the end of 2023, UNHAS carried **4,657 passengers and 14 mt** of life-saving light cargo. UNHAS supported the humanitarian response of 56 registered humanitarian organizations across the Food Security; Nutrition; Health; Shelter; Non-Food Items (NFI) and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) sectors. UNHAS also provided ten critical medical evacuation services for humanitarians and was on standby for security evacuations.

As part of its capacity-building initiatives, the regional office of WFP’s Aviation Safety Unit in the United Arab Emirates provided 14 online training sessions on aviation safety to ten WFP staff and three staff from the Syrian Civil Aviation Authority.

The criticality of this service was reflected not only in the 93 percent customer satisfaction rate but also in the 30 percent increase in the number of organizations that used the services. However, UNHAS operation was significantly disrupted in the last quarter of 2023 due to multiple airstrikes that impacted the airports used by UNHAS. UNHAS service was suspended between 12 October and 31 December, except for two flights from Damascus to Qamishli. Services resumed on 31 December.

Cash-Based Transfers Services

In 2023, WFP continued to provide CBT services to UNFPA to ensure more comprehensive humanitarian services to beneficiaries and reduce delivery costs for humanitarian actors. Through this partnership, UNFPA’s transfer for hygiene items was combined with WFP’s value voucher for PBWGs covering fresh and nutritious foods, enabling them to prioritize their purchases based on their needs, and placing them at the center of decision-making. WFP transferred over **USD 200,000 to 6,600 beneficiaries on behalf of UNFPA**⁵.

The WFP-UNFPA partnership ended in April. WFP continue to advocate for funding and stands ready to engage in similar partnerships that contribute to local markets and further strengthen the resilience of market actors.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide common logistics services to humanitarian partners	N/A
Provide common emergency telecommunications services to humanitarian partners	N/A
Provide humanitarian air services to humanitarian partners	N/A
Provide on-demand technical assistance and support services to humanitarian partners.	N/A
Provide on-demand cash-based transfer services to humanitarian partners.	N/A

Cross-cutting results

Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

The ongoing conflict in Syria coupled with high rates of food insecurity and an economic meltdown has exacerbated gender inequalities. Displacement, violence, and limited access to social protection and basic needs (health care, wash facilities and hygiene materials) led to increased vulnerabilities among women and girls. Women and girls in Syria are disproportionately impacted by the protracted conflict, resulting in reduced life expectancy, elevated maternal mortality and wider exposure to gender-based violence (GBV). Consequently, contributing to heightened levels of food insecurity. In addition, negative social norms and unequal power relations continue to fuel and aggravate gender challenges, leading to discrimination, marginalization and exclusion. The protection analysis conducted by WFP Syria country office (CO) entailed assessing protection risks including GBV.

In line with WFP's 2022 Gender Policy, WFP Syria continues to mainstream gender across its programmes by acknowledging and meeting the unique needs of women, men, girls and boys, and influencing transformative approaches by addressing root causes of gender inequalities through responsive and inclusive strategies. WFP Syria applies a holistic approach to gender, underscoring that achieving gender equality must go beyond the policy sphere. It necessitates dedicated allocation of resources, meticulous planning, and execution of targeted actions. WFP promotes diversity and inclusivity through engaging with all community groups, and consulting with all of its partners including organizations for persons with disabilities and women-led organizations.

In response to 2023 reduced funding levels, which necessitated the need to focus only on the most severe needs, and in order to mitigate the risk of growing tensions and conflict across communities resulting from WFP's reductions in food assistance, WFP developed a community engagement strategy to ensure the equal and inclusive consultation of women, men, girls and boys as well as marginalized groups such as people with disabilities and women heading households in the design of humanitarian assistance.

WFP, in 2023, continued its commitment to integrating gender equality and women empowerment considerations across its activities. For instance, in 2023, the fresh meals component of WFP's school feeding programme created job opportunities for women who were engaged in meal preparation across three governorates. This provided income generation opportunities for the female kitchen workers, while availing safe and dignified working conditions. Transportation means were also provided by WFP to ensure their safe commuting to and from the healthy kitchens during the early morning and afternoon hours. WFP also collaborated with the Syrian Ministry of Education to facilitate gender awareness-raising sessions for over 2,000 female and male school principals across multiple governorates, underlining that schools are fundamental platforms to educate the next generations on the principles of humanity and equality, and to call for eliminating harmful and unequal gender practices within the community.

In Deir Ezzor governorate, in collaboration with other humanitarian actors, WFP actively led discussions with key community representatives that focused on the perception of women's role in the community and on how women's participation can be more effectively activated in view of various cultural constraints.

Under the livelihoods programme, WFP work in rehabilitating the Sector 5 irrigation system in Deir Ezzor governorate led to significant agricultural and socio-economic improvements. As a result of this project, around 50 percent of female farmers experienced an increase in their income such as through increased demand for daily laborers, particularly for jobs related to weeding and harvesting which are traditionally associated with female farmers. Beyond economic gains, the project had also positive effects on social inclusion. Women actively participated in non-traditional work related to trade and markets. The project also contributed to enhanced security, enabling girls to attend school safely and reducing negative coping mechanisms such early marriage.

At the inter-agency level, WFP in Syria continues to play a leading role in the UNCT-mandated Gender Working Group (GWG). By co-chairing the GWG alongside UNFPA, WFP has actively guided a country-wide collaboration to systematically integrate gender across the programmes and the systems of United Nations agencies in Syria. Relatively, WFP jointly with UNFPA, spearheaded the development of the country's annual Gender Work Plan outlining national

gender planning priorities and gender equality development strategies, including but not limited, to gender equality and women empowerment (GEWE) joint programming, the map-out of women-led organizations, improving gender parity among UN staff in Syria. Additionally, WFP maintained an active engagement with national coordination bodies such as the Protection sector and GBV sub-sector.

WFP Syria participated in a study conducted by WFP Headquarters on Unequal Access and the Gendered Barriers to Humanitarian Assistance, which aimed at identifying the specific barriers and constraints faced by women and girls when attempting to access WFP assistance. The findings illustrated that gender inequalities resulting from the protracted conflict exacerbated certain inherited social norms hampering women and girls' access to humanitarian assistance, particularly cash assistance. The study allowed WFP and affected communities to identify mitigation measures to address the identified barriers, such as shifting assistance modalities, selecting different food distribution points and retailers, adjusting times of distribution, and promoting women and girls' decision-making power within their households.

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 protracted crisis exposed millions of Syrians to compounded protection risks and increased their dependency on harmful coping strategies.

High levels of food insecurity, poverty and loss of livelihoods, the devastating consequences of the February earthquakes coupled with an overall reduction in food assistance programmes have had serious protection consequences on affected populations.¹ With food assistance being reduced, many Syrian families are being forced to adopt negative coping strategies to meet their basic food needs. These include pulling children out of school, engaging children in labour, child marriages, and working in exploitative conditions.

In response, WFP has operationalized relevant corporate guidelines by designing programmes that respond to school dropouts, discourage child labour and marriage, and safely refer cases as such to specialized protection actors. Social tensions increased between communities, due to perceived disparities in access to food assistance. In 2023, WFP conducted a full conflict sensitivity strategic review of its operation in Syria. The final report with recommendations based on this review will be finalised in 2024's second quarter. Two staff members participated in the WFP regional conflict sensitivity boot camp in February.

WFP prioritized the safety of beneficiaries while delivering assistance. WFP conducted various protection assessments to ensure that programmes are not causing any harm to people's safety and dignity. Protection considerations are integrated and mainstreamed into programme design and activities. Examples of these are the involvement and inclusion of communities in designing humanitarian assistance, prioritization, registration, identification of safe distribution points, and enhancing accessibility for people with disabilities at the distribution points. WFP also integrated protection tools, indicators and regular monitoring in its programmes to ensure the safe delivery of assistance, prioritized beneficiaries' data protection and conducted regular privacy impact assessments (PIA), built the capacity of humanitarian frontline workers of both WFP and CP staff on protection, psychosocial first aid and safe identification and referral, and ensured appropriate reporting mechanisms of protection concerns are available.

At distribution sites, having priority lines facilitated access for specific groups such as the elderly, people with disabilities or medical conditions, pregnant women, and breastfeeding mothers. Door-to-door distribution supported older people and persons with disability or high safety concerns. To mitigate safety risks and reduce social tensions at food redemption points and during the implementation of targeting exercises, crowd control and monitoring activities were enhanced. WFP deployed a large-scale communication strategy to inform beneficiaries who were deprioritized from assistance.

WFP remained committed to applying an approach of zero-tolerance for inaction on all forms of sexual exploitation and assault (SEA) and taking all reasonable measures against SEA. WFP trained 350 WFP and cooperating partners' staff as well as contractors who work within WFP premises on the prevention of sexual exploitation and assault (PSEA). WFP also empowered these staff, and the affected communities through awareness raising and sensitization on protection issues including GBV, reaching approximately 900 people.

WFP partnered with local humanitarian actors directly implementing and supporting protection mainstreaming. Through the partners, close attention is given to the implementation of activities including ensuring zero tolerance to SEA while WFP ensures that the capacity of partners is strengthened. Also, women-led organizations were encouraged to promote the safety of women and girls and the protection of affected population in aid delivery.

WFP continued efforts to mainstream disability inclusion across its operations. WFP with the support of WFP's Disability Helpdesk developed guidelines on disability inclusion in focused-group discussions to ensure and guide consultations with persons with disabilities, as well as the development of disability inclusion integration checklists for partners' food distribution points to ensure meaningful access of persons with disability (roll-out of the initiative will be in 2024).

Accountability to Affected Populations

WFP increased efforts to enhance its Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) and to reduce social tensions emerging from the reduction in the level of food assistance through enhanced community engagement and communication, and vulnerability-based targeting.

WFP developed communication strategies to share updates on its funding situation and the resulting reduction of assistance and engaged in discussions and consultations with all stakeholders. Furthermore, WFP reviewed its targeting and prioritization processes and tools to ensure that the most vulnerable to protection risk, including people with disabilities, elderly women, PBWGs, children, and people affected or at risk of GBV are prioritized for assistance.

Throughout 2023, WFP ensured channels such as helpline, help desks at distribution sites, and trained front-line staff were available for people to voice their feedback in a safe and dignified manner. WFP expanded its helpline operating in government-controlled areas, from six hotline-operators to twenty-four. The number of calls increased three-fold compared to 2022, showing the results of increased awareness, trust, and uptake of the service. About 62 percent of callers were women, with most of the calls requesting assistance or an increase in assistance. Moreover, 98 percent of the concerns were resolved on the spot, while diligent follow-up was maintained on the escalated cases.

WFP also completed the setup of a helpline for non-government-controlled areas of northwest Syria based in Beirut, Lebanon, with its launch planned for early 2024 using the corporate software SugarCRM.

WFP scaled up its efforts to mainstream protection in these critical times to ensure safe and dignified access to assistance to people. Visibilities and key messages on protection and PSEA were developed and disseminated; PSEA messages were further printed on food parcels and on the walls of WFP premises.

WFP Syria adopted a protocol for the management of feedback, requests and complaints received through the helpline including the safe handling and referral of sensitive cases.

In 2023, WFP was able to restructure its reporting mechanism thus, enhancing the identification response and prevention of emerging protection concerns and cases. This highlights the prominence of continuous capacity building for cooperating partners' staff on safe and dignified interaction with affected populations and active follow-up on cases reported. To this end, WFP developed a community engagement plan entailing community messaging, diversified communication channels and active CFMs.

Environmental sustainability

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

Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework (ESSF)

Syria's environmental challenges, resulting from a decade of conflict, drought-like conditions, severe water scarcity, limited energy supply, and lastly the February 2023 earthquakes, have aggravated Syria's vulnerabilities. Syria's agricultural sector has been hit hard by those factors.

Agricultural production, especially wheat, still does not meet the full national need and remains well below the long-term and the pre-crisis production average. Damage to irrigation systems and canals, degradation of land, and high prices of agricultural production inputs led to an overall low agricultural production and food shortages, limiting vulnerable people's ability to access fresh, nutritious food.

In 2023, several areas in the central and coastal governorates were affected by wildfires destroying crops in thousands of hectares of forest and agricultural lands, and causing the loss of agricultural production assets. This will have a long-term negative impact on the environment.

WFP continued to incorporate environmental and climate change considerations into its operations, particularly in its livelihoods and resilience programmes. 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.

Of the remarkable work done by WFP in 2023 was the rehabilitation of the treated wastewater irrigation system in Al Nashabiyeh in Rural Damascus, which, at full capacity, was used to irrigate 19,000 hectares of land in rural Damascus. The system sustained heavy damage by the conflict and was not operational. Untreated water was being directed to a nearby lake, polluting the environment and contributing to the spread of waterborne diseases. WFP's rehabilitation work minimized damage to the environment and secured irrigation water for 3,050 hectares of land.

To address the impact of water scarcity and climate change, WFP through its resilience activities promoted water-saving irrigation schemes and water and climate-smart agricultural methods. For example, WFP established a rainwater collecting concrete tank in Al-Dai village in Tartous governorate, securing water to irrigate 200-300 hectares of cultivated land.

WFP promoted the use of renewable sources of energy for agriculture in its livelihoods' activities, contributing to cleaner air and water, as well as creating a more sustainable source of energy to mitigate the impact of power outages. For example, WFP installed solar power panels and systems as part of the rehabilitation of agricultural assets where needed.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

While WFP in Syria planned to launch the Environmental Management System during the last quarter of 2023, operational constraints and security challenges forced WFP to postpone the launch until 2024. However, WFP Syria remained committed to embedding environmental considerations not only into its programmes and activities but also into its management of facilities and in-house activities.

In May 2023, WFP took its first step towards promoting environmental sustainability and avoiding unintended harm to the environment and populations. WFP analysed the energy use across all its offices with the aim of reducing the use of fossil fuel, efficient using of generator power and reducing carbon emissions. Due to frequent power outages, WFP offices in Syria rely on diesel generators to operate. WFP reduced the amount of fuel consumption in its country office by switching from the main generator of 400 kilovolt-amps to a smaller one with 100 kilovolt-amps operating capacity.

This helped reducing fuel consumption by half, significantly reducing CO2 emissions.

In 2023, WFP applied to the Energy Efficiency Programme (EEP); a WFP global initiative to decarbonize WFP's premises and operations by providing dedicated technical and financial support. WFP Syria's application entailed a project proposal to green its Qamishli field office in Al-Hasakeh governorate. The project will be implemented in 2024 and is estimated to reduce the annual CO2 emissions by 574 metric tons and reduce energy costs for generations by approximately USD 114,000 per year. The project envisages replacing 42 conventional air conditioning (AC) units with newer more environmentally friendly inverter ACs that will use non-ozone-depleting refrigerant, and the installation of a Hybrid/Photovoltaic power system.

Nutrition integration

Communities, households and individuals supported by WFP are able to meet their nutritional needs and protect their nutrition status in the face of shocks and long-term stressors, through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification

Recognizing the multi-sectoral nature of malnutrition, WFP integrated nutrition across all the strategic objectives of the ICSP, with the aim of improving the nutrition situation and safeguarding people at risk of malnutrition.

WFP successfully integrated nutrition into the GFA and school feeding programmes implemented under Strategic Outcome 1:

In addition to alleviating the food-security needs of GFA beneficiaries, WFP ensured that their macro and micronutrient needs are covered as well. This involved complementing the in-kind food ration with fortified nutritional supplements as a proactive measure to prevent malnutrition. Further, beneficiaries receiving food assistance through CBT modality benefited from the increased access to nutritious food available in the markets, and thus diversify their diet. Concurrently, WFP, through the family MUAC approach (*the mid-upper arm circumference* -MUAC), used GFA distribution points as a platform to enhance the early detection and referral of malnutrition cases. WFP also enhanced the knowledge and awareness of beneficiaries at the GFA distribution points on key nutritional topics.

WFP's school feeding programme in Syria is conducted with the primary objective of leveraging food at school settings in support of children's learning and health. It is an example of nutrition-sensitive programming. The school-based assistance contributes towards the prevention of micronutrient deficiencies and the alleviation of short-term hunger among school children and includes the provision of fortified date bars and fresh meals that cater to almost a third of the daily macro and micro-nutrient needs for healthy growth. Nutrition messages were also disseminated to children to increase knowledge about healthy eating habits.

Meanwhile, WFP provided monthly electronic vouchers to families of children enrolled in UNICEF-supported curriculum B, covering part of the family food-related expenses. This enhanced families' access to nutritious foods, in addition to its main objective of bringing children back to school.

WFP also worked under Strategic Outcome 2 to improve the nutritional status of food-insecure communities and increase their ability to meet their food and nutrition requirements by providing monthly cash-based transfers to enhance their access to diversified nutritious foods.

WFP through its cooperating partners and using community-based nutrition awareness campaigns, empowered 94,729/households with knowledge on nutrition topics, including adequate dietary intake, and malnutrition causes and consequences. Trainings on WFP's Community-Based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) programme were also provided to WFP and cooperating partner's staff to increase their capacity to implement the programme and improve their knowledge.

Partnerships

Quality /Flexible Funding

WFP's achievements in tackling food insecurity and malnutrition in Syria were made possible through building strong partnerships with national and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs), UN agencies, donors, local authorities, the private sector, and financial service providers. In 2023, WFP collaboratively engaged with a diverse network of 55 cooperating partners throughout Syria. Among these, 95 percent were local NGOs working inside Syria.

WFP in 2023 strengthened and broadened the range of its donor partners to secure the funding required for the ICSP. The Federal Republic of Germany and the United States of America remained the top two donors, followed by Canada, the European Union and Kuwait. Throughout the year, WFP diversified its donor base with new partnerships with governmental and private sector partners.

Government donors remained a critical source of funding for the operation. Directed funding and ad-hoc supplemental funding towards the earthquake response contributed to the ICSP. Flexible funding, including unearmarked multilateral and softly earmarked contributions allowed support for critical ICSP activities while contributions to the Immediate Response Account (IRA) were key to enable a quick emergency response to the earthquake.

Support from the private sector, foundations and individual giving was notably strengthened following the earthquakes, which unlocked support for both the earthquake response and regular activities. WFP Syria was the second-largest recipient of this type of source of funding in 2023. Individual giving provided more than USD 5 million mostly channeled via WFP USA, Share the Meal, and the Japan Association for WFP. The largest single contribution was received from the Saudi Esports Federation as part of the Gamers Without Borders event, providing USD 2.1 million to school meals, the first-ever contribution of the Saudi private sector to WFP globally. By effectively delivering results, WFP Syria has created conditions conducive for future expansion of this type of collaboration.

WFP established regular donor briefings and provided timely updates on contextual and operational developments. Engagement with donor partners also focused on monitoring and evaluation findings, internal control mechanisms, and risk management approaches ensuring the delivery of WFP assistance in line with humanitarian principles.

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

WFP affirmed its role as the humanitarian organisation of choice, overcoming challenges such as natural disasters, periodic access restraints and conflict-associated displacements to continue lifesaving assistance within an increasingly complex environment.

WFP's retail network for cash-based programmes continued to expand in 2023, reaching 269 contracted retailers across all 14 governorates (25 percent increase compared to 2022). WFP continued to work with Banque Bemo Saudi Fransi Bank (BBSF) as the main financial service provider for CBT under the GFA programme.

WFP led and worked with other partners through the cash working group (CWG) to ensure that approaches and mechanisms used for cash programming are aligned and complementary with different cash-based transfer interventions.

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 humanitarians, partners, and light cargo. WFP also shared its cash-based transfer platform capabilities with partners who leveraged it for their own programmes.

Focus on Localization

In 2023, WFP worked with 55 cooperating partners (CPs) across Syria, 40 in government-controlled areas of Syria and 15 partners implementing through cross borders operations in non-government-controlled areas of northwest Syria. Of the 55 partners, 24 percent were led by women.

WFP's collaboration with local CPs not only brought a profound understanding of community needs but also a keen awareness of local contexts. The geographical proximity of these partners to affected populations was instrumental in ensuring a more effective and responsive approach. Furthermore, their complementary technical knowledge enhanced

the impact of WFP's operation. Acknowledging the importance of localization, WFP invested in building the capacity of these organizations through limited technical and operational areas.

WFP directed efforts towards a comprehensive messaging campaign to encourage partners throughout Syria to register via the UN Partner Portal (UNPP).¹ This strategic move positioned WFP Syria to launch a new call for proposals in 2024, seeking a pool of implementing partners. The portal facilitates seamless communication between WFP in Syria and potential partners but also upholds principles of transparency, accountability, and equal opportunities for NGOs in the selection process. This initiative represents a proactive step towards informed decision-making and fosters a collaborative and inclusive partnership framework.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

WFP partnered with other UN agencies. The collaboration included activities as follows:

School feeding where WFP complemented the education support provided by UNICEF with cash support to provide an incentive to boost enrolment, attendance, and retention of the out-of-school children either in the formal Curriculum B programme or in the non-formal Education.

Nutrition where, in collaboration with Syria's Ministry of Health, WFP and UNICEF conducted a SMART survey covering all governorates inside Syria². WFP also collaborated with UNFPA under the nutrition support for PBWGs programme which benefitted from services provided by UNFPA's fixed and mobile clinics, including reproductive health sessions, referrals for ante-natal and post-natal care and vaccinations.

WFP also collaborated on **CBT** with UNFPA as part of the PBWG programme. That was used during the first quarter of the year including to provide a top-up for PBWGs in the earthquake-affected governorates.

Joint programme where 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 and FAO also partnered in other joint programmes including the "Reviving agricultural related livelihood for vulnerable small-scale farmers through integrated and sustained control and management of water hyacinth - Project" funded by Italy, as well as "Enhancing food security and livelihoods in northeastern area project" funded by Japan.

Financial Overview

The global humanitarian funding crisis drastically impacted WFP operations in Syria. Only 37 percent of the 2023 needs-based plan (USD 1.5 billion) was funded¹ and only 45 percent of the Syria ICSP 2022-2023 was funded. This is the lowest resourcing level in recent years and represented a 35 percent decline in funding compared to 2022. The 2023 implementation plan (IP) was 88 percent funded. During the year, WFP in Syria reduced the original IP budget by 10 percent in anticipation of a reduced funding outlook.

The insufficient funding affected the implementation of the general food assistance activity in 2023 which forced WFP to reduce in July the level of assistance by 40 percent to maintain reduced levels of distribution until the end of the year.

At the end of 2023, WFP extended the ICSP for two years until the end of 2025. In view of the funding outlook, WFP adjusted its needs-based plan from USD 1.5 billion in 2023 to USD 1 billion in 2024 to focus on addressing the needs of the severely food insecure people.

Meanwhile, WFP continued to advocate and engage with donors for sustainable and increased support to the ICSP. The Federal Republic of Germany and the United States of America remained the top two donors with contributions accounting for 71 percent of all contributions to WFP Syria. However, contributions from these donors also significantly decreased and were 39 percent less than in 2022. Although WFP made further efforts to increase its outreach and expand its donor base, and despite receiving record support from the private sector and individual giving, non-traditional sources of funding were insufficient to offset the overall decline in funding.

WFP Syria witnessed a decrease in earmarked contributions compared to 2022. Some activities, such as livelihoods and resilience efforts were significantly underfunded. While WFP continued to advocate for the substantial benefit of flexible funds in 2023, only 18 percent of WFP's funds were flexible and unearmarked. These funds were prioritized to critical activities to maximize their impact.²

In 2023, 42 percent of contributions were earmarked at the strategic outcome level, with the majority going towards Strategic Outcome 1 (unconditional resource transfers through GFA and school feeding) and 40 percent of contributions were earmarked at the activity level, with 35 percent going towards GFA.

Strategic Outcome 1 received 40 percent of the required funding. The GFA activity was 41 percent funded in 2023, representing a 30 percent reduction in the level of funding compared to 2022. The decreased funding necessitated a reduction in beneficiaries and the level of assistance provided.

Strategic Outcome 2 (Livelihoods, Resilience, and Social Safety Nets) received 12 percent of the required funding. Bureaucratic impediments resulted in a low implementation of only 42 percent.³

Strategic Outcome 3, (Nutrition), received 32 percent of the required funding. WFP's preventative programmes were scaled down from mid-2023 due to decreased funding. Additionally, the underfunding affected WFP's ability to expand its early detection of acute malnutrition using its nutrition prevention programs as a platform. As of July 2023, the beneficiaries reached with nutrition prevention assistance as part of the GFA was reduced following the reduction of the GFA levels.

Strategic Outcome 4, (Clusters, Sectors, and Service Provision), was 28 percent funded. The Logistic cluster received funds from WFP's Immediate Response Account (IRA) to cover the earthquake response.

















Gender-based expenditures represented around seven percent of total expenditures, aligned with the country's strategic plan gender budget proportion (USD 27m).

WFP's earthquake emergency response benefited from private sector and individual giving contributions, and funds from the IRA. The timely support enabled WFP to rapidly scale up its response to earthquake-affected populations. WFP received 65 percent of the total amount required for the response, of which 5 percent came from the private sector and individual giving.

WFP received 21 percent of 2023 contributions during the last quarter. The timeliness of contributions remains critical due to the long food procurement and import lead time in 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 Ukraine crisis on the global supply chain. To address this challenge, WFP utilized its Internal Project Lending facility to advance 16 percent of the contributions received in 2023 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.

WFP Syria received USD 29 million from multilateral contributions. The timely and flexible multilateral funding significantly enabled the country office to address its most pressing needs, facilitating the strategic allocation of funds to bridge urgent funding gaps and to sustain the implementation of crucial activities.

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	 1,219,999,935	 570,453,759	 446,468,305	 349,453,008
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.	 1,049,963,419	 539,764,564	 424,756,897	 340,467,382
Activity 01: Unconditional resource transfer to food-insecure households	 970,152,234	 508,031,931	 399,306,150	 323,557,175
Activity 02: Provide meals and cash-based transfers to school-aged boys and girls attending formal and non-formal education	 79,811,185	 31,732,633	 25,002,124	 16,910,207
Non-activity specific	 0	 0	 448,622	 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.	 170,036,515	 30,689,194	 21,711,408	 8,985,625
Activity 03: Support diversified and sustainable livelihoods and food systems at household, community and national level.	 169,933,273	 30,607,952	 21,711,408	 8,985,625
Activity 04: Provide technical assistance to strengthen national social safety nets, including piloting cash-based transfers to targeted vulnerable populations.	 103,242	 81,242	 0	 0

SDG Target 2. End Malnutrition	122,196,347	55,995,206	38,478,806	30,725,557
SO03: Nutritionally vulnerable groups across the Syrian Arab Republic, especially boys, girls and pregnant and breastfeeding women have access to malnutrition prevention and treatment services throughout the year.	122,196,347	55,995,206	38,478,806	30,725,557
Activity 05: Provide nutrition assistance to prevent chronic and acute malnutrition	120,095,344	44,188,115	29,185,893	24,363,013
Activity 06: Provide nutrition assistance to treat moderate acute malnutrition.	2,101,002	11,807,090	9,292,913	6,362,544
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	44,126,690	16,550,350	12,298,964	7,457,868
SO04: Humanitarian partners across the Syrian Arab Republic are enabled to assist crisis-affected populations all year long	44,126,690	16,550,350	12,298,964	7,457,868
Activity 07: Provide common logistics services to humanitarian partners	4,755,920	2,695,500	4,140,987	2,121,570
Activity 08: Provide common emergency telecommunications services to humanitarian partners	852,376	638,636	670,284	331,700
Activity 09: Provide humanitarian air services to humanitarian partners	7,378,648	5,232,914	6,969,850	4,510,144

Activity 10: Provide on-demand technical assistance and support services to humanitarian partners.	 899,745	 258,300	 336,285	 312,896
Activity 11: Provide on-demand cash-based transfer services to humanitarian partners.	 30,240,000	 7,725,000	 181,556	 181,556
Non-SDG Target	 0	 0	 15,381,573	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 1,386,322,974	 642,999,316	 512,627,649	 387,636,434
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 19,976,542	 19,961,346	 22,963,091	 18,680,654
Total Direct Costs	 1,406,299,516	 662,960,663	 535,590,741	 406,317,089
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 89,356,218	 42,557,419	 23,305,491	 23,305,491
Grand Total	 1,495,655,735	 705,518,082	 558,896,233	 429,622,580

Data Notes

Overview

[1] Expelled from the Support System: Austerity Deepens in Syria <https://blogs.eui.eu/medirections/expelled-from-the-support-system-austerity-deepens-in-syria/>

[2] The earthquakes exacerbated the humanitarian needs and vulnerability of Syrians to future shocks. Some 8.8 million people were impacted and needed urgent humanitarian assistance. Hundreds more (600,000) were displaced,

[3] WFP calculated its unique beneficiaries reached by using the highest number of people reached by activity in any given month of 2023 in each governorate. These figures are then calculated according to the following formula to remove overlaps (i.e.: a beneficiary who receives assistance through multiple activities: Unique beneficiaries reached = 100% GFA + 0% Nutrition Prevention + 50% Nutrition Treatment + 35% School Meals + 100% Livelihoods.

[4] WFP is improving agricultural output in Syria via the rehabilitation of critical irrigation structures such as water pumping stations, canals, and wells. Bread is a critical staple in Syria. Millions rely on subsidized bread to meet their food needs. Bread value chain activities focus on restoring national wheat productivity, enhancing post-harvest processes and handling, all the way to bakeries.

[5] Value voucher is a voucher that has a denominated currency value and can be redeemed with specific vendors for goods or services of an equivalent monetary cost. Value vouchers are inherently restricted as they can only be redeemed with designated vendors or service providers.

[6] Operational constraints such as the significant funding shortfall, hindered the scale-up efforts envisioned in the implementation plan in both government and non-government controlled areas of Syria.

Operational context

Operational Context:

[1] Syrian Arab Republic: 2023 Humanitarian Needs Overview (December 2022)

<https://reliefweb.int/report/syrian-arab-republic/syrian-arab-republic-2023-humanitarian-needs-overview-december-2022-enar>

[2] Briefers Stress to Security Council Syria's Worsening Situation Needs Fully Funded Humanitarian Response Plan, 12-Month Extension of Cross-Border Aid Mechanism

<https://press.un.org/en/2023/sc15339.doc.htm>

[3] Earthquake undermines Syria's Economic Outlook, Compounding Dire Socio-Economic Conditions, and Internal Displacement <https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2023/03/17/earthquake-undermines-syria-s-economic-outlook-compounding-dire-socio-economic-conditions-and-internal-displacement>

[4] Syria – Market Price Watch Bulletin, December 2023 <https://reliefweb.int/report/Syria-Arab-republic/Syria-market-price-watch-bulletin-december-2023>

[5] Global Hunger Index Scores by 2023 GHI Rank <https://www.globalhungerindex.org/ranking.html>

[6] Ibid 1

[7] According to the results of the first-ever national assessment of the nutritional status of public-school children in Syria, which was implemented with WFP's support.

[8] Agricultural machinery, equipment, and tools; irrigation systems; winter crops and fields; and livestock.

[9] Bread is a staple food item in Syria.

[10] Extensive damage to the country's irrigation systems has affected more than 60 percent of farmers who rely on irrigated crop production – FAO Syria - Irrigation is a top priority for agriculture, February 2023 <https://www.fao.org/syria/news/detail-events/en/c/1629708/>

[12] These activities also contributed to the advancement of other SDGs, and particularly of SDG 1 (ending poverty), SDG 3 (good health and well-being), SDG 4 (quality education), SDG 5 (gender equality), SDG 13 (climate action) and SDG 16 (peace, justice, and strong institutions).

[13] WFP continued in 2023 to rely on a large and complex supply chain set-up utilizing a network of storage and packaging facilities, transport routes, service providers and partners. In 2023, 56 percent of the food commodities were procured internationally, 33 percent regionally, while local procurement reached 11 percent (4 percent increase from last year). WFP used an average of 1100 trucks every month to transport its food assistance across the country. Fortified date bars for the school meals programme were 100 percent sourced locally.

Risk Management:

[1] The Freight Portal Contracting is an online platform that enables Supply Chain Contracting to send transport requests for quotation instantly. It facilitates a bidding process among shortlisted transport service providers. The platform automatically identifies the lowest bidder, streamlining and speeding up the tendering process (42% cost savings in Q1 2023).

[2] By taking the following mitigation measures: negotiations with the host government for improved access to beneficiary data and direct monitoring; regular audits and verification checks of beneficiary data; scale-up of the WFP helpline and complaint boxes; implementation of a third-party solution that allowed WFP to retrieve data, and use of Third-Party Monitoring (TPM) and direct monitoring mechanism in NWS.

[3] The resolution authorizes the cross-border delivery of assistance to NWS from Türkiye. It expired in July 2023.

Strategic outcome 01

- [1] The VNR exercise was conducted between 2021-2022, interviewing more than 1 million households in government-controlled areas through 1,200 enumerators from WFP's CPs trained on the VNR tool. The BeST exercise was conducted in non-government-controlled areas of north-east and north-west Syria, as well as Dar'a governorate.
- [2] Classifications of vulnerability of the VNR that WFP conducted to make its targeting more accurate.
- [3] 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.
- [4] The hybrid modality provided a mix of in-kind small food ration of three items (sugar, rice, oil) in addition to value-voucher assistance every month.
- [5] WFP prioritised assistance to beneficiaries deemed severely food insecure and within Tiers 1 and 2 of the current VNR database. For those individuals removed from assistance (Tiers 3 and 4), a transitional approach was established to mitigate the impact. Between July to December, households under Tier 3 received two rounds of assistance whilst those in Tier 4 received a one-off ration in the same time period. In non-VNR areas, which include non-government-controlled parts of northwest Syria, northeast Syria and Dar'a, a rotation system was established for both in-kind and CBT beneficiaries, with households receiving assistance on a bi-monthly basis until end-December.
- [6] Until September 2023, WFP had provided a food basket of up to 1,000 kcal maximum per person per day in Government controlled areas. In the last quarter of 2023, the food basket size was reduced to 700 kcal per person per day. In north-western Syria, WFP provided a food basket of 1,300 kcal per person over the course of 2023. The food basket continues to consider beneficiary preference in commodity type and quantity. The food basket provided in the camps in the northeast Syria remained unchanged throughout the year.
- [7] Where inclusion of new beneficiaries was not possible due to funding shortfalls, families were informed that due to limited resources, their appeals could not be addressed.
- [8] The fortified date bars contain about 300 Kcal and are fortified with vitamins and minerals.
- [9] WFP's school feeding programme in Syria is an education- supportive and nutrition- sensitive intervention with the primary objective of leveraging food at school settings in support of girls and boys learning and health. Children's intake of nutritious foods increases their ability to concentrate while at school.
- [10] The meal is a sandwich prepared with fortified bread, with a filling is selected to be nutritious and diverse.
- [11] The fresh meals activity was launched in Deir Ezzor governorate in February 2023.
- [12] 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.

Output and Outcome indicators data notes:

No end of CSP target for URT Hybrid modality, since modality stopped in June 2023.

No values (follow-up and target) were reported for the attendance rate outcome indicator for take home rations, because no representative data available were available as school sampling was done randomly.

Strategic outcome 02

- [1] These include beneficiaries reached through all pillars under this activity i.e Food Assistance for Assets (FFA), Rehabilitation of communal agrarian assets and Restoration of the wheat value chain.
- [2] In Aleppo, Al Quneitra, Dar'a, Deir Ezzor, Hama, Homs, Lattakia, Rural Damascus, and Tartous governorates.
- [3] The projects included the rehabilitation of six water pumping stations, the rehabilitation of a treated sewage water irrigation schemes to secure irrigation water. Moreover, WFP contribution in the rehabilitation of the infrastructure included the upgrade of two dams, establishing rain water harvesting tank, and rehabilitation of drainage systems.
- [4] Technical inputs include seeds, fertilizers, water sprinklers, hens, and fodder.
- [5] To address sustainable use of water, and poor management of water, WFP in 2022 took steps to set up community-level water user associations to manage the distribution of water and ensure maintenance and upkeep of projects.
- [6] Recovery interventions can still be enhanced through long-term and flexible funding. 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. With global humanitarian funding shrinking, a deeper humanitarian crisis in Syria could be preventable through a combination of targeted humanitarian assistance and early recovery interventions at the community level.

Output and Outcome indicators data notes:

No in-kind distribution was done under activity A.2.6 For A.4.3 No value voucher was distributed under this activity. For A.3.4 WFP distributed cash-for-work to 81 daily workers who were involved in the rehabilitation of Al-Jalad incubator. This assistance modality was not planned during the planning phase.

CAP tier one beneficiaries were not planned during the CSP formulation as the guidance was issued late July/ early August 2023 which highlighted G.10 participants to be reported under A.1.8 tier one beneficiaries, hence figures are not in the needs-based plan.

450 people received fertilizers and drip irrigation, and another 450 received fodder and fertilizers are reported under the correct indicators "Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided" & "Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided".

No values were reported for the outcome indicators as there was no direct distributions in 2023 and hence no post-distribution monitoring was conducted.

Strategic outcome 03

[1] 2023 Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) survey. This survey further showed more than a double increase in the GAM (Global Acute Malnutrition) rate among children 6-59 months of age (from 1.7% in 2019 to 4.8% in 2023) where the national GAM rate borders the alarming 5% as per WHO standards. For pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, the undernutrition rate also witnessed a considerable increase (from 4.2% in 2019 to 6.6% in 2023).

[2] This entailed partnering with UNICEF under the malnutrition treatment programme by operating in the same locations and treatment facilities or mobile teams and establishing a strong referral mechanism with UNFPA's reproductive health clinics for the pre- and post-natal care for PBWGs. Simultaneously, WFP provided both technical and financial support to the 2023 Nutrition SMART assessment implemented in Syria.

Output and Outcome indicators data notes:

CO reported on PBWGs receiving CMAM for the first time in 2023, as such baseline data and targets are not available for 2023.

Strategic outcome 04

[1] WFP continued to provide on-demand logistics services to humanitarian partners on a cost-recovery basis. WFP supplied 104,650 liters of fuel to six partners, and allocated 5,700 cubic meters of storage space to seven partners, facilitating their humanitarian efforts in Syria. Furthermore, during the earthquake response in the first half of the year, WFP extended transport services to other UN agencies.

[2] 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 2022 by Resolution 2642 (2022) until 10 January 2023, and further renewed until 10 July 2023 by resolution 2672. The United Nations humanitarian cross-border transshipment operation is managed by the WFP-led Logistics Cluster.

[3] Following February earthquakes, the Syrian government granted the UN authorization to use the Bab al-Salam and Al-Ra'ee border crossings for three months to support the earthquake humanitarian response in north-west Syria. The authorization was extended three times in 2023, for three more months each time.

[4] The Logistics Cluster used to provide free-to-user storage services in its Aleppo, Homs, and Damascus warehouses. Provision of services ceased in 2022 following the results of a country-wide logistics gaps and needs assessment for humanitarian partners which showed that partners' needs can be met by both their own logistics capacity and the private sector. This was done to enhance localization and because in country capacity is available to meet the logistical needs of partners.

[5] The partnership was the largest joint CBT initiative implemented in Syria and has also served as a catalyst for further complementary programming which continued beyond the CBT collaboration.

Gender equality and women's empowerment

No end of CSP target for the indicator under activity 1, general distribution though hybrid modality, since distributions through this modality stopped in June 2023.

Protection and accountability to affected populations

[1] Various recent evidence such as the 2023 updated Voices from Syria report, observations from WFP Syria activity implementation trends and community feedback mechanism helpline, showed increased exposure to protection concerns including gender-based violence in Syria. Negative coping strategies adopted by many households in Syria increased during 2023 as per WFP protection and gender analyses.

The follow-up values of the indicators are low compared to the targets, because the CO updated the criteria of analysis in alignment with the guidance, which led to a drop in the results.

Nutrition integration

No targets were set for the nutrition integration indicators for 2023 as this is the first time the CO reports on them, with the reporting starting at a later stage during the year.

Partnerships

[1] WFP provided user training to the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour staff in the NGO directorate department and also produced and circulated tutorial videos and guidance in Arabic across the country.

[2] This survey is the key assessment tool to provide an accurate representation of the nutrition status of households including nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive indicators and provides a more updated nutrition status.

Financial Overview

[1] This includes contributions received and resources carried over from 2022.

[2] The flexible funding was prioritized to support the Earthquake response, Early Recovery and Resilience projects, and to fill critical pipeline breaks SO1.

[3] Engineering assessments, selection of contractors, and procurement of machines or equipment.

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 and outputs, 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 and outputs for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under outputs defined by country offices and specific to their operations;
- 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.

Figures and Indicators

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	4,590,943	3,408,730	74%
	female	4,783,657	3,730,801	78%
	total	9,374,600	7,139,531	76%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	315,225	230,258	73%
	female	329,050	238,897	73%
	total	644,275	469,155	73%
24-59 months	male	315,225	335,282	106%
	female	329,050	357,385	109%
	total	644,275	692,667	108%
5-11 years	male	1,112,096	828,538	75%
	female	1,146,829	973,886	85%
	total	2,258,925	1,802,424	80%
12-17 years	male	959,300	653,631	68%
	female	1,000,650	685,207	68%
	total	1,959,950	1,338,838	68%
18-59 years	male	1,605,733	1,151,057	72%
	female	1,683,147	1,256,602	75%
	total	3,288,880	2,407,659	73%
60+ years	male	283,364	209,964	74%
	female	294,931	218,824	74%
	total	578,295	428,788	74%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Refugee	9,375	50,731	541%
Returnee	2,053,037	923,720	45%
Resident	1,874,920	3,937,296	210%
IDP	5,437,268	2,227,784	41%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Action to protect against climate shocks	0	200	-
Asset Creation and Livelihood	750,000	1,395	0%
Malnutrition prevention programme	598,800	341,548	57%
Malnutrition treatment programme	50,000	129,583	259%
School based programmes	856,000	856,310	100%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	8,300,000	6,773,640	81%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
BP5 Emergency Rations	2,063	0	0%
Bulgur Wheat	53,762	1,327	2%
Canned Pulses	0	1	-
Chickpeas	48,532	4,225	9%
High Energy Biscuits	6,336	3,491	55%
Iodised Salt	10,938	0	0%
Lentils	78,311	9	0%
Olive Oil	0	1	-
Rations	275,930	146,240	53%
Rice	106,055	14,889	14%
Sugar	71,643	511	1%
Vegetable Oil	82,330	37,039	45%
Wheat Flour	119,275	107,677	90%
Yeast	305	272	89%
Strategic Outcome 02			
Bulgur Wheat	1,741	0	0%
Chickpeas	1,219	0	0%
Iodised Salt	174	0	0%
Lentils	1,393	0	0%
Rations	5,726	0	0%
Rice	1,741	0	0%
Sugar	871	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	1,109	0	0%
Wheat Flour	2,612	0	0%
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 03			
LNS	7,703	2,876	37%

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	174	-

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Commodity Voucher	9,702,000	2,204,861	23%
Value Voucher	230,160,000	32,363,314	14%
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	0	4,000	-
Value Voucher	71,651,040	0	0%
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Value Voucher	86,400,000	14,860,077	17%

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					
Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs					
CSP Output 01: (1.1) Targeted food-insecure communities receive adequate food assistance to meet their basic food needs.					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	All	General Distribution	Female	4,235,158	3,536,729
			Male	4,064,842	3,236,911
			Total	8,300,000	6,773,640
A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	848,273	312,384.76
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	182,160,000	28,481,250
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		General Distribution	Number	3,429,003,600	1,569,915,135
B.1.5 Quantity of fortified food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	93,268	144,717.02
Activity 02: Provide meals and cash-based transfers to school-aged boys and girls attending formal and non-formal education					

Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs

CSP Output 05: (2.1) School aged boys and girls receive school meals and/or CBTs to meet their food and nutrition needs and to promote access to education and equal opportunities.

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.4 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through emergency school-based programmes (complementary with UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP)	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	305,760	383,100
			Male	318,240	413,426
			Total	624,000	796,526
A.1.4 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through emergency school-based programmes (complementary with UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP)	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female	113,680	28,696
			Male	118,320	31,088
			Total	232,000	59,784
A.2.4 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through emergency school-based programmes			MT	7,207	3,297.29
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	57,702,000	6,086,923
A.4.2 Total value of vouchers (value voucher or commodity voucher) transferred to family members of girls and boys benefiting from school-based programmes			USD	57,702,000	6,086,923

Other Output

Activity 01: Unconditional resource transfer to food-insecure households

Corporate Output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs

CSP Output 02: (1.2) Cooperating partners have enhanced capacities that contribute to improving food-insecure communities' access to safe and dignified food assistance

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Number	3,000	2,550

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

Corporate Output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs

CSP Output 05: (2.1) School aged boys and girls receive school meals and/or CBTs to meet their food and nutrition needs and to promote access to education and equal opportunities.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.6.2: Number of schools or institutional sites reached through school-based programming	A.6.2.1: Total number of schools assisted by WFP	School feeding (on-site)	school school	2,404 1,355	2,404 1,355

B.3.3: Percentage of fortified staple commodities (out of total staple commodities) distributed to girls and boys benefitting from emergency school-based programming	B.3.3.1: Percentage of fortified staple commodities (out of total staple commodities) distributed to girls and boys benefitting from emergency school-based programming (Wheat flour)	School feeding (on-site)	%		
N.1.2: Feeding days as percentage of total school days in emergency contexts	N.1.2.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days in emergency contexts	School feeding (on-site)	%	77	62
N.2: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)	N.2.1: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)	School feeding (on-site)	%	2,404	1,803
N.6: Number of children covered by HGSF based programmes	N.6.1: Number of children covered by HGSF based programmes	School feeding (take-home rations)	Individual	82,000	87,819
N.7: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) model	N.7.1: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) model	School feeding (take-home rations)	Number	124	124

Outcome Results

Activity 01: Unconditional resource transfer to food-insecure households

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Syria - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	13.89	≤10	≤10	14.55	WFP
	Male	11.55	≤10	≤10	14.29	programme monitoring
	Overall	12.14	≤10	≤10	14.37	WFP programme monitoring
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	5.39	≥6	≥6	5.2	WFP
	Male	5.8	≥6	≥6	5.38	programme monitoring
	Overall	5.7	≥6	≥6	5.32	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	31.8	>60	>60	41.3	WFP
	Male	37.4	>60	>60	48	programme monitoring
	Overall	36	>60	>60	46	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	39.6	≤30	≤30	44.1	WFP
	Male	44.8	≤30	≤30	40.5	programme monitoring
	Overall	43.5	≤30	≤30	41.6	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	28.5	≤10	≤10	14.6	WFP
	Male	17.8	≤10	≤10	11.5	programme monitoring
	Overall	20.5	≤10	≤10	12.4	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	7.2	<9.1	<9.1	19.8	WFP
	Male	12.8	<9.1	<9.1	20	programme monitoring
	Overall	11.3	<9.1	<9.1	20	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	36.9	<14.85	<14.85	29	WFP
	Male	36.3	<14.85	<14.85	34.2	programme monitoring
	Overall	36.5	<14.85	<14.85	32.6	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	42.5	<37.7	<37.7	46.5	WFP
	Male	36.1	<37.7	<37.7	41.1	programme monitoring
	Overall	37.7	<37.7	<37.7	42.7	WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	13.4	>38.35	>38.35	4.7	WFP
	Male	14.8	>38.35	>38.35	4.7	programme monitoring
	Overall	14.5	>38.35	>38.35	4.7	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All- Hybrid modality - Location: Syria - Modality: Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	13.89		≤10	13.27	WFP
	Male	11.55		≤10	15.47	programme monitoring
	Overall	12.14		≤10	14.42	WFP programme monitoring
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	5.65		>6	5.44	WFP
	Male	5.57		>6	5.55	programme monitoring
	Overall	5.6		>6	5.5	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	34.2		>55	52.3	WFP
	Male	32.3		>55	62.5	programme monitoring
	Overall	33		>55	57.6	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	34.3		<30	37.5	WFP
	Male	40.4		<30	29.2	programme monitoring
	Overall	38.2		<30	33.2	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	31.5		<15	10.2	WFP
	Male	27.3		<15	8.3	programme monitoring
	Overall	28.8		<15	9.2	WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	4.5		<7.1	19.3	WFP
	Male	8.6		<7.1	26	programme monitoring
	Overall	7.1		<7.1	22.8	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	12.6		<14.85	25	WFP
	Male	18.7		<14.85	28.1	programme monitoring
	Overall	16.5		<14.85	26.6	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	49.5		<37.7	48.9	WFP
	Male	52.5		<37.7	37.5	programme monitoring
	Overall	51.5		<37.7	42.9	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	33.4		>25	6.8	WFP
	Male	20.2		>25	8.3	programme monitoring
	Overall	24.9		>25	7.6	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	13.18	WFP
	Male	8.12	≤8	≤8	11.69	programme monitoring
	Overall	8.47	≤8	≤8	12.16	WFP programme monitoring
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	6.29	≥6.5	≥6.5	5.56	WFP
	Male	6.31	≥6.5	≥6.5	5.59	programme monitoring
	Overall	6.3	≥6.5	≥6.5	5.58	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	30.1	>60	≥45	49.3	WFP
	Male	46.7	>60	≥48	51.9	programme monitoring
	Overall	42.3	>60	≥47	51.1	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	62.3	≤30	≤49	39	WFP
	Male	48.9	≤30	≤48	38.7	programme monitoring
	Overall	52.4	≤30	≤48	38.8	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	7.5	≤10	≤6	11.7	WFP
	Male	4.4	≤10	≤4	9.4	programme monitoring
	Overall	5.2	≤10	≤5	10.1	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	8.4	<8	<8	24.8	WFP
	Male	12.4	<12	<12	27.6	programme monitoring
	Overall	11.4	<11	<11	26.7	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	33.9	<31	<31	28.6	WFP
	Male	31.9	<30	<30	27.6	programme monitoring
	Overall	32.4	<30	<30	28	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	54	<52	<52	42.2	WFP
	Male	48.4	<48	<48	39.3	programme monitoring
	Overall	49.9	<49	<49	40.3	WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	3.8	>9	>9	4.2	WFP
	Male	7.3	>10	>10	5.5	programme monitoring
	Overall	6.3	>10	>10	5	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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: PRI: Students (primary schools) - **Location:** Syria - **Modality:** Food - **Subactivity:** School feeding (on-site)

Annual change in enrolment	Female	9	>4	>22	1	WFP
	Male	8	>4	>22	-2	programme monitoring
	Overall	8	>4	>22	0	WFP programme monitoring

Attendance rate	Female	88	>84	>98	84	WFP
	Male	86	>84	>98	83	programme monitoring
	Overall	87	>84	>98	84	WFP programme monitoring

Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	95	>98	>98	98	WFP
	Male	94	>98	>98	96	programme monitoring
	Overall	95	>98	>98	97	WFP programme monitoring

Target Group: PRI: Students (primary schools) - **Location:** Syria - **Modality:** Value Voucher - **Subactivity:** School feeding (take-home rations)

Attendance rate	Female	86		≥99		WFP
	Male	80		≥99		programme monitoring
	Overall	83		≥99		WFP programme monitoring

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.					
Corporate output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors					
CSP Output 06: (3.1) Households vulnerable to food insecurity benefit from training, skills-building, digital tools, and access to finance to support livelihood activities, to conditional food or cash-based transfers to meet their food and nutrition needs.					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.6 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers under food assistance for assets (complementary with ILO, UNDP, World Bank, UNHCR, UNICEF)	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	382,695	528
			Male	367,305	867
			Total	750,000	1,395
A.1.8 Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based/commodity vouchers/individual capacity strengthening transfers through actions to protect against climate shocks	All	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Female		104
			Male		96
			Total		200
A.2.6 Quantity of food provided to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			MT	16,585	
A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			USD		4,000
A.4.3 Total value of vouchers transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	71,651,040	
Activity 04: Provide technical assistance to strengthen national social safety nets, including piloting cash-based transfers to targeted vulnerable populations.					
Corporate output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods					
CSP Output 09: (4.1) Households in vulnerable circumstances benefit from improved social safety nets and cash-based transfer pilots, contributing to enhance their food security.					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual

Other Output

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

Corporate Output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors

CSP Output 07: (3.2) Smallholder farmers and their communities benefit from rehabilitated community assets to protect their access to food and promote their self-reliance.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.13: Total number of climate adaptation assets built, restored or maintained	Food assistance for asset	Number	219	219
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.3: Hectares of land rehabilitated/benefiting from irrigation infrastructures	Food assistance for asset	Ha	12,138	12,138
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.5: Kilometers of drainage canals and flood protection dykes built/rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Km	14	14
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.6: Kilometres of irrigation canals	Food assistance for asset	Km	11.3	11.3
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.8: Number of community infrastructure	Food assistance for asset	Number	8	8
D.1.2: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure in emergency context	D.1.2.g.8: Number of community infrastructure	Food assistance for asset	Number	8	8
D.1.3: Number of additional country specific assets constructed, rebuilt or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.3.g.1: Volume of water management assets built/rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Number	1	1
D.4: Percentage of assets created through Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) monitored through the Asset Impact Monitoring from Space (AIMS) service identified as visible or maintained	D.4.g.1: Percentage of food assistance for assets (FFA) activities under monitoring visible through the Asset Impact Monitoring Satellite	Food assistance for asset	%	100	100
G.10: Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's risk management activities	G.10.1: Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's Risk Management activities (overall)	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Individual	2,955	2,955

CSP Output 21: (3.2) Smallholder farmers and their communities benefit from rehabilitated community assets to protect their access to food and promote their self-reliance.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.1: Number of agricultural equipment provided	Food assistance for asset	Number	450	450
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.4: Quantity of agricultural inputs provided	Food assistance for asset	Kilograms	1,125	1,125

Corporate Output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools

CSP Output 08: (3.3) Crisis affected communities improve their food security and nutrition through the restoration and enhancement of staple food value chains.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.2: Number of on-the-job learning engagements facilitated	Community and household asset creation (CCS)	Number	20	0
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Community and household asset creation (CCS)	Number	5	1
C.8: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	C.8.1: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	Community and household asset creation (CCS)	US\$	190,000	1,432,339.59

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	2023 Target	2023 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		WFP
	Male	14.17		≤14.92		programme monitoring
	Overall	14.92		≤14.92		WFP programme monitoring
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	5.48		>6.2		WFP
	Male	5.83		>6.4		programme monitoring
	Overall	5.76		>6.4		WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	45.6		>60		WFP
	Male	62.3		>60		programme monitoring
	Overall	58.8		>60		WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	31.6	≤30	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	20.7	≤30	
	Overall	22.9	≤30	
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	22.8	≤10	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	17	≤10	
	Overall	18.2	≤10	
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	5.2	<7.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	8.8	<7.6	
	Overall	8.1	<7.6	
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	40.3	<30.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	32.9	<30.8	
	Overall	34.4	<30.8	
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	42.9	<44.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	47.4	<44.3	
	Overall	46.4	<44.3	
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	11.7	>17.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	11	>17.3	
	Overall	11.1	>17.3	

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

Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	13.17		≤6.04		WFP
	Male	8.52		≤6.01		programme monitoring
	Overall	9.52		≤6.02		WFP programme monitoring
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	5.46		>6.3		WFP
	Male	5.61		>6.1		programme monitoring
	Overall	5.58		>6.3		WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	70.73		>65.4		WFP
	Male	43.1		>65		programme monitoring
	Overall	49		>65.1		WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	12.2		≤9.6		WFP
	Male	15.89		≤24.3		programme monitoring
	Overall	15.1		≤20.3		WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	17.07		≤25		WFP
	Male	41.01		≤10.7		programme monitoring
	Overall	35.9		≤14.6		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	4.9		<7.6		WFP
	Male	8.3		<7.6		programme monitoring
	Overall	7.6		<7.6		WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	58.5		<30.8		WFP
	Male	22.9		<30.8		programme monitoring
	Overall	30.8		<30.8		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	24.4		<44.3		WFP
	Male	50		<44.3		programme monitoring
	Overall	44.3		<44.3		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	12.2		>17.3		WFP
	Male	18.8		>17.3		programme monitoring
	Overall	17.3		>17.3		WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 03: Nutritionally vulnerable groups across the Syrian Arab Republic, especially boys, girls and pregnant and breastfeeding women have access to malnutrition prevention and treatment services throughout the year.	Resilience Building
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Output Results

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

Corporate output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets

CSP Output 10: (5.1) Targeted boys and girls aged 6-23 months receive specialized nutritious foods to prevent acute and chronic malnutrition and micro-nutrient deficiencies

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	203,388	137,825
			Male	195,412	123,577
			Total	398,800	261,402
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	7,178	2,191.86
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	7,178	2,191.86

CSP Output 11: (5.2) Pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls receive cash-based transfers to improve their dietary diversity and nutrient intake.

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	200,000	80,146
			Male		
			Total	200,000	80,146
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	86,400,000	14,860,077

Activity 06: Provide nutrition assistance to treat moderate acute malnutrition.

Corporate output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets

CSP Output 14: (6.1) Boys and girls aged 6-59 months and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls receive specialized nutritious food to treat moderate acute malnutrition

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	13,000	39,996
			Male	12,000	30,746
			Total	25,000	70,742

A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	25,000 25,000	58,841 58,841
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	525	858.41
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	525	858.41

Other Output

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

Corporate Output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets

CSP Output 12: (6.2) Pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls and caregivers, receive social and behaviour change communication to improve their dietary, hygiene and young child feeding practices

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Individual	263,000	352,486

CSP Output 13: (5.4) Nutritionally vulnerable groups benefit from strengthened national capacity to implement fortification and food supplementation programmes in order to improve their nutrition status

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	510	493
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	34	18

Activity 06: Provide nutrition assistance to treat moderate acute malnutrition.

Corporate Output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets

CSP Output 15: (5.3) Pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls and caregivers, receive social and behaviour change communication to improve their dietary, hygiene and young child feeding practices.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Individual	293,785	121,336

Outcome Results

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Children - Location: Syria - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition						
Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	99.3	>70	>70	95	Secondary data
	Male	99.3	>70	>70	95	Secondary data
	Overall	99.3	>70	>70	95	Secondary data

Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	87	>93	>93.6	91.7	WFP
	Male	84.5	>93	>94.4	93.2	programme monitoring
	Overall	84.6	>93	>94.4	93	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Pregnant and lactating women - Location: Syria - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition						
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	57.7	>40	>70	33.3	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 06: Provide nutrition assistance to treat moderate acute malnutrition.						
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Children - Location: Syria - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition						
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	12.6	<11	<11	8.8	Secondary data
	Male	12.6	<11	<11	7.8	Secondary data
	Overall	12.6	<11	<11	8.4	Secondary data
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0	=0	=0	0.06	Secondary data
	Male	0	=0	=0	0.04	Secondary data
	Overall	0	=0	=0	0.05	Secondary data
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	0.9	<0.9	<0.9	2.6	Secondary data
	Male	0.9	<0.9	<0.9	2.4	Secondary data
	Overall	0.9	<0.9	<0.9	2.5	Secondary data
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	85.6	>86	>85.6	88.6	Secondary data
	Male	85.6	>86	>85.6	89.8	Secondary data
	Overall	85.6	>86	>85.6	89.1	Secondary data
Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Female		>70		88	Secondary data
	Male		>70		89	Secondary data
	Overall		>70		89	Secondary data
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	86.3	>89	>86.3	88.6	Secondary data
	Male	86.3	>89	>86.3	89.8	Secondary data
	Overall	86.3	>89	>86.3	89.1	Secondary data
Target Group: PBW - Location: Syria - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition						

Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female		<9		9.2	Secondary data
	Male		<0		0	Secondary data
	Overall		<9		9.2	Secondary data
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female		=0		0.01	Secondary data
	Overall		=0		0.01	Secondary data
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female		<4		4.7	Secondary data
	Male		<0		0	Secondary data
	Overall		<4		4.7	Secondary data
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female		>86		86.1	Secondary data
	Male		>86		0	Secondary data
	Overall		>86		86.1	Secondary data
Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Female				85	Secondary data
	Male				0	Secondary data
	Overall				85	Secondary data

Strategic Outcome 04: Humanitarian partners across the Syrian Arab Republic are enabled to assist crisis-affected populations all year long					Crisis Response	
Other Output						
Activity 07: Provide common logistics services to humanitarian partners						
Corporate Output 5.1: Governments and humanitarian actors utilize mandated services in crisis-settings to set-up, manage and deliver response and services						
CSP Output 16: (7.1) Crisis-affected populations benefit from logistics services provided to humanitarian partners to deliver their programmes.						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
H.2: Number and type of clusters established that provide coordination, platforms for information exchange and support services to enable humanitarian/peace/development actions	H.2.1: Logistics Clusters (LC) established	Service Delivery	Yes/No	Yes	Yes	
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.1: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported	Service Delivery	MT	315	315	
Activity 08: Provide common emergency telecommunications services to humanitarian partners						
Corporate Output 5.1: Governments and humanitarian actors utilize mandated services in crisis-settings to set-up, manage and deliver response and services						
CSP Output 17: (8.1) Crisis-affected populations benefit from emergency telecommunications services provided to humanitarian partners to deliver their programmes.						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
H.1: Number of shared services, data and analytics platforms provided by type	H.1.1: Number of technology solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP	Service Delivery	Number	7	7	
Activity 09: Provide humanitarian air services to humanitarian partners						
Corporate Output 5.1: Governments and humanitarian actors utilize mandated services in crisis-settings to set-up, manage and deliver response and services						
CSP Output 18: (9.1) Crisis-affected populations benefit from the availability of humanitarian air services for the safe transportation of humanitarian staff and the timely delivery of assistance.						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.1: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported	Common Air Transport Services	MT	20	14	
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.1: Number of passengers transported	Common Air Transport Services	Individual	5,000	4,662	
Activity 10: Provide on-demand technical assistance and support services to humanitarian partners.						
Corporate Output 5.2: Partners utilize on-demand services to augment their capacity and ensure more efficient, effective and coordinated interventions						
CSP Output 19: (10.1) Crisis-affected populations benefit from technical assistance and support services provided to humanitarian partners to deliver their programmes.						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
H.1: Number of shared services, data and analytics platforms provided by type	H.1.1: Number of technology solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP	Data and Analytics Services	Number	1	1	
H.1: Number of shared services, data and analytics platforms provided by type	H.1.2: Number of supply chain solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP	Data and Analytics Services	Number	4	4	
Activity 11: Provide on-demand cash-based transfer services to humanitarian partners.						

Corporate Output 5.2: Partners utilize on-demand services to augment their capacity and ensure more efficient, effective and coordinated interventions

CSP Output 20: (11.1) Crisis-affected populations benefit from technical assistance and support services provided to humanitarian partners to deliver their programmes.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
H.8: Total value of cash transferred to people by WFP as a service to partners	H.8.1: Total value of cash transferred to people by WFP as a service to partners	Cash Transfer Services	US\$	211,899	211,899

Outcome Results

Activity 07: Provide common logistics services to humanitarian partners

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Syria - Modality: - Subactivity: Service Delivery						
Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	Overall	89	>87	>90	87	WFP survey

Activity 08: Provide common emergency telecommunications services to humanitarian partners

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Syria - Modality: - Subactivity: Service Delivery						
Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	Overall	87	>91	>91	89	WFP survey

Activity 09: Provide humanitarian air services to humanitarian partners

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Syria - Modality: - Subactivity: Common Air Transport Services						
Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	Overall	90	≥93	≥98.7	93	WFP survey

Cross-cutting Indicators

Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 01: Unconditional resource transfer to food-insecure households						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Syria - Modality: Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	0	=100		94.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100		94.96	
	Overall	0	=100		94.88	
Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Female	0	≥95.8		96.12	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥95.8		95.41	
	Overall	0	≥95.8		95.78	

Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 01: Unconditional resource transfer to food-insecure households						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Syria - Modality: Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	≥85	0	Secondary data

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 01: Unconditional resource transfer to food-insecure households						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Syria - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	45.5	>45.5	>45.5	31.8	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	15.9	<15.9	<15.9	8.5	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	57	>57	>57	59.7	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All- CBT - Location: Syria - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall		>45.5		39.3	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall		<15.9		9.8	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall		>57		50.9	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All- Hybrid Modality - Location: Syria - Modality: Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	28.5		>29	27.2	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	20.7		<11	5.9	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	50.8		>60	66.8	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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: PRI: Students (primary schools) - Location: Syria - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: School feeding (take-home rations)						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	38.9	>38.9	>38.9	31	WFP programme monitoring

Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	13.8	<13.8	<13.8	9	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	47.3	>47.3	>47.3	60	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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All- CBT - Location: Syria - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset						
Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex, age and type of activity	Female	51		=51		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	49		=49		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100		=100		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All- Food - Location: Syria - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset						
Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex, age and type of activity	Female	51		=51		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	49		=49		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100		=100		WFP programme monitoring
Activity 05: Provide nutrition assistance to prevent chronic and acute malnutrition						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Pregnant and Breastfeeding Women - Location: Syria - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	53.5	>53.3	>53.5	41.8	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	4.2	<4.2	<4.2	3.3	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	42.3	>42.3	>42.3	54.9	WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators

Protection indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	Overall		Approaching	Approaching	Missing	Secondary data
Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female				384,620	WFP programme monitoring
	Male				357,891	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall				742,511	WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators

Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level

Activity 01: Unconditional resource transfer to food-insecure households

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Syria - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	99.8	>99.5	>99.7	99.57	WFP
	Male	99.7	>99.5	>99.8	99.51	programme monitoring
	Overall	99.7	>99.5	>99.8	99.53	programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	94.8	>99	>99	80.62	WFP
	Male	92.9	>98	>98	83.53	programme monitoring
	Overall	93.4	>98	>98	82.66	programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	99.9	=100	=100	97.45	WFP
	Male	99.8	=100	=100	98.37	programme monitoring
	Overall	99.8	=100	=100	98.09	programme monitoring
Target Group: All- CBT - Location: Syria - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female		≥99.8		99.85	WFP
	Male		≥99.8		99.86	programme monitoring
	Overall		≥99.8		99.86	programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female		>94		94.36	WFP
	Male		>92		91.33	programme monitoring
	Overall		>92		92.29	programme monitoring

Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female			=100		98.81	WFP
	Male			=100		99.66	programme
	Overall			=100		99.39	monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All- Hybrid Modality - Location: Syria - Modality: Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female		99.8		=100	100	WFP
	Male		99.7		=100	100	programme
	Overall		99.7		=100	100	monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female		94.8		>99	94.9	WFP
	Male		92.9		>99	94.23	programme
	Overall		93.4		>99	94.55	monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female		99.9		=100	96.94	WFP
	Male		99.8		=100	100	programme
	Overall		99.8		=100	98.51	monitoring WFP programme monitoring 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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source	
Target Group: PRI: Students (primary schools) - Location: Syria - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: School feeding (take-home rations)							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female		100	≥99.8	≥99.8	100	WFP
	Male		100	≥99.8	≥99.8	100	programme
	Overall		100	≥99.8	≥99.8	100	monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring

Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female		>99		100	WFP
	Male		>99		97.45	programme monitoring
	Overall		>99		98.34	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female		=100		98.1	WFP
	Male		=100		96.94	programme monitoring
	Overall		=100		97.34	WFP programme monitoring

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: Children - Location: Syria - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition

Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	99.8	≥99.8	≥99.8	100	WFP
	Male	99.7	≥99.8	≥99.8	99.54	programme monitoring
	Overall	99.7	≥99.8	≥99.8	99.59	WFP programme monitoring

Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	94.8	>99	>99	93.18	WFP
	Male	92.9	>98	>98	89.61	programme monitoring
	Overall	93.4	>99	>99	90	WFP programme monitoring

Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	99.9	=100	=100	98.48	WFP
	Male	99.8	=100	=100	98.81	programme monitoring
	Overall	99.8	=100	=100	98.77	WFP programme monitoring

Target Group: Pregnant and Breastfeeding Women - Location: Syria - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition

Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	98.5	≥99.5	≥99.5	99.22	WFP
	Male	99.8	≥99.6	≥99.6	99.46	programme monitoring
	Overall	99.7	≥99.6	≥99.6	99.44	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100	>99	>99	99.22	WFP
	Male	99.2	>99	>99	95.25	programme monitoring
	Overall	99.3	>99	>99	95.66	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	=100	=100	100	WFP
	Male	99.7	=100	=100	97.22	programme monitoring
	Overall	99.8	=100	=100	97.5	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 06: Provide nutrition assistance to treat moderate acute malnutrition.						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Children - Location: Syria - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	≥99.9	≥99.9	100	WFP
	Male	99.8	≥99.9	≥99.9	100	programme monitoring
	Overall	99.9	≥99.9	≥99.9	100	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100	>99.7	>99.7	98.11	WFP
	Male	99.7	>99.7	>99.7	97.31	programme monitoring
	Overall	99.7	>99.7	>99.7	97.38	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	98.7	=100	=100	96.23	WFP
	Male	100	=100	=100	95.1	programme monitoring
	Overall	99.9	=100	=100	95.19	WFP programme monitoring

Target Group: Pregnant and Breastfeeding Women - Location: Syria - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female		≥99.8		100	WFP
	Male		≥99.8		99.8	programme monitoring
	Overall		≥99.8		99.82	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female		>98		96.49	WFP
	Male		>98		97.34	programme monitoring
	Overall		>98		97.25	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female		=100		100	WFP
	Male		=100		97.75	programme monitoring
	Overall		=100		97.98	WFP programme monitoring

Accountability to Affected Population indicators

Accountability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Secondary data
Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall		Yes	Yes	Yes	Secondary data
Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)	Overall		Approaching	Approaching	Missing	Secondary data

Accountability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 01: Unconditional resource transfer to food-insecure households						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Syria - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	6.5	≥80	≥80	13.05	WFP
	Male	9.3	≥80	≥80	20.98	programme monitoring
	Overall	8.6	≥80	≥80	18.6	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All- CBT - Location: Syria - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female		≥80		33.53	WFP
	Male		≥80		36.38	programme monitoring
	Overall		≥80		35.48	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All- Hybrid Modality - Location: Syria - Modality: Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	2.7		≥80	24.49	WFP
	Male	4.5		≥80	14.42	programme monitoring
	Overall	3.9		≥80	19.31	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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: PRI: Students (primary schools) - Location: Syria - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: School feeding (take-home rations)						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	34.3	≥80	≥80	15.24	WFP
	Male	26.5	≥80	≥80	17.86	programme monitoring
	Overall	28.1	≥80	≥80	16.94	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 05: Provide nutrition assistance to prevent chronic and acute malnutrition						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Children - Location: Syria - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition						

Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	11.1	≥80	≥80	37.12	WFP
	Male	11.8	≥80	≥80	42.65	programme monitoring
	Overall	11.6	≥80	≥80	42.05	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Pregnant and Breastfeeding women - Location: Syria - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	30.6	≥80	≥80	24.22	WFP
	Male	50.6	≥80	≥80	27.6	programme monitoring
	Overall	48.4	≥80	≥80	27.25	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 06: Provide nutrition assistance to treat moderate acute malnutrition.						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Children - Location: Syria - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	40.3	≥80	≥80	33.96	WFP
	Male	47.6	≥80	≥80	47.24	programme monitoring
	Overall	46.8	≥80	≥80	46.21	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Pregnant and Breastfeeding Women - Location: Syria - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female		≥80	≥80	26.32	WFP
	Male		≥80	≥80	51.02	programme monitoring
	Overall		≥80	≥80	48.44	WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © WFP/Zuha Akkash

Lina and her son Ayham are beneficiaries of WFP's nutrition intervention in Syria

World Food Programme

Contact info

Kenn Crossley

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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 2023 (2022-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (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 breastfeeding 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	Activity Code	Country Activity Long Description
SO 1	SMP1	Provide meals and cash-based transfers to school-aged boys and girls attending formal and non-formal education
SO 1	URT1	Unconditional resource transfer to food-insecure households
SO 2	ACL1	Support diversified and sustainable livelihoods and food systems at household, community and national level.
SO 2	SPS1	Provide technical assistance to strengthen national social safety nets, including piloting cash-based transfers to targeted vulnerable populations.
SO 3	NPA1	Provide nutrition assistance to prevent chronic and acute malnutrition
SO 3	NTA1	Provide nutrition assistance to treat moderate acute malnutrition.
SO 4	ETC1	Provide common emergency telecommunications services to humanitarian partners
SO 4	HAS1	Provide humanitarian air services to humanitarian partners
SO 4	LCS1	Provide common logistics services to humanitarian partners
SO 4	ODS1	Provide on-demand technical assistance and support services to humanitarian partners.
SO 4	ODS2	Provide on-demand cash-based transfer services to humanitarian partners.

Annual Country Report

Syria Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2022-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.1	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, including piloting cash-based transfers to targeted vulnerable populations.	103,242	81,242	0	0
		Support diversified and sustainable livelihoods and food systems at household, community and national level.	169,933,274	30,607,953	21,711,408	8,985,626
	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	79,811,185	31,732,633	25,002,124	16,910,207
		Unconditional resource transfer to food-insecure households	970,152,235	508,031,932	399,306,150	323,557,175

Annual Country Report

Syria Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2022-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.1	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	448,623	0
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			1,219,999,936	570,453,759	446,468,305	349,453,009
2.2	Nutritionally vulnerable groups across the Syrian Arab Republic, especially boys, girls and pregnant and breastfeeding women have access to malnutrition prevention and treatment services throughout the year.	Provide nutrition assistance to prevent chronic and acute malnutrition	120,095,345	44,188,116	29,185,894	24,363,013
		Provide nutrition assistance to treat moderate acute malnutrition.	2,101,003	11,807,091	9,292,913	6,362,544
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			122,196,348	55,995,207	38,478,807	30,725,557

Annual Country Report

Syria Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2022-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
17.16	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	852,377	638,636	670,285	331,700
		Provide common logistics services to humanitarian partners	4,755,921	2,695,501	4,140,988	2,121,570
		Provide humanitarian air services to humanitarian partners	7,378,648	5,232,914	6,969,850	4,510,145
		Provide on-demand cash-based transfer services to humanitarian partners.	30,240,000	7,725,000	181,557	181,557
		Provide on-demand technical assistance and support services to humanitarian partners.	899,745	258,300	336,285	312,897
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			44,126,691	16,550,351	12,298,965	7,457,868
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	15,381,573	0
Subtotal SDG Target (SDG Target)			0	0	15,381,573	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			1,386,322,974	642,999,317	512,627,650	387,636,434
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			19,976,543	19,961,347	22,963,092	18,680,655
Total Direct Costs			1,406,299,517	662,960,663	535,590,742	406,317,089
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			89,356,219	42,557,419	23,305,491	23,305,491
Grand Total			1,495,655,736	705,518,083	558,896,233	429,622,580


 Wannee Piyabongkarn
 Chief

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

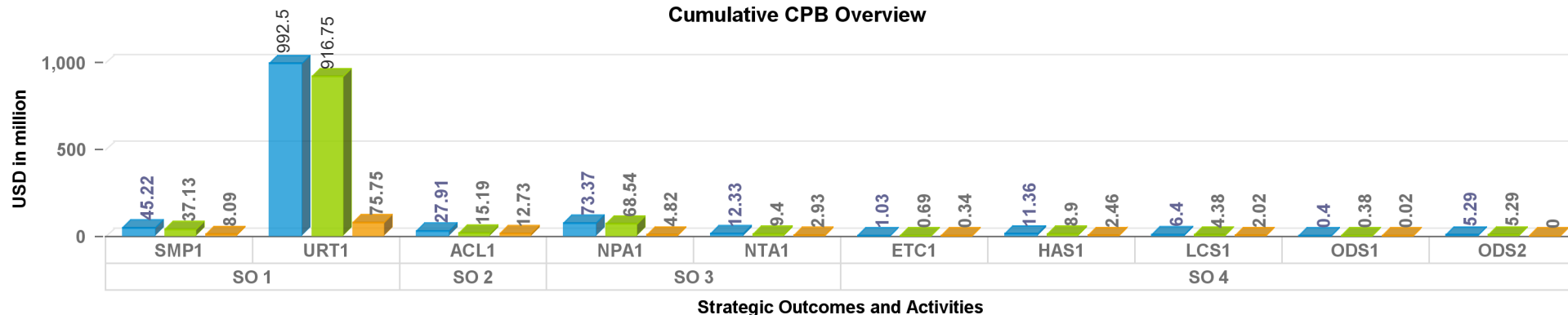
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Syria Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2022-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

Code	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity - Long Description
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 breastfeeding 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	Activity Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SO 1	SMP1	Provide meals and cash-based transfers to school-aged boys and girls attending formal and non-formal education
SO 1	URT1	Unconditional resource transfer to food-insecure households
SO 2	ACL1	Support diversified and sustainable livelihoods and food systems at household, community and national level.
SO 3	NPA1	Provide nutrition assistance to prevent chronic and acute malnutrition
SO 3	NTA1	Provide nutrition assistance to treat moderate acute malnutrition.
SO 4	ETC1	Provide common emergency telecommunications services to humanitarian partners
SO 4	HAS1	Provide humanitarian air services to humanitarian partners
SO 4	LCS1	Provide common logistics services to humanitarian partners
SO 4	ODS1	Provide on-demand technical assistance and support services to humanitarian partners.
SO 4	ODS2	Provide on-demand cash-based transfer services to humanitarian partners.

Annual Country Report

Syria Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2022-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.1	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.	Provide meals and cash-based transfers to school-aged boys and girls attending formal and non-formal education	149,011,004	45,222,160	0	45,222,160	37,130,243	8,091,917
		Unconditional resource transfer to food-insecure households	1,888,660,847	970,475,313	22,023,619	992,498,932	916,749,957	75,748,975
		Non Activity Specific	0	448,623	0	448,623	0	448,623

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Annual Country Report

Syria Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2022-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.1	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, including piloting cash-based transfers to targeted vulnerable populations.	186,484	0	0	0	0	0
		Support diversified and sustainable livelihoods and food systems at household, community and national level.	280,725,298	27,911,421	0	27,911,421	15,185,638	12,725,782
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			2,318,583,633	1,044,057,516	22,023,619	1,066,081,136	969,065,839	97,015,297

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Annual Country Report

Syria Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2022-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.2	Nutritionally vulnerable groups across the Syrian Arab Republic, especially boys, girls and pregnant and breastfeeding women have access to malnutrition prevention and treatment services throughout the year.	Provide nutrition assistance to prevent chronic and acute malnutrition	240,440,340	72,931,996	433,136	73,365,132	68,542,252	4,822,880
		Provide nutrition assistance to treat moderate acute malnutrition.	4,245,843	12,333,453	0	12,333,453	9,403,084	2,930,369
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			244,686,184	85,265,449	433,136	85,698,585	77,945,336	7,753,249

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Annual Country Report

Syria Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2022-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
17.16	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	1,697,897	1,029,910	0	1,029,910	691,325	338,584
		Provide common logistics services to humanitarian partners	9,459,412	4,249,207	2,150,000	6,399,207	4,379,790	2,019,418
		Provide humanitarian air services to humanitarian partners	14,749,588	11,359,158	0	11,359,158	8,899,453	2,459,705
		Provide on-demand cash-based transfer services to humanitarian partners.	60,480,000	5,287,275	0	5,287,275	5,287,275	0
		Provide on-demand technical assistance and support services to humanitarian partners.	1,799,490	399,800	0	399,800	376,411	23,389
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			88,186,386	22,325,350	2,150,000	24,475,350	19,634,254	4,841,096

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Annual Country Report

Syria Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2022-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	15,381,573	0	15,381,573	0	15,381,573
Subtotal SDG Target (SDG Target)			0	15,381,573	0	15,381,573	0	15,381,573
Total Direct Operational Cost			2,651,456,203	1,167,029,889	24,606,755	1,191,636,644	1,066,645,428	124,991,216
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			43,186,212	40,230,529	745,358	40,975,887	36,693,450	4,282,437
Total Direct Costs			2,694,642,415	1,207,260,418	25,352,113	1,232,612,531	1,103,338,878	129,273,653
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			171,037,291	70,120,207		70,120,207	70,120,207	0
Grand Total			2,865,679,705	1,277,380,624	25,352,113	1,302,732,737	1,173,459,085	129,273,653

This donor financial report is interim



Wanee 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