

## COUNTRY CONTEXT

Syria reclassified

**LOW-INCOME** country in 2018



**97%** Syrians living below poverty line



**12 MILLION** food insecure population



Syrian refugees abroad **5.3 MILLION**



people in need of nutritional assistance **5.9 MILLION**

## COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN (CSP) focused on four strategic outcomes

**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 (**78%**)

**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 (**9%**)

**3**

Nutritionally vulnerable groups across the Syrian Arab Republic, especially boys, girls and pregnant and lactating women have access to malnutrition prevention and treatment services throughout the year (**10%**)

**4**

Humanitarian partners across the Syrian Arab Republic are enabled to assist crisis-affected populations all year long (**3%**)



CSP budget **1.37** USD billion | **64%** funded (December 2022)

October **2022** • EVALUATION • January **2024**

## KEY FINDINGS & CONCLUSIONS

### CSP RELEVANCE AND CONTINUED ALIGNMENT



Highly relevant to the priority needs of the crisis-affected population



Continued efforts to strengthen vulnerability-based targeting, and life-saving and life-sustaining interventions of WFP



The dual track approach aligns with UN Strategic Framework 2022-2024 priorities

### FOOD SECURITY AND SCHOOL FEEDING



School feeding led to increased attendance and retention but not improved enrolment rates due to wider economic factors



Effective response to Syria food security needs through large-scale general food assistance

### LIVELIHOODS AND RESILIENCE, AND NATIONAL SAFETY NETS



Support to the recovery of farming communities and food availability contributed to reduced dependence on food assistance



Livelihood interventions did not always consider sufficiently societal limitations of women in accessing markets



Lack of funding hampered WFP support to early recovery, livelihoods, resilience and social safety nets

### SUPPORTING THE HUMANITARIAN SYSTEM



Cross-border deliveries accounted for more than one-third of all WFP assistance delivered in Syria in 2022



WFP provision of logistics, coordination and technical services contributed to harmonised delivery of food assistance



WFP supply chain and logistics supported more efficient aid delivery

### PARTNERSHIPS AND RESOURCE MOBILIZATION



WFP's strong network of co-operating partners helped WFP to deliver assistance effectively



WFP made strategic partnerships with relevant UN agencies to support humanitarian action and resilience



Funding challenges have impeded WFP's capacity to operate at full potential

## RECOMMENDATIONS

**1**

Better reflect WFP's dual mandate - saving and changing lives - in the next CSP design

**2**

Improve WFP's strategic focus to better align with resources and the dual mandate

**3**

Enhance targeting to reach the most vulnerable households with general food assistance

**4**

Further contextualize and strengthen contribution to cross-cutting aims and accountability to crisis-affected populations

**5**

Maximize human and financial resources to support the dual mandate and shift towards early recovery

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