



Syrian Arab Republic

Annual Country Report 2024

Country Strategic Plan
2022 - 2025

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Overview

Key messages

- After 14 years of crisis, Syria embarked on a historic political transition, marking the end of over five decades of rule by the previous Government. WFP continues to provide critical life-saving assistance while striving to build long-term resilience and support community recovery.
- Dwindling humanitarian funding forced WFP to reduce its assistance in 2024; WFP reached 3.6 million people, 49 percent less than in 2023.
- Enhanced assurance measures: WFP instituted rigorous eligibility criteria to maximize available resources while leveraging digital technology to ensure assistance reaches the right beneficiaries.

Now in its second decade of crisis, Syria continues to grapple with severe humanitarian needs, including widespread displacement, food insecurity, malnutrition, and disrupted livelihoods. Families nearly exhausted their coping strategies, and malnutrition reached global emergency levels amid reduced humanitarian assistance and the collapse of Syria's economy and social services. The crisis had a devastating impact on Syrian households' welfare, driving a sharp deterioration in living conditions and poverty indicators.¹

In early 2024, some 16.7 million people needed humanitarian assistance, representing more than 70 percent of the population; the largest number since the onset of the crisis. Nearly 13 million people, more than half of the population, were food insecure, including 3.1 million who were severely food insecure.²

This dire situation has been worsened by the ripple effect of heightened regional tensions and conflicts. In addition to pre-existing humanitarian needs, **over half a million** Syrians and Lebanese arrived in Syria in the last quarter of 2024, fleeing escalating hostilities in Lebanon. This influx has further strained the already overburdened humanitarian system, and deepened Syria's critical humanitarian crisis.

In late 2024, a major military operation by armed opposition groups, which controlled northwest Syria, brought Syria into a new phase of political transition. However, this escalation of hostilities, precipitated additional displacements of **over one million people**, disrupted supply chain routes and interrupted critical humanitarian and basic services.³ The power shift came on top of a prolonged crisis that has severely damaged Syria's economy, social fabric, and infrastructure, creating an even greater need for urgent, conflict-sensitive humanitarian interventions.

In this context, WFP remained committed to providing life-saving food assistance to those who need it most, while seeking long-term solutions that build communities' resilience and support their recovery. Humanitarian funding remained challenging, however, with only 35 percent of the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) funded in 2024.

Funding for WFP activities decreased by almost one-third compared to 2023. These critical funding shortfalls, combined with increased operating costs, primarily affected emergency food assistance. As a result, **WFP was forced to end its broad-based general food assistance programme (GFA) and replace it with a smaller and more targeted emergency food assistance programme (TFA).** The new programme prioritized only the most severely food-insecure population for assistance,⁴ representing a significant reduction in the level of assistance from 2023. School meals, nutrition, and early recovery interventions continued; however WFP was unable to implement these activities at the scale needed. These combined contextual and operational challenges significantly hindered progress towards the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 (Zero Hunger).

By the end 2024, WFP was able to assist **3.6 million food-insecure girls and boys, women and men in Syria with food, nutrition and early recovery assistance**,⁵ including 184,100 persons with disabilities⁶. This represents a 49 percent decrease in the overall number of people assisted compared to 2023, and it accounts for 69 percent of the 2024 needs-based plan. **WFP activated two consecutive corporate scale-up responses** to respond to the influx of displaced people from Lebanon into Syria, and the escalation of conflict in Syria during the last quarter of 2024.

WFP's new **TFA programme** supported 1.5 million people with food and cash assistance across all Syrian governorates, including through the two emergency responses. Additionally, to promote social cohesion and reduce tensions caused by the gap in assistance following the end of GFA, WFP supported 1.6 million people with **supplemental food distributions** in areas not targeted with the new programme.⁷

WFP provided **school meals** to 911,100 schoolchildren in both formal and non-formal education in a continued effort to tackle malnutrition and hunger at schools and encourage enrolment and retention. WFP also provided 558,100 children and 114,200 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWGs) with **malnutrition prevention and treatment** services.

To reduce humanitarian needs and restore productive livelihoods, WFP implemented high-impact community-scale **early recovery interventions**,⁸ indirectly benefitting 403,800 people.⁹ These included the rehabilitation of three bakeries, 32 pumping stations and pumping sets, and 197 km of irrigation canals that restored access to irrigation water for 13,076 hectares of agricultural land that can produce more than 105,000 tons of food annually.

In line with SDG 17 (partnership for the goals), WFP collaborated with a diverse network of partners to implement its activities, including international and national non-governmental organizations (I/NGOs), UN agencies, donors, host government, local authorities, the private sector, and financial service providers. In 2024, WFP leveraged the **UN Partner Portal** to foster a transparent, accountable, and competitive selection of partners in Syria, while facilitating seamless communication with partners.

In 2024, WFP remained committed to working with national counterparts to enhance social protection systems and advance the national food systems dialogue. WFP plans to continue these engagements with the caretaker authority in 2025.

WFP maintained a crucial role in advancing humanitarian coordination and service provision. As the lead of the **Logistics Cluster**, WFP provided key logistics coordination and services to humanitarian partners in Syria. The WFP-led **Emergency Telecommunications Cluster** provided coordination, data connectivity and cyber-security, and communication services to the humanitarian community across the country. WFP continued to co-lead the **Food Security Sector** with the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), as well as co-chair the **cash working group**, the **gender working group** and the **interagency programme management team**.¹⁰ WFP's **United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)** continued to offer a safer and more reliable alternative to road travels for humanitarians in Syria. In 2024, the service transported 3,941 people and 12.2 mt of humanitarian cargo for 61 organizations.

Building upon its efforts since 2022, WFP Syria drove major achievements in augmenting its **assurance measures and controls**, ensuring that assistance reaches the right people. WFP adopted a **community-centric and consultation approach**, involving local communities, including the most vulnerable groups, such as female heads of households, people with disabilities, and the elderly, in the design and targeting criteria of the new emergency food assistance programme. This approach ensured that assistance was tailored to the specific needs of each community.

Moreover, WFP Syria conducted the **Integrated Cross-Cutting Context Analysis and Risk Assessment (ICARA)**, which provided a comprehensive analysis and assessment of conflict sensitivity, gender, and protection risks and their mitigation measures.

WFP instituted **digital beneficiary registration**, verification, and monitoring, significantly enhancing assurance that all beneficiaries are unique and eligible. Throughout these processes, WFP maintained a strong commitment to data protection and privacy principles, ensuring safe and lawful data collection, storage and sharing.¹¹

3,641,182

Total beneficiaries in 2024



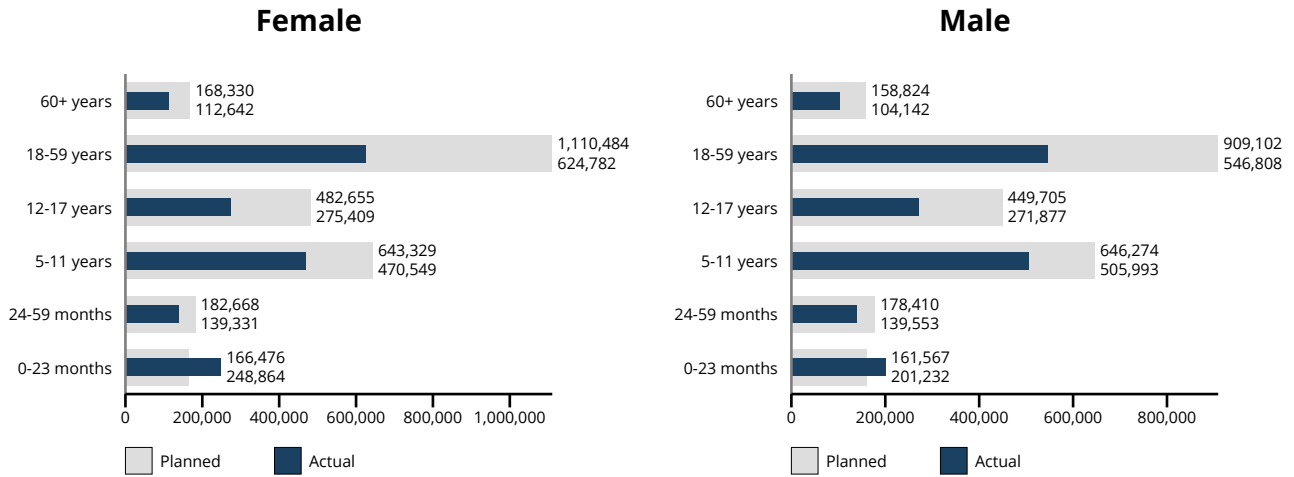
51% female



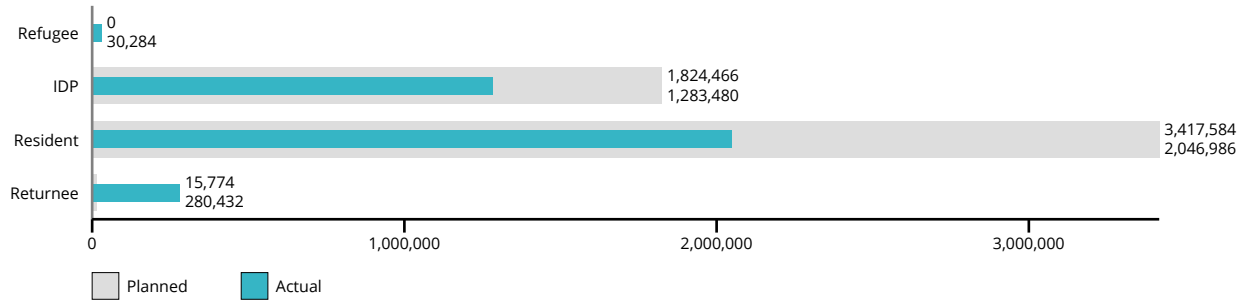
49% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 184,103 (44% Female, 56% Male)

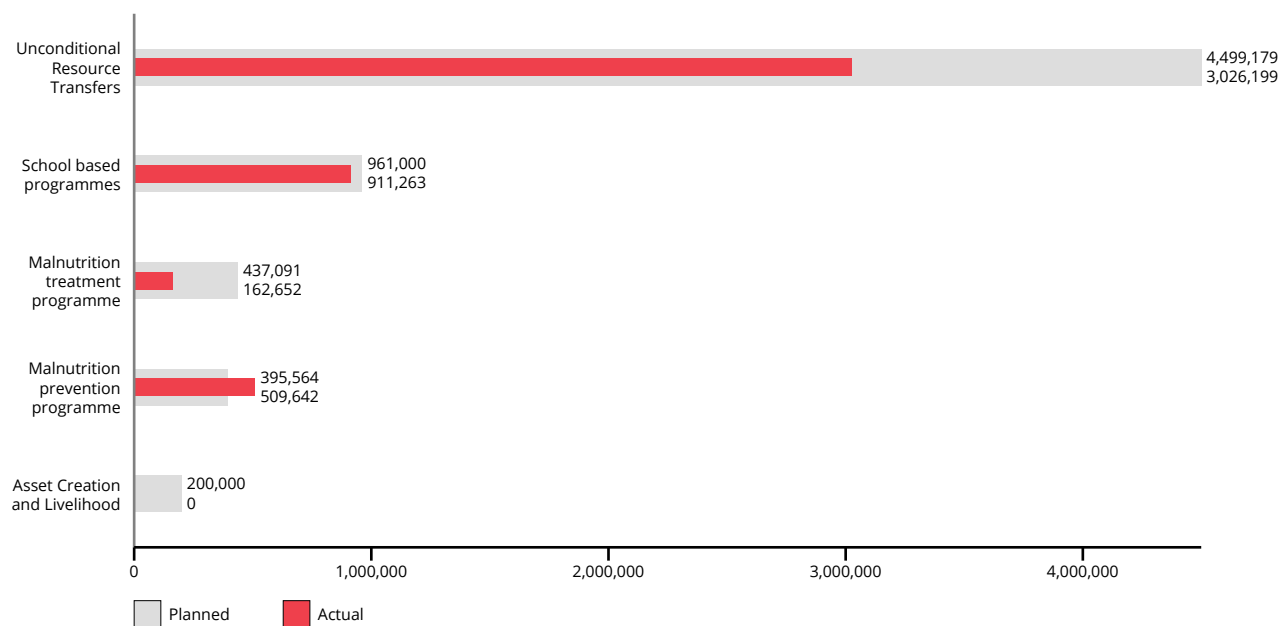
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



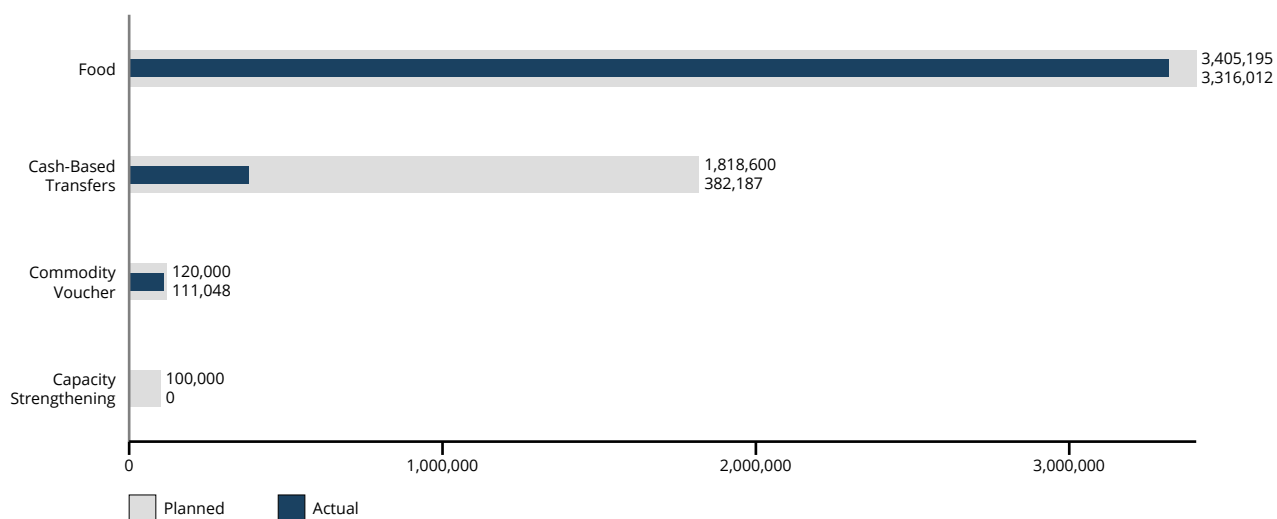
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



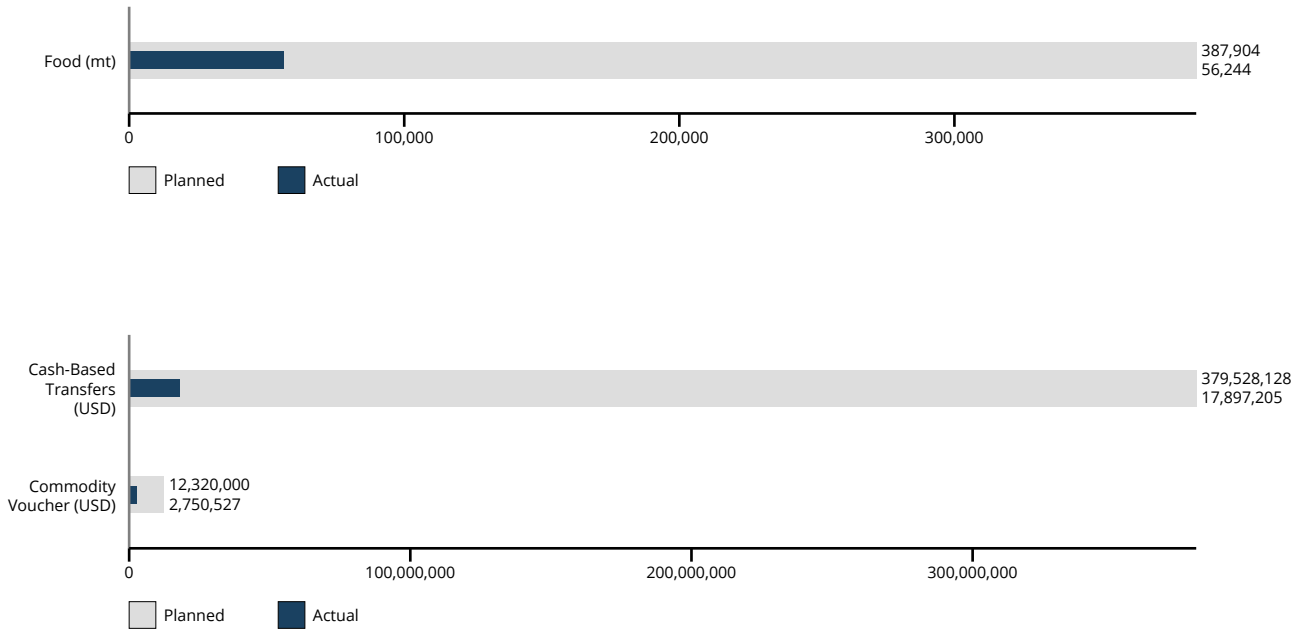
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



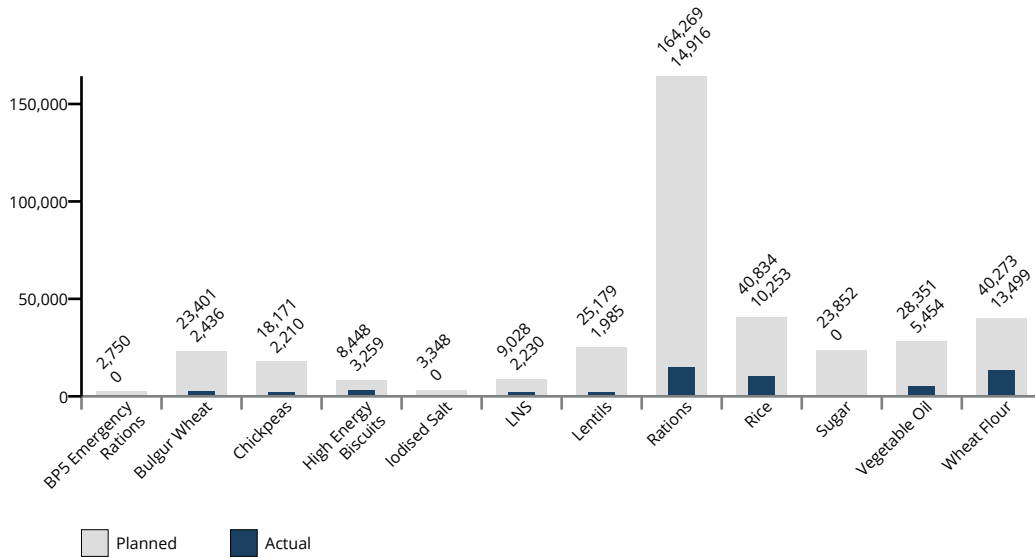
Beneficiaries by Modality



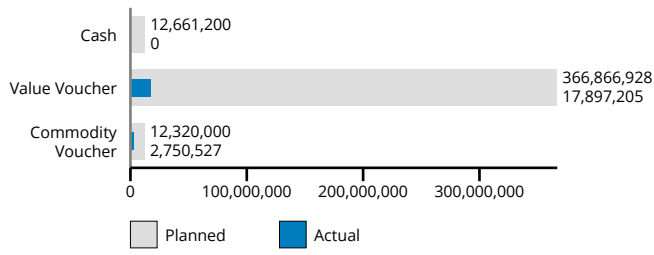
Total Transfers by Modality



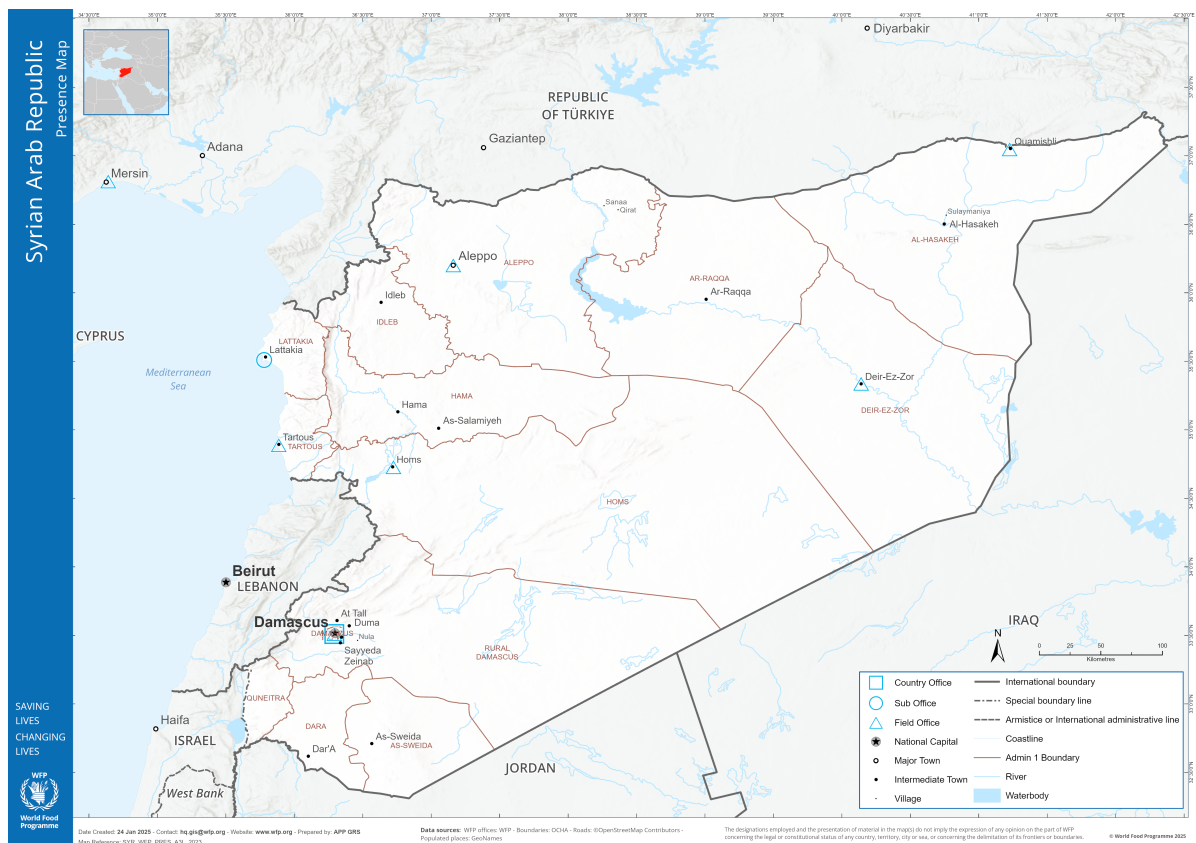
Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context



Fourteen years into the crisis, millions of Syrians continued to suffer the impact of prolonged conflict, displacement, food insecurity, malnutrition, and extreme vulnerability. Escalating violence, a devastated economy, the lasting impact of February 2023 earthquakes, and the continued erosion of basic social services **deepened Syria's already critical humanitarian crisis.** The spill over impact of regional tensions and conflicts has driven a surge of displacement, violence, and economic deterioration **in the country.**

In 2024, more people needed humanitarian assistance than ever, with two out of every three persons in dire need.¹ This equates to an estimated 16.7 million people, a nine percent increase from 2023. Limited employment and livelihood opportunities increased people's reliance on humanitarian support.

Syria has the second highest number of displaced people globally, with 7.2 million people internally displaced.² This already challenging situation was compounded by two new waves of displacement in 2024. Between late September and late November, an estimated 540,000 people, including 330,000 Syrian refugees, fled escalating hostilities in Lebanon into Syria under difficult circumstances. Most were hosted by local communities that were already grappling with high levels of food insecurity and limited livelihood opportunities or resources to meet their own needs. This new burden negatively impacted vulnerable communities and amplified their needs.

Meanwhile, as events unfolded in late 2024 leading to a historic power shift, renewed insecurity displaced over one million people. Basic services, humanitarian activities, and commercial supply chains were disrupted, while food prices spiked. Syria's large-scale subsidy system was severely interrupted, causing dramatic price increases for essential items, risking an increase in the food security needs of millions of Syrians who rely on this safety net.³ As the situation stabilized in many parts of the country towards the end of the year, allowing some displaced people to return and humanitarian assistance to resume, needs remained high.

Refugees have also started to return to Syria since the shift in power. However, these returnees are facing desperate conditions and require urgent support, including access to basic services, food, and shelter.

The security situation in Syria remained fragile throughout 2024. Escalating cross-border attacks amid regional tensions continuously damaged infrastructure, disrupted supply chains, and increased logistic costs and the prices of basic goods. Formal and informal border crossing points with Lebanon were struck multiple times, compromising the safe crossing of people fleeing conflict in Lebanon into Syria. The situation in northeast Syria deteriorated following the

shift in power, with ongoing fighting significantly increasing humanitarian needs.

Economic conditions continued to deteriorate. The national currency has depreciated by 26 percent in 2024 and 73 percent over the last two years. Consequently, the cost of living, as measured by the minimum expenditure basket (MEB),⁴ increased by 23 percent compared to 2023 and has nearly tripled over the past two years. The minimum wage⁵ covered only a fifth of a family's basic food needs and just a tenth of a household's essential requirements.⁶

In this context food insecurity reached a record high, affecting 12.9 million people, or more than half of the population. Of these, 3.1 million were severely food insecure. Malnutrition reached critical levels, with both maternal malnutrition and acute malnutrition in children under five reaching global emergency thresholds. Stunting rates escalated over the past five years due to severe malnutrition, affecting 650,000 children under five. A third of the country's children live in food poverty - consuming only two or fewer food groups per day.⁷

As conditions deteriorated and were further aggravated by substantial reduction in WFP's assistance between 2023 and 2024, families were increasingly reliant on negative coping mechanisms to survive. A WFP study on the **cost of reducing humanitarian assistance** identified families resorting to child labour, with one in four families reported withdrawing their children from school. Early marriage has also risen whilst temporary child marriages emerged as a new coping strategy among families struggling to survive.

The impact of the crisis on Syria's agricultural sector persisted. Prices of agricultural inputs in 2024 were three times higher compared to the previous year, limiting farmers' ability to access essential resources and increasing production costs. This economic strain, coupled with the ongoing effects of climate change, has severely impacted crop yields. Wheat production, a critical staple, was particularly affected. Incidents of fires in wheat crops in many locations further exacerbated losses. The 2024 estimated production of wheat is at 2 million tons, about 47 percent below the pre-crisis average and 16 percent below last year's level.⁸

Under its 2022-2025 Syria interim country strategic plan (ICSP), WFP continued to respond to the emergency and early recovery needs of the Syrian population in 2024. WFP worked towards the advancement of SDG2 (zero hunger) and SDG17 (partnerships). Under outcome 1, WFP provided **targeted emergency food assistance** to a reduced caseload, while investing in due diligence and assurance measures to ensure assistance reached beneficiaries in greatest need. The outcome also encompasses **WFP's school meals** to schoolchildren from the most food insecure households.

Under outcome 2, WFP provided **community-based resilience building and early recovery programmes.** To maximize impact of these programmes, WFP prioritized interagency partnerships to leverage technical expertise. Under outcome 3, WFP provided **preventive and curative malnutrition activities.**

Finally, under outcome 4, **WFP provided logistics, emergency telecommunications, and air transport** to the wider humanitarian community.

To ensure timely and sustainable assistance and to maximize humanitarian access, WFP's Supply Chain strategy leveraged all available corridors to deliver food assistance into Syria, including through the Türkiye corridor via three border crossing points (Bab Al-Hawa, Bab Al-Salameh and Al-Ra'ee), Syrian ports, Jordan, and Lebanon.⁹

Risk management

WFP implements its risk management strategy through a disciplined and pragmatic approach tailored to the unique challenges and significant risks of operating in Syria. This approach is built around key principles, including ownership of risk management by operational risk owners, prioritization of systematic and large-scale risks, emphasis on the detection and prevention of wrongdoing, and the integration of risk management into decision-making processes.

WFP remains committed to ensuring that real, unique, and eligible beneficiaries receive the assistance they need, even within a high-risk environment where residual risks are inevitable. Since 2022, WFP has identified and managed risks, including **external interference** in beneficiary targeting and registration and **restrictions on data access** that compromised accurate identification and could lead to bias and exclusion of the most vulnerable; as well as **communities' mistrust** hindering verification and transparency in assistance distribution. The **lack of cooperating partners' (CP) operational capacity and delivery tracking mechanisms** posed significant risks to delivery assurance.¹⁰ Furthermore, WFP's **heavy reliance on CPs**¹¹ necessitated stringent oversight to mitigate risks of fraud and ensure compliance with ethical standards.

Building on its 2023 assurance workplans, **in 2024, WFP implemented an augmented Reassurance Action Plan to enhance internal controls and ensure effective risk mitigation.** WFP launched an identity management (IDM)

strategy and introduced a digital system for last-mile delivery,¹² strengthening assurance that the right people receive the right assistance. WFP also enhanced its monitoring and community feedback mechanisms to enable early detection of potential risks. Governance and oversight were bolstered through regular audits and evaluations, strengthening accountability and transparency, and ensuring a swift response to emerging risks. To reduce funding risks, WFP continued to advocate for sustainable support, while increasing engagement with potential partners to diversify its funding portfolio. WFP continued to monitor the security situation to address emerging access and insecurity issues.

Lessons learned

An independent evaluation of WFP Syria's T-ICSP and ICSPs (2018-2025) was finalized in 2024, concluding that despite worsening economic conditions and increased vulnerability, WFP made an important contribution to addressing food insecurity through large-scale food assistance.¹³ Its strategy to distribute assistance more thinly before reducing the number of beneficiaries was considered appropriate. WFP was also praised for laying the foundations for a "dual track" approach, combining large-scale humanitarian assistance with early recovery support, even if the underlying strategic vision and approach are still to be fully developed. External factors including dwindling financial resources hindered WFP's efforts in a complex and high-needs environment. For the next ICSP, the evaluation recommended better integration and resource mobilization for WFP's dual development and humanitarian mandate;¹⁴ a stronger strategic focus through synergies across different activities;¹⁵ enhanced targeting to reach the most vulnerable; increased focus on cross-cutting priorities to support accountability to crisis-affected populations.

In a context where 65 percent of the population required food assistance, WFP implemented community-scale resilience interventions that recovered food systems and livelihoods, increased agricultural productivity, improved access to food and self-sufficiency, and created jobs.¹⁶ WFP plans to scale-up these types of interventions that reduce humanitarian needs and help communities recover.

Better Assurance



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Wahiba at WFP cooperating partner's registration centre in Jaramana, Rural Damascus

In Syria, where humanitarian needs reached record levels and humanitarian funding is steadily declining, it is becoming increasingly crucial to ensure that **the right people receive the right assistance at the right time**.

To achieve this, WFP invested in its assurance measures and made significant strides towards meeting global assurance standards. From the design phase through implementation of the new TFA programme, WFP ensured people were at the centre of the process.

Through rigorous targeting, WFP prioritized assistance for the most food insecure. A people-centred approach has been adopted, engaging communities and consulting them on targeting and programme design. WFP leveraged all channels to maintain and enhance two-way communication with communities.

But WFP needed to know who it will serve. In 2024, WFP Syria launched an Identity Management (IDM) Strategy to identify beneficiaries and utilise their personal data to assist them. Through IDM, WFP ensures that the right people receive the assistance they are entitled to, thereby strengthening transparency and accountability to affected populations and donors.

To ensure efficient and responsible data collection, WFP gathers only the minimum essential data, thereby enhancing privacy protections and reducing organizational risk.

Digitized beneficiary registration

WFP has leveraged technology to efficiently safeguard and manage beneficiaries' identity data. A trusted corporate-approved system has been developed to collect, handle, deduplicate and securely store beneficiaries' personal information. To date, WFP has registered over 850,000 people in the TFA programme through the system, while adhering to data minimization and protection principles. WFP Syria also piloted digital tracking of in-kind assistance distribution to ensure that assistance reaches the intended beneficiaries, with full roll-out expected in 2025.

In the Field

WFP team met Wahiba at the registration centre in Jaramana, Rural Damascus, where over 50 people were being registered daily to receive WFP assistance. Wahiba, a 53-year-old woman, is the legal guardian and caregiver of her two granddaughters. After their father passed away during the crisis in Syria and their mother left the country to remarry,

Wahiba took on the responsibility of raising them alone. Speaking about the challenges she faces while trying to provide for her granddaughters, Wahiba said:

"They remind me so much of their father, my son, and I keep telling myself, no matter what happens or how harsh life gets, I will raise these girls and see them grow up and thrive." Her voice shakes with tears as she continues, "I wish I could give them everything they need, like many of their friends have, but the best I can do is let them at least choose what they want to eat and pick the food they have been deprived of, using the assistance card."

Wahiba provided her information to WFP's cooperating partner's registration team. Registering her details took only ten minutes, saving time for the staff to process many others who are equally or more severely vulnerable. After her information was entered into the system, it was verified to ensure accuracy, uniqueness and eligibility, and an assistance card was later issued in her name.

Ahmad, a staff member of the cooperating partner, explained the digital registration process: "Unfortunately, as many Syrians are in dire need of humanitarian assistance, we receive a large number of people daily seeking support from WFP. With the current digital process, it has become much easier to identify eligible people based on the criteria set by WFP. The margin of error is now minimal because the process is clear and user-friendly. Registration takes between five to ten minutes, depending on the complexity of the case, allowing us to process the maximum number of people each day. This would not have been possible without the digitization of the registration process."

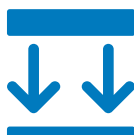
He further emphasized the importance of data privacy: "Data privacy is crucial in this process. We begin by informing beneficiaries about the purpose of gathering their information, assuring them that their data will remain confidential and accessible only to WFP and the employees handling the registration. After we receive their consent, we proceed with the registration."

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.



3 million people across Syria were reached with emergency food assistance.



WFP **replaced** its broad-based GFA with a **smaller-scale and more targeted** food assistance programme.



WFP initiated **two emergency responses** in the last quarter of 2024, reaching **658,100** newly displaced persons.



WFP provided **school feeding** assistance to **911,100 boys and girls** across all Syrian governorates.



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



Only **35 percent** of **funding** requirements **covered**.

Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP provided emergency food assistance and school meals to the most severely food-insecure men, women, boys, and girls across Syria. However, in 2024, the outcome was significantly underfunded, receiving only 35 percent of the required funds. Within these constraints, WFP was forced to end the broad-based General Food Assistance (GFA) programme and replace it with a more targeted food assistance programme (TFA), while simultaneously scaling down its level of assistance and focusing on addressing the most severe needs.

Despite these challenges, WFP worked to enhance the nutritional adequacy of its assistance, increasing the size of the food rations from 990 to 1,300 kcal/person/day¹ across the country. In IDP camps, where the population is fully dependent on humanitarian assistance, WFP provided a full ration of 2,100 kcal/person/day. Additionally, WFP increased the cash-based transfer (CBT) value voucher from USD 40 to USD 65 per month across the country, covering 61 percent of the food component of the minimum expenditure basket (MEB).

The outcome 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). Gender, age, and disability were integrated into the implementation of activities, reflected by the Gender and Age Marker Monitoring (GaM-M) code 4.

Activity 1: Emergency Food Assistance

Overall, by the end of the year, **WFP successfully reached 3 million people (51 percent female) across all 14 Syrian governorates**.² Although Activity 1 reached approximately 1.6 million more people than the initial operational plan of 1 million, it was still 55 percent lower compared to 2023 and 67 percent of the needs-based plan, primarily due to significant funding shortfalls.

Under this activity, WFP provided lifesaving food assistance through the new TFA programme, including two emergency responses, as well as through supplemental food distributions which significantly contributed to the increased number of beneficiaries reached. The assistance was delivered through a combination of regular and cross-border deliveries to cover all parts of the country, including northwest Syria, which remained outside government control for most of 2024. In terms of modalities, WFP reached 2.7 million people with in-kind assistance and 325,000 people with CBT via electronic value vouchers. WFP contracted 287 shops across all governorates where beneficiaries can redeem their

e-voucher against healthy food. WFP conducted 12 retailer capacity-building training sessions, as well as three retail empowerment programmes to improve workflow with retailers and better align with WFP programme objectives.

Provision of assistance was closely coordinated with the WFP co-led Food Security Sector, and in collaboration with 21 cooperating partners (including local and international non-governmental organizations) and three financial service providers.

Targeted Emergency Food Assistance (TFA)

Amid severe funding reductions, WFP transitioned from its broad-based GFA programme, which used to support 5.5 million people monthly, to a smaller-scale, time-bound, and more targeted food assistance programme (TFA). At the beginning of the year, WFP planned to reach one million people under TFA, which represented only one-third of the severe needs in Syria due to severe funding shortfalls. However, as WFP adjusted its capacity to respond to two sudden-onset emergencies, WFP managed to reach over **1.5 million people** by the end of the year. This included 782,000 through the regular interventions Anmu, Mueel and assistance to camps, as well as 673,000 people through two emergency responses.

WFP began the gradual roll-out of the new TFA across the country in the second quarter of the year, with distributions taking place in a staggered manner with the rolling completion of the digital beneficiary registration. However, multiple operational challenges delayed the registration of the full caseload until 2025.³

The programme consisted of four interventions: Rapid Onset Emergency Response, Assistance to Camp Populations, Food for Nutrition (Anmu), and Community-Based Targeting (Mueel).

Anmu (I grow) used nutrition vulnerability indicators among children under 2 and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWGs) as entry points to identify food-insecure households eligible for assistance. Beneficiaries were first screened at WFP community management of acute malnutrition (CMAM) centres, where families of children at risk of malnutrition and/or stunting, as well as malnourished PBWGs were then referred to Anmu centres for registration. The intervention aims to safeguard children in nutritionally vulnerable households from undernutrition during the first 1,000 days of their lives, starting from conception to the age of 2. The intervention was strategically implemented in areas with the highest prevalence of food and nutrition insecurity based on the 2024 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) and informed by the latest Food Security and Livelihoods Assessments (FSA/FSLA) and Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART).

The **Mueel (breadwinner)** intervention followed a community-based targeting approach, where eligibility criteria were derived from food security assessment results and the previous targeting conducted in 2022⁴ and validated through community consultations via focus group discussions (FGDs) and key informant interviews (KIIs) conducted during the first quarter of 2024. This participatory approach ensured that assistance reached those most in need while maintaining community trust and engagement. Eligible households included women or minor-headed households, households including separated or unaccompanied children or persons with disabilities, and/or households including the elderly. Approximately 64 percent of registered households include individuals with disabilities.

In **camps** in northeast Syria where movement outside the camp is restricted, WFP assisted 105,000 people who are completely dependent on humanitarian assistance to meet their food and nutritional needs. Monthly distributions to these camps continued uninterrupted and were sustained throughout the transition period to the new programme.

Following the redesign of its emergency food assistance programme, WFP held 91 sessions, workshops and consultations with 306 government stakeholders, and local communities, as well as 392 WFP cooperating partners (CP) staff members to raise awareness on the new programme and consult on new targeting methods.

Under the Rapid Onset Emergency Response programme,⁵ WFP leveraged its historical footprint and access capabilities to scale up its assistance to respond to two significant displacements in the last quarter of 2024. WFP supported 249,500 people (Lebanese and Syrian returnees in adverse conditions) who crossed from Lebanon into Syria amid increased hostilities, providing food at the borders, as well as inside Syria at hosting centres and in host communities.⁶ Additionally, in response to the displacements and gaps in assistance caused by renewed hostilities during Syria's historical political transition, WFP assisted 408,600 people with lifesaving food assistance, including bread, a critical staple in Syria, which had become unaffordable due to the suspension of the national subsidy system.

Assistance was provided to newly displaced persons, as well as food-insecure people in orphanages, hospitals, elderly homes, and psychiatric institutes who were affected by the temporary suspension of the national social safety nets.⁷ However, these responses were impacted by overall funding constraints, forcing WFP to divert food commodities from its regular programme to address emerging needs, thereby limiting its ability to scale up emergency response. Furthermore, due to lawlessness during that period, some of WFP's warehouses were breached, resulting in commodity losses. Going into 2025, WFP urgently needs generous funding to replenish its vital stocks and scale up and continue delivering food assistance to millions of Syrians.

Supplemental social cohesion distributions:

Following the discontinuation of the large-scale GFA, and to mitigate the risks of tensions caused by the gap in assistance, maintain social cohesion and adhere to the "do no harm" principle, WFP conducted three rounds of supplemental social cohesion distributions. These distributions took place in areas⁸ not covered under the new TFA, providing in-kind food assistance to **1.6 million** unique people who might otherwise have been left without assistance.⁹ As a result, the number of people reached significantly increased, surpassing the initial targets set for Activity 1.

WFP outcome monitoring findings¹⁰ showed good levels of acceptable food consumption among assisted households, indicating improved access to sufficient food to meet their dietary needs. Beneficiaries were able to maintain a diversified diet. This illustrates the impact of the enhanced assistance package provided by WFP in 2024, including increasing the food ration size and the voucher's value, providing a top-up to PBWGs and undernourished children, and ensuring households receive monthly rather than rotational assistance. While more households employed crisis and stress coping strategies, the use of the most severe emergency strategies was less frequent, indicating a positive trend, with households relying less on emergency strategies that are extremely difficult to reverse.

Activity 2: School Feeding

In 2024, around 2.4 million school-aged children remained out of school, while 1.6 million children, particularly those with disabilities, were at a heightened risk of dropping out.¹¹

WFP continued to provide critical school feeding assistance to primary schoolchildren in both formal and non-formal education. The programme aims not only to increase enrolment but also to alleviate the economic burden of education on households, while simultaneously addressing issues of retention. Through school feeding assistance, WFP plays a key role in preventing micronutrient deficiencies and alleviating short-term hunger among children. By the end of 2024, **WFP assisted 911,300 primary schoolchildren** out of the planned 961,000, in schools across all 14 governorates.

In late 2024, WFP expanded its school feeding program to include an additional 10,000 children from families newly arrived following the war in Lebanon. Meanwhile, renewed hostilities during the political transition caused many schools across Syria to close for several weeks, significantly disrupting the programme. As the situation stabilized, most schools reopened, except in northeast Syria where conflict persisted.

The programme was implemented in coordination with the Ministry of Education and UNICEF and included four components:

Under component 1, WFP provided **fortified date bars** to a total of 770,100 children in 2,724 schools, as well as UNICEF-supported self-learning programmes in northeast Syria's camps.¹² The date bars provided are locally procured, aligning with WFP's strategic objective of capacity building and stimulating the local economy.¹³

Under component 2, WFP provided daily **fresh meals** to 96,100 children in 117 schools and two centres for the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour across Aleppo, Rural Damascus and Deir Ezzor governorates.¹⁴ This initiative not only ensured the nutritional well-being of children but also significantly boosted the economy by sourcing 905.5 mt of fresh food required for the activity from the local market while empowering vulnerable women by creating 234 job opportunities at the five healthy kitchens that support this activity. WFP's food safety and quality team continued to support in ensuring food safety and quality of the meals, through capacity building of partners.

Geographical coverage was based on indicators linked to food insecurity and livelihood coping strategies impacting education, to identify and prioritize areas with the greatest vulnerabilities, ensuring assistance was directed where it was most needed. In terms of assistance type, schools in rural areas with a high prevalence of food insecurity received date bars, while those in (previously besieged) urban areas, where the education system and communities suffered from prolonged crises, received fresh meals.

Under Component 3, WFP reached 38,400 schoolchildren enrolled in the UNICEF-supported "Curriculum B" accelerated learning programme with **CBT via electronic value vouchers**.¹⁵ The assistance is conditional to regular attendance and aims to help families cover part of their food-related expenses and reduce reliance on harmful coping strategies such as child labor and early marriage. The activity was concentrated mainly in areas targeted by Mueel and Anmu interventions of Activity 1 to ensure that the most food-insecure households are prioritized.

Under component 4, WFP supported 11,000 students coming from areas outside government control to sit for their national exams. Of these, around 6,700 received CBT assistance, while the rest received in-kind assistance.

In 2024, targeted schools showed significant improvements, with attendance rates rising from 2023 and enrollment rates remaining stable. However, retention rates declined, mainly among older boys, indicating a concerning increase in families withdrawing children from school and resorting to child labor as a negative economic coping mechanism.

WFP remains committed to advocating with both donors and national stakeholders to ensure continued support and funding for school meals, specifically within the context of resilience-focused programming. This advocacy is crucial for

transitioning from emergency school feeding to more sustainable models while securing the necessary resources to make that shift. In collaboration with the Resource Allocation Model (RAM), the school feeding team is analyzing available data to generate more robust evidence on the cost-effectiveness and impact of various school feeding modalities.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

| CSP ACTIVITY | GAM MONITORING CODE |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| Unconditional resource transfers to food-insecure households | 4 - Fully integrates gender and age |
| 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 **403,800 people** benefitted from WFP's early recovery support.



WFP rehabilitated **three bakeries**, serving **114,700 people**.



WFP restored access to irrigation water for **13,076 hectares** of agricultural land, supporting **214,110 people**.



32 percent of funding requirement covered.

Syrians have endured profound consequences from a fourteen-year crisis and multiple overlapping external shocks, severely impacting the most vulnerable. Conflict, displacement, economic collapse, erosion of basic services, and destruction of infrastructure have challenged people's resilience. Millions of Syrians are barely coping, with their homes, livelihoods, and productive infrastructures destroyed.

Syria's agricultural sector continues to grapple with significant challenges, including high input costs and unfavorable climatic conditions, affecting food production and security. Wheat production was particularly affected due to widespread fires and the impact of conflict. The bread value chain has suffered enormously from production through distribution. Bakeries struggle to meet demand due to limited wheat and fuel supplies, as well as infrastructure damage caused by conflict and the February 2023 earthquakes, leading to bread shortages - a staple food for Syrians.

Lifesaving humanitarian aid remains vital but insufficient to meet Syrians' increasing needs. Under Outcome 2, WFP supported early recovery interventions to complement relief efforts and help people become less dependent on humanitarian assistance and transition towards self-sufficiency. The outcome contributes to SDG 2 (Zero hunger), with positive multiplier effects towards SDGs 1 (No poverty), and 5 (Gender equality).

Resilience and Livelihoods

WFP worked at scale at a community level to improve livelihoods, create jobs, and reduce humanitarian needs. **WFP implemented nine community-scale early recovery interventions, benefiting over 403,810 people.** These included interventions to improve access to irrigation water, bread, markets, and fortified food, while also strengthening the capacity and empowering communities:

Rehabilitation of communal agrarian assets: WFP restored access to irrigation water for 13,076 hectares of agricultural land in Syria, which supports the production of more than 105,000 tons of food annually, benefitting 214,110 people. This was achieved through the rehabilitation of two pumping stations in Dar'a, 30 pumping sets in Al-Hasakeh and Deir Ezzor, and to the cleaning of 197 km of drainage canal in Deir Ezzor. To complement these efforts, WFP facilitated direct communication between targeted communities and relevant government stakeholders who provided technical guidance and support, enabling communities to make the best use of the provided support, thereby improving agricultural output and enhancing project sustainability.¹ Furthermore, WFP's efforts in promoting the establishment of community-based water users' associations played a crucial role in empowering local communities, ensuring equitable resource distribution, reducing conflict over water, and fostering social unity. WFP's projects also created job opportunities for nearly 15,000 people.

Support for urban-rural livelihoods sustainability: as part of efforts to strengthen urban and rural resilience in Syria, WFP rehabilitated and upgraded a sheep market in Shmeitiyeh in Deir Ezzor, benefitting 75,000 farmers, livestock keepers, and traders.

Support for a sustainable bread value-chain: WFP prioritizes the rehabilitation of the bread value chain to alleviate pressure on the humanitarian system while simultaneously sustaining food security for millions. WFP rehabilitated three bakeries serving about 114,700 people in Aleppo, Dar'a and Deir Ezzor.

Food Fortification: To protect Syrians from the adverse effects of micronutrient deficiencies, WFP identified food fortification as a cost-effective and scalable solution. WFP is leading the wheat flour fortification efforts among the United Nations, collaborating with national stakeholders to implement and increase the coverage of the planned wheat flour fortification programme. In 2024, WFP initiated a pilot project to fortify wheat flour at two public mills in areas with a high prevalence of micronutrient deficiencies in Lattakia governorate. WFP completed technical assessments of the mills and provided capacity-building workshops for the staff on food safety and pest management. Wheat fortification is set to commence in 2025.

Enhance National Food Systems Dialogue: WFP, in collaboration with FAO and the Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform (MoAAR), conducted workshops aimed at leveraging national dialogues to prioritize food systems transformation on the national agenda. The primary focus is expanding and improving the strategy for sustainable and inclusive agri-food systems transformation that addresses the food security needs of vulnerable populations, particularly women and children.

The activities targeted specific gender groups and fully integrated gender in line with the assigned Gender and Age Marker - Monitoring (GaM-M) code 3. WFP addressed women's unique challenges and empowered them by ensuring equal participation in capacity-building and decision-making processes.

While funding for early recovery activities has increased since last year, the outcome was only 32 percent funded (12 percent in 2023). There is significant potential to enhance these interventions through long-term donor funding and unearmarked investments. Such support would enable WFP to scale up consistent and structured interventions over the long term to help communities recover while maintaining life-saving humanitarian assistance. This aligns with the new UN priorities in Syria as outlined in the Early Recovery Strategy (2024-2028), which aims to build long-term resilience and address the ongoing humanitarian crisis in the country.

National Social Safety Nets

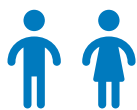
In 2024, WFP engaged in policy discussions for strengthening national social protection. WFP signed a memorandum of understanding (MoU) with the former Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour (MoSAL) to enhance existing social protection systems and delivery mechanisms. Recognizing WFP's significant efforts in Syria to establish an evidence-based system for targeting the most vulnerable households and addressing food insecurity and malnutrition, the Minister of Social Affairs and Labour requested WFP's support in developing Syria's social protection framework. This includes reviewing and improving the existing system, assessing needs, building targeting mechanisms, and analyzing the transition to CBT. WFP plans to assess the adequacy, quality, and appropriateness of social protection policies and provide recommendations for improvement using the Core Diagnostic Analytical Tool (CODI). This tool assesses the strength of the national social protection system. The evidence generated will guide the government and stakeholders in identifying priorities, selecting measures to strengthen the system, introducing policy reform options, and revamping programmes. Throughout the year, several discussions and capacity-building initiatives were undertaken, which will continue into 2025 with the caretaker authority in Syria.

Due to scarce funding for the social safety nets portfolio, activities planned under Output 3.2 were not implemented in 2024.

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.



558,100 boys and girls reached through nutrition activities.



114,200 PBWGs reached through nutrition activities.



21 percent of funding requirements covered.

Over the past five years, Syria has witnessed a severe deterioration in child nutrition. The prevalence of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) has tripled, with several governorates reporting emergency-level prevalence. Wasting in children under five has surged by 40 percent, leaving over half a million children in urgent need of life-saving treatment. Stunting rates have also escalated, affecting an estimated 650,000 children. In 2024, only one in every ten children receives a minimum acceptable diet.¹

In this alarming context, WFP implements a comprehensive nutrition programme aligned with its global Nutrition Policy, working towards SDG 2, target 2 (end all forms of malnutrition). The programme encompasses two activities: **prevention of undernutrition and micronutrient deficiencies** among children aged 6-23 months and PBWGs, and **treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM)** among children aged 6-59 months and PBWGs.

In 2024, WFP's nutrition activities faced significant challenges due to bureaucratic obstacles that impacted the initiation of the 2024 partnership and the movement of commodities. Additionally, the pause in emergency food distributions until the launch of the new TFA programme particularly impacted malnutrition prevention activities, given the interlinkages between the two programmes. These challenges led to delays in implementation and a reduced reach of the programme in the first quarter of the year. Despite these challenges, WFP successfully reached 672,300 women, girls, and boys.

WFP nutrition programme was assigned Gender and Age Marker Monitoring (GaM-M) code 4. The strategic outcome was 21 percent funded.

Prevention of Acute Malnutrition and Micronutrient Deficiencies

WFP implemented this activity through 32 cooperating partners, in close coordination with UNFPA and UNICEF. **WFP assisted 509,600 children and PBWGs across Syria through four components** as follows:

Component 1, prevention of undernutrition and micronutrient deficiencies through the provision of specialized nutritious food, Lipid-based Nutrient Supplement-Medium Quantity (LNS-MQ). WFP reached **433,500 children**, ensuring their daily macro and micronutrient needs were met while safeguarding their physical and cognitive development.

The significant reduction in WFP's emergency food assistance caseload between 2023 and 2024 resulting from funding constraints led to a decreased number of children being targeted under the prevention of acute malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies programme, due to the interconnected nature of these two programmes. This prompted WFP to introduce a new targeting approach, extending undernutrition prevention support beyond the scope of targeted emergency food assistance to CMAM centers across the country, in acknowledgement of the deteriorating nutrition situation. Under this revised strategy, children under two who were screened for acute malnutrition at CMAM centers and found to be healthy received continuous support to safeguard their nutritional status and prevent any further deterioration in their health.

To mitigate low implementation in the first quarter of 2024, which resulted in a surplus of commodities, WFP extended its preventative support to also include children under five targeted during the government's vaccination campaign, PBWGs at UNFPA reproductive health clinics, and children benefitting from WFP partners' child-centered activities. Since these targeted groups were not part of the initial plan and distributions were limited to one to two months, the beneficiaries reached were included in the total beneficiary figures but not in the coverage indicator calculations. Consequently, WFP achieved a coverage rate of 85 percent of the eligible population under this component.

Component 2, Nutrition Support to PBWGs. WFP provided nutrition support through CBT (via value vouchers) to **76,200 PBWGs** in families enrolled in the Anmu and Muel interventions of WFP's new TFA programme. The assistance

aimed to improve their dietary diversity and micronutrient intake, given their increased nutritional needs during pregnancy and breastfeeding.

To optimize the impact of this intervention, WFP expanded the duration of its assistance to safeguard the first 1,000 days of a child's life. The support now extends until the child is 24 months old, instead of the initial 6 months. Additionally, the one-time assistance policy has been lifted, enabling beneficiaries to receive support for multiple pregnancies, provided there is a minimum interval of 24 months between each birth.

WFP maintained its collaboration with UNFPA, providing a comprehensive support package to targeted PBWGs. This collaboration involved referring PBWG beneficiaries to UNFPA-supported reproductive health clinics, which offered pre- and post-natal care, referrals, and family planning services.

Component 3, social and behavioral change communication. WFP provided awareness sessions to an estimated 510,000 PBWGs enrolled under component 2, their spouses and caregivers. The sessions were the main delivery channel to nutrition-related information regarding malnutrition, infant and young child feeding practices, healthy practices of pregnant women, and the optimal dietary intake during pregnancy and breastfeeding.

Component 4, provision of capacity strengthening to national stakeholders to revive the national wheat fortification and salt iodization programmes. The nutrition team collaborated with the early recovery and livelihoods team on the **wheat flour fortification** pilot, completing assessments of the two main public mills in Lattakia. Additionally, WFP sourced 2 mt of potassium iodate to support the Ministry of Health in maintaining the national **salt iodization** programme. Additionally, 25 trainings for 414 national stakeholders were conducted on the early identification of malnutrition and CMAM programme implementation.

Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM)

WFP provided lifesaving treatment services to 162,700 children and PBWGs suffering from MAM in 2024 (124,700 children aged 6-59 months and 38,000 PBWGs). Treatment was provided through a CMAM approach where community outreach workers conduct screenings, referrals, on-site treatment, and follow-up visits, as well as the provision of awareness sessions promoting social and behavioral change at both fixed and mobile clinics. WFP implemented the activity jointly with UNICEF and the World Health Organization (WHO) under the umbrella of the Nutrition Sector and in collaboration with 18 cooperating partners.

The linkages created between WFP's CMAM programme and Anmu intervention, where registration for Anmu is only possible through referrals from CMAM centers, increased the number of PBWGs and caregivers seeking screening and nutrition services at fixed and mobile clinics. Supported by active advocacy with all stakeholders, this approach enhanced the programme's reach and **facilitated the early identification and treatment of acute malnutrition cases that might have otherwise gone unidentified.** This enabled WFP to overcome the challenges that delayed the implementation of the programme in the first quarter.

By the end of 2024, due to the strong emphasis on the quality of CMAM programmatic implementation, outcome monitoring results showed positive impacts among the targeted population. Recovery rates in children increased compared to the previous year, while default rates also decreased, and death rates remained at 0 percent. Similarly, the treatment of acute malnutrition in PBWGs demonstrated high-quality performance, with positive outcomes across all indicators, consistent with last year's results.

WFP successfully expanded the "Family Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) Approach" (FMA) to all Syrian governorates, up from five in 2023. This initiative empowered 7,437 mothers and caregivers to screen their children for MAM. As a result, several cases were self-referred to WFP-supported centres. Following positive feedback from beneficiaries and local partners, WFP plans to maintain its support for the FMA across the country.

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-user **logistics coordination** and **information management** to **70** humanitarian **partners**.



The Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC) facilitated **telecommunications** to **721** humanitarian workers from **12 UN agencies**.



UNHAS transported **over 3,900 passengers** and **12 mt of cargo**. It supported **61** humanitarian organizations.



58 percent of **funding** requirements **covered**.

WFP provided key enabling services for the humanitarian community in Syria, including logistics, emergency telecommunication and air transport services in line with Strategic Objective 5 of WFP Syria ICSP, and in contribution to the achievement of SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals). Overall, strategic outcome 4 was 58 percent covered in 2024.

Logistics Cluster

The WFP-led Logistics Cluster continued to engage 70 partners in logistics coordination and information management services. The cluster organized 24 logistics meetings on sub-national and global levels and issued 34 information management products to support the logistics activities of partners.

The Logistics Cluster leveraged technology to augment its footprint in Syria and enhance its role as a key provider of logistics services. The cluster launched a new mobile application, enabling partners to benefit from updated, easily accessible, and interactive engagement. Additionally, to further enhance partners' knowledge on accessibility within Syria, the cluster introduced the 'LogIE' tool, which provides up-to-date information on accessibility.

The cluster continued to support UN agencies and partners in delivering humanitarian assistance to areas in northwest Syria, which remained inaccessible from inside Syria for most of 2024. Overall, the cluster facilitated the transshipment of 808 trucks (51 percent were WFP trucks), carrying 13,211 mt of relief items from Türkiye through three border crossing points: Bab Al-Hawa, Bab Al-Salameh and Al-Ra'ee. These cross-border deliveries were conducted under a Consent-Based agreement between the UN and the Government of Syria, which required an extension every three months. However, the uncertainty around the extensions of the agreement was a challenge for partners to plan efficiently.

The cluster conducted a Gaps and Needs Analysis (GNA) to assess partners' capacities and shortcomings in their humanitarian response in Syria. The analysis found that while partners have solid logistics plans, there is a critical need for technical training in supply chain management. The humanitarian community emphasized the importance of the cluster continuing its support efforts. Additionally, 39 partners participated in the annual Cluster Coordination Performance Monitoring (CCPM) exercise; 81 percent of these were satisfied with the cluster's services.

In 2024, the Logistics Cluster repositioned itself as a partner of choice and consequently discontinued its free-to-user common service provision and transitioned to providing an on-demand service provision based on cost recovery.¹

Emergency Telecommunications Cluster

The WFP-led ETC provided shared telecommunication services to 721 humanitarian responders from 12 UN agencies, enabling their lifesaving humanitarian response, with a user satisfaction rate of 85 percent. ETC services were delivered across eight operational areas in Syria (Aleppo, Damascus, Deir Ezzor, Hama, Homs, Qamishli, Tartous) and Türkiye (Gaziantep).

With 96 percent of 2024 requirements met, the ETC successfully maintained all communication systems, established a Remote Security Operations Centre (RSOC) in Homs,² expanded and upgraded the Ultra high Frequency (UHF) Radio

Network coverage in Türkiye,³ and provided critical communication equipment and connectivity to the alternate UN Crises Coordination Centre (CCC) in Damascus. Additionally, the ETC ensured full solar power supply to the SOCs across Syria, essential for sustaining ETC services.

To ensure the safe air transport of humanitarian workers, the ETC supported radio communication between UNHAS aircraft and the SOCs in Damascus and Aleppo. To enhance communication efficiency, the ETC is working with UNHAS to import secure AirBand frequency equipment to replace the existing HF radio network, which is vulnerable to interference.

To build the capacity of responders in Syria, the ETC delivered a Cybersecurity Workshop for 26 Information Technology (IT) personnel from 11 UN agencies and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

Despite these achievements, insecurity and uncertainty in Syria and the region, bureaucratic hurdles, and Syria's electricity crisis significantly challenged the delivery and continuity of ETC's services. Syrian telecommunications standards complicated equipment importation and usage, requiring flexible response strategies. Lengthy importation and movement authorization processes often delayed activities. The ETC is working with WFP Syria and Lebanon to explore and test alternative satellite-based internet connectivity for services in Syria.

United Nations Humanitarian Air Service

UNHAS has been present in Syria since 2020, offering safe and efficient air connections between Damascus and Syria's northern areas for the humanitarian community. Through one fixed-wing aircraft, UNHAS has filled a critical transport gap and provided a vital solution to the challenges of road travel, including vast distances, long travel times, and localized insecurity. Additionally, many humanitarian organizations are not permitted to use commercial air flights in Syria.

In 2024, UNHAS maintained regular return flights between Damascus and Qamishli and between Damascus and Aleppo, while continuing to advocate for the inclusion of new destinations. In addition, two ad-hoc flights were conducted to Beirut and Amman.

Throughout the year, UNHAS operated 325 flights, carrying 3,941 passengers and 12.2 mt of life-saving light cargo. UNHAS also provided critical medical evacuation services to three humanitarians. A total of 61 partners used UNHAS services. The reliability and safety of UNHAS services were reflected in a 98.5 percent satisfaction rate among users.

In 2024, UNHAS had to cancel 55 flights, 16 of which (29 percent) were in December, where services were completely suspended following events that led to the ousting of the previous government on 8 December. The ensuing instability and lack of law and order resulted in significant damage to the airports used by UNHAS, leading to their closure for the rest of the year for maintenance. The UNHAS aircraft and office at Damascus airport were also impacted and required maintenance. The remaining cancellations were attributed to weather, technical issues, maintenance, operational challenges, and safety and security concerns.

Moving forward, UNHAS is actively coordinating with the caretaker authority in Syria to ensure the continuation of services in 2025.

On-Demand technical assistance and support services to humanitarian partners

WFP continued to provide on-demand logistics services to humanitarian partners on a cost-recovery basis. WFP leveraged its access to reliable providers and high-quality fuel, providing fuel and transportation services of 145,941 liters to seven partners. Of these, 32,000 liters were provided to partners to support the emergency response to the influx from Lebanon and the renewed hostilities at the end of the year. Additionally, WFP allocated 3,334.8 m² of storage space to seven partners, facilitating their humanitarian efforts in Syria. Furthermore, WFP provided transport services for 4.3 m³ of nutrition supplies on behalf of UNICEF.

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

Years of protracted crisis in Syria have had a clear impact on the demographic structure of the country. According to the latest data, women constitute 50 percent of Syria's population.¹ The current demographic profile reveals a substantial male deficit among individuals aged 20 to 40, primarily due to the conflict. This has resulted in a growing number of women becoming heads of their families, with one in every three households (or 33 percent) now headed by women - an increase from nine percent pre-crisis.² This shift in gender roles, along with ongoing conflict, displacements, economic downturn, lack of livelihood opportunities, and limited access to resources and support, has significantly compounded the vulnerabilities of Syrian women and girls and exacerbated their food insecurity. Additionally, recent returns of displaced and refugee populations to areas of origin have introduced new challenges in addressing basic needs and ensuring sustainable reintegration.

Within this context, women and girls remain disproportionately affected by crisis, with escalating rates of gender-based violence (GBV) and entrenched socio-cultural barriers further limiting their access to resources and services. A WFP study on the impact of the assistance reduction highlights a significant and disproportionate impact on women-headed households, with a significant reduction in their food consumption and dietary diversity compared to male-headed households. The study also identifies major challenges they face, including limited job opportunities, gender disparity and unequal pay, as well as the most adopted livelihood-based coping mechanisms, including withdrawing children from school and harvesting immature crops.

In 2024, WFP refined its targeting and prioritization processes, focusing on the most vulnerable people. WFP introduced a community-based, gender-responsive, and inclusive targeting approach, along with nutrition vulnerability indicators for its new TFA programme. This approach particularly focuses on women-headed households, child-headed households, adolescent girls, PBWGs, GBV survivors, people with disabilities, and the elderly among others. **Overall, more than half (52 percent) of the registered households under the new programme have a female as the direct principal recipient of assistance**, highlighting WFP's commitment and significant progress towards addressing gender needs, especially among households headed by women. In addition, WFP engaged 245 female workers in healthy kitchens under the school meals programme and facilitated transportation to females and persons with disabilities.

WFP Syria conducted a gender risks analysis under the Integrated Cross-Cutting Context Analysis and Risk Assessment (ICARA), which provided critical insights into gendered risks and vulnerabilities with regard to accessing humanitarian assistance. The findings highlighted that women and girls, particularly those in women-headed households and among displaced populations, face significant barriers in accessing basic needs and securing livelihoods. This reinforced the importance of gender-responsive programming in Syria to address intersecting vulnerabilities.

The ICARA findings were instrumental in refining targeting strategies and addressing intersectional vulnerabilities. For instance, WFP conducted tailored interventions in northwest Syria, prioritizing female seasonal workers who constitute 70 percent of the agricultural workforce in the region. Also in the northwest, female divorcees and widows, already marginalized by displacement, were targeted for livelihood support to address their compounded vulnerabilities. These efforts aimed to reduce systemic barriers and harmful coping mechanisms, including child labor and early marriages, which disproportionately affect women and girls.

By directly engaging with communities throughout program design and delivery, WFP ensured that women's voices were central, fostering equitable access to resources and services, and promoting long-term resilience. In 2024, 47 percent of the participants in focus group discussions (FGDs) and key informant interviews (KIs) were female. Meanwhile, the Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM), showed increased women's engagement (60 percent) compared to men (40 percent).

WFP strived to promote a strong gender balance, especially in the field, to identify gender-specific concerns. Recognizing that communities often feel most comfortable sharing personal information and experiences with those of the same gender, 60 percent of helpdesks operated by partners were managed by both genders in 2024.

At WFP level, Gender, Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), and Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) focal points were available at each of the WFP field offices across the country. These specialized staff conducted various activities, including collecting gender, disability, and age-segregated data, as well as conducting gender analysis and utilizing the information for broader social impact.

In 2024, WFP trained 86 cooperating partner staff members on gender equality, humanitarian principles, disability inclusion, and people centered approaches, and allocated a dedicated budget to Cooperating Partners (CPs) to support gender equality, including hiring gender and protection staff, conducting awareness-raising activities, facilitating access to assistance for women and GBV survivors. Results reveal that CPs spent 5-12 percent of their field-level agreement budgets on gender equality activities. Additionally, gender and inclusivity were integrated into WFP cooperating partners' assessments and monitoring tools and processes. Throughout the year, WFP expanded its collaboration with partners on gender equality initiatives. WFP supported the annual 16 Days of Activism against GBV campaign, with around 100 events facilitated by its CPs and field offices across the country. To celebrate International Women's Day, WFP organized a bazaar featuring products exclusively crafted by women, including participants from WFP's livelihoods programme, women-led organizations and female artisans.

In 2024, WFP Syria joined the WFP's Gender Equality Certification Programme (GECIP), marking significant progress towards its gender equality commitments under the Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP). Out of 33 gender equality benchmarks, WFP Syria met 26 (or 79 percent). An improvement plan was established to achieve 100 percent by the first quarter of 2025.

Through its co-chairing of the Gender Working Group, WFP contributed to the United Nations Country Team's System-Wide Action Plan Gender Equality Scorecard (UNCT-SWAP), as well as the revision of the inter-agency analysis of the situation of women and girls in Syria, further strengthening WFP's position and leadership in promoting gender equality and women empowerment on the national level. WFP continued its collaboration with UN sister agencies, and women-focused clusters, organizations, and groups. WFP also has agreements with seven local women-led organizations implementing various interventions across the country. Additionally, WFP also actively participated in the GBV Sub-Sector and the PSEA Inter-Agency Coordination Network (PSEA-ICN) to develop a country-level action plan and inter-agency PSEA standard operating procedures (SOPs).

WFP's efforts in 2024 underscore its commitment to integrating gender equality and women's empowerment considerations across its activities, tackling systemic barriers through a principled approach. While these efforts have been impactful, WFP recognizes that sustained engagement is essential to consolidate gains and effectively address persistent gaps.

Protection and accountability to affected people

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

Syria continues to face a significant protection crisis. Protracted conflict, displacements, economic hardships, lack of access to basic services and livelihoods, loss of civil documentation, gendered risks including GBV and sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA), and IDP/refugees returns, among others, have resulted in increased protection needs and vulnerabilities, as well as conflict sensitivity among affected people and communities. As a result, harmful coping mechanisms have also risen sharply.

The recent reduction of humanitarian assistance and the consequent tension across communities further compounded the vulnerabilities of Syrian people. WFP's impact of cuts study data shows a significant disproportionate impact of the assistance reduction on households headed by women - often widowed or single - with a significant reduction in their food consumption, compared to men-headed households. Limited job opportunities, gender disparity and unequal pay are among the major challenges these women face.

Access to identity and civil documentation remains an important barrier to services which negatively impacted people's access to legal services including relating to inheritance and house, land and property (HLP) rights. Women are disproportionately affected due to discriminatory social norms and lack of basic services linked to the civil registry such as registrations of new births, marriages or divorces, as well as health and education services and livelihoods and income-generating activities. WFP implemented several measures to tackle this issue and ensure the inclusion of all groups in its programme, such as flexibility in eligibility criteria particularly for those unable to provide necessary documents, as well as providing referrals through cooperating partner's helpdesks in the field. WFP also worked closely with interagency GBV and PSEA group establishing referrals across the country.

In 2024, WFP continued efforts to fulfil its protection, AAP and conflict sensitivity commitments. The implementation of the Integrated Cross-Cutting Context Analysis and Risk Assessment (ICARA) enhanced WFP's understanding of operational environments and facilitated the identification of mitigation measures, particularly in areas of conflict sensitivity, gender, and protection.

WFP ensured the protection of the people it serves throughout all stages of assistance. Following tensions created by the reduction of assistance between 2023 and 2024, WFP remained committed to maintaining social cohesion and reduce tensions, including conducting one-off supplemental food distributions to mitigate the impact of the gap in assistance. During the development of the new targeted food assistance (TFA) programme, WFP adopted a conflict-sensitive and people-centered approach, actively engaging the local community in the targeting and selection processes through key informant interviews and focus group discussions. This community-based targeting approach enabled WFP to prioritize assistance for those at higher risk of various vulnerabilities, including people with disabilities, the elderly, female-headed households, unaccompanied children, individuals suffering from malnutrition, and GBV survivors, among others.

With the launch of the new TFA programme, WFP enhanced two-way communication, information sharing, and sensitization efforts to explain targeting mechanisms, registration processes, entitlements, and community feedback mechanisms (CFMs). A community engagement plan was developed where WFP helplines, help desks at distribution sites, trained front-line staff, awareness materials, bulk SMS, and CP's social media channels were used to enable people to seek information on WFP programmes and voice their feedback in a safe and dignified manner.

During assistance delivery, WFP ensured the safety of assisted people by integrating targeting and monitoring tools into programmes, identifying safe distribution points, building frontline workers' capacity on protection and safe referrals. WFP made sure that reporting mechanisms for protection concerns were available and clearly communicated to communities. Additionally, to protect people receiving assistance from SEA, key messages on protection and PSEA along with information on WFP CFM channels were printed on food packs (or included in a leaflet), posted in retailer shops, and displayed on WFP premises, including field offices and warehouses. Around 1.65 million people received SEA awareness flyers. Furthermore, partners' protection, AAP, and PSEA focal points were identified, trained, and involved in implementing awareness sessions and PSEA activities.

Accordingly, WFP outcome monitoring highlights a high percentage of people assisted (90-100 percent) reporting that they had no safety concerns related to their participation in WFP programmes. They have been treated with respect, resulting in limited barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance. In 2024, there is a significant increase in the percentage of people who reported receiving accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA, compared to 2023 for most activities. Although various communication methods were employed to reach the maximum number of people, such as print materials, banners, posters, flyers, and in-person sessions, a comparatively higher number of males than females reported receiving this information.

Around 345 staff members (165 male, 180 female) from WFP, WFP's cooperating partners and third-party contractors received training sessions on PSEA. Additionally, WFP provided sensitization sessions on gender and protection to 881 people (398 male, 483 female), including WFP staff, cooperating partners, third-party contractors, and community members. These sessions significantly supported and empowered WFP beneficiaries and the affected population.

WFP increased efforts to mainstream data protection and privacy. In 2024, WFP addressed data protection risks identified through privacy impact assessments (PIA) conducted across its operations, including CFM channels, CBT interventions, WFP database platforms, as well as activities to identify and mitigate any potential data protection risks. Tools, guidelines, and standard operating procedures (SOPs) were reviewed and updated to ensure appropriate data protection measures were in place.¹ Training sessions on data protection principles were provided for 71 personnel with direct data processing responsibilities, both at WFP and among cooperating partners. These efforts aimed to help strengthen community acceptance and improve their trust, access and awareness, and thus strengthen WFP's accountability towards affected people and reduce potential harm.

WFP maintained a robust community feedback mechanism to ensure a comprehensive understanding of community needs and concerns and address them effectively. In addition to the existing helpline for government-controlled areas, WFP initiated a new call centre (helpline) for areas of northwest Syria that were outside government control, providing a direct communication channel between WFP and the affected population in the region. The call centre is based in Beirut, Lebanon, and became fully operational as of 12 February. Over 86,700 cases (33 percent males and 66 percent females) were recorded through both channels, of which 6 percent were households with persons with disabilities. The cases included requests for information on assistance, as well as reports of CBT-related technical issues, protection issues, fraud, corruption, and SEA. All cases were documented and escalated, followed up, and investigated, with corrective measures and lessons learned implemented, and feedback was provided to claimants. Regular surveys conducted to deliver information, understand challenges for non-redemption of CBT, address community concerns, and identify information gaps. Beyond receiving feedback in a safe and dignified manner, the CFM facilitates accountable and effective responses to the feedback and informed programme adaptations.

As the co-chair of the AAP Working Group, WFP played a crucial role in mapping inter-agency community engagement processes. This includes assessing existing engagement processes, coordinating with other agencies, sharing information and feedback on WFP interventions, generating lessons learned and recommendations, providing capacity building for humanitarian agencies, and conducting joint community consultations to understand humanitarian needs and information gaps. Additionally, WFP actively participated and contributed towards protection, GBV and PSEA interagency forums.

Environmental sustainability

WFP works to enhance the environmental and social sustainability of its operations while limiting the potentially negative impacts on people, communities and the natural environment resulting from WFP programme activities and support operations such as administration, procurement, logistics, information technology and travel

Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

The conflict in Syria has severely impacted agriculture, displacing millions, including farmers. Agricultural infrastructure has suffered extensive damage, affecting farms, greenhouses, and irrigation systems. Economic collapse, coupled with rising prices of agricultural inputs, frequent power outages, and fuel scarcity, has significantly increased agricultural production costs, negatively impacting local food production and supply.

Syria's poorly functioning irrigation systems have reduced the availability of surface and groundwater. Seventy percent of arable agricultural land is rain-fed, and thirty percent is irrigated. Syria has continuous below-average rainfall to erratic rainfall behaviour. As a result, significant drops in crop yield have become a growing problem. The decline in food availability and affordability has led to increasing food insecurity and malnutrition among the population.

In 2024, WFP continued to promote an agrarian enabling environment by improving access to water for 13,076 hectares of agricultural land, supporting the production of more than 105,000 tons of food annually. These efforts contributed to increased productivity and income for smallholder farmers, thereby enhancing their livelihoods and contributing to overall agricultural development. This has consequently improved access to food and natural resources. The rehabilitation of irrigation systems also created seasonal jobs and reduced water-related conflicts, boosting local economies.

In Al-Hasakeh governorate, WFP rehabilitated 27 pumping sets along the Al-Khabour River, restoring access to irrigation water for 1,751 hectares of agricultural land. This has helped preserve natural resources and increase crop production for 1,751 farmer households. Meanwhile in Sector 5 in Deir Ezzor governorate, WFP conducted cleaning irrigation wells and canals with an aim to increase wheat production in the area and ensure sustainable soil use.

In Hama governorate, WFP, in collaboration with FAO, is revitalizing agricultural livelihoods for vulnerable small-scale farmers in the Al Ghab area through the integrated and sustained control and management of water hyacinth. This initiative aims to address the issue of the Nile flower in Moharderh Dam Lake, the main source of water for the irrigation canals. The plant significantly impacts the water level, affecting the entire irrigation system in the area. In 2024, WFP successfully sourced a water harvesting machine to remove the plant from the lake, with the machine expected to be operational in early 2025.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

WFP Syria continued efforts to identify, manage and reduce its impact on the environment. In January 2024, following an environmental mission by HQ to Damascus, WFP Syria officially launched an EMS¹ to mainstream environmental considerations in its in-house operations and ongoing activities in line with the 2020-2030 UN Strategy for sustainability management.² The mission visited all field offices, carried out environmental assessments, consultations with WFP and UN agencies' staff, and conducted environmental awareness sessions. Recommendations were provided on energy efficiency, including reducing diesel fuel consumption and the directly produced greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from generators.

WFP implemented two initiatives on energy and waste in 2024 that improved the sustainability of its in-house operations.

Energy

WFP Syria leveraged an internal **WFP Energy Efficiency Programme (EEP)** to secure a grant of USD 150,000 to install a 60-kilowatt peak photovoltaic system and a 230-kWh battery storage system at its Qamishli field office, improving

environmental sustainability and reducing reliance on costly diesel generators. The project reduced energy consumption by 58 percent, cut indirect CO2 emissions by approximately 209,177 kg annually, and is expected to recover its cost within 25 months due to reduced running cost.

Grant funding covered 75 percent of the project, with WFP Syria country office contributing the remaining 25 percent.

WFP also replaced the office's 42 conventional air conditioning (AC) units with energy efficient inverter ACs and installed a solar water heater, effectively reducing energy consumption by 58 percent.

In Damascus, WFP installed a 24/7 dedicated power supply from the Government Electrical Utility, significantly reducing reliance on generators for 16 hours a day, which costs a minimum of USD 214 daily and reducing CO2 emissions by 141,469 kg per annum. Following the political shift, the caretaker authority reduced the power supply to 6 hours per day. Despite this, it remained an improvement compared to the previous one to two hours per day. WFP is working to restore the 24/7 power supply as per the original agreement. WFP is exploring alternative solutions, including a small generator for off-peak hours, such as weekends and night times, already implemented in Tartous and Homs.

Waste management

In 2024, WFP recycled 3,000 kg of office paper waste through a local NGO, replacing the previous practice of burning waste in open spaces.

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

Amid the sharp decline in food security indicators and the growing malnutrition crisis in Syria, exacerbated by a sharp reduction in funding, WFP Syria strategically integrated nutrition across its programmes to maximize impact and address the root causes of malnutrition. This integration ensured that nutrition was considered across all areas of programming and operations, resulting in more effective interventions aimed at reducing malnutrition, improving dietary diversity, and enhancing the nutritional status of vulnerable populations.

WFP successfully integrated nutrition into its targeted food assistance (TFA) and school feeding programmes under Strategic Outcome 1. In 2024, WFP launched the Anmu intervention as part of the new TFA programme. This targeted, nutrition-sensitive food security intervention focused on the first 1,000 days of a child's life. By focusing on the immediate causes of malnutrition, Anmu uses nutrition vulnerabilities in children aged 6-23 months and PBWGs (identified through anthropometry) to categorize the most vulnerable households and provide a comprehensive nutrition and food security package. This includes a nutritionally adequate 1,300 Kcal food assistance, preventative nutritional supplements for children aged 6-23 months, top-ups for pregnant and breastfeeding women, and access to complementary health and nutrition services. This approach was integrated across all TFA assistance, including the Mueel intervention, ensuring a holistic response.

A key strength of Anmu was its utilization of existing nutrition platforms, including nutrition surveillance and community management of acute malnutrition (CMAM) centers operated by the Ministry of Health (MOH), UNICEF, and WFP. These platforms facilitated the early identification and referral of vulnerable households to WFP Anmu centers. Additionally, WFP invested in strengthening the capacity of Anmu staff to improve their skills in conducting anthropometric re-verification and providing nutrition sensitization to beneficiaries.

Through the family Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) approach, WFP also utilized TFA distribution points to enhance maternal knowledge about the early detection of malnutrition and self-referral. This strategy empowered mothers to take proactive steps in identifying and addressing malnutrition within their households.

In parallel, WFP's school feeding program integrated nutrition-sensitive interventions to meet both the immediate and long-term nutritional needs of students. By providing fortified date bars and fresh meals, the program alleviated short-term hunger of schoolchildren and helped prevent micronutrient deficiencies, promoting healthy growth and development. This nutrition-sensitive approach also contributed to the educational success of students. In collaboration with UNICEF, WFP provided monthly vouchers to families of schoolchildren enrolled in Curriculum B, improving their access to nutritious foods and encouraging school attendance, thereby linking nutrition and education to build long-term resilience.

WFP outcome monitoring data in 2024 highlighted a high level of nutritional quality and effectiveness in WFP programmes, with the nutrition-sensitive score of 10 demonstrating successful integration of nutrition-sensitive considerations into program design and implementation. Around 65 percent of people supported by WFP programmes in 2024 received a combination of fortified food and specialized nutritious products, enabling them to meet their nutritional needs and diversify their diet.

WFP also made significant investments in building the capacity of its staff and partners to enhance nutrition outcomes. These included recruiting specialists in social behavior change (SBC) and nutrition and providing targeted training for both WFP staff and cooperating partners. These training sessions covered topics such as integrating nutrition considerations into food security programming, identifying malnutrition risks, and promoting healthy dietary practices. As a result, staff and partners were better equipped to deliver nutrition-sensitive assistance and engage beneficiaries on key nutrition topics, leading to measurable improvements in dietary diversity, nutritional knowledge, and practices.

Partnerships

Strong partnerships remained one of the core strengths of WFP's operation in Syria. In 2024, WFP's partnership with governments, local communities, United Nations agencies, non-governmental organizations, private sector supported WFP to continue its humanitarian operation across the country. WFP reaffirmed its commitment to transparency and open communication, ensuring ongoing engagement and trust with its partners. WFP maintained regular communications and shared operational updates on critical issues such as the impact of cuts, the importance of addressing risks, and the need for early recovery and resilience interventions.

In 2024, WFP Syria received contributions from over 22 funding partners, including 19 government partners, multiple private sector partners and UN agencies. While the majority of these partners have been providing continuous funding support over the last five years, the overall level of funding has continued to decline since 2022. This can be attributed to the broader trend of declining global humanitarian funds amid global budget cuts and competing crises. Government partners continued to be a critical source of funding for the operation, with directed and flexible multilateral funds constituting the majority of the contributions received in 2024. Receiving contributions on time and advance financing mechanisms was crucial to maintain a healthy pipeline considering supply chain lead times. However, reduced and delayed contributions from key partners posed significant challenges to operational planning, including a major reduction of beneficiary numbers. The United States of America and the Federal Republic of Germany remained the largest government partners, followed by the European Union, Canada, Norway and the United Arab Emirates. Towards the end of 2024, as new crises emerged due to war in Lebanon and the change of the political situation, WFP Syria enhanced its ongoing awareness and advocacy efforts, which will be continued in 2025 to galvanize support for more long-term solutions to the protracted crisis.

WFP Syria strengthened its response capacity with the in-kind expertise of Standby Partners.¹ The Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) provided the Cash Advisor, and the Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency (MSB) supported with the AAP, Gender and Protection expert.

To enhance interagency humanitarian coordination and optimize available resources, WFP launched a pilot of the blockchain-based 'Building Blocks' deduplication platform, with 17 partners signed up to participate. This innovative technology enables humanitarian organizations assisting the same beneficiaries to channel their assistance through the platform, where it is coordinated to ensure potential overlaps and gaps are avoided, thereby contributing to the overall optimization of resources and value for money.

As part of its efforts to support the government in addressing the needs of the population and improving their food security, WFP has successfully enhanced the food systems dialogue with the Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform (MoAAR) and signed a memorandum of understanding with the former Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour (MoSAL) to enhance national social protection systems. WFP aims to continue these initiatives with the caretaker authority in 2025.

In 2024, WFP worked to improve and optimize its partnerships portfolio with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) through several initiatives, aligning with its commitment to SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals).

WFP successfully launched its first-ever call for proposal through the UN Partner Portal (UNPP), ensuring equal opportunities for local and international partners and promoting transparent and competitive selection. WFP leveraged various communication channels and methods to maximize the outreach and encourage partners to register and apply.²

A total of 35 cooperating partners (CPs) across Syria were selected and trained for the implementation of WFP activities in 2024. This represents a 36 percent decrease from 2023 (55 CPs), mainly due to reduced humanitarian funding. WFP signed the first-ever strategic agreement for emergency preparedness with the Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC) to enhance the joint and immediate response to sudden emergencies. This partnership enabled WFP and other UN agencies to swiftly respond to the Lebanon influx emergency in late 2024. Under this agreement, SARC leveraged its extensive network of branches across the country, mobilizing dedicated volunteers and robust humanitarian infrastructure to be the first to respond to the crisis, providing WFP's food assistance to the displaced.

In addition to the pre-existing corporate systems, WFP developed several tools to manage these partnerships more effectively and enhance performance, accountability, transparency and assurance. For instance, its Payment Tracker improved the efficiency of monitoring monthly payments, while its Fund Tracker ensured precise tracking of fund allocations as per signed field-level agreements (FLAs). Additionally, tools for CP budget tracking, oversight mission checklists, CP performance evaluation, and capacity assessments significantly strengthened WFP's operational oversight.

Through this robust system of controls, WFP identified several capacity gaps among the CPs such as financial management, risk management, anti-fraud and anti-corruption (AFAC) awareness, and internal control gaps. In response, WFP developed a comprehensive capacity-building plan to address these gaps, which is set to be rolled out in 2025.

Focus on localization

WFP made significant progress in its commitment to empower local partners, promote equitable decision-making, and ensure more balanced access to funding between international and local actors. This commitment is rooted in WFP's goals to strengthen the role of local organizations in humanitarian response. WFP increasingly relied on local partners for the implementation of its activities across Syria. **Around 94 percent of WFP's cooperating partners in 2024 are local actors in Syria and Türkiye.** Through the strategic agreement with SARC, WFP leveraged SARC's nationwide presence, close proximity to affected communities, and expertise to swiftly respond to the Lebanon influx emergency in late 2024.

In addition to strengthening local capacities and participation, WFP implemented a community-based targeting approach, engaging communities and partners through consultations, focus group discussions, and key information interviews. This approach was guided by WFP, WFP partners, local communities and stakeholders.

Of the total financial resources provided to cooperating partners in 2024, 93 percent were delivered to national and local partners and 7 percent to international partners.

To enable cooperating partners to expand their operational achievements and impact, focused and targeted capacity strengthening sessions are planned for 2025 to address the gaps (stated above) identified during 2024.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

Under school feeding, 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 non-formal Education.

Under Nutrition, WFP and UNICEF complemented each other's efforts by coordinating their treatment interventions in the same locations and with the same Cooperating Partners, thereby maximizing the programmes' effectiveness and efficiency. In areas where this coordination was not feasible, WFP supplied UNICEF with commodities for treating MAM cases in locations outside WFP's coverage. Similarly, UNICEF provided WFP with supplies for treating SAM cases in locations outside UNICEF's coverage. WFP also collaborated with UNFPA under the nutrition support programme for PBWGs which benefitted from reproductive health services provided by UNFPA's fixed and mobile clinics, including reproductive health awareness sessions, referrals for ante-natal and post-natal care and vaccinations.

WFP continued to prioritize **interagency partnerships through joint programmes** in the implementation of early recovery activities, leveraging combined technical expertise. WFP maintained its commitment to 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 that contributed to increase access to water for 2,050 hectares, benefiting more than 4,000 farming households.

Financial Overview

Resource levels remained a significant concern in 2024. The overall funding level of the ICSP needs-based plan since the inception date is 30 percent. Meanwhile, just 38.3 percent of the 2024 needs-based plan's USD 1 billion requirement has been met, marking the lowest resourcing level in recent years and a 30 percent decline compared to 2023.¹

Due to the significant resource constraints faced by WFP's operation in Syria, from 2024 onwards WFP discontinued its large-scale GFA programme and replaced it with a more targeted food assistance programme. The shift to a much smaller and more targeted model of food assistance required extensive negotiations with communities, verification processes and increased community consultations, which, in turn, delayed overall fund utilization and food distributions during the first half of the year.

WFP continued to advocate and engage with financial partners for sustainable and increased support to the ICSP. WFP increased its engagement with potential new government and private sector partners to diversify its funding portfolio. The Federal Republic of Germany and the United States of America remained the top two donors, with contributions accounting for 62 percent of all contributions to WFP Syria. Contributions from these donors significantly decreased in 2024, however, and were 47 percent less than in 2023.

In 2024, WFP Syria witnessed an increase in earmarked contributions compared to the previous year. This resulted in some activities, such as livelihoods and resilience efforts, being significantly underfunded. WFP continued to advocate for the substantial benefit of flexible funds on the impact of WFP operations. In 2024, 29 percent of WFP's funds were flexible and unearmarked. These funds were prioritized to critical activities to maximize their impact.

In 2024, 23 percent of contributions were earmarked at the strategic outcome level, with the majority going towards Strategic Outcome 1. Meanwhile, 40 percent of contributions were earmarked at the activity level, with 39 percent going towards the new targeted food assistance.

Strategic Outcome 1 (TFA and School Feeding) received 35 percent of the required funding, while the TFA programme was only 34 percent funded in 2024. With this decreased funding, WFP had to prioritize assistance to the most severely food insecure.

Strategic Outcome 2 (Livelihoods, Resilience, and Social Safety Nets) received only 32 percent of the required funding towards the Livelihoods and Resilience activity, although long processes including discussions with the government, engineering assessments, selection of contractors, and procurement of machines or equipment resulted in a low implementation of only 20 percent.

Strategic Outcome 3, (Nutrition), received 21 percent of the required funding. Strategic Outcome 4, (Clusters, Sectors, and Service Provision), received 58 percent of the required funding. This represents a significant increase compared to 2023 (28 percent).

In October 2024, WFP in Syria launched a flash emergency appeal of USD 54.4 million to support 380,000 people under the influx from Lebanon emergency response and to replenish its vital stock, which was diverted toward the new flash emergency. However, limited contributions against the flash appeal were received, adding more pressure on WFP operation in Syria and increasing the likelihood of a potential pipeline break.

Around 75 percent of 2024 contributions were received during the last quarter. The timeliness of contributions to WFP remains critical due to the long lead time required for the procurement and importation of food to Syria. This is partly due to a ban on food imports of Turkish origin since 2017, as well as the impact of regional instability and the Ukrainian crisis on the global supply chain. To address this challenge, WFP utilized its Internal Project Lending facility to advance 46 percent of the contributions received in 2024, 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.

In 2024, WFP Syria received around USD 28 million as multilateral contributions, the timely and flexible multilateral funding significantly assisted the country office in addressing its most pressing needs, enabling 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 | 804,350,322 | 257,748,390 | 278,118,215 | 105,592,065 |
| 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. | 751,252,940 | 234,108,662 | 260,869,769 | 101,134,647 |
| Activity 01: Unconditional resource transfer to food-insecure households | 695,774,871 | 197,447,117 | 232,695,401 | 87,371,309 |
| Activity 02: Provide meals and cash-based transfers to school-aged boys and girls attending formal and non-formal education | 55,478,069 | 36,661,546 | 26,831,305 | 13,763,338 |
| Non-activity specific | 0 | 0 | 1,343,062 | 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. | 53,097,382 | 23,639,727 | 17,248,446 | 4,457,417 |
| Activity 03: Support diversified and sustainable livelihoods and food systems at household, community and national level. | 29,969,736 | 21,310,809 | 17,079,846 | 4,457,074 |
| Activity 04: Provide technical assistance to strengthen national social safety nets, including piloting cash-based transfers to targeted vulnerable populations. | 23,127,645 | 2,328,918 | 168,600 | 344 |

| | | | | |
|---|------------|------------|------------|-----------|
| SDG Target 2. End Malnutrition | 97,522,754 | 51,995,891 | 21,734,530 | 9,523,390 |
| 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. | 97,522,754 | 51,995,891 | 21,734,530 | 9,523,390 |
| Activity 05: Provide nutrition assistance to prevent chronic and acute malnutrition | 77,733,298 | 40,915,679 | 13,443,947 | 6,638,256 |
| Activity 06: Provide nutrition assistance to treat moderate acute malnutrition. | 19,789,456 | 11,080,212 | 8,290,583 | 2,885,134 |
| SDG Target 8. Global Partnership | 14,704,411 | 10,394,024 | 8,734,822 | 6,283,809 |
| SO04: Humanitarian partners across the Syrian Arab Republic are enabled to assist crisis-affected populations all year long | 14,704,411 | 10,394,024 | 8,734,822 | 6,283,809 |
| Activity 07: Provide common logistics services to humanitarian partners | 4,884,561 | 1,620,406 | 2,022,848 | 1,161,281 |
| Activity 08: Provide common emergency telecommunications services to humanitarian partners | 649,783 | 463,369 | 500,322 | 308,442 |
| Activity 09: Provide humanitarian air services to humanitarian partners | 7,808,644 | 5,242,827 | 5,663,674 | 4,421,400 |

| | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|
| Activity 10: Provide on-demand technical assistance and support services to humanitarian partners. |  311,423 |  311,423 |  547,978 |  392,685 |
| Activity 11: Provide on-demand cash-based transfer services to humanitarian partners. |  1,050,000 |  2,756,000 |  0 |  0 |
| Non-SDG Target |  0 |  0 |  36,468,893 |  0 |
| Total Direct Operational Costs |  916,577,486 |  320,138,305 |  345,056,460 |  121,399,264 |
| Direct Support Costs (DSC) |  23,587,704 |  22,656,639 |  23,873,705 |  15,019,798 |
| Total Direct Costs |  940,165,191 |  342,794,944 |  368,930,165 |  136,419,062 |
| Indirect Support Costs (ISC) |  61,019,968 |  22,068,178 |  14,161,919 |  14,161,919 |
| Grand Total |  1,001,185,158 |  364,863,123 |  383,092,084 |  150,580,982 |

Data Notes

Overview

- [1] Syria Economic Monitor, Spring 2024: Conflict, Crises, and the Collapse of Household Welfare [EN/AR] - Syrian Arab Republic | ReliefWeb
- [2] Syrian Arab Republic: 2024 Humanitarian Needs Overview (February 2024) [EN/AR] - Syrian Arab Republic | ReliefWeb
- [3] The closure of borders and commercial routes for several days led to shortages of bread, fuel and other key items.
- [4] WFP calculated its unique beneficiaries reached by using the highest number of people reached by activity in any given month of 2024 in each governorate. These figures are then adjusted on the system to remove overlaps (i.e.: a beneficiary who receives assistance through multiple activities: Unique beneficiaries reached).
- [5] This is the actual number of people with disability, counted using beneficiary's registration records.
- [6] These included female, elderly, and households headed by a person with a disability, as well as nutritionally vulnerable households with children under two
- [7] This contributed to reaching more people than planned, providing timely assistance to those who might otherwise be left without assistance.
- [8] 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.
- [9] These beneficiaries are tier 2 (indirect) beneficiaries who did not receive direct transfer, but they benefit from the communal assets rehabilitated by WFP, and thus they are not counted in the total number of direct beneficiaries reached.
- [10] WFP co-chair for the interagency Programme Management Team (PMT) and provides advisory support and guidance to the UN Country Team on inter-agency programmatic issues.
- [11] Personal data is shared only with the informed consent of the data subject.

Operational context

- [1] Joint Statement by UN Resident Coordinator and Humanitarian Coordinator for Syria, Adam Abdelmoula, and Regional Humanitarian Coordinator for the Syria Crisis, Ramanathan Balakrishnan on the Lack of Funding in Syria [EN/AR] | OCHA
- [2] Record number of people forcibly displaced - Dorcas
- [3] Prices of bread, cooking gas, and diesel fuel increased tenfold, fivefold, and twofold, respectively.
- [4] A Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) is defined as what a household requires to meet essential needs, conceptually equivalent to a poverty line. It includes the cost of food, utilities, services and re-sources required monthly. For Syria, it was developed through an interagency collaborative process under the Humanitarian Country Team Cash Working Group (HCT-CWG).
- [5] The minimum wage in 2024 is equivalent to less than USD 1 per day.
- [6] WFP Syria Market Price Bulletin
- [7] OCHA tells Security Council: "Syria is facing its highest levels of humanitarian needs" | OCHA
- [8] GIEWS Country Brief: Syrian Arab Republic - 01-November-2024 - Syrian Arab Republic | ReliefWeb
- [9] Prior to the power shift, cross-border deliveries to non-government controlled northwest Syria was conducted on the basis of negotiated consent with the former host government, rather than on the basis of a UN Security Council Resolution.
- [10] WFP efficiently tracks in-kind assistance until delivery to CP warehouses, however, WFP do not have absolute certainty on the delivery to final recipients. To address this, WFP is piloting an in-house digital tool to track in-kind assistance distribution.
- [11] WFP relies heavily on CPs including for beneficiary registration, verification, distribution, and reconciliation. Additionally, WFP requests CPs to conduct their own part of investigation into AFAC allegations received through their helpdesks.
- [12] Ibid, note [10].
- [13] The evaluation examined WFP's relevance, strategic positioning, coherence, outcomes, and efficiency using a theory-based and mixed-methods approach.
- [14] This would be achieved by consolidating the transition to a "dual track" approach that addresses the double burden of humanitarian and development needs in the country.
- [15] This would be achieved by fine-tuning the design of activities and seeking synergies across activities to better align them with available financial resources and with WFP's full mandate.
- [16] These include interventions to rehabilitate water resource management infrastructure and the bread value chain.

Strategic outcome 01

- [1] WFP designs its food basket to ensure nutrition adequacy. Although the caloric contents of the current basket at 1300 Kcal is lower than the WHO survival level of 1500 Kcal, due funding shortfalls, the food basket is rich in fortified items (fortified WHF, fortified oil and iodized salt). The food basket also meets the macronutrient threshold of protein and fat.
- [2] WFP calculated its unique beneficiaries reached by using the highest number of people reached by the regular interventions of the new programme in any given month of 2024 in each governorate, in addition to the unique number of beneficiaries reached through each of the emergency responses and the supplementary distributions.
- [3] New processes, such as digital beneficiary registration, required extensive negotiations with authorities and stakeholders, delaying full roll-out of the programme.
- [4] In 2022, WFP Syria conducted a large-scale vulnerability needs review of its current beneficiaries (VNR) to improve targeting of households based on their vulnerability status.
- [5] The Rapid-onset emergency response is the immediate response to an emergency, such as rapid displacement of populations or natural disaster. Targeting is based on assessments of needs by WFP and partners and assistance is time bound to a maximum of six months from the onset of the disaster.
- [6] Assistance at the border crossings included: fortified date bars across the six main crossing points (Jdeidet Yabous and Nassib in Rural Damascus, Arida in Tartous, Dabbousieh, Jisr Qamar and Joussieh in Homs), Ready-to-eat rations at dabbousieh, as well as fresh meals at the Jdaidet Yabous border crossing. Assistance inside Syria included: hot and fresh meals, ready-to-eat and regular food rations in host centres and communities in Rural Damascus, Lattakia, Tartous, Hama, Homs, Idlib, Deir Ezzor and Ar-Raqqa governorates.
- [7] The assistance included 298,625 hot and fresh meals, 8,267 ready-to-eat rations, 4,079 food baskets, 29,608 date bars and 52,080 bread bundles across Aleppo, Idlib, Homs, Ar-Raqqa, Al-Hasakeh, Damascus, Rural Damascus, Tartous and Lattakia.
- [8] These areas are the least vulnerable and food insecure where TFA was not recommended or feasible due to access constraints or suboptimal operational costs.
- [9] Although WFP had planned to start the new programme in March 2024, operational challenges delayed the start until June. This delay allowed WFP to use the commodities initially planned for distribution from March to May 2024 to conduct the supplemental distributions. The subdistricts were selected based on the latest Food Security and Livelihood Assessment.
- [10] The outcome monitoring results of 2024 cannot be compared to those of 2023 due to the significant changes in the demographics and eligibility criteria of targeted households following the redesign of the food assistance programme. Consequently, in 2024, a new group was targeted under this activity, and in Q4 of 2024, WFP conducted the first data collection for these newly targeted households. The values obtained will serve as a baseline for the activity indicators.
- [11] <https://www.unicef.org/syria/situation-children-syria>
- [12] The snacks provide an estimated 300 Kcal and are fortified with vitamins and minerals.
- [13] This approach not only shortens the lead time associated with international procurement but also allows WFP to have more oversight on the quality of production.
- [14] The meal is a sandwich prepared with bread, with a filling is selected to be nutritious and diverse.
- [15] 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.

Outcome and output indicators data notes:

Output indicator A.3.1: WFP had planned to launch a pilot project to provide unrestricted cash assistance by issuing prepaid cards through operational banks in Syria. However, the pilot was not implemented due to delays in securing the necessary approvals.

Other output A.1.4 (take-home rations): The school feeding programme planned to target only primary students (5 to 11 years), however, in 2024, the programme targeted younger and older age groups (24 to 59 months and 12 to 17 years). Although these additional age groups represented a small percentage of the total beneficiaries, the beneficiary's group was adjusted to "All" to be more inclusive. This caused a misalignment between planned and actuals in data tables.

Output B.1.5: Fortified food under output category "B" will be reported automatically through COMET starting 2025.

Achievement under output indicators C.4.g.2 and C.4.g.3 of CSP Output 2 fell below the planned level due to the redesign of the emergency food assistance programme, which delayed the implementation of the activities and the initiation of the 2024 partnership. Consequently, WFP was unable to achieve the planned number of trainings and participants.

Strategic outcome 02

- [1] This included technical guidance to 16 farmers who benefited from the WFP-provided corn dryer in Deir Ezzor; 23 herders who benefited from the rehabilitation of the Al-Jalad pastoral reserve in Dar'a in 2023; and around 13 beneficiaries who benefited from WFP-provided food processing units in Deir Ezzor in 2023.

Output and Outcome indicators data notes:

Activity 3 was implemented at a community level rather than at a household level, hence, no data are available for indicators under output 06 (A.1.6, A.3.4, A.4.3) and household-level outcome indicators.

Funding for social safety nets portfolio (Activity 4) was scarce, therefore planned activities under output 3.2 were not implemented in 2024.

Strategic outcome 03

[1] Based on the results of the 2023 Nutrition SMART survey conducted across Syria which illustrated a clear deterioration of the nutrition indicators compared to 2019.

Output and Outcome indicators data notes:

- The fortified food under output category 'B' for activity 5 and 6 will be reported automatically through COMET starting 2025 (SO1 Act 2).
- Due to changes in the programme structure, data collection was delayed, resulting in insufficient data for calculating the proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence) for Activity 5.
- Results of the outcome indicator "Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age" cannot be compared. This is due to significant changes in the demographics and eligibility criteria of targeted households following the redesign of the food assistance programme (Activity 1) in 2024. The focus on PBWGs with nutritional vulnerabilities in 2024, who were not targeted in 2023, makes it difficult to compare between the two years.
- Achievement under output indicators C.4 and C.5 of CSP Output 13 fell below the planned level due to the redesign of WFP's emergency food assistance, which delayed the implementation of the undernutrition prevention programme and the initiation of the 2024 partnership. Consequently, WFP was unable to achieve the planned number of trainings and participants.

Strategic outcome 04

[1] The Logistics Cluster used to provide free-to-user storage and transport services to the humanitarian community. The cluster gradually ceased its free-to-user services since 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.

[2] The new Remote Security Operations Centre (RSOC) in Homs, backed up by Damascus SOC, was established in line with the Middle East regional ICT preparedness scale-up.

[3] UHF Radio Network coverage in Türkiye was expanded to cover Mersin, Gaziantep and Reyhanli to support the cross-border operations into Syria.

Gender equality and women's empowerment

[1] Population, female (% of total population) - Syrian Arab Republic | Data

[2] IRC Syria MSNA 2024_FINAL.pdf

Protection and accountability to affected people

[1] With the implementation of the identity management system, WFP introduced the concept of privacy statements as a prerequisite for all personal data collection, ensuring beneficiaries were aware through information sessions and clear visibility materials as well as oath taking by data collectors/processors.

Protection and accountability indicators for Activity 5 were not reported due to changes in the program structure, which caused delays in data collection and resulted in insufficient data.

No data for hybrid modality is available as the modality was not implemented in 2024

Environmental sustainability

[1] WFP's EMS is designed to ensure that the environmental principles and standards associated with the policy are applied to in-house operations and ongoing activities. The EMS is guided by the international standard ISO 14001:2015.

[2] The 2020-2030 UN-Strategy for sustainability management aims to position the United Nations as a leader in integrating environmental and social sustainability across its operations.

Data for the indicator 'Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks' was not collected due to operational challenges.

Partnerships

[1] Organizations who maintain a roster of specialized and rapidly deployable staff with various competencies.

[2] Information and guidance on the process was provided through emails, WFP's YouTube channel, and via the WFP-led Food Security Cluster. Additionally, the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour (MoSAL) played an instrumental role in the outreach campaign.

Financial Overview

[1] This includes contributions received and resources carried over from 2023.

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.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET (the tool for programme design, implementation, monitoring and performance management) 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.

Disclaimer for gender-disaggregated indicators

WFP introduced mandatory gender disaggregation for some Corporate Results Framework indicators in 2024. In such cases, gender-disaggregated data may not be available for 2023 values.

«No data» function in cross-cutting indicators

A new "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on cross-cutting indicators. This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to cross-cutting indicators only at baseline, target, or follow-up levels. This function can be used for reporting an indicator at one level (baseline, target, or follow-up) or at two levels (baseline and follow-up). Country offices must choose either "Not collected" or "Not applicable" option.

A. **Not applicable:** used when data is not collected for **methodological note requirements**.

B. **Not collected:** used when data is not collected for **context-related reasons**.

Figures and Indicators

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

| Beneficiary Category | Gender | Planned | Actual | % Actual vs. Planned |
|----------------------|--------|-----------|-----------|----------------------|
| Total Beneficiaries | male | 2,503,882 | 1,769,605 | 71% |
| | female | 2,753,942 | 1,871,577 | 68% |
| | total | 5,257,824 | 3,641,182 | 69% |
| By Age Group | | | | |
| 0-23 months | male | 161,567 | 201,232 | 125% |
| | female | 166,476 | 248,864 | 149% |
| | total | 328,043 | 450,096 | 137% |
| 24-59 months | male | 178,410 | 139,553 | 78% |
| | female | 182,668 | 139,331 | 76% |
| | total | 361,078 | 278,884 | 77% |
| 5-11 years | male | 646,274 | 505,993 | 78% |
| | female | 643,329 | 470,549 | 73% |
| | total | 1,289,603 | 976,542 | 76% |
| 12-17 years | male | 449,705 | 271,877 | 60% |
| | female | 482,655 | 275,409 | 57% |
| | total | 932,360 | 547,286 | 59% |
| 18-59 years | male | 909,102 | 546,808 | 60% |
| | female | 1,110,484 | 624,782 | 56% |
| | total | 2,019,586 | 1,171,590 | 58% |
| 60+ years | male | 158,824 | 104,142 | 66% |
| | female | 168,330 | 112,642 | 67% |
| | total | 327,154 | 216,784 | 66% |

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

| Residence Status | Planned | Actual | % Actual vs. Planned |
|------------------|-----------|-----------|----------------------|
| Returnee | 15,774 | 280,432 | 1778% |
| Resident | 3,417,584 | 2,046,986 | 60% |
| IDP | 1,824,466 | 1,283,480 | 70% |
| Refugee | 0 | 30,284 | - |

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

| Programme Area | Planned | Actual | % Actual vs. Planned |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|----------------------|
| Asset Creation and Livelihood | 200,000 | 0 | 0% |
| Malnutrition prevention programme | 395,564 | 509,642 | 128% |
| Malnutrition treatment programme | 437,091 | 162,652 | 37% |
| School based programmes | 961,000 | 911,263 | 94% |
| Unconditional Resource Transfers | 4,499,179 | 3,026,199 | 67% |

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

| Commodities | Planned Distribution (mt) | Actual Distribution (mt) | % Actual vs. Planned |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| Access to Food | | | |
| Strategic Outcome 01 | | | |
| BP5 Emergency Rations | 2,750 | 0 | 0% |
| Bulgur Wheat | 23,401 | 2,436 | 10% |
| Chickpeas | 18,171 | 2,210 | 12% |
| High Energy Biscuits | 8,448 | 3,259 | 39% |
| Iodised Salt | 3,348 | 0 | 0% |
| Lentils | 25,179 | 1,985 | 8% |
| Rations | 164,269 | 14,916 | 9% |
| Rice | 40,834 | 10,253 | 25% |
| Sugar | 23,852 | 0 | 0% |
| Vegetable Oil | 28,351 | 5,454 | 19% |
| Wheat Flour | 40,273 | 13,499 | 34% |
| Strategic Outcome 02 | | | |
| Bulgur Wheat | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| Chickpeas | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| Iodised Salt | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| Lentils | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| Rations | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| Rice | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| Sugar | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| Vegetable Oil | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| Wheat Flour | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| End Malnutrition | | | |
| Strategic Outcome 03 | | | |
| LNS | 9,028 | 2,230 | 25% |

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 | 12,320,000 | 2,750,527 | 22% |
| Value Voucher | 284,628,000 | 13,688,641 | 5% |
| Cash | 8,580,000 | 0 | 0% |
| Strategic Outcome 02 | | | |
| Value Voucher | 29,220,000 | 0 | 0% |
| Cash | 4,081,200 | 0 | 0% |
| End Malnutrition | | | |
| Strategic Outcome 03 | | | |
| Value Voucher | 53,018,928 | 4,208,564 | 8% |

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.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO) | All | General Distribution | Female | 2,302,886 | 1,535,039 | |
| | | | Male | 2,196,293 | 1,491,160 | |
| | | | Total | 4,499,179 | 3,026,199 | |
| A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance | | | MT | 370,429 | 50,770.65 | |
| A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people | | | USD | 8,580,000 | | |
| A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher) | | | USD | 265,428,000 | 11,698,226 | |
| A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance | | General Distribution | Number | 1,690,504,800 | 193,718,256 | |
| B.1.1 Quantity of fortified food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance | | | MT | 31,699 | 18,953.56 | |
| 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) | All | School feeding (take-home rations) | Female | | 21,633 | |
| | | | Male | | 23,435 | |
| | | | Total | | 45,068 | |
| 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 | 408,708 | 414,446 | |
| | | | Male | 431,292 | 451,749 | |
| | | | Total | 840,000 | 866,195 | |
| 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 | 46,881 | | |
| | | | Male | 49,119 | | |
| | | | Total | 96,000 | | |
| A.2.4 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through emergency school-based programmes | | | MT | 8,448 | 3,243.07 | |

| | | | | | |
|--|--|--|-----|------------|-----------|
| 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 | 31,520,000 | 4,740,942 |
|--|--|--|-----|------------|-----------|

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.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives | Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS) | Number | 370 | 306 |
| 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 | 490 | 392 |
| 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 | Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS) | Number | 91 | 91 |

CSP Output 03: (1.3) Food-insecure communities' benefit from the WFP-led food security analysis and sector coordination in order to receive harmonized food assistance.

| 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.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided | Food Security Sector (CCS) | Number | 2 | 2 |

CSP Output 04: (1.4) Male and female headed households in vulnerable circumstances benefit from WFP's support to the national food supply chain in order to access affordable food from markets

| 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.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided | Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS) | Number | 18 | 18 |

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 (take-home rations) | school | 3,020 | 2,841 |
| 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) | % | 100 | 73 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|--------------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| N.10: Volume of school meal items sourced from smallholder farmers/other local actors | N.10.1: Volume of school meal items sourced from smallholder farmers/other local actors | School feeding (on-site) | metric ton | 1,511 | 1,511 |
| 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) | % | 73 | 62 |
| N.6: Number of children covered by HGFSF based programmes | N.6.1: Number of children covered by HGFSF based programmes | School feeding (on-site) | Individual | 69,000 | 96,070 |
| N.7: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGFSF) model | N.7.1: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGFSF) model | School feeding (on-site) | Number | 120 | 120 |
| N.9: Value of school meal items sourced from smallholder farmers/other local actors | N.9.1: Value of school meal items sourced from smallholder farmers/other local actors | School feeding (on-site) | US\$ | 3,631,753 | 2,557,927 |

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 stimulate their enrolment and school attendance

| 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 | School Based Programmes (CCS) | Number | 1,900 | 1,900 |
| 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 | School Based Programmes (CCS) | Number | 15 | 15 |

Outcome Results

Activity 01: Unconditional resource transfer to food-insecure households

| Outcome Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2024 Target | 2024 Follow-up | 2023 Follow-up | Source |
|---|----------------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| Target Group: All - Location: Syria - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | | |
| Consumption-based coping strategy index (average) | Female | 15.78 | ≤10 | ≤10 | 15.78 | 14.55 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 12.5 | ≤10 | ≤10 | 12.5 | 14.29 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 13.48 | ≤10 | ≤10 | 13.48 | 14.37 | WFP programme monitoring |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------|------|--------|--------|------|------|--------------------------|
| Dietary Diversity Score | Female | 5.52 | ≥6 | ≥6 | 5.52 | 5.2 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 5.58 | ≥6 | ≥6 | 5.58 | 5.38 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 5.56 | ≥6 | ≥6 | 5.56 | 5.32 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score | Female | 56.8 | >60 | >60 | 56.8 | 41.3 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 52.5 | >60 | >60 | 52.5 | 48 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 53.8 | >60 | >60 | 53.8 | 46 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score | Female | 33.3 | ≤30 | ≤30 | 33.3 | 44.1 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 40.4 | ≤30 | ≤30 | 40.4 | 40.5 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 38.3 | ≤30 | ≤30 | 38.3 | 41.6 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score | Female | 9.9 | ≤10 | ≤10 | 9.9 | 14.6 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 7.1 | ≤10 | ≤10 | 7.1 | 11.5 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 7.9 | ≤10 | ≤10 | 7.9 | 12.4 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies | Female | 52.5 | <9.1 | <9.1 | 52.5 | 19.8 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 45.1 | <9.1 | <9.1 | 45.1 | 20 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 47.3 | <9.1 | <9.1 | 47.3 | 20 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies | Female | 30.2 | <14.85 | <14.85 | 30.2 | 29 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 28.5 | <14.85 | <14.85 | 28.5 | 34.2 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 29 | <14.85 | <14.85 | 29 | 32.6 | WFP programme monitoring |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------|-------|--------|--------|-------|-------|--------------------------|
| Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies | Female | 13 | <37.7 | <37.7 | 13 | 46.5 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 20.3 | <37.7 | <37.7 | 20.3 | 41.1 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 18.2 | <37.7 | <37.7 | 18.2 | 42.7 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies | Female | 4.3 | >38.35 | >38.35 | 4.3 | 4.7 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 6.1 | >38.35 | >38.35 | 6.1 | 4.7 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 5.5 | >38.35 | >38.35 | 5.5 | 4.7 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Target Group: All-CBT - Location: Syria - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | | |
| Consumption-based coping strategy index (average) | Female | 14.5 | ≤8 | ≤8 | 14.5 | 13.18 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 12.82 | ≤8 | ≤8 | 12.82 | 11.69 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 13.23 | ≤8 | ≤8 | 13.23 | 12.16 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Dietary Diversity Score | Female | 5.51 | ≥6.5 | ≥6.5 | 5.51 | 5.56 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 5.73 | ≥6.5 | ≥6.5 | 5.73 | 5.59 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 5.68 | ≥6.5 | ≥6.5 | 5.68 | 5.58 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score | Female | 53.1 | >60 | >60 | 53.1 | 49.3 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 66.2 | >60 | >60 | 66.2 | 51.9 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 63 | >60 | >60 | 63 | 51.1 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score | Female | 37.5 | ≤30 | ≤30 | 37.5 | 39 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 25.2 | ≤30 | ≤30 | 25.2 | 38.7 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 28.2 | ≤30 | ≤30 | 28.2 | 38.8 | WFP programme monitoring |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------|------|-----|-----|------|------|--------------------------|
| Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score | Female | 9.4 | ≤10 | ≤10 | 9.4 | 11.7 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 8.6 | ≤10 | ≤10 | 8.6 | 9.4 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 8.8 | ≤10 | ≤10 | 8.8 | 10.1 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies | Female | 45.6 | <8 | <8 | 45.6 | 24.8 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 46.7 | <12 | <12 | 46.7 | 27.6 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 46.5 | <11 | <11 | 46.5 | 26.7 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies | Female | 23.8 | <31 | <31 | 23.8 | 28.6 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 18.9 | <30 | <30 | 18.9 | 27.6 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 20.1 | <30 | <30 | 20.1 | 28 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies | Female | 25.6 | <52 | <52 | 25.6 | 42.2 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 29.1 | <48 | <48 | 29.1 | 39.3 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 28.2 | <49 | <49 | 28.2 | 40.3 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies | Female | 5 | >9 | >9 | 5 | 4.2 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 5.3 | >10 | >10 | 5.3 | 5.5 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 5.2 | >10 | >10 | 5.2 | 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 | 2024 Target | 2024 Follow-up | 2023 Follow-up | Source |
|-------------------|-----|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|--------|
|-------------------|-----|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|--------|

Target Group: PRI: Students (primary schools) - **Location:** Syria - **Modality:** Food - **Subactivity:** School feeding (on-site)

| | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------|----|-----|-----|------|----|--------------------------|
| Annual change in enrolment | Female | 1 | >4 | >4 | 1.1 | 1 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | -2 | >4 | >4 | 0.8 | -2 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 0 | >4 | >4 | 1 | 0 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Attendance rate | Female | 84 | >84 | >84 | 87.9 | 84 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 84 | >84 | >84 | 87.7 | 83 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 84 | >84 | >84 | 87.8 | 84 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate | Female | 98 | >98 | >98 | 94.3 | 98 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 96 | >98 | >98 | 92 | 96 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 97 | >98 | >98 | 93.1 | 97 | 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 | 105,255 | |
| | | | Male | 94,745 | |
| | | | Total | 200,000 | |
| A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities | | | USD | 4,081,200 | |
| 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 | 6,720,000 | |
| 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 |
| 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 | 37,500 | |
| | | | Total | 37,500 | |
| A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes | Students (primary schools) | School feeding (take-home rations) | Female | 11,875 | |
| | | | Male | 13,125 | |
| | | | Total | 25,000 | |
| A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher) | | | USD | 22,500,000 | |
| 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 | 9,000,000 | |

| 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 | 32 | 32 |
|---|--|--|-----------------|---------|---------|
| 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 | 13,076 | 13,076 |
| 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 | 197 | 197 |
| 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.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 |
| O.3: Number of people indirectly benefitting (Tier 2) from an asset, knowledge and capacity, commodities and services delivered through WFP programs or services provision | O.3.1: Number of people indirectly benefitting (Tier 2) from an asset, knowledge and capacity, commodities and services delivered through WFP programs or services provision | Food assistance for asset | Number | 403,810 | 403,810 |
| 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 production equipment provided | Food assistance for asset | Number | 31 | 31 |
| 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.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels | C.16.g.6: Number of national/sub-national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support | Community and household asset creation (CCS) | Number | 12 | 12 |
| 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 | Community and household asset creation (CCS) | Number | 127 | 127 |

| | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--------|---------|---------|
| 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 | 8 | 8 |
| 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\$ | 338,925 | 338,925 |

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 | 2024 Target | 2024 Follow-up | 2023 Follow-up | Source |
|--|----------------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Target Group: All - Location: Syria - Modality: - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset | | | | | | | |
| Percentage of FFA supported assets that demonstrate improved vegetation and soil conditions | Overall | 0 | >90 | >75 | 80 | | Secondary data |

| | |
|--|----------------------------|
| 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 |
|--|----------------------------|

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 | 118,361 | 236,121 |
| | | | Male | 116,974 | 197,341 |
| | | | Total | 235,335 | 433,462 |
| A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes | | | MT | 4,236 | 1,342.93 |
| B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition | | | MT | 4,236 | 1,342.93 |

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 | 122,729 | 76,180 |
| | | | Total | 122,729 | 76,180 |
| A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher) | | | USD | 53,018,928 | 4,208,563 |

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 | 74,827 | 70,930 |
| | | | Male | 76,276 | 53,738 |
| | | | Total | 151,103 | 124,668 |

| | | | | | |
|--|--|--|-----------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 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 Total | 285,988 285,988 | 37,984 37,984 |
| A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes | | | MT | 4,792 | 886.91 |
| B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition | | | MT | 4,792 | 886.91 |

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) (Overall) | Prevention of acute malnutrition | Individual | 235,000 | 509,642 |

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.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels | C.16.g.6: Number of national/sub-national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support | Malnutrition Prevention (CCS) | Number | 2 | 2 |
| 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 | 414 |
| 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 | 28 | 25 |

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 | Detailed indicator | Sub Activity | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual |
|---|---|--|-----------------|---------|--------|
| A.6.1: Number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites | A.6.1.1: Total number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites | Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | centre/site | 711 | 711 |

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) (Overall) | Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | Individual | 261,978 | 162,652 |

Outcome Results

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

| Outcome Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2024 Target | 2024 Follow-up | 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 | 86 | 95 | Secondary data |
| | Male | 99.3 | >70 | >70 | 86 | 95 | Secondary data |
| | Overall | 99.3 | >70 | >70 | 86 | 95 | Secondary data |
| Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence) | Female | 87 | >93 | >93 | | 91.7 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 84.5 | >93 | >93 | | 93.2 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 84.6 | >93 | >93 | | 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 | 28.9 | >40 | >40 | 28.9 | 33.3 | WFP programme monitoring |
|--|----------------|------|-----|-----|------|------|--------------------------|

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

| Outcome Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2024 Target | 2024 Follow-up | 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 | <8.8 | 9 | 8.8 | Secondary data |
| | Male | 12.6 | <11 | <7.8 | 8 | 7.8 | Secondary data |
| | Overall | 12.6 | <11 | <8.4 | 6 | 8.4 | Secondary data |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------|------|------|------|----|------|----------------|
| Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate | Female | 0 | =0 | =0 | 0 | 0.06 | Secondary data |
| | Male | 0 | =0 | =0 | 0 | 0.04 | Secondary data |
| | Overall | 0 | =0 | =0 | 0 | 0.05 | Secondary data |
| Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate | Female | 0.9 | <0.9 | <0.9 | 2 | 2.6 | Secondary data |
| | Male | 0.9 | <0.9 | <0.9 | 2 | 2.4 | Secondary data |
| | Overall | 0.9 | <0.9 | <0.9 | 2 | 2.5 | Secondary data |
| Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate | Female | 85.6 | >86 | >86 | 91 | 88.6 | Secondary data |
| | Male | 85.6 | >86 | >86 | 91 | 89.8 | Secondary data |
| | Overall | 85.6 | >86 | >86 | 91 | 89.1 | Secondary data |
| Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage) | Female | 88 | >70 | >70 | 91 | 88 | Secondary data |
| | Male | 89 | >70 | >70 | 91 | 89 | Secondary data |
| | Overall | 89 | >70 | >70 | 91 | 89 | Secondary data |
| Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence) | Female | 86.3 | >89 | >89 | 91 | 88.6 | Secondary data |
| | Male | 86.3 | >89 | >89 | 91 | 89.8 | Secondary data |
| | Overall | 86.3 | >89 | >89 | 91 | 89.1 | Secondary data |
| Target Group: PBW - Location: Syria - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | | | | | | | |
| Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate | Female | 9.2 | <9 | <9 | 9 | 9.2 | Secondary data |
| | Male | 0 | <0 | <0 | 0 | 0 | Secondary data |
| | Overall | 9.2 | <9 | <9 | 9 | 9.2 | Secondary data |
| Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate | Female | 0.01 | =0 | =0 | 0 | 0.01 | Secondary data |
| | Male | 0 | =0 | =0 | 0 | 0 | Secondary data |
| | Overall | 0.01 | =0 | =0 | 0 | 0.01 | Secondary data |
| Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate | Female | 4.7 | <4 | <4 | 5 | 4.7 | Secondary data |
| | Male | 0 | <0 | <0 | 0 | 0 | Secondary data |
| | Overall | 4.7 | <4 | <4 | 5 | 4.7 | Secondary data |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------|------|-----|-----|----|------|----------------|
| Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate | Female | 86.1 | >86 | >86 | 85 | 86.1 | Secondary data |
| | Male | 0 | >86 | >0 | 0 | 0 | Secondary data |
| | Overall | 86.1 | >86 | >86 | 85 | 86.1 | Secondary data |
| Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage) | Female | 85 | >70 | >70 | 85 | 85 | Secondary data |
| | Male | 0 | >0 | >0 | 85 | 0 | Secondary data |
| | Overall | 85 | >70 | >70 | 85 | 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.16: Number of organizations engaged in cluster coordination activities/forums | H.16.1: Number of organizations engaged with the Logistics Cluster (LC) | Coordination | Number | 70 | 70 | |
| 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 | Coordination | Yes/No | Yes | Yes | |
| 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 | 6 | 6 | |
| H.16: Number of organizations engaged in cluster coordination activities/forums | H.16.2: Number of organizations engaged with the Emergency Telecommunication Clusters (ETC) | Service Delivery | Number | 16 | 16 | |
| H.17: Number of destinations/service locations served | H.17.2: Number of locations where Emergency Telecommunication Clusters (ETC) were established | Service Delivery | Number | 8 | 8 | |
| 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.23: Number of active UNHAS user organizations | H.23.1: Total number of active UNHAS users' organizations | Common Air Transport Services | Number | 61 | 61 | |
| H.4: Total volume of cargo transported | H.4.1: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported | Common Air Transport Services | MT | 12.2 | 12.2 | |
| H.7: Total number of passengers transported | H.7.1: Number of passengers transported | Common Air Transport Services | Individual | 3,941 | 3,941 | |
| 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.1.2: Number of supply chain solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP | Service Delivery | Number | 3 | 3 |
| H.10: Percentage of cargo capacity offered against total capacity requested | H.10.1: Percentage of cargo capacity offered against total capacity requested | Data and Analytics Services | % | 100 | 100 |
| H.17: Number of destinations/service locations served | H.17.1: Number of locations where Logistics Cluster (LC) was established | Data and Analytics Services | Number | 5 | 5 |
| H.28: Total volume (m3) of NFI cargo transported | H.28.1: Total volume (m3) of NFI cargo transported | Service Delivery | m3 | 150.2 | 150.2 |

Outcome Results

Activity 07: Provide common logistics services to humanitarian partners

| Outcome Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2024 Target | 2024 Follow-up | 2023 Follow-up | Source |
|---|----------------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|------------|
| Target Group: All - Location: Syria - Modality: - Subactivity: Service Delivery | | | | | | | |
| Percentage of users satisfied with services provided | Overall | 0 | >87 | >87 | 81.25 | 87 | WFP survey |

Activity 08: Provide common emergency telecommunications services to humanitarian partners

| Outcome Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2024 Target | 2024 Follow-up | 2023 Follow-up | Source |
|---|----------------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|------------|
| Target Group: All - Location: Syria - Modality: - Subactivity: Service Delivery | | | | | | | |
| Percentage of users satisfied with services provided | Overall | 0 | >91 | >80 | 85 | 89 | WFP survey |

Activity 09: Provide humanitarian air services to humanitarian partners

| Outcome Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2024 Target | 2024 Follow-up | 2023 Follow-up | Source |
|--|----------------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|------------|
| Target Group: All - Location: Syria - Modality: - Subactivity: Common Air Transport Services | | | | | | | |
| Percentage of users satisfied with services provided | Overall | 0 | ≥93 | ≥93 | 98.5 | 93 | WFP survey |

Cross-cutting Indicators

Protection indicators

| Protection indicators | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level | | | | | | | |
| CrossCutting Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2024 Target | 2024 Follow-up | 2023 Follow-up | Source |
| Country Office Score on Meeting Standards for the Identification and Documentation of Conflict Analysis and Conflict Sensitivity Risks, and Implementation of Mitigation Measures | Overall | Meets standard | Meets standard | Meets standard | Not applicable | | Secondary data |
| Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR) | Overall | Not applicable | Approaching | Approaching | Missing | Missing | Secondary data |
| Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services | Female | Not applicable | Not applicable | Not applicable | 81,703 | 384,620 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | Not applicable | Not applicable | Not applicable | 102,400 | 357,891 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | Not applicable | Not applicable | Not applicable | 184,103 | 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 | 2024 Target | 2024 Follow-up | 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 | 100 | >99.5 | >99.5 | 100 | 99.57 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 99.47 | >99.5 | >99.5 | 99.47 | 99.51 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 99.63 | >99.5 | >99.5 | 99.63 | 99.53 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes | Female | 97.53 | >99 | >99 | 97.53 | 80.62 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 97.1 | >98 | >98 | 97.1 | 83.53 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 97.23 | >98 | >98 | 97.23 | 82.66 | WFP programme monitoring |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------|-------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-------|--------------------------|
| Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance | Female | 99.38 | =100 | =100 | 99.38 | 97.45 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 99.74 | =100 | =100 | 99.74 | 98.37 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 99.63 | =100 | =100 | 99.63 | 98.09 | WFP 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 | 98.75 | ≥99.8 | ≥99.8 | 98.75 | 99.85 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 100 | ≥99.8 | ≥99.8 | 100 | 99.86 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 99.69 | ≥99.8 | ≥99.8 | 99.69 | 99.86 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes | Female | 98.13 | >94 | >94 | 98.12 | 94.36 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 96.93 | >92 | >92 | 96.93 | 91.33 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 97.22 | >92 | >92 | 97.22 | 92.29 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance | Female | 98.75 | =100 | =100 | 98.75 | 98.81 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 96.72 | =100 | =100 | 96.72 | 99.66 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 97.22 | =100 | =100 | 97.22 | 99.39 | 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 | Overall | 99.7 | Not applicable | | Not applicable | 100 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes | Female | 94.8 | | Not applicable | | 94.9 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 92.9 | | Not applicable | | 94.23 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 93.4 | | Not applicable | Not applicable | 94.55 | WFP programme monitoring |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------|----------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance | Female | 99.9 | Not applicable | Not applicable | | 96.94 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 99.8 | Not applicable | Not applicable | | 100 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 99.8 | Not applicable | Not applicable | Not applicable | 98.51 | 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 | 2024 Target | 2024 Follow-up | 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 | 99.31 | 100 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 100 | ≥99.8 | ≥99.8 | 99.53 | 100 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 100 | ≥99.8 | ≥99.8 | 99.47 | 100 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes | Female | 100 | >99 | >99 | 96.55 | 100 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 97.45 | >99 | >99 | 99.06 | 97.45 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 98.34 | >99 | >99 | 98.42 | 98.34 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance | Female | 98.1 | =100 | =100 | 100 | 98.1 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 96.94 | =100 | =100 | 97.65 | 96.94 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 97.34 | =100 | =100 | 98.25 | 97.34 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Activity 05: Provide nutrition assistance to prevent chronic and acute malnutrition | | | | | | | |
| CrossCutting Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2024 Target | 2024 Follow-up | 2023 Follow-up | Source |
| 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 programme monitoring |
| | Male | 99.7 | ≥99.8 | ≥99.8 | | 99.54 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 99.7 | ≥99.8 | ≥99.8 | Not collected | 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 programme monitoring |
| | Male | 92.9 | >98 | >98 | | 89.61 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 93.4 | >99 | >99 | Not collected | 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 programme monitoring |
| | Male | 99.8 | =100 | =100 | | 98.81 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 99.8 | =100 | =100 | Not collected | 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 | 100 | ≥99.5 | ≥99.5 | 100 | 99.22 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 99.48 | ≥99.6 | ≥99.6 | 99.48 | 99.46 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 99.55 | ≥99.6 | ≥99.6 | 99.55 | 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 | 100 | 99.22 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 97.67 | >99 | >99 | 97.67 | 95.25 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 97.98 | >99 | >99 | 97.98 | 95.66 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance | Female | 98.33 | =100 | =100 | 98.33 | 100 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 96.89 | =100 | =100 | 96.89 | 97.22 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 97.09 | =100 | =100 | 97.09 | 97.5 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Activity 06: Provide nutrition assistance to treat moderate acute malnutrition. | | | | | | | |
| CrossCutting Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2024 Target | 2024 Follow-up | 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 | 99.46 | 100 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 99.8 | ≥99.9 | ≥99.9 | 99.7 | 100 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 99.9 | ≥99.9 | ≥99.9 | 99.67 | 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 | 98.39 | 98.11 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 99.7 | >99.7 | >99.7 | 98.25 | 97.31 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 99.7 | >99.7 | >99.7 | 98.27 | 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 | 97.85 | 96.23 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 100 | =100 | =100 | 96.96 | 95.1 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 99.9 | =100 | =100 | 97.07 | 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 | 100 | ≥99.8 | ≥99.8 | 100 | 100 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 99.8 | ≥99.8 | ≥99.8 | 99.82 | 99.8 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 99.82 | ≥99.8 | ≥99.8 | 99.83 | 99.82 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes | Female | 96.49 | >98 | >98 | 100 | 96.49 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 97.34 | >98 | >98 | 98.34 | 97.34 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 97.25 | >98 | >98 | 98.47 | 97.25 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance | Female | 100 | =100 | =100 | 97.8 | 100 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 97.75 | =100 | =100 | 96.69 | 97.75 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 97.98 | =100 | =100 | 96.77 | 97.98 | WFP programme monitoring |

Accountability to affected people indicators

| Accountability indicators | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------|-----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level | | | | | | | |
| CrossCutting Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2024 Target | 2024 Follow-up | 2023 Follow-up | Source |
| Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism | Overall | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Secondary data |
| Country office has an action plan on community engagement | Overall | Yes | Yes | 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 | Missing | Approaching | Approaching | Missing | Missing | Secondary data |
| Number of children and adults who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by humanitarian, development, protection and/or other personnel who provide assistance to affected populations (IOM, OHCHR, UNDP) | Female | 1,649,443 | ≥918,000 | ≥740,010 | Not applicable | | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 1,534,068 | ≥882,000 | ≥710,990 | Not applicable | | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 3,183,511 | ≥1,800,000 | ≥1,451,000 | Not applicable | | WFP programme monitoring |

| Accountability indicators | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level | | | | | | | |
| Activity 01: Unconditional resource transfer to food-insecure households | | | | | | | |
| CrossCutting Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2024 Target | 2024 Follow-up | 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 | 43.21 | ≥80 | ≥80 | 43.21 | 13.05 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 46.44 | ≥80 | ≥80 | 46.44 | 20.98 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 45.47 | ≥80 | ≥80 | 45.47 | 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 | 56.25 | ≥80 | ≥80 | 56.25 | 33.53 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 70.7 | ≥80 | ≥80 | 70.7 | 36.38 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 67.13 | ≥80 | ≥80 | 67.13 | 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 | Overall | 3.9 | | | Not applicable | 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 | 2024 Target | 2024 Follow-up | 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 | 28.28 | 15.24 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 26.5 | ≥80 | ≥80 | 30.05 | 17.86 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 28.1 | ≥80 | ≥80 | 29.6 | 16.94 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Activity 05: Provide nutrition assistance to prevent chronic and acute malnutrition | | | | | | | |
| CrossCutting Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2024 Target | 2024 Follow-up | 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 programme monitoring |
| | Male | 11.8 | ≥80 | ≥80 | | 42.65 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 11.6 | ≥80 | ≥80 | Not collected | 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 | 46.67 | ≥80 | ≥80 | 46.67 | 24.22 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 70.47 | ≥80 | ≥80 | 70.47 | 27.6 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 67.26 | ≥80 | ≥80 | 67.26 | 27.25 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Activity 06: Provide nutrition assistance to treat moderate acute malnutrition. | | | | | | | |
| CrossCutting Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2024 Target | 2024 Follow-up | 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 | 45.16 | 33.96 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 47.6 | ≥80 | ≥80 | 55.25 | 47.24 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 46.8 | ≥80 | ≥80 | 54 | 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 | 26.32 | ≥80 | ≥80 | 53.85 | 26.32 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 51.02 | ≥80 | ≥80 | 62.8 | 51.02 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 48.88 | ≥80 | ≥80 | 62.11 | 48.44 | WFP programme monitoring |

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 | 2024 Target | 2024 Follow-up | 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 | Not collected | 0 | Secondary data |

Nutrition integration indicators

| Nutrition integration indicators | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level | | | | | | | |
| CrossCutting Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2024 Target | 2024 Follow-up | 2023 Follow-up | Source |
| Nutrition-sensitive score | Overall | Not applicable | ≥10 | ≥10 | 10 | | WFP programme monitoring |
| 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 | 63.5 | =100 | Not applicable | | | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 66.32 | =100 | Not applicable | | | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 64.87 | =100 | Not applicable | Not applicable | | WFP programme monitoring |

| 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 | 2024 Target | 2024 Follow-up | 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 | ≥94.88 | 55.35 | 94.8 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 0 | =100 | ≥94.88 | 56.92 | 94.96 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 0 | =100 | ≥94.88 | 56.11 | 94.88 | 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 | 2024 Target | 2024 Follow-up | 2023 Follow-up | Source |
| Target Group: SMP_ONS - Location: Syria - Modality: Commodity Voucher, Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site) | | | | | | | |
| Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component | Female | 22.14 | ≥16 | Not applicable | | | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 25.53 | ≥16 | Not applicable | | | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 23.79 | ≥16 | Not applicable | Not applicable | | WFP programme monitoring |
| Target Group: SMP_THR - Location: Syria - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: School feeding (take-home rations) | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------|----------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component | Female | 1.16 | ≥1.8 | Not applicable | | | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 1.32 | ≥1.8 | Not applicable | | | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 1.24 | ≥1.8 | Not applicable | Not applicable | | WFP programme monitoring |
| Activity 05: Provide nutrition assistance to prevent chronic and acute malnutrition | | | | | | | |
| CrossCutting Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2024 Target | 2024 Follow-up | 2023 Follow-up | Source |
| Target Group: PBW - Location: Syria - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition | | | | | | | |
| Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component | Female | 4.07 | ≥2.3 | Not applicable | | | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 0 | ≥0 | Not applicable | | | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 2.09 | ≥2.3 | Not applicable | Not applicable | | WFP programme monitoring |

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A beneficiary of WFP's emergency food assistance programme in Aleppo governorate

World Food Programme

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

Financial Section

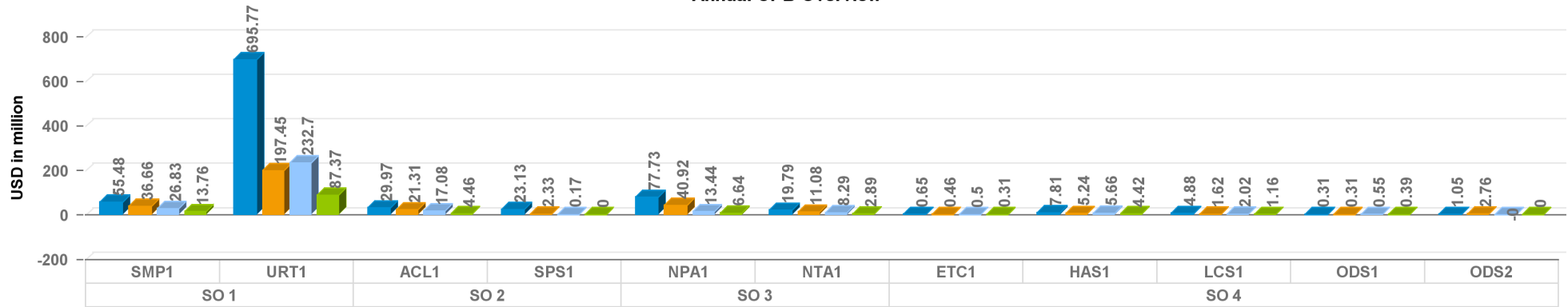
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Syria Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2022-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ Needs Based Plan
 ■ Implementation Plan
 ■ Available Resources
 ■ Expenditures

| 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 2024 (2022-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

| SDG Target | Strategic Outcome | Country Activity Description | Needs Based Plan | Implementation Plan | Available Resources | Expenditures |
|--|---|--|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 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 | 77,733,298 | 40,915,679 | 13,443,947 | 6,638,256 |
| | | Provide nutrition assistance to treat moderate acute malnutrition. | 19,789,456 | 11,080,212 | 8,290,583 | 2,885,134 |
| Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2) | | | 97,522,754 | 51,995,891 | 21,734,530 | 9,523,390 |

Annual Country Report

Syria Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2022-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (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 | 1,343,062 | 0 |
| | | Provide meals and cash-based transfers to school-aged boys and girls attending formal and non-formal education | 55,478,069 | 36,661,546 | 26,831,305 | 13,763,338 |
| | | Unconditional resource transfer to food-insecure households | 695,774,871 | 197,447,117 | 232,695,401 | 87,371,309 |
| | Food-insecure communities in targeted areas are able to meet their food and nutrition needs through resilient livelihoods and restored access to basic services throughout the year. | Support diversified and sustainable livelihoods and food systems at household, community and national level. | 29,969,736 | 21,310,809 | 17,079,846 | 4,457,074 |

Annual Country Report

Syria Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2022-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (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. | 23,127,645 | 2,328,918 | 168,600 | 344 |
| Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1) | | | 804,350,322 | 257,748,390 | 278,118,215 | 105,592,065 |
| 17.16 | Humanitarian partners across the Syrian Arab Republic are enabled to assist crisis-affected populations all year long | Provide common logistics services to humanitarian partners | 4,884,561 | 1,620,406 | 2,022,848 | 1,161,281 |
| | | Provide common emergency telecommunications services to humanitarian partners | 649,783 | 463,369 | 500,322 | 308,442 |
| | | Provide humanitarian air services to humanitarian partners | 7,808,644 | 5,242,827 | 5,663,674 | 4,421,400 |
| | | Provide on-demand technical assistance and support services to humanitarian partners. | 311,423 | 311,423 | 547,978 | 392,685 |
| | | Provide on-demand cash-based transfer services to humanitarian partners. | 1,050,000 | 2,756,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16) | | | 14,704,411 | 10,394,024 | 8,734,822 | 6,283,809 |

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Annual Country Report

Syria Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2022-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

| SDG Target | Strategic Outcome | Country Activity Description | Needs Based Plan | Implementation Plan | Available Resources | Expenditures |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| | Non SO Specific | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 0 | 36,468,893 | 0 |
| Subtotal SDG Target | | | 0 | 0 | 36,468,893 | 0 |
| Total Direct Operational Cost | | | 916,577,486 | 320,138,305 | 345,056,460 | 121,399,264 |
| Direct Support Cost (DSC) | | | 23,587,704 | 22,656,639 | 23,873,705 | 15,019,798 |
| Total Direct Costs | | | 940,165,191 | 342,794,944 | 368,930,165 | 136,419,062 |
| Indirect Support Cost (ISC) | | | 61,019,968 | 22,068,178 | 14,161,919 | 14,161,919 |
| Grand Total | | | 1,001,185,158 | 364,863,123 | 383,092,084 | 150,580,982 |



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Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest annual approved version of operational needs as of December of the reporting year. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Implementation Plan

Implementation Plan as of January of the reporting period which represents original operational prioritized needs taking into account funding forecasts of available resources and operational challenges

Available Resources

Unspent Balance of Resources carried forward, Allocated contribution in the current year, Advances and Other resources in the current year. It excludes contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years

Expenditures

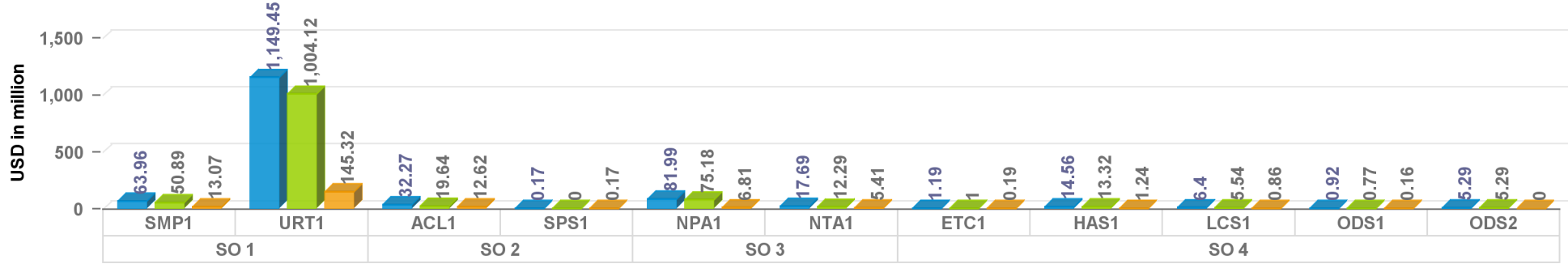
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Syria Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2022-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ Allocated Resources
 ■ Expenditures
 ■ Balance of Resources

| Code | Strategic Outcome | |
|------|--|---|
| SO 1 | Food-insecure populations affected by the crisis, including host communities, internally displaced persons and returnees across all governorates in the Syrian Arab Republic meet their basic food and nutrition needs all year round. | |
| SO 2 | Food-insecure communities in targeted areas are able to meet their food and nutrition needs through resilient livelihoods and restored access to basic services throughout the year. | |
| SO 3 | Nutritionally vulnerable groups across the Syrian Arab Republic, especially boys, girls and pregnant and 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 2024 (2022-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (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 | 204,489,074 | 63,961,548 | 0 | 63,961,548 | 50,893,581 | 13,067,967 |
| | | Unconditional resource transfer to food-insecure households | 2,584,435,718 | 1,124,320,531 | 25,124,827 | 1,149,445,358 | 1,004,121,266 | 145,324,092 |
| | | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 1,343,062 | 0 | 1,343,062 | 0 | 1,343,062 |

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Annual Country Report

Syria Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2022-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (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. | 23,314,129 | 168,600 | 0 | 168,600 | 344 | 168,256 |
| | | Support diversified and sustainable livelihoods and food systems at household, community and national level. | 310,695,034 | 32,265,484 | 0 | 32,265,484 | 19,642,712 | 12,622,773 |
| Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1) | | | 3,122,933,955 | 1,222,059,226 | 25,124,827 | 1,247,184,053 | 1,074,657,903 | 172,526,150 |

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Annual Country Report

Syria Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2022-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (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 | 318,173,638 | 81,986,199 | 0 | 81,986,199 | 75,180,508 | 6,805,690 |
| | | Provide nutrition assistance to treat moderate acute malnutrition. | 24,035,299 | 17,693,667 | 0 | 17,693,667 | 12,288,218 | 5,405,449 |
| Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2) | | | 342,208,937 | 99,679,866 | 0 | 99,679,866 | 87,468,726 | 12,211,140 |

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Annual Country Report

Syria Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2022-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (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 | 2,347,679 | 1,191,648 | 0 | 1,191,648 | 999,768 | 191,880 |
| | | Provide common logistics services to humanitarian partners | 14,343,973 | 6,402,637 | 0 | 6,402,637 | 5,541,071 | 861,566 |
| | | Provide humanitarian air services to humanitarian partners | 22,558,231 | 14,563,127 | 0 | 14,563,127 | 13,320,853 | 1,242,274 |
| | | Provide on-demand cash-based transfer services to humanitarian partners. | 61,530,000 | 5,287,275 | 0 | 5,287,275 | 5,287,275 | 0 |
| | | Provide on-demand technical assistance and support services to humanitarian partners. | 2,110,913 | 924,389 | 0 | 924,389 | 769,097 | 155,293 |
| Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16) | | | 102,890,797 | 28,369,076 | 0 | 28,369,076 | 25,918,063 | 2,451,012 |

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Annual Country Report

Syria Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2022-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (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 | 36,468,893 | 0 | 36,468,893 | 0 | 36,468,893 |
| Subtotal SDG Target | | | 0 | 36,468,893 | 0 | 36,468,893 | 0 | 36,468,893 |
| Total Direct Operational Cost | | | 3,568,033,689 | 1,386,577,061 | 25,124,827 | 1,411,701,888 | 1,188,044,692 | 223,657,196 |
| Direct Support Cost (DSC) | | | 66,773,917 | 60,115,942 | 451,213 | 60,567,155 | 51,713,248 | 8,853,907 |
| Total Direct Costs | | | 3,634,807,606 | 1,446,693,003 | 25,576,040 | 1,472,269,043 | 1,239,757,940 | 232,511,103 |
| Indirect Support Cost (ISC) | | | 232,057,258 | 84,248,914 | | 84,248,914 | 84,248,914 | 0 |
| Grand Total | | | 3,866,864,864 | 1,530,941,917 | 25,576,040 | 1,556,517,957 | 1,324,006,854 | 232,511,103 |

This donor financial report is interim


 Michael Hemling
 Chief, CFORC

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