



World Food
Programme

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Syrian Arab Republic

Annual Country Report 2025

Country Strategic Plan
2022 - 2026

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Overview

Key messages

- Syria's transition brought renewed prospects for stability and development, yet recovery remains complex and requires sustained support.
- Despite funding challenges, WFP assisted 5.8 million conflict- and crisis-affected people, providing life-saving support and serving as a stabilising force, while strengthening its role as a trusted government partner in the transition toward food systems recovery and the revitalisation of national social protection systems.
- In line with national priorities, and enabled through collaboration with generous donors, government counterparts, and partners, WFP introduced a large-scale bread subsidy programme, the country's first nutrition-sensitive social protection initiative, and climate-macro insurance for early response to drought-affected farmers.

For over a year, Syria has been steadfast in its pursuit of renewal and recovery from the devastating consequences of more than 14 years of crisis. The transition of power in December 2024 brought hope and aspirations for peace, stability, and prosperity. This historic moment opened new opportunities and pathways for Syrian communities to heal, rebuild, and strive. Yet the challenges remain immense. Millions of Syrians continue to grapple with the legacy of prolonged conflict, widespread displacement, food insecurity, rising malnutrition, disrupted livelihoods, and a fragile economy.

Localized insecurity and violence, particularly in coastal, southern, northern, and northeastern areas, further exacerbated vulnerabilities and drove new displacement, placing additional strain on communities, damaged local infrastructure, and food systems. Meanwhile, climate-related shocks, including wildfires and the most severe drought-like conditions in 36 years, significantly impacted food production and water availability, deepening food insecurity and heightening malnutrition risks.

Humanitarian needs remained critically high across Syria throughout 2025, with an estimated 16.5 million people requiring assistance and six million internally displaced. Malnutrition remained at the highest levels recorded since the crisis began. Food security showed modest but encouraging improvement, with over 18 percent of households classified as food secure, up from 11 percent in 2024, according to the latest Food Security Assessment. However, the majority of the population continues to face some level of vulnerability, with more than half of the population only marginally food secure and highly vulnerable to shocks. At the same time, around 30 percent of the population, approximately 7.2 million people, remain food insecure, including about 730,000 people severely food insecure, underscoring the sustained efforts required to protect and build on these gains.

Despite these challenges, there were increasing signs of hope. After years of displacement, over three million Syrians from within the country and abroad have returned to their areas of origin, seeking to rebuild stable, self-reliant, and resilient lives. However, many returned to damaged homes, limited livelihood opportunities, and strained basic services, underscoring the need for continued support to enable returns.

In this context, WFP played a stabilizing role in Syria in 2025, sustaining life-saving food assistance for the most vulnerable as the country works toward longer-term recovery and development. This support remained critical given the scale of needs and the time required for recovery and development efforts to take hold. In parallel, WFP worked to expand early recovery initiatives and strengthen national social protection systems, to reduce long-term dependence on humanitarian aid, foster resilience and enable a more sustainable transition. This dual-track approach - embedded within the 2022-2026 Interim Country Strategic Plan - contributes to sustainable development, peace, and stability in Syria, and helps create conditions conducive to safe, voluntary, and dignified returns.

WFP addressed acute food insecurity in Syria through emergency food and nutrition assistance, improved access to bread, school meals, early recovery initiatives, and strengthened social protection and transitional safety nets. As needs evolved, WFP harmonized targeting across the country - including for returnees - and expanded digital solutions, ensuring a more efficient and accountable response. WFP Syria graduated from the Gender Equality Certification Programme this year, reinforcing its commitment to driving more transformative, gender-responsive outcomes across its portfolio.

Across all activities, WFP reached 5.8 million people, including four percent persons with disabilities. Depending on their needs, many families received more than one form of assistance, resulting in 7.4 million lifesaving and resilience-building interventions delivered nationwide. Overall, WFP delivered over 117,000 mt of food and USD 85 million in cash-based assistance across all activities.

Targeted food and cash assistance supported 1.5 million people every month, while WFP's response to sudden-onset crises reached an additional 1 million people, supporting newly displaced individuals affected by localized hostilities and wildfires, as well as internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugee returnees who received immediate food assistance at border crossings and upon arrival at their final destinations.

In partnership with the Ministry of Economy and Industry, WFP launched the bread subsidy programme, the country's largest social safety net, enabling daily access to affordable, fortified bread for 2.6 million people.

WFP supported 722,000 schoolchildren with school meals during the first half of 2025 and later worked with the Ministry of Education to redesign the programme to strengthen long-term educational and health outcomes for Syria's youngest generation. WFP also helped prevent and treat moderate acute malnutrition among 328,000 children and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls.

Under its early recovery portfolio, WFP invested USD 8 million to restore community water assets, rehabilitate bakeries, and support vulnerable farmers to boost agricultural production. In 2025, these efforts directly and indirectly reached 457,000 people. Provided enough funding are made available, WFP has the capacity to scale-up and expand these interventions.

To strengthen resilience to climate shocks, WFP collaborated with the Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform to provide urgent food and cash support to 83,000 farmer households affected by drought-like conditions, supported by an innovative climate macro insurance scheme.

WFP reinforced its leadership in Syria's social protection sector, partnering with the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour (MoSAL), the World Bank, and UN agencies to build institutional capacity, strengthen safety nets, and advance a reform roadmap. This momentum was matched by increased donor engagement, including WFP Syria's first direct contributions for social protection programming which enabled the launch of Transitional Anmu (T-ANMU). Through T-ANMU, Syria's first nutrition-sensitive social protection programme, WFP and MoSAL reached 7,300 vulnerable individuals, forming the basis for a future nationwide 1,000-day programme.

WFP's reach is enabled by a diverse network of 36 cooperating partners and sustained coordination with the Syrian Government, UN agencies, and key international financial institutions, ensuring an effective operational footprint across the country. WFP positioned itself as a trusted partner to the Syrian Government reinforcing national leadership, strengthening institutional capacities, and driving more sustainable and inclusive outcomes across Syria. This was achieved through strategic partnerships to reinforce national food systems, strengthen agricultural recovery, advance social protection, operationalize the bread subsidy programme, and support the nationwide Food Security Assessment.

WFP also expanded its strategic collaboration across the UN system, reinforcing joint action and improving the coherence of assistance. New and existing agreements - such as MOUs with UNHCR on support to returnees and with UNICEF on nutrition - provided a stronger framework for coordinated programming. WFP also worked closely with UNICEF, UNFPA, FAO, UNDP and UN-Habitat to advance shared priorities in school meals, health services, livelihoods, resilience and early recovery, ensuring more integrated and impactful outcomes at scale.

WFP maintained its vital role as a key enabler for the humanitarian community in Syria, leading the Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications Clusters, co-leading the Food Security and Agricultural Livelihoods Sector, and actively contributing to the Nutrition Sector. WFP continued to operate the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) in Syria, offering air transport for 73 humanitarian organizations.

WFP also co-chaired the Cash Working Group and Bread Value Chain Task Force to drive harmonized approaches and stronger referral systems. Through the Building Blocks platform, WFP further strengthened partner coordination, supporting a more coherent and complementary response that addresses gaps while avoiding duplication.

Collectively, these efforts contributed to Sustainable Development Goals 2 (Zero Hunger) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals).

5,789,441

Total beneficiaries in 2025



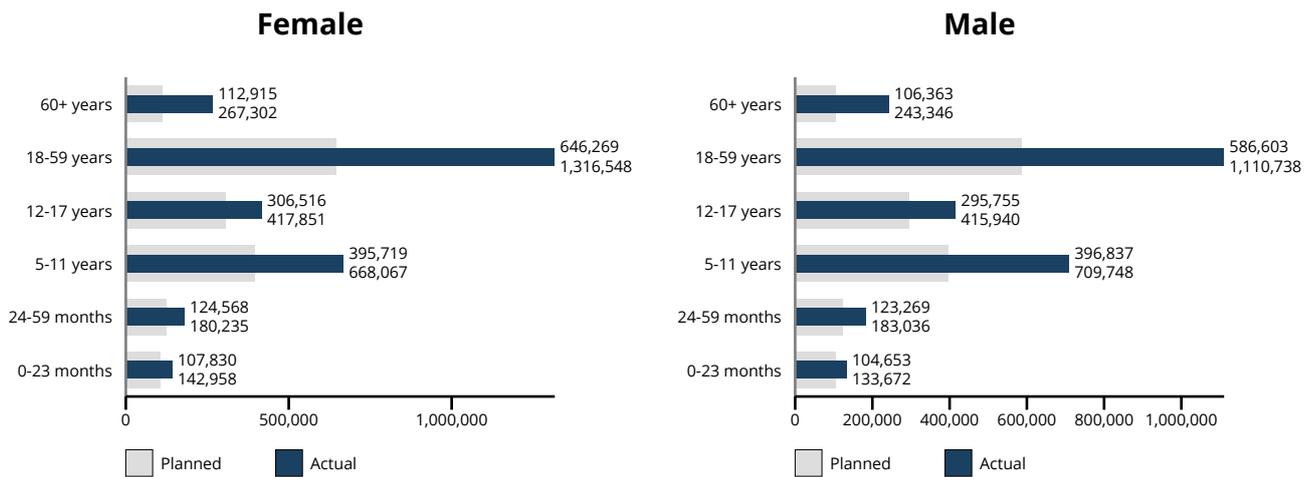
52% female



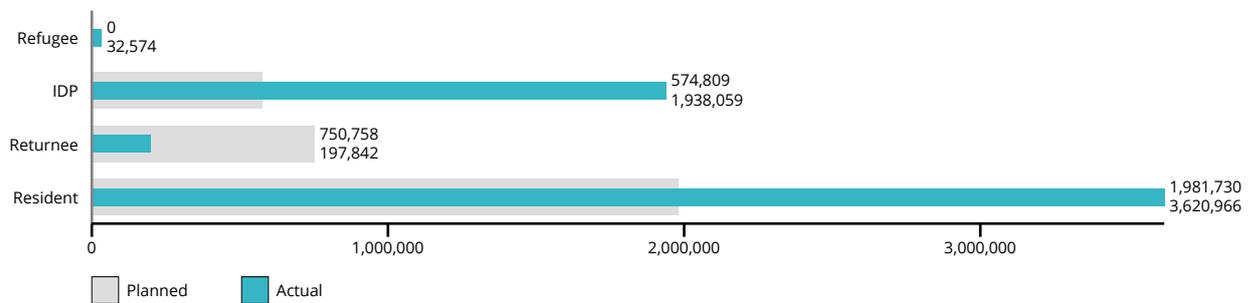
48% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 221,020 (52% Female, 48% Male)

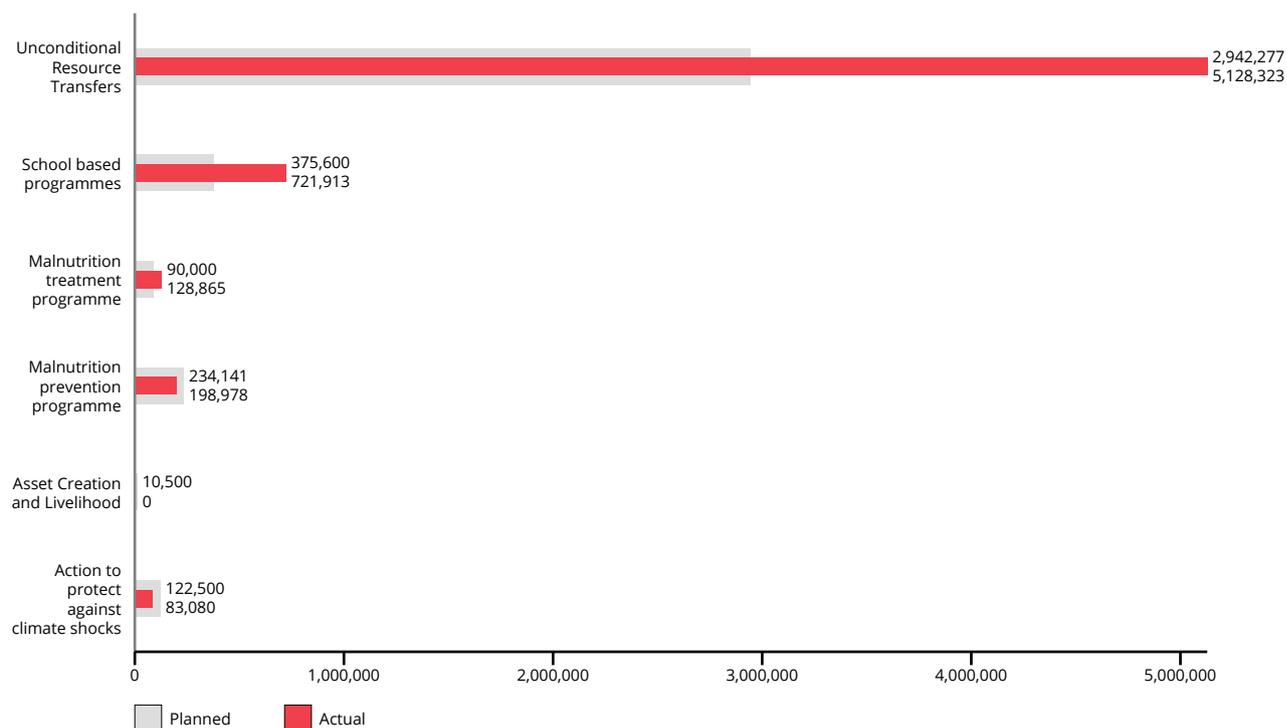
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



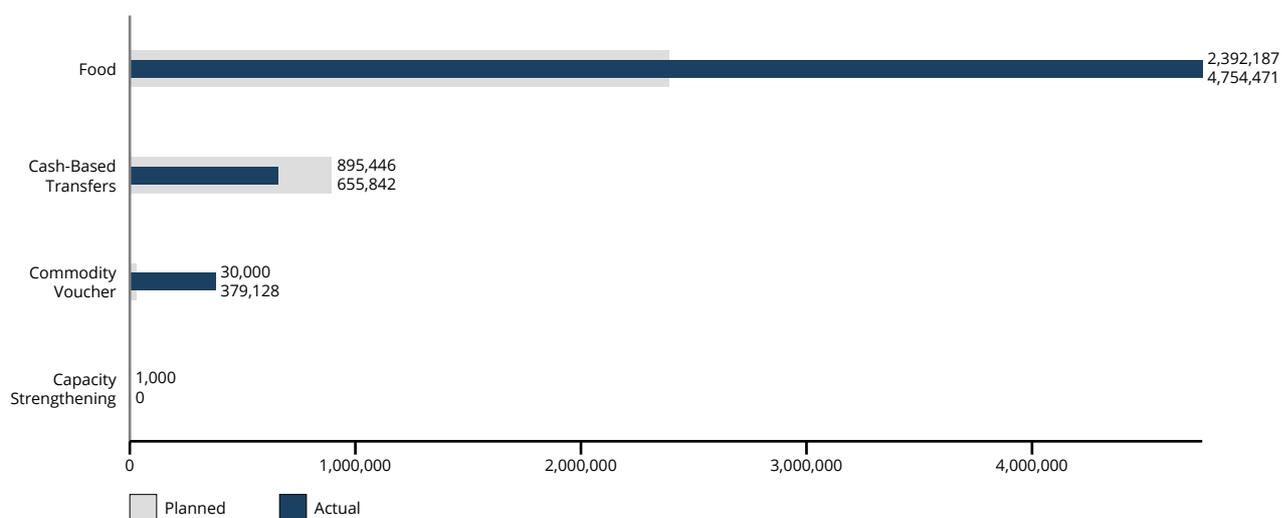
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



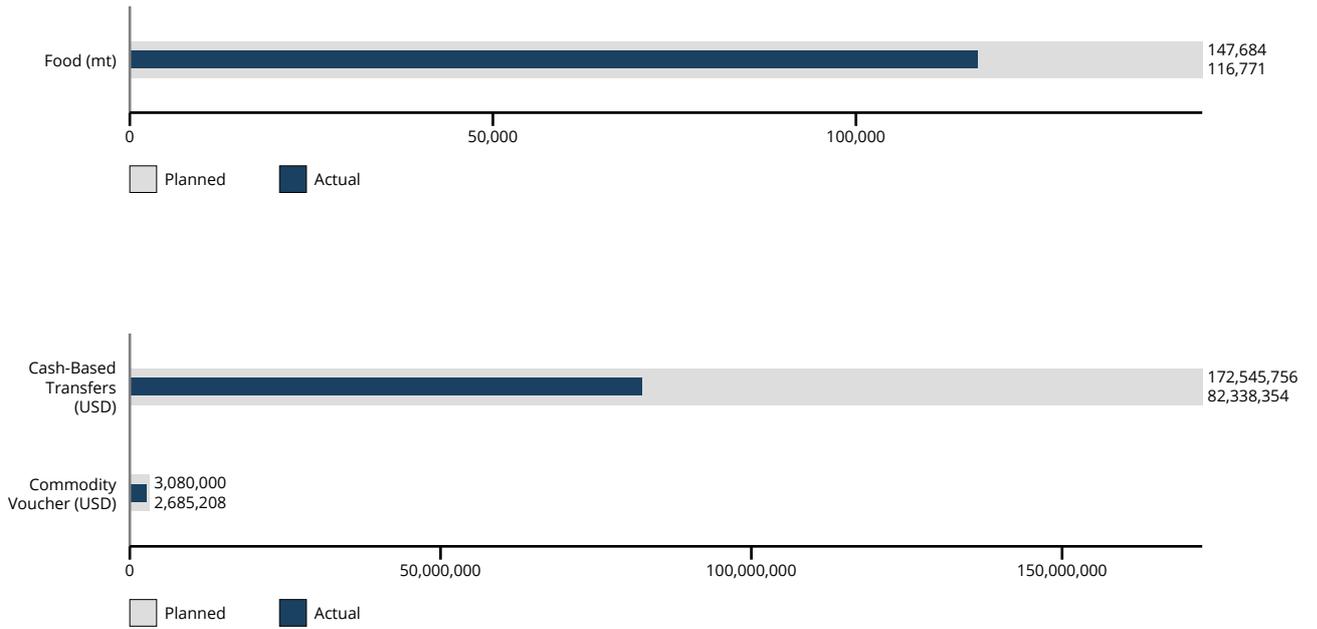
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



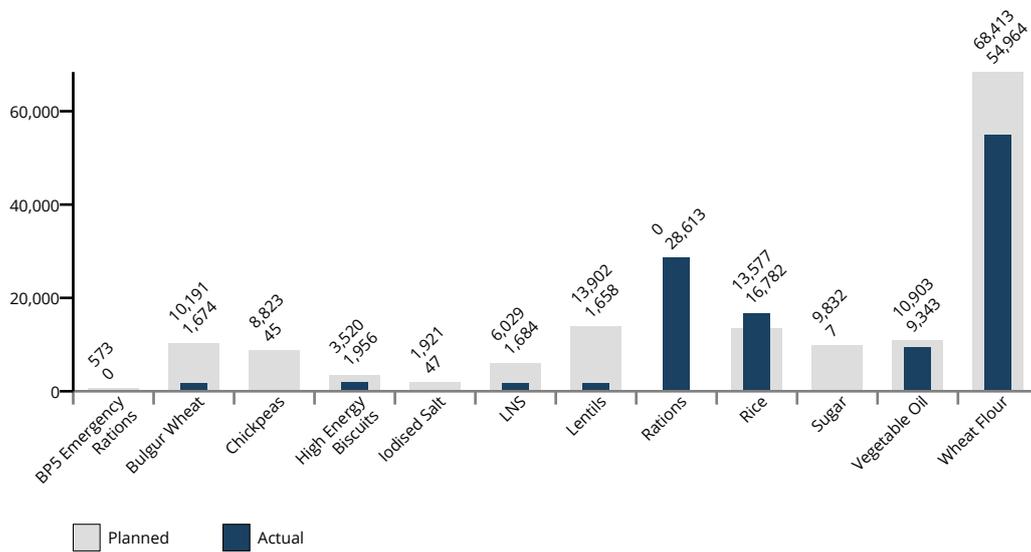
Beneficiaries by Modality



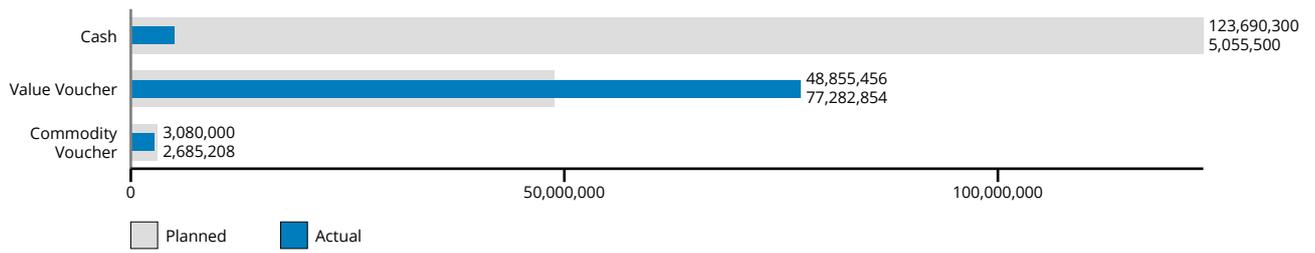
Total Transfers by Modality



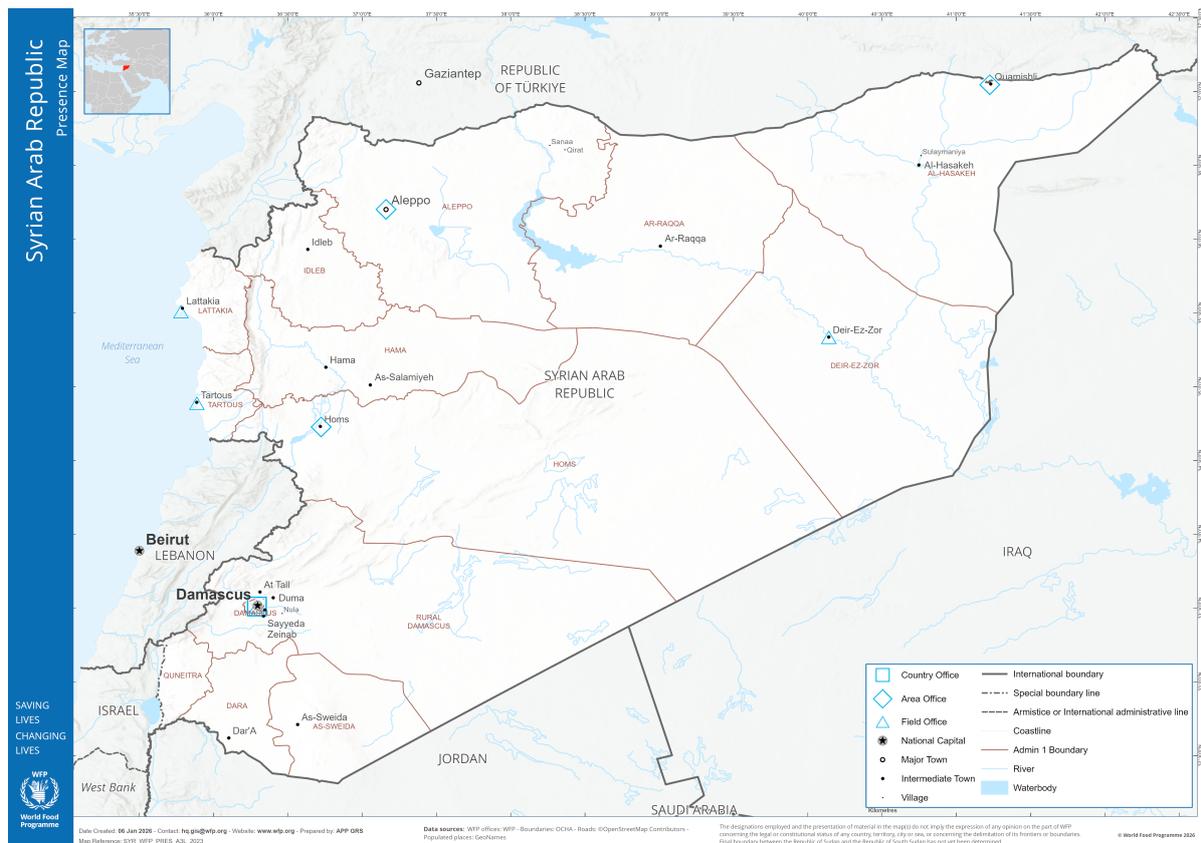
Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context



In 2025, Syria entered a new chapter marked by renewed hope and a commitment to achieve lasting peace and national recovery. The political transition that began in late 2024 created momentum for sustainable reform and greater long-term stability.

Although the past year brought tangible progress along this path, significant challenges remain. Fourteen years of protracted conflict have left Syria facing one of the world's most severe and complex humanitarian crises. Prolonged violence has displaced millions, weakened public institutions, devastated critical infrastructure, disrupted social services, and eroded livelihoods across the country. These challenges are further compounded by deteriorating environmental conditions and the long-term consequences of climate-related shocks.

Population movements remained highly fluid throughout 2025. Approximately 3 million IDPs and refugees returned to their areas of origin, yet conditions for safe and sustainable reintegration remain inconsistent. Despite these returns, around 6 million people remain internally displaced, including more than 1.2 million - mostly women and children - living in displacement sites. Many remain unwilling or unable to return due to inadequate housing, limited access to services, and scarce livelihood opportunities.

The security situation also remained fragile. While overall levels of violence declined compared to previous years, the cumulative effects of protracted conflict and crisis continued to fuel tensions along communal and sectarian lines. Incidents of localised hostilities across coastal, southern, northern, and northeastern areas, triggered new displacement, disrupting basic services, and increasing pressure on already vulnerable communities.

Simultaneously, Syria faced severe environmental emergencies that further undermined food security, livelihoods, and community resilience. Prolonged drought-like conditions - the worst in nearly four decades - threatened 75 per cent of the wheat harvest in 2025, enough to feed 16 million people for a year. Extensive wildfires also destroyed agricultural land and forests along the coast. These shocks compounded an already fragile food system, which has endured extensive damage to irrigation infrastructure, milling operations, and bakeries during the crisis.

Despite the lifting of sanctions, the economy remained fragile and has yet to experience significant recovery. Persistent inflation, currency depreciation and widespread poverty continued to erode household purchasing power, and even following a 200-percent wage increase, the minimum wage covered only a fraction of a family's essential monthly needs. The removal of bread subsidies in early 2025 drove a tenfold rise in bread prices, placing the country's primary

staple out of reach for millions, and heightening pressure on already strained social and economic systems.

Food security showed a notable yet fragile improvement in 2025, with 18 percent of the population now accessing sufficient, diverse, and nutritious food; a seven-point increase from 2024. However, progress remained uneven. Insecurity left some governorates behind, while drought-like conditions limited gains in agriculture-dependent areas. Today, the majority of Syrian families are still unable to consistently meet their food needs. Vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities, female-headed households, camp residents, and returnees continued to face heightened food insecurity risks and require targeted support to rebuild lives and livelihoods.

Throughout this complex and evolving context, and despite funding challenges, WFP remained a stabilizing force, safeguarding food security while strengthening the resilience of the most vulnerable Syrians. By combining life-saving assistance with targeted recovery and transition investments in livelihoods, early recovery, and social protection systems, WFP addressed immediate needs while helping communities rebuild and better withstand future shocks.

As a trusted government partner, WFP aligned its work with national priorities and embedded its operations within national systems, helping to drive a nationally led transition from humanitarian relief to recovery, sustainable development, and stability, while fostering conditions conducive to dignified, voluntary returns.

WFP's work in Syria is guided by its 2022-2026 interim country strategic plan (ICSP), structured around four outcomes that contributes to SDG2 (zero hunger) and SDG17 (partnerships).

Across its first two outcomes, WFP advanced a comprehensive humanitarian-to-recovery approach. Strategic Outcome 1 focuses on crisis response, delivering emergency food and cash assistance to the most food insecure communities. WFP also supported stability and social cohesion by introducing a bread subsidy safety net programme for millions in hunger hotspots, in partnerships with the Syrian government. School meals to schoolchildren from the most food insecure households were also provided under this outcome.

Strategic Outcome 2 aims to reduce humanitarian dependence and build community resilience through food systems support, irrigation and bread value chain recovery, and livelihoods activities. Under this outcome, WFP also leveraged an innovative climate macro insurance to strengthen resilience of farmer households affected by severe drought-like conditions, enabling up to USDUSD 9.25 million in assistance to support affected communities. In 2025, WFP reshaped its safety net approach under this outcome, prioritizing national capacity strengthening, and establishing a scalable, government-led model for a national 1,000-day human capital programme.

Under outcome 3, WFP implemented life-saving programmes to prevent malnutrition and treat moderate acute malnutrition. Under outcome 4, WFP provided logistics, emergency telecommunications, air transport and on-demand services to the wider humanitarian community.

WFP adapted its operations to the major shift in Syria's operating environment and the increasing funding challenges. Aligned with the "one Syria" approach, WFP adjusted its footprint by closing its Türkiye-based field office, which had supported areas of northwest Syria previously inaccessible from inside the country, maintaining only a minimal presence to sustain critical supply chain and Logistic Cluster's activities. WFP also undertook structural adjustments to better reflect strategic and operational priorities and funding realities, establishing three Area Offices and optimizing staffing.

WFP also optimized its supply chain strategy, prioritizing cost-efficient and diversified supply corridors, expanding direct imports from Türkiye, strengthening local procurement, and optimizing warehouse capacity. A robust logistics network - comprising an average of 500 monthly truck movements, more than 20 transport companies, over 280 contracted retailers, and five strategically located warehouses - ensured efficient delivery of assistance across Syria in 2025.

WFP completed a budget revision to its ICSP this year, reducing the 2025 budget due to constrained resources and extending activities through the end of 2026. The extension will support alignment with the upcoming United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (2027-2030).

Risk management

In 2025, all major risks to WFP Syria materialized, creating an increasingly complex operating environment. Funding reductions widened the gap between needs and resources, while economic deterioration eroded community resilience. A volatile security landscape restricted access and threatened staff safety. Fraud and corruption pressures, uneven partner capacity, external interference, and community resistance to targeting added operational strain. A key new risk was rising political instability, as localized insecurity and tensions complicated operations.

WFP responded with an integrated, risk informed approach grounded in strengthened governance, digital transformation, and proactive oversight. Internal controls were reinforced through the Global Assurance Plan. Funding shortfalls were managed through intensified donor engagement and diversification, and assistance prioritization. Economic volatility was addressed through enhanced market monitoring and stronger supply chain planning. Fraud risks were mitigated through rigorous due diligence, improved incident management, enhanced feedback channels, and targeted training for staff and partners. Partner management improved through digital management tools and capacity support. Targeting improved through digital identity systems, retargeting exercises, and community engagement, while political instability was mitigated through continuous risk assessments and scenario planning.

Risk management was embedded into daily operations, integrating systematic risk identification, monitoring, and mitigation across all units. Quarterly reviews, digital tools, and regular discussions ensured informed, evidence-based decision-making. Staff and partners received continuous training. The Risk Management Unit (RMU) guided compliance and assurance processes, contributing to an advanced risk maturity rating and a deeply embedded risk-informed operational culture.

Oversight missions from the Regional Bureau confirmed strong governance in Syria operations, identifying no critical risks and offering improvement recommendations. WFP also maintained annual oversight of Cooperating Partners with follow-up by the RMU. An internal audit in October issued only one high-risk finding and highlighted significant strengths, including advanced risk management, improved data systems, effective monitoring, and strong collaboration with external stakeholders.

Lessons learned

WFP remained agile and evidence driven despite a challenging environment and reduced funding, leveraging its capacity, footprint, and access to support Syria's transition through a dual-track approach combining humanitarian assistance with early recovery and social protection. Strategic engagement with International Financial Institutions advanced nationally led social protection efforts. The climate macro insurance policy marked a shift toward more anticipatory, risk-informed approaches. The bread subsidy programme in hunger hotspots was a lifeline for millions and helped protect social cohesion.

Operational agility remained essential. WFP optimized its supply chain, leveraged policy changes, enabling direct imports from Türkiye to reduce food basket costs by 25 percent, and introduced innovative solutions to address liquidity issues, including direct USD payments and flexible contracting modalities.

WFP conducted multiple assessments to guide future planning. The 2025 Food Security Assessment, implemented jointly with the Syrian Planning and Statistics Commission, will enhance evidence-based targeting to ensure resources reach those most in need, while an Integrated Context Analysis provided a critical evidence base for resilience, disaster risk reduction, and social protection strategies. Additionally, WFP is reviewing the Financial Service Industry to diversify financial service options and reinforce risk-based decision-making, ahead of plans to expand cash operations in 2026.

Country office story



© WFP/Zuha Akkash

Aysha with her daughter Aya in her arms and her son Mohammed by her side.

Aysha lives with her family in a small, rented apartment in Aleppo city. Each day begins before sunrise as she prepares her two school-aged children for the day, managing the household with quiet determination despite all the hardships. At thirty, Aysha is a mother of three and four months pregnant with her fourth child. Her husband works as a casual labourer, and the family's stability depends on unpredictable daily wages.

One constant shapes their lives: the 800,000 Syrian pounds they must pay in rent every month. As Aysha explains, *"The rent. It is not negotiable. It does not wait. It does not forgive and when work is scarce, anxiety fills the room."*

Food has become a daily struggle. Meals are reduced and basic items like meat, fruit, and even olive oil have disappeared from their diet. *"Some days we eat twice and some days only once, and on the hardest days, hunger is disguised as patience."* Sais Aysha.

Winter brings additional pressure; school expenses, transportation, and rising electricity bills. Illness is the most feared challenge, as medicine is often unaffordable. Over time, Aysha's health deteriorated under the weight of these pressures.

At a clinic supported by WFP, medical staff assessed her condition and diagnosed malnutrition. She was enrolled in WFP's nutrition programme, and received specialized nutritious supplements that slowly restored her strength. But as she knew, physical recovery alone could not ease the deeper fear of not being able to provide for her family.

A turning point came when she was informed that she had been enrolled in T-ANMU, Syria's first nutrition-sensitive social protection programme, implemented by WFP in partnerships with the Syrian authorities. The unconditional cash assistance, 100 USD per month for 1,000 days, offered her something her family had lacked for years: stability and choice.

"At first, it felt small against the scale of our struggle, but in a family where every coin counts, one hundred dollars isn't small, it means food returns to the table. It means school supplies can be purchased without sacrificing dinner. It means part of the rent can be secured before panic takes over. It means choice."

With cash in hand, Aysha could shop where she wished, compare prices, and buy what her family truly needs. Most importantly, she can do so with dignity.

Gradually, the family's nutrition improved, Aysha regained strength, and fear eased its hold. As Aysha reflects, *"The assistance does not erase hardship, but it interrupts it and creates space for hope to breathe again."*

In a country enduring crisis upon crisis, resilience lives in everyday acts - in school mornings, in kitchens, and in mothers like Aysha who refuse to give up.

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.



Overall, **5.1 million** people across Syria were reached with WFP's **emergency food assistance**.



1.5 million people received **targeted food assistance (TFA)**.



1 million people affected by **sudden onset emergencies** were supported.



2.6 million people had increased access to fortified bread through WFP's **Bread Subsidy Programme**.



WFP provided **school feeding** assistance to **722,000** boys and girls across all Syrian governorates.



Strategic outcome 1 accounted for **83 percent** of WFP's expenditures in 2025.

Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP provided targeted emergency food assistance to severely food-insecure men, women, boys, and girls, as well as school meals across Syria. The apparently high funding coverage for the outcome is primarily an artefact of the downwards revision of the ICSP budget and funds carried over from previous year and does not reflect a healthy funding situation.

The outcome accounted for 83 percent of WFP's expenditures in 2025, contributing directly to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 (Zero Hunger), 4 (Quality Education) and 5 (Gender Equality), in addition to having significant positive multiplier effects towards SDG 1 (No Poverty). Gender, age, and disability were integrated into the implementation of all activities, reflected by the Gender and Age Marker Monitoring (GaM-M) code 4.

Emergency Food Assistance

WFP delivered lifesaving food assistance for 5.1 million people (52 percent female) among Syria's most food insecure families. This included 2.5 million unique individuals reached through targeted food assistance (TFA), including support during sudden onset emergencies, and 2.6 million people supported through the bread subsidy programme in hunger hotspots.

Targeted food assistance (TFA):

2025 marked the second year of WFP's TFA programme. The programme relied on strengthened targeting, prioritization and enhanced monitoring to ensure accountability and effective oversight. Due to funding constraints, WFP reduced the TFA needs-based annual target from 4.5 million people in 2024 to 3 million in 2025.

WFP provided monthly in-kind food or cash-based assistance through four interventions: Food for Nutrition (Anmu), Community-Based Targeting (Mueel), Assistance to Camp Populations, and Rapid Onset Emergency Response - in close coordination with the WFP co-led Food Security Sector. Cumulatively, these interventions reached 2.6 people.

Programme delivery was influenced by a fluid operating environment, where access challenges, localized tensions and liquidity issues occasionally affected activities. Escalations in coastal, northern, northeastern and central areas created temporary suspensions. WFP mitigated these challenges by adjusting distribution schedules, adapting delivery modalities when needed, and engaging communities through targeted awareness sessions to reinforce humanitarian principles and strengthen trust and acceptance.

Liquidity issues related to local currency significantly affected CBT operations nationwide. Where feasible, WFP shifted to providing assistance in USD as the most efficient mitigation measure and updated agreements with retailers and service providers to accommodate this modality, ensuring continuity of assistance.

Assurance measures were strengthened through WFP's Identity Management (IDM) strategy, which uses secure digital systems to verify and register eligible households, prevent duplication, while upholding strong data protection standards. Additional verification measures and two-way communication through the WFP helpline further reinforced assurance. The rollout of a digital delivery-tracking system for in-kind distributions improved WFP's ability to confirm that assistance reached intended households.

Across the first three TFA interventions, WFP reached 1.5 million people among the most severely food insecure households, families with nutrition vulnerabilities, and residents of four closed camps, marking a 92 percent increase from 2024 and achieving 94 percent of the revised 2025 operational plan target, which was increased during the year from 1.2 to 1.6 million due to growing needs. Together, these components constituted WFP's monthly regular food assistance interventions. Of these, 64 percent received in-kind food baskets sufficient to cover one-month needs, while 36 percent received CBT via value vouchers redeemable at more than 280 contracted shops. Assistance modalities were determined by market functionality and the availability of financial service providers. WFP maintained the enhanced caloric intake introduced in 2024, providing 1,300 kcal per person per day for regular food rations, 2,100 kcal per person per day for camp populations, and a CBT value of USD 65 per month aligned with Food Security Sector minimum calorie requirements.

The Rapid Onset Emergency Response played a critical role in stabilizing communities affected by successive shocks throughout 2025, providing timely, life-saving assistance for 1 million people. Support ranged from providing hot meals, date bars, ready-to-eat and monthly food rations for vulnerable people affected by the unrest and service disruptions during the political shift, to delivering ready-to-eat and regular food rations to people displaced by localised conflicts across coastal, northern and southern areas, to supplying RTEs, FRs and fortified biscuits for households affected by wildfires. When the situation in As-Sweida triggered large-scale movement across the south, WFP assisted newly displaced families with immediate food support and two rounds of blanket monthly rations, while also providing over 8,500 mt of wheat flour to bakeries in As-Sweida and neighbouring governorates to help preserve access to subsidized bread for affected communities.

Amid increased IDP and refugee returns following the political transition, WFP's emergency response included a targeted response to help vulnerable returnees meet immediate food needs and begin reintegration with greater stability. This involved essential food assistance to vulnerable returnees, including those supported at border crossing points, and those enrolled in WFP's TFA based on eligibility criteria and received monthly rations. To strengthen coordination, WFP and UNHCR signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) establishing a systematic referral pathway for eligible returnees, enabling their rapid identification and inclusion into WFP's support. WFP also worked closely with UNHCR and WFP country offices in neighbouring countries hosting Syrian refugees to ensure a coherent, regionally aligned response.

Food security outcomes improved among assisted households in 2025, with more families achieving acceptable food consumption and better dietary diversity. WFP's strengthened assistance model and enhanced targeting contributed to these gains, alongside broader national gains such as greater stability, rising remittances, higher wages, and easing food prices. Male-headed households saw larger improvements than female-headed households, highlighting ongoing gender disparities. Households receiving CBT continued to show higher acceptable food consumption than those receiving in-kind assistance, underscoring the effectiveness of this modality.

At the same time, coping indicators showed persistent vulnerability, with majority of households still relying on negative coping strategies. This underscores the need for sustained assistance until broader recovery efforts take hold, and families can rebuild more stable and resilient sources of food and livelihoods.

Looking ahead, WFP will review its prioritization and targeting criteria using findings from the 2025 food security assessment, community consultations, lessons learned, and stakeholder feedback. The programme will further systematically embed conflict sensitivity and community engagement into design and delivery, while strengthening partners' capacity to anticipate and adapt to shifting contextual dynamics. WFP also plans to expand cash-based assistance and gradually reduce in-kind distributions to enhance flexibility, dignity, and support to local markets.

Bread Subsidy Programme:

In mid-2025, WFP and the Ministry of Economy and Industry launched the Bread Subsidy Programme, a government-led initiative aimed at protecting access to affordable fortified bread in Syria's most food insecure and conflict sensitive areas. WFP supplied around 25,000 mt of fortified wheat flour to over 100 bakeries in hunger hotspots, some previously rehabilitated by WFP, enabling them to sell bread well below market prices. The programme safeguarded a vital staple for 2.6 million people, easing pressure and contributing to community stability.

School Feeding

Syria's children continue to endure immense hardship and restoring their well-being remains fundamental for any lasting recovery. Reliable access to nutritious meals and education offers stability and hope in their lives; without it, the risks of child labour, early marriage, and exploitation rise sharply. Meeting these needs is therefore central to safeguarding Syria's social fabric and future resilience.

WFP's school feeding programme plays a key role in this context, using schools as a platform to improve the children's food security and nutrition, keep them in the classroom, and help restore and stabilize access to education.

In 2025, funding shortfalls forced WFP to reduce its target to 422,600 children - down from the initial implementation plan 592,000 and well below the needs-based plan of 780,000. During the year, WFP assisted 722,000 primary schoolchildren in formal and non-formal settings across the country, including 345,000 girls and 377,000 boys, in coordination with the Ministry of Education and UNICEF. The programme included four modalities: fortified date bars, fresh meals, CBT support for children returning to school after prolonged disruption, and in-kind support for national exams.

- Fortified date bars reached 628,000 children in 1,869 public primary schools, including 7,000 children enrolled in UNICEF-supported self-learning programmes in northeast Syria's camps. All date bars were locally procured, supporting national capacity and local markets.
- Fresh meals were provided to 77,000 children in 76 schools across Aleppo, Rural Damascus, and Deir Ezzor. Five community kitchens produced the meals, creating income opportunities for 234 vulnerable women, while sourcing 448 mt of fresh food from local suppliers, contributing to the local economy.
- WFP supported over 17,000 children enrolled in UNICEF-supported "Curriculum B" accelerated learning programme with conditional value vouchers linked to regular attendance.
- WFP provided ready-to-eat rations to 279 students coming from outside the country to sit for national exams in Rural Damascus.¹

Overall programme reach declined from last year, largely due to insecurity that limited access to schools during periods of tension in coastal, northern, northeastern and southern areas. In northeast Syria alone, these disruptions affected 152,400 children across 562 schools. Liquidity and banking restrictions also temporarily disrupted CBT and delayed payments to partners delivering fresh meals early in the year. Additionally, a major programme redesign with the Ministry of Education led to the temporary suspension of most activities for the 2025-2026 academic year.

WFP observed positive trends across targeted schools in 2025, with monitoring from the first half of the year showing that, when the programme was operational, enrolment increased, attendance remained high and stable, and retention improved compared with 2024.

Looking ahead, the ongoing restructuring of the programme with the Ministry of Education will place stronger emphasis on fresh meals and CBT, aiming to enhance long-term educational and health outcomes and aligning with national priorities. A key strategic shift is the introduction of a school-based central kitchen model that will enable selected schools to prepare fresh meals for surrounding schools, supporting a gradual transition toward a nationally led school meals system. The CBT component will also shift from status-based eligibility - currently tied to enrolment in Curriculum B - to a vulnerability-focused approach, ensuring that support reaches the schoolchildren from the most food-insecure families.

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.



In total, **540,000** people benefitted from WFP's **early recovery support**.



5,500 hectares of farmland have restored access to **irrigation water**.



WFP rehabilitated **eight bakeries** across the country.



Cash and food were provided to protect **farmers** from **drought-like conditions**.



7,300 people assisted under **Transitional-Annu (T-ANMU)**.

Syria's food systems and livelihoods have been severely weakened by 14 years of conflict, economic decline, climate shocks, and large-scale displacement. Damage to national food infrastructure and irrigation networks has disrupted production and reduced agricultural capacity. As the country seeks recovery, recurring natural hazards, including drought-like conditions and fires, further eroded productivity, shifting Syria from a net food exporter to a country that has lost much of its agricultural output.

Yet agriculture remains central to Syria's economy, livelihoods and food security. Nearly half the population depends on it for income, making the recovery of agrifood systems essential for community stabilization and resilience. The bread value chain is equally critical, safeguarding access to affordable bread for vulnerable populations and supporting social cohesion. Strengthening national institutions and social protection mechanisms is also vital to transitioning Syria from relief to long-term resilience.

Within this context, WFP, under Outcome 2 and in line with its 2025-2026 Recovery and Transition Strategy, is supporting the recovery of food systems and agricultural livelihoods while helping stabilize the bread value chain to reduce humanitarian needs. In parallel, WFP is working with the Government to advance social protection and safety net systems that safeguard vulnerable households and lay the foundation for sustainable, nationally led recovery.

The historical shifts in Syria's political landscape and the broader operational environment have renewed donor interest in early recovery and resilience-building efforts. Social protection has also emerged as a priority, with WFP Syria receiving its first direct contributions for such activities in 2025. Together, these developments have improved funding coverage for this outcome compared to previous years. However, while the outcome appeared fully funded, this is largely due to the reduced ICSP budget and significant carry-over from 2024, rather than an indication of sustained financing. Continued, predictable funding remains essential for WFP to strengthen and expand early recovery and social protection initiatives as the context evolves.

The outcome contributes to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 (Zero hunger), with positive multiplier effects towards SDGs 1 (No poverty), and 5 (Gender equality). The activities targeted specific gender groups and fully integrated gender in line with the assigned Gender and Age Marker - Monitoring (GaM-M) code 4.

Resilience and Livelihoods

In 2025, WFP supported over 540,000 people through resilience and livelihoods interventions, including the rehabilitation of community water assets, agricultural support to farmers, bakery rehabilitation, and a climate macro insurance scheme.

Since 2020, WFP's early recovery interventions have restored water access across 55,000 hectares, improved access to bread for more than one million people and created job opportunities. Contingent to additional funding, WFP in 2026 plans to scale up these efforts, prioritizing food value chains and agricultural livelihoods to address the root causes of food insecurity.

Rehabilitation of community water assets:

WFP restored irrigation infrastructure and improved water access across more than 5,500 hectares of agricultural land, safeguarding the livelihoods of 131,500 people. Interventions included clearing water hyacinth along 16 km of the Orontes River in Hama, improving irrigation for 3,000 hectares; rehabilitating the main canal (MC4) and pumping station in the 16 Tishreen irrigation system in Lattakia, improving access to water for 2,525 hectares; and cleaning 30 km of the tertiary drainage network and supplied essential electrical equipment to drainage wells in Sector 5 in Deir Ezzor. The work in Dier Ezzor forms part of a multi-year project that has improved and protected soil across 3,500 hectares since 2020, through the rehabilitation of pumping and drainage systems. Altogether, these activities helped creating new job opportunities.

Support for a sustainable bread value chain:

WFP and the Ministry of Economy and Industry established a Strategic Agreement to strengthen Syria's national food value chain, with a particular focus on creating a more sustainable and resilient bread system. As part of this joint effort, WFP rehabilitated eight bakeries across Aleppo, Dar'a, Lattakia, and Rural Damascus, improving production capacity and ensuring more reliable access to affordable bread for approximately 320,000 people.

Agricultural support for farmers:

In late 2025, WFP and the Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform (MoA) launched a strategic partnership to revitalize Syria's agriculture, strengthen rural livelihoods, and boost national food security, laying the foundation for economic recovery and social stability.

As part of this collaboration, WFP supported farmers in As-Sweida governorate, where wheat production collapsed after prolonged drought leaving households without seeds for the next planting season. WFP provided a variety of high-productive wheat seeds (sourced from a specialized entity under the MoA) along with high-quality phosphate and urea fertilizers for more than 5,700 farmers in 2025, helping sustain wheat production and support household food security and resilience. This assistance will continue through 2026 to reach a total of 10,500 farmers, enabling the cultivation of 13,500 hectares of land.

Drought Response:

WFP took rapid action as Syria faced its most severe drought-like conditions in decades. WFP leveraged a climate macro insurance payout of USD 7.9 million to deliver early-response cash assistance to 83,000 vulnerable people from farmer households reliant on rainfed winter crops, primarily wheat and barley, across six governorates. Cash support was complemented with food assistance, including additional food-only distributions to 40,000 people in two additional governorates.¹ This rapid support helped farmer families absorb losses, protect essential assets, avoid harmful coping strategies, and sustain food production. This assistance is part of WFP's broader Disaster Risk Financing system, designed to help vulnerable communities withstand climate shocks, and will continue through early 2026.

Social Safety Net

After years of conflict and economic decline that have deepened poverty, food insecurity, and malnutrition, Syria's transition presents a critical opportunity to move beyond short-term humanitarian relief toward nationally led, sustainable social protection systems.

The Government of Syria has prioritized comprehensive social protection reforms, including strengthening contributory schemes, modernizing non-contributory programmes, and investing in robust delivery systems such as data platforms, employment linkages, social services integration, and sustainable financing mechanisms.

Building on its extensive local and regional expertise in safety nets - from targeting and transfer design to cash delivery, feedback, and monitoring - WFP supported the government in designing and strengthening national systems that protect vulnerable households and foster long-term resilience.

Partnership and Collaboration:

WFP positioned itself as a leading actor in advancing social protection in Syria. Through a Memorandum of Understanding with the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour (MoSAL), WFP strengthened national systems and promoted coordinated reform efforts. WFP worked closely with UNICEF, ILO, the World Bank, NGOs, and development partners to align strategies, harmonize assistance, and support the design and implementation of social protection programmes.

Nutrition Sensitive Social Protection:

WFP and MoSAL co-developed and launched Syria's first national Nutrition Sensitive Social Protection Programme (T-Anmu), providing cash assistance to 7,300 nutritionally and socioeconomically vulnerable people. The programme will continue into 2026, ensuring a minimum of 12 months of support covering the first 1,000 days of a child's life, helping families meet essential needs and improve nutrition outcomes. Beneficiaries also received nutrition-focused sensitization sessions to strengthen understanding of the underlying causes of malnutrition.

WFP provided technical support on programme design, targeting, data management, and cash delivery, strengthening MoSAL's institutional capacity to design, implement, and manage a nationally led social protection system.

Capacity Strengthening:

Strengthening the institutional and technical capacity of MoSAL remained a key priority for WFP in 2025. Together with UNICEF and the ILO, WFP supported MoSAL in convening Syria's first Social Protection Conference that brought together nearly 40 representatives from ministries, UN agencies, and the World Bank to review the current social protection landscape and identify priorities for reform. Building on this momentum, WFP, UNICEF, and ILO held a technical consultative workshop with MoSAL to develop a roadmap for social protection reform, defining how UN agencies will support national efforts.

Additionally, WFP, the World Bank, UNICEF, and the ILO signed a joint programme proposal with MoSAL to lay the foundations for integrated social protection and employment programming, including strengthening needs analysis, designing potential schemes, and developing the Management Information System (MIS) architecture required for effective delivery.

Partners also advanced the design of a flagship national cash transfer programme aimed at reaching the most vulnerable households and promoting social cohesion through robust targeting, registration, delivery systems, and MIS development.

Furthermore, WFP facilitated MoSAL's participation in global learning opportunities, including in the ITC/ILO course on Governance and Management of Integrated Social Security in Turin, Italy. WFP also supported MoSAL's engagement in the Second World Social Development Summit in Doha, where the Minister and technical team contributed to global discussions on inclusive social development and co-led a joint panel with WFP on social protection in fragile and conflict-affected settings, highlighting the T-Anmu programme and the importance of adaptive, nationally grounded systems.

Food Assistance to Children's Centres:

WFP supported MoSAL's efforts to strengthen services for homeless and vulnerable children. As MoSAL advanced a comprehensive strategy to expand shelter, rehabilitation, food, and education services for homeless children, WFP supported these efforts by providing immediate food assistance in newly rehabilitated children's centres. Through this support, WFP reached 600 children across seven centres, ensuring their nutritional well-being throughout their rehabilitation and reintegration process, and contributing to a safer, more nurturing care environment for children in need.²

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

| CSP ACTIVITY | GAM MONITORING CODE |
|---|--|
| Support diversified and sustainable livelihoods and food systems at the household, community and national levels | 4 - Fully integrates gender and age |
| Provide technical assistance to strengthen national social safety nets | 4 - Fully integrates gender and age |

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.



199,000 children and **pregnant** and **breastfeeding women** and **girls** received nutrition support to **prevent malnutrition**



129,000 children and **pregnant** and **breastfeeding women** and **girls** received nutrition support to **treat malnutrition**



100,000 PBWGs and caregivers received **nutrition sensitive awareness sessions**

Syria's nutrition crisis continues to deepen, with child and maternal malnutrition rising sharply, driven by inadequate diets among young children and women of reproductive age, alongside persistently high anaemia rates. Rates of acute malnutrition have tripled since 2019, increasing from 1.7 percent to 4.7 percent in 2023, and reaching 5.5 percent in 2025. Acute wasting among children under five surged by 17 percent in 2025 compared to 2023. Nearly 587,000 children urgently require life-saving treatment for acute malnutrition, including almost 97,000 suffering from severe wasting. At the same time, stunting continues to rise, leaving hundreds of thousands of young children facing entrenched nutritional deprivation.

Against this backdrop, WFP supported the prevention of undernutrition and micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWGs) and provided treatment for moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) among children aged 6-59 months and PBWGs. Despite insecurity, displacement, liquidity constraints, and environmental shocks affecting the programme in 2025, these interventions successfully reached 328,000 women, girls, and boys, contributing towards SDG 2, target 2 (end all forms of malnutrition). Due to funding constraints, WFP reduced its 2025 targets, decreasing prevention by 35 percent and treatment by 32 percent.

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

Prevention of Malnutrition and Micronutrient Deficiencies

Implemented in close coordination with UNFPA and UNICEF, WFP's prevention programme assisted 199,000 children and PBWGs across four components:

Component 1: prevention of undernutrition and micronutrient deficiencies in children:

WFP supported 129,000 children with specialized nutritious food - Lipid-based Nutrient Supplement, Medium Quantity (LNS-MQ) - to prevent undernutrition and micronutrient deficiencies. This assistance is integrated with targeted food assistance and T-ANMU programmes, ensuring that children in supported families receive essential daily nutrients and fostering healthy physical and cognitive development.

Component 2: Nutrition Support to PBWGs:

WFP provided CBT assistance via value vouchers to around 70,000 PBWGs from vulnerable families enrolled in targeted food assistance programme to improve dietary diversity and micronutrient intake during the first 1,000 days of their child's life. The assistance empowered women to make informed food choices aligned with their evolving nutritional needs. Through continued collaboration with UNFPA, PBWGs were referred to reproductive health clinics for antenatal and postnatal services, GBV support, and family planning services, ensuring a comprehensive package of care.

Component 3: social and behavioural change communication:

WFP delivered nutrition sensitive awareness sessions to an estimated 140,000 PBWGs and caregivers across WFP's nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive programmes. These sessions addressed key drivers of malnutrition and promoted optimal maternal, infant, and young child feeding practices, essential dietary needs during pregnancy and breastfeeding, and practical guidance on nutritious purchasing patterns; all tailored to the current humanitarian context.

Component 4: provision of capacity strengthening to national stakeholders to revive the national wheat fortification and salt iodization programmes:

Following the political transition, WFP renewed its advocacy with the new authorities to continue efforts related to advancing the national fortification programme. By late 2025, a new steering committee - co-led by the Ministries of Health and Economy and Industry - was established, with a pilot project planned for early 2026. Additionally, WFP also provided 2 mt of potassium iodate to the Ministry of Health to support continued iodization of locally produced salt.

Outcome monitoring showed strong adherence to the in-kind component of the prevention of undernutrition programme, with about 90 percent of the targeted population receiving the minimum required number of distributions. Dietary diversity among PBWGs receiving value vouchers remained low, with only around 23 percent meeting the target. While household food security improved overall, WFP interviews and focus group discussions revealed that social norms, maternal self-deprioritization, limited awareness of maternal nutrition, and women's restricted control over food choices continue to prevent many women from meeting their nutritional needs. WFP is working to address these gaps by strengthening social and behaviour change communication and adjusting programme implementation to better address these barriers.

Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM)

In 2025, WFP provided lifesaving treatment to 129,000 children and PBWGs suffering from MAM, including 74,000 children aged 6-59 months and 55,000 PBWGs. Services were delivered through the CMAM approach across mobile and fixed centres, supported by community outreach workers conducting screenings, referrals, case management, follow-up, and social and behaviour-change sessions. The programme was implemented in partnership with UNICEF, WHO, the Ministry of Health, under the coordination of the Nutrition Sector.

Strengthened linkages between CMAM and the Anmu intervention - where enrolment is contingent upon CMAM referrals - led to a notable increase in self-referrals and earlier detection and treatment of acute malnutrition. Combined with sustained advocacy and coordination, this approach expanded programme coverage and enhanced access for the most vulnerable.

Programme implementation faced significant disruptions in 2025. Security-related closures temporarily affected mobile and fixed centres in Quneitra, Tartous, Latakia, and As-Sweida. Additionally, 13 CMAM sites in northwest Syria closed following US funding cuts. These challenges hindered service continuity and partner reach throughout the year.

Despite these challenges, programme quality remained strong, with consistently high recovery rates for children and PBWGs and zero reported mortality.

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



73 humanitarian partners supported by the **Logistics Cluster**.



17 UN agencies engaged with the **Emergency Telecommunication Sector**.



750 passengers carried on the **United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)**.



100,000 litres of fuel provided by WFP on-demand service.

WFP remained a key enabler of humanitarian responses in Syria, providing essential logistics, emergency telecommunication and air transport services to support partners in addressing the ongoing needs. Strategic Objective 4 contributes to the achievement of SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals).

Logistics Cluster

The WFP-led Logistics Cluster continued to provide coordination and information sharing service to 73 humanitarian organizations across Syria, strengthening logistics operations with timely information to inform decision making. In 2025, the cluster convened 15 coordination meetings and produced more than 25 information management products. The cluster maintained the Information Exchange platform (LogIE), launched in 2024, which continued to provide up to date visibility on access conditions nationwide, and delivered hands on training sessions to over 100 partners to enhance their ability to use the platform effectively.

The Logistics Cluster adapted its support to Syria's shifting operational landscape. To reinforce humanitarian logistics during sudden-onset emergencies, the cluster made available up to 6,900 m² of free to user storage capacity, of which 1,150 m² were utilized by partners to store relief items, alongside transportation and handling services. The cluster also sourced two mobile storage units, from the WFP-managed UN Humanitarian Response Depot in Dubai, to support partners operating in remote locations where common storage is not available. Additionally, the cluster coordinated inter agency convoys to As Sweida governorate to facilitate the delivery of humanitarian supplies during the emergency response.

Transshipment services at the Reyhanlı cross border hub remained necessary in 2025, as security restrictions continued to prevent Turkish trucks from entering Syria, requiring cargo to be transferred onto Syrian trucks. Throughout the year, the cluster facilitated the transshipment of 3,465 trucks carrying humanitarian cargo from Türkiye into Syria on behalf of UN agencies; more than a threefold increase from 2024, driven by policy changes following the political transition that expanded permissions for imports from Türkiye. However, with the normalization of commercial and trade relations between Türkiye and Syria, the Logistics Cluster concluded its operations at the Reyhanlı hub on 1 December 2025. WFP will continue technical and operational support to partners to ensure uninterrupted logistics assistance.

The Logistics Cluster actively engaged partners throughout the year to address operational challenges and reinforce a more enabling logistics environment. The cluster conducted a nationwide warehouse capacity survey that provided a strategic overview of partners' storage capabilities and their willingness to share space. These insights enabled the cluster to coordinate shared storage arrangements, improving the efficiency and effectiveness of humanitarian supply chains.

In the last quarter of 2025, the Cluster conducted a Gaps and Needs Analysis to assess logistics requirements and inform strategic priorities for 2026. The findings recommend a gradual transition toward a sector-based approach, with stronger national co leadership and an increased focus on localization to enhance sustainability.

The cluster's user satisfaction survey revealed positive results, with 92 percent of respondents expressing satisfaction with the cluster's services.

Emergency Telecommunications Cluster

As of mid-2025, the WFP led Emergency Telecommunications Cluster transitioned into the Emergency Telecommunications Sector (ETS), aligning with Syria's shift toward a more streamlined sector based humanitarian coordination model. Despite rising insecurity and major funding gaps, only 19 percent of the USD 465,000 requirement secured, the ETS maintained uninterrupted support to humanitarian partners in 2025.

Throughout the year, the ETS provided shared security communications and data connectivity services to humanitarian responders from 17 UN agencies operating in Syria.

The ETC completed essential installation, upgrades, and maintenance on VHF repeaters and communications equipment across its areas of operation, enhancing coverage and strengthening communications across Syria, ultimately contributing to safer and more reliable humanitarian operations.

In partnership with UNDSS and Telecommunications Security Standards (TESS+), the ETS successfully rolled out the Remote Security Operations Centre (RSOC) solution across all areas of operations, enabling 24/7 remote monitoring of VHF networks and improving staff safety in the field. This added a critical layer of security oversight, improving operational efficiency and supporting safer field operations and more reliable coordination in high-risk environments.

In line with the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) recommendations, the ETS deployed nationwide Airband radio systems, enabling direct ground to air communication for the United Nations Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS) flights. This upgrade enhanced air travel safety for humanitarian personnel and strengthened operational coordination for UNHAS.

Despite these achievements, the ETS was forced to cease operations by end-2025 due to funding and operational constraints. To sustain essential services, partners endorsed a 2026 cost sharing model with WFP continuing as lead agency under the technical guidance of the Information and Communication Technology Working Group. In its final year, the ETS recorded an 88 percent user satisfaction rating, an improvement from 2024, reflecting strong service quality despite persistent challenges.

United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)

UNHAS continued to play a critical role in providing safe and reliable air transport for the humanitarian community in Syria. Operating since 2020 with a single fixed wing aircraft, the service has helped mitigate the challenges posed by long distances, extended travel times, and localized insecurity, ensuring essential connectivity between key operational locations.

Operations were significantly disrupted in early 2025 following nationwide airport closures triggered by the political transition in late 2024. While Damascus and Aleppo airports later reopened, allowing flights between the two cities to resume, Qamishli remained closed throughout the year, disrupting one of UNHAS's primary destinations and contributing to an 81 percent decline in passenger movement compared to 2024. Despite this, UNHAS sustained a vital airbridge, conducting 187 return flights and transporting over 750 passengers and 0.55 mt of light lifesaving cargo in support of 73 organizations. In 2025, the operation transitioned to a cost recovery service model. The value of the service was reflected in strong user satisfaction of 97 percent and a 20 percent increase in the number of organizations relying on UNHAS. Donor support also remained robust, with major contributions from key partners underscoring continued confidence in sustaining the operation.

Alongside its regular Damascus-Aleppo service, UNHAS exceptionally operated flights between Damascus and Amman during the first half of 2025, as the aircraft remained based in Amman for security reasons until its relocation to Damascus in late May. Once relocated, the Damascus-Amman route was discontinued, as commercial services had resumed and passenger demand had significantly decreased.

Following sustained advocacy for expanded access, UNHAS received approval in late 2025 to expand operations to Deir Ezzor. The new destination is planned for launch in 2026, pending completion of the required airport rehabilitation works.

On-Demand technical assistance and support services to humanitarian partners

The WFP-led Logistics Cluster continued to deliver on demand logistics services to humanitarian partners on a cost recovery basis. Leveraging its access to reliable suppliers and high-quality fuel, WFP provided more than 100,000 litres of fuel and transportation services to five partners. Additionally, WFP provided storage services for 50,000 litres of fuel on behalf of UNHCR. WFP also provided storage services for over 8,800 m³ of relief items across its five warehouses, strengthening partners' ability to sustain and scale their humanitarian operations in Syria.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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

Cross-cutting results

Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

The protracted crisis in Syria has deepened long-standing inequalities, driving economic marginalization, displacement, and heightened risks of gender-based violence (GBV). These pressures have disproportionately affected female-headed households and other vulnerable groups, increasing their exposure to harmful coping mechanisms such as child marriage, child labour, and sexual exploitation. Entrenched gender and social norms, restricted mobility, increased domestic workloads, limited economic opportunities, and the persistent lack of gender-disaggregated data remained among the major challenges in the Syrian context.

Despite shifts in the political landscape, the country's context remained highly gendered. Women's participation in political, economic, and administrative spheres remained limited, compounded by the lack of normative and legislative framework to safeguard and advance their rights. New waves of displacement and evolving humanitarian needs in 2025 have further intensified existing inequalities, underscoring the need for a new robust gender analysis. Such analysis is essential for informing humanitarian and development actors and enabling the design of gender-transformative programming that meaningfully supports Syrian women and strengthens their resilience.

WFP Syria continued to advance equitable and inclusive programming across all operational and strategic areas. In early 2025, WFP achieved full graduation from the Gender Equality Certification Programme, marking an important institutional and programmatic milestones towards gender equality. This process catalysed internal reflection and policy alignment, resulting in the integration of inclusive programming objectives into the extension of the 2022-2026 Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP).

WFP maintained a people-centred approach by actively engaging communities throughout every stage of programme implementation, working through community committees that ensured meaningful participation and representation of all vulnerable groups. Food and nutrition support was tailored to the unique dietary needs of women, men, girls and boys. Households headed by women or children, those with persons with disabilities, and those with severely ill members were prioritized. WFP also provided communities with inclusive information materials on programmes, community feedback mechanism (CFM), and sensitization, delivered in print, video, and audio formats to ensure broad accessibility.

To support evidence-based decision-making, WFP Syria conducted gender and risk analyses and collected gender, age, and disability disaggregated data at the household level, including through the Washington Group Questions. Additionally, insights from community consultations, through focus group discussions and key informant interviews with women, men, girls, boys, and other vulnerable groups, directly informed gender-responsive programme design.

Women and girls represented 52 percent of all beneficiaries, while 52 percent of registered households designated women as the principal recipients of assistance, reflecting a meaningful shift in household-level decision-making. Women also accounted for 75 percent of callers to WFP's community feedback mechanisms, sharing their experiences and the challenges they faced. In addition, inclusion of persons with disabilities remained a priority across all activities. In 2025, WFP assisted 221,000 persons with disabilities, 52 percent of whom were women and girls.

To further strengthen safe access, WFP provided its cooperating partners (CPs) with the resources needed to ensure distribution points were safe and accessible for women, while encouraging a stronger presence of female staff in field operations. Partnerships with community-based and women-led organizations (WLOs) were also prioritized to drive more equitable outcomes across WFP programmes.

Throughout the year, WFP invested in strengthening the capacity of its staff and cooperating partners to deliver people-centred assistance. Internally, the Gender and Protection team completed a two-day Training of Trainers led by WFP Headquarters on safe referrals for GBV and child protection cases, enhancing their ability to identify, manage, and mitigate protection risks during field activities.

WFP trained all cooperating partner (CP) staff members on equality, inclusive practices, while onboarding sessions emphasized people-centred programming, gender, and participatory approaches. Tailored training sessions were also delivered for third-party operators and monitoring enumerators, focusing on equality, to support stronger and more responsible programme delivery across operations.

WFP and its partners actively engaged in the global 16 Days of Activism against GBV campaign under the theme "UNiTE to End Digital Violence Against All Women and Girls," conducting awareness sessions for staff, community dialogues, and visibility campaigns to promote safe and respectful programme and working environments.

In 2025, WFP Syria remained an active member in the Gender Working Group, which provided a platform for agencies to align priorities, strengthen collaboration, and promote approaches that ensure humanitarian programmes respond to the diverse needs, capacities, and experiences of women, men, girls, and boys.

Looking ahead, WFP aims to consolidate institutional gains, further localize inclusion and protection capacities, and strengthen partnerships with women-led organizations and organizations of persons with disabilities. The team plans to update the Integrated Cross-Cutting Context Analysis and Risk Assessment (ICARA) in 2026 to reflect evolving dynamics. Additionally, the team will enhance social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) to address social norms and promote equitable participation across communities.

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's protection environment remained extremely fragile, characterized by widespread violence, exploitation, and deepening humanitarian needs. Incidents of gender-based violence (GBV), sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA), and grave child protection violations continued to rise, compounded by persistent displacement and severe movement restrictions.

The collapse of essential services and worsening economic hardship pushed families toward harmful coping mechanisms, while psychosocial distress among children and caregivers continued to intensify.

Humanitarian access became increasingly unpredictable due to insecurity, administrative barriers, and operational constraints. Reduced funding forced the closure of critical services, including GBV safe spaces, leaving thousands without support. Communities continued to face risks linked to residual conflict dynamics, unexploded ordnance, resource-related tensions, kidnapping, and identity-based violence. Vulnerabilities were most acute for women, children, persons with disabilities, the elderly, ethnic minorities, individuals lacking civil documentation, and other marginalized groups, who face heightened exposure to GBV, exploitation, and barriers to essential rights and assistance.

WFP maintained a strong focus on protection, accountability, and conflict sensitivity in 2025, building on the 2024 Integrated Cross-cutting Context Analysis and Risk Assessment (ICARA), with programmes continuously adapted to mitigate risks and prevent harm.

WFP strengthened community participation through its Community Engagement Plan, which integrated focus group discussions, key informant interviews, and participatory planning into programme design. Under its emergency food assistance programme, WFP continued community-based targeting and, in selected areas, open registration to ensure inclusion of vulnerable groups. Flexible eligibility criteria for people lacking documentation and improved referral mechanisms further enhanced access to assistance. Around 96 percent of surveyed recipients reported facing no barriers in collecting WFP assistance, reflecting progress in reducing gender, disability, and documentation-related obstacles.

WFP trained its staff, cooperating partners, and third-party contractors on people-centred approaches, protection principles, safe referrals, Accountability to Affected Population (AAP), protection from SEA, and risk mitigation. Data protection and privacy were upheld through secure registration processes, informed consent, and strict confidentiality measures. Distribution sites were selected to ensure safety, accessibility, and dignity for women, men, girls, and boys alike. Monitoring results confirmed the effectiveness of these measures, with nearly all assisted people reporting no safety concerns and affirming that they were treated with respect.

Protection was further mainstreamed across food assistance and nutrition programmes through the Assistance for Protection (A4P) initiative, which enabled structured intra- and inter-agency referrals for individuals facing elevated protection risks. In 2025, more than 1,740 high-risk households referred by protection-specialized agencies, including UN and local GBV partners, met the eligibility criteria and were considered for WFP food assistance.

To strengthen GBV and SEA prevention, WFP distributed awareness flyers with every food ration and provided clear reporting channels, reinforcing its zero-tolerance policy. Despite these efforts, only half of surveyed recipients reported receiving information about programme details and PSEA. To close this gap, WFP will expand community outreach, improve sensitization, and introduce a WhatsApp channel, where appropriate, to improve timely and reliable access to information.

In 2025, WFP partnered with the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour to provide food assistance across several child protection institutions, including juvenile rehabilitation centres, shelters for homeless children, and facilities for children without parental care. Through this collaboration, WFP supported approximately 600 children with three months of food assistance, helping ensure their basic needs were met in safe, protective environments.

To better support vulnerable returnees, WFP established an agreement with UNHCR to enable the secure sharing of returnee data for food assistance targeting. WFP also joined the UNHCR-led "Syria is Home" platform, which provides

returnees with information on WFP programmes and guidance on accessing the WFP helpline.

WFP's Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM) remained robust in 2025, managing more than 80,000 cases with a 99 percent resolution rate through call centres, email, helpdesks, and field monitors. The mechanism enabled direct reporting of protection concerns, allowing WFP to address more than 120 cases related to access, safety, child protection, and intra-family disputes. SEA and GBV reports were managed confidentially by trained staff.

WFP enhanced and standardized its case-management platform and introduced an internet-based communication system to improve access for communities with weak telecommunications. With the transition to a Whole of Syria operational model, the Beirut call centre serving northwest Syria closed mid-year, and people were redirected to the WFP helpline in Damascus for continued support.

The CFM played a central role in strengthening programme quality, with community feedback directly informing oversight, risk assessment, and operational improvements. AAP became a core component of cooperating partner and contracted retailer evaluations, and CFM data helped enhance accountability, verify assistance delivery, identify gaps, and prompt corrective actions. The WFP helpline remained the primary channel for gathering feedback and conducting outbound surveys to inform programme improvements, with over 6,700 outbound calls conducted in 2025.

WFP also acted swiftly to counter misinformation and fraudulent online activity, issuing corrective alerts through bulk SMS to over 80,000 beneficiaries, cooperating partner social media platforms, and updated sensitization materials.

WFP co-chaired the AAP Working Group and collaborated with inter-agency GBV and PSEA networks to strengthen nationwide referral pathways. WFP also supported the PSEA Inter-Agency Coordination Network, contributing to the 2025 Syria PSEA Action Plan, harmonization of PSEA efforts, and providing guidance on the implementation of the harmonized approach for UN Implementing Partner PSEA Capacity Assessments. Additionally, WFP helped establish an inter-agency SEA helpline, ensuring aggregated feedback was shared monthly across partners to strengthen coordinated protection and accountability.

WFP also contributed to an OCHA-led workshop for cross-cutting working groups across Syria, sharing good practices in AAP, PSEA, risk management, equitable programming, and efforts to reduce participation barriers during the transition to a Whole of Syria approach.

In 2026, WFP will deepen protection mainstreaming by updating the ICARA analysis, strengthening the AAP mechanism, and expanding inclusive targeting through community-based approaches and self-registration. WFP will continue integrating community feedback with programme monitoring to enhance responsiveness, enhance partner capacity in protection, AAP, and PSEA, and reinforce referral and feedback systems. WFP will also launch the Access Barriers to Food Assistance Initiative to promote safer, more dignified, and equitable access to assistance for high-risk groups, informed by findings from the 2023 gendered barriers study.

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)

Environmental degradation has become a major driver of food insecurity in Syria. Increasingly frequent climate anomalies, including extreme heatwaves, erratic rainfall, and prolonged drought-like conditions, are straining already limited water resources. These pressures, combined with damaged irrigation systems, soil degradation, and reduced agricultural production, are threatening human, animal, and plant health and deepening the country's food crisis.

As climate risks intensify across Syria, WFP is uniquely positioned to invest in the country's agricultural potential and strengthen communities' resilience to climate shocks. WFP's efforts increasingly prioritize climate-resilient approaches that restore local food systems, support households in rebuilding sustainable livelihoods, and enhance local capacity to withstand growing environmental pressures.

In 2025, WFP's water-related investments restored irrigation across more than 5,500 hectares of agricultural land, boosting local food production. WFP also advanced its first Disaster Risk Financing programme in Syria, introducing an innovative climate macro insurance mechanism to protect smallholder farmers from escalating climate impacts, particularly prolonged drought, helping them absorb climate-related losses and safeguard their livelihoods.

Looking ahead, WFP is scaling up resilience and livelihoods interventions to support community recovery, including strengthening water resource management, rehabilitating critical community assets, and expanding climate-smart and nature-based solutions that reinforce sustainable food systems and strengthen environmental recovery and long-term resilience in Syria.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

In 2025, WFP Syria advanced the implementation of its Environmental Management System (EMS), launched in 2024, scaling up renewable energy initiatives, reinforcing waste management and sustainable procurement practices.

Energy and emissions:

WFP commissioned an off-grid solar photovoltaic system with battery storage at the Qamishli Field Office in Al-Hasakeh governorate. Previously fully reliant on city power and diesel generators, the office now meets around half of its daily energy needs through solar energy, significantly reducing generator use, fuel consumption, and associated emissions. Meanwhile, the Country Office in Damascus continued to benefit from stable, round-the-clock grid electricity, keeping generator use to a minimum.

Energy-efficient LED lighting was installed across offices in Damascus, Qamishli, Homs, and Tartous. In Tartous and Homs, air-conditioning units were replaced with inverter-compatible models to improve efficiency and reduce power consumption.

To further limit emissions, WFP promoted joint missions both internally - across WFP units - and externally with other UN agencies, helping reduce travel frequency and transportation-related emissions.

As part of ongoing EMS implementation, WFP is expanding its focus on green energy solutions, including assessing the feasibility of installing solar systems in warehouses and additional field offices. WFP is also strengthening its energy-monitoring systems through new three-phase energy meters, improving the tracking and management of electricity consumption.

Waste Management:

In 2025, WFP Syria continued paper-recycling practices in the Damascus and South Area Offices and is working to strengthen waste-segregation systems across all locations.

WFP also improved waste-management practices within its supply chain by segregating food-packaging waste, such as nylon bags, cartons, and wooden pallets, across its warehouses and channelling these materials to a contracted recycler. This approach reduced environmental impact, supported clean and safe storage conditions for food commodities, lowered the risk of cross-infestation, and promoted a healthier working environment for staff. It also reinforced the circular economy by keeping these materials in circulation, while generating revenue and reducing storage fees.

At a broader level, the Logistics Cluster launched the Waste Management and Measuring, Reverse Logistics, Environmentally Sustainable Procurement and Transport, and Circular Economy (WREC) initiative to strengthen sustainable humanitarian logistics and encourage collaboration on environmentally responsible solutions among partners.

Sustainable procurement:

WFP Syria integrated environmental considerations across all sourcing activities. For food purchases, this included prioritizing qualified local sourcing to cut transport-related emissions, improving packaging durability to reduce losses and waste, using suppliers' commercial packaging when appropriate to avoid waste from re-packaging, and when re-packaging is required, selecting larger pack sizes from the commercial supplier to minimize re-packaging waste. For non-food items, WFP embedded environmental criteria into solicitation documents, encouraging suppliers to demonstrate compliance with standards such as ISO 14001, adopt fuel-efficient fleet practices, implement effective waste-management systems, and ensure responsible sourcing, and encouraging vendors to offer innovative, eco-friendly solutions across areas such as office equipment, energy systems, cleaning materials, and construction services.

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

Syria's worsening nutrition crisis is compounded by the limited integration of nutrition within basic services and across sectors, leaving out the most vulnerable - particularly young children, pregnant and breastfeeding women, and adolescent girls. Strengthening multisectoral nutrition integration is therefore critical to ensure coherent, reliable and lifesaving support that prevents the long-term, irreversible consequences of undernutrition.

Within this context, WFP's operating environment is shifting toward a dual-track nutrition approach: sustaining life-saving nutrition services in high-risk areas while progressively integrating nutrition within food systems, social protection platforms, and basic services. This strategic direction is essential to safeguard nutrition outcomes, enhance resilience and ensure that vulnerable households can meet their essential food and nutrient needs.

WFP continued integrating nutrition into targeted food assistance (TFA), under Strategic Outcome 1, through the Anmu intervention, prioritizing the first 1,000 days of a child's life and addressing underlying drivers of malnutrition. This nutrition-sensitive approach relied on using nutrition vulnerabilities among young children and PBWGs, verified through anthropometry, as an entry point for identifying food-insecure households. WFP targeted these households with a comprehensive package that combined food security and nutrition support, including a nutritionally adequate 1,300 kcal food ration, preventive supplements for children aged 6-23 months, a top-up value voucher for PBWGs, and access to complementary health and nutrition services. This integrated assistance package was also provided across all TFA interventions, including the Community-Based Targeting (Mueel) intervention, ensuring a comprehensive and coordinated response.

Additionally, WFP expanded nutrition sensitive programming within its social protection portfolio through the T-ANMU intervention. The intervention targeted socioeconomically vulnerable households facing compounded nutritional vulnerabilities, also focusing on reducing nutrition risks during the first 1,000 days of a child's life by combining multipurpose cash assistance with preventive nutrition support. Caregiver awareness activities reinforced healthy feeding practices and early nutrition behaviours, strengthening household capacity to prevent malnutrition.

WFP also leveraged existing national nutrition platforms to reinforce early detection and referral pathways. Nutrition surveillance centres and CMAM facilities operated by the Ministry of Health, UNICEF, and WFP served as key entry points for identifying households with nutrition vulnerabilities for Anmu and T-ANMU. These linkages encouraged self-referral, improved early case detection, and strengthened the continuum of care.

TFA distribution points were also utilized as community outreach platform to expand early detection of malnutrition. Through the family MUAC approach, mothers and caregivers in remote areas were equipped with tools (MUAC tapes) and knowledge to screen children at home, increasing awareness and promoting timely self-referral to appropriate services.

Nutrition considerations were further embedded into the design of WFP's TFA food basket and complementary voucher top-ups for PBWGs. The basket delivered 1,300 kcal per person per day and included fortified staples that meet essential macro- and micronutrient requirements, while the voucher top-up strengthened dietary diversity by enabling access to fresh foods. Together, these measures ensured that nutritionally vulnerable households receive adequate energy intake and improved micronutrient coverage, reinforcing nutrition outcomes during pregnancy and early childhood.

At the national systems level, WFP sustained its strong advocacy for wheat fortification across the national bread value chain. Efforts focused on embedding fortification from production through processing and quality control, to help improve micronutrient intake and reduce deficiencies at population scale.

Partnerships

Strong partnerships remained a core strength of WFP's operation, enabling continuity of assistance despite a dynamic context and a constrained global funding environment. Sustained donor support, clear communication on priorities and risks, and the strategic use of flexible and advanced financing kept overall contributions only slightly below 2024 levels, at USD 227 million compared with USD 244 million the previous year. Despite uncertainty around contribution levels and timing, advocacy and prioritization enabled WFP Syria to maintain programmes and even scale up targeted food assistance for severely food-insecure families.

WFP capitalized on momentum created by the shift in the political landscape to strengthen donor confidence and diversify its funding portfolio, particularly for livelihoods, early recovery resilience, and social protection programmes, which grew to a quarter of all contributions - up from just over 5 percent in 2024. This supported a more balanced approach that met immediate food needs while reducing longer term humanitarian dependence.

In 2025, 23 funding partners contributed to WFP Syria, including 17 government donors, private sector partners, and UN agencies. Germany, the United States, the European Union, and Canada remained the largest contributors, complemented by private donors who accounted for nearly seven percent of total funding. WFP also welcomed the renewed engagement of the United Kingdom and Poland, alongside increased support from the Republic of Korea, France, Italy, and Sweden. WFP secured its first contribution from an International Financial Institution (IFI) through the OPEC Fund, while strengthening engagement with others, including the World Bank in support of social protection.

WFP strengthened its strategic donor engagement and advocacy, enhancing outreach efforts and positioning the operation to navigate funding decisions in a highly constrained humanitarian environment. WFP provided regular donor briefings, monthly situation reports, and timely updates on evolving needs and emergency responses. WFP also facilitated and welcomed a notable increase in donor missions, which contributed to strengthened dialogue, mutual understanding of operational realities, and sustained donor engagement. The missions offered donors firsthand insight into the scale of damage and the continued severity of humanitarian needs in Syria, underscoring that conditions for safe and sustainable returns remain inconsistent. These visits reinforced donor advocacy within their governments for continued humanitarian support until meaningful progress in development and reconstruction is achieved.

Operationally, WFP worked with 36 cooperating partners (CPs) to implement activities. Call for proposals through the UN Partner Portal remained the main mechanism for transparent, competitive and equitable partner selection. WFP continued to implement the UN Implementing Partner PSEA Assessment to assess and support PSEA capacities of its CPs, with 34 of these active CPs already assessed as of 2025. WFP also undertook efforts to provide technical support for PSEA capacity building of CPs.

The strategic emergency preparedness agreement with the Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC), established in 2024, remained a cornerstone of WFP's emergency response, enabling rapid, wide reaching delivery of WFP assistance during emergencies. Building on these gains, the agreement will be renewed and further strengthened in 2026.

WFP continued to strengthen partnership management to ensure robust oversight of processes and resources while fostering closer collaboration with CPs. As part of these efforts, WFP introduced new digital solutions including partner-CONNECT and Last-Mile systems to streamline partnerships, reporting, enhance commodity tracking, and strengthen coordination between WFP teams and CPs.

WFP Syria also strengthened its response capacity through the in-kind expertise of Standby Partners, including a Cash Advisor from the Danish Refugee Council and a Research, Assessment and Monitoring specialist from Norcap.

WFP consolidated its role as a trusted partner to the government, collaborating across key ministries on several initiatives, including bread subsidy programme, nutrition-sensitive social protection initiative (T-ANMU), climate macro insurance, wheat flour fortification, salt iodisation, strengthening the bread value chain and agricultural resilience, and the redesign of the school meals programme. WFP also formalized a three-year collaboration to jointly implement the annual Food Security Assessment with the Planning and Statistics Commission, promoting nationally owned evidence to inform government and humanitarian programming. These partnerships reinforce government leadership while WFP provides targeted technical, financial and operational support to pilot and scale cost effective models. Over time, programmes are designed to transition to full government implementation, with WFP shifting toward systems strengthening, capacity development, and quality assurance within national frameworks.

As Syria re-engaged with IFIs, WFP initiated collaboration with the World Bank through structured coordination, joint technical engagement, and the establishment and co-leading of the Social Protection Consortium alongside UNICEF and ILO, in partnership with the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour. This consortium serves as the main platform for aligning priorities, strengthening national systems, and coordinating government engagement, ensuring national ownership. Work is underway to develop interoperable social protection systems and a national Social Protection

Information System under the Global Accelerator. Partners are also exploring options for a future universal cash programme, drawing on WFP's operational experience, analysis, and ongoing pilots.

Focus on localization

In 2025, following major political and operational shifts, WFP Syria fully transitioned to in country delivery of activities and concluded its long-standing cross border operation from Türkiye. The success of this shift was enabled by WFP's sustained commitment to localization and its long-standing efforts to strengthen the role of national actors in the humanitarian response. Over the years, WFP has increasingly relied on national cooperating partners to implement activities across Syria, reinforcing their leadership and contributing to a more locally anchored and resilient operation. In 2025, 94 percent of WFP's resources channelled through cooperating partners were directed through national partners.

In 2025, WFP Syria signed a first-of-its-kind field level agreement with an international organization specialized in capacity strengthening to address key gaps identified among the CPs. Throughout the year, the organization delivered eight training sessions focused on financial management, monitoring and evaluation, and core administrative systems to 28 CPs, helping them expand their operational capabilities.

All cooperating partners also received training on people centred approaches, protection, safe referrals, accountability to affected population, protection from sexual exploitation and abuse, and risk mitigation to ensure safe and responsible assistance.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

WFP deepened its collaboration with UN agencies in Syria, strengthening collective impact and joint support. New partnerships with UNICEF and the ILO advanced government led social protection reform and capacity building. Meanwhile, an agreement with UNHCR established a systematic referral pathway for returnees meeting WFP's targeting criteria, ensuring synergies across agencies and aiming to simplify registration processes for beneficiaries.

WFP maintained its agreement with UNICEF for coordinated, efficient delivery of nutrition and school feeding support. Under the nutrition agreement, WFP and UNICEF aligned treatment interventions in shared locations and with common CPs, ensuring uninterrupted assistance during agreement renewals and reducing operational costs associated with separate CP agreements. Where joint implementation was not possible, WFP and UNICEF ensured continuity of services by mutually extending coverage, with each agency providing treatment supplies in areas beyond the other's operational reach.

Collaboration with UNFPA under the nutrition programme supported PBWGs through integrated reproductive health services delivered via UNFPA's fixed and mobile clinics. WFP also collaborated with protection-specialized UN agencies to mainstream protection into its programmes, strengthen referral pathways and assist high-risk households.

WFP collaborated with FAO, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNDP, and UN Habitat on area based early recovery initiatives, combining technical expertise to rehabilitate community assets, create livelihood opportunities, and improve service provision. WFP also collaborated with FAO on the implementation of the nationwide Food Security Assessments.

Additionally, WFP engaged with the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) through the regular exchange of food security analyses and by providing security support to facilitate their operational engagement in Syria.

WFP continued using its blockchain-based Building Blocks platform to strengthen coordination among agencies and make better use of limited resources. By helping partners align assistance for shared beneficiary groups, the platform reduced duplication, improved targeting, and enhanced overall value for money across humanitarian operations.

Financial Overview

In 2025, WFP completed a budget revision to the 2022-2026 interim country strategic plan (ICSP). The revision reduced WFP's annual needs-based plan for 2025 from USD 1 billion to USD 443.9 million, by adjusting the number of people planned for assistance due to resource constraints.

Despite the reduction, funding shortfalls remained a significant concern, with incoming contributions in 2025 covering only 54 percent of the needs-based plan, the lowest in recent years and a six percent decline from 2024. Nevertheless, total resources available to WFP (including confirmed contributions and the carry-over from 2024) were by the end of the year sufficient to cover the revised need-based funding requirements.

However, this apparently high funding coverage is largely the result of the downward revision of the 2025 budgetary requirement rather than an actual improvement in resourcing. In addition, a significant share of 2024 funds were carried over into 2025 due to low implementation during the transition between the general and targeted food assistance in 2024 and the associated retargeting. This carryover inflated the apparent level of available funding and masked persistent gaps in actual new contributions.

At the outcome level, Strategic Outcome 2 (Livelihoods and Social protection) had the highest level of funding and exceeded its requirements. Strategic Outcomes 1 (TFA and School Feeding) and 4 (Enabling Services) were also among the best funded outcomes, reaching close to full coverage. Strategic Outcome 3 (Nutrition) was 60 percent covered, largely enabled by flexible funding and the reduced implementation plan requirements.

Despite a decrease in contributions for the second consecutive year, the Federal Republic of Germany and the United States of America remained the top two donors, with contributions accounting for 49 percent of all contributions to WFP Syria. These were followed by the European Union and Canada at 22 percent. Private donors accounted for nearly seven percent of total funding. A first-time contribution from an International Financial Institution (IFI) through the OPEC Fund was received in 2025.

WFP Syria witnessed an increase in earmarked contributions compared to the previous year, with 38 percent of contributions earmarked at the strategic outcome level, with the majority going towards Strategic Outcome 1. Meanwhile, 51 percent of contributions were earmarked at the activity level, with 79 percent going towards the new targeted food assistance.

WFP continued to advocate for flexible and advanced funding mechanisms to sustain an effective operation. Multilateral flexible contributions, around 11 percent of total funding, enabled WFP to maintain its pipeline, manage long supply chain lead times, and were prioritized to critical activities to maximize their impact.

Most private sector contributions, along with support from Iceland, Poland, and the OPEC Fund, were provided without fixed end dates, further reducing the risk of pipeline breaks. For livelihoods and early recovery programmes, WFP secured activity level funding arrangements that allowed it to adapt to evolving conditions and remain aligned with shifting priorities.

In 2025, WFP Syria received around USD 25 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.

Given the significant lead time required to bring food into Syria, the timeliness of contributions remained a critical factor for sustaining operations. The Internal Project Lending (IPL) facility therefore played an essential role, enabling WFP to maintain a steady flow of food despite procurement and importation delays. In 2025, the tool was used to advance approximately 11 percent of contributions ahead of formal confirmation. In addition, purchases from WFP's Global Commodity Management Facility were used to alleviate global supply constraints for TFA and nutrition commodities and prevent disruptions in assistance.

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

| Result chain | Country Portfolio Needs | Implementation Plan | Available Resources | Expenditure |
|--|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------|
| SDG Target 1. Access to Food | 318,389,076 | 211,820,255 | 341,202,860 | 230,710,527 |
| 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. | 291,729,619 | 198,236,549 | 289,275,322 | 217,945,580 |
| Activity 01: Unconditional resource transfer to food-insecure households | 264,299,276 | 181,237,664 | 276,169,328 | 210,847,040 |
| Activity 02: Provide meals and cash-based transfers to school-aged boys and girls attending formal and non-formal education | 27,430,343 | 16,998,885 | 9,246,212 | 7,098,540 |
| Non-activity specific | 0 | 0 | 3,859,782 | 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. | 26,659,457 | 13,583,706 | 51,927,537 | 12,764,947 |
| Activity 03: Support diversified and sustainable livelihoods and food systems at household, community and national level. | 23,030,794 | 11,715,023 | 47,225,405 | 12,239,244 |
| Activity 04: Provide technical assistance to strengthen national social safety nets, including piloting cash-based transfers to targeted vulnerable populations. | 3,628,662 | 1,868,683 | 3,752,138 | 525,702 |

| | | | | |
|---|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Non-activity specific | 0 | 0 | 949,994 | 0 |
| SDG Target 2. End Malnutrition | 68,015,172 | 39,968,349 | 40,598,152 | 25,087,301 |
| 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. | 68,015,172 | 39,968,349 | 40,598,152 | 25,087,301 |
| Activity 05: Provide nutrition assistance to prevent chronic and acute malnutrition | 52,851,001 | 32,077,429 | 32,805,919 | 18,490,449 |
| Activity 06: Provide nutrition assistance to treat moderate acute malnutrition. | 15,164,171 | 7,890,920 | 7,792,233 | 6,596,852 |
| SDG Target 8. Global Partnership | 8,346,005 | 7,653,807 | 7,997,115 | 5,450,176 |
| SO04: Humanitarian partners across the Syrian Arab Republic are enabled to assist crisis-affected populations all year long | 8,346,005 | 7,653,807 | 7,997,115 | 5,450,176 |
| Activity 07: Provide common logistics services to humanitarian partners | 1,511,106 | 1,707,508 | 1,830,332 | 1,319,011 |
| Activity 08: Provide common emergency telecommunications services to humanitarian partners | 700,325 | 503,676 | 284,111 | 284,111 |

| | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|
| Activity 09: Provide humanitarian air services to humanitarian partners |  5,809,844 |  5,131,877 |  5,504,758 |  3,546,146 |
| Activity 10: Provide on-demand technical assistance and support services to humanitarian partners. |  324,730 |  310,746 |  377,914 |  300,909 |
| Non-SDG Target |  0 |  0 |  34,559,149 |  0 |
| Total Direct Operational Costs |  394,750,253 |  259,442,411 |  424,357,275 |  261,248,004 |
| Direct Support Costs (DSC) |  22,105,878 |  18,972,334 |  26,789,523 |  13,026,322 |
| Total Direct Costs |  416,856,131 |  278,414,745 |  451,146,798 |  274,274,326 |
| Indirect Support Costs (ISC) |  27,073,359 |  18,075,283 |  14,027,224 |  14,027,224 |
| Grand Total |  443,929,490 |  296,490,028 |  465,174,021 |  288,301,550 |

Data Notes

Strategic outcome 01

[1] Ready-to-eat ration distributions delivered 279 students under exam support are reported under targeted food assistance.

Other output A.1.4 (take-home rations): The school feeding programme planned to target only primary students (5 to 11 years), however, in 2025, the programme targeted older age groups (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.

Strategic outcome 02

[1] Food distributions delivered under the drought response are reported under targeted food assistance. Only individuals who received cash support through the climate insurance payout are reported under output indicator A.1.8.

[2] Food distributions delivered under social safety nets, which reached 600 children in rehabilitation centres, are reported under targeted food assistance. Only individuals who received cash assistance are counted under output indicator A.3.1.

Baseline data collection for activities 3 and 4 was conducted in 2025, while end-line data collection will be conducted in 2026, to report on the outcome indicators.

Strategic outcome 03

Data for indicator 2.2.13 was not collected due to the security and funding challenges noted in the narrative, which disrupted service delivery, resulting in difficulties to conduct the required coverage assessment.

Gender equality and women's empowerment

The gender-related indicators are not applicable as in previous year (2024) as all indicators are related to household-level interventions under livelihoods which were not implemented in 2025 - hence there was no data collection for 2025.

Environmental sustainability

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.

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 outcome & cross-cutting indicators

The "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on outcome indicators (from 2025) and on cross-cutting indicators (from 2024 onwards). This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to outcome and cross-cutting indicators at the target and follow-up levels and to cross-cutting indicators at the baseline as well. 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 | 1,613,480 | 2,796,480 | 173% |
| | female | 1,693,817 | 2,992,961 | 177% |
| | total | 3,307,297 | 5,789,441 | 175% |
| By Age Group | | | | |
| 0-23 months | male | 104,653 | 133,672 | 128% |
| | female | 107,830 | 142,958 | 133% |
| | total | 212,483 | 276,630 | 130% |
| 24-59 months | male | 123,269 | 183,036 | 148% |
| | female | 124,568 | 180,235 | 145% |
| | total | 247,837 | 363,271 | 147% |
| 5-11 years | male | 396,837 | 709,748 | 179% |
| | female | 395,719 | 668,067 | 169% |
| | total | 792,556 | 1,377,815 | 174% |
| 12-17 years | male | 295,755 | 415,940 | 141% |
| | female | 306,516 | 417,851 | 136% |
| | total | 602,271 | 833,791 | 138% |
| 18-59 years | male | 586,603 | 1,110,738 | 189% |
| | female | 646,269 | 1,316,548 | 204% |
| | total | 1,232,872 | 2,427,286 | 197% |
| 60+ years | male | 106,363 | 243,346 | 229% |
| | female | 112,915 | 267,302 | 237% |
| | total | 219,278 | 510,648 | 233% |

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

| Residence Status | Planned | Actual | % Actual vs. Planned |
|------------------|-----------|-----------|----------------------|
| Resident | 1,981,730 | 3,620,966 | 183% |
| Returnee | 750,758 | 197,842 | 26% |
| IDP | 574,809 | 1,938,059 | 337% |
| Refugee | 0 | 32,574 | - |

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

| Programme Area | Planned | Actual | % Actual vs. Planned |
|--|-----------|-----------|----------------------|
| Action to protect against climate shocks | 122,500 | 83,080 | 67% |
| Asset Creation and Livelihood | 10,500 | 0 | 0% |
| Malnutrition prevention programme | 234,141 | 198,978 | 84% |
| Malnutrition treatment programme | 90,000 | 128,865 | 143% |
| School based programmes | 375,600 | 721,913 | 192% |
| Unconditional Resource Transfers | 2,942,277 | 5,128,323 | 174% |

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

| Commodities | Planned Distribution (mt) | Actual Distribution (mt) | % Actual vs. Planned |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| Access to Food | | | |
| Strategic Outcome 01 | | | |
| BP5 Emergency Rations | 573 | 0 | 0% |
| Bulgur Wheat | 10,191 | 1,674 | 16% |
| Chickpeas | 8,823 | 45 | 1% |
| High Energy Biscuits | 3,520 | 1,956 | 56% |
| Iodised Salt | 1,921 | 47 | 2% |
| Lentils | 13,902 | 1,658 | 12% |
| Rations | 0 | 28,613 | - |
| Rice | 13,577 | 16,782 | 124% |
| Sugar | 9,832 | 7 | 0% |
| Vegetable Oil | 10,903 | 9,343 | 86% |
| Wheat Flour | 68,413 | 54,964 | 80% |
| 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 | 6,029 | 1,684 | 28% |

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 | 3,080,000 | 2,685,208 | 87% |
| Value Voucher | 13,680,000 | 63,298,010 | 463% |
| Cash | 113,790,300 | 0 | 0% |
| Strategic Outcome 02 | | | |
| Cash | 9,900,000 | 5,055,500 | 51% |
| Value Voucher | 957,600 | 0 | 0% |
| End Malnutrition | | | |
| Strategic Outcome 03 | | | |
| Value Voucher | 34,217,856 | 13,984,844 | 41% |

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 | 1,499,130 | 2,643,101 |
| | | | Male | 1,430,647 | 2,477,927 |
| | | | Total | 2,929,777 | 5,121,028 |
| A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance | | | MT | 138,135 | 113,186.46 |
| A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people | | | USD | 113,790,300 | |
| A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher) | | | USD | | 63,544,001 |
| A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance | | General Distribution | Number | 731,969,000 | 587,000,258 |
| B.1.1 Quantity of fortified food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance | | | MT | 52,424 | 64,353.11 |
| 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 | | 7,815 |
| | | | Male | | 9,596 |
| | | | Total | | 17,411 |
| 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 | 160,243 | 337,478 |
| | | | Male | 169,757 | 367,024 |
| | | | Total | 330,000 | 704,502 |
| 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 | 21,660 | |
| | | | Male | 23,940 | |
| | | | Total | 45,600 | |
| A.2.4 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through emergency school-based programmes | | | MT | 3,520 | 1,901.51 |

| | | | | | |
|--|--|--|-----|------------|-----------|
| 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 | 16,760,000 | 2,439,217 |
|--|--|--|-----|------------|-----------|

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 | 376 | 376 |
| 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 | 1,384 | 1,348 |
| 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 | 117 | 111 |

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 | 140 | 134 |

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 | 2,007 | 2,007 |
| 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) | % | 50 | 50 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|--------------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| 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 | 2,341.5 | 2,341.5 |
| 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) | Number | 73 | 73 |
| N.6: Number of children covered by HGSF based programmes | N.6.1: Number of children covered by HGSF based programmes | School feeding (on-site) | Individual | 76,965 | 76,965 |
| N.7: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) model | N.7.1: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) model | School feeding (on-site) | Number | 101 | 101 |
| 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\$ | 2,114,866 | 2,114,866 |

Outcome Results

Activity 01: Unconditional resource transfer to food-insecure households

| Outcome Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2025 Target | 2025 Follow-up | 2024 Follow-up | Source |
|---|----------------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| Target Group: All - Location: Syria - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | | |
| 1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score | Female | 56.8 | >60 | >60 | 51.7 | 56.8 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 52.5 | >60 | >60 | 59.6 | 52.5 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 53.8 | >60 | >60 | 57.1 | 53.8 | WFP programme monitoring |
| 1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score | Female | 33.3 | ≤30 | ≤30 | 37.3 | 33.3 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 40.4 | ≤30 | ≤30 | 30.9 | 40.4 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 38.3 | ≤30 | ≤30 | 33 | 38.3 | WFP programme monitoring |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------|-------|--------|--------|------|-------|--------------------------|
| 1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score | Female | 9.9 | ≤10 | ≤10 | 10.9 | 9.9 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 7.1 | ≤10 | ≤10 | 9.5 | 7.1 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 7.9 | ≤10 | ≤10 | 9.9 | 7.9 | WFP programme monitoring |
| 1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average) | Female | 15.78 | ≤10 | ≤10 | 12.5 | 15.78 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 12.5 | ≤10 | ≤10 | 10.9 | 12.5 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 13.48 | ≤10 | ≤10 | 11.4 | 13.48 | WFP programme monitoring |
| 1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies | Female | 30.2 | <14.85 | <14.85 | 37 | 30.2 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 28.5 | <14.85 | <14.85 | 29.7 | 28.5 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 29 | <14.85 | <14.85 | 32.1 | 29 | WFP programme monitoring |
| 1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies | Female | 52.5 | <9.1 | <9.1 | 37.5 | 52.5 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 45.1 | <9.1 | <9.1 | 41 | 45.1 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 47.3 | <9.1 | <9.1 | 39.8 | 47.3 | WFP programme monitoring |
| 1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies | Female | 13 | <37.7 | <37.7 | 15.1 | 13 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 20.3 | <37.7 | <37.7 | 18.7 | 20.3 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 18.2 | <37.7 | <37.7 | 17.6 | 18.2 | WFP programme monitoring |
| 1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies | Female | 4.3 | >38.35 | >38.35 | 10.4 | 4.3 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 6.1 | >38.35 | >38.35 | 10.6 | 6.1 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 5.5 | >38.35 | >38.35 | 10.5 | 5.5 | WFP programme monitoring |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------|-------|-----|-----|---------------|------|--------------------------|
| 1.1.51: Dietary Diversity Score | Female | 5.52 | ≥6 | ≥6 | 5.55 | 5.52 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 5.58 | ≥6 | ≥6 | 5.68 | 5.58 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 5.56 | ≥6 | ≥6 | 5.64 | 5.56 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Target Group: All- Hybrid modality - Location: Syria - Modality: Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | | |
| 1.1.1: Food consumption score | Overall | | | | Not collected | | |
| 1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average) | Female | 13.89 | | | Not collected | | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 11.55 | | | Not collected | | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 12.14 | | | Not collected | | WFP programme monitoring |
| 1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security | Overall | | | | Not collected | | |
| 1.1.51: Dietary Diversity Score | Female | 5.65 | | | Not collected | | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 5.57 | | | Not collected | | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 5.6 | | | Not collected | | WFP programme monitoring |
| Target Group: All-CBT - Location: Syria - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | | |
| 1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score | Female | 53.1 | >60 | >60 | 60.7 | 53.1 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 66.2 | >60 | >60 | 67.8 | 66.2 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 63 | >60 | >60 | 65.7 | 63 | WFP programme monitoring |
| 1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score | Female | 37.5 | ≤30 | ≤30 | 29.9 | 37.5 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 25.2 | ≤30 | ≤30 | 25.1 | 25.2 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 28.2 | ≤30 | ≤30 | 26.6 | 28.2 | WFP programme monitoring |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------|-------|-----|-----|------|-------|--------------------------|
| 1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score | Female | 9.4 | ≤10 | ≤10 | 9.4 | 9.4 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 8.6 | ≤10 | ≤10 | 7 | 8.6 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 8.8 | ≤10 | ≤10 | 7.8 | 8.8 | WFP programme monitoring |
| 1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average) | Female | 14.5 | ≤8 | ≤8 | 12.3 | 14.5 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 12.82 | ≤8 | ≤8 | 11.1 | 12.82 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 13.23 | ≤8 | ≤8 | 11.4 | 13.23 | WFP programme monitoring |
| 1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies | Female | 23.8 | <31 | <31 | 28.6 | 23.8 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 18.9 | <30 | <30 | 27.2 | 18.9 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 20.1 | <30 | <30 | 27.6 | 20.1 | WFP programme monitoring |
| 1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies | Female | 45.6 | <8 | <8 | 45.6 | 45.6 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 46.7 | <12 | <12 | 47.2 | 46.7 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 46.5 | <11 | <11 | 46.7 | 46.5 | WFP programme monitoring |
| 1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies | Female | 25.6 | <52 | <52 | 19.9 | 25.6 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 29.1 | <48 | <48 | 21 | 29.1 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 28.2 | <49 | <49 | 20.7 | 28.2 | WFP programme monitoring |
| 1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies | Female | 5 | >9 | >9 | 5.9 | 5 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 5.3 | >10 | >10 | 4.6 | 5.3 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 5.2 | >10 | >10 | 5 | 5.2 | WFP programme monitoring |

| | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------|------|------|------|------|------|--------------------------|
| 1.1.51: Dietary Diversity Score | Female | 5.51 | ≥6.5 | ≥6.5 | 5.7 | 5.51 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 5.73 | ≥6.5 | ≥6.5 | 5.86 | 5.73 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 5.68 | ≥6.5 | ≥6.5 | 5.82 | 5.68 | 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 | 2025 Target | 2025 Follow-up | 2024 Follow-up | Source |
|-------------------|-----|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|--------|
|-------------------|-----|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|--------|

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

| | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------|----|----|----|------|-----|--------------------------|
| 1.1.21: Annual change in enrolment | Female | 1 | >4 | >4 | 4.9 | 1.1 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | -2 | >4 | >4 | 6.1 | 0.8 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 0 | >4 | >4 | 5.47 | 1 | WFP programme monitoring |

| | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------|----|-----|-----|----|------|--------------------------|
| 1.1.22: Attendance rate | Female | 84 | >88 | >88 | 87 | 87.9 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 84 | >88 | >88 | 88 | 87.7 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 84 | >88 | >88 | 88 | 87.8 | WFP programme monitoring |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------|----|-----|-----|------|------|--------------------------|
| 1.1.47: Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate | Female | 98 | >98 | >98 | 96.4 | 94.3 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 96 | >98 | >98 | 94.9 | 92 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 97 | >98 | >98 | 95.7 | 93.1 | WFP programme monitoring |

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

| | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------|----|--|--|---------------|--|--------------------------|
| 1.1.22: Attendance rate | Female | 86 | | | Not collected | | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 80 | | | Not collected | | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 83 | | | Not collected | | WFP programme monitoring |

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

| | | | | | | |
|--|----------------|---------------|-----|-------|------|--------------------------|
| 1.1.63: Percentage of school-aged children meeting minimum dietary diversity score | Female | Not collected | ≥45 | ≥40.5 | 40.5 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | Not collected | ≥45 | ≥42.4 | 42.4 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | Not collected | ≥45 | ≥41.3 | 41.3 | 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 | 5,444 | | |
| | | | Male | 5,056 | | |
| | | | Total | 10,500 | | |
| A.1.8 Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based/commodity vouchers/individual capacity strengthening transfers through actions to protect against climate shocks | All | Macro Insurance | Female | 63,454 | 43,037 | |
| | | | Male | 59,046 | 40,043 | |
| | | | Total | 122,500 | 83,080 | |
| A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities | | | USD | 300,000 | | |
| A.3.5 Total value of cash transferred to people through actions to protect against Climate Shocks | | | USD | 7,350,000 | 4,659,600 | |
| 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 | 957,600 | | |
| 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.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO) | All | General Distribution | Female | 6,474 | 3,778 | |
| | | | Male | 6,026 | 3,517 | |
| | | | Total | 12,500 | 7,295 | |
| A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people | | | USD | 2,250,000 | 395,900 | |

| 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 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 | Detailed indicator | Sub Activity | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual | |
| A.10.3: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers related to the provision of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructure. | A.10.3.g.1: USD value of agricultural inputs provided | Smallholder agricultural market support Activities | US\$ | 669,157.75 | 669,157.75 | |

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.3: Hectares of land rehabilitated/benefiting from irrigation infrastructures | Food assistance for asset | Ha | 10,000 | 5,500 |
| 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 | 0 | 30 |
| 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 | 0 | 1 |
| D.1.3: Number of additional country specific assets constructed, rebuilt or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure | D.1.3.1: Hectares (ha) of land planted with forage (e.g. grasses, shrubs, legumes) | Food assistance for asset | Number | 10,000 | 5,500 |
| G.1: Number of people covered by an insurance product through risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP | G.1.7: Total number of people covered by ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes supported by WFP (Premium paid directly by Governments, donors or partners) | Macro Insurance | Individual | 240,000 | 231,481 |
| G.11: Number of people benefiting from insurance pay outs of risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP | G.11.1: Number of people benefiting from payouts of ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes | Macro Insurance | Individual | 117,455 | 83,080 |
| G.12: Total USD value disbursed as pay outs of risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP | G.12.1: Total USD value disbursed as payouts of ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes | Macro Insurance | US\$ | 7,936,919 | 4,659,600 |
| G.2: Total USD value of premiums paid under risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP | G.2.7: Total USD value of premiums paid under ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes supported by WFP (Premium paid directly by Governments, donors or partners) | Macro Insurance | US\$ | 1,250,000 | 1,250,000 |
| G.3: Total sum insured through risk management interventions | G.3.7: Total sum insured through ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes supported by WFP (Premium paid directly by Governments, donors or partners) | Macro Insurance | US\$ | 9,250,000 | 9,259,259 |

| | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--------|-----------|---------|
| 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 | 1,200,000 | 451,500 |
| 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 | Smallholder agricultural market support Activities | Number | 5,703 | 5,703 |

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.22: Percentage of smallholder farmers supported by type of trainings, inputs, equipment and infrastructure | F.22.g.2: Percentage of smallholder farmers supported with agricultural inputs and equipment | Smallholder agricultural market support Activities | % | 100 | 100 |
| F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided | F.4.g.1: Number of agricultural production equipment provided | Smallholder agricultural market support Activities | Number | 0 | 2 |
| F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided | F.4.g.4: Quantity of agricultural inputs provided | Smallholder agricultural market support Activities | Kilograms | 969,300 | 969,300 |
| F.5: Number of meetings, workshops, fairs, events organized to facilitate market linkages | F.5.1: Number of meetings, workshops, fairs, events organized to facilitate market linkages | Smallholder agricultural market support Activities | Number | 2 | 2 |

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.2: Number of civil society institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities | Community and household asset creation (CCS) | Number | 1 | 1 |
| C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels | C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities | Community and household asset creation (CCS) | Number | 6 | 6 |
| 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 | 20 | 25 |
| 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 | Community and household asset creation (CCS) | Number | 40 | 40 |
| 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 | Community and household asset creation (CCS) | Number | 5 | 1 |
| 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 | 30 | 30 |
| 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\$ | 6,000,000 | 5,869,389.73 |

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 | 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.2: Number of civil society institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities | Community and household asset creation (CCS) | Number | 4 | 4 |
| C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels | C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities | Community and household asset creation (CCS) | Number | 4 | 4 |
| 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 | 67 | 67 |
| 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 | Community and household asset creation (CCS) | Number | 6 | 6 |
| 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.1: Number of advocacy and information exchange initiatives facilitated or implemented | Community and household asset creation (CCS) | Number | 1 | 1 |

| | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--------|---|---|
| C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs | C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized | Community and household asset creation (CCS) | Number | 5 | 5 |
|---|--|--|--------|---|---|

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 | 2025 Target | 2025 Follow-up | 2024 Follow-up | Source |
|-------------------|-----|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|--------|
|-------------------|-----|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|--------|

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

| | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------|-------|--|--|---------------|--|--------------------------|
| 1.3.1: Food consumption score | Overall | | | | Not collected | | |
| 1.3.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average) | Female | 17.77 | | | Not collected | | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 14.17 | | | Not collected | | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 14.92 | | | Not collected | | WFP programme monitoring |
| 1.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security | Overall | | | | Not collected | | |
| 1.3.51: Dietary Diversity Score | Female | 5.48 | | | Not collected | | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 5.83 | | | Not collected | | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 5.76 | | | Not collected | | WFP programme monitoring |

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

| | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------|-------|--|--|---------------|--|--------------------------|
| 1.3.1: Food consumption score | Overall | | | | Not collected | | |
| 1.3.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average) | Female | 13.17 | | | Not collected | | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 8.52 | | | Not collected | | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 9.52 | | | Not collected | | WFP programme monitoring |
| 1.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security | Overall | | | | Not collected | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------|------|--|--|---------------|--|--------------------------|
| 1.3.51: Dietary Diversity Score | Female | 5.46 | | | Not collected | | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 5.61 | | | Not collected | | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 5.58 | | | Not collected | | WFP programme monitoring |

Activity 04: Provide technical assistance to strengthen national social safety nets, including piloting cash-based transfers to targeted vulnerable populations.

| Outcome Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2025 Target | 2025 Follow-up | 2024 Follow-up | Source |
|-------------------|-----|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|--------|
|-------------------|-----|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|--------|

Target Group: All - **Location:** Syria - **Modality:** Cash - **Subactivity:** Community and household asset creation (CCS)

| | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------|---|----|----|---|--|----------------|
| 1.3.37: Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support | Overall | 0 | ≥1 | ≥1 | 1 | | Secondary data |
| 1.3.38: Number of new or adapted policies and legislative instruments contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed with WFP capacity strengthening support | Overall | 0 | ≥1 | ≥1 | 0 | | 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 | 76,072 | 68,671 |
| | | | Male | 78,861 | 60,584 |
| | | | Total | 154,933 | 129,255 |
| A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes | | | MT | 2,789 | 782.89 |
| B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition | | | MT | 2,789 | 782.89 |

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 | 79,208 | 69,723 |
| | | | Total | 79,208 | 69,723 |
| A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher) | | | USD | 34,217,856 | 13,984,844 |

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 | 29,220 | 41,504 |
| | | | Male | 30,780 | 32,223 |
| | | | Total | 60,000 | 73,727 |

| | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO) | Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls | Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | Female Male Total | 30,000 30,000 | 54,745 393 55,138 |
| A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes | | | MT | 3,240 | 900.75 |
| B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition | | | MT | 3,240 | 900.75 |

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 | 191,260 | 140,010 |

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.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 | 10 |

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 | 289 | 289 |

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 | 345,338 | 206,321 |
|--|--|--|------------|---------|---------|

| Outcome Results | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| Activity 05: Provide nutrition assistance to prevent chronic and acute malnutrition | | | | | | | |
| Outcome Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2025 Target | 2025 Follow-up | 2024 Follow-up | Source |
| Target Group: Children - Location: Syria - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition | | | | | | | |
| 2.2.7: Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage) | Female | 99.3 | >70 | >70 | 92 | 86 | Secondary data |
| | Male | 99.3 | >70 | >70 | 92 | 86 | Secondary data |
| | Overall | 99.3 | >70 | >70 | 92 | 86 | Secondary data |
| 2.2.8: Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence) | Female | 87 | >93 | >93 | 91.2 | | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 84.5 | >93 | >93 | 90 | | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 84.6 | >93 | >93 | 90.2 | | WFP programme monitoring |
| Target Group: Pregnant and lactating women - Location: Syria - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition | | | | | | | |
| 2.2.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age | Overall | 28.9 | >40 | >40 | 23.1 | 28.9 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Activity 06: Provide nutrition assistance to treat moderate acute malnutrition. | | | | | | | |
| Outcome Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2025 Target | 2025 Follow-up | 2024 Follow-up | Source |
| Target Group: Children - Location: Syria - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | | | | | | | |
| 2.2.13: Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage) | Female | 88 | >70 | >70 | | 91 | Secondary data |
| | Male | 89 | >70 | >70 | | 91 | Secondary data |
| | Overall | 89 | >70 | >70 | Not collected | 91 | Secondary data |
| 2.2.14: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate | Female | 85.6 | >91 | >91 | 90 | 91 | Secondary data |
| | Male | 85.6 | >91 | >91 | 90 | 91 | Secondary data |
| | Overall | 85.6 | >91 | >91 | 90 | 91 | Secondary data |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------|------|------|------|---------------|----|----------------|
| 2.2.15: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate | Female | 0 | =0 | =0 | 0 | 0 | Secondary data |
| | Male | 0 | =0 | =0 | 0 | 0 | Secondary data |
| | Overall | 0 | =0 | =0 | 0 | 0 | Secondary data |
| 2.2.16: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate | Female | 12.6 | <8.8 | <8.8 | 8 | 9 | Secondary data |
| | Male | 12.6 | <7.8 | <7.8 | 8 | 8 | Secondary data |
| | Overall | 12.6 | <8.4 | <8.4 | 8 | 6 | Secondary data |
| 2.2.17: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate | Female | 0.9 | <0.9 | <0.9 | 2 | 2 | Secondary data |
| | Male | 0.9 | <0.9 | <0.9 | 2 | 2 | Secondary data |
| | Overall | 0.9 | <0.9 | <0.9 | 2 | 2 | Secondary data |
| 2.2.8: Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence) | Female | 86.3 | >0 | >91 | 90 | 91 | Secondary data |
| | Male | 86.3 | >0 | >91 | 90 | 91 | Secondary data |
| | Overall | 86.3 | >0 | >91 | 90 | 91 | Secondary data |
| Target Group: PBW - Location: Syria - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | | | | | | | |
| 2.2.13: Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage) | Female | 85 | >70 | >70 | | 85 | Secondary data |
| | Male | 0 | >0 | >0 | | 85 | Secondary data |
| | Overall | 85 | >70 | >70 | Not collected | 85 | Secondary data |
| 2.2.14: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate | Female | 86.1 | >86 | >86 | 84 | 85 | Secondary data |
| | Male | 0 | >86 | >0 | 0 | 0 | Secondary data |
| | Overall | 86.1 | >86 | >86 | 84 | 85 | Secondary data |
| 2.2.15: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate | Female | 0.01 | =0 | =0 | 0 | 0 | Secondary data |
| | Male | 0 | =0 | =0 | 0 | 0 | Secondary data |
| | Overall | 0.01 | =0 | =0 | 0 | 0 | Secondary data |
| 2.2.16: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate | Female | 9.2 | ≤9 | ≤9 | 11 | 9 | Secondary data |
| | Male | 0 | ≤0 | ≤0 | 0 | 0 | Secondary data |
| | Overall | 9.2 | ≤9 | ≤9 | 11 | 9 | Secondary data |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------|-----|----|----|---|---|----------------|
| 2.2.17: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate | Female | 4.7 | <4 | <4 | 6 | 5 | Secondary data |
| | Male | 0 | <0 | <0 | 0 | 0 | Secondary data |
| | Overall | 4.7 | <4 | <4 | 6 | 5 | 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 | 73 | 73 | |
| 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 | 4 | 4 | |
| 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 | 17 | 17 | |
| H.17: Number of destinations/service locations served | H.17.2: Number of locations where Emergency Telecommunication Clusters (ETC) were established | Service Delivery | Number | 4 | 4 | |
| 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 | 73 | 73 | |
| H.4: Total volume of cargo transported | H.4.1: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported | Common Air Transport Services | MT | 0.55 | 0.55 | |
| H.7: Total number of passengers transported | H.7.1: Number of passengers transported | Common Air Transport Services | Individual | 753 | 753 | |
| 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.17: Number of destinations/service locations served | H.17.1: Number of locations where Logistics Cluster (LC) was established | Data and Analytics Services | Number | 4 | 4 |
| H.20: Number of partners using Admin Platform to deliver services to beneficiaries | H.20.1: Total number of partners using the using the UN Booking Hub | Service Delivery | Number | 4 | 4 |
| H.21: USD Value of Efficiency Gains generated using the UN Booking Hub for external partners | H.21.g.1: Time Efficiencies in FTEs | Service Delivery | Number | 2.48 | 2.48 |
| H.21: USD Value of Efficiency Gains generated using the UN Booking Hub for external partners | H.21.g.2: Time Efficiencies in USD value | Service Delivery | Number | 44,903 | 44,903 |
| H.28: Total volume (m3) of NFI cargo transported | H.28.1: Total volume (m3) of NFI cargo transported | Service Delivery | m3 | 105.15 | 105.15 |
| H.4: Total volume of cargo transported | H.4.1: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported | Service Delivery | MT | 88.01 | 88.01 |

Outcome Results

Activity 07: Provide common logistics services to humanitarian partners

| Outcome Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2025 Target | 2025 Follow-up | 2024 Follow-up | Source |
|---|----------------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|------------|
| Target Group: All - Location: Syria - Modality: - Subactivity: Service Delivery | | | | | | | |
| 8.5.46: Percentage of users satisfied with services provided | Overall | 0 | >90 | >87 | 91.75 | 81.25 | WFP survey |

Activity 08: Provide common emergency telecommunications services to humanitarian partners

| Outcome Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2025 Target | 2025 Follow-up | 2024 Follow-up | Source |
|---|----------------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|------------|
| Target Group: All - Location: Syria - Modality: - Subactivity: Service Delivery | | | | | | | |
| 8.5.46: Percentage of users satisfied with services provided | Overall | 0 | >91 | >85 | 88 | 85 | WFP survey |

Activity 09: Provide humanitarian air services to humanitarian partners

| Outcome Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2025 Target | 2025 Follow-up | 2024 Follow-up | Source |
|--|----------------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|------------|
| Target Group: All - Location: Syria - Modality: - Subactivity: Common Air Transport Services | | | | | | | |
| 8.5.46: Percentage of users satisfied with services provided | Overall | 0 | ≥98.5 | ≥98.5 | 97 | 98.5 | WFP survey |

Cross-cutting Indicators

Protection indicators

| Protection indicators | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level | | | | | | | |
| CrossCutting Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2025 Target | 2025 Follow-up | 2024 Follow-up | Source |
| CC.1.4: Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services | Female | Not applicable | | | 114,488 | 81,703 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | Not applicable | | | 106,532 | 102,400 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | Not applicable | Not applicable | Not applicable | 221,020 | 184,103 | WFP programme monitoring |
| CC.1.5: Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR) | Overall | Not applicable | Approaching | Approaching | Approaching | Missing | Secondary data |
| CC.1.6: 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 | Meets standard | Not applicable | Secondary data |

| Protection indicators | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level | | | | | | | |
| Activity 01: Unconditional resource transfer to food-insecure households | | | | | | | |
| CrossCutting Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2025 Target | 2025 Follow-up | 2024 Follow-up | Source |
| Target Group: All - Location: Syria - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | | |
| CC.1.7: Country office Social Cohesion Integration Score | Overall | Not collected | Moderate | Not applicable | Not collected | | - |
| Target Group: All - Location: Syria - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | | |
| CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes | Female | 100 | >99.8 | >99.8 | 99.83 | 100 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 99.47 | >99.5 | >99.5 | 99.64 | 99.47 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 99.63 | >99.6 | >99.6 | 99.7 | 99.63 | WFP programme monitoring |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------------------|
| CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance | Female | 99.38 | =100 | =100 | 98.91 | 99.38 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 99.74 | =100 | =100 | 99.56 | 99.74 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 99.63 | =100 | =100 | 99.35 | 99.63 | WFP programme monitoring |
| CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes | Female | 97.53 | >99 | >99 | 99.92 | 97.53 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 97.1 | >98 | >98 | 99.76 | 97.1 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 97.23 | >98 | >98 | 99.81 | 97.23 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Target Group: All- CBT - Location: Syria - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | | |
| CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes | Female | 98.75 | ≥99.8 | ≥99.8 | 99.51 | 98.75 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 100 | ≥99.8 | ≥99.8 | 99.21 | 100 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 99.69 | ≥99.8 | ≥99.8 | 99.3 | 99.69 | WFP programme monitoring |
| CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance | Female | 98.75 | =100 | =100 | 99.01 | 98.75 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 96.72 | =100 | =100 | 98.42 | 96.72 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 97.22 | =100 | =100 | 98.6 | 97.22 | WFP programme monitoring |
| CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes | Female | 98.13 | >98 | >98 | 99.18 | 98.12 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 96.93 | >97 | >97 | 99.78 | 96.93 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 97.22 | >97 | >97 | 99.6 | 97.22 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Target Group: All- Hybrid Modality - Location: Syria - Modality: Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------|------|----------------|----------------|--|----------------|--------------------------|
| CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes | Female | 99.8 | Not applicable | Not applicable | | | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 99.7 | Not applicable | Not applicable | | | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 99.7 | Not applicable | Not applicable | | Not applicable | WFP programme monitoring |
| CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance | Female | 99.9 | Not applicable | Not applicable | | | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 99.8 | Not applicable | Not applicable | | | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 99.8 | Not applicable | Not applicable | | Not applicable | WFP programme monitoring |
| CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes | Female | 94.8 | | Not applicable | | | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 92.9 | | Not applicable | | | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 93.4 | | Not applicable | | Not applicable | 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 | 2025 Target | 2025 Follow-up | 2024 Follow-up | Source |
|---|----------------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| Target Group: PRI: Students (primary schools) - Location: Syria - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: School feeding (take-home rations) | | | | | | | |
| CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes | Female | 100 | ≥99.8 | ≥99.8 | 100 | 99.31 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 100 | ≥99.8 | ≥99.8 | 100 | 99.53 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 100 | ≥99.8 | ≥99.8 | 100 | 99.47 | WFP programme monitoring |
| CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance | Female | 98.1 | =100 | =100 | 97.26 | 100 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 96.94 | =100 | =100 | 96 | 97.65 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 97.34 | =100 | =100 | 96.41 | 98.25 | WFP programme monitoring |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes | Female | 100 | >99 | >99 | 100 | 96.55 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 97.45 | >99 | >99 | 100 | 99.06 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 98.34 | >99 | >99 | 100 | 98.42 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Activity 05: Provide nutrition assistance to prevent chronic and acute malnutrition | | | | | | | |
| CrossCutting Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2025 Target | 2025 Follow-up | 2024 Follow-up | Source |
| Target Group: Children - Location: Syria - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition | | | | | | | |
| CC.1.1: 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 | 100 | | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 99.7 | ≥99.8 | ≥99.8 | 100 | Not collected | WFP programme monitoring |
| CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance | Female | 99.9 | =100 | =100 | 100 | | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 99.8 | =100 | =100 | 100 | | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 99.8 | =100 | =100 | 100 | Not collected | WFP programme monitoring |
| CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes | Female | 94.8 | >99 | >99 | 100 | | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 92.9 | >98 | >98 | 99.65 | | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 93.4 | >99 | >99 | 99.72 | Not collected | WFP programme monitoring |
| Target Group: Pregnant and Breastfeeding Women - Location: Syria - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition | | | | | | | |
| CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes | Female | 100 | ≥99.5 | ≥99.5 | 98.72 | 100 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 99.48 | ≥99.6 | ≥99.6 | 98.96 | 99.48 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 99.55 | ≥99.6 | ≥99.6 | 98.92 | 99.55 | WFP programme monitoring |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------|-------|------|------|-------|-------|--------------------------|
| CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance | Female | 98.33 | =100 | =100 | 98.08 | 98.33 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 96.89 | =100 | =100 | 97.92 | 96.89 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 97.09 | =100 | =100 | 97.95 | 97.09 | WFP programme monitoring |
| CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes | Female | 100 | >99 | >99 | 98.72 | 100 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 97.67 | >99 | >99 | 99.26 | 97.67 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 97.98 | >99 | >99 | 99.16 | 97.98 | WFP programme monitoring |

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

| CrossCutting Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2025 Target | 2025 Follow-up | 2024 Follow-up | Source |
|------------------------|-----|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|--------|
|------------------------|-----|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|--------|

Target Group: Children - Location: Syria - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition

| | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------------------|
| CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes | Female | 100 | ≥99.9 | ≥99.9 | 100 | 99.46 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 99.8 | ≥99.9 | ≥99.9 | 99.46 | 99.7 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 99.9 | ≥99.9 | ≥99.9 | 99.53 | 99.67 | WFP programme monitoring |
| CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance | Female | 98.7 | =100 | =100 | 91.67 | 97.85 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 100 | =100 | =100 | 97.7 | 96.96 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 99.9 | =100 | =100 | 96.93 | 97.07 | WFP programme monitoring |
| CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes | Female | 100 | >99.7 | >99.7 | 99.07 | 98.39 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 99.7 | >99.7 | >99.7 | 99.32 | 98.25 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 99.7 | >99.7 | >99.7 | 99.29 | 98.27 | WFP programme monitoring |

Target Group: Pregnant and Breastfeeding Women - Location: Syria - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition

| | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------------------|
| CC.1.1: 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 | 99.28 | 99.82 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 99.82 | ≥99.8 | ≥99.8 | 99.46 | 99.83 | WFP programme monitoring |
| CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance | Female | 100 | =100 | =100 | 98.6 | 97.8 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 97.75 | =100 | =100 | 99.04 | 96.69 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 97.98 | =100 | =100 | 98.93 | 96.77 | WFP programme monitoring |
| CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes | Female | 96.49 | >99 | >99 | 100 | 100 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 97.34 | >99 | >99 | 100 | 98.34 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 97.25 | >99 | >99 | 100 | 98.47 | WFP programme monitoring |

Accountability to affected people indicators

| Accountability indicators | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------|-----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level | | | | | | | |
| CrossCutting Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2025 Target | 2025 Follow-up | 2024 Follow-up | Source |
| CC.2.2: 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 |
| CC.2.3: Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism | Overall | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Secondary data |
| CC.2.4: Country office has an action plan on community engagement | Overall | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Secondary data |
| CC.2.5: 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 | ≥918,000 | 1,134,302 | Not applicable | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 1,534,068 | ≥882,000 | ≥882,000 | 1,059,706 | Not applicable | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 3,183,511 | ≥1,800,000 | ≥1,800,000 | 2,194,008 | 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 | 2025 Target | 2025 Follow-up | 2024 Follow-up | Source |
| Target Group: All - Location: Syria - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | | |
| CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA | Female | 43.21 | ≥80 | ≥80 | 52.13 | 43.21 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 46.44 | ≥80 | ≥80 | 59.12 | 46.44 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 45.47 | ≥80 | ≥80 | 56.87 | 45.47 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Target Group: All- CBT - Location: Syria - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | | |
| CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA | Female | 56.25 | ≥80 | ≥80 | 66.78 | 56.25 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 70.7 | ≥80 | ≥80 | 69.68 | 70.7 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 67.13 | ≥80 | ≥80 | 68.8 | 67.13 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Target Group: All- Hybrid Modality - Location: Syria - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------|----------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA | Overall | | | | | Not applicable | |
| Target Group: All- Hybrid Modality - Location: Syria - Modality: Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | | |
| CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA | Female | 2.7 | Not applicable | Not applicable | | | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 4.5 | Not applicable | Not applicable | | | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 3.9 | Not applicable | Not applicable | | Not applicable | 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 | 2025 Target | 2025 Follow-up | 2024 Follow-up | Source |
| Target Group: PRI: Students (primary schools) - Location: Syria - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: School feeding (take-home rations) | | | | | | | |
| CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA | Female | 34.3 | ≥80 | ≥80 | 56.16 | 28.28 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 26.5 | ≥80 | ≥80 | 50 | 30.05 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 28.1 | ≥80 | ≥80 | 52.02 | 29.6 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Activity 05: Provide nutrition assistance to prevent chronic and acute malnutrition | | | | | | | |
| CrossCutting Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2025 Target | 2025 Follow-up | 2024 Follow-up | Source |
| Target Group: Children - Location: Syria - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition | | | | | | | |
| CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA | Female | 11.1 | ≥80 | ≥80 | 95.11 | | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 11.8 | ≥80 | ≥80 | 93.63 | | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 11.6 | ≥80 | ≥80 | 93.94 | Not collected | WFP programme monitoring |
| Target Group: Pregnant and Breastfeeding women - Location: Syria - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition | | | | | | | |
| CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA | Female | 46.67 | ≥80 | ≥80 | 75 | 46.67 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 70.47 | ≥80 | ≥80 | 69.58 | 70.47 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 67.26 | ≥80 | ≥80 | 70.6 | 67.26 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Activity 06: Provide nutrition assistance to treat moderate acute malnutrition. | | | | | | | |
| CrossCutting Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2025 Target | 2025 Follow-up | 2024 Follow-up | Source |
| Target Group: Children - Location: Syria - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------|-------|-----|-----|-------|-------|--------------------------|
| CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA | Female | 40.3 | ≥80 | ≥80 | 37.04 | 45.16 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 47.6 | ≥80 | ≥80 | 48.64 | 55.25 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 46.8 | ≥80 | ≥80 | 47.16 | 54 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Target Group: Pregnant and Breastfeeding Women - Location: Syria - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | | | | | | | |
| CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA | Female | 26.32 | ≥80 | ≥80 | 63.64 | 53.85 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 51.02 | ≥80 | ≥80 | 58.99 | 62.8 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 48.88 | ≥80 | ≥80 | 60.18 | 62.11 | 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 | 2025 Target | 2025 Follow-up | 2024 Follow-up | Source |
| Target Group: All - Location: Syria - Modality: Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | | |
| CC.4.1: 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 | Not collected | Secondary data |

Nutrition integration indicators

| Nutrition integration indicators | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level | | | | | | | |
| CrossCutting Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2025 Target | 2025 Follow-up | 2024 Follow-up | Source |
| CC.5.1: 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 | =100 | 79.12 | | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 66.32 | =100 | =100 | 80.39 | | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 64.87 | =100 | =100 | 79.74 | Not applicable | WFP programme monitoring |
| CC.5.3: Nutrition-sensitive score | Overall | Not applicable | ≥10 | ≥10 | 10 | 10 | 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 | 2025 Target | 2025 Follow-up | 2024 Follow-up | Source |
| Target Group: All - Location: Syria - Modality: Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | | |
| CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component | Female | 0 | =100 | ≥88.5 | 71.59 | 55.35 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 0 | =100 | ≥88.6 | 71.87 | 56.92 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 0 | =100 | ≥88.6 | 71.72 | 56.11 | 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 | 2025 Target | 2025 Follow-up | 2024 Follow-up | Source |
| Target Group: SMP_ONS - Location: Syria - Modality: Commodity Voucher, Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site) | | | | | | | |
| CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component | Female | 22.14 | ≥8.9 | ≥9.5 | 11.28 | | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 25.53 | ≥10.42 | ≥10.5 | 13.12 | | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 23.79 | ≥10.49 | ≥9.97 | 12.17 | Not applicable | WFP programme monitoring |
| Target Group: SMP_THR - Location: Syria - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: School feeding (take-home rations) | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component | Female | 1.16 | ≥1.23 | ≥1.3 | 0.26 | | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 1.32 | ≥1.44 | ≥1.5 | 0.34 | | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 1.24 | ≥1.33 | ≥1.4 | 0.3 | Not applicable | WFP programme monitoring |
| Activity 05: Provide nutrition assistance to prevent chronic and acute malnutrition | | | | | | | |
| CrossCutting Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2025 Target | 2025 Follow-up | 2024 Follow-up | Source |
| Target Group: PBW - Location: Syria - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition | | | | | | | |
| CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component | Female | 4.07 | ≥2.4 | ≥2.4 | 2.33 | | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 0 | ≥0 | ≥0 | 0 | | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 2.09 | ≥2.4 | ≥2.4 | 1.2 | Not applicable | WFP programme monitoring |

Cover page photo © WFP/Philip Vinter

A displaced family in Aleppo benefits from WFP's life-saving support.

World Food Programme

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

Financial Section

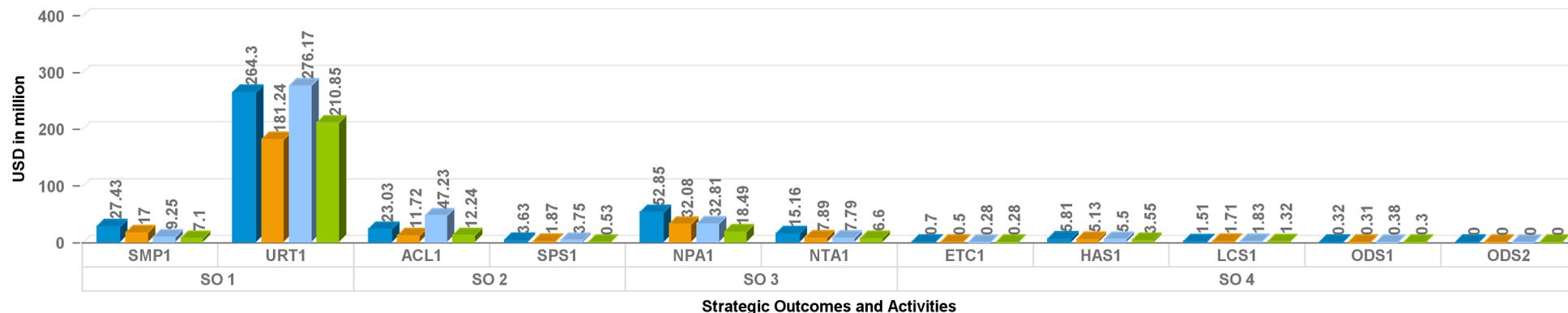
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Syria Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2022-2026)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



■ Country Portfolio Needs
 ■ 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 2025 (2022-2026)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

| SDG Target | Strategic Outcome | Country Activity Description | Country Portfolio Needs | 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 | 52,851,001 | 32,077,429 | 32,805,919 | 18,490,449 |
| | | Provide nutrition assistance to treat moderate acute malnutrition. | 15,164,171 | 7,890,920 | 7,792,233 | 6,596,852 |
| Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2) | | | 68,015,172 | 39,968,349 | 40,598,152 | 25,087,301 |
| 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 | 3,859,782 | 0 |
| | 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. | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 0 | 949,994 | 0 |

Annual Country Report

Syria Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2022-2026)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

| SDG Target | Strategic Outcome | Country Activity Description | Country Portfolio Needs | 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. | Provide meals and cash-based transfers to school-aged boys and girls attending formal and non-formal education | 27,430,343 | 16,998,885 | 9,246,212 | 7,098,540 |
| | | Unconditional resource transfer to food-insecure households | 264,299,276 | 181,237,664 | 276,169,328 | 210,847,040 |
| | 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. | 23,030,794 | 11,715,023 | 47,225,405 | 12,239,244 |
| | | Provide technical assistance to strengthen national social safety nets, including piloting cash-based transfers to targeted vulnerable populations. | 3,628,662 | 1,868,683 | 3,752,138 | 525,702 |
| Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1) | | | 318,389,076 | 211,820,255 | 341,202,860 | 230,710,527 |

Annual Country Report

Syria Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2022-2026)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

| SDG Target | Strategic Outcome | Country Activity Description | Country Portfolio Needs | Implementation Plan | Available Resources | Expenditures |
|--|---|---|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 17.16 | Humanitarian partners across the Syrian Arab Republic are enabled to assist crisis-affected populations all year long | Provide common logistics services to humanitarian partners | 1,511,106 | 1,707,508 | 1,830,332 | 1,319,011 |
| | | Provide common emergency telecommunications services to humanitarian partners | 700,325 | 503,676 | 284,111 | 284,111 |
| | | Provide humanitarian air services to humanitarian partners | 5,809,844 | 5,131,877 | 5,504,758 | 3,546,146 |
| | | Provide on-demand technical assistance and support services to humanitarian partners. | 324,730 | 310,746 | 377,914 | 300,909 |
| | | Provide on-demand cash-based transfer services to humanitarian partners. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16) | | | 8,346,005 | 7,653,807 | 7,997,115 | 5,450,176 |
| | Non SO Specific | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 0 | 34,559,149 | 0 |
| Subtotal SDG Target | | | 0 | 0 | 34,559,149 | 0 |
| Total Direct Operational Cost | | | 394,750,253 | 259,442,411 | 424,357,275 | 261,248,004 |
| Direct Support Cost (DSC) | | | 22,105,878 | 18,972,334 | 26,789,523 | 13,026,322 |
| Total Direct Costs | | | 416,856,131 | 278,414,745 | 451,146,798 | 274,274,326 |
| Indirect Support Cost (ISC) | | | 27,073,359 | 18,075,283 | 14,027,224 | 14,027,224 |
| Grand Total | | | 443,929,490 | 296,490,028 | 465,174,021 | 288,301,550 |


 Michael Hemling
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Country Portfolio Needs

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

Latest approved prioritized funding requirements, derived from needs-based plan (incl. ISC), which is prioritized and adjusted based on the funding forecasts, 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

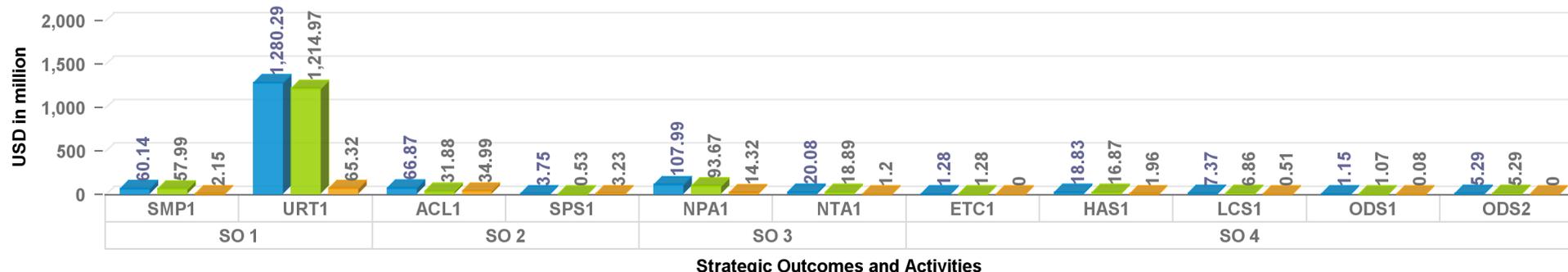
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Syria Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2022-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

| Code | Strategic Outcome | Country Activity - Long Description |
|------|--|---|
| SO 1 | Food-insecure populations affected by the crisis, including host communities, internally displaced persons and returnees across all governorates in the Syrian Arab Republic meet their basic food and nutrition needs all year round. | |
| SO 2 | Food-insecure communities in targeted areas are able to meet their food and nutrition needs through resilient livelihoods and restored access to basic services throughout the year. | |
| SO 3 | Nutritionally vulnerable groups across the Syrian Arab Republic, especially boys, girls and pregnant and breastfeeding women have access to malnutrition prevention and treatment services throughout the year. | |
| SO 4 | Humanitarian partners across the Syrian Arab Republic are enabled to assist crisis-affected populations all year long | |
| Code | Activity Code | Country Activity - Long Description |
| SO 1 | SMP1 | Provide meals and cash-based transfers to school-aged boys and girls attending formal and non-formal education |
| SO 1 | URT1 | Unconditional resource transfer to food-insecure households |
| SO 2 | ACL1 | Support diversified and sustainable livelihoods and food systems at household, community and national level. |
| SO 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 2025 (2022-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

| SDG Target | Strategic Outcome | Country Activity Description | Country Portfolio Needs | 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 | 231,919,416 | 60,139,793 | 0 | 60,139,793 | 57,992,121 | 2,147,672 |
| | | Unconditional resource transfer to food-insecure households | 2,848,734,994 | 1,261,172,653 | 19,117,942 | 1,280,291,934 | 1,214,968,306 | 65,323,628 |
| | | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 3,859,782 | 0 | 3,859,782 | 0 | 3,859,782 |

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Annual Country Report

Syria Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2022-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

| SDG Target | Strategic Outcome | Country Activity Description | Country Portfolio Needs | 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. | 26,942,791 | 3,752,482 | 0 | 3,752,482 | 526,046 | 3,226,436 |
| | | Support diversified and sustainable livelihoods and food systems at household, community and national level. | 333,725,829 | 66,868,117 | 0 | 66,868,117 | 31,881,956 | 34,986,161 |
| | | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 949,994 | 0 | 949,994 | 0 | 949,994 |
| Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1) | | | 3,441,323,030 | 1,396,742,821 | 19,117,942 | 1,415,862,103 | 1,305,368,430 | 110,493,673 |

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Syria Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2022-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

| SDG Target | Strategic Outcome | Country Activity Description | Country Portfolio Needs | 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 | 371,024,640 | 107,986,427 | 0 | 107,986,427 | 93,670,957 | 14,315,470 |
| | | Provide nutrition assistance to treat moderate acute malnutrition. | 39,199,470 | 20,080,451 | 0 | 20,080,451 | 18,885,070 | 1,195,381 |
| Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2) | | | 410,224,109 | 128,066,878 | 0 | 128,066,878 | 112,556,027 | 15,510,851 |

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Syria Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2022-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

| SDG Target | Strategic Outcome | Country Activity Description | Country Portfolio Needs | 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 | 3,048,004 | 1,283,878 | 0 | 1,283,878 | 1,283,878 | 0 |
| | | Provide common logistics services to humanitarian partners | 15,855,079 | 7,371,403 | 0 | 7,371,403 | 6,860,082 | 511,321 |
| | | Provide humanitarian air services to humanitarian partners | 28,368,076 | 18,825,610 | 0 | 18,825,610 | 16,866,999 | 1,958,611 |
| | | 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. | 2,435,643 | 1,147,011 | 0 | 1,147,011 | 1,070,005 | 77,005 |
| Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16) | | | 111,236,802 | 33,915,178 | 0 | 33,915,178 | 31,368,240 | 2,546,938 |

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Annual Country Report

Syria Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2022-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

| SDG Target | Strategic Outcome | Country Activity Description | Country Portfolio Needs | Allocated Contributions | Advance and Allocation | Allocated Resources | Expenditures | Balance of Resources |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | Non SO Specific | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 34,559,149 | 0 | 34,559,149 | 0 | 34,559,149 |
| Subtotal SDG Target | | | 0 | 34,559,149 | 0 | 34,559,149 | 0 | 34,559,149 |
| Total Direct Operational Cost | | | 3,962,783,942 | 1,593,284,025 | 19,117,942 | 1,612,403,307 | 1,449,292,697 | 163,110,611 |
| Direct Support Cost (DSC) | | | 88,879,794 | 77,566,208 | 936,563 | 78,501,431 | 64,739,570 | 13,761,860 |
| Total Direct Costs | | | 4,051,663,736 | 1,670,850,233 | 20,054,505 | 1,690,904,738 | 1,514,032,267 | 176,872,471 |
| Indirect Support Cost (ISC) | | | 259,130,617 | 98,276,138 | | 98,276,138 | 98,276,138 | 0 |
| Grand Total | | | 4,310,794,353 | 1,769,126,371 | 20,054,505 | 1,789,180,876 | 1,612,308,404 | 176,872,471 |

This donor financial report is interim


 Michael Hemling, C.FORC
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

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Columns Definition

Country Portfolio Needs

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