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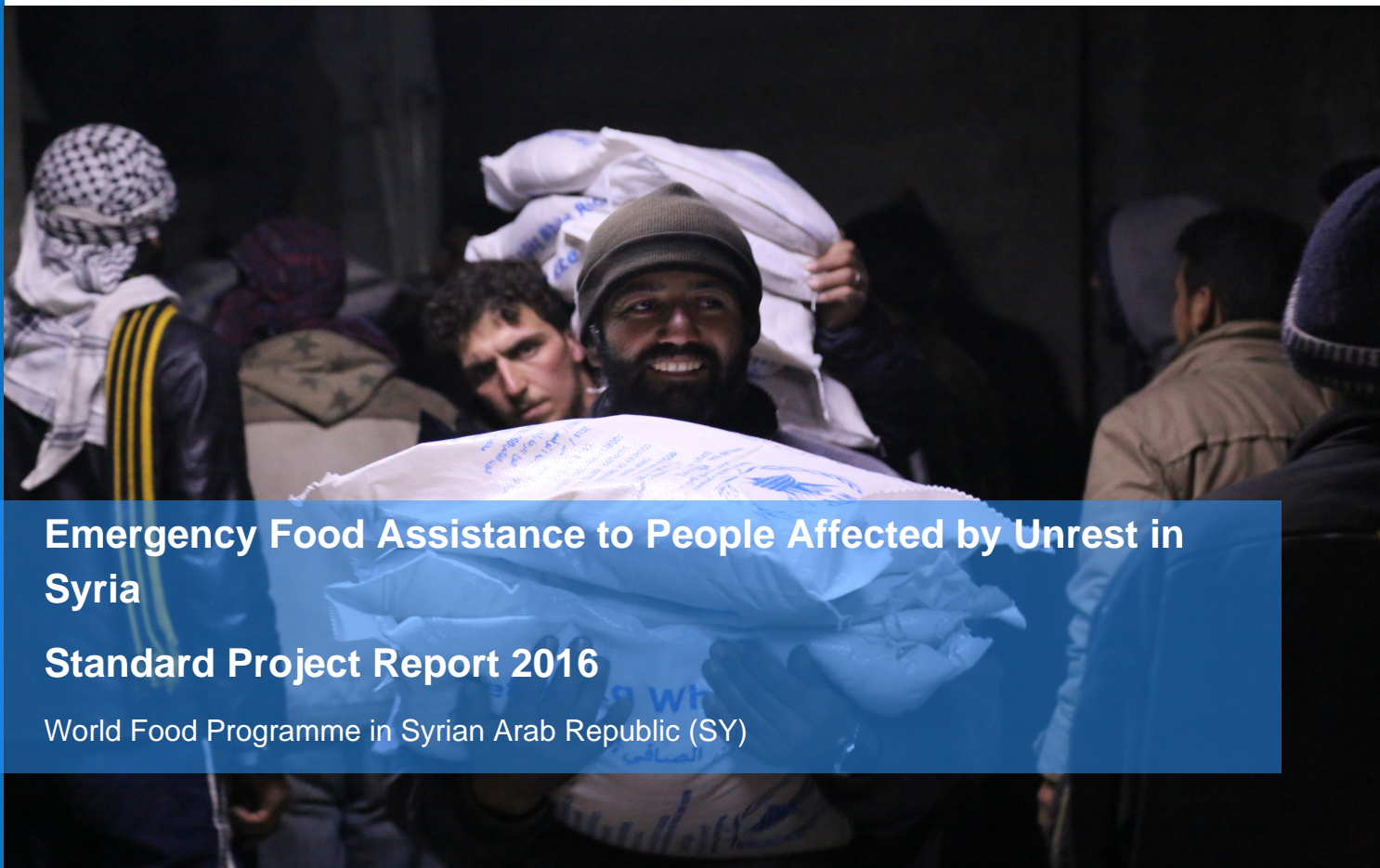
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SPR Reading Guidance



Emergency Food Assistance to People Affected by Unrest in Syria

Standard Project Report 2016

World Food Programme in Syrian Arab Republic (SY)



World Food Programme

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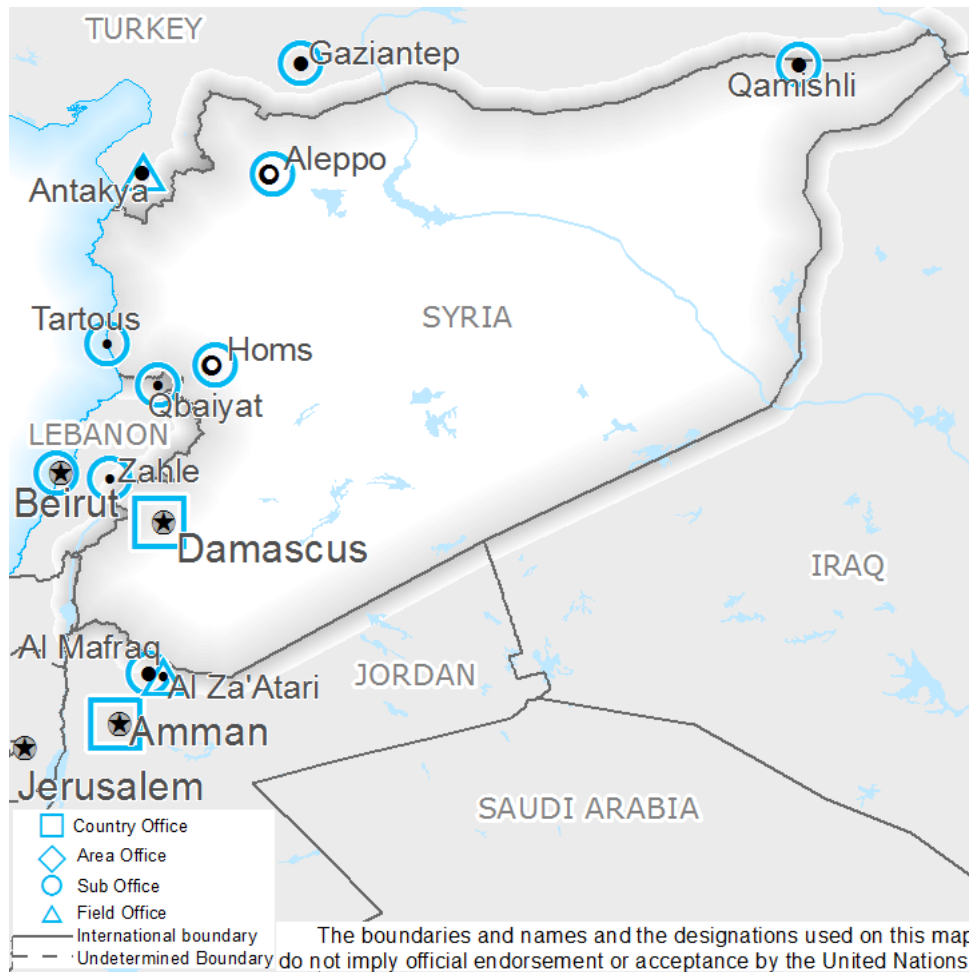
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Country Context and WFP Objectives



Country Context

The conflict in Syria has resulted in one of the largest humanitarian and protection crises of the twenty-first century. Since its onset in 2011, hundreds of thousands of people have been killed and more than 11 million, over half of the pre-crisis population, were forced to abandon their homes. Of these, 6.3 million people have been displaced within the country, in many cases multiple times, while 4.9 million have sought refuge in neighbouring countries and in Europe.

Compounded by violence and displacement, a drastic economic recession further exacerbates the humanitarian crisis. Since 2011, the Syrian gross domestic product (GDP) has contracted by 55 percent, with losses estimated at USD 254 billion across all sectors. Subsequent spending cuts have significantly reduced salaries and government subsidies, while cutbacks across all sectors resulted in loss of employment opportunities. By the end of 2015, the unemployment rate stood at 53 percent, with peaks of 78 percent among youth, and was even higher among women.

Insecurity, reduced access to arable land, high inputs and transport costs, aggravated by erratic precipitation levels and damaged irrigation, continued to hinder adequate levels of agricultural production. According to the 2016 Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission (CFSAM) jointly conducted by WFP and the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), the area planted with cereals in the 2015/16 cropping season was halved and wheat production contracted by 55 percent, when compared to pre-crisis levels. Reduced production, heavier reliance on import and currency depreciation continued to inflate food prices. The average cost of a standard food basket was eight times higher compared to pre-crisis levels.

Amidst displacement, unemployment and loss of livelihoods, vulnerability levels reached unprecedented levels. Over two thirds of the Syrian population live in extreme poverty. According to the 2017 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO), 13.5 million people need humanitarian assistance, including 5.8 million children. Of these, seven million people are food insecure and a further two million are at risk of food insecurity. Families are resorting to unsustainable and unsafe means of survival, such as reducing the quality and quantity of food consumed, selling assets, borrowing money and withdrawing children from school, which locks them in a vicious cycle of poverty and hunger and further compromises their food security and future opportunities.

Data from the 2015/2016 Standardised Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) surveys raise concerns over the nutrition situation in Syria. The surveys were conducted in 11 of the 14 Syrian governorates, as data collection was not possible in Deir Ezzor, Ar-Raqqa and Idleb. Although the level of acute and chronic malnutrition among children aged 6-59 months (3 and 12.7 percent) remain within acceptable levels according to the World Health Organisation (WHO) classifications, high levels of acute malnutrition (7.8 percent) were recorded among women of child-bearing age (CBA). Anaemia is prevalent among both children aged 6-59 months and CBA women, 25.9 percent and 24.5 percent respectively, raising concerns about the presence of other micronutrient deficiencies. Amidst deteriorating food consumption and a worsening healthcare sector, 4.4 million children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) are at risk of malnutrition, and need immediate preventive and curative nutrition services.

Between 2009 and 2014, Syria dropped from 107 to 134 in the Human Development Index ranking, with access to essential services, including healthcare, safe water, and education, being severely disrupted. The education sector suffered major setbacks, amidst loss of personnel and learning spaces: one in three schools is either damaged, used as collective shelter, or otherwise inaccessible. In 2016, 1.75 million children and youth were out of school and 1.35 million at risk of dropping out. This is all the more worrying when compared to pre-crisis levels, when Syria had achieved universal primary education.

Response of the Government and Strategic Coordination

WFP's response to the Syrian crisis is coordinated with a vast array of stakeholders, including United Nations agencies, international and local non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and government entities; providing a comprehensive and harmonised strategy towards Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2, to end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture. WFP's use of strategic partnerships is in line with SDG 17, to revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development, which strengthens the means of implementation and maximises the impact of WFP interventions.

The Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator, guides the United Nations response in Syria, providing strategic and policy guidance. WFP is an active member of the HCT and contributed to all initiatives promoted by the committee to strengthen coordination among humanitarian actors and ensure a comprehensive and harmonised response. This also provides a platform for the humanitarian community to act as a united entity in negotiating with all relevant parties for humanitarian access to besieged and hard-to-reach areas through a dedicated Access Working Group.

Operations are coordinated through an inter-sectoral working group, led by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), comprised of eight sectors and two active clusters. Within this structure, WFP and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) co-lead the Food Security and Agricultural Sector. Underpinned by the Whole of Syria (WoS) approach, the sector ensures joint strategic and operational planning, needs assessment, information sharing and harmonised interventions according to set quality standards for more than 100 humanitarian organisations operating from three different hubs (Syria, Turkey and Jordan). Further to this, WFP leads the Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications Clusters, providing vital storage, logistics and telecommunications support to the broader humanitarian community operating in Syria.

In addition to sector coordination, WFP closely coordinates with relevant United Nations-sister agencies for data collection and analysis, strategic planning and implementation of all its activities. These include the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Health Organization (WHO) for nutrition interventions; UNICEF for the promotion of access to primary education; the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) on improved access to health services for pregnant and lactating women (PLW); FAO, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) in the areas of livelihoods and resilience.

All WFP activities were aligned with, and contributed to achievements of, the 2016 Syria Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), which was developed by the humanitarian community in consultation with the Government of Syria and provided the framework for the inter-sectoral response in Syria. The Syria HRP was underpinned by three overarching strategic objectives, focusing on saving lives and alleviating suffering, enhancing protection and building resilience.

Within its mandate, WFP objectives are aligned with the priorities identified by the Government of Syria, which include resilience, basic needs, nutrition, community infrastructure, plans to re-energize the agricultural sector, foster the return and integration of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and strengthen institutional capacities. In the absence of an official national nutrition strategy, WFP, as an active member of the Nutrition Sector, contributed to the development of a comprehensive Sector strategy and work-plan for nutrition activities, guided by the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) and endorsed by the Ministry of Health. Coordination with the Syrian Government continued to be required in a range of areas, including security, obtaining necessary approvals for dispatches and monitoring visits, conducting assessments and the provision of secondary data. Moreover, strategic coordination with line ministries, including the ministries of Health, Education and Agriculture, underpinned the implementation of nutrition, education and livelihoods activities.

Summary of WFP Operational Objectives

WFP's activities were aligned with the 2014-2017 WFP Strategic Plan, and specifically contributed towards achieving Strategic Objective 1, saving lives and protecting livelihoods, through the provision of food, nutrition and livelihoods to those affected by the crisis, while continuously seeking innovative approaches to delivering assistance.

EMOP 200339 (2011-2016), Emergency Food Assistance to People Affected by Unrest in Syria, approved budget for 2016 USD 655 million: In light of ongoing violence, population displacement and widespread food insecurity among the affected population, WFP continued to maintain a strong emergency relief focus, providing monthly food entitlements to families otherwise unable to meet their food requirements. Taking into consideration cultural dietary preferences, the food basket included staple commodities such as rice, pasta, bulgur, pulses and fortified vegetable oil. Fortified wheat flour, yeast and bread were provided in those areas where damaged milling facilities and scarcity of wheat flour resulted in a reduced availability of bread, a key component in the Syrian diet. Ready-to-eat parcels were provided to newly displaced families without access to cooking facilities.

While continuing to provide emergency food assistance, in safer and more stable parts of the country WFP introduced interventions to restore and protect livelihoods, thereby improving household food security and promoting social cohesion. WFP livelihoods strategy seeks to revitalise the agricultural sector through targeted interventions, enhancing the food value chain and boosting demand through increased use of cash-based transfers and local food procurement, thereby stimulating the local economy.

In addition to the emergency food assistance and livelihoods activities, WFP addresses the deteriorating nutritional situation in Syria through nutrition-sensitive and nutrition-specific activities aimed at preventing or treating moderate acute malnutrition and micro-nutrient deficiencies in children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women.

In line with the objectives of the "Back to Learning" Campaign, WFP continued to work closely with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the Ministry of Education to reverse the dramatic impact of the conflict on the education sector, implementing activities aimed at incentivising enrolment and regularising attendance among pre-primary and primary school children, while contributing to improve their micronutrients intake.

Special Operation 200788 (2015-2016), Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications Augmentation and Coordination to support humanitarian operations in Syria, approved budget for 2016 USD 13 million: Through Special Operation 200788, WFP continued to fulfill its mandate as lead agency of the Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications Clusters providing essential transport, storage and telecommunications support to the wider humanitarian community operating in Syria, both from within the country and from the existing corridors in Turkey and Jordan to partners operating cross-border, in line with the Whole of Syria (WoS) approach. The Logistics Cluster continued to play a key role in facilitating joint humanitarian convoys to besieged and hard-to-reach locations and airlifts to the governorate of Al-Hasakeh, inaccessible by land since late 2015.

Special Operation 200950 (2016), WFP Air Deliveries to Provide Humanitarian Support to Besieged and Hard to Reach Areas in Syria, approved budget USD 37 million: This Special Operation was activated in 2016 to support air deliveries to besieged and hard-to-reach areas in Syria. Through this operation, since 10 April, WFP carried out a series of high-altitude airdrops providing life-saving food assistance and other supplies on behalf of other humanitarian actors to Deir Ezzor city, which had been cut off from humanitarian access since March 2014 due to a siege imposed by fighters from the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL).

Country Resources and Results

Resources for Results

EMOP 200339 received funds equivalent to 60 percent of its requirements for the year. This was aligned with the overall funding levels since the start of the operation, while representing a slight increase when compared to 2015. Special Operation 200788 was 72 percent funded, an increase by 3 percent from its cumulative past levels. Special Operation 200950, launched in February, received 80 percent of its requirements, enabling WFP to airdrop almost 3,000 mt of food and other humanitarian supplies in support of the besieged population of Deir Ezzor city.

During the first four months of the year, resource shortfalls impacted on WFP's ability to operate at planned scale, resulting in a reduced food basket thus cutting the planned caloric transfer by an average of 16 percent between January and April. Moreover, access and other operational challenges meant that some activities, particularly livelihoods, nutrition support for pregnant and lactating women and, in some months, school meals, could not be implemented at planned scale, which partially absorbed the impact of the funding shortfalls on the overall operation. In the second quarter of the year, generous donor pledges provided WFP with increased and more predictable funding levels, and consequently a healthier food pipeline. As a result, in May, WFP was able to distribute 100 percent of the planned food basket for the first time since the beginning of the operation, and maintain similar transfer levels for the rest of the year. WFP made strategic use of advance financing mechanisms to compensate the long procurement lead times, two to three months on average, and used generous donor contributions to cover these critical expenditures, thus avoiding pipeline breaks and ensuring the continuity of the operations throughout the year.

Given the scale and complexity of the operations in Syria, managing cost effectiveness remained a key priority. Accordingly, WFP continued to adopt measures to ensure the cost-efficient use of resources. Global and local food supply agreements were in place for most commodities, allowing WFP to mitigate the impact of price fluctuations in the global market. In particular, WFP progressively expanded its cooperation with suppliers in Turkey, which is a large manufacturing hub strategically located in proximity to Syria and thus offers optimal sourcing and transport conditions. Through a study conducted by the Nutrition team on the ground, WFP identified a range of locally preferred pulses, for which supply agreements were established. This allowed a high degree of flexibility in periodically determining the composition of the food basket, and resulted in significant savings in light of the worldwide hikes in the price of pulses following the 2015 poor harvest. WFP continued to use long-term agreements for frequently requested goods and services, including for courier services and armoured vehicles.

Since 2013, WFP adopted various mechanisms that led to a progressive decrease in Landside Transport Storage and Handling (LTSH) rates, including the introduction of a tariff system for transport and the diversification of transporters, which resulted in greater competition, larger trucking capacity and reduced demurrage costs. In 2016 only, transport rates were reduced by 38 percent, mainly due to the greater competition resulting from the increase of contracted companies from 14 to 18. In addition, in late 2016 a pilot initiative was launched to evaluate a move from the existing tariff system to competitive contracting. Initial results of the pilot were encouraging and will be reviewed upon completion of the six-month trial period to assess the most appropriate and cost-efficient modality. These measures enabled WFP to maintain stable LTSH rates in spite of greater costs incurred due to factors such as more flexible delivery terms for Qamishly to avoid bottlenecks resulting from access volatility, and expenses associated with the newly introduced commodity tracking system.

The prevailing security situation continued to require the adoption of costly security measures and resulted in high prices for some goods and services. Limited options for office space throughout the country meant that WFP was compelled to set up offices in restricted areas, where the rates tend to be significantly higher than elsewhere. Similarly, various security incidents have prompted plans to relocate some storage facilities, as is the case for two warehouses in rural Damascus, to safer, but more expensive areas. Moreover, WFP continued to put in place precautionary measures to ensure the safety and security of WFP staff, resulting in additional costs. Official staff movements across the country could only be effected in armoured vehicles, for which procurement and maintenance costs are high. Security trainings were conducted for WFP staff members, including Emergency Trauma Bag (ETB), first aid and firefighting trainings, to ensure staff preparedness to deal with emergency situations. To ensure staff wellness and wellbeing, a staff counsellor from WFP Headquarters was deployed on temporary mission to Damascus and sub-offices, while a permanent Cairo-base counsellor was also available to support staff in Syria.

Achievements at Country Level

Amidst growing food insecurity and poverty levels, WFP addressed the immediate food needs of more than 4 million vulnerable conflict-affected people each month, reducing the use of negative and irreversible coping strategies. The type of in-kind food assistance was tailored to specific beneficiary needs, and it included dry monthly family food entitlements, ready-to-eat food parcels, cooked meals for those lacking access to cooking facilities, and wheat flour in areas affected by bread shortage and widespread damage to milling facilities.

Where possible, moderately food insecure households were assisted through newly launched livelihoods protection activities aimed at supporting sustainable livelihoods and promoting self-sufficiency. Beneficiary categories with specific nutrition requirements, such as children aged 6-59 months and pregnant or lactating women, received specialised nutrition assistance, while access to education was promoted among pre-primary and primary school children.

Particular advancements were made in reaching people in besieged and hard-to-reach areas of the country. Through multiple access modalities, including cross-line inter-agency convoys, cross-border deliveries, high altitude airdrops and airlifts, WFP food reached 1.5 million people living in areas cut off from regular humanitarian access, multiple times throughout the year, albeit not regularly. This includes more than half a million people living in 17 areas besieged by various parties to the conflict. Beneficiaries received monthly family food parcels, along with wheat flour, Specialised Nutrition Foods (SNFs) and fortified nutritious snacks. This represents a significant increase compared to 2015, when 800,000 people were reached in these areas and only 30,000 people in four besieged locations could be assisted with a one-off delivery.

The use of cash-based transfers (CBT) for the nutrition support to pregnant and lactating women (PLW) was further scaled up, reaching twice as many beneficiaries when compared to 2015. Moreover, the use of this modality was expanded to a second activity, a voucher-based programme to promote access to primary education among out-of-school children. Extensive efforts took place to lay the groundwork for a further scale-up in the use of this modality across governorates and different activities in 2017, including market assessments, retailer identification and transition to e-card solutions. This will inject additional resources in the local economy, while stimulating local food production through increased demand.

WFP's large operation in Syria has also a direct impact on the local economy. WFP has created economic opportunities for 1,500 people employed to provide storage and packaging services in seven WFP facilities in five governorates (Rural Damascus, Homs, Lattakia, Tartous and Al-Hasakeh). Additional economic opportunities were created through the transport services required to support the large operation. WFP maintains a bakery project in Aleppo city, where wheat flour is provided directly to eight bakeries contracted by WFP's cooperating partners. Each bakery employs 11-13 people in the production process.

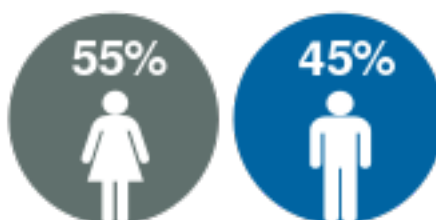
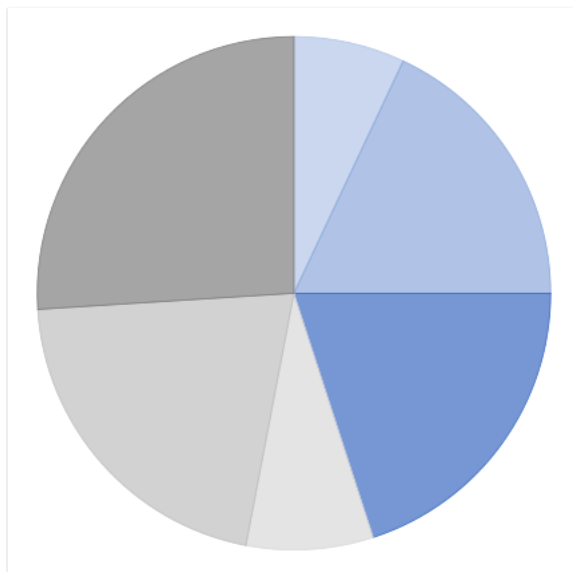


Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	362,658	414,467	777,125
Children (5-18 years)	932,550	1,087,975	2,020,525
Adults (18 years plus)	1,036,167	1,347,018	2,383,185
Total number of beneficiaries in 2016	2,331,375	2,849,460	5,180,835

Country Beneficiaries by Gender and Age

- Children (under 5 years)
- Children (5-18 years)
- Adults (18 years plus)
- Children (under 5 years)
- Children (5-18 years)
- Adults (18 years plus)



Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Single Country EMOP	199,728	42,780	44,736	4,949	210,388	502,580
Total Food Distributed in 2016	199,728	42,780	44,736	4,949	210,388	502,580



Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Project Type	Cash	Value Voucher	Commodity Voucher
Single Country EMOP	-	3,047,746	-
Total Distributed in 2016	-	3,047,746	-

Supply Chain

A complex supply chain network underpins the implementation of WFP programmes within Syria. With 3,000 trucks and three aircraft, WFP dispatched approximately 45,000 mt of food to four million people every month. Food commodities were imported into Syria through three ports: Lattakia and Tartous in Syria, and Beirut in Lebanon, and through three crossing points from Turkey and Jordan under the cross-border operations enabled by United Nations Security Council Resolution 2165 passed in July 2014.

Upon arrival into Syria, commodities were stored in seven warehouses and 65 mobile storage units strategically located in five governorates, with a total storage capacity of approximately 103,000 mt. Five of the seven warehouses incorporate packaging facilities with a total daily production capacity of 12,000 food rations. Food boxes were assembled prior to dispatch, thus mitigating the risk of losses and ensuring that each family receives the correct quantities and items. Once packaged, commodities were trucked or airlifted to each governorate according to their geographical proximity to each storage hub, reducing travel times and mitigating exposure of cargo to security threats. Due to difficulties in establishing storage and packaging facilities in the areas reached through cross border, WFP transported rations pre-packed outside Syria directly to partners in-country.

For transport from ports of entry to the WFP warehouses and subsequently to partners, WFP utilises existing commercial transport settings, encouraging local capacities where possible. The overall number of companies contracted to move commodities from ports of entry to partners' warehouses increased from 14 to 18. For areas affected by access constraints, other transport modalities were used, including cross-line inter-agency convoys, cross-border shipments, high-altitude airdrops and airlifts facilitated by the Logistics Cluster. The Logistics Cluster, led by WFP and active in Syria since 2013, fills logistics gaps faced by the humanitarian community by providing common services including transport, dedicated storage, coordination and information management support.

In 2016, 97.8 percent of the food commodities were procured internationally or regionally. To support a scale up in local procurement, WFP conducted a countrywide capacity assessment and expanded the number of shortlisted local suppliers, resulting in an increase in local purchases particularly in the fourth quarter of the year. By the end of the year, the share of local procurement had increased to 2.2 percent, up from 1 percent in 2015. Initially limited to salt and date bars, local procurement was extended to bulgur, rice, pulses, sugar and ready-to-eat food parcels, with plans to gradually scale up to 10 percent of overall purchases in 2017.

To reduce procurement lead times, WFP continued to make use of the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF) for commodities with long lead times, while global supply agreements continued to be in place for most food commodities, contributing to reduced procurement times and costs. Due to lengthy lead times and recurring quality issues for date bars procured regionally, the procurement of date bars gradually shifted to local sources to establish a more reliable supply. The harmonisation of the contents of pre-packed rations sourced in Turkey and destined to the Syria and Iraq operations, which was initiated in 2015, has allowed both operations to benefit from economies of scale generated by their combined demand. This aggregated demand of pre-packed rations from Turkey has also facilitated the process of setting up food service agreements for both countries. In addition, the harmonisation of food baskets provides greater flexibility in reallocating the food whenever either of the two operations does not receive timely funding.

In light of the strict Syrian food quality control measures, all commodity specifications were reviewed and updated where needed, to ensure compliance with Syrian standards and requirements and avoid import bottlenecks and delays. Standard operating procedures (SOPs) were reviewed to ensure that quality specifications are regularly shared and discussed with the procuring officers at headquarters and regional level, rigorously checked before the tendering process and clearly understood by the suppliers, to avoid risk of non-conformity. In addition, for local procurement, WFP provided training for food quality inspectors and recruited one additional quality assurance staff member to enhance the Country Office capacity to provide technical support and monitor the production process, in light of the planned increase in local procurement.

To accommodate the complexity of the Syria operations, WFP adopted an integrated supply chain approach, which ensures time-sensitive and cost-effective operations by promoting robust coordination between logistics, procurement and shipping activities, involving teams at country, regional and HQ levels. These efforts translated into enhanced communication across each link of the supply chain, encouraging joint rather than unit-specific planning. In April, WFP Syria implemented the Logistics Execution Support System (LESS), which provided a solid platform to facilitate the integrated approach, particularly at the downstream level. LESS is a corporate system that enables real-time tracking of WFP food commodities as they move along the supply chain, from the point of receipt up to the final delivery point for distribution, and ensures full traceability of individual food items in each ration delivered.

Post Deliveries Losses (PDL) accounted for a minimal percentage of the total quantities handled, and decreased by 26 percent when compared with 2015. This was mainly achieved through a reduction in losses during storage, resulting from continued efforts to improve storage conditions and safety at WFP warehouses, including measures to prevent fires and other hazards, and regular pest control evaluations. Losses due to poor handling in partners' warehouses were significantly reduced, owing to capacity strengthening efforts, such as warehouse management training for partners and the provision of equipment to improve storage standards. Losses at transport stage accounted for almost half of the total PDL. Losses due to poor transport conditions and handling by the transporter were minimised by requesting transporters to carefully and regularly check the condition of trucks, which were subject to further inspection by WFP staff prior to loading at warehouses. The bulk of the losses occurred mainly due to unpredictable security incidents during transport.



Annual Food Purchases for the Country (mt)

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Beans	360	38,415	38,775
Bulgur Wheat	499	67,131	67,630
Canned Chicken	175	75	250
Canned Fish	89	119	209
Canned Pulses	323	210	533
Canned Vegetables	92	60	152
Chickpeas	817	38,257	39,074
High Energy Biscuits	1,550	1,652	3,203
Iodised Salt	4,557	1,587	6,143
Juice	115	75	190
Lentils	360	40,503	40,863
Olive Oil	52	35	88
Rations	-	6,646	6,646
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	739	739
Rice	461	74,280	74,741
Spices	58	38	95
Split Lentils	-	2,873	2,873
Sugar	312	39,152	39,464

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Uht Milk	-	4,516	4,516
Vegetable Oil	-	36,091	36,091
Wheat Flour	-	78,134	78,134
Yeast	-	221	221
Total	9,821	430,809	440,630
Percentage	2.2%	97.8%	

Annual Global Commodity Management Facility Purchases Received in Country (mt)

Commodity	Total
Beans	3,356
Bulgur Wheat	7,267
Chickpeas	4,870
Lentils	4,584
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	297
Rice	6,375
Sugar	1,200
Vegetable Oil	17,524
Wheat Flour	362
Total	45,835

Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

An evaluation was conducted in mid-2014 to assess WFP's response to the Syria Crisis, in order to facilitate learning and strengthen accountability. One of the key priorities identified was the need to strengthen analysis on markets, gender, food insecurity, socio-economic contexts and conflict dynamics to inform country-specific strategies and evidence-based decision-making, including on targeting and distribution modalities. Accordingly, in April 2016, WFP established a Food Security Monitoring System (FSMS) to regularly monitor the situation in the country and update the 2015 Food Security Assessment (FSA) findings, and started producing and disseminating regular monthly food security bulletins. Through the mobile Vulnerability and Assessment Mapping (mVAM) system, an average of 1,500 randomly selected households were interviewed by phone each month across the country, including in hard-to-reach and besieged areas, to collect data on food security outcome indicators, socio-economic status, displacement, coping strategies, household composition and food prices, and support systematic vulnerability-based targeting. In parallel, WFP worked closely with the Syrian Planning and International Cooperation Commission (PICC) and Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) to further enhance this mechanism, while strengthening local assessment capacity. A joint methodology was developed to include on-site data collection, to complement the mVAM system. In 2017, on-site visits will be carried out by PICC and CBS staff, who received training and technical guidance on tools, sampling and data analysis. In parallel, WFP's VAM unit supported the Food Security and Agriculture Sector to establish a harmonised food security outcome monitoring system by providing training and guidance to partners on tools and methodology, and supporting joint data analysis, to ensure a streamlined approach across all Sector's partners.

The existing market price watch system was further expanded, with data collected in 42 markets, up from 28, across all 14 Syrian governorates through direct WFP or partner visits, or phone calls with key informants in inaccessible areas. Monthly bulletins were regularly prepared and disseminated throughout the year, to identify price trends and fluctuations and assess their impact on the overall food security situation. To provide a comprehensive picture, WFP, in partnership with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform, conducted a Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission (CFSAM). As part of the CFSAM steering committee, the Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform was actively involved in all phases of the assessment, and its staff members received technical guidance from WFP and FAO on data collection and analysis methodology. The third since 2013, the CFSAM aimed to assess the impact of the conflict on food production and, in turn, food security. In addition to its regular products, VAM conducted emergency assessments as required for areas witnessing sudden deterioration of the humanitarian situation, as well as special reports for besieged areas.

Based on assessment findings, in late 2015 WFP developed a robust beneficiary targeting and selection tool to identify the most vulnerable households, which is based on vulnerability indicators such as length and number of displacements, sex of household heads and relevant socio-economic indicators. The tool was fully rolled out and all partners trained to implement it. Furthermore, rapid needs assessment tools guided cooperating partners in rapid emergency response to address the needs of households facing sudden displacement. Moreover, in line with the evaluation's recommendations, an in-country dedicated gender specialist was recruited to ensure gender analysis is systematically incorporated in programme design and implementation.

WFP continued to diversify both the type of intervention and the transfer modality to carefully tailor its assistance to specific social, economic and security contexts. Livelihoods interventions were launched and scaled up since the start of the year, targeting moderately food insecure households in stable areas of the country. These interventions were implemented through a variety of food assistance for assets (FFA) projects, aimed at enhancing local food production while supporting the development of sustainable livelihoods at households level. Building on these efforts, WFP developed a Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO), to be launched in 2017, aimed at shifting, over time and where possible, towards strengthening resilience to economic and conflict-related shocks for vulnerable households through scalable and sustainable solutions, and promoting food security through education, economic access and stronger national systems.

Following a review of the cash-based transfer (CBT) modality conducted in 2015, plans for the PRRO involve a progressive expansion of CBT across various programme activities, with the planned deployment of SCOPECARD where feasible, to further increase the beneficial impact on the local economy. As the banking system has been disrupted in Syria and internet and mobile coverage is not consistent throughout the country, SCOPECARD was selected as an ideal end-to-end payment platform able to function without electricity, off-line as well as on-line. New retailers were contracted in Homs and Lattakia to sustain the scale up of the ongoing activities, while market assessments, retailer selection and training were conducted to introduce the CBT modality in other governorates. Arrangements were finalised in late 2016 to launch a commodity voucher project through SCOPECARD in the hard-to-reach governorate of Al-Hasakeh, to enable families to purchase locally produced available food commodities, thus stimulating local production and markets while adopting a cost-effective response to the access constraints affecting the governorate. The appropriate modality selection will be informed by the ongoing cash-based response feasibility study, which examines the impact of CBT on both women and men, and on the food market dynamics.

Finally, in late 2016, WFP began preparation of a country-level case study as part of a WFP/World Bank global study on shock-resistant social protection and safety nets, with the aim of creating synergies and bridge humanitarian assistance with social protection programmes to be potentially supported by the World Bank.

WFP assistance to besieged populations

Zeinab is one of the 39,000 inhabitants of Madaya, a mountainous town 40 km northwest of the Syrian capital, Damascus. Since mid-2015, the population of Madaya has endured a strict siege, which further tightened existing humanitarian and commercial access restrictions and left the population without access to food, water and healthcare and exposed to grave protection threats.

Zeinab gave birth to her first son in December 2015, at a time when the humanitarian situation in Madaya had reached alarming levels and the population was facing severe hunger. "I was scared during my pregnancy, neither food nor medicines were available. There was simply nothing in town, except for some few food items in the market that I could not afford. The week I gave birth to my son Khaled, I had nothing but water, spices and wild plants to survive on", she says. Khaled was born underweight, due to his mother's poor nutrition intake during pregnancy. "I was weak and hungry, it was very hard for me to breastfeed".

Like Zeinab, in 2016 almost one million people lived trapped in areas besieged by various parties to the conflict. In these areas, food availability is severely compromised due to disrupted supply lines and limited local food production. Humanitarian assistance is the only source of food for many. The few commodities available on the markets are too expensive for most of the families, who have by now exhausted their resources and have little income generating opportunities, as ongoing fighting and the presence of landmines make it too dangerous to cultivate farmland. People had to drastically reduce the quantity and variety of food consumed, with long-term health consequences. In Madaya, severe malnutrition affected many children and adults, and cases of death by starvation were reported.

In early January, through a joint humanitarian convoy, WFP reached Madaya for the first time in months, providing nutritious food supplies and cooking fuel sufficient to support all 39,000 residents for one month. A WFP staff member who accompanied the convoy recalls that when the first trucks arrived, late at night, people ran to the team asking for food, "give us something now, biscuits, bread, anything", cried a hungry child when they explained food would be distributed the following day.

People in Madaya feared that the convoy would leave and not return for a long time. Thanks to relentless coordination efforts of humanitarian partners, joint convoys made it to Madaya four more times during the year, enabling WFP to provide food, including fortified wheat flour and Specialised Nutrition Foods (SNFs) to those most in need. The food basket was enhanced to provide 2,100 kcal per person per day for a family of five members, covering the minimum recommended caloric intake, acknowledging that people in besieged areas do not have access to other sources of food. In addition, after staff members participating in the first convoy verified the alarming nutrition situation, fortified snacks and Plumpy'Doz™, a SNF to prevent malnutrition, were added to the basket. Moreover, in coordination with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), specific malnutrition treatment products were provided to the health clinics to be administered to confirmed cases of acute malnutrition.

The assistance contributed to improve the nutritional intake of Zeinab and her son and alleviate the hunger of the people in Madaya. With improved food consumption and better vitamin micronutrient intake, Zeinab regained strength and energy to breastfeed her newborn. "We are grateful for this assistance, it is the only food we have. I could gain some strength to nurse my son". When Khaled reached six months of age, she started giving him the Plumpy'Doz™ provided by WFP to prevent malnutrition. Moreover, improved food availability in the area reduced the demand pressure on the local markets, contributing to significantly reduce food prices. For example, the price of 1 kg of rice, which had reached SYP 45,000 (approximately USD 133) in late 2015, had dropped to SYP 6,000 (approximately USD 17) by March, after humanitarian deliveries had reached Madaya twice. Overall, the cost of an average standard food basket almost halved during the first six months of the year, making the limited items available on the market more affordable for local families, and enabling them to complement the assistance received.

Intensified international advocacy efforts paved the way for a series of access breakthroughs, enabling increased humanitarian deliveries to people cut off from access for months or, in some cases, years. WFP adopted multiple delivery modalities to seize emerging access opportunities and reach people in need in the worst affected areas. Through cross-line inter-agency convoys, cross-border deliveries and high altitude airdrops, WFP food reached 550,000 people living under active siege.

In these areas, WFP assistance provided a lifeline for thousands of families who would not have access to food otherwise. WFP continues to advocate unhindered humanitarian access to all those in need, while recognising that only a political solution to this conflict can bring long-term safety and security to million of people like Zeinab and Khaled.

Project Objectives and Results

Project Objectives

The project objectives centred on emergency humanitarian assistance and were directly linked to WFP's Strategic Objective 1, saving lives and protecting the livelihoods of the people affected by the crisis in Syria. This was accomplished through the provision of monthly food assistance to the most vulnerable and food insecure people, which addressed the immediate and acute needs of affected households and resulted in improved food consumption patterns for targeted households.

In addition to the provision of emergency food assistance, WFP launched and gradually scaled up livelihoods interventions to restore livelihoods and strengthen resilience to ongoing shocks for vulnerable Syrians in order to improve household food security and promote social cohesion. Livelihood support was guided by three programmatic pillars: protecting and promoting household livelihood security through small-scale food production, assets rehabilitation and income generation; strengthening local markets and services through economic recovery projects; and supporting institutions and building an evidence base for food and nutrition security at all levels.

Through the school meals programme, WFP continued its efforts to restore and stabilise access to primary education in areas where the prolonged crisis had a severe impact on the education sector. In close coordination with the Ministry of Education and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), WFP continued to support education by encouraging students' enrolment, regular attendance, and retention within the formal education sector through its activities.

In parallel, one of the project's key objectives was to stabilise or reduce undernutrition among children aged 6–59 months. To this end, WFP continued to enhance its nutrition response through the prevention of acute malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies for children aged 6-59 months, and treatment of acute malnutrition for malnourished children in the same age group and pregnant and lactating women through the Community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) approach.



Approved Budget for Project Duration (USD)

Cost Category	
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	475,037
Cash & Voucher and Related Costs	41,341,640
Direct Support Costs	131,532,975
Food and Related Costs	2,484,869,569
Indirect Support Costs	186,075,345
Total	2,844,294,565

Project Activities

Strategic objective: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies

Outcome 1: Stabilised or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and individuals.

Activity: General Distributions (GD)

Through GD, WFP provided monthly in-kind food assistance to conflict-affected Syrians in 13 of the 14 governorates, providing a daily caloric transfer of up to 1,700 kcal per person per day. Due to the scale of this activity, in-kind remained the preferred transfer modality for GD, to avoid creating undesired market distortions. In addition, WFP continued to use paper vouchers for cash-based transfers, which did not make this modality suitable

for large-scale activities such as GD. This assistance targeted the most vulnerable groups, including displaced people, households headed by women, elderly and persons with disabilities who have limited or no source of income. These broad vulnerability criteria were complemented by a selection tool which takes into account socio-economic vulnerability indicators based on evidence from the Food Security Assessment, such as higher food insecurity levels among women-headed and recently displaced households, and enables a further ranking along a vulnerability scale to identify those most in need. On average, 4 million people were reached through GD each month through regular deliveries within Syria, cross-border operations from Jordan and Turkey, cross-line inter-agency deliveries to besieged and hard-to-reach areas and air operations. Over the course of the entire year, however, a larger number of people were actually assisted, due to the partial variation of the beneficiaries across different monthly cycles. WFP calculates that over 5 million people have been reached at least once in 2016. This includes 10,630 Iraqi refugees who sought refuge in the north-eastern governorate of Al-Hasakeh.

Outcome 2: Restored or stabilised access to basic services and/or community assets

Activity: Livelihoods and Resilience

Livelihood programmes aim to protect and restore livelihoods and promote food security, while contributing to revitalise the local economy and strengthen resilience to ongoing and future shocks. Livelihood activities were implemented through food assistance for assets (FFA), targeting households in both rural and urban areas. WFP implemented six different livelihoods projects, providing support for 33,350 beneficiaries. The six projects included a variety of programmatic approaches such as joint programming with the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), assisting vulnerable farmers through rehabilitation of damaged greenhouses and provision of training on agricultural best practice; multi-project activities with the Aga Khan Foundation and Action Contre la Faim (ACF) identified by beneficiary communities as priorities, including the development of kitchen gardens and training on food processing; enhancing value chain for urban and rural bee-keepers through the provision of inputs and training; and retail sector rehabilitation through rebuilding and providing production lines for bakeries damaged by the conflict in Homs and Dara'a provinces. Participants were selected through community level consultations held by partners, and had to meet the criteria to fall in the "moderate" vulnerability category as identified through the GFA beneficiary selection tool. Additional prioritisation criteria were informed by project-specific requirements; for example, some projects such as support to greenhouse producers or kitchen gardens required beneficiaries to own land, while the beekeeping project prioritised beneficiaries who had previously been employed in the sector and had a pre-existing technical knowledge. Due to project locations and limited timeframe to expand the cash-based transfer (CBT) modality through the distribution of vouchers, all livelihood activities were supported with in-kind food entitlements, while the transition to voucher transfers is planned to take place 2017 for approximately 50 percent of the targeted households.

Outcome 3: Restore or stabilise access to education

Activities: School Meal Programme and Services; CBT Support for out-of-school children

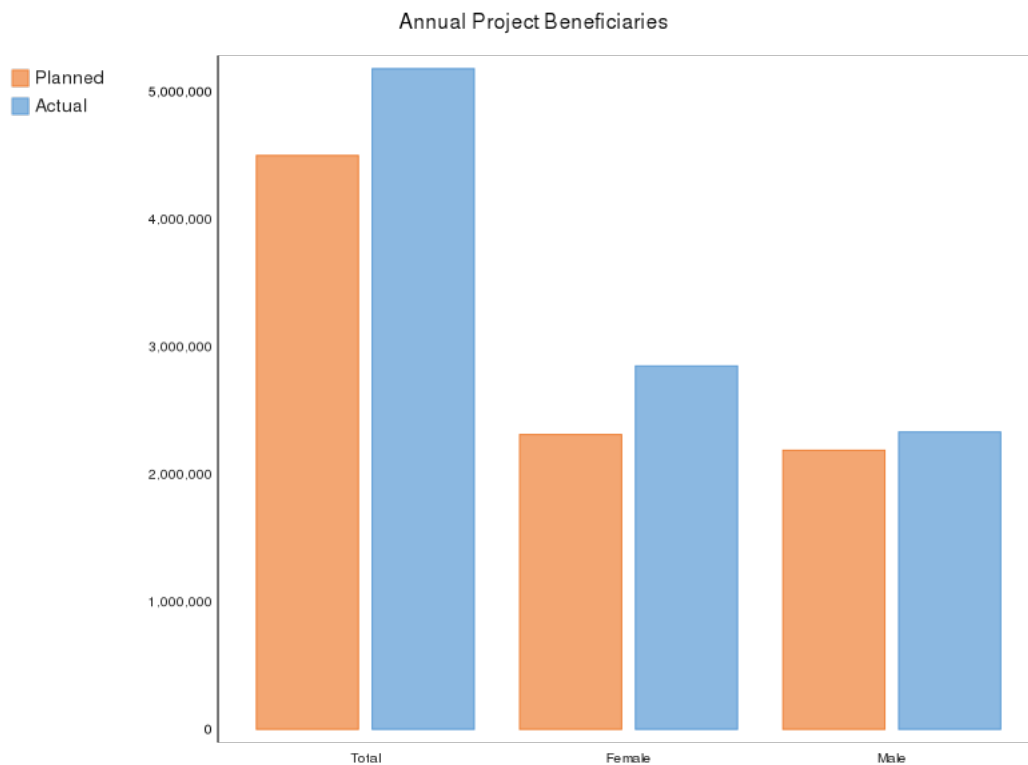
In collaboration with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the Ministry of Education, WFP provided daily in-kind entitlements in the form of 80 g of fortified date bars to pre-primary and primary school children in 883 schools. The key objective was to boost enrolment rates and incentivise regular attendance, while contributing to improve the nutrient intake of the children. The programme, ongoing since August 2014, was implemented in 10 governorates, prioritising schools in relatively safe areas with a high concentration of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and low food security indicators. To ensure the provision of a comprehensive education support package, WFP targeted schools already receiving UNICEF education support, which includes the provision of teaching and learning material, school supplies, training for teachers, remedial classes and classroom rehabilitation. In spite of supply chain and access challenges faced by the programme, over 485,000 children were reached.

In November, WFP launched a cash-based education support programme to encourage the return to education for out-of-school children. Under this programme, monthly paper food vouchers worth USD 23 per child were distributed to households who enrolled their children to accelerated remedial learning courses supported by UNICEF. By the end of the year this activity had reached almost 376 children, contributing to the food security of almost 1,900 people.

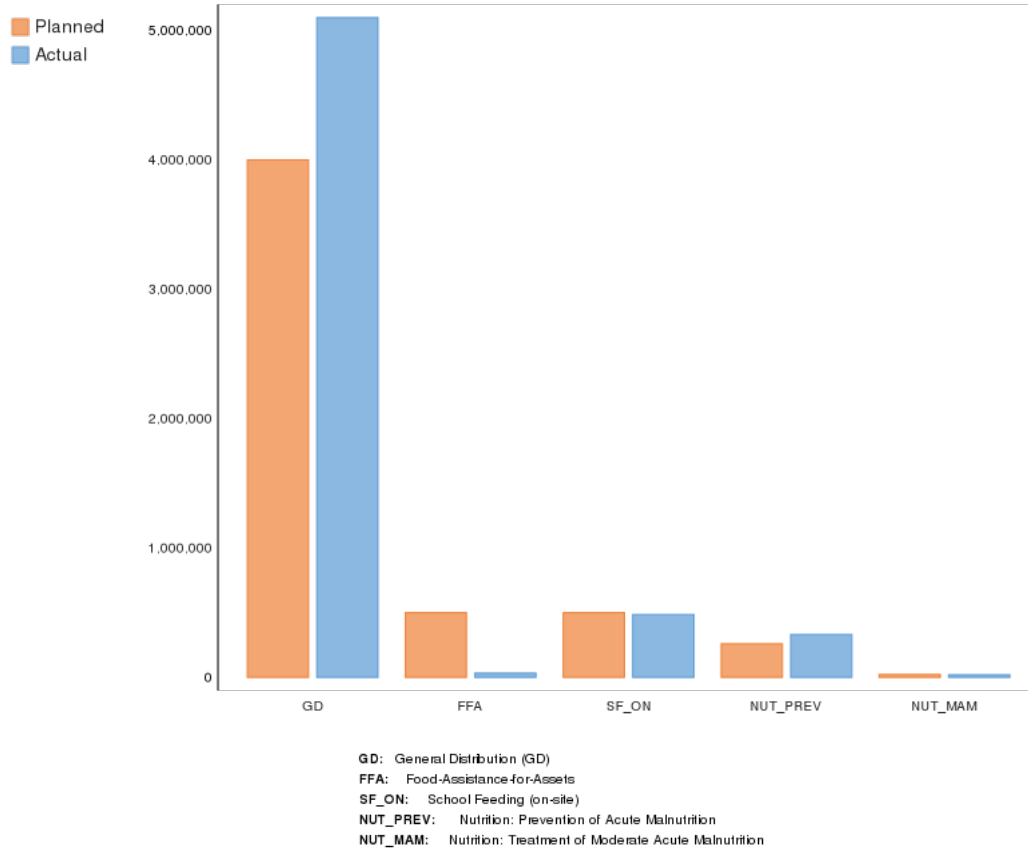
Outcome 4: Stabilised or reduced undernutrition among children aged 6–59 months

Activities: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition and Micronutrient Deficiencies; Community-Based Management of Acute Malnutrition; CBT-based Nutrition Support for Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW)

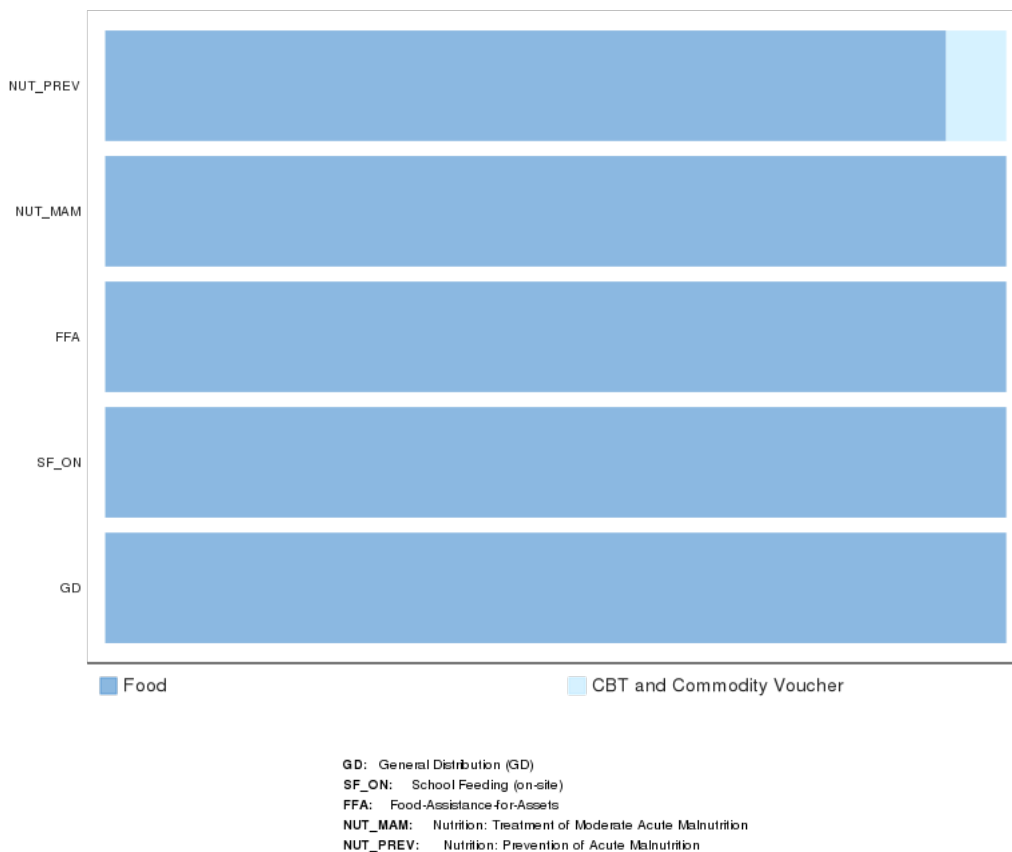
WFP implemented a range of nutrition-sensitive and nutrition-specific activities to provide assistance to beneficiary groups with specific nutrition requirements. These included a blanket supplementary feeding programme to prevent acute malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months. All GFA beneficiary families with children aged 6-59 months received Specialised Nutritious Foods (SNFs), Plumpy'Doz™, along with the monthly food entitlements, reaching over 309,000 children. A separate beneficiary card was provided to eligible families with clear instructions on the use of the SNFs. In addition, WFP maintained a CBT scheme in Homs and Lattakia to improve the dietary diversity of vulnerable PLW and prevent malnutrition in their children. The activity was implemented in locations with a high number of IDPs, functioning markets and available locally produced food. Eligible beneficiaries were women already registered for GD, verifiably pregnant or those breastfeeding children under six months of age and residing in targeted areas. Over 22,000 PLW received two vouchers per month, which enabled them to purchase fresh food items (dairy, meat, fruit and vegetables) from designated retailers. WFP launched a targeted nutrition intervention to treat identified cases of malnourished children aged 6-59 months and PLW with SNFs (Plumpy'Sup™) appropriate for their nutritional needs. Malnutrition cases were identified through outreach teams conducting screening, referrals and follow up visits, and treatment products administered in community-based management of acute malnutrition (CMAM) centres, clinics managed by the Ministry of Health or non-governmental organisation (NGO) partners providing services for severely and moderately malnourished patients. The programme was implemented in partnership with UNICEF and the Ministry of Health, and reached 21,000 beneficiaries.



Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity



Modality of Transfer by Activity





Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Beans	48,763	12,218	25.1%
BP5 Emergency Rations	-	675	-
Bulgur Wheat	52,230	42,112	80.6%
Canned Pulses	-	107	-
Canned Vegetables	-	5	-
Chickpeas	-	13,182	-
Crackers	-	18	-
High Energy Biscuits	7,275	1,759	24.2%
Iodised Salt	6,979	1,304	18.7%
Lentils	97,481	17,971	18.4%
Pasta	-	3,330	-
Processed Tomato	-	38	-
Rations	187,989	196,429	104.5%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	3,116	2,514	80.7%
Rice	69,655	77,382	111.1%
Split Lentils	-	1,253	-
Sugar	34,805	12,449	35.8%
Vegetable Oil	38,005	42,780	112.6%
Wheat Flour	70,825	76,905	108.6%
Yeast	2,361	149	6.3%
Total	619,484	502,580	81.1%



Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution for the Project (USD)

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Value Voucher	28,712,500	3,047,746	10.6%
Total	28,712,500	3,047,746	10.6%

Operational Partnerships

WFP's activities were implemented through 41 active cooperating partners in 13 of the 14 governorates. Of these, 31 cooperating partners, including the Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC), the Federation of Syrian Chamber of Agriculture, and two international non-governmental organisations (NGOs), Action Contre La Faim (ACF) and the Aga Khan Foundation (AKF), implemented WFP activities from inside Syria. The remaining 10 partners were international NGOs, which facilitated project activities through the cross-border operation from Turkey and Jordan.

Although the overall number of cooperating partners did not increase significantly compared to 2015, there was nonetheless a significant shift in the composition of the partner base, as WFP scaled up its nutrition and livelihood activities. Thus, eight new cooperating partners were selected during the year based on their technical expertise in the aforementioned areas. Through the selection of a wide range of cooperating partners, most of which implemented more than one activity, WFP was able to reach people in need through different activities' including in areas that could not be reached from inside Syria due to the security situation.

WFP continued to conduct detailed due diligence assessments of all partners, including international NGOs. Regular due diligence checks were performed using a tool developed by the Country Office, based on exclusionary criteria such as possible linkages to terrorism, corruption, neutrality and operational independence. In addition, the tool takes into account operational capacity and geographical presence and coverage. The United Nations sanction list and other relevant sources are used in the due diligence check.

To strengthen the capacity of local partners and improve the overall implementation and effectiveness of the activities, WFP facilitated 39 training workshops on various subjects, including warehouse and commodity management, reporting, payment process, gender and protection, procurement best practices, and the field level agreement (FLA) process. To ensure partners adopted a protection and gender-sensitive approach, WFP continued to provide funding to enhance protection at food distribution points.

To monitor partner performance, WFP conducted two-way performance reviews, which entailed the evaluation of the cooperating partner and, in turn, provided an opportunity for the cooperating partner to assess the collaboration with WFP. Discussions were held with each cooperating partner individually and follow-up action points were listed. Typically in cases where the performance did not improve upon follow-up, WFP issues a warning letter; however, no warning letters were warranted this year.

Although WFP did not face major challenges working with selected partners, some difficulties were encountered in obtaining the necessary approvals to hold workshops and conduct visits to cooperating partners. The long delays in obtaining approvals adversely impacted WFP's regular visits to monitor the implementation sites. As a mitigation measure, WFP continued to engage with the concerned government entities to expedite the approval process. Moreover, consultation workshops to review activities' implementation and jointly plan for 2017 were held in alternate locations to expedite the process.

Other challenges faced included long delays in receiving government approval to enter into partnership with new cooperating partners and having a relatively limited number of approved NGOs to work with, hence impeding WFP's operational flexibility. In response, WFP, together with the United Nations Country Team (UNCT), continued to advocate for greater flexibility on this issue. Moreover, WFP is working to develop a roster of qualified cooperating partners based on due diligence checks. WFP worked closely with partners to overcome these challenges in the complex Syrian context. This was accomplished through enhanced capacity strengthening efforts, including trainings on vulnerability and rapid needs assessments, beneficiary selection, gender and protection awareness, reporting and commodity management. As part of the coordination mechanisms between partners and WFP, annual consultation workshops, mid-term performance reviews, and regular coordination meetings were conducted.

In addition to partnerships with local and international NGOs, WFP continued to cooperate with United Nations sister agencies and line Ministries to strengthen the implementation of its activities. This includes partnership with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the Ministry of Health for the design and implementation of the preventive and treatment supplementary feeding programmes; partnership with UNICEF and the Ministry of Education to implement the education support activities within the framework of the "No Lost generation" initiative; partnership with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) to improve access to health services for pregnant and lactating women benefiting from WFP nutrition programme and collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and the Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform to provide strategic and technical support in conducting assessments and implementing livelihoods activities targeting farmer households.

Within the framework of the Food Security and Agriculture Sector, WFP closely coordinated with sector partners through regular meetings and enhanced information management systems, developing joint plans to minimise instances of overlapping and gaps and coordinating a timely and comprehensive response to emerging humanitarian needs, such as fighting outbreaks and sudden large-scale displacement. In addition, close coordination with United Nations agencies and other humanitarian actors through the Access Working Group was key to negotiate, plan and implement deliveries to hard-to-reach and besieged areas. This coordination made it possible to conduct 107 joint humanitarian cross-line deliveries, with the WFP-led Logistics Cluster playing a key

role in implementing them.

Performance Monitoring

In spite of persisting insecurity and access restrictions, in 2016 WFP continued to strengthen its monitoring system to assess the effectiveness of the assistance and ensure evidence-based decision-making. On average, 400 final distribution points (FDPs) were monitored every month, a 32 percent increase compared to the previous year. Overall, approximately 60 percent of the active FDPs were monitored throughout the year. The target of monitoring 80 percent of the active FDPs could not be reached due to delays in receiving the necessary approvals in some areas, particularly in Rural Damascus. Moreover, while in absolute terms the number of monitoring visits during the year increased when compared to 2015, in relative terms the coverage percentage remained stable, as the overall number of active FDPs increased by 30 percent, from 2,108 in 2015 to 2,738 in 2016.

The monitoring system included output, process and outcome monitoring through systematic data collection tools. Output monitoring was based on quantitative information provided by partners on a monthly basis and then recorded in the Country Office Tool for Managing Programme Operations Effectively (COMET). Process monitoring was carried out through on-site visits at distribution points, shops and schools, to collect observations from partners and beneficiaries on the implementation mechanisms. Outcome monitoring was based on data collected through post-distribution monitoring (PDM) visits at household level, using questionnaires that capture information on food consumption patterns, dietary diversity and consumption-based coping strategies. Following corporate guidelines, collected data was analysed on a quarterly basis to ensure statistically representative sample size and results, and enable corrective actions where necessary. When access restrictions did not allow to reach the required sample size in certain locations, weights were applied in the analysis to avoid distortions resulting from representation imbalances across geographical areas.

WFP conducted direct monitoring of its activities in Syria through dedicated monitoring teams, consisting of 18 staff members based in all five offices across the country. In addition, two Third Party Monitoring (TPM) companies were contracted in 2013 and 2015, respectively, to carry out monitoring activities in areas where insecurity or other restrictions prevented access by WFP staff, including those served through cross-border operations. A total of 44 project facilitators from two TPM companies conducted visits across ten governorates. On average, TPM monitoring accounted for 83 percent of the visits conducted on a monthly basis, while the remaining 17 percent was carried out by WFP monitoring teams. To make sure that gender-specific issues were adequately captured, WFP ensured the active presence of both men and women field monitors among both WFP and TPM staff, as both men and women often feel more at ease to disclose personal information to same gender counterparts.

In areas inaccessible to both WFP and TPM, information about the distribution process and beneficiaries feedback is obtained through community leaders and trusted key informants. Moreover, to further strengthen the outcome analysis, data collected through PDM was complemented and triangulated with information collected among WFP beneficiaries through mVAM, active since April 2016, using phone calls to randomly generated numbers to collect data on food security indicators, among others. Towards the end of the year, the monitoring team introduced remote monitoring using mVAM phone numbers to capture process and outcome monitoring data among WFP beneficiaries in areas inaccessible to both WFP and TPM monitors.

Following a successful pilot in late 2015, during 2016 WFP rolled out the use of GRASP (geo-referenced real-time acquisition of statistics platform) in all areas covered through cross-border operations. GRASP is a data collection tool that enables data collection, transmission and analysis in real-time through the use of mobile devices. As such, it significantly reduces costs and times between data collection and transmission, while improving accuracy by removing lengthy manual data entry processes.

Results/Outcomes

Strategic objective: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies

Outcome 1: Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and individuals.

Activity: General Distributions (GD)

The security situation inside Syria remained extremely volatile and continued to fuel large-scale displacements, increasing vulnerability levels among the affected population. Active fighting, access restrictions and the presence of radical armed groups continued to affect WFP's ability to reach several parts of the country in a regular and predictable manner, hampering its capacity to deliver assistance at planned levels in the worst affected areas.

Amidst these challenges, WFP was able to conduct all twelve planned monthly distribution cycles, reaching an average of over 4 million beneficiaries every month, and providing an average of 93 percent of the planned caloric transfer, 1,700 kcal per person per day, over the course of the year. This included over 10,000 refugees from neighbouring Iraq. The number of assisted refugees was higher than initially planned due to the ongoing violence in Mosul, which prompted new waves of displacement towards Syria. The average monthly achievements, both in terms of people reached and caloric transfer, saw a marked improvement compared to 2015, when 3.8 million beneficiaries were reached and the entitlement cut by an average of 23 percent each month.

In spite of improvements in coverage and quantities delivered, average food consumption indicators generally worsened, showing an increase in households with poor or borderline food consumption score (FCS). Indicative analysis of the food security outcomes suggest that food consumption was significantly worse in northern provinces, including Idlib and Aleppo among other hotspot areas, compared to the other WFP's operational areas, particularly during the second half of the year, which contributed to lower acceptable FCS average levels countrywide. In Aleppo alone, at the end of 2016 the percentage of households with acceptable and borderline FCS had dropped by 9 and 21 percent, respectively, compared to the end of 2015. This was mirrored by a 30 percent increase among those showing poor FCS over the same timeframe. This can be attributed to the unprecedented levels of fighting witnessed in these areas, which caused massive displacement, food shortages and access challenges. Moreover, severe access constraints meant that in some cases limited available supplies had to be stretched among more than one family, further affecting beneficiaries' food consumption levels. In parallel, monitoring data collected in the central and southern governorates showed generally stable outcomes when compared to last year.

In spite of a deteriorating trend compared to 2015, data indicates that the assistance provided contributed to maintain the overall food consumption pattern among assisted beneficiaries within the desired levels, with the exception of some minor deviations. Two thirds of monitored households had acceptable FCS, while the percentage of those with borderline and poor FCS remained within targets, even though by a small margin in the latter case. This was confirmed by data on the coping strategy index (CSI), which remained within the target levels and showed a further reduction when compared to 2015. When applying a gender lens, however, the data highlighted variations between households headed by women and their male counterparts. Among the former group, just over half had acceptable FCS, and levels of poor and borderline FCS were higher than for men-headed households, confirming the higher vulnerability to food insecurity highlighted by the assessments and the validity of WFP targeting criteria.

The dietary diversity indicators showed similar trends, with average values slightly lower compared to the previous year but still above the desired targets. Minor variations were observed between women and men-headed households, with the former falling slightly off target. The decrease in dietary diversity levels could be explained by continuing price hikes. WFP market monitoring data suggest that the price of an average food basket was eight times higher than pre-crisis levels. Consequently, access to fresh food products such as dairy, vegetables and meat, was significantly compromised for poor families, particularly women-headed households disproportionately affected by poverty and unemployment, making them unable to complement the dry food entitlement provided by WFP. This is further confirmed by the higher dietary diversity levels among pregnant and lactating women, who received specific assistance, in the form of food vouchers, to purchase fresh products to complement their dry food entitlement.

Outcome 2: Restored or stabilized access to basic services and/or community assets

Activity: Livelihoods and Resilience

Livelihoods activities were launched in early 2016, and six different projects were implemented throughout the course of the year, targeting 6,670 households and benefiting approximately 33,350 individuals. The projects involved the implementation of a wide range of activities, aimed at promoting and restoring households sustainable livelihoods in relatively stable areas of the country. These included the provision of training, inputs and equipment to agricultural and livestock farmer households, small-scale producers in the food processing industry and the rehabilitation of damaged community assets, such as bakeries.

Some of the projects targeted specific categories of beneficiaries, such as beekeepers, greenhouse producers and bakery owners. In other cases, such as the projects implemented with the Aga Khan Foundation (AKF) and Action Contre la Faim (ACF) in Hama and Al-Hasakeh, different types of small-scale farmers and producers were identified and tailored assistance was designed through partners' consultation with each household, which translated into multi-activity projects involving the provision of a variety of trainings and inputs. During the life span of each project, all active participants received in-kind monthly food assistance for an average period of six months, to contribute to the food security of the participants and their families until the training and provision of inputs become productive enabling them to generate sufficient resources to meet their food needs.

Of the six projects, one was completed and evaluated within the year—a six-month project to rehabilitate greenhouses destroyed by a snowstorm in Tartous that contributed to restore the livelihoods of greenhouse producers and created new employment opportunities for the local community. The remaining projects were launched in the second half of 2016 and spilled over into 2017 and evaluations will be conducted once completed. Data for the Community Asset Score (CAS) indicator could not be collected, given the extensive level of material damage, particularly in densely built-up urban areas, and difficulties in conducting systematic community level consultations.

WFP faced a series of internal and external challenges in efforts to scale-up livelihood support to planned levels in 2016, including capacity gaps both internally and externally with technical partners. Despite briefing established partners on WFP's livelihood strategy and operational vision for large-scale transition to livelihood-oriented programming, there was less interest than anticipated from current partners. This was compounded with internal capacity gaps that meant that WFP was not in a position to maintain sustained engagement with local partners to develop viable, cost-effective livelihood proposals during the first half of 2016. These constraints were addressed by strengthening WFP's livelihoods programme teams at country and sub-office level by mid-2016, diversifying the number of partners for livelihood activities, including non-traditional stakeholders with technical capacity, such as the Syrian Agriculture Chamber; developing strategic partnerships with other United Nations agencies operating in the field of livelihood support such as the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat); and developing multi-year activities such as the six-agency joint United Nations resilience programme currently under development.

A dearth of nationwide assessments around labour market gaps, coupled with bureaucratic hurdles to conduct community-based needs assessments has hampered the ability of early-recovery and livelihood actors—including WFP—to scale up interventions beyond locally specific activities. WFP is working with cooperating partners and livelihoods stakeholders to identify strategies to strengthen the evidence base for livelihood programming in 2017, including ad hoc labour market needs assessments and informal community-based planning processes. The post-implementation evaluation of WFP's ongoing activities in first quarter 2017 will also help inform on effective activities.

Outcome 3: Restore or stabilize access to education

Activities: School Meal Programme and Services; Cash-Based Transfers (CBT) Support for out-of-school children

Activities under the school meal programme were progressively scaled-up, increasing its reach by 55 percent compared to 2015. Over the year, over 485,000 children in ten governorates benefited from daily distributions of fortified snacks during school days, achieving 97 percent of the planned target. The number of schools assisted increased from 483 in 2015, to 883 in 2016, while the number of governorates covered increased from 7 to 10 over the same timeframe. With the start of the 2016-17 academic year in September, the programme was expanded to Dar'a, Quneitra, Latakia and Deir Ezzor city. Moreover, in Hama and Damascus governorates, by mid-year the programme had only reached a small number of beneficiaries in learning centres run by NGO implementing partners. Since September the programme was expanded to formal schools in collaboration with the Ministry of Education, which resulted in a significant increase in the children reached. In addition to the regular programme, WFP education support reached children in besieged and hard-to-reach areas as part of the Education sector contribution to inter-agency convoys, including WFP fortified date bars and the United Nations Children's Fund's (UNICEF) school supplies and learning materials. In Deir Ezzor, fortified date bars were included in the high altitude airdrops, along with other priority life-saving food supplies and humanitarian items. Here, as part of the Education Sector assistance, only fortified date bars could be provided while UNICEF's material was not included due to the limited cargo capacity of the aircraft.

On the other hand, access restrictions forced the suspension of the programme in Al-Hasakeh city, currently accessible only through costly airlifts limited to high priority relief items. Moreover, access constraints and supply chain issues hindered the expansion at planned scale of the existing school meals programme in Rural Damascus, Aleppo and Tartous. In spite of these challenges, objectives for the school meals programme were consistently achieved, with retention and enrolment rates among both girls and boys significantly higher than the set targets. Retention rates showed a slight decrease compared to the previous year, which can be attributed mainly to the deterioration of the security conditions over the second half of the in Aleppo city, accounting for about one third of the schools assisted, which might have prompted some families to move to other areas and withdraw their children from school in certain neighbourhoods. However, the persisting high levels of retention, as well as the increase of attendance rates by 12 percent compared to pre-assistance baseline values among both girls and boys, confirm the effectiveness of the of the Education Sector intervention. As part of the package provided by the education sector, the WFP school meals programme contributed to incentivise enrolment, retention and attendance, while contributing

to improve the micronutrient intake of school children, positively impacting on their cognitive abilities. Starting from the last quarter of the year, in addition to the fortified date bars, daily distributions included milk rations, further maximising the beneficial impact on children's nutrition and learning outcomes.

Moreover, as part of this programme, in late 2015 WFP began supporting local manufacturers to increase their date bar production capacity, to cover the programme's requirement through local procurement. In 2016, the transition towards locally produced fortified date bars was progressively scaled up, contributing to enhance local capacity and food value chain, while stimulating the economy and creating employment opportunities. In 2016, WFP sourced almost half (48 percent) of its fortified date bars through two local suppliers. This enabled WFP to establish a more reliable pipeline in light of the lengthy procurement lead times and recurring quality issues linked to commodities sourced regionally. Moreover, it contributed to the livelihoods of 241 people employed by the two suppliers, 70 percent of whom are women, and will support the creation of economic opportunities for an additional 153 people, who will be employed over the first quarter of 2017 to sustain the production increase supported through WFP capacity development activities.

WFP initiated a programme to encourage, through cash-based transfers, out-of-school children to return to education enrolling in accelerated remedial learning programmes promoted by UNICEF. The programme targeted all children in the selected geographical areas enrolled in the remedial classes, identified through lists provided by UNICEF. Launched in November reaching just 89 children in two governorates, by the end of the year the programme had already more than quadrupled its coverage, assisting 376 children. However, due to the late start in 2016, as well as delays in expanding the network to implement the CBT modality to other governorates before the end of the year, planned targets could not be reached. Among the children reached, IDPs from besieged and hard-to-reach areas represented the overwhelming majority, over 80 percent, and almost all of them had been engaged in some form of child labour and begging. When looking at the gender ratio, girls represented a large majority (58 percent) of the children reached, indicating that the programme represents a particular incentive for families to send their daughters to school. The parents or legal guardians of children enrolling in the UNICEF learning programmes received monthly voucher of the value USD 23 per child to purchase food from selected retailers, providing food assistance at household level. Accordingly, 1,880 people benefited from this assistance over the last two months of the year. The activity was initially launched in Homs and Lattakia, where a CBT system was already in place. The plan is to expand the activity in other governorates during 2017 in line with the scale-up in the use of the CBT modality across various activities.

Outcome 4: Stabilized or reduced under-nutrition among children aged 6–59 months

Activities: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition and Micronutrient Deficiencies; Community-Based Management of Acute Malnutrition CMAM); CBT-based Nutrition Support for pregnant and lactating women (PLW)

The Prevention of Acute Malnutrition and Micronutrient Deficiencies programme reached almost 310,000 children aged 6-59 months through both regular and cross-border deliveries of the Specialised Nutritious Foods (SNFs) Plumpy'Doz™. However, achievements over single monthly cycles were affected due to supply chain and access challenges. In particular, cross-border deliveries of supplementary feeding products faced significant pipeline breaks over the first half of the year due to production capacity issues at global level. In spite of these challenges, increased efforts to expand the partnership base, combined with the implementation of the preventive programme along with GD distributions, contributed to a 13 percent increase in the number of beneficiaries reached compared to 2015. A separate ration card for the beneficiary child was introduced, including instructions to ensure the correct utilisation of the product.

While in absolute terms the number of children reached exceeded the target, the coverage was slightly below the desired target. The expansion of the programme to three additional governorates and to besieged and hard-to-reach areas led to an increase in the number of eligible beneficiaries, which in turn resulted in a relative decrease in coverage percentage. However, available monitoring data indicated that the large majority of assisted children participated in an adequate number of distributions, increasing the effectiveness of the intervention. Findings from the Standardised Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) survey indicate that the levels of acute and chronic malnutrition among children aged 6-59 months remained within acceptable levels, according to the World Health Organization classifications, confirming the effectiveness of the current prevention interventions.

The nutrition support programme to improve dietary diversity levels in PLW continued to increase its reach and by the end of the year, 12,300 women in two governorates received CBT each month, a 57 percent increase when compared to January. Considering women graduating from the programme and new ones enrolling, over 22,000 unique beneficiaries were reached throughout the year. Monitoring results confirm that the programme has consistently contributed to increase dietary diversity in PLWs since its launch in mid-2014, with further improvements among all women assisted in 2016, thus achieving its primary target. The transfer value calculation

methodology, previously based on the USD exchange rate, was amended to reflect real market prices, thus ensuring that the transfers were sufficient to purchase the items included in the reference fresh food basket, and contributing to achieving the desired outcome. In addition, the transfer value was increased by USD 5, to account for high transport costs incurred by the beneficiaries. Additional retailers were contracted in the implementation areas, which increased competition among shops and led to better and more diversified options for beneficiaries.

The expansion of the scale and coverage of the nutrition support programme for PLW was slowed down by operational challenges, including delays in switching to the e-voucher modality due to lengthy procurement lead times for the technical equipment as well as delays in conducting assessments and identifying new retailers, compromising WFP's ability to reach 20,000 women each month, as planned. In spite of these challenges, market assessments and retailer identification were finalized in Rural Damascus, As-Sweida and Qamishly to launch the project in these governorates. The achievement in terms of monetary value (USD) of the CBT distributed was lower than planned due to the combined effect of the below-scale implementation, high inflation and the continued depreciation of the Syrian Pound against the USD.

Under the CMAM treatment programme, launched in June, WFP distributed the SNFs, Plumpy'Sup™, to over 21,000 beneficiaries, achieving 92 percent of its target to reach 15,000 children aged 6-59 months and 8,000 PLW. When looking at the breakdown between beneficiaries, children aged 6-59 months represented the overwhelming majority of those reached through this activity, while only 13 percent of the planned PLW were assisted. This is because a large part of the implementation, 71 percent, was carried out through inter-agency convoys in besieged and hard-to-reach areas, where children were prioritised for assistance due to critical needs. All measured outcomes for this activities met the intended targets, which were set in line with sphere standards. However, the coverage percentage could not be calculated due to lack of comprehensive data on malnutrition at sub-governorate level. The programme was implemented only from inside Syria, as UNICEF had enough commodities to serve areas in northern Syria covered through cross-border operations from Turkey. The cross-border modality for the treatment programme implementation will be introduced in 2017.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

Syrian women, men, boys and girls have all been severely affected by what has been described as the worst humanitarian crisis of recent times. The conflict is further exacerbating preexisting gender inequalities. According to the Global Gender Gap Index (2015), which benchmarks national gender gaps on economic, political, education and health criteria, Syria has progressively worsened, falling from 139 of 142 countries in 2014 and 143 of 145 countries in 2015, from 103 out of 128 in 2007. Similarly, Syria's ranking in the Gender Inequality Index fell from 96 to 119 between 2009 and 2015.

As men are engaged in fighting or killed, the conflict is gradually redefining intra-household gender roles. Women are increasingly adopting roles more traditionally associated with men, such as paid labour and becoming the primary breadwinners of the household. Available data indicate that unemployment rates are significantly higher among women, who face specific challenges in finding income generating opportunities and accessing sufficient food for their families. Accordingly, food security assessment data confirm that levels of vulnerability to food insecurity are higher among households headed by women, who consequently tend to resort more often to negative coping strategies when compared to those headed by men. In particular, monitoring data show that when food is scarce, women-headed households resort more frequently to borrowing food from friends and relatives, and to reducing their food consumption to prioritize children. Moreover, as more women become primary breadwinners, they are also more exposed to gender-based violence, which disproportionately affects women and girls.

Men and boys are also facing increasing difficulties in carrying out everyday tasks. Men often have problems crossing checkpoints and their daily movements are thus limited to areas close to their family and community. In parallel, this also impacts women as they are then forced to travel between areas and navigate across checkpoints to access support and services, further contributing to increase their exposure to the risk of violence.

Acknowledging their higher vulnerability to food insecurity, households headed by women were afforded priority for registration and assistance through the general food assistance activities. The food basket is designed to be sufficient for all family members, reducing the marginalization of women, who often eat less and last, in the intra-household food allocation. In addition, pregnant and nursing women were specifically targeted through a cash-based transfers nutrition specific programme to enhance their dietary diversity and contribute to improved nutrition for them and their children. The vouchers were issued on the name of the intended beneficiary, to ensure that targeted women are able to redeem the vouchers themselves from the retailers, whenever possible, and retain ownership and decision-making over the use of the assistance. Overall, women represented more than half of WFP beneficiaries across most of the activities implemented, with the sole exception of livelihoods projects, where women represented 23 percent of the total participants. The lower participation of women in some projects, such as

the beekeeping and greenhouse rehabilitation, can be explained by the fact that these targeted specific participant groups, namely small-scale farmers and landowners, with a long established engagement in beekeeping and greenhouse production. Among these, men represent the overwhelming majority, resulting in women accounting for only 9 percent of the participants in these two projects. When looking at the multi-activity projects, however, which allow for a greater flexibility and household-specific interventions, the gender disaggregation is significantly more balanced, with women representing almost half of the participants, and WFP will work with partners to further increase women participation.

In Syria, women traditionally make decision over the use of food within the household, which was taken into account when setting the related indicator targets. WFP monitoring data over 2016 showed that women continued to make decisions over the use of food assistance in more than half of the interviewed households, while those with men as sole decision makers remained a minority and decreased compared to 2015. In parallel, cases of joint decision making, which represented a negligible percentage in 2015, markedly increased to almost one third of the interviewed households in 2016, as shown by WFP monitoring results.

A number of factors can account for these changes. On the one hand, as households exhaust their resources, women increasingly engage in paid labour to contribute to the family expenses. Consequently, women who now share the breadwinner role, also tend to share responsibility over the use of resources in households where previously men were the sole decision makers. On the other hand, WFP assistance is becoming the sole source of food for an increasing number of households. When food is scarce, its allocation becomes more critical and men also get involved in decisions over its use, which are otherwise traditionally left to women. In addition, unemployment and insecurity meant that more men are now in and around the home to assist. Combined, these factors have led to an increase in joint decision making in parallel with a decrease in the number of households where women are the sole decision makers.

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

WFP is committed to ensure that protection and accountability to affected populations issues are integrated and mainstreamed across all aspects of programme design and implementation. Accordingly, in Syria WFP and its partners continued to put in place measures to ensure that assistance is provided in a way that protects the safety and dignity of the affected people and minimizes their exposure to risk. In parallel, WFP further strengthened mechanisms to promote beneficiaries' participation and channel their feedback.

Beneficiaries were directly consulted during on-site and post-distribution monitoring visits at household level, to identify pressing concerns and priority needs. To this end, monitoring activities were further strengthened in 2016, with a 32 percent increase in the number of on-site and household visits when compared to the previous year. In addition, the monitoring team established a regular system to collect data related to protection concerns, which were previously gathered in a non-systematic fashion, by including specific questions in the monitoring questionnaires on safety issues experienced by beneficiaries when collecting food assistance. This enabled a more harmonised and reliable methodology across all sub-offices and partners, making it easier to identify trends and effectively address the most pressing concerns. Moreover, WFP conducted trainings for partners to strengthen awareness on gender and protection issues, and ensure they were taken into account during the implementation of WFP activities.

Accordingly, actions were taken to enlarge food distribution points (FDPs) and improve crowd management mechanisms, including providing shaded and seating areas, and priority corridors for pregnant women, elderly and persons with disabilities. Furthermore, WFP and cooperating partners continued to ensure that all necessary safety measures were in place, equipping all distribution sites with fire extinguishers, barriers and first aid kits. The number of operating FDPs further increased, by 30 percent compared to 2015, as a direct result of partners' efforts to ensure a wider coverage to reduce travel times for beneficiaries and minimising their exposure to risks while en route to the FDP. Moreover, this enabled partners to operate smaller FDPs and avoid large gathering of people particularly in the most insecure areas. Monitoring data confirmed the efficacy of these measures, as only 2 percent of the interviewed beneficiaries reported facing safety problems while collecting their food assistance. Among those, complaints were mainly related to overcrowding at the FDPs. However, it should be noted that while the measures put in place are likely to have effectively minimised safety issues, the low percentage reporting safety problem might also be linked to the nature of the question, as many people might be reluctant to disclose information on safety and security concerns, which they might perceive as sensitive.

WFP and partners continued to put in place mechanisms to inform beneficiaries and provide channels for feedback and complaints. Leaflets in English and Arabic were handed out during distributions, providing information on how beneficiaries are selected and what is included in the assistance. Posters were placed in shops and FDPs, while partners regularly held awareness-raising sessions on nutrition programmes. In parallel, beneficiaries received

regular updates on distribution dates and locations via mobile phone. Partners have introduced a variety of feedback mechanisms, including on-site feedback boxes, appointing trusted individuals among the beneficiaries as intermediaries, and, where possible, setting up dedicated telephone lines and email addresses.

Overall, a lower than planned number of beneficiaries reported being well informed about the programme. In 2016, this can be mainly attributed to the changes introduced with the new beneficiary selection tool, which might have not been clear to everyone. In addition, while some partners had the capacity to establish dedicated phone lines, lack of necessary approvals prevented WFP to establish a unified countrywide hotline to facilitate beneficiaries' access to information. In the case of livelihoods activities, the seasonal nature of the intervention, training and inputs being delivered at different times in different locations, meant that informative sessions were conducted in a scattered fashion, which in turn resulted in a lack of comprehensive communication at the start of the projects. The percentage of beneficiaries not fully informed about the programmes was slightly higher among women respondents, as sometimes information was provided through mobile phones, mostly registered under the men's name. For the nutrition activities, data could not be collected due to lack of sufficient information from partners on the ground, while for the voucher-based education support for out-of-school children representative data could not be collected as the programme only started at the end of the year. In order to further improve its accountability records, in 2017 WFP included an additional annex in the field level agreements to ensure that all partners regularly inform beneficiaries about their entitlements and provide safe, accessible and trusted modalities to channel complaints and feedback. In addition, the annex includes measures to ensure that WFP and partners' assistance promotes gender equality and does not increase protection risks of affected populations, but rather contributes to their safety, dignity and integrity. These include equal participation of women and men in all phases of the programmes and assessments of vulnerabilities related to age, gender and diversity.

WFP support to traditional rural livelihoods

Hala, 25 years old, is a biology student living in the coastal town of Lattakia. While on her way to university, she was hit by a projectile during a rocket attack in November 2015. She suffered major injuries, including the loss of a leg, and as a result was unable to complete her final year of studies. The lengthy medical treatment forced her to put her studies on hold and left her family, seasonal farmers without a stable income, facing expensive medical costs.

During her studies, Hala had developed a keen interest in beekeeping and gained experience helping out her neighbour, a beekeeper. Hala is now one of the 700 participants of a WFP livelihoods project that aims to rejuvenate Syria's beekeeping industry in the governorates of rural Damascus, Homs, Hama, Tartous and Lattakia. Through the programme, participants receive beehives, candy, a protective suit, wax and other supplies.

"Thanks to WFP support, I am now able to start my own activity and earn money to contribute my family expenses, in spite of my disability. With the help of my parents, I look after the beehives in my backyard. It would have been difficult for me to travel", she says. Hala is looking forward to spring, when she can finally start selling her own honey.

Beekeeping has a long tradition in Syria, providing employment and economic security for households in rural areas. Prior to the start of the crisis in 2011, beekeeping was a fast-growing and profitable industry in Syria, transforming a relatively basic sector relying on old-fashioned methods into a sector using advanced technology in the production. Sadly however, after nearly six years of conflict, Syria's beekeeping industry is in tatters. Data from the Ministry of Agriculture show that the number of bee colonies across the country has decreased by 86 percent since 2011. This has resulted in a significant loss of livelihoods for households reliant on beekeeping, as well as for those working in related industries such as cosmetics, food and pharmaceutical industries that use materials from the colonies such as honey, wax and royal jelly.

Like Hala, Mahmoud, a father of three from Tartous, has also benefited from this particular WFP livelihood project. Mahmoud inherited a beekeeping business from his father, but lost his hives in 2012 when they were severely damaged as a result of the conflict. "Beekeeping is a unique world that I really enjoy. It used to be my main source of income", he says. Thanks to WFP, within two months after receiving support, Mahmoud was able to double the number of his beehives from three to six. "I am grateful for this support. I can provide for my family and ensure my kids do not go to bed hungry."

WFP's livelihood beekeeping project now aims to reverse the downward trend and assist this crucial industry. Launched in July 2016 and run in cooperation with the Federation of Syrian Chambers of Agriculture, the project aims to re-establish a long-term, community-managed, self-sustaining beekeeping industry in the country to support the local economy and create income-generating opportunities.

Seeking to move beyond mere humanitarian assistance, WFP developed a livelihood strategy focusing on rebuilding and protecting livelihoods where possible and promote long-term resilience. Hala and Mahmoud are two of the over 30,000 people who benefited from WFP livelihoods activities in 2016. Targeting mostly rural farmer households, these activities included the provision of training and agricultural inputs to help families develop sustainable income generating activities, and strengthen their resilience and self-sufficiency.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Cover page: People in Madaya help offload WFP food assistance after the first convoy reached the besieged town in January 2016.

Photo: WFP/ Hussam AL-SALEH

Distribution figures are based on monthly validated cooperating partner distribution reports. A portion of the operations in hard-to-reach and besieged areas, including airdrops, are based on estimated distribution figures, and will be updated in WFP's corporate system (COMET) upon receipt of certified documentation and final reconciliation.

Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Table 1: Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Total Beneficiaries	2,188,461	2,311,539	4,500,000	2,331,375	2,849,460	5,180,835	106.5%	123.3%	115.1%
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	308,890	326,960	635,850	362,658	414,467	777,125	117.4%	126.8%	122.2%
Children (5-18 years)	953,035	993,763	1,946,798	932,550	1,087,975	2,020,525	97.9%	109.5%	103.8%
Adults (18 years plus)	926,536	990,816	1,917,352	1,036,167	1,347,018	2,383,185	111.8%	136.0%	124.3%
By Residence status:									
Refugees	2,188	2,312	4,500	4,784	5,847	10,631	218.6%	252.9%	236.2%
Internally displaced persons (IDPs)	1,617,272	1,708,228	3,325,500	1,631,963	1,994,621	3,626,584	100.9%	116.8%	109.1%
Residents	569,000	601,000	1,170,000	694,629	848,991	1,543,620	122.1%	141.3%	131.9%

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Table 2: Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
General Distribution (GD)	3,950,000	50,000	4,000,000	5,098,940	-	5,098,940	129.1%	-	127.5%
School Feeding (on-site)	500,000	50,000	500,000	485,450	-	485,450	97.1%	-	97.1%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	250,000	250,000	500,000	33,350	-	33,350	13.3%	-	6.7%
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	23,000	-	23,000	21,006	-	21,006	91.3%	-	91.3%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	240,000	20,000	260,000	309,248	22,151	331,399	128.9%	110.8%	127.5%

Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
General Distribution (GD)	3,950,000	50,000	4,000,000	5,098,940	-	5,098,940	129.1%	-	127.5%
School Feeding (on-site)	500,000	10,000	500,000	485,450	-	485,450	97.1%	-	97.1%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	50,000	50,000	100,000	6,670	-	6,670	13.3%	-	6.7%
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	23,000	-	23,000	21,006	-	21,006	91.3%	-	91.3%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	240,000	20,000	260,000	309,248	22,151	331,399	128.9%	110.8%	127.5%

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Table 3: Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
General Distribution (GD)									
People participating in general distributions	1,948,000	2,052,000	4,000,000	2,294,523	2,804,417	5,098,940	117.8%	136.7%	127.5%
Total participants	1,948,000	2,052,000	4,000,000	2,294,523	2,804,417	5,098,940	117.8%	136.7%	127.5%
Total beneficiaries	1,948,000	2,052,000	4,000,000	2,294,523	2,804,417	5,098,940	117.8%	136.7%	127.5%
School Feeding (on-site)									
Children receiving school meals in primary schools	255,000	245,000	500,000	247,579	237,871	485,450	97.1%	97.1%	97.1%
Total participants	255,000	245,000	500,000	247,579	237,871	485,450	97.1%	97.1%	97.1%
Total beneficiaries	255,000	245,000	500,000	247,579	237,871	485,450	97.1%	97.1%	97.1%

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Food-Assistance-for-Assets									
People participating in asset-creation activities	48,700	51,300	100,000	5,177	1,493	6,670	10.6%	2.9%	6.7%
Total participants	48,700	51,300	100,000	5,177	1,493	6,670	10.6%	2.9%	6.7%
Total beneficiaries	243,500	256,500	500,000	15,008	18,342	33,350	6.2%	7.2%	6.7%

Nutrition Beneficiaries

Nutrition Beneficiaries

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition									
Children (6-23 months)	7,200	7,800	15,000	8,651	11,300	19,951	120.2%	144.9%	133.0%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	8,000	8,000	-	1,055	1,055	-	13.2%	13.2%
Total beneficiaries	7,200	15,800	23,000	8,651	12,355	21,006	120.2%	78.2%	91.3%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition									
Children (under 5 years)	117,120	122,880	240,000	151,532	157,716	309,248	129.4%	128.3%	128.9%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	20,000	20,000	-	22,151	22,151	-	110.8%	110.8%
Total beneficiaries	117,120	142,880	260,000	151,532	179,867	331,399	129.4%	125.9%	127.5%

Project Indicators

Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
SO1 Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies				

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals				
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
SYRIA, Project End Target: 2016.12, OSM/ PDMs, Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, OSM/ PDMs, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM-household survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM & mVAM-household survey	<12.00	12.00	6.40	11.60
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
SYRIA, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDMs, Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDMs, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM-household survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM & mVAM-household survey	<42.60	42.60	16.80	23.40
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
SYRIA, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDMs, Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, OSM/ PDMs, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Household data collection - PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Household data collection - PDM & mVAM	<12.00	14.23	11.30	13.80
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
SYRIA, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDMs, Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, OSM/ PDMs, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM-household survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM & mVAM-household survey	<12.00	12.00	5.40	11.30
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
SYRIA, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDMs, Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDMs, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM-household survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM & mVAM-household survey	<42.60	42.60	13.60	33.10
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
SYRIA, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDMs, Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDMs, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM-household survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM & mVAM-household survey	<42.60	42.60	17.50	22.20
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
SYRIA, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDMs, Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDMs, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM-household interviews, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM & mVAM-household interviews	>5.97	4.82	5.97	5.55
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
SYRIA, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDMs, Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDMs, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM-household interviews, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM & mVAM-household interviews	>5.00	5.21	6.26	5.91

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
SYRIA, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDMs , Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDMs, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM-household survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM & mVAM-household survey	<15.00	15.00	14.73	11.68
Diet Diversity Score				
SYRIA (FOOD TRANSFERS) , Project End Target: 2016.12, PDMs, Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDMs, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Household interviews, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Household interviews	>5.01	5.01	6.12	5.87
Diet Diversity Score				
SYRIA (VOUCHER TRANSFERS), Project End Target: 2016.12, PDMs, Base value: 2014.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDMs, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Household Interviews(Pregnant and Lactating Women), Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Household Interviews(Pregnant and Lactating Women)	>5.01	4.90	6.90	6.97
Restored or stabilized access to basic services and/or community assets				
CAS: percentage of assets damaged or destroyed during emergency which were restored				
SYRIA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Community field visits to projects sites and counting restored assets	>50.00	-	-	-
Project-specific				
Retention rate in WFP-assisted primary schools				
HOMS, RURAL DAMASCUS, ALEPPO, TARTOUS, HAMA, DAMASCUS, LATTAKIA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Baseline Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.06, WFP programme monitoring, Data collection at school level using the monitoring checklist, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP programme monitoring, WFP school feeding monitoring at school level	=70.00	96.00	97.00	96.00
Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
HOMS, RURAL DAMASCUS, ALEPPO, TARTOUS, HAMA, DAMASCUS, LATTAKIA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Data collection at school level using the monitoring checklist, Base value: 2014.11, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Baseline Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.06, WFP programme monitoring, Data collection at school level using the monitoring checklist, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Data collection at school level using the monitoring checklist	>70.00	96.00	97.00	96.00
Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
HOMS, RURAL DAMASCUS, ALEPPO, TARTOUS, HAMA, DAMASCUS, LATTAKIA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Data collection at school level using the monitoring checklist, Base value: 2014.11, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.06, WFP programme monitoring, Data collection at school level using the monitoring checklist, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Data collection at school level using the monitoring checklist	>70.00	96.00	96.00	95.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Enrolment: Average annual rate of change in number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools HOMS, RURAL DAMASCUS, ALEPPO, TARTOUS, HAMA, DAMASCUS, LATTAKIA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Data collection at school level using the m,monitoring schecklist, Base value: 2014.11, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Data collection at school level using the monitoring schecklist	>6.00	17.00	-	13.65
Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools HOMS, RURAL DAMASCUS, ALEPPO, TARTOUS, HAMA, DAMASCUS, LATTAKIA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Data collection at school level using the monitoring schecklist, Base value: 2014.11, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Data collection at school level using the monitoring schecklist	>6.00	18.00	-	14.33
Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools HOMS, RURAL DAMASCUS, ALEPPO, TARTOUS, HAMA, DAMASCUS, LATTAKIA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Data collection at school level using the monitoring schecklist, Base value: 2014.11, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Data collection at school level using the monitoring schecklist	>6.00	17.00	-	14.03
Gender ratio: ratio of girls to boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools HOMS, RURAL DAMASCUS, ALEPPO, TARTOUS, HAMA, DAMASCUS, LATTAKIA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Data collection at school level using the monitoring schecklist, Base value: 2014.11, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Baseline Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Data collection at school level using the monitoring schecklist, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Data collection at school level using the monitoring schecklist	=80.00	97.00	96.00	98.00
MAM treatment recovery rate (%) SYRIA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Monthly cooperating partner reports, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Monthly SFPA reports	>75.00	-	-	83.00
MAM treatment mortality rate (%) SYRIA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Monthly cooperating partner reports, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Monthly SFPA reports	<3.00	-	-	0.10
MAM treatment default rate (%) SYRIA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Monthly cooperating partner reports, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Monthly SFPA reports	<15.00	-	-	14.00
MAM treatment non-response rate (%) SYRIA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Monthly cooperating partner reports, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Monthly SFPA reports	<15.00	-	-	1.20
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions SYRIA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Monthly cooperating partner reports, Base value: 2015.06, WFP programme monitoring, Household interveiws, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, CP reports	>66.00	65.00	-	83.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
<i>SYRIA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Desk equation, Base value: 2014.12, Secondary data, Secondary data Desk-based calculation (Prevention), Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Desk-based coverage calculation (Prevention), Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Desk-based coverage calculation (Prevention)</i>	>70.00	92.00	87.00	66.00

Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
SO1: Food-Assistance-for-Assets and Food-Assistance-for-Training				
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	individual	1,704	1,581	92.8%
Number of feeding days	instance	66	66	100.0%
SO1: General Distribution (GD)				
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	individual	1,704	1,581	92.8%
Number of feeding days	instance	365	360	98.6%
SO1: Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition				
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	individual	247	247	100.0%
Number of feeding days	instance	250	250	100.0%
SO1: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition				
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	individual	500	500	100.0%
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	107	91	85.0%
SO1: School Feeding (catch-up education) and School Feeding (on-site)				
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	910	883	97.0%
SO1: School Feeding (on-site)				
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	individual	344	344	100.0%
Number of feeding days	instance	207	198	95.7%

Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>SYRIA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09</i>	=10.00	0.00	2.80	31.20

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>SYRIA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09</i>	=70.00	100.00	70.90	54.30
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>SYRIA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09</i>	=20.00	0.00	26.30	14.50

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>SYRIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11</i>	=70.00	0.00	0.00	54.00
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>SYRIA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.03, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09</i>	=70.00	19.00	72.00	40.00
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>SYRIA, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.06, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=70.00	0.00	0.00	89.00
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>SYRIA, Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2016.12</i>	=70.00	-	-	-
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>SYRIA, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2016.12</i>	=70.00	-	-	-
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>SYRIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.02, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09</i>	=80.00	0.00	-	100.00
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>SYRIA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2011.10, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09</i>	=80.00	0.00	0.00	99.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>SYRIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11</i>	=70.00	0.00	0.00	53.00
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>SYRIA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.03, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09</i>	=70.00	19.50	67.40	47.00
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>SYRIA, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.06, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=70.00	0.00	0.00	87.00
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>SYRIA, Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2016.12</i>	=70.00	-	-	-
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>SYRIA, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2016.12</i>	=70.00	-	-	-
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites				
<i>SYRIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.02, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09</i>	=80.00	0.00	-	100.00
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites				
<i>SYRIA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2011.10, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09</i>	=80.00	0.00	0.00	97.00
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>SYRIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11</i>	=70.00	0.00	0.00	54.00
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>SYRIA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.09</i>	=70.00	42.20	-	-
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>SYRIA, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.06, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=70.00	0.00	0.00	89.00
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>SYRIA, Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2016.12</i>	=70.00	-	-	-

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)	=70.00	-	-	-
<i>SYRIA, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2016.12</i>				
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site	=80.00	0.00	-	100.00
<i>SYRIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.02, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09</i>				
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site	=80.00	0.00	0.00	98.00
<i>SYRIA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2011.10, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09</i>				

Partnership Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)	=1,700,000.00	1,600,813.50
<i>SYRIA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>		
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services	=10.00	4.00
<i>SYRIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>		
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services	=25.00	29.00
<i>SYRIA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>		
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners	=100.00	100.00
<i>SYRIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>		
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners	=100.00	100.00
<i>SYRIA, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>		
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners	=100.00	100.00
<i>SYRIA, Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>		

Resource Inputs from Donors

Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Austria	AUS-C-00044-01	Rice	-	325
Austria	AUS-C-00045-01	Bulgur Wheat	-	1,011

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Canada	CAN-C-00469-03	Beans	-	262
Canada	CAN-C-00469-03	Bulgur Wheat	-	262
Canada	CAN-C-00469-03	Iodised Salt	-	52
Canada	CAN-C-00469-03	Lentils	-	262
Canada	CAN-C-00469-03	Rice	-	524
Canada	CAN-C-00469-03	Split Lentils	-	262
Canada	CAN-C-00469-03	Sugar	-	262
Canada	CAN-C-00469-03	Vegetable Oil	-	286
Canada	CAN-C-00469-03	Wheat Flour	-	786
Canada	CAN-C-00523-02	Beans	-	1,219
Canada	CAN-C-00523-02	Lentils	-	1,896
Canada	CAN-C-00523-02	Rice	-	3,872
Czech Republic	CZE-C-00020-02	Bulgur Wheat	-	497
European Commission	EEC-C-00524-01	High Energy Biscuits	-	779
European Commission	EEC-C-00551-01	Beans	-	136
European Commission	EEC-C-00551-01	Bulgur Wheat	-	162
European Commission	EEC-C-00551-01	Iodised Salt	-	27
European Commission	EEC-C-00551-01	Lentils	-	188
European Commission	EEC-C-00551-01	Rations	-	336
European Commission	EEC-C-00551-01	Rice	-	272
European Commission	EEC-C-00551-01	Split Lentils	-	84
European Commission	EEC-C-00551-01	Sugar	-	527
European Commission	EEC-C-00551-01	Vegetable Oil	-	148
European Commission	EEC-C-00551-01	Wheat Flour	-	252
European Commission	EEC-C-00594-01	Uht Milk	-	4,516
European Commission	EEC-C-00598-01	Beans	-	20
European Commission	EEC-C-00598-01	Bulgur Wheat	-	34
European Commission	EEC-C-00598-01	Canned Chicken	-	180
European Commission	EEC-C-00598-01	Canned Fish	-	96
European Commission	EEC-C-00598-01	Canned Pulses	-	336
European Commission	EEC-C-00598-01	Canned Vegetables	-	96
European Commission	EEC-C-00598-01	Chickpeas	-	500
European Commission	EEC-C-00598-01	High Energy Biscuits	-	958
European Commission	EEC-C-00598-01	Iodised Salt	-	3

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
European Commission	EEC-C-00598-01	Juice	-	120
European Commission	EEC-C-00598-01	Lentils	-	20
European Commission	EEC-C-00598-01	Olive Oil	-	55
European Commission	EEC-C-00598-01	Rice	-	4,663
European Commission	EEC-C-00598-01	Spices	-	60
European Commission	EEC-C-00598-01	Sugar	-	17
European Commission	EEC-C-00598-01	Vegetable Oil	-	18
European Commission	EEC-C-00598-01	Wheat Flour	-	7,552
Finland	FIN-C-00113-02	Iodised Salt	-	908
Finland	FIN-C-00113-02	Rations	-	1,279
Finland	FIN-C-00114-03	Bulgur Wheat	-	3,040
Finland	FIN-C-00114-03	Chickpeas	-	805
France	FRA-C-00235-04	Sugar	-	736
Germany	GER-C-00466-01	Beans	-	3,473
Germany	GER-C-00466-01	Chickpeas	-	776
Germany	GER-C-00466-01	Rice	-	320
Germany	GER-C-00466-01	Sugar	-	3,289
Germany	GER-C-00466-01	Vegetable Oil	-	2,947
Germany	GER-C-00483-01	Sugar	-	1,450
Germany	GER-C-00495-01	Beans	-	1,307
Germany	GER-C-00495-01	Bulgur Wheat	-	1,736
Germany	GER-C-00495-01	Chickpeas	-	1,032
Germany	GER-C-00495-01	Iodised Salt	-	230
Germany	GER-C-00495-01	Lentils	-	1,039
Germany	GER-C-00495-01	Rice	-	9,777
Germany	GER-C-00495-01	Split Lentils	-	131
Germany	GER-C-00495-01	Sugar	-	8,177
Germany	GER-C-00495-01	Vegetable Oil	-	5,558
Germany	GER-C-00495-01	Wheat Flour	-	2,704
Germany	GER-C-00561-01	Rice	-	4,327
Germany	GER-C-00567-01	Beans	-	23,929
Germany	GER-C-00567-01	Bulgur Wheat	-	46,309
Germany	GER-C-00567-01	Chickpeas	-	23,358
Germany	GER-C-00567-01	Iodised Salt	-	1,216

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Germany	GER-C-00567-01	Lentils	-	27,647
Germany	GER-C-00567-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	272
Germany	GER-C-00567-01	Rice	-	31,749
Germany	GER-C-00567-01	Split Lentils	-	184
Germany	GER-C-00567-01	Sugar	-	14,882
Germany	GER-C-00567-01	Vegetable Oil	-	24,334
Germany	GER-C-00567-01	Wheat Flour	-	20,199
Iceland	ICE-C-00040-01	Iodised Salt	-	479
Iceland	ICE-C-00040-01	Yeast	-	66
Italy	ITA-C-00167-07	Beans	-	21
Italy	ITA-C-00167-07	Bulgur Wheat	-	21
Italy	ITA-C-00167-07	Iodised Salt	-	4
Italy	ITA-C-00167-07	Lentils	-	21
Italy	ITA-C-00167-07	Rice	-	42
Italy	ITA-C-00167-07	Split Lentils	-	21
Italy	ITA-C-00167-07	Sugar	-	21
Italy	ITA-C-00167-07	Vegetable Oil	-	23
Italy	ITA-C-00167-07	Wheat Flour	-	62
Italy	ITA-C-00175-02	Beans	-	11
Italy	ITA-C-00175-02	Bulgur Wheat	-	11
Italy	ITA-C-00175-02	Iodised Salt	-	2
Italy	ITA-C-00175-02	Lentils	-	11
Italy	ITA-C-00175-02	Rice	-	23
Italy	ITA-C-00175-02	Split Lentils	-	11
Italy	ITA-C-00175-02	Sugar	-	11
Italy	ITA-C-00175-02	Vegetable Oil	-	12
Italy	ITA-C-00175-02	Wheat Flour	-	34
Italy	ITA-C-00194-01	Rations	-	165
Italy	ITA-C-00199-01	Bulgur Wheat	-	1,790
Italy	ITA-C-00199-01	Chickpeas	-	603
Italy	ITA-C-00199-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	17
Japan	JPN-C-00469-01	Sugar	-	2,806
Japan	JPN-C-00469-01	Vegetable Oil	-	2,986
Kuwait	KUW-C-00011-05	Beans	-	206

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Kuwait	KUW-C-00011-05	Bulgur Wheat	-	207
Kuwait	KUW-C-00011-05	Chickpeas	-	1,341
Kuwait	KUW-C-00011-05	Iodised Salt	-	41
Kuwait	KUW-C-00011-05	Lentils	-	206
Kuwait	KUW-C-00011-05	Rations	-	1,177
Kuwait	KUW-C-00011-05	Rice	-	865
Kuwait	KUW-C-00011-05	Split Lentils	-	204
Kuwait	KUW-C-00011-05	Sugar	-	205
Kuwait	KUW-C-00011-05	Vegetable Oil	-	1,230
Kuwait	KUW-C-00011-05	Wheat Flour	-	616
Luxembourg	LUX-C-00140-01	Wheat Flour	-	1,054
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Rice	-	1,983
Norway	NOR-C-00312-03	Rice	-	793
Norway	NOR-C-00328-01	Beans	-	517
Norway	NOR-C-00328-01	Bulgur Wheat	-	2,154
Norway	NOR-C-00328-01	Iodised Salt	-	103
Norway	NOR-C-00328-01	Lentils	-	731
Norway	NOR-C-00328-01	Rations	-	633
Norway	NOR-C-00328-01	Rice	-	1,034
Norway	NOR-C-00328-01	Split Lentils	-	303
Norway	NOR-C-00328-01	Sugar	-	1,437
Norway	NOR-C-00328-01	Vegetable Oil	-	565
Norway	NOR-C-00328-01	Wheat Flour	-	909
Norway	NOR-C-00352-06	Beans	-	3,238
Norway	NOR-C-00352-06	Chickpeas	-	5,665
Norway	NOR-C-00352-06	Lentils	-	1,056
Norway	NOR-C-00352-06	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	173
Poland	POL-C-00021-01	Bulgur Wheat	-	1,544
Private Donors	WPD-C-03136-06	High Energy Biscuits	-	168
Private Donors	WPD-C-03356-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	9
Private Donors	WPD-C-03357-01	Iodised Salt	-	305
Private Donors	WPD-C-03367-01	Vegetable Oil	-	18
Private Donors	WPD-C-03447-03	Iodised Salt	-	498
Private Donors	WPD-C-03562-01	High Energy Biscuits	-	36

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Private Donors	WPD-C-03596-01	Wheat Flour	-	564
Private Donors	WPD-C-03663-01	High Energy Biscuits	-	20
Private Donors	WPD-C-03663-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	50
Private Donors	WPD-C-03680-03	Beans	-	90
Private Donors	WPD-C-03680-03	Bulgur Wheat	-	90
Private Donors	WPD-C-03680-03	Iodised Salt	-	333
Private Donors	WPD-C-03680-03	Lentils	-	90
Private Donors	WPD-C-03680-03	Rice	-	179
Private Donors	WPD-C-03680-03	Split Lentils	-	90
Private Donors	WPD-C-03680-03	Sugar	-	90
Private Donors	WPD-C-03680-03	Vegetable Oil	-	98
Private Donors	WPD-C-03701-01	Iodised Salt	-	15
Private Donors	WPD-C-03701-01	Yeast	-	20
Qatar	QAT-C-00016-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	76
Republic of Korea	KOR-C-00120-01	Beans	-	782
Romania	ROM-C-00007-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	18
Russian Federation	RUS-C-00050-01	Wheat Flour	-	4,478
Slovakia	SLO-C-00021-01	Rations	-	28
Slovakia	SLO-C-00022-01	Iodised Salt	-	205
Slovakia	SLO-C-00022-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	25
Spain	SPA-C-00122-05	Rice	-	496
Spain	SPA-C-00126-01	Rice	-	2,658
Switzerland	SWI-C-00482-01	Iodised Salt	-	493
Switzerland	SWI-C-00500-01	Lentils	-	360
Switzerland	SWI-C-00524-01	Chickpeas	-	821
Switzerland	SWI-C-00524-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	99
UN Common Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF)	001-C-01411-01	Chickpeas	-	759
UN Common Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF)	001-C-01411-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	297
United Kingdom	UK -C-00258-01	Beans	-	1,630
United Kingdom	UK -C-00258-01	Bulgur Wheat	-	660
United Kingdom	UK -C-00258-01	Chickpeas	-	799
United Kingdom	UK -C-00258-01	Wheat Flour	-	240
United Kingdom	UK -C-00258-03	Beans	-	148

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
United Kingdom	UK -C-00258-03	Bulgur Wheat	-	148
United Kingdom	UK -C-00258-03	Iodised Salt	-	30
United Kingdom	UK -C-00258-03	Lentils	-	148
United Kingdom	UK -C-00258-03	Rice	-	297
United Kingdom	UK -C-00258-03	Split Lentils	-	148
United Kingdom	UK -C-00258-03	Sugar	-	148
United Kingdom	UK -C-00258-03	Vegetable Oil	-	162
United Kingdom	UK -C-00258-03	Wheat Flour	-	445
United Kingdom	UK -C-00258-07	Beans	-	2,416
United Kingdom	UK -C-00258-07	Bulgur Wheat	-	4,243
United Kingdom	UK -C-00258-07	Chickpeas	-	2,311
United Kingdom	UK -C-00258-07	Iodised Salt	-	776
United Kingdom	UK -C-00258-07	Lentils	-	1,591
United Kingdom	UK -C-00258-07	Rice	-	4,319
United Kingdom	UK -C-00258-07	Split Lentils	-	765
United Kingdom	UK -C-00258-07	Sugar	-	2,184
United Kingdom	UK -C-00258-07	Vegetable Oil	-	2,044
United Kingdom	UK -C-00258-07	Wheat Flour	-	8,738
United Kingdom	UK -C-00258-07	Yeast	-	30
USA	USA-C-00839-13	Rations	-	456
USA	USA-C-00839-14	Rations	-	517
USA	USA-C-00937-07	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	500	-
USA	USA-C-01129-01	Rations	-	268
USA	USA-C-01129-02	Rations	-	137
USA	USA-C-01208-01	Beans	-	4,333
USA	USA-C-01208-01	Bulgur Wheat	-	6,180
USA	USA-C-01208-01	Canned Chicken	-	70
USA	USA-C-01208-01	Canned Fish	-	113
USA	USA-C-01208-01	Canned Pulses	-	197
USA	USA-C-01208-01	Canned Vegetables	-	56
USA	USA-C-01208-01	Chickpeas	-	3,908
USA	USA-C-01208-01	Iodised Salt	-	320
USA	USA-C-01208-01	Juice	-	70
USA	USA-C-01208-01	Lentils	-	8,354

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
USA	USA-C-01208-01	Olive Oil	-	33
USA	USA-C-01208-01	Rations	-	1,880
USA	USA-C-01208-01	Rice	-	10,893
USA	USA-C-01208-01	Spices	-	35
USA	USA-C-01208-01	Split Lentils	-	985
USA	USA-C-01208-01	Sugar	-	1,599
USA	USA-C-01208-01	Vegetable Oil	-	5,043
USA	USA-C-01208-01	Wheat Flour	-	12,875
USA	USA-C-01208-02	Wheat Flour	-	9,153
USA	USA-C-01208-02	Yeast	-	5
		Total	500	458,774