



Distribution: General

Date: 27 October 2016

Original: English

Agenda Item 8

WFP/EB.2/2016/8-B/2

Projects for Executive Board Approval

For approval

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Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations — Syrian Refugee Crisis (Regional) 200987

Assistance to Vulnerable Syrian Refugees and Host Communities in Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey

Number of beneficiaries	3,535,000
Duration of project	1 January 2017–31 December 2018
Gender marker code*	2A
WFP food tonnage	55,351 mt
Cost (United States dollars)	
Food and related costs	75,578,638
Cash-based transfers and related costs	1,961,523,113
Capacity development and augmentation	9,591,227
Total cost to WFP	2,310,288,097

* <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/system/files/documents/files/gm-overview-en.pdf>.

Executive Summary

In its sixth year, the Syrian regional crisis continues at enormous cost, with refugees and vulnerable host communities in the region facing continued vulnerability to food insecurity, deterioration of living conditions and sources of resilience, exposure to protection risks and erosion of social cohesion. Inadequate access to public infrastructure and services, including shelter, safe water, sanitation, education and healthcare, remains a major concern. The length of displacement, lack of formal livelihood opportunities, and rising costs have exhausted sources of self-reliance for refugees and vulnerable host communities, forcing households to deplete their savings and assets to pay for basic needs such as food and shelter. Refugees and vulnerable host community households remain heavily reliant on international assistance. Reductions of assistance have resulted in the adoption of negative coping strategies, including decreased food consumption and food quality, and increased exposure to protection risks.

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Vulnerability to food and nutrition insecurity is increasing for refugee and vulnerable host communities, driven by a lack of economic access to food. These trends were evidenced in late 2015 by the concurrence of reductions in assistance and significantly increased food insecurity rates among refugee households – reaching 37 percent in Jordan. Vulnerability in the region is often greater among women-headed households than those headed by men, and is negatively correlated with international assistance, education levels and income-earning opportunities.

Protracted relief and recovery operation 200987 will intensify efforts to achieve sustainable solutions through support to the human capital and self-reliance of vulnerable refugee and host communities, while providing life-saving food assistance when needed. WFP will address the underlying causes of vulnerability, increase beneficiaries' self-reliance and reduce the need for international assistance in the future. The operation will maintain flexibility between the relief and self-reliance components, using regular assessments and revisions to respond to changing needs, maximize programme impact and prepare for recovery and stability as part of longer-term work.

This operation builds on WFP's Vision 2020 and is fully aligned with national and regional response plans and Sustainable Development Goals 2 and 17. Activities will contribute to WFP's Strategic Plan (2017–2021) through the provision of conditional, restricted food assistance to end hunger (Strategic Objective 1) and improve nutrition (Strategic Objective 2); and resilience-based approaches to enhance self-reliance, human capital and livelihoods. Broader actions for food security will include national social safety nets (Strategic Objective 3) and support to Sustainable Development Goal results (Strategic Objectives 4 and 5). The Gender Policy 2015–2020 and its regional implementation strategy will be mainstreamed throughout the operation.

Draft decision*

The Board approves the proposed regional protracted relief and recovery operation Syrian Refugee Crisis (Regional) 200987 “Assistance to Vulnerable Syrian Refugees and Host Communities in Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey” (WFP/EB.2/2016/8-B/2).

* This is a draft decision. For the final decision adopted by the Board, please refer to the Decisions and Recommendations document issued at the end of the session.

Situation analysis

Context

1. Over the past six years, conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic has left more than 300,000 people dead¹ and 1 million injured.¹ Half of the Syrian population has been displaced, with an estimated 4.8 million refugees – more than half of them women and children² – seeking safety in neighbouring Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey.³ Despite efforts to secure a political solution, more than 1 million Syrians – 20 percent of the total refugee population – were displaced between May 2015 and May 2016⁴ and more than 500,000 sought asylum in Europe.⁵
2. To date, 89 percent of refugees in the region are concentrated in vulnerable host communities in poor urban centres.⁶ This has led to significant overcrowding; exacerbated competition for inadequate public infrastructure and services, including safe water and sanitation, education and primary health care; and increased the costs of basic needs such as rent, food and fuel.⁷ Access to education remains a major concern, with an estimated 708,000 refugee girls and boys in the region – 52 percent – out of school.⁸ Lack of access to education results from inadequate infrastructure and negative household coping strategies, including child labour and early marriage.⁹ An excess of Syrian labour in informal labour markets has driven down local wages and decreased the employment opportunities traditionally available to host communities.¹⁰ The resulting competition fuels tensions between refugee and host communities, and increases their exposure to protection risks.¹¹
3. Where it has consistently reached refugees, humanitarian assistance has improved their food security. However, protracted displacement and limited income-generating opportunities have significantly undermined self-reliance and depleted household assets. Refugee and vulnerable host communities often exhaust their savings on non-food expenditures such as rent and fuel.¹² Critical levels of asset depletion among refugee and host-community households have significantly increased debt and the adoption of negative coping strategies. An estimated 80 percent of refugee households now rely on debt as a major source of income to meet basic needs¹² – 30 percent more than in 2014.¹³ As a result, refugee and vulnerable host-community households have become more reliant on international assistance. Women-headed households are more likely to rely on assistance because of socio-cultural factors that limit women's participation in income-generating activities.

¹ United Nations Strategic Response Plan, 2015.

² Women and girls comprise 49.8 percent of registered Syrian refugees. When boys under the age of 18 (27.1 percent) are added, the proportion of women and children increases to 76.9 percent.

³ Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Information Portal: <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/regional.php>

⁴ Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP) 2016–2017 Regional Strategic Overview, p. 6.

⁵ 3RP 2015 Annual Report, p. 5.

⁶ 3RP 2016–2017 Regional Strategic Overview, p. 42.

⁷ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and Ministry of Agriculture of Jordan. Food Security and Livelihoods Assessment: Central and Northern Jordan, March 2015, p. 8.

⁸ 3RP 2016–2017. Estimates of the number of children out of school are based on data on Syrian refugee populations from UNHCR and school enrolments.

⁹ Boys are predominately affected by child labour and girls by early marriage.

¹⁰ Common sectors of informal labour competition include agriculture, construction, domestic service and hospitality.

¹¹ Protection issues in this context include family separation, sexual and gender-based violence, exploitation, difficulty acquiring legal status and documentation, restricted movement, recurrent displacement, forcible return of refugees, child labour and early marriage.

¹² Lebanon Cash Consortium. 2015. *Where's the Debt?* p. 5.

¹³ Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon (VASyR). 2015 p. 37.

Country	Egypt		Iraq		Jordan		Lebanon		Turkey		
	Men/ boys	Women/ girls	Men/ boys	Women/ girls	Men/ boys	Women/ girls	Men/ boys	Women/ girls	Men/ boys	Women/ girls	
Population (<i>million</i>)*	83.4		34.8		7.5		5		75.8		
Registered Syrian refugees**	Total	59 521	57 647	139 412	10 983	324 001	333 202	495 053	538 460	1 388 386	1 344 658
	Country total	117 168		249 395		657 203		1 033 513		2 733 044	
	Regional total	4 790 323									
Gross national income per capita***	16 049	4 928	14 033		11 365		16 509		18 677		
Human Development Index ranking***	108/187		121/187		80/187		67/187		72/187		
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Gender Inequality Index***	0.573		0.539		0.473		0.385		0.359		
Gender Inequality Index Ranking (UNDP)***	131/155		123/155		102/155		78/155		71/155		

* <http://hdr.undp.org/en/countries>

** UNHCR registration data.

*** UNDP. 2015. Human Development Report. <http://www.hdr.undp.org/en>

The Food Security and Nutrition Situation

- Lack of economic access to food is the main driver of food and nutrition insecurity for vulnerable communities in the region. In targeted countries, between 68 percent and 93 percent of refugee families are below the national poverty line.¹⁴ As a result, WFP assessments have classified between 85 and 96 percent of refugee households as vulnerable to food insecurity¹⁴ – an increase of 37 percent since 2014 in some countries.¹⁵ Food-security data on vulnerable host communities are limited. While the prevalence of food insecurity in host country populations is significantly lower than among refugee communities, pockets of food insecurity exist and have been exacerbated by the refugee crisis.
- In some countries, 70 percent¹⁴ of refugee households and 30 percent of host-community families⁷ have adopted negative coping strategies, including accruing debt to pay for food¹⁶ and avoiding more expensive and nutritious foods such as vegetables, dairy products and foods rich in vitamin A and iron.¹⁷ More than half of refugees reported adopt intense, severe and often irreversible coping strategies, including withdrawing children from school, reducing expenditures on health and education, and depleting assets.¹⁸
- According to WFP assessment data, households headed by women, children, the elderly or people with disabilities and lacking regular income are among the most vulnerable to food insecurity. Throughout the region, the most vulnerable groups include households headed by women, with 89 percent of widow-headed households classified as food-insecure or vulnerable to food

¹⁴ Combined data from 3RP, Comprehensive Food Security Monitoring Exercise (CFSME), VASyR, pre-assistance baseline and Egyptian Vulnerability Assessment for Syrian Refugees (EVAR).

¹⁵ CFSME Jordan, 2015.

¹⁶ In Lebanon, 74 percent of refugee households reported that food purchases were their main source of debt (VASyR, p. 60).

¹⁷ This was the most common coping strategy identified by VASyR in Lebanon, and was employed by 85 percent of families surveyed in Turkey.

¹⁸ CFSME, 2015; VASyR, 2015.

- insecurity.¹⁹ Other groups of particular concern include children under 5, pregnant and lactating women (PLW), and people with illnesses such as diabetes, anaemia and heart disease.
7. WFP outcome monitoring trends indicate that food assistance has had a strong impact on beneficiary households, with clear improvements from pre-assistance baselines. In 2014, 61 percent of beneficiaries had acceptable food consumption levels prior to receiving assistance, and 90 percent after receiving WFP vouchers. However, following reductions in assistance and households' increased adoption of negative coping strategies, this figure had declined to 72 percent by early 2016.²⁰
 8. Regional nutrition patterns include a low prevalence of global acute malnutrition (GAM) and stunting, with GAM rates largely falling within the "acceptable/poor" range (0–9 percent) set by the World Health Organization (WHO).²¹ Stunting among children under 5 has remained largely within the "acceptable" range of 0–20 percent, with the exception of Iraq, with 22.6 percent.²² However, inadequate infant and young child feeding practices, including limited practice of exclusive breastfeeding followed by introduction of complementary foods at 6 months of age, need to be addressed.²³ Micronutrient deficiencies remain prevalent in children under 5, young people and adult refugees because of inadequate dietary diversity and limited awareness of healthy eating practices. This has resulted in increased rates of obesity, diabetes, anaemia and heart disease. Nutrition vulnerability is higher in women-headed households and those with lower levels of education.

¹⁹ CFSME, 2015.

²⁰ WFP regional food security outcome trends among Syrian refugees, May 2016.

²¹ See Table 2 for additional food security and nutrition information; WHO international benchmarks for GAM were used.

²² Stunting in children under 5 is 8.6–23.5 percent in targeted countries; see Table 2 for additional information.

²³ Data on infant and young child feeding were not available for all countries. In Lebanon, 3 percent of infants aged 6–17 months met minimum acceptable diets (VASyR, 2015). In Jordan 36 percent of those aged 0–6 months were exclusively breastfed (CFSME, 2015).

TABLE 2: SYRIAN REFUGEE FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION DATA * BY SEX (%)

Country*	Egypt		Iraq		Jordan		Lebanon		Turkey	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Prevalence of food insecurity ²⁴	No data available		13.9 ²⁵		22 ²⁶		35 ¹⁹		30 ²⁷	
Stunting prevalence – children under 5			22.6		9.4	8.6	18.6 ²⁸		No data available	
Wasting/GAM prevalence – children 6–59 months			11.1	14.9	1.2	0.4	2.8 ²⁹	1.6		
Moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) prevalence – children 6–59 months			<15		1.2	0.4	1.9 ³⁰	0.9		
Prevalence of low body-mass index – women of reproductive age			N/A		N/A	3.5	No data available			
Prevalence of anaemia			Women	N/A		N/A			31.1	
	Children under 5	36		26.1						
Economic access to food (percentage of monthly income spent on food)	44 ³¹		54 ³²		50 ³³		36.5 ³⁴		35.0 ²⁷	

* Sex-disaggregated and national-average data have been provided whenever possible. With the exception of the economic access indicator, for which data were derived from the same source for different countries, direct comparisons between countries cannot be drawn.

Governments

9. With support from the international community, national governments' food security and nutrition strategies for the refugee crisis aim to ensure that basic needs are met in ways that reinforce stability and reduce social tensions. Protracted displacement has prompted national governments to review their policies for refugees' livelihoods as part of long-term efforts to promote self-reliance and minimize competition between refugees and host communities in some geographic areas and sectors. National food security and nutrition strategies are outlined in national and regional response plans.³⁵

Other Partners

10. In alignment with SDG 17 and WFP Strategic Objective 5,³⁶ WFP will partner United Nations agencies, international and national non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the private sector. Consistent with Vision 2020, it will move beyond traditional engagement models towards "co-creation", including joint assessment, design, implementation and monitoring based on each actor's expertise and experience.

²⁴ Egypt country office monitoring data; Jordan CFSME, 2015; Lebanon VASyR, 2015; and Turkey pre-assistance baseline, 2016.

²⁵ Comprehensive Food Security Assessment, Kurdistan Region of Iraq (WFP/REACH, 2015).

²⁶ CFSME, 2015.

²⁷ WFP pre-assistance baseline for off-camp Syrian refugees in Turkey, 2016.

²⁸ Stunting data for Lebanon are derived from the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) 2013 Joint Nutrition Assessment of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon: [http://www.unicef.org/lebanon/Lebanon_Nutrition_Assessment_of_Syrian_Refugees_Report_May_2014\(updated_31.08.2014\).pdf](http://www.unicef.org/lebanon/Lebanon_Nutrition_Assessment_of_Syrian_Refugees_Report_May_2014(updated_31.08.2014).pdf)

²⁹ GAM data from VASyR, 2016

³⁰ MAM data from VASyR, 2016.

³¹ WFP quarter 1, 2016 post-distribution monitoring data, Egypt.

³² WFP quarter 1, 2016 post-distribution monitoring data, Iraq.

³³ WFP quarter 1, 2016 post-distribution monitoring data, Jordan.

³⁴ WFP quarter 1, 2016 post-distribution monitoring data, Lebanon.

³⁵ National and regional response plans include the: 3RP for Egypt, Iraq and Turkey; the Jordan Response Plan and the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan.

³⁶ WFP 2017–2021 Strategic Plan (9 May 2016 draft).

11. In addition to engaging with other United Nations agencies through United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAFs), WFP will enhance its partnership with FAO to increase access to high-quality food and income through interventions along the food supply chain. UNHCR will be involved in beneficiary registration and vulnerability assessment. WFP will partner UN-Women to increase gender sensitivity in data and programming, and support self-reliance opportunities for women. UNDP will be a crucial partner for livelihood mapping and developing complementary approaches for returning refugees. In line with the No Lost Generation initiative, WFP will collaborate with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) on supporting gender-sensitive nutrition and education. The World Bank and other international development partners will also be engaged as necessary.
12. WFP has partnered the private sector to increase programming impact through better use of gender-disaggregated data. Additional partnerships with private and public entities may be explored to improve internal data collection, analysis and distribution; and develop innovative ways of creating and sharing information on supply chains and market functioning. WFP will continue its national-level partnerships with financial service providers, data-management companies, supply chain and retail outlets, and other private service providers.
13. WFP will continue participating in regional coordination bodies on social protection and gender, and in planning mechanisms such as 3RP.

Alignment with Strategies

14. The PRRO's activities, modalities and approaches are aligned with regional and national response plans,³⁷ which unify national and United Nations emergency response, nutrition and development frameworks. The operation is the result of consultations with national governments, partners and international donors through WFP's Vision 2020 initiative. Activities will contribute to WFP's Strategic Plan (2017–2021) through the provision of conditional, restricted food assistance to end hunger (Strategic Objective 1) and improve nutrition (Strategic Objective 2); and broader resilience-based approaches to improve self-reliance, human capital and livelihood programming for food security (Strategic Objective 3) while supporting Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) results (Strategic Objectives 4 and 5). The Gender Policy (2015–2020) and regional implementation strategies are mainstreamed throughout the PRRO.
15. In line with WFP guidance, the PRRO will start the transition to country strategic plans in 2017 to ensure future alignment.

³⁷ National and regional response plans relevant to this PRRO include: 3RP (Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey); the Jordan Response Plan; and the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan.

TABLE 3: RESULTS HIERARCHY

Strategic Objective	Strategic Result national/UNDAF	Activity (as per WFP's country office tool for managing effectively [COMET])	Modality
1 – End Hunger	1 – Access to food (SDG 2.1)	General food assistance (GFA)	Cash-based transfers (CBTs) via restricted e-vouchers
			Unrestricted CBTs
			Food
		School meal programme (SMP)	Food
			CBTs via restricted e-voucher top-up
2 – Improve nutrition	2 – End malnutrition (SDG 2.2)	Nutrition support	CBTs via restricted e-voucher top-up
3 – Achieve food security	3 – Smallholder productivity and incomes (SDG 2.3)	Food assistance for training (FFT) – food supply chain improvement support	CBTs via cash and restricted e-vouchers
		Food assistance for assets (FFA) – healthy kitchen/Generate Resilient Opportunities for Women (GROW) livelihood programming	CBTs via cash
		Conditional microcredit/grant schemes	CBTs via cash
		FFT – vocational training	CBTs via cash
		FFT – refugee-to-host skills transfer	CBTs via cash
	4 – Sustainable food systems (SDG 2.4)	FFA – community assets/infrastructure rehabilitation	CBTs via cash
4 – Support SDG implementation	5 – Capacity strengthening (SDG 17.9)	Capacity development/support to national governments	Capacity strengthening
		Capacity development/support to national actors	Capacity strengthening
5 – Partner for SDG results	8 – Enhance global partnership (SDG 17.16)	Partnership with UNDP	Capacity strengthening
		Partnerships with the private sector	Capacity strengthening
		Partnerships with national governments	Capacity strengthening

WFP Response

Lessons Learned

16. Lessons learned during the past five years have culminated in WFP's Vision 2020 initiative.³⁸ Strategic lessons integrated into this PRRO include transitioning to a multi-year, regional approach; engaging with donors and partners during the design phase; and seeking flexible funding for relief and self-reliance activities, enabling WFP to meet critical humanitarian needs while expanding its focus and exploring innovative partnerships for human capital and self-reliance programming.
17. Programmatic lessons include the importance of i) sub-national assessments for timely human-capital and livelihood programming, and support to municipal-level decision-making; ii) collection and analysis of vulnerability monitoring data between annual assessments, to improve targeting; iii) development of an improved framework for determining the vulnerabilities of beneficiaries engaged in self-reliance activities; iv) improved accountability to affected populations through better information flow for rapid adjustment of programmes based on beneficiary feedback; v) enhancement of beneficiary participation and gender mainstreaming in all stages of project design and implementation; vi) an emphasis on dietary diversity in nutrition education to align with the food security and nutrition patterns of middle-income countries; and vii) reflection of constraints related to government planning capacity in capacity-strengthening activities.

Activities and Modalities

18. The PRRO will respond to the needs of refugees and members of vulnerable host communities in Egypt, Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon and Turkey. Activities and modalities are conflict-sensitive and designed to respond to country-specific contexts while maintaining regional coherence and alignment.

Relief

19. The majority of PRRO programming will be relief activities in the form of GFA to meet basic food and nutrition needs. GFA will be delivered through a variety of CBT modalities including restricted e-vouchers. These modalities will be determined at the country level, taking into account context, beneficiary needs, national policies and cost effectiveness. Efforts will be made to deliver CBT through supported national social protection systems in partnership with national governments where possible. In-kind GFA will be used only when it is needed to save lives, as in the Jordanian-Syrian border "berm" area.
20. Nutrition support will focus on raising awareness on gender-sensitive nutrition issues, supporting PLW and increasing dietary diversity in geographic areas of concern. Nutrition-awareness activities will be conducted through school meals programmes (SMPs) and community outreach, focusing on topics such as dietary and micronutrient diversity, diabetes and anaemia.
21. WFP will support PLW in Egypt through conditional e-voucher top-ups tied to regular primary healthcare visits, with a view to improving nutrition and both prenatal and antenatal care. This support will be based on existing partnerships with UNICEF and the Ministry of Health. WFP will consider rolling out this activity in other regional PRROs, provided that adequate monitoring data, partners and resources are available.
22. Relief activities will be delivered as part of WFP's broader resilience-based approach and will be reduced over time as programmes focusing on human capital, self-reliance and resilience provide more conditional forms of support and sustainability.

Human capital

23. PRRO activities will invest in building human capital through comprehensive support to incentivize school enrolment and attendance, reduce child labour and exploitation, and improve food security and nutrition for boys and girls. SMPs will target formal and informal primary schools, and employ modalities tailored to national contexts, including the provision of fortified snacks in Egypt and

³⁸ For additional information on WFP's Vision 2020, see:
http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/op_reports/wfp285730.pdf

Lebanon, full meals in Egypt and Jordan, and conditional voucher top-ups tied to school attendance in Iraq, Jordan and Lebanon. Across the region, WFP will increase its focus on providing fresh, locally sourced foods for school meals. In Egypt and Jordan, WFP will pilot livelihood activities for women through school meal preparation and serving.

24. SMPs will complement partners' education programmes including rehabilitation of education infrastructure³⁹ and provision of formal and informal education. All education programming will target both refugee and host-community members to strengthen national systems and mitigate tensions.

Self-reliance and resilience

25. Self-reliance activities will focus on improving food supply chains, including production, processing, transport and retail, with a view to maximizing positive impacts on food security, nutrition and economic access. FFA and FFT activities will: i) enhance marketable skill sets and access to human resources, capital and productive assets; ii) improve work placement to bridge gaps between vocational training, skills development and employment opportunities; iii) improve supply chain and other infrastructure, and enhance the use of natural resources; and iv) enhance access to information and communication for supply-chain actors.⁴⁰ Activities will promote gender equality and empowerment, and respond to country-specific needs while maintaining regional coherence through alignment with WFP's Vision 2020. Expansion of self-reliance programming is dependent on the continuation of regional efforts to open formal labour markets and expand property rights for Syrian refugees.
26. WFP will partner UNDP, FAO and other actors to support vocational training related to market demand and refugee-to-host-community skills transfer through FFT. Vocational training and skills-transfer projects will include both technical and non-technical skills – such as entrepreneurship and business development – to support private-sector growth and enhance livelihood opportunities. Training will take into account the different needs of men and women, and conflict sensitivity will be ensured by engaging beneficiaries in project design.
27. WFP will connect graduates of vocational training and skills-transfer activities, and small-scale supply chain actors to work-placement opportunities, micro-grants and productive asset distribution. This will stimulate the growth and development of existing supply chains, and increase self-reliance opportunities. These activities will be conducted through partners including financial service providers, and WFP will establish networks among training graduates to maximize work placement, capital and productive assets.
28. FFA activities will be designed to enhance protection, human capital and gender equality, and will focus on: i) building assets that enhance food production and private-sector growth at different stages of the food supply chain; ii) enhancing natural resource management and constructing assets that reduce the impact of climate shocks; and iii) rehabilitating and constructing social infrastructure, particularly schools and kindergartens, to support access to education. FFA activities will be conflict-sensitive, engaging refugees and host communities in the selection of assets for rehabilitation to mitigate social tensions.
29. By expanding WFP's retail strategy and regional partnerships, the PRRO will assist supply-chain actors in accessing market information, coordinating decision-making and improving supply chain efficiency. Increased efficiency will help to stabilize prices of important food staples while contributing to private-sector growth and the resilience of vulnerable communities.

³⁹ WFP will carry out limited education infrastructure rehabilitation through FFA activities.

⁴⁰ See paragraph 28 for additional information.

Capacity strengthening

30. The PRRO will adopt a cross-cutting approach to capacity strengthening, improving state institutions and enhancing partnerships to promote sustainable hunger solutions. In addition to strengthening the technical capacity of governments and local institutions, WFP will enhance partners' capacities to support effective management and eventual hand-over of social protection systems to national actors such as Red Crescent societies and civil society organizations.

Sustainability

31. WFP will focus on increasing food and nutrition security by improving economic access for refugee and host communities. While vulnerabilities in the region will not be reduced immediately, WFP will seek to "graduate" beneficiaries from unconditional assistance to conditional activities that build self-reliance and human capital in line with Vision 2020. Over time, this approach will reduce unconditional assistance, increase beneficiaries' self-reliance and lessen their reliance on international assistance. For all activities WFP will continue to partner national governments, the private sector and other actors at both the planning and implementation stages, to leverage their respective roles in achieving self-reliance and sustainability in line with WFP's phase-out strategy.

Beneficiaries and Targeting

32. In response to the needs of vulnerable refugees and host-community members, the PRRO will reach an estimated 3 million beneficiaries with relief support in 2017 and 2.9 million in 2018. Human capital and self-reliance activities will reach an estimated 502,000 beneficiaries in 2017 and 664,000 in 2018.⁴¹ National beneficiary targets were determined in cooperation with national governments and partners, and informed by WFP vulnerability assessments, current programming and regional and national response plans.
33. The PRRO will maintain a needs-based approach, targeting refugee and host communities through established vulnerability criteria in partnership with national governments and United Nations agencies, and using data from national and sub-national vulnerability assessments.⁴² WFP will ensure equitable access to its programmes, addressing the access barriers faced by women, youth, the elderly and people with disabilities. National beneficiary registration will be conducted through SCOPE, WFP's platform for beneficiary and transfer management, in partnership with UNHCR where possible. Registration will involve context-specific security protocols including iris scans and database cross-referencing with UNHCR, UNICEF, and national governments to ensure accuracy and mitigate the diversion of assistance.
34. Livelihood activities have been designed in a participatory manner to maximize the inclusion of women and other vulnerable groups. The participation of youth will be prioritized in line with established best practices. Beneficiary targeting will be based on need and activity-specific considerations, including ability to participate, level of education, previous experience and likelihood of sustainable income generation. Targeting will make use of beneficiary databases generated for the PRRO's relief component and will be informed by assessments including the WFP/UNDP joint regional employment opportunity survey.
35. SMPs will be implemented in areas with high prevalence of food insecurity, large refugee populations and low educational indicators. Coverage within selected districts will be universal to improve gender equality, mitigate the risk of students dropping out and reduce tensions between refugees and host communities.
36. Conditional voucher top-ups will address context- and gender-specific barriers to education, including household economic needs, which subject school-age boys to child labour and girls to early marriage. As a result, the programme will target vulnerable families with primary school-age children currently out of school or at risk of dropping out.

⁴¹ Beneficiary numbers are not adjusted for overlaps; see Table 4 for adjusted figures.

⁴² Assessments include i) 3RP 2016–2017 in Egypt, Iraq and Turkey; ii) EVAR in Egypt; iii) vulnerability analysis and mapping (VAM) and the 2016 CFSME in Jordan; the 2015 VASyR and the United Nations Strategic Framework in Lebanon; and the pre-assistance baseline in Turkey.

37. FFT vocational training will prioritize the participation of women and youth, focusing on beneficiaries with basic education or past work experience. FFA will support the creation of community assets and rehabilitation of infrastructure, engaging beneficiaries in community planning to identify priority assets and ensure that labour and time constraints are considered in activity selection, to promote equal participation of men, women including women heads of household and disabled people.
38. In the event of unforeseen reductions in funding, life-saving GFA activities will be prioritized.⁴³ Depending on resourcing levels, country offices will implement country prioritization plans, which may include reduced or tiered assistance to maximize impact and efficiency and address specific vulnerabilities among men, women, children, women-headed households, elderly people and people with disabilities.

TABLE 4: BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY

Country	Activity	Beneficiary group	CBTs/ food	2017			2018			Activity total
				Men/ boys	Women/ girls	Annual total	Men/ boys	Women/ girls	Annual total	
Egypt	GFA	Syrian refugees	CBTs	29 000	31 000	60 000	21 500	23 500	45 000	75 000
	Nutrition support – PLW	Syrian refugees, host communities	CBTs	-	12 000	12 000	-	10 000	10 000	22 000
	Conditional microcredit/grant schemes	Syrian refugees, host communities	CBTs	800	800	1 600	1 105	1 125	2 230	3 830
	FFT – vocational training	Syrian refugees, host communities	CBTs	4 000	3 000	7 000	5 000	4 000	9 000	16 000
	FFA – community asset/infrastructure rehabilitation	Syrian refugees, host communities	CBTs	2 800	4 800	7 600	3 280	5 760	9 040	16 640
	SMP – hot meals pilot	Syrian refugees, host communities	CBTs	-	-	-	15 200	17 300	32 500	32 500
	SMP – date bar distribution	Syrian refugees, host communities	Food	131 450	138 550	270 000	120 700	129 800	250 500	270 000
	Egypt country total (adjusted):				168 050	178 150	326 200	143 305	154 425	297 730
Overlap calculation notes:		Annual total 2017: SMP – date bars + GFA (40,000 from Cairo not covered under SMP) + microcredit + FFT + FFA. Annual total 2018: SMP – date bars + GFA (47,000 from Cairo not covered under SMP) + microcredit + FFT + FFA. GFA activity total: GFA 2017 annual total (60,000) + 15,000 (new) of GFA 2018 annual total. Vulnerability assessments have indicated that approximately 75,000 Syrian refugees are food-insecure.								

⁴³ See Annex IV: Prioritization plan.

TABLE 4: BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY

Country	Activity	Beneficiary group	CBTs/ food	2017			2018			Activity total	
				Men/ boys	Women/ girls	Annual total	Men/ boys	Women/ girls	Annual total		
Iraq	GFA	Syrian refugees	CBTs	36 426	28 574	65 000	36 426	28 574	65 000	65 000	
	SMP – conditional voucher top-ups for education	Syrian refugees	CBTs	11 000	9 000	20 000	11 000	9 000	20 000	20 000	
	FFT – vocational training	Syrian refugees	CBTs	875	375	1 250	875	375	1 250	2 500	
	FFA – community asset/ infrastructure rehabilitation	Syrian refugees	CBTs	175	75	250	175	75	250	500	
	Iraq country total (adjusted):				36 426	28 574	65 000	36 426	28 574	65 000	65 000
	Overlap calculation notes:		GFA complete overlap with all other activities. More men than women are targeted because 56 percent of the registered Syrian refugees are men.								
Jordan	GFA	Syrian refugees, host communities	CBTs	252 350	262 650	515 000	230 300	239 700	470 000	515 000	
	SMP – conditional voucher top-ups for education	Syrian refugees, host communities	CBTs	105 000	105 000	210 000	150 000	150 000	300 000	300 000	
	FFT – food supply chain improvement support	Syrian refugees, host communities	CBTs	4 500	3 000	7 500	9 000	6 000	15 000	22 500	
	FFA – healthy kitchen/GROW livelihood activities	Syrian refugees, host communities	CBTs	1 050	5 950	7 000	1 500	8 500	10 000	10 000	
	FFT – vocational training	Syrian refugees, host communities	CBTs	6 000	9 000	15 000	6 000	9 000	15 000	30 000	
	FFT – refugee-to-host skills transfer	Syrian refugees, host communities	CBTs	7 500	7 500	15 000	7 500	7 500	15 000	30 000	
	GFA – “berm” area food	Syrian refugees	Food	50 960	53 040	104 000	21 070	21 930	43 000	104 000	
	GFA –bread	Syrian refugees	Food	53 900	56 100	110 000	49 000	51 000	100 000	110 000	
	Jordan country total (adjusted):				402 360	421 140	929 500	423 300	441 700	865 000	957 500
	Overlap calculation notes:		All CBT totals: GFA+ GFA “berm” area (bread) + FFT+ FFA+ only SMP caseload for host communities: 160,000 for 2017 and 240,000 for 2018 (calculated by subtracting from the total number of Syrian refugee children receiving GFA: 50,000 for 2017 and 60,000 for 2018). Activity totals: GFA + FFT + FFA + SMP + GFA (“berm” area) + only SMP caseload for host communities: 160,000 2017 and 240,000 for 2018 (calculated by subtracting from the total number of Syrian refugee children receiving GFA: 50,000 for 2017 and 60,000 for 2018).								

TABLE 4: BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY

Country	Activity	Beneficiary group	CBTs/ food	2017			2018			Activity total
				Men/ boys	Women/ girls	Annual total	Men/ boys	Women/ girls	Annual total	
Lebanon	GFA	Syrian Refugees, Palestinian refugees from the Syrian Arab Republic	CBTs	432 490	391 225	823 715	407 490	366 225	773 715	823 715
	SMP – conditional voucher top-ups for education	Syrian refugees, host communities	CBTs	66 500	66 500	133 000	66 500	66 500	133 000	133 000
	FFT – food supply chain improvement support	Syrian refugees, host communities	CBTs	2 500	2 500	5 000	2 500	2 500	5 000	5 000
	FFA – community asset/ infrastructure rehabilitation	Syrian refugees, host communities	CBTs	25 500	25 500	51 000	36 000	36 000	72 000	72 000
	SMP – school meals	Syrian refugees, host communities	Food	4 500	4 500	9 000	7 500	7 500	15 000	15 000
	Lebanon country total (adjusted):			464 990	423 725	923 215	473 440	432 675	896 615	946 615
	Overlap calculation notes:		Men/women/total/annual totals for CBT for both years: GFA + FFT+ (30 percent of take-home ration caseload as the rest are Syrian refugees covered by GFA). Annual totals (both years) and activity total: GFA + FFT + FFA + (30 percent of take-home caseload since the rest are Syrian refugees covered by GFA) + (40 percent of the SMP caseload (since the rest are Syrian refugees covered by GFA))							
Turkey	GFA	Syrian refugees	CBTs	581 900	568 100	1 150 000	581 900	568 100	1 150 000	1 180 000
	Turkey country total (adjusted):			581 900	568 100	1 150 000	581 900	568 100	1 150 000	1 180 000
	Overlap calculation notes:		Camps: 115,000; off-camp: 1 million. The project total is higher than the annual total to reflect some beneficiaries leaving and new ones being assisted for the first time.							
PRRO total (adjusted):				1 654 000	1 620 000	3 394 000	1 651 000	1 617 000	3 274 000	3 535 000

Nutritional Considerations and Rations

	Egypt SMP – school meals	Jordan GFA – food ("Berm" area)	Lebanon SMP – school meals	Jordan GFA – food (in-camp)
Fruit and milk		40	300	
Date bars	80			
Food parcel ("berm" area)*		670		
Bread				240
TOTAL	80	710	300	40
Total kcal/day		2 378	165	626
Percentage kcal from protein	6.5	10	12.4	11.8
Percentage kcal from fat	9.6	31	27.8	6.9
Number of feeding days per year	120	365	120	365

* Food parcels at the Jordanian-Syrian border "berm" area will comprise 17–20 items based on minimum food consumption and nutrition needs and market availability. The daily caloric intake beyond basic needs is in line with the sizes of food packages available in local markets.

Activity	Egypt	Iraq	Jordan	Lebanon	Turkey
GFA	24.20	Extremely vulnerable = 28 Moderately vulnerable = 19	Camp and community extremely vulnerable = 28.2 Community semi-vulnerable = 14.1	27.00	In-camp = 18.2 host communities = 33.2
Nutrition support – PLW	24.20	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Conditional microcredit/grant schemes	24.20	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
SMP – conditional voucher top-up for education		28.20	18.00	6.00	n/a
SMP – hot meals pilot	10.00	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
FFT – food supply chain improvement		n/a	16.95*	175**	n/a
FFT – vocational training	24.20	Extremely vulnerable = 28 Moderately vulnerable = 19	16.95	n/a	n/a
FFT – refugee-to-host skills transfer		n/a	16.95	n/a	n/a
FFA – community assets/infrastructure rehabilitation	24.20	Moderately vulnerable = 19	n/a	20.00	n/a

TABLE 5B: CBT RATION BY ACTIVITY (USD/beneficiary/month)

Activity	Egypt	Iraq	Jordan	Lebanon	Turkey
FFA – healthy kitchens/GROW livelihoods		n/a	16.95	n/a	n/a

* All FFA and FFT participants will be given vouchers valued at USD 84.75, calculated for an estimated household size of five people.

** This number includes two groups of beneficiaries who will be given either USD 1,400 or USD 700 as a yearly entitlement based on type of farming activity – for example, greenhouses might require more complex tools than simpler agricultural activities. This transfer will enable beneficiaries to enhance their productivity through improved capital and tools rather than direct food consumption.

Supply Chain

39. PRRO activities will require continued use of traditional, cash-based and physical commodity supply chains to support food assistance in targeted countries, targeted in-kind food distribution in Jordan, in the “berm” area, and SMPs in Egypt, Jordan and Lebanon. Supply chains will utilize competitive sourcing, with an emphasis on local small and medium-sized food supply-chain actors in production, processing, transport and distribution. Commodity quality and safety monitoring will follow national government regulations or WFP policy, opting for the stricter set of regulations in each country. Continued monitoring will focus on strengthening the capacity of involved actors at all stages of operations.
40. In line with Vision 2020, WFP will expand its retail strategy and make efforts to transition from supply chain operation and management to technical support, which will strengthen the capacity of private-sector supply-chain actors and maximize the use of existing systems to support sustainable food security.

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation

41. PRRO baseline, progress and evaluation activities will be coordinated with partners through WFP country offices, with backstopping and regional reporting by WFP’s Regional Bureau in Cairo. The existing comprehensive monitoring systems in all five countries will be enhanced to cover the newly planned livelihood, nutrition and education activities.
42. For new activities, pre-assistance baseline surveys will be carried out to collect food security and livelihood data. Food security outcome monitoring is ongoing in all countries except Turkey, where it will be implemented as the Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN) is scaled up nationally. Nutrition and education activities will be monitored in collaboration with partners; indicators will be based on standard or context-specific targets.
43. WFP and partners will ensure adequate data collection through process-level monitoring, allowing for timely decision-making and the adjustment of interventions as required. All actors engaged in data collection will ensure a minimum one-to-one ratio of women to men field monitors and alignment with WFP’s monitoring and evaluation guidelines and standards. Market and price monitoring will provide evidence for adjustments in CBT activities and transfer values. Beneficiary outreach and feedback mechanisms will enable WFP and partners to undertake real-time corrective actions based on evidence from the field.
44. Remote monitoring and evaluation (M&E) will be expanded to triangulate information from different sources as a cost-effective means of monitoring outcomes and obtaining beneficiaries’ feedback.
45. Country offices will prioritize institutional learning to document, analyse and disseminate best practices. New programme models, innovative partnerships and the application of implementation strategies for middle-income contexts have been identified as focus areas.
46. With the expansion of unconditional cash-transfers, WFP will continue to develop tools and strategies for effective impact measurement of food and nutrition security outcomes.

Risk Management

47. All country offices have robust risk management systems in line with WFP's Annual Performance Plan and Emergency Preparedness and Response Package, complemented by inter-agency processes. These systems involve regular risk monitoring and analysis, triggering mitigation measures when needed.

TABLE 6: RISKS AND MITIGATION MEASURES		
Risk Category	Risks	Mitigation measures
Political	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Other United Nations agencies lack the political will to work together - WFP takes risks with no donor support - Neighbouring countries do not change their regulatory frameworks for refugees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthened information-sharing and coordination with other United Nations agencies - Ensuring that risks are shared through continuous engagement and advocacy with donors - Continued advocacy
Operational and reputational	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is an unexpected massive return of refugees to the Syrian Arab Republic - WFP is unable to shift from its traditional mindset although current levels of funding are assured - Security in host countries deteriorates - Advancements in refugees; economic self-reliance increases tensions between refugee and host-community populations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Plans for reducing assistance in neighbouring countries - Strengthened human resources and systems to support the transition to longer-term programming - Continuous monitoring of risk management and security systems - Self-reliance/livelihood programmes conducted in a conflict-sensitive manner and focused on job creation for refugees and host communities to mitigate social tensions and demonstrate benefits to both communities
Capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - WFP has limited capacity in new areas of focus - Implementing partners have limited capacity in targeted countries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adequate staffing plans - Strengthened capacity development - Coordination with other agencies
Donor driven	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A sudden shift in donor policies or priorities forces WFP to reduce programming below required levels - Lack of predictable funding affects humanitarian and resilience-building activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Keeping abreast of donor policies and contributing to policy discussions
Partnership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strategic partnerships are difficult to sustain because of cumbersome systems that are not aligned - Conflicts of interest in mandates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Memoranda of understanding and partnering agreements with flexible frameworks to ensure coherent operations - Complementary partnerships
Programme (including M&E, and VAM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vulnerability and demographic data on beneficiaries and information on their intentions regarding return are lacking - Programme planning for livelihoods is lacking - Geographical expansion is poorly managed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacity development of third-party monitoring partners
Coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coordination among agencies and countries is limited 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regular information-sharing and briefings for other organizations - Promoting transparency and engaging other organizations in partnerships - Driving towards interoperability of systems in support of improved data-sharing
Other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Refugees refuse to work in the sectors open to them 	

Protection

48. All WFP activities implemented through this PRRO will aim to enhance the safety, dignity and integrity of beneficiaries. In accordance with WFP's Humanitarian Protection Policy, the PRRO's design, targeting and implementation will be informed by beneficiaries' needs and participation. An increased emphasis on gender, context and protection analyses will ensure that food assistance contributes to the protection of women, men, girls and boys. WFP will ensure equitable access to assistance and take all possible measures to prevent affected populations from being exposed to additional risks, including sexual and gender-based violence. Social tensions between host and refugee populations will be mitigated where possible.

Accountability to Affected Populations

49. WFP is primarily accountable to its beneficiaries: its objectives will be presented transparently to beneficiaries, affected communities, local authorities, civil society and other stakeholders. WFP will engage with women and men beneficiaries and affected populations at all stages of project design and implementation; disseminate timely and adequate information; and develop safe and effective beneficiary feedback mechanisms. Immediate corrective action will be taken if any activity exposes beneficiaries to unintended harm. Accountability mechanisms will be diversified to encourage reporting by women and to serve different beneficiaries' needs, including those of children, women, elderly people and people with disabilities. These mechanisms will include focus group discussions with men, women, youth and the elderly, telephone hotlines and social media platforms.
50. Regional private-sector partnerships will explore methods for automating accountability systems to improve feedback prioritization, data tracing and analysis while accelerating response time.

Environmental and Social Risk Management

51. Programming and implementation decisions will continue to take into account the risk of strain on critical resources, particularly water and energy. WFP will seek to manage environmental and social risks through cooperation with national governments and increased inter-agency coordination. Erosion of social cohesion resulting from increased competition over strained resources is a critical concern. Through its conflict-sensitive focus on resilience and sustainability, the PRRO will aim to mitigate social tensions and promote stability throughout programme design and implementation.

Security

TABLE 7: SECURITY CLASSIFICATION					
	Egypt	Iraq	Jordan	Lebanon	Turkey
United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) security level	3	5	2	3	2

52. UNDSS classifies the countries targeted by this PRRO as between Level 2 and Level 5. Security measures vary by country, depending on security levels and the country office's security plans. Country offices will continue to undertake security planning. Coordination among countries will be increased through enhanced inter-country information-sharing in conjunction with the development of programme task forces. All staff undergo mandatory security training, with mandatory security briefings for staff on arrival in each country. Full implementation of minimum operating security standards (MOSS) are vital, along with continuous security updates, reporting and advice. WFP will liaise with host governments to ensure that staff are safe and secure.

ANNEX I-A

PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN			
	Quantity (<i>mt</i>)	Value (<i>USD</i>)	Value (<i>USD</i>)
Food			
Cereals	16 812	11 398 032	
Mixed and blended food	4 626	7 928 658	
Others	33 913	48 224 178	
Total food	55 351	67 550 868	
Landside transport, storage and handling		4 522 806	
Other direct operational costs – food		3 504 964	
Food and related costs¹		75 578 638	
Cash-based transfers		1 848 041 032	
Related costs		113 482 081	
Cash-based transfers and related costs			1 961 523 113
Capacity development and augmentation			9 591 227
Direct operational costs			2 046 692 979
Direct support costs (see Annex I-B) ²			112 454 775
Total direct project costs			2 159 147 754
Indirect support costs (7.0 percent) ³			151 140 343
TOTAL WFP COSTS			2 310 288 097

¹ This is a notional food basket for budgeting and approval. The contents may vary.

² Indicative figure for information purposes. The direct support cost allotment is reviewed annually.

³ The indirect support cost rate may be amended by the Board during the project.

ANNEX I-B

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (USD)	
Staff and staff-related	
Professional staff	48 321 426
General service staff	24 350 734
Danger pay and local allowances	21 600
Subtotal	72 693 759
Recurring and other	16 524 139
Capital equipment	5 530 643
Security	3 260 250
Travel and transportation	13 009 037
Assessments, evaluations and monitoring¹	1 436 947
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	112 454 775

¹ This figure reflects estimated costs when these activities are performed by third parties.

ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK		
Results	Performance indicators	Coverage
Cross-cutting results		
C.1 Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences	C.1.1. Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) C.1.2. Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements	All countries
C.2 Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity	C.2.1. Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges	All countries
C.3 Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population	C.3.1 Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality C.3.2. Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women C.3.3. Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity	All countries Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon All countries
C4. Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment	C.4.1 Proportion of activities for which environmental risks have been screened and, as required, mitigation actions identified	All countries
Strategic Objective 1 – End hunger		
Strategic Result 1 – Everyone has access to food		
Strategic Outcome category		
1.1 Maintained/enhanced household access to adequate food	1.1.1 Food Consumption Score, disaggregated by sex of household head 1.1.2 Coping Strategy Index (Food) 1.1.x Retention rate of boys and girls	All countries All countries Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon

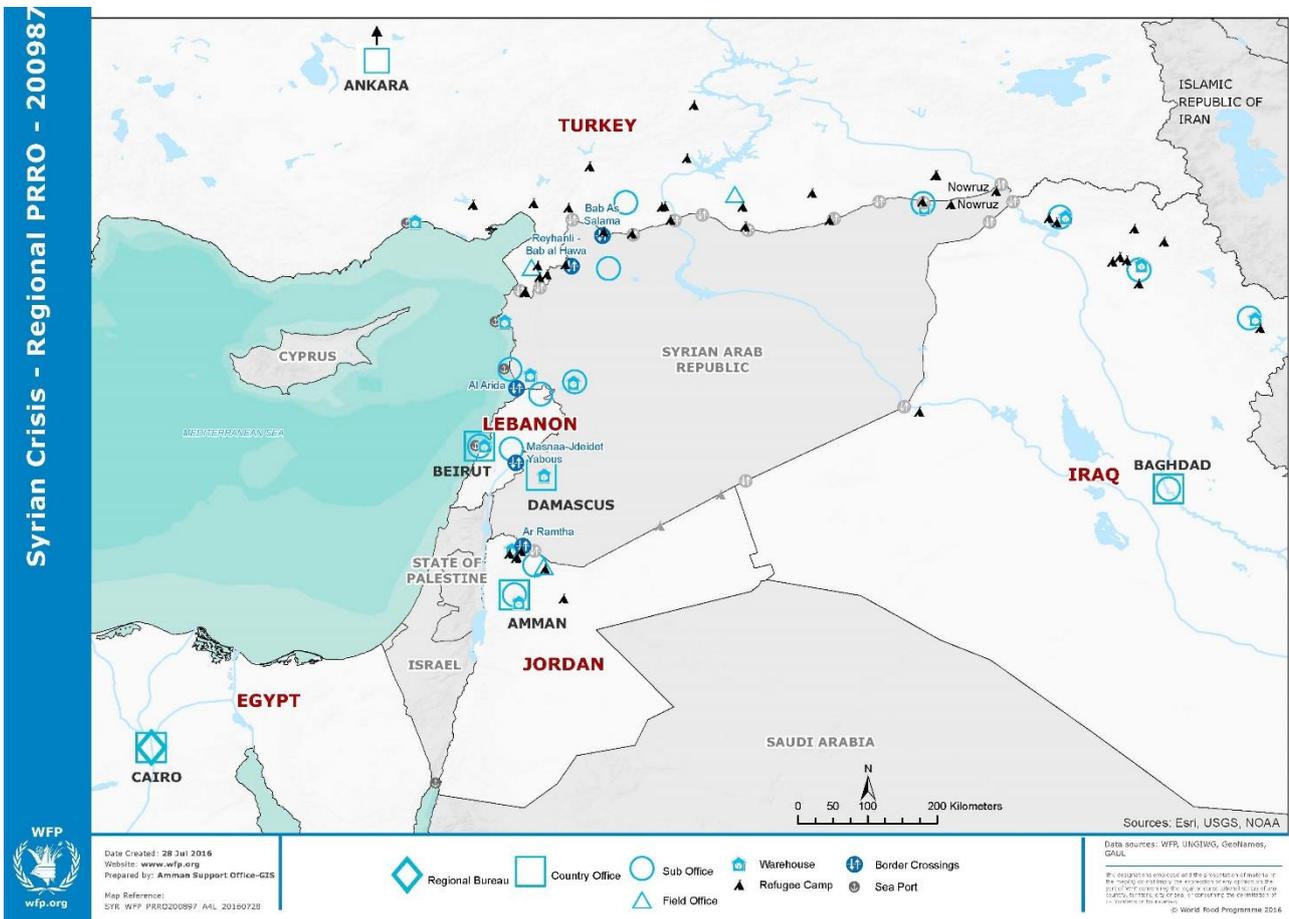
ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK		
Results	Performance indicators	Coverage
Output category		
A1. Unconditional resources transferred (GFA)	A1. Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers A2. Quantity of food provided A3. Total amount of cash transferred to targeted beneficiaries A4. Total value of vouchers redeemed by targeted beneficiaries A7. Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes	All Countries Jordan Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey All countries All countries
A2. Conditional resources transferred School Feeding Programme (SFP)	A1. Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers A2. Quantity of food provided A4. Total value of vouchers redeemed by targeted beneficiaries A6. Number of institutional sites assisted	Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon Egypt, Lebanon Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon
B. Nutritious foods provided	B.1 Quantity of fortified food provided	Lebanon
Strategic Objective 2 – Improve nutrition		
Strategic Result 2 – No one suffers from malnutrition		
Strategic Outcome category		
2.1 Improved consumption of high-quality, nutrient-dense foods among targeted individuals	2.1.5 Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women <Activity: Nutrition prevention PLW>	Egypt
Output category		
A2. Conditional resources transferred (Nutrition prevention PLW)	A1. Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers A4. Total value of vouchers redeemed by targeted beneficiaries	Egypt
E. Advocacy and education provided (Nutrition prevention PLW)	E2. Number of people exposed to WFP-supported nutrition messaging	Egypt

ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK		
Results	Performance indicators	Coverage
Strategic Objective 3 – Achieve food security		
Strategic Result 3 – Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition		
Strategic Outcome category		
3.1 Increased smallholder production and sales	3.1.5 Food Consumption score, disaggregated by sex of household head 3.1.6 Coping strategies index (food), Coping strategies index (livelihood) 3.1.7 Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced asset base 3.1.x Food expenditure share	Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon Egypt, Iraq, Lebanon Egypt, Iraq, Lebanon
3.3 Improved availability of key pro-smallholder public goods and services	3.3.1 Zero hunger capacity scorecard	Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon
Output category		
A2. Conditional resources transferred (FFA, FFT)	A.1 Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers A3. Total amount of cash transferred to targeted beneficiaries A4. Total value of vouchers redeemed by targeted beneficiaries	Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon
C. Capacity development and technical support provided (FFT)	C1. Number of people trained C2. Number of capacity development activities provided C3. Number of technical support activities provided	Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon
D. Assets created (FFA)	D1. Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	Egypt, Iraq, Lebanon

ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK		
Results	Performance indicators	Coverage
Strategic Objective 4 – Support SDG implementation		
Strategic Result 5 – Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SGDs		
Strategic Outcome category		
5.1 Enhanced capacities of public and private-sector institutions and systems, including local responders, to identify, target and assist food insecure and nutritionally vulnerable populations	5.1.1 Zero hunger capacity scorecard	Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey
Output category		
C. Capacity development and technical support provided (CD&A)	C1. Number of people trained C2. Number of capacity development activities provided C3. Number of technical support activities provided	Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey
K. Partnerships supported	K1. Number of partners supported	Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey
M. National coordination mechanisms supported	M1. Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey

ANNEX III

WFP Presence in the Syrian Region



The designations employed and the presentation of material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Food Programme (WFP) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its frontiers or boundaries.

ANNEX IV

PRIORITIZATION PLAN			
Activity	Beneficiaries		Rationale for changing response
	Projected needs	Resource-based plan	
Strategic Objective 1 – End hunger			
GFA	2 872 715	2 010 901	Food assistance will be provided to vulnerable families in critical need. It will be classified as life-saving relief and prioritized above non-life-saving activities. If funding is reduced, WFP will apply a needs-based tiered approach to reducing the value of vouchers to mitigate negative impacts on food security and nutrition.
SMP	317 500	222 250	SMPs are classified as high priority and will be funded at 70 percent in the event of reduced funding because of their significant contributions to life-saving food security and nutrition and to long-term self-reliance and human capital.
SMP – conditional voucher top-ups for education	453 000	226 500	Conditional transfers for education will be classified as medium-priority and will be scaled back by up to 50 percent in the event of reduced funding. Targeting will factor in other forms of assistance available to families, including SMPs and food assistance, to minimize overlap among beneficiaries while mitigating the negative impacts of reduced funding on food security and nutrition.
Strategic Objective 2 – Improve nutrition			
Nutrition support	22 000	11 000	Nutrition support for PLW will be provided through conditional transfers and given medium priority. In the event of reduced funding, it will be scaled back to a minimum of 50 percent of targeted beneficiaries. Reductions in assistance will be targeted based on vulnerability and other assistance received to mitigate negative impacts.
Strategic Objective 3 – Achieve food security			
FFT – food supply chain improvement support	27 500	19 250	Food supply chain improvement support is classified as a high priority because of its ability to provide temporary employment on a large scale. Regular targeting practices, including vulnerability assessments, will be used to mitigate negative impacts in the case of reduced funding.
FFA – healthy kitchens/GROW livelihoods	10 000	5 000	Livelihood elements of healthy kitchens/GROW SMPs will be classified as medium-priority, and will focus on providing school meals over more resilience-based approaches in the case of reduced funding. Beneficiaries engaged in conditional resilience activities will be considered for unconditional assistance on the basis of vulnerability and available alternative programming to mitigate any loss of resilience and negative impacts on food security and nutrition.
Conditional microcredit/grant schemes	3 830	1 915	Microcredit/productive asset programming will be classified as medium- to low-priority in the case of reduced funding because of these activities' cost/beneficiary ratios and resilience-based approach.
FFT – vocational Training	48 500	24 250	Vocational training will be classified as medium-priority and scaled back by up to 50 percent in the event of reduced funding, to prioritize life-saving activities.

PRIORITIZATION PLAN			
Activity	Beneficiaries		Rationale for changing response
	Projected needs	Resource-based plan	
FFT – refugee-to-host skills transfer	30 000	15 000	Skills transfer will be classified as medium-priority and scaled back by up to 50 percent in the case of reduced funding to prioritize life-saving activities.
FFA – community asset/infrastructure rehabilitation	89 140	62 398	Community asset/infrastructure rehabilitation is classified as high-priority because of its ability to provide temporary employment on a large scale. Targeting will identify vulnerable beneficiaries and other available services will be used to mitigate any negative impacts in the event of reduced funding.
Strategic Objective 4 – Support SDG implementation			
Capacity development/support to national governments	n/a	n/a	Capacity development activities have minimal budget implications and will not be scaled back in the case of reduced funding.
Capacity development/support to national actors	n/a	n/a	Capacity development activities have minimal budget implications and will not be scaled back in the case of reduced funding.
Partnerships to improve education infrastructure	n/a	n/a	n/a See section on community asset/infrastructure rehabilitation.
Partnerships to improve healthcare infrastructure	n/a	n/a	n/a See section on community asset/infrastructure rehabilitation.
Strategic Objective 5 – Partner for SDG results			
Partnerships with UNDP	n/a	n/a	n/a
Partnerships with the private sector	n/a	n/a	n/a

Acronyms Used in the Document

3RP	Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan
CBT	cash-based transfer
CFSME	Comprehensive Food Security Monitoring Exercise
EVAR	Egypt Vulnerability Assessment for Syrian Refugees
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FFA	food assistance for assets
FFT	food assistance for training
GAM	global acute malnutrition
GFA	general food assistance
GROW	Generate Resilient Opportunities for Women
M&E	monitoring and evaluation
MAM	moderate acute malnutrition
MOSS	Minimum Operating Security Standards
NGO	non-governmental organization
PLW	pregnant and lactating women
PRRO	protracted relief and recovery operation
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SMP	school meals programme
SO	Strategic Objective
SR	Strategic Result
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDSS	United Nations Department of Safety and Security
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
VAM	vulnerability analysis and mapping
VASyR	Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon
WHO	World Health Organization