



Standard Project Report 2015

World Food Programme in Egypt, Arab Republic of (EG)

Food Assistance to Vulnerable Syrian Populations in Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq, Turkey, and Egypt Affected by Conflict in Syria

Reporting period: 1 January - 31 December 2015

Project Information	
Project Number	200433
Project Category	Regional EMOP
Overall Planned Beneficiaries	2,147,228
Planned Beneficiaries in 2015	2,147,228
Total Beneficiaries in 2015	1,934,789

Key Project Dates	
Project Approval Date	June 21, 2012
Planned Start Date	July 01, 2012
Actual Start Date	July 01, 2012
Project End Date	December 31, 2016
Financial Closure Date	N/A

Approved budget in USD	
Food and Related Costs	122,493,535
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	1,523,548
Direct Support Costs	146,808,431
Cash-Based Transfers and Related Costs	2,065,872,249
Indirect Support Costs	163,568,843
Total	2,500,266,607

Commodities	Metric Tonnes
Planned Commodities in 2015	5,956
Actual Commodities 2015	9,786
Total Approved Commodities	71,507

Table Of Contents

OPERATIONAL SPR

Operational Objectives and Relevance

Results

Beneficiaries, Targeting and Distribution

Story Worth Telling

Progress Towards Gender Equality

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

Outputs

Outcomes

Sustainability, Capacity Development and Handover

Inputs

Resource Inputs

Food Purchases and In-Kind Receipts

Food Transport, Delivery and Handling

Post-Delivery Losses

Management

Partnerships

Lessons Learned

Operational Statistics

Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality

Annex: Resource Inputs from Donors

OPERATIONAL SPR

Operational Objectives and Relevance

The protracted conflict in Syria has forced millions of people to seek refuge in neighbouring countries, including Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey, Iraq and Egypt. Currently, there are over 4.5 million refugees in the region. Since July 2012, WFP's Regional Emergency Operation (EMOP) 200433 has provided lifesaving food assistance to the most vulnerable displaced Syrians. In partnership with the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), food assistance was provided to vulnerable Palestinian refugees from Syria (PRS) in Egypt and Lebanon. In addition, a targeted number of vulnerable Lebanese in Lebanon were assisted.

The Regional EMOP is aligned with WFP's Strategic Objective 1: saving lives and protecting livelihoods in emergencies and with the United Nations Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 1: to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger.

WFP coordinated its emergency planning with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) who led the United Nations Syria Regional Response Plan. This plan was incorporated into the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP) in 2015. WFP continued to support partnerships with host governments, other United Nations agencies and NGOs.

While the provision of food assistance to the most vulnerable Syrian refugees remained a priority of the Regional EMOP, WFP further sought to expand livelihood opportunities and support resilience among refugee and host populations. In line with this, WFP worked closely with host governments and local partners to promote food security, good nutrition, and social cohesion. The operation assisted host countries and their communities to cope with the devastating impact of the Syria crisis.

Results

Beneficiaries, Targeting and Distribution

Syrians continued to seek refuge in neighbouring countries throughout 2015. After living several years outside of their country, often without the legal right to access the labour market, food assistance became the main lifeline for many refugees. For those living outside of camps, families had to cover living expenses, including rent, utilities and transportation.

WFP continued to provide assistance to affected populations in the region who were unable to meet their basic food needs. In the five countries under the Regional EMOP, comprehensive food security and vulnerability assessments were conducted to determine refugees' level of vulnerability to food security and target assistance accordingly. In total, 1.93 million refugees were reached, including Syrian refugees, PRS and vulnerable Lebanese, over half of whom were women and more than a quarter were children under five. Due to funding shortfalls, lower numbers of new refugee arrivals and some irregular migration to Europe, the monthly average of assisted beneficiaries was less than planned.

By the end of 2015, except for PRS in Lebanon who were reached through unrestricted cash, WFP food assistance was provided through cash-based transfers using the voucher modality. Cash-based transfers enabled refugees in the region to purchase food of their choice in 560 retail shops, providing a sense of normalcy to beneficiaries' lives and support to local economies. Almost all beneficiaries were reached through the electronic voucher (e-card) modality.

Efficient programming for WFP, accompanied by resources shortfalls, required WFP to continuously evaluate available funds and target those most in need. Instead of reducing the number of beneficiaries to be assisted, WFP reduced transferred entitlements according to vulnerability levels trying to reach all in need. This eventually led Jordan and Iraq to apply a tiered approach in providing assistance. For example, refugees deemed extremely vulnerable received a greater amount of assistance than those deemed vulnerable, while those found to be food secure no longer received assistance. In Egypt, WFP transitioned from a geographical to a vulnerability based targeting of assistance.

Some excluded beneficiaries were re-included following an appeals mechanism, which reviewed their food security status, dependency rate, use of coping strategies, medical special needs or if they had pregnant and lactating

women (PLW) in their family.

Vulnerability criteria in the region targeted widows and households headed by women as food security assessments indicated that women were generally more food insecure. In Jordan, assessment results indicated that households headed by divorced single women over 50 years of age were most food insecure.

In Egypt, WFP continued assisting both Syrian refugees and PRS in communities, with over 85 percent of the beneficiaries assisted through cash-based transfers using e-cards in partner supermarkets. Remaining beneficiaries received cash-based transfers through the paper-based voucher delivery mechanism. Due to funding shortfalls, monthly transfers were reduced to 70 percent of the originally planned value.

The highest number of beneficiaries reached in Egypt was in March and covered 86,000, while in December only 61,000 were reached. The decrease in beneficiary numbers was attributed to the verification exercises and targeting efforts conducted in partnership with UNHCR.

In Iraq, at the beginning of the year, WFP provided assistance to 112,000 Syrian refugees in camps. Cash-based transfers were provided through vouchers valued at 70 percent of the planned transfer value. In August, WFP implemented a targeted approach with tiered levels of assistance, excluding households deemed able to meet their basic food needs. Vulnerable refugees received cash-based transfers valued at 35 percent of the planned value, while the extremely vulnerable continued to receive transfers with 70 percent of the planned value. By December, 49,000 refugees were reached, representing less than half of the planned figure.

WFP's gradual transition from the provision of in-kind food assistance to cash-based transfers ended in September. By October, all camps in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq were assisted through cash-based transfers using the voucher modality. The school feeding programme in Iraq was suspended due to resource limitations and as such, High Energy Biscuits (HEBs) were not procured.

Following a 30 percent reduction in the monthly transfer value in early 2015, WFP Jordan introduced tiered vulnerability-based targeting starting in April. However, the transfer value was repeatedly reduced, culminating in the temporary suspension of assistance to 229,000 vulnerable refugees in September. Delivery of assistance to these refugees resumed in October and the transfer value was increased to reach the planned value for those assessed to be vulnerable and 75 percent of the planned value for those assessed to be extremely vulnerable. In refugee camps and transit centres, WFP provided cash-based transfers throughout the year along with fresh bread. In addition, children attending formal and informal schools received fortified date bar snacks.

School feeding in secondary schools was underachieved given that many children over 12 years of age did not attend school, prioritizing family responsibilities and work. Catch-up students were included in the planned total figure. However, there was no segregation between on-site and catch-up education in the approved Budget Revision (BR) and all were accounted for in school feeding.

In Lebanon, WFP provided assistance to vulnerable Syrian refugees, PRS and Lebanese. Syrian refugees who were most vulnerable to food insecurity were identified. The transfer value for Syrian refugees was reduced to 70 percent of the planned value since the start of the year and further decreased to 50 percent in July. Since October, beneficiaries received 80 percent of the planned transfer value following an increase in donor contributions. Unrestricted cash provided to PRS was adjusted to the same value as Syrian refugees. In September, WFP limited the amount of assistance provided to each Syrian family by capping the household size at five. The number of refugees receiving WFP assistance through cash-based transfers was reduced each month due to vulnerability targeting, reaching 642,000, in December. In partnership with the World Bank, WFP assisted over 27,000 vulnerable Lebanese through the government's National Poverty Targeting Programme (NPTP) using resources allocated for this purpose.

In Turkey, WFP partnered with the Turkish Red Crescent (TRC) to provide refugees with food assistance with a monthly transfer value at 80 percent of planned entitlements. This was complemented in camps by the government, which provided cost sharing support to cover food and non-food items (NFIs). In February, WFP reduced the total number of assisted beneficiaries in camps from 220,000 to 150,000, covering 11 out of 20 camps, while the government took over the provision of assistance in 9 camps. In July, WFP began supporting vulnerable Syrians residing in cities in southeast Turkey. By December, just below 50,000 urban refugees had received WFP cash-based transfers in Gaziantep, Hatay, Sanliurfa and Killis.

In January and February, lentils, rice and fava beans were provided in the form of hot meals to 17,000 Syrians fleeing Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) attacks in Kobani, Syria; these meals were part of a comprehensive food assistance campaign.

Table 1: Overview of Project Beneficiary Information									
Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total Beneficiaries	1,055,086	1,092,142	2,147,228	932,479	1,002,310	1,934,789	88.4%	91.8%	90.1%
Total Beneficiaries (Commodity - Egypt)	45,312	44,059	89,371	45,431	41,104	86,535	100.3%	93.3%	96.8%
Total Beneficiaries (Commodity - Iraq)	80,220	59,780	140,000	64,501	48,065	112,566	80.4%	80.4%	80.4%
Total Beneficiaries (Commodity - Jordan)	294,378	307,622	602,000	280,866	292,329	573,195	95.4%	95.0%	95.2%
Total Beneficiaries (Commodity - Lebanon)	474,457	524,400	998,857	421,658	503,636	925,294	88.9%	96.0%	92.6%
Total Beneficiaries (Commodity - Turkey)	160,719	156,281	317,000	120,023	117,176	237,199	74.7%	75.0%	74.8%
Egypt									
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	6,882	5,005	11,887	6,057	3,548	9,605	88.0%	70.9%	80.8%
Children (5-18 years)	13,406	13,853	27,259	14,192	13,067	27,259	105.9%	94.3%	100.0%
Adults (18 years plus)	25,024	25,201	50,225	25,182	24,489	49,671	100.6%	97.2%	98.9%
By Residence status:									
Refugees	45,311	44,060	89,371	45,431	41,104	86,535	100.3%	93.3%	
Iraq									
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	9,660	9,380	19,040	8,893	8,555	17,448	92.1%	91.2%	91.6%
Children (5-18 years)	27,580	22,260	49,840	16,097	13,620	29,717	58.4%	61.2%	59.6%
Adults (18 years plus)	42,980	28,140	71,120	39,511	25,890	65,401	91.9%	92.0%	92.0%
By Residence status:									
Refugees	80,220	59,780	140,000	64,500	48,066	112,566	80.4%	80.4%	80.4%
Jordan									
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	54,180	51,170	105,350	50,441	48,722	99,163	93.1%	95.2%	94.1%
Children (5-18 years)	111,972	106,554	218,526	108,334	103,748	212,082	96.8%	97.4%	97.1%
Adults (18 years plus)	128,226	149,898	278,124	122,091	139,859	261,950	95.2%	93.3%	94.2%
By Residence status:									
Refugees	294,378	307,622	602,000	280,866	292,329	573,195	95.4%	95.0%	95.2%
Lebanon									
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	98,887	94,891	193,778	145,984	188,324	334,308	147.6%	198.5%	172.5%

Table 1: Overview of Project Beneficiary Information									
Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Children (5-18 years)	171,803	165,810	337,613	126,123	121,773	247,896	73.4%	73.4%	73.4%
Adults (18 years plus)	203,767	263,699	467,466	149,551	193,539	343,090	73.4%	73.4%	73.4%
By Residence status:									
Refugees	469,713	519,155	988,868	426,769	471,692	898,461	90.9%	90.9%	90.9%
Residents	4,745	5,244	9,989	13,470	13,363	26,833	283.9%	254.8%	268.6%
Turkey									
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	29,798	26,628	56,426	22,297	21,111	43,408	74.8%	79.3%	76.9%
Children (5-18 years)	57,377	55,158	112,535	42,933	41,035	83,968	74.8%	74.4%	74.6%
Adults (18 years plus)	73,544	74,495	148,039	54,793	55,030	109,823	74.5%	73.9%	74.2%
By Residence status:									
Refugees	160,719	156,281	317,000	120,023	117,176	237,199	74.7%	75.0%	74.8%

Table 2: Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality									
Activity	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total
Egypt									
General Distribution (GD)	-	89,371	89,371	-	86,535	86,535	-	96.8%	
Iraq									
General Distribution (GD)	140,000	140,000	140,000	20,256	92,310	112,566	14.5%	65.9%	80.4%
School Feeding (on-site)	20,000	-	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan									
General Distribution (GD)	602,000	602,000	602,000	109,288	556,170	573,195	18.2%	92.4%	95.2%
School Feeding (on-site)	20,852	-	20,852	21,608	-	21,608	103.6%	-	103.6%
School Feeding (catch-up education)	-	-	-	5,566	-	5,566	-	-	
Lebanon									
General Distribution (GD)	15,000	983,857	998,857	6,694	918,600	925,294	44.6%	93.4%	92.6%
Turkey									
General Distribution (GD)	317,000	317,000	317,000	17,000	220,199	237,199	5.4%	69.5%	74.8%

Table 3: Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)									
Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Egypt									
General Distribution (GD)									
People participating in general distributions	46,920	42,451	89,371	45,431	41,104	86,535	96.8%	96.8%	96.8%
Total participants	46,920	42,451	89,371	45,431	41,104	86,535	96.8%	96.8%	96.8%
Total beneficiaries	46,920	42,451	89,371	45,431	41,104	86,535	96.8%	96.8%	
Iraq									
General Distribution (GD)									
People participating in general distributions	80,220	59,780	140,000	64,501	48,065	112,566	80.4%	80.4%	80.4%
Total participants	80,220	59,780	140,000	64,501	48,065	112,566	80.4%	80.4%	80.4%
Total beneficiaries	80,220	59,780	140,000	64,501	48,065	112,566	80.4%	80.4%	80.4%
School Feeding (on-site)									
Children receiving school meals in primary schools	11,460	8,540	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total participants	11,460	8,540	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total beneficiaries	11,460	8,540	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan									
General Distribution (GD)									
People participating in general distributions	294,980	307,020	602,000	280,292	292,903	573,195	95.0%	95.4%	95.2%
Total participants	294,980	307,020	602,000	280,292	292,903	573,195	95.0%	95.4%	95.2%
Total beneficiaries	294,980	307,020	602,000	280,292	292,903	573,195	95.0%	95.4%	95.2%
School Feeding (on-site)									
Children receiving school meals in primary schools	6,335	6,593	12,928	7,770	7,677	15,447	122.7%	116.4%	119.5%
Children receiving school meals in secondary schools	3,883	4,041	7,924	2,699	3,462	6,161	69.5%	85.7%	77.8%
Total participants	10,218	10,634	20,852	10,469	11,139	21,608	102.5%	104.7%	103.6%
Total beneficiaries	10,218	10,634	20,852	10,469	11,139	21,608	102.5%	104.7%	103.6%
School Feeding (catch-up education)									
People receiving food assistance through catch-up education	-	-	-	2,995	2,571	5,566	-	-	-
Total participants	-	-	-	2,995	2,571	5,566	-	-	-
Total beneficiaries	-	-	-	2,995	2,571	5,566	-	-	-

Table 3: Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)									
Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Lebanon									
General Distribution (GD)									
People participating in general distributions	474,457	524,400	998,857	421,658	503,636	925,294	88.9%	96.0%	92.6%
Total participants	474,457	524,400	998,857	421,658	503,636	925,294	88.9%	96.0%	92.6%
Total beneficiaries	474,457	524,400	998,857	421,658	503,636	925,294	88.9%	96.0%	92.6%
Turkey									
General Distribution (GD)									
People participating in general distributions	158,500	158,500	317,000	120,023	117,176	237,199	75.7%	73.9%	74.8%
Total participants	158,500	158,500	317,000	120,023	117,176	237,199	75.7%	73.9%	74.8%
Total beneficiaries	158,500	158,500	317,000	120,023	117,176	237,199	75.7%	73.9%	74.8%

The total number of beneficiaries includes all targeted persons who were provided with WFP food/cash/vouchers during the reporting period - either as a recipient/participant or from a household food ration distributed to one of these recipients/participants.

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Iraq			
High Energy Biscuits	400	-	-
Rations	2,155	2,031	94.2%
Sum	2,555	2,031	79.5%
Jordan			
Bread	2,449	7,236	295.4%
Dried Fruits	-	2	-
High Energy Biscuits	318	170	53.5%
Rations	62	111	179.1%
Rice	-	7	-
Wheat	-	19	-
Sum	2,830	7,544	266.6%
Lebanon			
Rations	499	139	27.9%
Sum	499	139	27.9%
Turkey			
Beans	6	6	100.0%
Lentils	30	30	100.0%
Rice	27	27	100.0%

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Sugar	9	9	100.0%
Sum	72	72	100.0%
Total	5,956	9,786	164.3%

Cash-Based Transfer	Planned Distribution USD	Actual Distribution USD	% Actual v. Planned
Cash	7,857,000	4,325,760	55.1%
Voucher	631,381,900	350,097,477	55.4%
Total	639,238,900	354,423,237	55.4%

Story Worth Telling

Abu Sultan, a 53 year old Syrian teacher from Homs, arrived in Jordan with his wife and seven children in October 2013 to seek refuge after a bomb exploded near their home. Before registering and receiving WFP monthly assistance, valued at USD 28 per person, the family relied on the kindness of strangers for food. Furthermore, the family could only afford to live in an informal tented settlement in Jordan's northern governorate of Mafraq.

"With WFP assistance, we are eating, we are living. Food means life," Abu Sultan says. "If it wasn't for this assistance, we would have gone back to Syria." Since registering, his family has been always able to purchase a variety of food such as fresh fruit, vegetables and dairy products in local WFP-affiliated shops.

In April, his family was categorized as 'extremely vulnerable' and continued receiving monthly assistance, but at a lower rate; the cash-based transfers varied between USD 21 and USD 14 per person. This was difficult, but still covered a considerable portion of his family's basic food needs.

Other refugee families were suffering and many refugee children roamed the settlements in Abu Sultan's neighbourhood; their families could not afford the transportation fees and books required for them to attend public schools. Having been a teacher for 25 years, Abu was heartbroken by this, so he worked to set up a makeshift school where he began to teach the settlement's children. Abu Sultan's initiative has since evolved and he is now providing basic education for 50 Syrian children. "When children dream, they develop a vision," Abu Sultan says. "This is where hope for a better Syria lies."

Progress Towards Gender Equality

Throughout 2015, WFP and cooperating partners (CPs) worked to ensure gender was mainstreamed into programme implementation and monitoring activities. Mechanisms of gender mainstreaming implemented by WFP included, among others, gender segregated distribution and cashier lines and the employment of women cashiers at affiliated shops.

In Lebanon, WFP participated in a field level gender mainstreaming workshop, appointed a dedicated gender adviser and a focal point to ensure programming and field operations were gender sensitive. In Turkey, a gender focal point was responsible for strengthening gender sensitive programming.

WFP's monitoring, evaluation and communication activities helped mainstreaming gender in programmes. Telephone hotlines and on-site information desks for beneficiary feedback were staffed by both men and women. Post-distribution monitoring (PDM) was conducted by mixed gender teams, enabling female beneficiaries to speak freely with monitors of the same sex and mitigating any potential protection-related risks. In Jordan, 43 percent of field staff were women while in Turkey, women made up half of the monitoring staff. In Iraq, hotline operators and food monitors were trained on how to pose gender sensitive questions, while respecting local customs. Furthermore, a gender balance was ensured amongst beneficiaries steering the price monitoring committees.

Monitoring data were disaggregated by gender to determine gender specific patterns in food consumption and vulnerability to food insecurity. Assessments revealed that in more than half of households across the region, in more than three quarters of households in Jordan and in the majority of households in Turkey, women either solely decided on, or jointly participated with men in deciding on how to spend WFP assistance. This could largely be attributed to the fact that Syrian women are traditionally in charge of preparing meals and making food purchasing decisions. On the contrary, in Egypt, an increase in the proportion of men solely deciding over the use of food

entitlements was witnessed. One explanation could be related to the shift from paper voucher to e-card modality, where men were more likely to redeem their entitlements from retailers and thus had more control over the purchase of food. These findings will be further examined through regular monitoring in 2016. Activities to promote the role of women in decision making when using cash-based transfers will be proposed accordingly.

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	
Egypt				
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>EGYPT, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.11 , Base value: 2015.02 , Previous Follow-up: 2015.08 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.09</i>	=25.00	29.00	16.00	27.40
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>EGYPT, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.11 , Base value: 2015.02 , Previous Follow-up: 2015.08 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.09</i>	=50.00	56.00	30.00	34.70
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>EGYPT, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.11 , Base value: 2015.02 , Previous Follow-up: 2015.08 , Latest Follow-up</i>	=25.00	15.00	48.00	37.90
Iraq				
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>IRAQ, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2015.01 , Previous Follow-up: 2015.06 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.10</i>	>34.00	34.00	44.00	36.00
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>IRAQ, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2015.01 , Previous Follow-up: 2015.06 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.10</i>	>44.00	44.00	42.00	52.00
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>IRAQ, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2015.01 , Previous Follow-up: 2015.06 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.10</i>	<22.00	22.00	14.00	11.00
Jordan				
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>JORDAN, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2014.09 , Previous Follow-up: 2015.06 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.09</i>	=25.00	36.00	20.00	17.00
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>JORDAN, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2014.09 , Previous Follow-up: 2015.06 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.09</i>	=55.00	53.00	66.00	61.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>JORDAN, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2014.09 , Previous Follow-up: 2015.06 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.09</i>	=20.00	11.00	14.00	22.00
Lebanon				
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>LEBANON, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2014.09 , Previous Follow-up: 2015.06 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.09</i>	=25.00	28.00	25.00	20.00
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>LEBANON, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2014.09 , Previous Follow-up: 2015.06 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.09</i>	=50.00	42.00	47.00	57.00
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>LEBANON, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2014.09 , Previous Follow-up: 2015.06 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.09</i>	=25.00	30.00	28.00	23.00
Turkey				
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>TURKEY, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2014.09 , Previous Follow-up: 2015.02 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.09</i>	=25.00	11.00	11.00	25.00
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>TURKEY, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2014.09 , Previous Follow-up: 2015.02 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.09</i>	=50.00	65.00	65.00	61.00
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>TURKEY, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2014.09 , Previous Follow-up: 2015.02 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.09</i>	=25.00	24.00	24.00	14.00

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

WFP is committed to integrating protection and safety measures into its programming. Through the cash-based transfers programme used for all beneficiaries in Lebanon including unrestricted cash assistance for PRS, Jordan, Turkey and for the majority of those in Egypt, food entitlements were automatically uploaded to the e-cards at the beginning of each month. As such, beneficiaries no longer needed to travel to distribution sites, thus minimizing exposure to risk and incurred costs.

The safety and protection of beneficiaries were specifically addressed in Iraq and Egypt general distributions and at bread distributions in Jordan: distribution lines, exits, and waiting areas were segregated by gender; crowd control and use of security guards were implemented; and priority lines were created for PLW, the elderly and people with disabilities.

WFP achieved its target results for protection to beneficiaries; among those sampled, no safety or protection incidents in relation to distribution activities were reported in Egypt and Iraq, while minimal incidents were reported from the other three countries. The number of incidents reported by women on protection and safety reduced year on year. The few incidents reported were related to robbery (Jordan), access to shops and distribution points

through army check points (Lebanon), and overcrowded shops (Turkey). The latter was addressed through expanding the contracted shop network to reduce the travel distance and avoid overcrowding. In Turkey, where possible, WFP ensured women had separate cashiers and queues at the grocery stores.

In line with the Commitments on Accountability to Affected Populations framework, WFP's regional response used various mechanisms to keep beneficiaries informed of programmatic changes and as a means to receive their feedback. WFP ensured that beneficiaries were informed, able to ask questions and express their complaints. Effective two-way communication was important given the several changes in cash-based transfers' values, targeting exercises, prioritization and ongoing appeals process. In Jordan and Iraq, the introduction of tiered assistance, classifying beneficiaries as vulnerable, extremely vulnerable and food secure, required enhanced communication with beneficiaries and an effective appeals process.

Each month, WFP communicated cash-based transfers' values, top-ups, and exclusions from assistance at distribution points, through social media and mobile phone text messages. Telephone hotlines were operated in all countries for direct communication with beneficiaries. For example, in Lebanon, nine hotline numbers were operated by CPs, while an information hotline in Arabic was operated in Turkey.

WFP Lebanon designated focal points in the communities for regular follow-up on phone calls to beneficiaries. In Turkey, WFP and TRC provided information to beneficiaries through leaflets distributed at distribution sites and posters displayed in supermarkets. Inside camps, TRC addressed beneficiary issues and complaints, while outside of the camps, WFP and TRC established help desks at the Directorate General of Migration Management (DGMM) offices. In the region, further beneficiary feedback was collected through focus group discussions, suggestion boxes and helpdesks set up during the distributions.

However, the number of beneficiaries in the region that reported being informed about the programme significantly decreased compared to the previous year. Due to the vulnerability-based targeting exercises that occurred alongside frequent changes in assistance value, it was difficult to keep beneficiaries informed of who would be targeted and their specific entitlements.

To follow up on this, in Jordan, WFP is planning to dedicate a phone line to specifically handle inquiries from beneficiaries about the targeting scheme implemented by WFP Jordan. WFP will also revise its frequently asked questions on targeting and make arrangements to have them published and circulated in the form of flyers to be distributed in WFP-contracted supermarkets. Plans to bolster the Facebook page and to expand reach in the region are underway since this facilitates explaining policies in a more elaborate way compared to the SMS.

In parallel, WFP worked with UNHCR to ensure identified protection issues were followed-up appropriately, and to accelerate the appeals or referral process to inform affected beneficiaries effectively.

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Egypt				
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>EGYPT, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2015.12, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2015.08, Latest Follow-up: 2015.09</i>	=70.00	96.00	100.00	72.00
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>EGYPT, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2015.12, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2015.08, Latest Follow-up: 2015.09</i>	=80.00	100.00	98.00	100.00
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>EGYPT, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2015.12, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2015.08, Latest Follow-up: 2015.09</i>	=70.00	97.00	98.00	69.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites				
<i>EGYPT, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2014.11 , Previous Follow-up: 2015.08 , Latest Follow-up</i>	=80.00	96.00	100.00	100.00
Iraq				
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>IRAQ, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2015.01 , Previous Follow-up: 2015.06 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.10</i>	=70.00	84.00	69.00	85.00
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>IRAQ, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2015.01 , Previous Follow-up: 2015.06 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.10</i>	=80.00	98.00	99.40	100.00
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>IRAQ, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2015.01 , Previous Follow-up: 2015.06 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.10</i>	=70.00	77.00	69.00	91.00
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites				
<i>IRAQ, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2015.01 , Previous Follow-up: 2015.06 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.10</i>	=80.00	97.00	100.00	100.00
Jordan				
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>JORDAN, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2014.09 , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.09</i>	=70.00	70.00	90.00	43.00
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>JORDAN, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2014.09 , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.09</i>	=80.00	98.00	94.00	99.00
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>JORDAN, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2014.09 , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.09</i>	=70.00	55.00	92.00	31.00
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites				
<i>JORDAN, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2014.09 , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.09</i>	=80.00	95.00	95.00	99.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Lebanon				
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>LEBANON, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2014.09 , Previous Follow-up: 2015.06 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.09</i>	=70.00	96.00	68.00	53.00
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>LEBANON, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2014.09 , Previous Follow-up: 2015.06 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.09</i>	=80.00	96.00	99.00	98.00
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>LEBANON, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2014.09 , Previous Follow-up: 2015.06 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.09</i>	=70.00	95.00	63.00	60.00
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites				
<i>LEBANON, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2014.09 , Previous Follow-up: 2015.06 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.09</i>	=80.00	99.00	98.00	98.00
Turkey				
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>TURKEY, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2014.12 , Previous Follow-up: 2015.06 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.09</i>	=70.00	98.00	77.00	69.00
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>TURKEY, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2014.12 , Previous Follow-up: 2015.06 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.09</i>	=80.00	99.00	99.00	99.00
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>TURKEY, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2014.12 , Previous Follow-up: 2015.06 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.09</i>	=70.00	99.00	77.00	82.00
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites				
<i>TURKEY, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2014.12 , Previous Follow-up: 2015.06 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.09</i>	=80.00	99.00	99.00	96.00

Outputs

While WFP provided food assistance to half of all Syrian refugees in the region under the 2014 operation, in 2015, only a third of the registered number was reached. As mentioned in beneficiary section, continuous targeting, verification and prioritization efforts to align plans with available resources resulted in reduced numbers of refugees being reached. This led to a reduction by a third in the value of the cash-based transfers provided from January until June and further to almost half the value between July and September. From October onward, an increase was provided; however, on average the value of the cash-based transfers were reduced by a fifth against the planned value.

Iraq faced significant reductions in the value of the cash-based transfers for the vulnerable refugees (65 percent, from USD 28.2 to USD 10) and Lebanon (50 percent, from USD 27 to USD 13.5). In Jordan, vulnerable refugees

were completely cut from receiving assistance in the month of September, while only the extremely vulnerable were assisted.

Despite these reductions, in 2015, WFP injected over USD 354 million into the local economies through the cash-based transfers programme. This has stimulated and supported local and national economies by creating jobs and increasing revenues for participating shops.

In Jordan, WFP's targeting and tiered approach, implemented as of April, reduced the original beneficiary planning figures from 602,000 to 549,000. However, this figure was not met as the refugee population did not increase as expected.

In-kind bread distribution, which was planned to cease in early 2015, continued throughout the year as the bakery and retail capacity in the camps was insufficient to provide an adequate bread supply to residents. In some cases, additional quantities were needed and thus purchased directly by the CP in Azraq camp.

The number of schools assisted was higher than planned with new schools in Za'atri camp included. The nutritious snack programme was introduced in these schools at the beginning of the 2015 - 2016 academic year.

WFP Jordan reached a milestone in its use of technology and innovation to serve people in need. After successful field tests in 2015, Syrian refugees in Jordan will be able to purchase food using the iris scan payment system. A pilot programme using this new technology will be rolled out in Jordan in 2016.

In Lebanon, in-kind distributions for newly arrived Syrians ceased in April due to a significant decrease in the number of new arrivals. This can largely be attributed to new government regulations that prohibited the entry of refugees unless they fell within humanitarian exceptions - extremely vulnerable women, unaccompanied minors and injured people.

The Government of Lebanon leveraged the existing success of the cash-based transfers programme and incorporated a food assistance component using the e-card modality to provide assistance to vulnerable Lebanese through the NPTP. WFP trained many social workers on the distribution of cash-based transfers using the e-card modality including process monitoring, food security assessments and reporting. When funds were not available, WFP assisted NPTP beneficiaries for three months with earmarked funds.

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Jordan				
SO1: School Feeding (catch-up education)				
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	0	4	-
SO1: School Feeding (on-site)				
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	3	6	200.0
Number of secondary schools assisted by WFP	school	3	3	
Lebanon				
SO1: General Distribution (GD)				
Number of government staff members trained in food security monitoring systems	individual	0	258	-

Outcomes

In line with the operation's main objective to improve and stabilize the food consumption of the assisted populations, WFP assistance was essential in maintaining the food security of Syrian refugees in the regional countries. However, in 2015, WFP faced a number of funding shortfalls impacting the assistance provided to Syrian refugees. In order to best utilise available funds, WFP targeted the most vulnerable refugees under EMOP 200433, ensuring the efficient use of resources.

PDM data revealed that while the food security situation was relatively stable throughout 2014 with more than 90 percent of assisted households achieving acceptable food consumption; reductions in cash-based transfer values in 2015 significantly compromised refugees' food security, particularly in Jordan and Lebanon. Adversely affected food

consumption scores (FCS) after the reductions in cash-based transfer values confirmed the high reliance on WFP food assistance. Such reliance was further compounded by restrictions on employment opportunities for Syrian refugees in most of the regional countries.

Comparing monitoring data from the third quarter of 2015 with third quarter of 2014, the number of refugees with poor or borderline FCS more than doubled across the region, from an average of 9 to 20 percent. This increase was associated with cuts in assistance made throughout the year resulting in beneficiaries affording less nutritious and diverse meals. Households headed by women were greatly affected by these reductions as women were less likely to find another source of income. This information was used to better revise the vulnerability criteria, guaranteeing inclusion of widows and households headed by women.

Throughout the year, WFP continued to conduct rapid assessments and surveys to gauge the impact of reductions on beneficiaries. Findings, especially in Jordan, Lebanon and Egypt, indicated that many refugees adopted a number of negative coping strategies in order to meet their basic food needs. These results were used to raise awareness of the vital role food assistance continues to play in this crisis.

Findings indicated that, on average, one-third of households were forced to reduce their expenditure on other items such as education and health, while more than 10 percent of households adopted negative coping strategies, such as accepting high risk illegal jobs or withdrawing their children from school. The adoption of these strategies was most notable in Jordan and Lebanon.

Despite the negative change between previous and latest follow up that is associated with reduction in transfer value, beneficiaries kept higher food consumption and lower coping strategies levels compared to the pre-assistance baseline (PAB). On average, acceptable food consumption increased by 20 percentage points compared to baseline. The coping strategy index (CSI), representing the frequency and severity of the strategies adopted to meet basic food needs, decreased by 35 percent from the baseline. A reduction in the CSI score suggests that households are less frequently engaging in negative coping strategies compared to the baseline. These findings confirm the significance of WFP's food assistance, however, they further highlight the important role of providing food assistance at the planned levels.

In Egypt, the number of refugees who maintained acceptable food consumption decreased. This can be attributed to a reduction of the cash-based transfers value, coupled with difficult economic conditions and high inflation rates, which further diminished refugees' purchasing power.

With availability of work opportunities in Iraq, food consumption levels only decreased slightly. However, nearly twice as many households bought food on credit and a third of households reduced essential NFI expenditures after assistance cuts took place in August.

In Jordan, while WFP food assistance indicated improvement from baseline, food consumption deteriorated sharply from 2014 onward due to funding shortfalls. The findings of a rapid panel survey of excluded vulnerable refugee households, conducted in October, showed that 82 percent of households decreased their food consumption while 75 percent engaged in more frequent and severe coping strategies. Alarming, 36 percent of households were forced to accept high risk, illegal jobs, 29 percent reduced essential NFI expenditure and 23 percent withdrew their children from school.

WFP Jordan coordinated with Ministry of Education and UNICEF regarding the school feeding programme indicators. However, retention information and dropouts in camp schools could not be tracked due to spikes in relocation and migration patterns. Agreement could not be reached with the Ministry of Education to address this and WFP could only monitor the number and location of students being assisted.

In Lebanon, a panel survey was conducted to capture the impact of the increase in assistance following a sharp reduction in the third quarter. It revealed that eight out of ten sampled households increased their food consumption following receipt of assistance. In addition, the adoption of crisis and emergency strategies markedly reduced, presumably as a result of the increase in value of the cash-based transfers.

In Turkey, the percentage of beneficiary households with acceptable food consumption levels decreased slightly. This was likely due to high inflation affecting food commodity prices and refugees not being able to leave certain camps for work. However, as reductions in WFP assistance were compensated by the Government of Turkey, FCS of Syrian refugees in Turkey's camps were the highest in the region.

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	
Egypt				
SO1 Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies				
Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals				
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>EGYPT , Project End Target: 2015.12 PDM , Base value: 2014.03 WFP programme monitoring PAB , Previous Follow-up: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring Post Distribution monitoring , Latest Follow-up: 2015.09 WFP programme monitoring Post Distribution monitoring</i>	=3.00	10.00	0.00	0.00
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
<i>EGYPT , Project End Target: 2015.12 PDM , Base value: 2014.03 WFP programme monitoring PAB , Previous Follow-up: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring Post Distribution monitoring , Latest Follow-up: 2015.09 WFP programme monitoring Post Distribution monitoring</i>	=7.00	18.00	4.00	13.20
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score				
<i>EGYPT , Project End Target: 2015.12 PDM , Base value: 2014.03 WFP programme monitoring PAB , Previous Follow-up: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring Post Distribution monitoring , Latest Follow-up: 2015.09 WFP programme monitoring Post Distribution monitoring</i>	=90.00	72.00	96.00	86.80
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>EGYPT , Project End Target: 2015.12 PDM , Base value: 2014.03 WFP programme monitoring PAB , Previous Follow-up: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring Post Distribution monitoring , Latest Follow-up: 2015.09 WFP programme monitoring Post Distribution monitoring</i>	=3.00	17.00	0.00	0.00
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>EGYPT , Project End Target: 2015.12 PDM, HH surveys , Base value: 2014.03 WFP programme monitoring PAB HH interviews , Previous Follow-up: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring Post Distribution monitoring , Latest Follow-up: 2015.09 WFP programme monitoring Post Distribution monitoring</i>	=3.00	6.00	0.00	0.00
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>EGYPT , Project End Target: 2015.12 PDM , Base value: 2014.03 WFP programme monitoring PAB , Previous Follow-up: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring Post Distribution monitoring , Latest Follow-up: 2015.09 WFP programme monitoring Post Distribution monitoring</i>	=7.00	22.00	0.00	17.20
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>EGYPT , Project End Target: 2015.12 PDM , Base value: 2014.03 WFP programme monitoring PAB , Previous Follow-up: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring Post Distribution monitoring , Latest Follow-up: 2015.09 WFP programme monitoring Post Distribution monitoring</i>	=7.00	16.00	6.00	11.80

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>EGYPT , Project End Target: 2015.12 PDM , Base value: 2014.03 WFP programme monitoring PAB , Previous Follow-up: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring Post Distribution monitoring , Latest Follow-up: 2015.09 WFP programme monitoring Post Distribution monitoring</i>	=90.00	61.00	100.00	82.80
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>EGYPT , Project End Target: 2015.12 PDM , Base value: 2014.03 WFP programme monitoring PAB , Previous Follow-up: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring Post Distribution monitoring , Latest Follow-up: 2015.09 WFP programme monitoring Post Distribution monitoring</i>	=90.00	78.00	94.00	88.20
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>EGYPT , Project End Target: 2015.12 PDM , Base value: 2014.03 WFP programme monitoring PAB , Previous Follow-up: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring Post Distribution monitoring , Latest Follow-up: 2015.09 WFP programme monitoring Post Distribution monitoring</i>	>5.00	5.00	5.40	6.19
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
<i>EGYPT , Project End Target: 2015.12 PDM , Base value: 2014.03 WFP programme monitoring PAB , Previous Follow-up: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring Post Distribution monitoring , Latest Follow-up: 2015.09 WFP programme monitoring Post Distribution monitoring</i>	>5.00	4.70	5.30	6.14
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
<i>EGYPT , Project End Target: 2015.12 PDM , Base value: 2014.03 WFP programme monitoring PAB HH interviews , Previous Follow-up: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring Post Distribution monitoring , Latest Follow-up: 2015.09 WFP programme monitoring Post Distribution monitoring</i>	>5.00	5.20	5.50	6.23
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
<i>EGYPT , Project End Target: 2015.12 PDM , Base value: 2014.03 WFP programme monitoring PAB , Previous Follow-up: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring Post Distribution monitoring , Latest Follow-up: 2015.09 WFP programme monitoring Post Distribution monitoring</i>	<19.20	19.20	12.60	8.50
Iraq				
SO1 Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies				
Project-specific				
Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>CAMPS , Project End Target: 2015.12 Monthly attendance and SF distribution reports</i>	>70.00		-	-
Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>CAMPS , Project End Target: 2015.12 monthly attendance and SF distribution reports</i>	>70.00		-	-

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>IRAQ , Project End Target: 2015.12 PDMs , Base value: 2013.12 WFP programme monitoring PDMs , Previous Follow-up: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring PDM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.09 WFP programme monitoring PDM</i>	<9.00	10.00	4.00	5.00
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
<i>IRAQ , Project End Target: 2015.12 PDMs , Base value: 2013.12 WFP programme monitoring PDMs , Previous Follow-up: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring PDM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.09 WFP programme monitoring PDM</i>	<9.00	8.00	7.00	11.00
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score				
<i>IRAQ , Project End Target: 2015.12 PDMs , Base value: 2013.12 WFP programme monitoring PDMs , Previous Follow-up: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring PDM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.09 WFP programme monitoring PDM</i>	>82.00	82.00	89.00	84.00
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>IRAQ , Project End Target: 2015.12 PDMs , Base value: 2013.12 WFP programme monitoring PDMs , Previous Follow-up: 2014.10 WFP programme monitoring PDM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.10 WFP programme monitoring PDM</i>	<9.00	9.00	4.00	4.00
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>IRAQ , Project End Target: 2015.12 PDMs , Base value: 2013.12 WFP programme monitoring PDMs , Previous Follow-up: 2014.10 WFP programme monitoring PDM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.10 WFP programme monitoring PDM</i>	<9.00	11.00	3.00	5.00
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>IRAQ , Project End Target: 2015.12 PDMs , Base value: 2013.12 WFP programme monitoring PDMs , Previous Follow-up: 2014.10 WFP programme monitoring PDM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.10 WFP programme monitoring PDM</i>	<9.00	9.00	7.00	22.00
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>IRAQ , Project End Target: 2015.12 PDMs , Base value: 2013.12 WFP programme monitoring PDMs , Previous Follow-up: 2014.10 WFP programme monitoring PDM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.10 WFP programme monitoring PDM</i>	<9.00	8.00	7.00	10.00
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>IRAQ , Project End Target: 2015.12 PDMs , Base value: 2013.12 WFP programme monitoring PDMs , Previous Follow-up: 2014.10 WFP programme monitoring PDM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.10 WFP programme monitoring PDM</i>	>82.00	82.00	89.00	74.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>IRAQ , Project End Target: 2015.12 PDMs , Base value: 2013.12 WFP programme monitoring PDMs , Previous Follow-up: 2014.10 WFP programme monitoring PDM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.10 WFP programme monitoring PDM</i>	>82.00	81.00	89.00	85.00
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>IRAQ , Project End Target: 2015.12 PDMs , Base value: 2013.12 WFP programme monitoring PDMs , Previous Follow-up: 2014.10 WFP programme monitoring PDM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.10 WFP programme monitoring PDM</i>	>5.80	5.80	6.50	6.50
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
<i>IRAQ , Project End Target: 2015.12 PDMs , Base value: 2013.12 WFP programme monitoring PDMs , Previous Follow-up: 2014.10 WFP programme monitoring PDM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.10 WFP programme monitoring PDM</i>	>5.80	5.60	6.60	6.40
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
<i>IRAQ , Project End Target: 2015.12 PDMs , Base value: 2013.12 WFP programme monitoring PDMs , Previous Follow-up: 2014.10 WFP programme monitoring PDM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.10 WFP programme monitoring PDM</i>	>5.80	5.90	6.50	6.50
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
<i>IRAQ , Project End Target: 2015.12 PDM , Base value: 2013.12 WFP programme monitoring PDMs , Previous Follow-up: 2015.06 WFP programme monitoring PDM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.10 WFP survey PDM</i>	<9.20	9.20	4.00	7.40
Jordan				
SO1 Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies				
Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals				
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>JORDAN , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring PAB exercise July-September 2014 , Previous Follow-up: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring Q3 2014 PDM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.09 WFP programme monitoring Q3 2015 PDM</i>	<5.00	12.00	4.00	8.00
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
<i>JORDAN , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring PAB exercise July-September 2014 , Previous Follow-up: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring Q3 2014 PDM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.09 WFP programme monitoring Q3 2015 PDM</i>	<10.00	18.00	7.00	20.00
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score				
<i>JORDAN , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring PAB exercise July-September 2014 , Previous Follow-up: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring Q3 2014 PDM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.09 WFP programme monitoring Q3 2015 PDM</i>	>85.00	69.00	90.00	72.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
JORDAN , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring PAB exercise July-September 2014 , Previous Follow-up: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring Q3 2014 PDM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.09 WFP programme monitoring Q3 2015 PDM	<5.00	13.00	5.00	10.00
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
JORDAN , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring PAB exercise July-September 2014 , Previous Follow-up: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring Q3 2014 PDM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.09 WFP programme monitoring Q3 2015 PDM	<5.00	12.00	3.00	7.00
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
JORDAN , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring PAB exercise July-September 2014 , Previous Follow-up: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring Q3 2014 PDM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.09 WFP programme monitoring Q3 2015 PDM	<10.00	15.00	7.00	23.00
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
JORDAN , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring PAB exercise July-September 2014 , Previous Follow-up: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring Q3 2014 PDM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.09 WFP programme monitoring Q3 2015 PDM	<10.00	21.00	7.00	19.00
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
JORDAN , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring PAB exercise July-September 2014 , Previous Follow-up: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring Q3 2014 PDM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.09 WFP programme monitoring Q3 2015 PDM	>85.00	73.00	88.00	68.00
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
JORDAN , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring PAB exercise July-September 2014 , Previous Follow-up: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring Q3 2014 PDM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.09 WFP programme monitoring Q3 2015 PDM	>85.00	67.00	90.00	74.00
Diet Diversity Score				
JORDAN , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring PAB exercise July-September 2014 , Previous Follow-up: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring Q3 2014 PDM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.09 WFP programme monitoring Q3 2015 PDM	>4.80	4.80	6.20	5.50
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
JORDAN , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring PAB exercise July-September 2014 , Previous Follow-up: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring Q3 2014 PDM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.09 WFP programme monitoring Q3 2015 PDM	>4.80	4.90	6.10	5.40

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
<i>JORDAN , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring PAB exercise July-September 2014 , Previous Follow-up: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring Q3 2014 PDM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.09 WFP programme monitoring Q3 2015 PDM</i>	>4.80	4.70	6.20	5.50
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
<i>JORDAN , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2014.01 WFP survey CFSME , Previous Follow-up: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring Q3 2014 PDM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.09 WFP programme monitoring Q3 2015 PDM</i>	<19.60	19.60	12.30	20.00
Restored or stabilized access to basic services and/or community assets				
Retention rate in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>JORDAN CAMPS , Project End Target: 2015.12</i>	=70.00		-	-
Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>JORDAN CAMPS , Project End Target: 2015.12</i>	=70.00		-	-
Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>JORDAN CAMPS , Project End Target: 2015.12</i>	=70.00		-	-
Retention rate in WFP-assisted secondary schools				
<i>JORDAN CAMPS , Project End Target: 2015.12</i>	=70.00		-	-
Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted secondary schools				
<i>JORDAN CAMPS , Project End Target: 2015.12</i>	=70.00		-	-
Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted secondary schools				
<i>JORDAN CAMPS , Project End Target</i>	=70.00		-	-
Lebanon				
SO1 Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies				
Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals				
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>SYRIAN REFUGEES , Project End Target: 2015.12 Household Visits , Base value: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring PAB , Previous Follow-up: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring PDM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.09 WFP programme monitoring PDM</i>	=5.00	18.00	3.00	5.00
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
<i>SYRIAN REFUGEES , Project End Target: 2015.12 Household Visits , Base value: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring PAB , Previous Follow-up: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring PDM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.09 WFP programme monitoring PDM</i>	=15.00	33.00	14.00	22.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score				
SYRIAN REFUGEES , Project End Target: 2015.12 Household Visits , Base value: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring PAB , Previous Follow-up: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring PDM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.09 WFP programme monitoring PDM	=80.00	49.00	82.00	74.00
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
SYRIAN REFUGEES , Project End Target: 2015.12 Household Visits , Base value: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring PAB , Previous Follow-up: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring PDM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.09 WFP programme monitoring PDM	=5.00	23.00	6.00	6.00
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
SYRIAN REFUGEES , Project End Target: 2016.12 Household visits , Base value: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring PAB , Previous Follow-up: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring PDM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.09 WFP programme monitoring PDM	=5.00	15.00	3.00	4.00
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
SYRIAN REFUGEES , Project End Target: 2015.12 Household Visits , Base value: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring PAB , Previous Follow-up: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring PDM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.09 WFP programme monitoring PDM	=15.00	31.00	13.00	26.00
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
SYRIAN REFUGEES , Project End Target: 2015.12 Household Visits , Base value: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring PAB , Previous Follow-up: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring PDM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.09 WFP programme monitoring PDM	=15.00	34.00	15.00	20.00
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
SYRIAN REFUGEES , Project End Target: 2015.12 Household Visits , Base value: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring PAB , Previous Follow-up: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring PDM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.09 WFP programme monitoring PDM	=80.00	46.00	80.00	68.00
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
SYRIAN REFUGEES , Project End Target: 2016.12 Household visits , Base value: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring PAB , Previous Follow-up: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring PDM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.09 WFP programme monitoring PDM	=80.00	51.00	82.00	75.00
Diet Diversity Score				
SYRIAN REFUGEES , Project End Target: 2015.12 Household visits , Base value: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring PAB , Previous Follow-up: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring PDM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.09 WFP programme monitoring PDM	>5.10	5.00	5.80	5.71

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
SYRIAN REFUGEES , Project End Target: 2015.12 Household visits , Base value: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring PAB , Previous Follow-up: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring PDM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.09 WFP programme monitoring PDM	>5.10	4.90	5.60	5.41
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
SYRIAN REFUGEES , Project End Target: 2016.12 Household visits , Base value: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring PAB , Previous Follow-up: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring PDM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.09 WFP programme monitoring PDM	>5.10	5.10	5.70	5.81
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
SYRIAN REFUGEES , Project End Target: 2015.12 Household visits , Base value: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring PAB , Previous Follow-up: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring PDM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.09 WFP programme monitoring PDM	<23.70	23.70	18.60	19.00
Turkey				
SO1 Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies				
Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals				
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
TURKEY , Project End Target: 2015.12 PDM , Base value: 2013.12 WFP programme monitoring , Previous Follow-up: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring PDM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.09 WFP programme monitoring PDM	=1.00	1.00	0.00	3.00
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
TURKEY , Project End Target: 2015.12 PDM , Base value: 2013.12 WFP programme monitoring , Previous Follow-up: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring PDM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.09 WFP programme monitoring PDM	=6.00	6.00	4.00	7.00
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score				
TURKEY , Project End Target: 2015.12 PDM , Base value: 2013.12 WFP programme monitoring PDM , Previous Follow-up: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring PDM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.09 WFP programme monitoring PDM	>93.00	93.00	95.00	91.00
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
TURKEY , Project End Target: 2015.12 PDM , Base value: 2013.12 WFP programme monitoring PDM , Previous Follow-up: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring PDM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.09 WFP programme monitoring PDM	=1.00	2.00	1.00	2.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>TURKEY, Project End Target: 2015.12 PDM, Base value: 2013.12 WFP programme monitoring PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2015.09 WFP programme monitoring PDM</i>	=1.00	1.00	0.00	3.00
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>TURKEY, Project End Target: 2015.12 PDM, Base value: 2013.12 WFP programme monitoring PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2015.09 WFP programme monitoring PDM</i>	<6.00	10.00	6.00	18.00
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>TURKEY, Project End Target: 2015.12 PDM, Base value: 2013.12 WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2015.09 WFP programme monitoring PDM</i>	<6.00	4.00	3.00	4.00
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>TURKEY, Project End Target: 2015.12 PDM, Base value: 2013.12 WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2015.09 WFP programme monitoring PDM</i>	>93.00	88.00	93.00	80.00
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>TURKEY, Project End Target: 2015.12 PDM, Base value: 2013.12 WFP programme monitoring PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2015.09 WFP programme monitoring PDM</i>	>93.00	96.00	97.00	93.00
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>TURKEY, Project End Target: 2015.12 PDM, Base value: 2013.12 WFP programme monitoring PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2015.09 WFP programme monitoring PDM</i>	=6.60	6.60	6.30	6.50
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
<i>TURKEY, Project End Target: 2015.12 PDM, Base value: 2013.12 WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2015.09 WFP programme monitoring PDM</i>	=6.60	6.60	6.20	6.60
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
<i>TURKEY, Project End Target: 2015.12 PDM, Base value: 2013.12 WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2015.09 WFP programme monitoring PDM</i>	=6.60	6.60	6.30	6.50

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average) TURKEY , Project End Target: 2015.12 PDM , Base value: 2013.12 WFP programme monitoring PDM , Previous Follow-up: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring PDM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.09 WFP programme monitoring PDM	=12.00	12.00	15.20	13.50

Sustainability, Capacity Development and Handover

The regional operation was initiated in the five refugee hosting countries following official requests from respective governments. WFP's response has since been tailored to each country's specific needs and preferences through extensive consultations held with official representatives. Throughout all five countries, WFP actively coordinated with government entities and transferred knowledge on food security and vulnerability assessments.

In Egypt, WFP's dialogue with the government included the advocacy for more flexible and conducive legislation for refugees' legal status, the implementation of livelihood activities, the improvement of protection space and employment opportunities and fostering social cohesion.

The 3RP placed great emphasis on coordinating the region's humanitarian response and national resilience building activities. Accordingly, WFP aligned the humanitarian emergency response school feeding component with Egypt's resilience school feeding country programme.

In Iraq, WFP worked closely with the Ministry of Displacement and Migration and the Kurdistan Regional Government authorities to coordinate assistance provision plans with the local authorities and together improve communication with affected populations to ensure smooth implementation of tiered assistance. Local authorities in Sulaymaniya, Duhok and Erbil nominated staff who were trained on data collection, food security and vulnerability assessments to serve as enumerators during the assessment for refugees living in communities. Functional coordination bodies with clear roles, responsibilities and stable staffing at the country, regional and local levels in governorates hosting Syrian refugees have been established, and are working closely with WFP and other humanitarian actors.

In Jordan, WFP has been the secretariat for the Livelihoods and Food Security Task Force for the Jordan Response Plan and collaborated with the Ministries of Labour and Social Development to further develop the government's humanitarian coordination mechanisms. WFP's monitoring and evaluation unit trained national and INGO CPs, fostering national capacity building.

WFP further contributed to an initiative by the West Asia-North Africa (WANA) Institute, a non-profit policy think tank to encourage a coherent and innovative approach in Jordan when assisting vulnerable Syrians and host communities.

In order to lower the prices for the WFP beneficiaries, a Retail Strategy was developed in Jordan, focusing on the restructuring of the retail sector and optimizing the supply chain. Through innovative contracting in Za'atri camp, WFP was able to obtain the detailed itemized sales report of each beneficiary. The analysis of the data allows WFP to set innovative and cost-efficient framework for tracking and monitoring their spending. In addition, the system can be used as an additional tool for internal controls both by WFP and the shop management. The introduction of this basic system contributes to the development of the capacity of the local retail sector. WFP is now embarking on supporting the small retail shop owners in WFP targeted communities to establish "Buying Clubs" that allows them to increase the purchasing capacity through aggregating their small capital along with transportation capacity. All these efforts resulted in yielding lower prices on the food and nonfood commodities not only for WFP beneficiaries but for other customers in the community.

In Lebanon, the Ministry of Social Affairs and Ministry of Agriculture were members of the leading committee of the food security sector working group and their participation ensured the sector's activities were aligned with the government's strategic priorities. For example, the Ministry of Social Affairs, co-led the sector's contingency planning exercise to minimize the impact of WFP's reduced assistance.

In partnership with the Lebanese government's NPTP, WFP helped achieve the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan goals by addressing the identified food needs of crisis-affected populations in Lebanon. WFP continued to provide capacity building to the government to develop and implement a comprehensive cash-based transfers' assistance to affected vulnerable Lebanese using the e-card modality.

WFP Turkey implemented a joint food assistance programme with TRC in camps, collaborating with the Prime Ministry Disaster and Emergency Management Authority (AFAD), and shared technical best practices with AFAD in tendering local retailers and price monitoring. To ensure flexibility and effectiveness, WFP worked with TRC to develop a 'cash wallet' on WFP and TRC e-card. The WFP e-card can have a number of wallets, or sub-accounts, assigned to different humanitarian actors for various types of assistance.

Authorities were closely involved in the development of the WFP off-camp programme, launched in July where the Social Security Assessment Fund (SSAF) joined WFP and TRC in conducting door-to-door assessments.

The Government of Turkey has been leading the humanitarian response to Syrian refugees in camps and provided access to health and education both in and outside of camps. WFP complemented this assistance by ensuring that food security of the most vulnerable Syrians is met. In addition to this, WFP has been coordinating with the TRC to develop an enhanced beneficiary management system to progressively integrate the emergency assistance within the national safety net systems which is expected to facilitate a smooth transition to local ownership of the assistance programme.

Inputs

Resource Inputs

The Regional EMOP benefitted from strong donor support. Generous contributions from traditional and non-traditional donor governments, allocations of flexible multilateral resources, and the private sector enabled WFP to continue its regional operations. While timeliness of funding was a challenge throughout the year, donor generosity in specific times allowed WFP to continue its operations, even if at a lower level of assistance.

WFP ensured the effective utilization of available resources through the extensive use of internal advance financing mechanisms, the reduction in entitlements and the number of beneficiaries, through an intensive prioritization plan and the implementation of a tiered targeting approach. Nonetheless, funding was stretched throughout the year, placing additional strain on WFP's advanced financing facility and fundraising.

In line with the risk register recommended actions, WFP maintained an active presence in advocacy, informing donors of its plans and the real-time impact of reduced assistance to beneficiaries. WFP adopted new fundraising strategies such as the "Share the Meal" mobile application in November in Jordan through which, within one month, over 250,000 users had donated more than 1 million meals for Syrian refugee children in camp schools.

Donor	2015 Resourced (mt)		2015 Shipped/Purchased (mt)
	In-Kind	Cash	
Canada	0	1,056	1,056
France	0	531	115
Ireland	0	419	419
Malta	0	42	0
MULTILATERAL	0	1,524	1,515
Netherlands	0	100	165
Norway	0	3,337	850
Private Donors	0	283	200
Sweden	0	60	60
Switzerland	0	1,862	1,842
United Kingdom	0	0	0

Donor	2015 Resourced (mt)		2015 Shipped/Purchased (mt)
	In-Kind	Cash	
USA	0	1,529	1,552
Total	0	10,744	7,776

See Annex: Resource Inputs from Donors for breakdown by commodity and contribution reference number

Food Purchases and In-Kind Receipts

Assistance provided in the regional operation was predominantly through cash-based transfers and as such, necessitated purchasing limited amounts of food. Only in Iraq, in-kind assistance was provided in addition to cash-based transfers. Bread constituted over 90 percent of Jordan's operational purchases where WFP worked with a food quality inspection company to help all six partner bakeries improve the quality. Limited amounts of welcoming meals were also provided in Jordan.

WFP primarily bought food from local markets, especially from countries covered by the Regional EMOP.

Commodities	Local (mt)	Developing Country (mt)	Other International (mt)	GCMF (mt)
Bread	7,236	0	0	0
High Energy Biscuits	72	197	0	77
Rations	272	1,481	0	0
Total	7,579	1,678	0	77

Food Transport, Delivery and Handling

The use of in-kind food assistance was limited under the regional operation. However, whenever needed, it was dispatched and distributed in close collaboration with suppliers, transporters and CPs.

This was of particular importance in Iraq, being the only country providing in-kind GFD food assistance until it completely transitioned to the cash-based transfers, where monthly entitlements were successfully dispatched to camps in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq from WFP warehouse in Erbil. Dispatches to Al-Qa'im (Al-Obaidy) located in Anbar governorate, Iraq, continued until May when accessibility was hampered due to the ongoing security threats caused by fighting between Iraqi Security Forces and ISIL militants. Despite efforts to obtain exceptional approval for the passage of trucks, no authorization was granted to deliver food parcels to the camp since May.

WFP Jordan, which provided daily bread assistance in the camps, nutritious snacks to students and some welcome meals for new arrivals, established a local transport committee to facilitate smooth food transport, delivery and handling of mentioned commodities. Clear procedures for handling damaged or substandard commodities were put in place.

In addition to the regular cash-based transfers programme in Turkey, the operation had to secure some commodities to support Syrians fleeing ISIL attacks in Kobani for two months in early 2015.

Post-Delivery Losses

Post-delivery losses were minimal due to robust logistics capacity, effective handling infrastructure transport, delivery, warehousing and distribution and minimizing commuting distances.

In Iraq, warehouse staff conducted regular fumigation to prevent damage to stored food commodities. WFP led two warehouse management trainings for staff and CPs on food storage mechanisms in Erbil and Amman to minimize losses at warehouses.

Only WFP Jordan witnessed a significant loss when a donation of dates, from an in-kind contribution, was rejected before being delivered to WFP warehouses by the Jordan Food and Drug Administration for non-conformity with Jordan's national standards. The dates were then sold as animal feed, following donor approval.

Management

Partnerships

WFP maintained strong partnerships with host governments, United Nations agencies, private partners, and international and local NGOs. WFP and UNHCR continued to work closely together, sharing beneficiary information and food assistance distribution data and leading inter-agency targeting initiatives. WFP strengthened inter-agency and multi-sectorial coordination for food security and vulnerability assessments, enhancing targeting efforts. In Egypt and Lebanon, WFP used UNRWA registration lists, coordinated assistance to PRS and provided technical support for monitoring and evaluation. WFP maintained an active role in the United Nations Country Teams.

In an effort to harmonize and coordinate food assistance with other humanitarian actors within the 3RP framework, WFP continued to co-lead the Food Security Sector Working Groups in the region alongside the FAO, government representatives and INGOs. WFP served as an active participant in the 3RP Regional Technical Review Committee.

In regard to the Regional EMOP, assistance was mainly delivered through CPs, existing local and international NGOs. WFP utilized CP's experience, technical capacities and geographical knowledge to reach its beneficiaries. Support of INGOs was essential to assistance provision, monitoring, evaluation and assessment activities.

WFP Egypt worked with many national bodies, including government authorities and local NGO, Sohag Organization for the Development of Women and Children (SCADWI). Cooperation with SCADWI ensured field presence, knowledge and close contact with the local communities. Partnering with the private sector service providers (chain supermarkets and banks) was essential to implement the cash-based transfers programme in Egypt.

In Iraq, CPs (Islamic Relief, ACTED and INTERSOS) assisted with targeting and programme implementation. WFP Iraq worked closely with UNHCR and local authorities to better facilitate relationships with beneficiaries and support WFP's transition from in-kind food to cash-based transfers in all camps. Barzani Charity Foundation and other community based organizations (CBOs) provided first line response to new arrivals from Kobani before receiving regular assistance.

In Jordan, following the transition to e-cards, WFP decreased the number of its CPs and expanded cooperation with ACTED and Save the Children to cover activities in all governorates and refugee camps. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), International Organization for Migration (IOM), Norwegian Refugee Council, Relief International and World Vision International all partnered with WFP in distributing welcome meals and supporting the school meals in refugee camps. WFP worked closely on the inter-agency Vulnerability Assessment Framework and contracted UNDP to staff the inter-agency appeals team.

WFP supported UN Women's "Oasis Centre" activities in Za'atri camp through provision of building space and kitchen equipment to support women and girls from food insecure households in income generation activities.

While implementing its assistance programme to Syrian refugees, WFP Jordan worked closely with Ministries of Planning, Foreign Affairs, Interior, Labour and Social Development.

WFP Lebanon had field level agreements with 13 CPs, including the Danish Refugee Council (DRC), Mercy Corps, Save the Children and World Vision. These CPs assisted with programme implementation and field data collection. WFP played a technical leading role in the inter-agency targeting task force with UNHCR and NGOs. Targeting efforts will be further supported through the partnership with the American University of Beirut. WFP worked closely with, and provided technical assistance to the Ministry of Social Affairs to implement the food component of the NPTP using the e-card modality.

WFP Turkey provided technical assistance to TRC to implement the cash based transfers programme using the e-card modality in camps and communities. WFP and TRC worked closely on vulnerability assessments, card distributions and price monitoring. TRC's favourable relationship with central and local authorities allowed WFP to forge partnerships with AFAD, the DGMM, SSAF and Prime Ministry Chief Advisory on Immigration and Humanitarian Issues which are key authorities for coordinating assistance to Syrian refugees in Turkey.

Partnership	NGO		Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement	UN/IO
	National	International		
Total	8	16	2	10

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Egypt		
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		
<i>EGYPT, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2014.11 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.11</i>	=0.00	0.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>EGYPT, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=1.00	1.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>EGYPT, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Latest Follow-up</i>	=100.00	100.00
Iraq		
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>IRAQ, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=6.00	4.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>IRAQ, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=100.00	100.00
Jordan		
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		
<i>JORDAN, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=2,000,000.00	1,452,178.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>JORDAN, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=8.00	12.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>JORDAN, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=100.00	100.00
Lebanon		
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		
<i>LEBANON, General Distribution (GD) , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>		1,975,653.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>LEBANON, General Distribution (GD) , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>		13.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>LEBANON, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.09</i>	=100.00	100.00
Turkey		
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>TURKEY, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=100.00	100.00

Lessons Learned

In 2015, WFP built upon previous lessons learned, improved communications with stakeholders, strengthened monitoring and evaluation tools while maintaining a flexible operational approach. Relevant actions were captured in the operation's Annual Performance Plan and challenges recognized in the risk register. Identified mitigation measures helped minimize the impact of risks, including reputational risks which may have arisen as a result of the provision of reduced entitlements following pipeline breaks.

In line with previous findings on the benefits of cash-based transfers using the voucher modality, WFP expanded its regional cash-based transfers programme to cover the whole Regional EMOP. The e-card modality has proven to be a flexible modality in emergencies, allowing WFP to adjust the value of monthly uploads, depending on available funds. This was useful as assistance levels fluctuated due to funding shortfalls, particularly for refugees in communities in Jordan and Lebanon. WFP removed the validity period of the credit on e-cards when funding levels reached their lowest point in Jordan, allowing beneficiaries to save and roll over credit from one month to the next.

Resource shortfalls faced by the Regional EMOP necessitated WFP to expedite the targeting process, and eventually apply a tiered approach in providing assistance. Periodically revised prioritization exercises in the region helped direct limited available resources to the most vulnerable, and thereby avoid the suspension of operations in some areas.

In Lebanon and Turkey, door-to-door vulnerability assessments proved to be time and labour-intensive. To accelerate the process, WFP contracted the American University of Beirut to develop a desk formula to accelerate the analysis of massive data collection. In Turkey, WFP worked with DGMM to organize large-scale registration and security planning and started recruiting bilingual rather than trilingual field monitors. Lastly, in Jordan, the appeals process was strengthened by contracting UNOPS staff to support this process.

By harmonizing and streamlining humanitarian assistance with multiple actors, WFP was able to improve cost efficiency for the different providers as well as make the process of receiving assistance easier for beneficiaries. The WFP e-card modality was made accessible to all humanitarian actors through the OneCard platform. For example, in Jordan, UNICEF provided winterization support to Syrian children through a wallet on WFP's e-card. In Turkey, WFP helped TRC develop a cash wallet on the e-food card, paving the way for the OneCard system. In Lebanon, UNHCR, UNICEF, World Vision and the Lebanese Cash Consortium (composed of six NGOs) joined the OneCard platform in 2015. In addition, The Government of Lebanon has been using WFP's e-card platform for the NPTP since November 2014. WFP seeks to further expand the coordination platform in 2016.

Due to unpredictable funding levels, long term planning proved to be a challenge. However, WFP continued to provide three and six month planning horizons with corresponding scenarios, to ensure donors, CPs and beneficiaries were informed of WFP's short-term contingency planning measures. In parallel, a monthly brief was shared and discussed with donors.

Frequent changes in WFP assistance highlighted the importance of conducting rapid panel assessments in parallel with regular PDM to better understand the impact of cuts in assistance and the change in critical food security indicators over time, to inform management, donors, and CPs. WFP ensured that programmatic changes were communicated to beneficiaries, shops and donors in advance. Constant changes in cash-based transfers values and the number of targeted beneficiaries required establishing and maintaining effective two-way communication tools with beneficiaries. Such practices will be enhanced while transitioning toward unrestricted cash.

While refugees across the region continue to rely on food assistance, WFP recognized the importance of introducing sustainable, longer term, integrated programming to better address the resilience and livelihood needs of affected populations. For example, WFP has developed a retail strategy, which links beneficiary consumption patterns with regional suppliers to enhance cost efficiency for both parties. In addition, WFP started to develop a 2020 Vision for the Syria plus 5 emergency response. WFP plans to further integrate its programmes with other United Nations agencies involved in the response, as well as host governments, NGOs and local communities to strengthen livelihood and education initiatives.

The Regional Emergency Coordination office, based in Amman since 2012, proved useful in supporting WFP regional operations by ensuring efficient inter-agency coordination, coherent communications, and the deployment of specialists where needed. In 2015, the Amman Liaison Office (ALO) was established as part of the Regional Bureau to provide similar support, while focusing on lessons learned and innovation. Information management and sharing, reporting and geographic information systems (GIS) mapping for the Regional and Syria response were centralized in the ALO. A series of information sharing resources and learning tools were developed, including the Syria Crisis Information website, the Sharing Learning Innovation Platform and the OpsFEED. These resources are becoming a model for WFP's other emergency operations, such as Yemen.

Operational Statistics

Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total
Egypt									
General Distribution (GD)	-	89,371	89,371	-	86,535	86,535	-	96.8%	96.8%
Commodity - Iraq									
General Distribution (GD)	140,000	140,000	140,000	20,256	92,310	112,566	14.5%	65.9%	80.4%
School Feeding (on-site)	20,000	-	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan									
General Distribution (GD)	602,000	602,000	602,000	109,288	556,170	573,195	18.2%	92.4%	95.2%
School Feeding (on-site)	20,852	-	20,852	21,608	-	21,608	103.6%	-	103.6%
School Feeding (catch-up education)	-	-	-	5,566	-	5,566	-	-	-
Lebanon									
General Distribution (GD)	15,000	983,857	998,857	6,694	918,600	925,294	44.6%	93.4%	92.6%
Turkey									
General Distribution (GD)	317,000	317,000	317,000	17,000	220,199	237,199	5.4%	69.5%	74.8%

Annex: Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Resourced in 2015 (mt)		Shipped/Purchased in 2015 (mt)
			In-Kind	Cash	
Canada	CAN-C-00471-03	Bread	0	1,056	1,056
France	FRA-C-00210-01	Rations	0	115	115
France	FRA-C-00235-01	Rations	0	416	0
Ireland	IRE-C-00172-02	Bread	0	419	419
Malta	MAT-C-00001-01	Rations	0	42	0
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Bread	0	1,468	1,468
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Rations	0	55	47
Netherlands	NET-C-00109-02	High Energy Biscuits	0	0	66
Netherlands	NET-C-00113-01	Bread	0	100	100
Norway	NOR-C-00251-01	Rations	0	573	0
Norway	NOR-C-00312-02	Bread	0	778	778

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Resourced in 2015 (mt)		Shipped/Purchased in 2015 (mt)
			In-Kind	Cash	
Norway	NOR-C-00312-02	High Energy Biscuits	0	72	72
Norway	NOR-C-00323-01	Bread	0	1,876	0
Norway	NOR-C-00323-01	High Energy Biscuits	0	38	0
Private Donors	WPD-C-02926-09	High Energy Biscuits	0	38	0
Private Donors	WPD-C-03026-01	High Energy Biscuits	0	131	131
Private Donors	WPD-C-03155-01	Bread	0	114	69
Sweden	SWE-C-00222-01	Rations	0	60	60
Switzerland	SWI-C-00394-02	Bread	0	0	632
Switzerland	SWI-C-00439-01	Bread	0	800	800
Switzerland	SWI-C-00480-01	Bread	0	1,062	410
United Kingdom	UK -C-00138-12	Rations	0	0	0
USA	USA-C-00898-06	Rations	0	0	4
USA	USA-C-01045-01	Rations	0	35	45
USA	USA-C-01045-04	Bread	0	0	9
USA	USA-C-01045-05	Bread	0	1,494	1,494
Total			0	10,744	7,776