

Logframe

Title of the Action :

Emergency Food Assistance to People Affected by Unrest in Syria

Principal objective :

The FSSP in Syria aims at improving regular access to education, while increasing micronutrient intake of children through the regular provision of fortified school snacks. The program also directly contributes to the local economy through the local purchase of date bars. At present, WFP locally buys 10 percent of its annual requirements for the programme.

[MR]With reference to Annex VII, the milk may on an exception basis also be reallocated to children aged 5-12 years in families that are currently assisted under the emergency food assistance programme, contributing to stabilize or improve food consumption among assisted beneficiaries. Awareness raising labels will be placed on the packed milk cartons to avoid any misuse of the commodity.

Sector and related sub-sectors :

- Food security and livelihoods
 - Conditional or unconditional in-kind food assistance
- Education in emergencies
 - Formal education
 - Safe and accessible learning environments

Intervention logic	Objectively verifiable indicators	Sources of verification
Specific objective To increase enrolment, attendance and retention rates in targeted schools.	Indicator (1) Number of children (disaggregated by gender and age) provided with fortified date bars and UHT milk on school days target value : 500,000	Sources of verification (1) Implementing partners' monthly distribution reports
	Indicator (2) Attendance rate (boys) in assisted schools target value : > 80	Sources of verification (2) WFP monitoring reports (baseline 82)
	Indicator (3) Attendance rate (girls) in assisted schools target value : > 80	Sources of verification (3) WFP monitoring reports (baseline 81)
	Indicator (4) Average Kcal transfer per child per school day target value : 460	Sources of verification (4) Implementing partners' monthly distribution reports

Indicator (5)

[MR] % of the population assisted through general food assistance with poor Food Consumption Score (FCS)

target value : **Sources of verification (5)****Indicator (6)**

[MR] Average Coping Strategies Index (CSI) among population assisted through general food assistance

target value : **Sources of verification (6)****Result (1)**Global cost : **Estimated total number of direct beneficiaries targeted by the result :**Individuals : Organisations : Households : Individuals per household : **Indicator (1)**Target value : **Sources of verification (1)****Indicator (2)**Target value : **Sources of verification (2)****Result (2)**Global cost : **Estimated total number of direct beneficiaries targeted by the result :**Individuals : Organisations : Households : Individuals per household :

Indicator (1)

[MR] Quantity of milk distributed as percentage of planned

Target value :

100,00

Sources of verification (1)

[MR] WFP Partners monthly distribution reports

Activity (1-1)

Procurement and delivery of commodities to targeted schools

Activity (1-2)

Storage and handling of commodities

Activity (1-3)

Daily distribution of nutritious foods (fortified date bars and UHT milk) to pre and primary school children in the targeted schools

Activity (1-4)

Distribution and post-distribution monitoring in targeted schools by WFP monitors or designated third-parties

Activity (2-1)

[MR] Procurement, delivery and distribution of milk along with GFA monthly food rations to the most vulnerable conflict-affected Syrian families

Activity (2-2)

[MR] Monitoring and Post Distribution Monitoring

Pre-conditions :

- " Access to functioning education facilities is provided by the responsible authorities in Syria and humanitarian actors.
- " Continuing conflict will not further impede access to assess needs and deliver food commodities to targeted beneficiaries.
- " No pipeline breaks of food commodities or disruptions to the supply chain are encountered, enabling the timely and regular provision of food items
- " Regular monitoring is ensured to project sites through field visits to participating schools.

Assumptions and Risks :

1. Deterioration of security conditions. Security incidents including mortars and rocket attacks and clashes continued to increase during 2015. Risk to staff safety continue and represent the greatest threat to sustaining WFP operations in Syria. Further deterioration of the security environment may force WFP to reduce its footprint inside the country by deploying both national and international staff to work from alternative locations.
2. Diversification of service providers. The conflict has heavily affected the Syrian public and private sectors' capacity and disrupted the previously existing supply-chain network, leading to a scarcity of service providers needed by WFP in order to carry out its operations.
3. Delays in procurement, delivery and import procedures. Delays in tendering, contracting suppliers and delivery to Syrian ports by the EU milk producer may result in delays in the implementation of the milk distributions. Additionally, delays in customs clearance procedures may result in the commodity to be held at the port, reducing the permissible shelf life of the commodity for import into Syria [MR] and deliveries to schools.
4. Deterioration of the commodity during transport and storage. Due to the sensitivity of milk as a commodity, losses might occur while transporting and handling the commodities from ports to WFP warehouses and then to recipient schools. While in storage there is a risk of spoilage since most schools have inadequate storage conditions and milk may be susceptible to direct sunlight, moisture or a humid environment.
5. Unstable, irregular and insufficient funding. Late and insufficient resources might compromise WFP's ability to implement the activities at planned levels.
6. Manipulation of aid for political, military or financial gain. Aid manipulation or diversion by parties to the conflict for political, military or financial gain continues to represent a significant risk in Syria operational environment.
7. Constraints to humanitarian access. Access restrictions continue to affect the ability to assess humanitarian needs, as well as to deliver assistance through available modalities (cross line, cross border and regular) in many areas. In particular, deliveries through the Nusaybin border crossing have been severely compromised since September 2015, affecting WFP's ability to implement planned activities in Al-Hasakeh governorate.
8. Limited capacity of Cooperating Partners. The implementation and diversification of WFP's portfolio of assistance under this EMOP may be constrained by limited technical and other capacities of its partners.
9. Looting or misappropriation of WFP food. A deterioration in the security situation and fragmentation of conflict may further shrink humanitarian space and increase attacks on humanitarian convoys, heightening the risk of food losses.
10. Negative media portrayal of WFP and its cooperating partners. The risk of any part of the United Nations system being perceived to direct humanitarian assistance to either side of the conflict due to propaganda or negative media coverage may discredit the reputation of the United Nations in Syria and increase threats against assets and staff.