

eSINGLE FORM FOR HUMANITARIAN AID ACTIONS

2016/01021/RQ/01/02

REFERENCES

HIP/Decision Reference

-

Agreement number:

-

Action type

Non-emergency action

Document type

Request

Submission date

04/05/2016

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1 Name of Humanitarian organisation

WFP-IT

1.2 Title of the Action

Emergency Food Assistance to People Affected by Unrest in Syria

1.3 Narrative summary

The Syria crisis is described as the worst humanitarian and protection crisis in the world. Since its start, over 11 million have been forced to flee from their homes. A consequence of the conflict, displacement is one of the main drivers of household food insecurity.

Over five years of conflict have resulted in economic recession, damage to vital infrastructure, and increased poverty levels, which eroded the development of sustainable livelihoods and caused costly losses for both current and future generations. One third of the Syrian population now lives in poverty and over half the working age population is unemployed. Human development gains have witnessed a dramatic reversal, as infrastructural damage and economic recession have left healthcare facilities, schools and other essential services unable to meet the population's needs.

In response to the conflict in Syria, in 2011 WFP launched an emergency operation in October 2011 to provide life-saving food assistance to the conflict affected population. Initially targeting 50,000 people, WFP progressively scaled-up its response to a rapidly deteriorating humanitarian crisis. Currently, WFP is targeting up to 4,5 million vulnerable conflict-affected people on a monthly basis, through a combination of general food assistance, livelihoods recovery interventions, specialised nutrition programmes and education support.

Under this action, ECHO's contribution would allow WFP procure 17,500 mt of milk produced in the EU, to be delivered to schools across the country in support of 500,000 pre-primary and primary school children during the 2016-17 and 2017-18 academic years, along with the fortified date bars, as part of

the existing Fortified School Snacks Programme.

1.4 Area of intervention

<u>World area</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Region</u>	<u>Location</u>
Asia	SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC	Aleppo, Homs, Rural Damascus, Damascus, Tartous, Al-Hasakeh, Hama, Lattakia	-

1.5 Dates and duration of the Action

Start date of the Action

01/06/2016

Duration of the Action in months

24

Start date for eligibility of expenditure

01/06/2016

Justify the duration of the eligibility period before the start date

-

2. HUMANITARIAN ORGANISATION IN THE AREA OF INTERVENTION

2.1 Presence in the area

WFP has had a continued presence in Syria for almost 50 years, providing more than USD 1 billion worth of food assistance into the country through development and emergency operations. Prior to the current conflict, WFP, together with its partner organization the Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC), responded to emergency food needs following consecutive droughts, assisted in the implementation of school feeding programmes and provided assistance to Iraqi refugees seeking sanctuary in Syria.

2.2 Synergies with other actions

Under this action, the ECHO contribution of EUR 30 million will enable WFP to procure 17,500 mt of milk to be distributed, along with fortified snacks, to school children as part of the Fortified School Snacks Programme (FSSP). The FSSP was launched by WFP in August 2014 in an effort to contribute to the overall objective of the No Lost Generation Initiative, an inter-agency response strategy led by UNICEF to ensure the education and protection rights of children and youth are not compromised by the conflict. The strategy recommends a range of interventions to maintain and improve access to learning and protection, and provide children with learning and development opportunities necessary for life after the crisis ends. The FSSP is identified as an integral component of the education package, in its role to support a return to learning and encourage regular classroom attendance.

Furthermore The FSSP is implemented by WFP as part of its Emergency Operation to people affected by the current crisis in Syria. Starting with an initial 50,000 people in October 2011, WFP's emergency food assistance has progressively increased in response to the widespread devastation caused by the conflict, and is currently targeting up to 4.5 million vulnerable people on a monthly basis through a combination of general food assistance and early recovery interventions. This is part of the 2016 Syria Humanitarian Response Plan to reach 7.5 million people with food assistance out of the 8.7 million people in need (PIN) identified by the WoS Food Security Sector.

In addition to the emergency food assistance and livelihoods support, WFP implements nutrition programmes, including supplementary feeding programmes aimed to prevent or treat acute malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies among children under the age of five, and a cash-based transfer scheme

providing fresh food vouchers for vulnerable pregnant and lactating women (PLW) to improve their dietary diversity and micronutrient intake.

3. NEEDS ASSESSMENT

3.1 Needs and risk analysis

3.1.1 Date(s) of assessment

During 2015, WFP conducted two significant food security assessments were carried out in cooperation with FAO, the Government of Syria, and NGOs. The FAO/WFP Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission (CFSAM) was conducted in May 2015, the first one since 2013. WFP was able to conduct a Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment (FSA), the first-ever household food security survey in Syria, between May and June 2015.

As part of the Education Sector, WFP supported a "Syria Education Sector Analysis" conducted by UNICEF between April and May 2015 in partnership with the Ministry of Education (MoE) and CBS. In addition, WFP regularly conducts monitoring visits to gather household-level information on food consumption patterns, access to food and coping capacity among assisted households, as well as data on food market prices to produce monthly market price bulletins.

3.1.2 Assessment methodology

Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission (CFSAM)

The 2015 CFSAM was based on a combination on interviews and focus group discussions at national and governorate level with key stakeholders including all relevant ministries and departments. Primary data was collected through households gathering information on agriculture; food, livelihoods, and agricultural needs; local food market conditions, and household food security. In addition to the information gathered, other sources of information were used for triangulation including vegetation-related satellite imagery (NDVI and ASIS), records and reports from MAAR and the Central Bureau of Statistics, and reports published by the UN and other agencies.

Food Security Assessment (FSA)

The FSA is a baseline survey that provides an in-depth picture of the food security situation and the vulnerability of households in a given country. The FSA uses the consolidated approach for reporting indicators (CARI) of food security to assess the multiple dimensions of food insecurity, namely the nutrition quality of food consumption, household resilience to shocks (coping capacity), poverty and food poverty status, and livelihood coping capacity. These combine to give a holistic picture of the prevalence of food insecurity in Syria. Overall, the assessment sought to map out the number of food insecure households, identify underlying causes of food insecurity, and establish a baseline to monitor food security outcomes against. The data collected for the 2015 FSA enables WFP to implement improved evidence-based programming and the data was also used for the 2016 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO).

The FSA collected primary data through household interviews and focus group discussions covering more than 19,000 in 301 sub-districts/neighbourhoods in 12 governorates. The survey was conducted from three regional hubs - Damascus (Syria), Amman (Jordan) and Gaziantep (Turkey) - and included active participation of partners. The sampling frame and the sample design is representative at the national, governorate, district and urban and rural levels. Due to access and security constraints, it was not possible to conduct the survey in Ar Raqqa and Deir Ezzor governorates.

Syria Education Sector Analysis 2014-2015

[Please see **Annex I** to read the rest of the text.]

3.1.3 Problem, needs and risk analysis

The Syria crisis is described as the worst humanitarian and protection crisis in the world. Since its start, more than 250,000 people have lost their lives and over 11 million have been forced to flee from their homes. Of these, over 4.8 million have become refugees outside of the country, while 6.5 million are displaced internally. A consequence of the conflict, the massive level of displacement is one of the main drivers of household food insecurity.

Five years of conflict have resulted in economic recession, damage to vital infrastructure, and increased poverty levels, which eroded the development of sustainable livelihoods and caused costly losses for both current and future generations. One third of the Syrian population now lives in poverty and over half the working age population is now unemployed.

According to CFSAM's findings, the agricultural sector has suffered significant losses due to the negative consequences of the conflict. Reduced access to land, shortage and high cost of agricultural inputs and labour, destruction of standing crops and difficulty in marketing products due to insecurity and movement restrictions have all drastically compromised human, physical and financial capacity to carry out adequate food production to meet the national food requirements. Similarly, the livestock sector has suffered substantially since 2011, due to the combined effect of reduced access to pasture, scarcity and high cost of fodder and inadequate veterinary services.

Insufficient food production, combined with reduced government subsidies and currency depreciation, led to steady and sharp food prices increases. Since the onset of the crisis the prices of the main food commodities have increased substantially both in nominal and in real terms. The average prices of wheat flour, lentils and sugar have more than tripled since 2011. The nominal price of rice rose by 54 percent during the first half of 2015 only. The prices of fresh products such as milk have witnessed even more dramatic increases, up to 500 percent when compared to pre-crisis levels.

On average, the cost of a standard food basket is now three times higher compared to pre-crisis levels, while income levels have remained stagnant, further reducing the purchasing power of Syria families and their ability of poor households to meet their food needs.

Accordingly, food insecurity in Syria has deteriorated over recent years and has now reached worrying levels. According to results of the 2015 Food Security Assessment (FSA), one third of the Syrian population is acutely food insecure and do not have adequate access to food. In addition, more than half of the population is at risk of becoming food insecure.

In all governorates surveyed, the overwhelming majority of people are either already food insecure or at risk of becoming food insecure. Across the country, people living in rural areas are more food insecure in comparison to urban areas. Internally displaced persons (IDPs) give rise to the greatest concern because they are the most vulnerable and the most food insecure. More than 40 percent of IDPs and

returnees are food insecure. That compares to about 30 percent of the resident population. Further analysis by gender of the head of household shows that female-headed households have a higher rate of food insecurity than male headed-households. The protracted crisis has further eroded household resilience and capacities to cope with food deprivation. A significant proportion of these were found using extreme coping strategies leading to long-term and irreversible consequences, including reducing the quantity and quality of food consumed, selling assets, going into debt and withdrawing children from school.

These observations are confirmed by findings from WFP monitoring activities. In the last quarter of 2015, monitoring data indicated that about 11 percent of female and 5 percent of male headed household had poor food consumption score, due to low frequency in consumption of vitamin and protein-rich food such as meat and dairy food items. Data analysis for the first quarter of 2016 show the same trend, with 10 percent of female and 7 percent male headed households showing poor food consumptions core. This is mainly due to limited income to complement food assistance, as the majority of the households were noted to be relying on unsustainable income sources including petty trading and casual labour. Dietary change and rationing are among the most widespread coping strategies applied by food insecure households. Almost all interviewed households reported consuming cheaper, lower quality and less preferred food, as the first coping strategy employed when they face food shortages. Other food consumption-related coping strategies include limiting portion sizes at meals times and reducing the number of meals. According to the FSA, approximately 35 percent of the surveyed households had either low or medium dietary diversity, with their diet consisting mainly of cereal, sugar and oil, whereas vegetables are consumed a maximum of three days per week. Fruits and meat are rarely consumed by these households, and the consumption of dairy products is also limited, with households with low dietary diversity indicators consuming them only one or two times a week. WFP programme monitoring findings confirm the low consumption of dairy products, including milk, among WFP assisted beneficiaries, with the majority of interviewed households consuming these food items less than three days per week.

Human development gains have also witnessed a dramatic reversal, as infrastructural damage and economic recession have left healthcare facilities, schools and other essential services unable to meet the population's needs. The 2014 Human Development Index ranks Syria at 118, a considerable fall from 2005 in which the country held the rank of 106. A particularly notable consequence has been a dramatic degradation of the social service infrastructure, with a specific decline in educational services. According to the 2015 Humanitarian Needs Overview, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) reports an acute paucity of functioning learning spaces, citing more than 4,000 schools across the country as either damaged, destroyed, used as IDP shelters or occupied by various parties to the conflict. Reportedly, of 22,000 schools pre-crisis, only 17,480 schools remain functional, and these facilities operate on multiple shifts to accommodate the significant need for learning space.

[Please see **Annex I** to read the rest of the text.]

3.1.4 Response analysis

In response to the conflict in Syria, WFP and its partners have been providing life-saving support to conflict-affected families in all 14 governorates of Syria, though due to access constraints, WFP is currently operating in 12 governorates. Starting with an initial 50,000 people in October 2011, WFP's emergency food assistance has progressively increased in response to the widespread devastation caused by the conflict. In 2016, WFP aims to provide general emergency food assistance to 4 million people across the country. A further 500,000 are planned to be assisted through early recovery interventions initiated in 2016 to restore, protect and promote livelihoods and increase households' resilience to future shocks. This is part of the 2016 Syria Humanitarian Response Plan to reach 7.5 million people with food assistance out of the 8.7 million people in need (PIN) identified by the WoS Food Security Sector.

In addition to the emergency food assistance and livelihoods support, WFP implements nutrition programmes, including supplementary feeding programmes aimed to prevent or treat acute malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies among children under the age of five, and a cash-based transfer scheme providing fresh food vouchers for vulnerable pregnant and lactating women (PLW) to improve their dietary diversity and micronutrient intake.

Since August 2014, WFP has been implementing a Fortified School Snacks Program (FSSP) in Syria to support crisis-affected children in attaining educational goals. The programme seeks to enhance enrolment while improving attendance for 500,000 school children. Currently, the programme targets pre- and primary school children in areas with a high concentration of IDPs and low education performance, as reflected by key education indicators (enrolment and attendance rates). On each school day, conditional upon attendance, each child in targeted schools receives a fortified date bar (80 g) which ensures a caloric transfer of 340 Kcal. Acknowledging the poor consumption of dairy products observed among vulnerable households across the country, during the 2016-17 and 2017-18 academic years WFP aims to distribute 200 ml rations of UHT milk, providing 120 Kcal, along with the fortified date bars to children benefiting from the FSSP. This will improve the milk consumption levels among the assisted children and bring the total kcal delivery to almost 500 kcal. or 30% of the daily energy requirement for school children.

The programme is implemented in schools benefitting from UNICEF support to enhance learning outcomes, where UNICEF provides school supplies and learning materials. Additionally, school rehabilitation efforts by UNICEF aim to increase the number of learning spaces. The programme is coordinated with the Ministry of Education on technical aspects.

Results highlighted by monitoring data collected in 2015 illustrate the positive impact of the FSSP and the overall importance of UNICEF and WFP working jointly together in schools. When compared to baseline data collected in 2014, attendance rates among boys in assisted schools showed an increase from 82 to 87 percent. Among girls the improvement is even more significant, with an increase from 81 to 91 percent. Similarly, retention rates were recorded at high levels, 96 percent, with no significant differences between boys and girls.

Under this action, ECHO's donation will enable WFP to boost the nutritional content of the school snacks provided to children by including fortified milk, enriched with essential minerals and vitamins. The contribution would allow WFP procure 17,500 mt of milk produced in the EU (at a commodity cost of USD 1,500 per mt) , to be delivered to schools across the country in support of 500,000 pre-primary and primary school children during the 2016-17 and 2017-18 academic years, as part of the existing FSSP programme. Each academic year starts in mid-September and ends in early May, with a total of 140 school days. In addition to the fortified date bars currently provided to school children in assisted schools, each child will receive a 200 ml of UHT milk, which will provide a caloric transfer of 120 kcal.

3.1.5 Previous evaluation or lessons learned exercise relevant for this Action

No

3.1.5.1 Brief summary

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3.2 Beneficiaries

3.2.1 Estimated total number of direct beneficiaries targeted by the Action

Individuals

500.000

Organisations

-

3.2.2 Estimated disaggregated data about direct beneficiaries (only for individuals)

<u>Estimated % of target group</u>	<u>% of female (F)</u>	<u>% of male (M)</u>

Infants and young children (0-59 months)	20 %	49 %	51 %
Children (5-17 years)	80 %	49 %	51 %
Adults (18-49 years)	- %	- %	- %
Elderly (> 50 years)	- %	- %	- %

3.2.3 Does the action specifically target certain groups or vulnerabilities?

Yes

3.2.3.1 If yes, which groups or vulnerabilities?

Infants and young children - Children - Male - Female

3.2.4 Beneficiaries selection criteria

The Fortified School Snack Programme (FSSP) aims to provide fortified school snacks to all boys and girls of the pre-primary and primary school children(aged 4-12 years). Targeted schools are selected in sub-districts with high food security indicators, as identified by the FSA, as well as poor education indicators and high concentration of IDPs.

Moreover, in order to maximize the impact of the support to education and ensure a comprehensive sector approach, WFP selects schools that are assisted by UNICEF. Schools are selected in clusters to minimise pulling children from neighbouring schools to benefit from the programme whereas clustering of schools is also expected to create impact in concentrated geographic zones. Targeted governorates include Aleppo, Homs, Rural Damascus, Damascus, Tartous, Al-Hasakeh, Hama, Latakia, and Ar Raqqa and Deir Ezzor when access becomes feasible. (See a tentative preliminary list of targeted schools attached).

WFP works in close co-ordination with UNICEF and other education sector partners to support the delivery of a comprehensive package in targeted schools, which include psycho-social support, school supplies, teacher trainings and risk management trainings. Bearing in mind growing concerns over the safety of children in light of volatile security conditions in the country, UNICEF and other education sector partners are supporting protection related initiatives, including a sensitization campaign for children and teachers on the threats and mitigation measures that can be adopted. Other initiatives include the establishment of safe havens in schools, and the development of emergency response plans and general safety protocols.

3.2.5 Beneficiaries involvement in the Action

N/A

3.2.6 More details on beneficiaries

N/A

4. LOGIC OF INTERVENTION

4.1 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 datebars. At present, WFP locally buys 10 percent of its annual requirements for the programme.

4.2 Specific objective

4.2.1 Specific objective - Short description

To increase enrolment, attendance and retention rates in targeted schools.

4.2.2 Specific objective - Detailed description

The FSSP aims to increase enrolment, attendance and retention rates, specifically targeting areas with a high concentration of IDPs, high food insecurity and low education performance, by providing fortified date bars as well as UHT milk produced in the EU to children on each school day in selected areas.

In parallel to the educational objectives of the programme, WFP will continue to positively impact the local economy by leveraging the demand of the programme to enhance local production capacities and increase local procurement.

4.2.3 Specific objective - Indicators

4.2.3.1 Specific objective indicator (1/4)

Description

Number of children (disaggregated by gender and age) provided with fortified date bars and UHT milk on school days

Target value

500,000

Source and method of data collection

Implementing partners' monthly distribution reports

4.2.3.2 Specific objective indicator (2/4)

Description

Attendance rate (boys) in assisted schools

Target value

> 80

Source and method of data collection

WFP monitoring reports (baseline 82)

4.2.3.3 Specific objective indicator (3/4)

Description

Attendance rate (girls) in assisted schools

Target value

> 80

Source and method of data collection

WFP monitoring reports (baseline 81)

4.2.3.4 Specific objective indicator (4/4)

Description

Average Kcal transfer per child per school day

Target value

460

Source and method of data collection

Implementing partners' monthly distribution reports

4.3 Results

Result (1/1) - Details

Title

Nutritious foods (fortified date bars and UHT milk) distributed in sufficient quantity, quality and timely to targeted school children

Sector

Education in emergencies

Sub-sectors

Formal education

Safe and accessible learning environments

Estimated total amount

40.659.844,00

Result (1/1) - Beneficiaries

Estimated total number of direct beneficiaries targeted by the Action

Individuals	500.000
Organisations	-
Households	-
Individuals per household	-
Total individuals	-

Beneficiaries type

IDP - Population - Returnees

Does the Action specifically target certain groups or vulnerabilities?

Yes

Specific target group or vulnerabilities

Infants and young children - Children - Male - Female

More comments on beneficiaries

• Under the FSSP, WFP will target 500,000 pre-primary and primary school children living in areas with high food insecurity levels, poor education indicators and high concentration of IDPs. Targeted schools will be identified in coordination with UNICEF.

Result (1/1) - Indicators

Result 1 - Indicator 1

Type / Subsector

Custom

Indicator

-

Definition

Number of days in which UHT milk was distributed (as percentage of school days)

Baseline

0,00

Target value

100,00

Source and method of data collection

Implementing partners' monthly distribution reports

Comments

Each academic year has 140 school days.

Result 1 - Indicator 2

Type / Subsector

Custom

Indicator

-

Definition

Tonnage of fortified foods distributed (as percentage of planned)

Baseline

0,00

Target value

100,00

Source and method of data collection

Implementing partners' monthly distribution reports

Comments

Over the reporting period, WFP plans to distribute 32,400 mt of fortified foods to a maximum of 500,000 pre-primary and primary school children. This includes 14,550 mt of fortified date bars for 17,537,524 EUR and 17,457 mt of UHT milk for 23,122,320 EUR.

Result (1/1) - Indicators comments

Additional comments on indicators

-

Result (1/1) - Activities

Result 1 - Activity 1

Short description

Procurement and delivery of commodities to targeted schools

Detailed description

The fortified date bars will be procured from regional or local manufacturers, while the milk will be of EU origin. Once arriving at the entry ports, these commodities are transported by contracted transport companies to WFP storage facilities inside the country, and subsequently dispatched to targeted schools on a monthly basis. Please see section 6.1 of this proposal for additional details on WFP supply chain system.

Result 1 - Activity 2

Short description

Storage and handling of commodities

Detailed description

-

Result 1 - Activity 3

Short description

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

Detailed description

Please see the tentative distribution plan attached.

Result 1 - Activity 4

Short description

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

Detailed description

Please see section 8.1 of this proposal for further details on the monitoring activities

4.4 Preconditions

- 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.

4.5 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. 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.

4.6 Contingency measures

1. **Deterioration of security conditions.** Staff safety remains a key priority for WFP. Remote management plans have been developed, including the use of WFP's Lebanon and Jordan offices, should a further deterioration of the security condition force WFP to reduce its footprint within the country. Security Risk Assessments (SRA) are periodically undertaken by the security team to identify programme, vulnerability and threat levels. The SRA informs the Minimum Operating Security Standards (MOSS), which sets the required standards and mitigation measures for operations in volatile environments. The MOSS dictates the standard operating procedures (SOP) in operational areas such as emergency communication systems, security management system, vehicle and staff movements, medical support services, security of premises and facilities, security trainings and briefings and residential security measures. Accordingly, a series of mitigation measures are currently in place, including the use of armoured vehicles for all official movements inside Syria, vehicle GPS tracking systems, regular radio checks, security clearances, an effective warden system, evacuation plans for international staff and relocation of local staff to residences to safer areas. Moreover, WFP staff are required to take specific security trainings to minimize the risks on the ground. Moreover, drivers get a defensive driving training specifically tailored to drivers in a hostile environment. In addition, as the security situation on the ground remain fluid and unstable, WFP coordinates regularly with relevant local actors and partners on the ground to ensure that all staff movements and missions take place within minimum security conditions.

2. **Diversification of service providers.** WFP continuously assesses potential suppliers in order to foster increased competition and reducing the risk of relying on too few providers. WFP will continue to build the capacity of smaller companies. During 2015, WFP Logistics was able to increase the number of commercial transport providers.

3. **Delays in procurement, delivery and import procedures.** The programme team will coordinate closely with the Procurement and Logistics unit to ensure that tendering and contracting timelines are strictly adhered to and port based WFP staff maintain close coordination with port customs authorities.

4. **Deterioration of the commodity during transport and storage.** Close coordination will take place with WFP logistics staff to ensure that port staff and transporters are aware of milk transport and handling guidelines along with being capacitated where necessary. In addition, WFP will provide prefabricated storage facilities to schools lacking adequate storage facilities. Moreover, WFP will undertake regular programme implementation capacity building trainings for school teachers and principals in order to enhance schools' commodity management school capacities.

[Please see Annex I to read the rest of the text]

4.7 Additional information on the operational context of Action

Widespread insecurity and other access restrictions continue to constrain regular and sustained humanitarian access in several parts of the country. As the situation of the ground remains fluid, shifting conflict lines and outbreaks of fighting might further shrink or modify access patterns particularly in high conflicts regions of the country.

Approximately 4.5 million people live in areas that are subject to movement restrictions or entirely cut off from the rest of the country. In these areas, estimates suggest that more than half the population, 2.5 million people, are facing severe hunger, including almost 500,000 people in 18 locations besieged by different parties to the conflict. WFP, in coordination with other UN agencies and local cooperating partners, continues to put in place efforts to deliver life-saving assistance to the population in need in these areas, through all available access modalities, including cross-border and cross-line deliveries. In April 2016, WFP started conducting emergency airdrops to provide life saving food assistance for 100,000

people living in the government-held parts of Deir Ezzor city, which have been besieged by surrounding ISIL forces for over two years

Deliveries to areas under the control of ISIL are currently not viable, as all plans to deliver assistance to these areas have been suspended due to the inability to work independently and monitor activities. This is preventing WFP from reaching Ar-Raqqah and most of Deir Ezzor governorates, as well as in pockets of northern rural Aleppo, southern rural Al-Hasakeh and north-western rural Hama.

Since the end of 2015, the continued closure and interrupted access through borders surrounding Al-Hasakeh are affecting the delivery of humanitarian supplies to the governorate, compromising WFP capacity to implement the planned activities, including the FSSP in targeted schools. WFP continues to advocate all parties to enable humanitarian deliveries through all viable international borders providing access Al-Hasakeh governorate.

The unstable security situation in Aleppo city and along the key supply lines also leads to recurrent temporary suspensions of access to the city, causing disruptions in the implementation of planned activities in the city, including the FSSP currently targeting schools in the western part of the city.

5. QUALITY MARKERS

5.1 Gender-age markers

5.1.1 Marker Details

• <i>Does the proposal contain an adequate and brief gender and age analysis?</i>	Yes
• <i>Is the assistance adapted to the specific needs and capacities of different gender and age groups?</i>	Yes
• <i>Does the action prevent/mitigate negative effects?</i>	Yes
• <i>Do relevant gender and age groups adequately participate in the design, implementation and evaluation of the Action?</i>	Yes
• <i>Initial mark</i>	2

5.1.2 Additional comments and challenges

The conflict takes a heavy toll on women and children in particular. The conflict has increasingly compelled women to become the primary caretakers for their families, as men are engaged in fighting, arrested or killed. With scarce employment opportunities, women are struggling to support their families economically. WFP monitoring data revealed that female-headed households tend to have worse food consumption score and dietary diversity indicators when compared to their male counterparts. In addition, households where women are the primary breadwinners tend to resort more often to negative coping strategies, including sending children to beg or to work for food. Acknowledging the impact of the crisis on women, WFP and partners, while not specifically targeting assistance on the basis of gender, aim to facilitate its receipt by women by affording priority at distribution sites. Moreover, through the provision of a food basket sufficient for all family members, WFP tried to ensure that the needs of women (who often eat less and last) are met and that the limited resources can be spent on other needs. There are serious protection related concerns for children and adolescents including early marriage among girls and the recruitment of adolescent boys by armed groups. Child labour is considered to be a problem in 55 percent of the country. WFP education support programme aims at encouraging school enrolment and attendance, thus reducing the exposure of children and adolescents to serious protection concerns.

5.2 Resilience

5.2.1 Marker Details

• Does the proposal include an adequate analysis of shocks, stresses and vulnerabilities?	Yes
• Is the project risk informed? Does the project include adequate measures to ensure it does not aggravate risks or undermine capacities?	Yes
• Does the project include measures to build local capacities (beneficiaries and local institutions)?	Yes
• Does the project take opportunities to support long term strategies to reduce humanitarian needs, underlying vulnerability and risks?	Yes
• Initial mark	2

5.2.2 How does the Action contribute to build resilience or reduce future risk?

WFP assistance in Syria addresses the immediate food needs of vulnerable conflict-affected families thereby reducing the use of negative coping strategies which would jeopardise their food security and lead to long-term and irreversible impact. In 2016, WFP initiated livelihood recovery and resilience building initiatives, to strengthen households' capacity to withstand future shocks. Moreover, WFP provides specialised support to beneficiaries with specific nutrition needs such as young children and pregnant and lactating women. The fortified school snacks programme creates an incentive for children to attend school, and WFP is launching a pilot programme for children working/begging on the streets, contributing to prevent the loss of an entire generation.

The use of cash based transfers will be scaled up and introduced across all programme activities, which will inject resources into the local economy and improve the ability of local producers to market their produce. Livelihood and recovery activities will be progressively expanded where feasible during 2016, to reach an estimated 500,000 beneficiaries in accessible parts of the country.

In 2015, WFP started working with local food manufactures to produce the date bars for the fortified school snacks programme. The local procurement initiative is a key component of WFP livelihoods and resilience strategy, which contributes to enhance local food production, promote local employment and boost the local economy. In 2016, WFP aims to further expand the local procurement, by supporting local manufacturers to increase their capacity and enhance their quality standards .

6. IMPLEMENTATION

6.1 Human resources and Management capacities

Over the course of the action, WFP operations in Syria will continue to be under the Regional Bureau based in Cairo which provides overall strategic guidance, while management of the operations at country level will be the responsibility of the Country Office. WFP Syria has a total of [REDACTED] staff, including [REDACTED] internationals and [REDACTED] nationals, located inside Syria (in Damascus and in four sub-offices) as well as in Jordan and Turkey to manage cross-border operations.

WFP programmes within Syria are implemented through a complex logistics network, which maintains a high degree of flexibility to adapt to the fluid security and access situation on the ground. Food commodities, procured by WFP or received as in-kind donations, are imported into Syria through the primary supply corridors of Beirut, Tartous and Lattakia. In addition, since 2014 commodities are shipped also through the Nusaybin crossing point on the border with Turkey, as well as through three crossing points on the Turkish and Jordanian borders approved with the passing of UN Security Council Resolution 2165.

Upon arrival in Syria, food commodities are stored in WFP facilities located in Tartous, Lattakia, Homs, Rural Damascus and Al-Hasakeh and subsequently dispatched to governorates allocated to each centre according to respective strategic advantages. For cross-border deliveries, commodities are transported directly at handover points to partners within Syria, due to the lack of WFP storage facilities in the areas covered through cross-border operations.

Commodities are delivered to WFP partners for distribution to beneficiaries on the basis of monthly allocation plans. For transport inside Syria, WFP utilises existing commercial transport settings, encouraging local capacities where possible. Distributions are carried out by WFP implementing partners on the basis of agreed plans.

The FSSP is managed by an international programme officer, under the guidance of the Head of Programme, who will be solely responsible for this programme. Support will also be provided by senior programme assistants and food monitors based in WFP's five field offices in Damascus, Tartous, Aleppo, Qamishly and Homs as well as by third party project facilitators.

Technical coordination with the Ministry of Education ensures that trained school administrators, as well as staff from the relevant NGO partners, support programme implementation - daily handling and distribution of school snacks to children, as well as provide quantitative reports to WFP on distribution figures and daily attendance of children. WFP staff will conduct monitoring visits to school to verify school snack distributions as well as random checks of enrolment and attendance records. In high risk areas where WFP staff cannot access, contracted and vetted third-party monitors, trained by WFP, will carry out monitoring activities on behalf of WFP (see section on M&E below for details).

6.2 EU Aid Volunteers

No

6.3 Equipment and goods

WFP has a comprehensive procurement plan in order to maintain a reliable supply-chain for the Syria operation, subject to predictable operational planning and the timely confirmation of adequate funding. Accordingly, food commodities will continue to be procured from nearby regional sources where possible. To minimize any potential negative impact on the local market, local procurement is currently limited to salt and ready-to-eat rations that are readily available in the local market at competitive prices, and, since late 2014, to the fortified date bars used for the FSSP.

WFP is currently seeking to gradual expand the local procurement of fortified date bars, as well as of commodities used for other WFP activities. The expansion will be subject to thorough assessments of the local production capacity and market surveys, to avoid creating market distortions and ensure a beneficial impact on the local economy.

The ECHO contribution will be used to procure 17,500 mt of milk produced in the EU. The commodity will be delivered to WFP at the Syrian ports in the form of Tetrapak packages, each containing 200 ml of

milk, with a shelf life of six month.

Moreover, WFP will continue to purchase non-food items locally to the extent possible despite the existing challenges i.e. the unstable exchange rate, the prohibition of dealing with foreign currencies in the country, lack of non-food items stocks, etc. Mitigations measures undertaken include having as many long-term agreements (LTAs) as practically and feasibly possible, continuous market surveys and identification of additional qualified suppliers through regular expressions of interests.

6.4 Use of HPCs

No

6.6 Specific security constraints

Syria represents an increasingly challenging and unstable operational environment, as the country continued to witness a progressive deterioration of the security conditions, despite repeated political efforts to end the crisis. Over 2,000 mortar and rocket attacks were recorded across the country during 2015. In addition, Improvised Explosive Devices (IED) and Vehicle-borne Improvised Explosive Devices (VBIED) continue to constitute a significant threat along transport routes and in several areas of the country, making indirect fire the most significant risk to WFP staff, items and premises. WFP security constantly monitors the situation and closely coordinates with local authorities on the ground to ensure the safety and security of WFP convoys. In addition, additional security measures are put in place at critical times, such as staff movement restrictions and the adoption of flexible working modalities to reduce staff exposure to security threats.

Adding to the ongoing violence and widespread insecurity, the proliferation of armed actors active on the ground require intensified efforts from WFP and other international humanitarian actors operating inside Syria to ensure the necessary coordination and negotiations are in place to guarantee the safety of their personnel and operations. Moreover, the progressive growth and expansion of radical Islamist groups using overt anti-UN rhetoric has increased the direct threat to UN personnel, in particular when conducting deliveries to high conflict areas of the country.

6.7.1 Are there Implementing Partners ?

Yes

6.7.2 Implementing Partner added value

-

6.7.4 Coordination, supervision and controls

WFP is coordinating the implementation of the programme in primary schools across the country with the Ministry of Education, to provide immediate assistance and support a sustainable approach. The programme is managed by WFP and supported by WFP-trained education functionaries or authorized local and international organizations in targeted schools to ensure the safety of children and staff. In addition, in Damascus city and in Hama (Salamiyeh district) the FSS programme is implemented also through two NGOs, a local NGO and [REDACTED] respectively, which are also involved in the implementation of other WFP activities.

All WFP partners are vetted through a Due Diligence process managed by WFP HQ Legal Division and are selected on the basis of specific criteria such as organizational strength, impartiality, operational capacity and ability to reach affected populations in targeted locations. WFP's due diligence process aims at ensuring that each partner be compatible and consistent with WFP's mandate and with the principles laid out in the United Nations Global Compact and the WFP Code of Conduct. The Due Diligence process is based upon a qualitative case-by-case basis analysis for each potential agency's partner, and the research methodology is based upon investigating specific exclusionary criteria. For

Syria in particular, political and religious affiliation, neutrality and terrorism, corruption and human rights abuses were key factors considered in partner selection.

Implementing partners have been sensitized to project implementation so that programme objectives and implementation modalities to support implementation are made clear. Partners were trained on all aspects relating to the management of the school feeding programme (including implementation, logistics and monitoring aspects) and were sensitized on its objectives. Further sensitization and diversification of the implementing partners portfolio is planned as the program is scaled up.

WFP requires all cooperating partners to provide monthly distribution reports and related information and data reflecting quantity of food distributed and number of children assisted within the month. Subsequently, this data will be verified by WFP and the organization will regularly report on agreed key indicators .

Implementing Partners

6.8 Are there any subdelegates?

No

6.8.1 Subdelegates explanation

-

Subdelegates

7. FIELD COORDINATION

7.1 Operational coordination with other humanitarian actors

WFP works closely with a multiplicity of stakeholders, including other food assistance organizations, UN agencies sharing common coordination and response mechanisms. The UN response in Syria is led by the Humanitarian Country Team, which involves international NGOs accredited in Syria and provides strategic and policy guidance. An inter-sectoral working group (led by OCHA) comprising 8 sectors and 2 active clusters, provides operational guidance and support to the operation in Syria.

WFP is an active member of the Education Sector Working Group participating in all coordination meetings and contributes towards defining sector strategies and priorities. The FSSP is positioned as a component of the overarching effort to improve the condition of children in Syria where the program will complement other partners who work to enhance quality of education, quality of teaching and instruction, rehabilitation of infrastructure and provision of supplies. Under the global MOU and field level agreement with UNICEF, collaboration is ensured in education and nutrition sectors. Within the education sphere, WFP is targeting schools assisted by UNICEF to strengthen complementarities, ensure that education quality issues are addressed and enhance achievement of project objectives. Regular operational coordination meetings between WFP and UNICEF are held at national and sub-national levels on a quarterly basis to address implementation challenges, outstanding issues and discuss targeting and monitoring strategies. In addition, these meetings provide a platform to enhance coordination and information sharing with UNICEF social protection, nutrition, child protection and WASH teams, to facilitate a holistic approach and integrate cross-cutting issues into the design and implementation of the education support initiatives. Moreover, WFP contributed to Education Sector's assessment conducted in 2015, supporting the development and review of the questionnaires and assessment forms.

Coordination with UNDP and UNICEF has been formally organized through a programme steering committee whereby an effective coordination mechanism is established leading to complementarity of different interventions as well as delivering a comprehensive package of support to targeted children. In

this manner the positive impact of WFP's education support on children's access to education and learning will be maximized.

WFP, as co-lead with FAO of the Food Security and Agriculture Sector, continues to coordinate with other food sector members, at central and decentralized levels, to ensure identified gaps are addressed. The Food and Agriculture sector which includes six members (WFP, UNRWA, FAO, TDH, ACF and AKDN) and ICRC as observers. Recently Sub National Level Coordination Structures were established in Qamishly, Homs, Tartous and Aleppo. Since September 2014, a Whole of Syria (WoS) approach was adopted as a result of UN Security Council Resolution 2165 and the increased need for coordination among actors resulting from the expansion of UN presence in areas reached through cross-border operations. Through dedicated coordination in Amman, the WoS coordination platform brings together operations led by hubs in Damascus, Jordan and Southern Turkey into a single framework, in order to maximize efficiency and effectiveness of humanitarian activities and ensure greater accountability

[Please see Annex I to read the rest of the text]

7.2 Action listed in

UN Consolidated Appeal Process

Yes

Flash Appeal

-

ICRC / IFRC appeal

-

Other

-

Not applicable

-

If other, please specify

-

7.3 Coordination with National and local authorities

The Syrian Government provides a key support on a range of technical and operational areas such as conducting assessments, sharing of secondary data, approvals for the dispatch and monitoring of assistance, and minimizing security risks for humanitarian convoys. The coordination structure is replicated at local level, through local relief committees and local directorates, to further facilitate and harmonise the humanitarian response, as well as maximize the efficiency of resources on the ground.

Technical cooperation with the Ministry of Education is central to the implementation of WFP's education support programme. The MoE provides technical support in all operational areas, ranging from data sharing, list of targeted schools, coordination mechanisms and implementation. Through its governorate level departments, the MoE is responsible for the management of the education system, and facilitates implementation of the FSSP. Trained school administrators support the FSSP implementation, managing commodities delivered to the targeted schools and handling the daily distribution of fortified school snacks to children, as well as providing quantitative reports to WFP on distribution figures and daily attendance of children. Regular quarterly as well as ad-hoc co-ordination meetings are held with representatives of the MoE at national and sub-national levels to address implementation challenges, discuss commodity management, reporting requirements and capacity building needs. In addition, high-level coordination with the MoE and the Planning and International Cooperation Council (PICC) takes place to address strategic and policy level issues, including medium and long term strategic planning, strengthening national capacities and ensuring alignment with national

policies and priorities.

7.4 Coordination with development actors and programmes

At present, WFP is coordinating with development agencies on the ground such as FAO, who will continue to provide agriculture and livestock support packages to vulnerable households, and UNDP, who will continue to implement quick-impact projects to enhance community resilience and will expand micro-financing projects to small and medium enterprises to support the local economy.

8. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

8.1 Monitoring of the Action

WFP conducts direct-monitoring of its activities where the security situation permits to ensure that assistance reaches beneficiaries through dedicated monitoring teams, consisting of nineteen staff members based in five offices across Syria. In highly insecure areas monitoring is conducted by Project Facilitators from Third Party Monitoring companies that are contracted and trained to conduct such monitoring exercise.

The progress and results of activities will be systematically monitored through an internal monitoring and reporting framework in place for each governorate in which the project progress is assessed against set targets, timeliness factors, number of beneficiaries reached against the planned. Progress against set targets will be regularly measured and action will be taken to address any issues in implementation as they arise.

For monitoring of the activities implemented under the FSSP, each WFP or third-party monitor completes a standard monitoring checklist that captures quantitative information on attendance, enrolment, storage conditions and facilities at school. They are also used to collect information used in qualitative analysis regarding the state of implementation and challenges faced. An important component of the checklist concerns results emerging from brief focus group discussions held with children. Outcome and output level results are measured through indicators in the logical framework while M&E data will be disaggregated by sex to take gender considerations into account.

Following the successful implementation of a baseline survey in 2014, a follow-up survey will be conducted in to measure programme results. The 2014 baseline survey was carried out in a representative sample of 150 schools in the governorates of Rural Damascus, Tartous and Aleppo. The baseline survey captured enrolment and attendance related data along with information on basic facilities, infrastructure, hygiene, school supplier while inquiring about reasons for drop outs and low attendance.

8.2 Evaluations

Internal evaluation

-

External evaluation

-

External audit

-

8.2.1 Further details

-

8.3 Studies carried out in relation to the Action (if relevant)

No

Explain the content of these studies

-

9. COMMUNICATION, VISIBILITY AND INFORMATION ACTIVITIES

9.1 Standard visibility

A. Display of EU Humanitarian Aid visual identity on

A1. Signboards, display panels, banners and plaques

Yes

A2. Goods and equipment

Yes

Please provide additional details on section A

WFP's response to the Syria Crisis is a complex humanitarian operation in a challenging conflict zone. Many areas in Syria remain difficult to access due to factors such as active fighting; besiegement; the presence of hostile armed groups; and road closures. Movement is further complicated by tedious and time consuming approvals whereas, collecting communication material such as photographs and video footage can prove to be a highly sensitive undertaking. It must also be mentioned that EU branding within Syria will not be possible. This is due to the volatile context and overall complexity in Syria, with its own implications and risks of having marked commodities where markings may result in sabotage by certain groups. It is important to keep in mind that Syria is a very politically charged environment with an ever-increasing number of armed groups on the ground who are not under the command and control of the main parties in the conflict. Furthermore, it is important to understand that donor branding, in all its forms, poses a serious risk for the safety and security of our staff and partners from groups who may have grievances related to certain donor countries. However, despite these challenges WFP will take all necessary steps to ensure that the activities highlighted in the plan below are successfully completed, while remaining mindful of the safety of WFP staff along with Syrian children.

B. Written and verbal acknowledgement of EU funding and partnership through

B1. Press releases, press conference, other media outreach

Yes

B2. Publications, printed material (for external audiences, not operational communication)

Yes

B3. Social media

Yes

B4. Partner's website (pages related to EU funded projects)

Yes

B5. Human interest blogs, photo stories

Yes

B6. Audiovisual products, photos

Yes

B7. Other

-

Please provide additional details on section B

The overall communication objectives will be to highlight the achievements and impact of the FSSP funded by ECHO; increase the visibility among beneficiaries through available communication channels of the ECHO-funded FFSP to conflict-affected children in Syria; ensure ECHO visibility requirements are met while remaining sensitive to the operating environment of Syria. All communication activities will be closely coordinated with UNICEF and WFP will participate wherever possible.

Target groups and specific activities will include:

General Public (EU and abroad): raise awareness of the ECHO contribution in support of WFP's FSSP for conflict-affected children in Syria and to highlight the impact and achievements of the programme. A combination of communication tools will feature messages targeted to the EU public/external audience various media platforms.

Press releases in English and Arabic will be published periodically and/or at strategic moments such as the commencement of the academic year, on WFP's website www.wfp.org and www.wfp.org/ar.

WFP will produce and publish human interest stories in both English and Arabic on its website and social media outlets. These stories will highlight the impact of ECHO support on children's education. These may include stories focusing on specific beneficiaries, staff, or project achievements. Stories will be published during the academic year and promoted on social media to generate additional visibility.

WFP will generate audiovisual content and use it to promote the ECHO contribution through all available social media platforms: Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, You Tube, Tumblr etc. in addition to producing a short film focusing on schools and children inside Syria.

Children inside Syria: ensure that school children are aware of the objectives of the programme and that they understand the link between access to education and nutritious school snacks. Wherever possible, WFP will highlight the role of ECHO in the implementation of the project. Posters and banners will be displayed in school premises highlighting the link between education and nutritious school snacks. Posters and Banners have been developed in this regard and will be distributed to all targeted schools.

Media: using all available communication platforms, WFP will disseminate general information about affected Syrian children and the benefits and accomplishments of the ECHO-supported FSSP. Mentions of ECHO support will be made when possible - WFP spokespeople will mention the ECHO supported FSSP when doing media interviews about Syria and the region.

9.2 Do you foresee communication actions that go beyond standard obligations?

No

10. FINANCIAL OVERVIEW OF THE ACTION

10.1 Estimated expenditure

	<u>Initial budget</u>	<u>Revised budget</u>	<u>Interim report incurred costs</u>	<u>Final report incurred costs</u>	<u>Final report final update</u>
Implementation costs	49.814.332,68	-	-	-	-
Remuneration (max 7%)	3.487.003,28	-	-	-	-
Total costs	53.301.335,96	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00

10.3 Funding of the Action

	<u>Initial budget</u>	<u>Revised budget</u>	<u>Final budget</u>	<u>Final report final update</u>
Direct revenue of the action	0,00	-	-	-
Contribution by applicant	0,00	-	-	-
Contribution by other donors	23.301.335,96	-	-	-
Contribution by beneficiaries	-	-	-	-
Contribution requested from ECHO	30.000.000,00	-	-	-
% of total funding (*)	56,29	-	-	-
Total funding	53.301.335,96	0,00	0,00	0,00

(*) Rounding to the second decimal. To compute the final payment, the real percentage until four decimals will be applied.

10.4 Explanation about 100% funding

-

If other, please explain

-

10.5 Contribution in kind

-

10.6 Financial contributions by other donors

-

10.7 VAT exemption granted ? (applicable only to NGO's)

No

Please specify

-

11. REQUESTS FOR DEROGATION

11.1 Specific derogations

Derogation

- 1 WFP request the following derogation in the Special Conditions regarding the exchange rate to be used. When the EC contribution is made of several installments, the expenditures incurred will be reported using the average of the exchange rate at the date of the contribution confirmation and the rate of each pre-installments when recorded in the accounts of Organisation.

11.2 Permanent derogations

Derogation

- 1 Without prejudice to the provisions of the General Conditions, an amount of up to EUR 6 000 from the amount indicated in Article 3.2 of this Agreement may be used within a central visibility fund commonly established by the International Organisation and the Commission for visibility activities targeting the European public and highlighting the partnership of the International Organisation and the Commission in the field of humanitarian aid. In such a case, with the Final Report, the International Organisation shall also submit an annual report on the use of the central visibility fund.

12. ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

12.1 Name and title of legal representative signing the Agreement

Ms Krystyna Bednarska - Director BRU

12.2 Name, address, e-mail and phone of the contact person(s)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Office location</u>	<u>E-mail</u>	<u>Phone</u>
Krystyna Bednarska	Brussels	wfp.echo@wfp.org	+3225000910

13. CONCLUSIONS AND HUMANITARIAN ORGANISATION'S COMMENTS

13.1 Possible comments

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