

## **ABSTRACT**

The prolonged conflict in Syria since 2011 has created a deep humanitarian crisis, particularly in the food security sector, with more than half of the population struggling to meet basic needs. This decade-long war has not only destroyed infrastructure but also disrupted food production and distribution, leading to a significant dependence on international aid. In this context, the World Food Programme (WFP) plays a crucial role in enhancing food security in Syria. This study focuses on the 2020–2023 period, a critical phase in the conflict’s trajectory and food security recovery efforts, during which economic sanctions and political instability further complicated the distribution of humanitarian assistance. Using a qualitative approach and descriptive analysis, this research examines WFP’s key programs, their impact on communities, and the challenges encountered in their implementation. The findings indicate that WFP plays a strategic role through emergency food distribution, cash assistance, agricultural sector support, and nutrition programs. Emergency food distribution has helped millions of conflict-affected individuals meet urgent needs, while cash assistance has improved purchasing power and supported the local economy. Support for the agricultural sector has contributed to the restoration of local food production systems, and nutrition programs have reduced malnutrition rates among vulnerable groups. Despite challenges such as infrastructure damage, security risks, and funding constraints, WFP’s flexibility and innovative programs have enabled it to carry out its mission effectively. This study concludes that WFP contributes not only to short-term food security but also to the establishment of sustainable food systems in Syria through a long-term development-oriented approach.

**Keywords: Food Security, Syrian Conflict, World Food Programme**