

**BUDGET REVISION 6 TO
REGIONAL EMERGENCY OPERATION
200433**

**Food assistance to vulnerable Syrian populations in Jordan,
Lebanon, Iraq, Turkey, and Egypt affected by conflict in Syria**

**Start date: 01/07/12 End date: 31/12/12
Extension period: Six months New end date: 30/06/2013**

	Cost (United States dollars)		
	Current budget	Increase	Revised budget
Food cost	34,045,887	117,320,481	151,366,369
External transport	92,552	235,565	328,117
LTSH	360,769	292,996	653,765
ODOC	12,861,513	4,259,473	17,120,986
DSC	7,711,554	8,845,769	16,557,323
ISC (7.0 percent)	3,855,059	9,166,800	13,021,859
Total cost to WFP	58,927,336	140,121,085	199,048,420

NATURE OF THE INCREASE

1. To respond to the protracted and evolving situation in Syria and the increasing influx of refugees in the region, this budget revision to the regional emergency operation (EMOP) will:
 - Extend the operation in time for an additional six months, January-June 2013, with consequent increases in food requirements and associated costs.
 - Increase the planned beneficiary numbers in line with the revision of the Syria Regional Response Plan for January-June 2013 (RRP4¹).
 - Incorporate assistance for vulnerable refugees in Egypt.
 - Adjust the voucher values for refugees for winter energy requirements.
 - Add school snacks for refugees, to increase school attendance in Jordan and Iraq.

2. With this extended and expanded response, the food and associated costs will increase the regional EMOP budget from US\$59 million to US\$199 million, a net increase of US\$140 million.

¹ The original plan is referred to as "RRP1", with the three revisions subsequently numbered "RRP2", "RRP3" and "RRP4".

JUSTIFICATION FOR EXTENSION-IN-TIME AND BUDGET INCREASE

Summary of Existing Project Activities

4. The WFP regional EMOP 200433 has been the vehicle for food assistance for Syrian refugees in Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq and Turkey since July 2012, using planning figures aligned with the inter-agency Syrian Regional Response Plan (RRP),² which is led by the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR). This is the sixth budget revision of the EMOP; previous revisions have extended geographic coverage and increased planning numbers in line with the RRP, while ensuring that the operation remains appropriate and relevant to the dynamic environment.³
5. For the last quarter of 2012 (under budget revision 5 of this EMOP), WFP had planned to provide food assistance for up to 330,000 vulnerable Syrian refugees registered by UNHCR (except in Turkey where assistance is linked to the Government's camp registration). Food assistance is provided mainly in the form of vouchers, with in-kind support limited to areas where the provision of vouchers is not yet possible. WFP implements activities in cooperation with partners and has the capacity and the systems to further increase the scale of vouchers or in-kind food assistance for the increasing number of people in the region affected by the Syrian crisis.
6. In Jordan, the bulk of WFP assistance is provided to vulnerable Syrian refugees living in private accommodation with host communities through food vouchers. In Za'atri camp, WFP phased out hot meal distribution and started providing food rations in October. WFP assisted 75,000 refugees in Jordan through the November distribution cycle and is planning to assist 102,000 beneficiaries in December.
7. In Lebanon, WFP provides food assistance primarily through food vouchers. Beneficiaries are included in the EMOP upon completion of their registration with UNHCR. A small number of Syrians, either awaiting UNHCR registration or living in remote locations, are receiving food parcels. Around 65,000 Syrian refugees were assisted in November and 110,000 were planned for December.
8. In Turkey, WFP delivers assistance through electronic food vouchers in five camps located in two provinces. WFP works in close partnership with the Turkish Red Crescent Society and the Government of Turkey. WFP is expanding the food voucher transfers to other government-managed camps as cooking facilities and access to shops become available.
9. In Iraq, WFP provided in-kind food rations to over 10,000 Syrian refugees in Domiz camp (Dohuk province, Kurdistan region) between September and November. At the end of November, WFP launched food vouchers to cover the 23,000 Syrian refugees now registered in Domiz camp. WFP Iraq planned to start distributing in-kind food rations in Al Qaim (Al Anbar province) in December.

² The most recent phase of the Syria Regional Response Plan is known as "RRP4" and was launched on 19 December, covering 1 January - 30 June 2013. <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/uploads/SyriaRRP.pdf>

³ The original EMOP document is available at http://one.wfp.org/operations/current_operations/project_docs/200433.pdf and the revisions are available at <http://www.wfp.org/node/3496/4820/268553>

Conclusion and Recommendations of the Re-Assessment

10. The security and socio-economic situation inside Syria continues to deteriorate. With the protracted conflict, the onset of winter and their combined impact on nutrition, food security and heating fuel, it is likely that growing displacement of people - including multiple displacements within Syria - will increase arrivals in the surrounding countries.
11. In addition to the increased refugee influxes in the four surrounding countries, 90,000 Syrians have fled to Egypt, according to government estimates. As of mid-December 2012, 10,000 Syrians have been registered with UNHCR and it is projected that 11,000 individuals will be registered by January, increasing to 30,000 by May/June 2013. The Government of Egypt has requested WFP to assist UNHCR-registered Syrian refugees.
12. Seventy-five percent of Syrian refugees are women and children, and 54 percent of the refugees are under 18. Most Syrian refugees are families; however, focus group discussions reveal that elderly members often remain in Syria. One in ten households has a member with a disability.

Age groups (years)	Male (49%)	Female (51%)
0-4	10%	10%
5-11	10%	10%
12-17	7%	7%
18-59	20%	23%
60+	1%	1%

13. As the situation inside Syria deteriorates, so does the condition of the new arrivals, while the situation of the refugees living in neighbouring countries remains precarious. The savings of refugees who arrived several months ago have been depleted, and local charitable organizations are unable to keep up their previous level of assistance, forcing an increasing number of refugees to register with UNHCR. This is contributing to the backlog of people waiting to be registered in Jordan and Lebanon.
14. Many refugees are now moving to poor neighbourhoods where rent is cheaper, spreading geographically from their entry point. The most desperate households arrive at camps in search of rent-free accommodation. In Lebanon, only 12 percent of the Syrian refugees are now with host families, compared with 85 percent at the beginning of this EMOP.⁴
15. Refugees in camp settings have few alternative coping strategies as work opportunities are limited. In Za'atri camp, there are some shops, while in Domiz camp adolescent boys sell cigarettes and telephone cards to earn small amounts of money. For refugees in private accommodation living in host communities, work opportunities are also limited.
16. UNHCR-WFP Joint Assessment Missions (JAMs) are planned for March 2013 and will inform the implementation approach for the second half of the year. It is likely that for those living in communities, food assistance based on refugee status alone will be phased out and beneficiary targeting based on vulnerability criteria will be introduced.

⁴ Based on post-distribution monitoring information.

17. The results of the nutrition and food security assessments in Lebanon and Jordan (September-November 2012) and the household food security assessment in Iraq will provide the baseline information in these three countries for monitoring purposes.
18. Food voucher feasibility assessments were completed in Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq and Turkey before initiating voucher assistance in these countries. Assessments indicate that markets and infrastructure can support voucher modalities. Prices are regularly monitored, specifically for the reference food basket, and adjustments to the value of the voucher are taken into account after analysis of the trends. Assessments and in-country consultations confirm the need to increase the voucher value/ration during the winter season to meet higher (2,400 kcal) energy requirements.
19. The crisis in Syria has contributed to slower economic growth across the region.⁵ Trade between Syria and its regional partners has been disrupted. The conflict has contributed to an increase in food prices in Jordan and Iraq, and in Lebanon's border regions with Syria. Monitoring the availability and access to food in those areas and further field assessments are necessary to establish the impact of the Syrian crisis on food security in the region.
20. Even though the countries addressed in this budget revision share the common driver of the Syria crisis, there are differences with respect to the influxes, refugee profiles, government strategies and capacities to respond, partner capacities, and the partners' involvement in the response. These aspects are described below by country:

Jordan

21. The RRP4 estimates that 300,000 Syrian refugees will be registered in Jordan by June 2013: 120,000 living in host communities and 180,000 in camps. As of mid-December, the number of Syrian refugees registered with UNHCR or with registration appointments was 149,000.
22. Refugees in Jordan are mostly Sunni, many of whom had links with Jordan from traditional trade and casual labour, but are now bringing their families, often crossing the border illegally.
23. United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and WFP co-led a Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) nutrition and food security survey of Syrian refugees in October-November, with the participation of the Government, UNHCR, the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and Save the Children. Only 3 percent of refugee households living in local communities had "poor" food consumption scores (FCS), while 20 percent of households had "borderline FCS" and 77 percent had "acceptable" FCS. In Za'atri camp, 1.5 percent of households had "poor" FCS and 17 percent of households had "borderline" FCS. The relatively good food consumption indicates the effectiveness of food assistance interventions. The assessment also showed that 77 percent of families living in the host community are using negative coping strategies compared with 67 percent in Za'atri camp, likely to be due to the higher cost of living outside the camp (refugees in the camp do not pay rent, electricity or fuel so can fully use their ration). However, food diversity in the camp is limited due to a fixed food basket; in contrast, the consumption of fresh foods for refugees in local communities is higher due to the flexibility of vouchers and the access to shops. Za'atri camp will transition to food vouchers as soon as possible. The survey highlights the need for continued assistance: food consumption in the camp is only adequate because of the external

⁵ Source: Review by WFP Regional Bureau and the WFP Emergency Preparedness and Response Division, 2012.

assistance. Global acute malnutrition (GAM or wasting) for refugee children is between 5-9 percent, which is considered “poor”.⁶

24. Refugee school children in camps and transit centres have low enrolment and attendance.⁷ UNICEF and the Ministry of Education have requested WFP provide a snack to over 5,000 schoolchildren to address the problem. Schools in the camps follow the Jordanian curriculum and are supported by UNICEF.

Lebanon

25. A SMART nutrition and food security survey in Lebanon (September 2012) showed that although wasting is “acceptable” (i.e., less than 5 percent), an estimated 6.8 percent of children are “at risk” of acute malnutrition.⁸ The survey also revealed that 7 percent of women 15-49 years old are malnourished (mid-upper arm circumference less than 23.5 cm). Only 3 percent of households had “poor” FCS, while 29 percent had “borderline” FCS and 68 percent had “acceptable” FCS. Seventy-four percent of respondents reported having three or more meals per day.
26. Following the survey recommendations, WFP will engage with the Ministry of Health and other United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations through the nutrition working group, using screening and surveillance to analyze the nutrition trends amongst the new arrivals as well as the refugees who have been in Lebanon longer. The group is developing a workplan to clarify roles and address nutrition concerns as the situation evolves (treatment of acute malnutrition, infant and young child feeding, coordination, etc.).

Iraq

27. UNHCR expects that the number of Syrian nationals seeking safety and humanitarian assistance in Iraq will continue to increase, projecting a total of 90,000 by end-June 2013: 65,000 in the Kurdistan Region and 25,000 in Iraq’s western provinces, mostly around Al Qaim.⁹
28. Syrian refugees arriving in northern Iraq are of Kurdish ethnicity, mostly from the four Kurdish provinces in northern Syria and some from Damascus. Although conflict was also cited, many point to economic difficulties as their main reason for leaving Syria. Dohuk, Erbil and Sulimanyeh provinces have a high standard of living and high wages for casual labour that attract the Syrian Kurdish refugees.
29. By end-June 2013, 20,000 Syrian nationals are expected to be hosted in local communities in Iraq, the majority in Kurdistan region. The current policy of the Kurdish authorities limits assistance to refugees in Domiz camp. The joint rapid needs assessment in July 2012 indicated that urban refugees may require assistance. UNHCR has worked to map the urban refugees and the ongoing household food security assessment will provide vulnerability data for this group. Depending on the results, humanitarian assistance may target urban refugees and possibly host families in the future.
30. The joint rapid needs assessment in Kurdistan region found that many refugee children do not attend school regularly because they are engaged in income-generating activities or

⁶ Wasting prevalence 5-9 percent is “poor”, 10-14 percent is “serious” and above 15 percent is “critical”. WHO 1995. Cut-off values for public health significance www.who.int/nutgrowthb/en.

⁷ According to their monitoring activities, attendance was around 50 percent before UNICEF started funding the Government to expand their regular school feeding into the camp schools.

⁸ Measured by the weight-for-height Z-scores between <-1 and >= -2

⁹ Syria RRP4.

fetching water. The assessment recommended school feeding for refugee children. In Domiz camp, one school has been established and another two will be opened soon; the number of students is expected to reach 5,000 once all three schools are open. In Al Qaim camp, one school is already open and a second will soon be ready, with the expected enrolment of 2,000 children.

Turkey

31. WFP provides assistance to Syrians accommodated in government-managed camps in Turkey. The plan for January-June 2013 reflects a substantial increase of planned beneficiaries: from 30,000 in December 2012 to 100,000 by June 2013. The increase reflects both the growing number of Syrian refugees and a request by the Government for WFP to support a greater proportion of the refugee population. The influx of refugees is expected to continue and the Government estimates that it could be hosting and assisting as many as 380,000 refugees by end-June 2013.
32. As of mid-December, the Government and UNHCR estimate that 142,000 Syrians have been registered in Turkish camps; an additional 60-70,000 refugees are believed to be living in private accommodation.
33. As Syrians can move freely in Turkey, it is assumed that the only refugees in need of assistance are residing in camps. WFP is planning a first food security assessment in the camps in early-2013, and will use results to adjust plans as needed.

Egypt

34. As of mid-December 2012, 90,000 Syrians have fled to Egypt according to Egyptian government estimates, while 10,000 Syrian refugees have been registered with UNHCR. The Government of Egypt has requested WFP to assist these refugees.
35. The refugees travelled to Egypt due to challenges in bordering countries within the asylum context. The reasons cited by refugees during assessments included encampment policies in Jordan and Iraq, the high cost of living in urban centres in Jordan and Lebanon (exacerbated by the increase in Syrian refugees in these countries); protection and security concerns in Lebanon; and historical ties and relations between Syrians and Egyptians.
36. The majority of Syrian refugees in Egypt registered with UNHCR are from Homs, Damascus and Aleppo. Up to mid-2012, it was mainly middle-class and relatively well-off Syrian families arriving in Egypt but since then, there have been changes in the socio-economic profile of the new arrivals, including large families and households with very limited financial resources.
37. The joint UNHCR/WFP/UNICEF needs assessment in November 2012 showed that most refugees have become vulnerable to food insecurity: they have depleted their savings; initial assistance from relatives has dwindled; and the increase in refugees has overstretched the capacity of local charities. As a result, 64 percent of surveyed Syrians are adopting negative coping mechanisms to meet food needs, including reducing the quantity of food consumed and shifting to a less-diversified diet. With the difficult current economic situation in Egypt, the assessment found that most refugees (79 percent) are unemployed, without a sustainable source of income. Refugees do not have access to the Egyptian Government's subsidized food and it is expected that food prices in Egypt will rise in the next quarter due to domestic and global trends.

38. Most Syrians, once they arrive in Egypt, tend to reside in the greater Cairo areas of 6 October, Al Haram, Al Obour, Al Rehab, Faysal and Nasr City, as well as in Alexandria.
39. Food voucher transfers have been introduced for Syrian refugees in other countries of the region and experience indicates that voucher assistance would be appropriate in Egypt. This reflects the relatively low number of refugees, their geographic spread in urban areas, functioning local markets with food availability, the advanced infrastructure supporting the markets, and the capacity of potential partners.

Purpose of Extension and Budget Increase

40. This budget revision will extend the EMOP in time through June 2013. The increase in food assistance requirements reflects the increased duration and the growing number of Syrian refugees expected in Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq, Turkey and Egypt.
41. The main programme themes over the next six months of the operation will be:
- adjusting the food ration and food voucher values for an increased daily consumption of 2400 kcal/person/day during the winter
 - introducing vulnerability-based targeting in Jordan, Lebanon and Iraq
 - continuing the shift from in-kind support to e-vouchers
 - assisting vulnerable returnees in Lebanon
 - providing school snacks in Jordan and Iraq
 - conducting JAMs to inform 2013 interventions
 - enhancing M&E and food security monitoring capacity

Jordan

42. WFP is planning to target 120,000 refugees in January 2013, gradually increasing to 250,000 by end-June (see Table 2). By then, registered refugees are projected to reach 300,000 but introducing targeting based on food vulnerability is expected to reduce the refugees benefiting from food assistance by 50,000 people.
43. In Za'atri camp, WFP will transition from in-kind food rations to food vouchers once the market facilities are in place, scheduled for early-2013. However, in-kind food rations would still be used to:
- assist new arrivals in the camps until they register and become eligible for the food vouchers;
 - assist in the starting phase of new camps until market structures are established to support food vouchers; and
 - cope with a potential massive sudden influx of refugees.
44. To ensure beneficiaries can access the increased energy requirements of 2,400 kcal/person/day during winter, the food voucher value will increase 20 percent from US\$28.17 to US\$33.84/person/month.¹⁰ As few refugee households are now living with host families, the US\$3/person/month that had been added to the food voucher for host families in 2012 will no longer included in the voucher value. The increased voucher value of US\$33.84/person/month will be for all voucher beneficiaries except those in Za'atri camp because the UNHCR complementary food provides 300 kcal/person/day, which, in addition to WFP's assistance of 2100 kcal/person/day, will meet the winter requirement. The voucher value will be reassessed at the end of the winter.

¹⁰ US\$28/person/month represents the "old" voucher value without the host family element of US\$3/person/month; US\$33.84/person/month represents the "new" voucher value and the host family element is discontinued.

45. This revision introduces school feeding in Za'atri camp and the two transit centres using regionally purchased date bars as a snack. The 75g date bars will provide 338 kcal/child/school day.
46. A joint work plan will focus on addressing the main nutrition concerns, such as screening, nutrition surveillance, improving infant and young child feeding, promotion of exclusive breastfeeding, and training staff on treatment of acute malnutrition. The SMART survey results will help define approaches to address other issues related to complementary foods in the camp and host communities. A follow-up food security and nutrition survey is expected in June 2013 with UNICEF, the Ministry of Health and UNHCR. WFP and UNICEF will continue monitoring the impact of winter on the health, food security and nutrition of the refugees.
47. An increase of direct support costs and other direct operational costs are in line with the extended duration and expanded activities to cover a consolidated staffing structure, operating costs, assessments and capacity-building activities (such as for the community-based organizations setting up markets in Za'atri camp for the food vouchers). Landside transport, storage and handling will decrease due to the shift of more assistance through food vouchers.

Lebanon

48. WFP is planning to target 165,000 refugees in January 2013 and the RRP4 estimates 300,000 registered refugees by June 2013 (see Table 2). Some beneficiary targeting will be introduced in 2013 and it is expected that 15 percent of the registered refugees will become ineligible for food assistance, bringing WFP's planning figure to 255,000 Syrian refugees for food vouchers by end-June 2013.
49. With the onset of winter, the ration for the voucher has been increased from 2,100 to 2,400 kcal/person/day. As few refugee households are now living with host families (only 12 percent in late-2012 compared with 85 percent in mid-2012), the 25 percent value that was added to the food voucher for host families has been deducted from the total voucher value. Taking into account these two factors, the value of the monthly individual food voucher will remain at US\$31/person/month. In April 2013, the winterization portion of the value will be deducted, assuming market price monitoring shows that retail prices and exchange rates remain stable.
50. To allow for the UNHCR registration process, WFP will continue providing food parcels to vulnerable new arrivals to avoid any gaps in assistance.
51. WFP will engage with relevant partners through the nutrition working group in Lebanon to work on screening and surveillance. WFP Lebanon will coordinate with UNICEF and other partners for a follow-up nutrition survey in May 2013. A JAM with UNHCR is planned for March 2013.
52. WFP will provide assistance to vulnerable Lebanese returnees from Syria following a tripartite agreement between the High Relief Committee (HRC), the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and WFP. Vulnerable Lebanese returnees are identified by municipalities and partners, screened by IOM and validated by HRC before being added to the database. Of the 21,000 Lebanese returnees that have been identified, WFP will assist a maximum of 7,500 vulnerable individuals (1,500 families) through food vouchers, following the same modality used to assist Syrian refugees.

53. WFP will provide technical support to the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) in strengthening the capacity of the local Social Development Centres' (SDCs) network to address the needs of host communities affected by the influx of refugees. These centres are the outreach capacity of the MoSA and they implement social welfare and safety net programmes to targeted vulnerable Lebanese groups.
54. WFP support to MoSA and the SDCs will complement the activities of the World Bank and United Nations Development Programme. WFP will participate in the joint efforts to augment staff in the SDCs in operational areas and provide training in vulnerability assessment. Discussions are on-going with partners to use the SDCs to distribute vouchers to Lebanese returnees and with MoSA for knowledge transfer in the use of the WFP voucher system to assist extremely vulnerable families with a food complement within Lebanon's poverty reduction programme - especially for isolated older people.

Iraq

55. WFP is planning to target 30,000 refugees in January 2013, increasing to 90,000 by June 2013 (see Table 2). Food vouchers in Domiz camp will be expanded to reach up to 65,000 Syrian refugees by June 2013 (see Table 2). In-kind food assistance will be distributed to up to 25,000 Syrians in Al Qaim camp by June 2013 (vouchers are not currently a feasible option in Al Qaim).
56. The food voucher value will remain at US\$31/person/month; the voucher already includes the additional energy requirements for the winter months. However, in-kind food rations provided in the camp will be adjusted to 2,400 kcal/person/day from January to March 2013 by increasing cereals and pulses.
57. WFP is working on modalities to include in-kind food distributions as an alternative in case of problems in the implementation of the food vouchers. This would include one-month food stock for 10,000 refugees as a contingency.
58. WFP will start school feeding for 7,000 refugee children in schools in Domiz and Al Qaim camps from January to June 2013, in line with the academic year. The modality will be the same as for school feeding under WFP protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) 200035:¹¹ a daily ration of 100 g of fortified biscuits with an energy value of 450 kcal will be provided to each child. Schools will follow the Syrian curriculum and are supported by UNICEF. There are also refugee children attending schools outside the camp in Al Qaim; these children will be supported through the WFP school feeding activity under PRRO 200035, which already includes the Al Qaim district.
59. WFP Iraq is using the regional monitoring and evaluation (M&E) approach to the extent possible. Modifications of the modalities, such as distribution of food parcels, require situation-specific and country-specific approaches. Outcome data (household food consumption score and coping strategy indices) will be collected through post-distribution monitoring. WFP is adjusting its monitoring capacity in Iraq to the increasing size of the operation.
60. A household food security assessment for Kurdistan region started in December to follow-up the joint rapid assessment in July. A JAM with UNHCR is planned for the first quarter of 2013 to inform the possible continuation of the operation.

¹¹ http://one.wfp.org/operations/current_operations/BR/200035_1211.pdf

61. Direct support costs and other direct operational costs have been increased in line with the extended time period and expanded activities to cover consolidated staffing structure, operating costs, assessments and capacity-building activities.

Turkey

62. WFP's projected beneficiary figures of Syrian refugees in Turkey increase from 50,000 in January to 100,000 by June 2013 (see Table 2).

63. This budget revision includes increases in direct support costs and other direct operational costs that reflect the substantial increase in scale of operation. The budget includes an adjustment of the operational and staffing structure with a greater shift towards field-level support through a sub-office in Gaziantep and field operations in Hatay. In addition, it is anticipated that new office premises will be required in Ankara to host the necessary staff. Appropriate security measures are included. The staffing and office structure that WFP Turkey has planned in this budget revision will allow WFP to respond to both the projected refugee population and to ensure a strong base in case the influxes are more than expected.

64. Specific coordination activities between WFP Turkey, the Government of Turkey and WFP's main cooperating partner, the Turkish Red Crescent Society, are included in the revision, specifically coordination workshops and related training.

Egypt

74. WFP is planning to target 10,000 Syrian food-insecure refugees in January 2013 with food vouchers, increasing to 30,000 by June 2013 (see Table 2).

75. WFP's assistance will be targeted to the most vulnerable groups, using geographic targeting for those residing in Alexandria, Al Obour, and 6 October (who tend to be poorer) as well as vulnerability criteria such as households with school-age children with insufficient access to food or family members with chronic illnesses. WFP will coordinate with UNHCR to analyse the profile of the registered refugees to ensure well-targeted food assistance. By March 2013, WFP and UNHCR will conduct a JAM which will inform the targeting process based on strengthened food security/vulnerability criteria.

76. The food voucher value will be US\$26.20 per month, based on the market prices of the reference food basket for this operation that provides 2,100 kcal/person/day (see Annex IV for calculation). Additional energy in the ration for winterization is not included in Egypt as winter is not as severe as in the other countries of the regional EMOP.

TABLE 2: BENEFICIARIES BY COUNTRY AND MODALITY

Country	Activity	Beneficiaries	January2013	February2013	March 2013	April 2013	May 2013	June 2013	Total
Jordan	In-kind food	Syrian Refugees	50,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	50,000
	Welcome meals	Syrian Refugees	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	120,000
	School feeding	Syrian Refugees	4,500	5,100	5,700	6,300	6,900	7,500	7,500
	Food vouchers	Syrian Refugees	120,000	180,000	200,000	220,000	230,000	250,000	250,000
Sub-Total			170,000	190,000	210,000	230,000	240,000	260,000	260,000
Lebanon	Food parcels	Syrian Refugees	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500	75,000
	Food vouchers	Syrian Refugees	165,000	195,000	225,000	212,500	233,750	255,000	255,000
	Food vouchers	Lebanese Returnees	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500
Sub-Total*			185,000	215,000	245,000	232,500	253,750	275,000	275,000
Iraq	In-kind food	Syrian Refugees	20,000	20,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
	School feeding	Syrian Refugees	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500
	Food vouchers	Syrian Refugees	30,000	35,000	40,000	50,000	55,000	65,000	65,000
Sub-Total			50,000	55,000	65,000	75,000	80,000	90,000	90,000
Turkey	Food vouchers	Syrian Refugees	50,000	60,000	70,000	80,000	90,000	100,000	100,000
Egypt	Food vouchers	Syrian Refugees	10,000	10,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
Overall Total			465,000	530,000	610,000	637,500	693,750	755,000	755,000

*Beneficiaries receive food parcels initially then transition to voucher assistance so are not double counted in the sub-total or overall total.

TABLE 3: REVISED DAILY FOOD RATIONS/TRANSFER

	Iraq		Iraq	Jordan
	In-kind food distribution (g/person/day)		School Feeding (g/person/day)	School Feeding (g/person/day)
	Current	Revised - Winter	New	New
Wheat flour (fortified)	300 g	400 g		
Rice	100 g	100 g		
Lentils	50 g	60 g		
Sugar	50 g	50 g		
Vegetable oil	35 g	35 g		
Salt	5 g	5 g		
Date bar				75
High-energy biscuits			100	
Kcal/person/day	2089 kcal	2473 kcal	450	338
Energy supplied by protein (%)	10.6	11.3		
Energy supplied by fat (%)	17.5	15.3		
Feeding days per month	30	30	20	20

REQUIREMENTS

77. The current and additional requirements for food and voucher transfers by country and activity are shown below in Table 4. The overall current budget, the increase, and the revised budget are shown on page 1 of this budget revision document. The budget increase by commodity and cost element is shown in Annex I-A.

Activity	Country	Food requirements (mt) Cash/voucher (US\$)		
		Current	Increase	Revised total
General food distribution - food (mt)	Jordan	3,574	1,983	5,557
	Lebanon	260	672	932
	Iraq	1,335	2,400	3735
	Egypt	0	0	0
Sub-total GFD (mt)		5,169	5,055	10,224
School Feeding - food (mt)	Jordan	0	59	59
	Iraq	0	45	45
Total School feeding (mt)		0	104	104
Sub-total food (mt)		5,169	5,159	10,328
Vouchers (US\$)	Jordan	US\$11,842,000	US\$40,608,000	US\$52,450,000
	Iraq	US\$1,643,500	US\$8,525,000	US\$10,168,500
	Lebanon	US\$11,935,000	US\$38,373,750	US\$50,308,750
	Turkey	US\$4,050,000	US\$20,250,000	US\$24,300,000
	Egypt	-	US\$3,120,000	US\$3,120,000
Total vouchers (US\$)		US\$29,470,500	US\$110,876,750	US\$140,347,250

PERFORMANCE MONITORING

78. WFP will use a harmonized post-distribution monitoring approach to monitor coping strategies, while surveys for food consumption score and coping strategy index will be carried out twice a year. WFP country offices of this regional EMOP have reviewed the current set of monitoring tools available and agreed on minimum standards, M&E harmonization, and the requirements for setting up a regional database.

HAZARD / RISK ASSESSMENT AND PREPAREDNESS PLANNING

79. The main risk that would alter the scale of WFP's assistance continues to be the further deterioration of conditions within Syria and an accelerated movement of refugees into the surrounding countries. This would strain the capacities of neighbours to accommodate and assist the refugees. Parallel and mutually reinforcing inter-agency and WFP contingency planning processes for additional beneficiaries are on-going at the country level and sub-regional level. In addition, as this EMOP budget revision includes strengthening the WFP structures in these countries, it will also ensure a more robust response capacity.

RECOMMENDATION OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

The proposed budget revision of the regional project EMOP 200433 for a six-month extension as well as the additional commitment of food is recommended for approval by the Executive Director and the Director-General of Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

APPROVED

Ertharin Cousin
Executive Director,
United Nations World Food Programme

José Graziano da Silva
Director-General,
Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

Date:

Date:

BUDGET INCREASE COST BREAKDOWN			
Food¹	Quantity (mt)	Value (US\$)	Value (US\$)
Cereals	1 425	1 210 369	
Pulses	184	161 000	
Oil and fats	124	243 412	
Mixed and blended food	104	67 500	
Others	3322	4 761 450	
Total food	5 159	6 433 731	
Cash transfers		0	
Voucher transfers		110 876 750	
Total food, cash and voucher transfers			117 320 481
External transport			235 565
Landside transport, storage and handling			292 996
Other direct operational costs			4 259 473
Direct support costs (see Annex I-B)			8 845 769
Total WFP direct costs			130 954 286
Indirect support costs (7.0 percent) ²			9 166 800
TOTAL WFP COSTS			140 121 085

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

² The indirect support cost rate may be amended by the Board during the project.

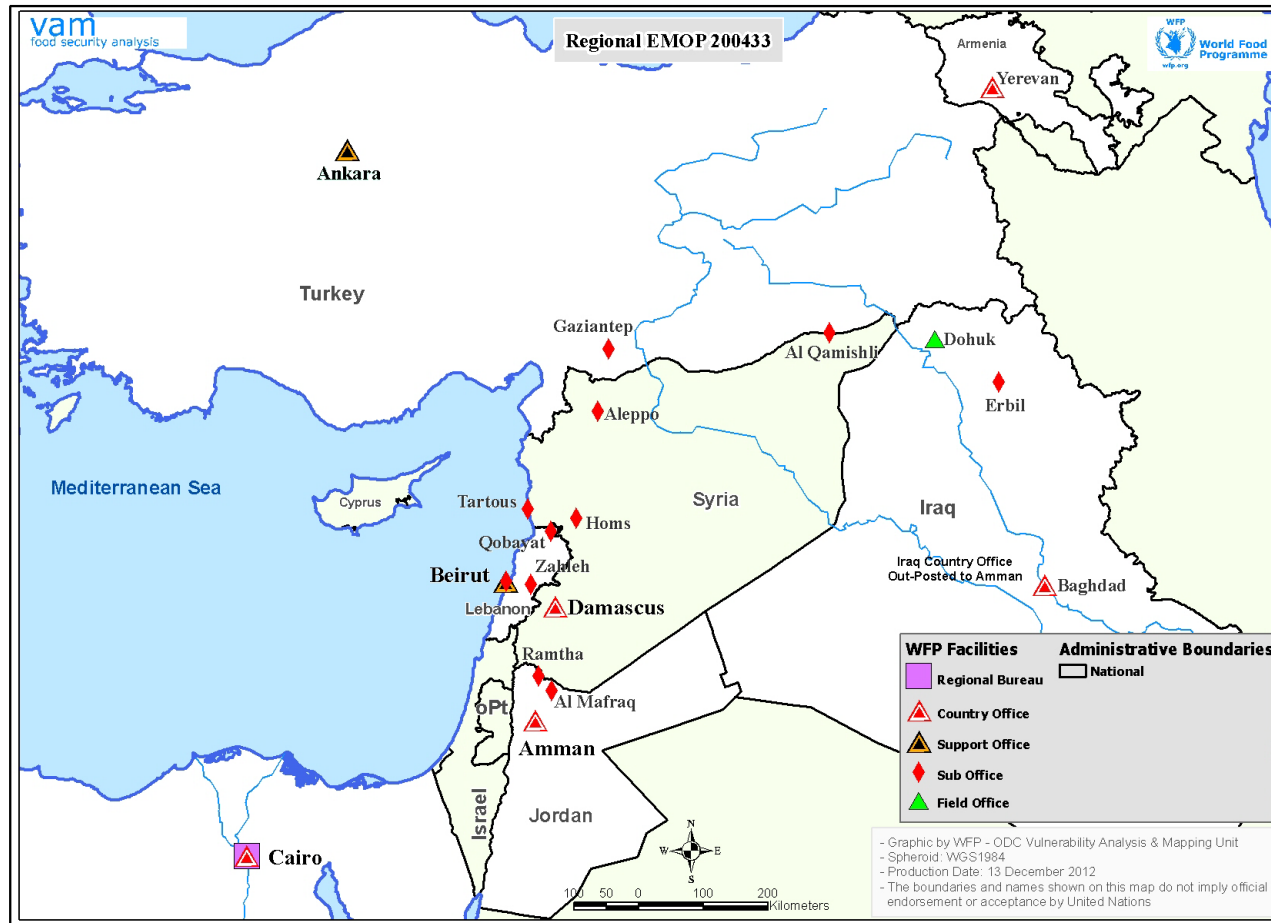
ANNEX I-B

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	
Staff and staff-related costs	
International professional staff	3 241 807
International general service staff	-
Local staff - national officers	186 754
Local staff - general service	1 037 188
Local staff - temporary assistance	721 063
Local staff – overtime	19 325
Hazard pay and hardship allowance	20 212
International consultants	379 592
Local consultants	-
United Nations volunteers	-
Commercial consultancy services	-185 000
Staff duty travel	1 374 178
Subtotal	6 795 119
Recurring expenses	
Rental of facility	286 500
Utilities	88 428
Office supplies and other consumables	82 780
Communications services	167 126
Equipment repair and maintenance	25 738
Vehicle running costs and maintenance	271 112
Office set-up and repairs	201 685
United Nations organization services	10 500
Subtotal	1 133 869
Equipment and capital costs	
Vehicle leasing	98 600
Communications equipment	191 422
Local security costs	626 759
Subtotal	916 781
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	8 845 769

ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
Strategic Objective 1: SAVE LIVES AND PROTECT LIVELIHOODS IN EMERGENCIES Goal: To reach Syrian refugees in Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq, Turkey and Egypt whose food security has been adversely affected by shocks		
Outcome 1.2 Improved food consumption over the assistance period for targeted Syrian refugee households in Lebanon and Jordan, Iraq, Turkey and Egypt, as well as of Lebanese returnees and host communities, where required	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Households with “acceptable” food consumption score (Target: 85 percent of targeted population) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Effective targeting criteria and distribution mechanism agreed and adhered to by cooperating partners ➤ Sufficient WFP capacity to monitor, collect and analyze data
Output 1.1 Food and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to target groups of refugees (women, men, girls and boys) under secure conditions as well as of Lebanese returnees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of women, men, girls and boys receiving hot meals and vouchers as percentage of planned ➤ Tonnage of food distributed, by type, as percent of planned ➤ Total food/cash equivalent of vouchers distributed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Sufficient implementing partner capacity available ➤ Sufficient and timely supply of vouchers to beneficiaries ➤ Voucher systems secure and not open to attack ➤ Continued access to targeted beneficiaries
Outcome 4.1 Increased enrolment of boys and girls in WFP-assisted schools Outcome 4.2 Improved attendance of boys and girls in WFP-assisted schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Absolute enrolment: Numbers of boys and girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools ➤ Net enrolment rate: percentages of primary school-age boys and girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools ➤ Attendance rate: percentages of boys and girls attending classes in WFP-assisted primary schools and, if applicable, preschools and secondary schools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ UNICEF and or Governments not providing the adequate schooling environment

ANNEX III - MAP



ANNEX IV: FOOD VOUCHER CALCULATIONS FOR SYRIAN REFUGEES IN EGYPT*								
	Quantity per person per month (kg/litre)	Quantity per day (g)	Price Per Unit (LE)	Kcal per 100g	Kcal per month	Kcal per day	Cost per person per month (LE)	Cost per beneficiary per month (US\$)
Rice	6.00 kg	200	5.0	360	21 600	720	30.00	4.9
Pasta	1.50 kg	50	8.0	348	5 220	174	12.00	2.0
Bulgur wheat	3.90 kg	130	8.0	350	13 650	455	31.20	5.1
Pulses	1.50 kg	50	10.0	338	5 070	169	15.00	2.5
Minced meat (imported)	1.14 kg	38	30.0	222	2 531	84	34.20	5.6
Vegetable oil (bottled)	1.00 lt	33	11.5	905	8 765	292	12.40	2.0
Iodized salt	0.15 kg	5	5.0	0	0	0	0.75	0.1
Sugar	1.50 kg	50	6.0	399	5 985	200	9.00	1.5
Total					62 821	2 094	144.50	23.7
Adjusted for 12.3 percent inflation								26.6

*The food voucher calculations Syrian refugees in for Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, and Turkey are shown in previous budget revisions of this EMOP 200433.¹⁴

¹⁴ The original EMOP document is available at http://one.wfp.org/operations/current_operations/project_docs/200433.pdf and the revisions are available at <http://www.wfp.org/node/3496/4820/268553>

ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

DSC	direct support costs
EMOP	emergency operation
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FCS	food consumption score
GAM	global acute malnutrition
HRC	High Relief Committee
IOM	International Organization of Migration
ISC	indirect support costs
JAM	joint assessment mission
kcal	kilocalorie
LE	Egyptian pound
LTSH	landside transport, storage and handling
M&E	monitoring and evaluation
MoSA	Ministry of Social Affairs
ODOC	other direct operational costs
PRRO	protracted relief and recovery operation
RRP	Regional Response Plan
SDC	Social Development Centres
SMART	Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
US\$	United States dollar
WFP	United Nations World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization