

**BUDGET REVISION 11 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: 01/07/2012 **End date:** 31/12/2013
Extension period: 12 months **New end date:** 31/12/2014

	Cost (United States dollars)		
	Current budget	Increase	Revised budget
Food and Related Costs	71,723,105	30,493,060	102,216,165
Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs	532,295,938	898,788,078	1,431,084,016
Capacity Development & Augmentation	183,430	641,721	825,151
Direct Support Costs	43,958,960	53,277,356	97,236,316
Indirect Support Costs	45,371,300	68,824,015	114,195,315
Total cost to WFP	693,532,733	1,052,024,230	1,745,556,963

NATURE OF THE INCREASE

1. This revision to emergency operation (EMOP) 200433, which responds to the regional refugee emergency resulting from the crisis in Syria, will:
 - Extend the operation in time until 31 December 2014.
 - Scale up beneficiary planning figures for the region from 2,554,820 to 2,733,563 by December 2014.
 - Increase school feeding figures to 10,000 beneficiaries per month and introduce supplementary food assistance to boys and girls from 6–59 months of age in Iraq.

2. Specific adjustments to the budget are:
 - Food requirements increased by 14,402 mt, valued at US\$ 30 million.
 - Voucher value increased by US\$ 899 million.
 - Capacity development and augmentation increase by US\$ 0.6 million.
 - Direct support costs (DSC) increased by US\$ 53 million.

3. This revision will increase the overall EMOP budget from US\$ 694 million to US\$ 1.75 billion.

JUSTIFICATION FOR BUDGET INCREASE

Summary of Existing Project Activities

4. Since July 2012, the regional emergency operation (EMOP) 200433 has been WFP's operational framework for delivering food assistance to Syrian refugees in Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq, Turkey and Egypt. The EMOP is aligned with the inter-agency Syrian Regional Response Plan (RRP¹), led by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).
5. The crisis in Syria continues unabated and the humanitarian impact inside the country and in the region is both widening and deepening. Evermore people are facing mounting levels of vulnerability. With no immediate prospects of peace in sight, the refugee crisis is becoming a lasting situation for the millions of refugees of whom many are now entering their fourth year of displacement. In line with the RRP strategic response priorities and building on the emerging interagency Comprehensive Regional Strategy (CRS), WFP's overall regional Syria crisis strategy for 2014 focuses on the following key priorities:
6. ***Continued Provision of Emergency Food Assistance to Syrian Refugees:*** In line with the identified needs, WFP will maintain the provision of essential humanitarian food assistance to affected refugee populations in the region at the core of its response strategy. This support, however, will be based on improved needs assessments, strengthened targeting and improved efficiency of interventions. The focus in 2014 will be on building the foundations for better targeted, more effective and efficient programmes throughout the region, based on the model being implemented in Lebanon and starting in Jordan.
7. ***Medium/long-term focus:*** The strategy will also take into consideration the protracted nature of the crisis and the need to work with governments, host communities and refugees to identify a more sustainable means to address the evolving needs of refugees in the medium and long-term. Work has already begun in several countries to enhance WFP's knowledge on refugee vulnerability and how it evolves over time. This is a fundamental building block for more long term interventions and it can be also used to inform the emerging Government policies and interventions in the region related to support for Syrian refugees. Emergency nutrition and school feeding interventions have been initiated in Jordan and Iraq, and may, along with other WFP safety net operations, be expanded in line with national Government plans and frameworks.
8. ***Support to Vulnerable Local Communities:*** As the economic, social, political, and security impact of the Syrian Crisis takes its toll, WFP will also consider the needs of affected populations of refugee-hosting countries where appropriate. Activities to support vulnerable communities are ongoing in in the neighbouring countries of Egypt, Jordan and Iraq and are also planned for Lebanon in 2014. All these activities are outside the context of this EMOP.
9. ***Continued Strong Focus on Emergency Preparedness and Response (EPR):*** The Syria crisis remains unpredictable and dynamic, with a high risk of further spill-over impact. WFP will continue to invest heavily in EPR as a core component of its strategy.

¹ The original plan is referred to as "RRP1", with the five revisions subsequently numbered "RRP2" to "RRP6".

10. All activities under the EMOP align with WFP Strategic Objective 1: “save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies”. With the approval of the Level 3 protocol and considering the importance of ensuring a coherent response across all countries affected by the crisis, a Regional Emergency Coordinator was appointed to manage and provide strategic guidance to WFP’s regional response and operations.
11. The market system and financial infrastructure provides a suitable environment for food voucher assistance across the region. Vouchers now represent 97 percent of WFP support to refugees from Syria. WFP plans to fully transition to e-vouchers by mid-2014. WFP will continue to conduct food price surveys to adjust voucher values as necessary. In communities where e-vouchers are introduced, WFP is working with UNHCR to establish a common assistance platform (OneCard) which will allow multiple agencies to channel cash and voucher assistance for both food and non-food assistance through one single magnetic card.

TABLE 1 – EMOP 204433 VOUCHER TRANSFER VALUES AS PER BR11

Country Office	Voucher Transfer Value in local currency* (per person per month)	Voucher Transfer Value in US\$ (per person per month)
JORDAN	24 Jordanian Dinar	US\$34
LEBANON	45,000 Lebanese Pounds	US\$30
IRAQ	37.5 Iraqi Dinars	US\$31
TURKEY	80 Turkish Lira**	US\$45
EGYPT	207 Egyptian Pounds	US\$30

*Actual local currency value is subject to foreign exchange functions. **WFP's portion of the voucher will cover 60 Turkish Lira, whilst the Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency of Turkey (AFAD) will cover the remaining 20 Turkish Lira.

12. Children without access to an adequate and diverse diet containing the right nutrients during the first 1,000 days suffer irreversible, long-term consequences. Therefore, preventing and treating under-nutrition in children is crucial. So far, based on data from the 2012 WFP/United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) Nutrition Survey, Jordan is the only country in the region implementing nutrition-specific activities. In October 2013, UNICEF and the Kurdistan Ministry of Health launched a rapid nutrition assessment in Iraq; and in 2014, nutrition surveys are planned in Lebanon, Turkey and Egypt, the findings of which will inform potential nutrition interventions.
13. WFP’s school feeding programme can only target camp-based refugee children and is only implemented in Jordan and Iraq.

14. Following the previous budget revisions (BR) to EMOP 200433², WFP's regional refugee response is now structured as shown in the summary below (Table 2):

TABLE 2 - EMOP 200433 APPROVED ACTIVITIES AS OF BR10				
	Camp Refugees	Refugees in communities	Other Groups	Beneficiaries*
Jordan	Provision of dry food and food vouchers to 895,000 camp and non –camp beneficiaries by December 2013. Gradual transition to vouchers started in September. School feeding for 40,000 refugee children.	Provision of food vouchers redeemable in local shops, with a planned transition to e-vouchers.	Not applicable.	895,000
Lebanon	Not applicable	Provision of food through vouchers and e-cards redeemable in local shops - up to 800,000 beneficiaries planned by December 2013.	Provision of vouchers for up to 105,200 Lebanese returnees, 80,000 Palestinian refugees from Syria and 159,000 vulnerable host communities by December 2013. Vulnerable 'new arrivals' and vulnerable refugees pending registration (food packages) - up to 73,500 per month. Host communities pending registration (food packages) – up to 5,000 per month.	1,212,820
Iraq	Provision of vouchers in Domiz camp (Dohuk) - up to 156,000 beneficiaries by December 2013. Food packages in Al-Qa'im camp (Anbar) - up to 30,000 beneficiaries. School feeding for 6,000 Syrian children.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.	186,000
Turkey	Provision of e-vouchers redeemable in camp and local shops - up to 185,000 by December 2013.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.	185,000
Egypt	Not applicable.	Provision of food vouchers redeemable in community shops for 70,000 refugees.	Provision of food vouchers for up to 6,000 Palestinian refugees	76,000
Total				2,554,820

* Beneficiaries are calculated to avoid double-counting.

15. In Jordan, WFP provides food assistance to registered refugees in camp and community settings. WFP is currently in the process of transitioning from in-kind food to voucher assistance in Za'atri camp. In Jordanian communities, food vouchers are distributed

² Please see Annex V for a full overview of EMOP budget revisions 1-10.

monthly. Approximately 40,000 beneficiaries per month are supported via school feeding and 22,550 via Jordan's nutrition activities.

16. The transition from paper vouchers to e-cards started in Lebanon in September; Lebanon is expected to fully switch to e-cards by the end of 2013. New arrivals in Lebanon receive one-off food parcels. Following the results of the multi-sector Vulnerability Assessment for Syrian Refugees (VASyR), Lebanon has also taken the lead in the transition toward vulnerability targeting through a phased approach. WFP will continue providing technical support to UNHCR to strengthen the capacity of the local Social Development Centres and municipalities by augmenting staff and providing training in voucher distributions.
17. In Iraq, refugees in Al Obady camp receive individual food parcels, while the refugees in Domiz are assisted through food vouchers. During August 2013, Iraq witnessed a sudden influx of Syrian refugees due to the re-opening of the border and renewed fighting in Syria. The Syrian refugees have been accommodated in camps in the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG), receiving monthly family food rations. In order to increase enrolment and regular attendance of boys and girls in schools, a daily nutritious snack is provided to 6,000 students in one school in Al Obady camp and three schools in Domiz camp.
18. Under RRP5, WFP was requested by the Turkish Government to scale up assistance to reach all Syrians in camps. However, since August 2013, owing to resource constraints, WFP has had to cap the e-voucher assistance caseload to 14 camps, supporting around 115,000 Syrians. The Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency of Turkey (AFAD) continues to provide food assistance in the camps not served by the WFP/Turkish Red Crescent (TRC) programme, and provides non-food items (NFIs) in all camps.
19. In Egypt, WFP provides voucher assistance targeted to vulnerable groups residing in the poorer neighbourhoods of Cairo, Alexandria and Damietta. At the request of the Government, assistance was extended to include Palestinian Refugees from Syria (PRS), supported by the United Nations Relief and Work Agency (UNRWA).

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE RE-ASSESSMENT

20. The sustained and escalating violence in Syria is resulting in large numbers of casualties among civilians, the destruction of homes and infrastructure, disruption of essential services and mounting vulnerabilities. This continues to spur large-scale internal displacement and increase outflows of refugees. By December 2013, 2.2 million refugees had been registered with UNHCR.³ This number does not include the refugees awaiting registration, currently estimated at 67,000 people.
21. Since January 2013, beneficiary numbers have increased by 300 percent. This is in part due to efforts to catch up with the registration backlog. However, thousands of refugees arrive every month and an increasing number of Syrians who had left their country with enough assets to sustain a temporary life in the neighbouring countries are now seeking to register for assistance as they are running out of resources.
22. Food security assessments are available for all countries and form the basis of programmatic activities. Vulnerabilities analyzed in the context of these food security assessments will inform vulnerability targeting criteria for refugees living in communities in Jordan,

³ 4th December, 2013, UNHCR portal: <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/regional.php>

Lebanon and Egypt. A provisional reduction of 15 percent⁴ of refugees living in Jordanian communities will be applied from April 2014, though the final percentage will depend on the results of a comprehensive monitoring exercise, due to be carried out before the end of 2013. Results from the VASyR in Lebanon indicate that 72 percent of Syrian refugees are food insecure. The targeting started in October in various parts of the country along with a robust verification mechanism. Lessons learnt from both countries will help Egypt undergo the transition from geographic to vulnerability targeting. Targeting will not occur in any refugee camps in the region.

TABLE 3 - REFUGEE PLANNING FIGURES			
Country	BR10 Planning Figures (December 2013)	UNHCR Planning Figures under RRP6 (Dec 2014)*	WFP Planned Beneficiaries under BR11
Jordan	895,000	800,000	710,000
Lebanon	1,212,820	1,650,000	1,287,563***
Iraq**	186,000	400,000	290,000
Turkey**	185,000	1,000,000	300,000
Egypt	76,000	250,000	146,000****
Total	2,554,820	4,100,000	2,733,563
*Total number of refugees in need of humanitarian assistance. **Currently WFP only supports refugees in camp settings. ***Includes Lebanese returnees and Palestinian Refugees from Syria. ****Includes Palestinian Refugees from Syria.			

23. Reporting on the impact of the crisis is an area of increased emphasis for WFP. The use of focus groups within beneficiary communities has helped to identify the different needs of women, men, boys and girls, and programmes are adapted based on monitoring inputs.
24. The majority of WFP staff has received training in protection issues to ensure that food assistance is provided in ways that minimize any unintended impact. WFP has developed standard operating procedures (SOPs), as well as referral pathways with protection partners for any cases needing referral.

Jordan

25. Since July 2013, the population of Za'atari Camp has declined significantly. This is mainly due to a decrease in new arrivals and to an increase in refugees leaving for communities or returning to Syria. UNHCR projected there would be one million refugees residing in Jordan by December 2013, yet there are less than 560,000 Syrians registered in the country to date. Through the RRP6, United Nations agencies have agreed on a planning figure of 800,000 beneficiaries by December 2014.
26. The May 2013 UNHCR/WFP Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) found that refugees in camps and communities are highly reliant on in-kind food and voucher programmes as their main food source. In addition, it was found that limited livelihood opportunities, rising rent, food and service prices increase both the financial pressure on vulnerable refugees and their engagement in negative coping strategies. Thus, food assistance remains a high priority to prevent the deterioration of refugees' food security status.

⁴ An estimate informed by the observations of WFP monitors during household visits together with findings from the JAM focus group discussions.

27. The recent Food Security Assessment by the Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED) echoes WFP's monitoring findings that food assistance has a high impact and that food consumption improves significantly the longer beneficiaries receive WFP assistance. Within the first three months of arriving in Jordan, 28 percent of beneficiaries had a borderline or poor food consumption score; while after benefitting from WFP assistance for 7-12 months, those with borderline and poor food consumption scores dropped to 12 percent.
28. Camp schools are witnessing far greater attendance due to both comprehensive informal education programmes which enable children who have been out of school for extended periods of time to catch up and the recent back to school campaign conducted by UNICEF. Simultaneously, families are realizing that there may not be an immediate resolution to the crisis in Syria, and are therefore sending their children to school in Jordan.
29. While a series of assessments have been undertaken inside Za'atri camp, there is a need to strengthen the assessment of food security needs of Syrian refugees in host communities, where nearly 80 percent reside. Using information collected at the district level in all governorates, WFP will be able to obtain the needed vulnerability information to support the interagency targeting effort planned to begin in early 2014.

Lebanon

30. By 4 December 2013, the total number of Syrian refugees registered or pending registration reached 831,367 (almost the total planned RRP5 figure of 857,880 expected for that month).⁵ An estimated 47,000 PRS and Lebanese returnees are also present in the country. It is expected that approximately 1.5 million registered Syrian refugees, 100,000 PRS and 50,000 Lebanese returnees will be in Lebanon by December 2014.
31. In May-June 2013, WFP, UNHCR and UNICEF conducted a VASyR in Lebanon, aiming to design programmatic activities to target the most vulnerable. The study pointed to the significant relationship between vulnerability and dependency ratios at household level, and therefore that households with children under two years of age (CU2), pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and elderly individuals are significantly more likely to be vulnerable. In line with this rationale, in addition to the 72 percent of food insecure individuals, WFP will also target a safety net caseload of PLW, CU2 and elderly people to ensure the inclusion of the potentially nutritionally vulnerable.
32. The WFP food voucher in Lebanon was calculated at a value of US\$27 per person per month, based on August 2012 prices. It was calculated to provide 2,100 kcal per day per person in the form of basic, affordable and readily available commodities. However, more recent WFP market monitoring and analysis indicates that, particularly since January 2013, the value of the WFP food basket is higher than the calculated US\$27 (US\$29 in May 2013 and US\$31 in June and July 2013).

Iraq

33. In addition to the ongoing support being provided to Syrian refugees in camps, assistance will be provided on a pilot basis to the most vulnerable refugees residing in urban areas in Sulaymaniyah and Dohuk.

⁵ <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/country.php?id=122>

34. WFP monitoring findings indicate that vouchers have a higher impact on food security and coping strategies than food parcels. In view of these advantages, WFP will further expand the use of vouchers in 2014.
35. The 2009 Syria Family Health Survey showed that, based on wasting (9.3 percent), stunting (23 percent) or underweight (10 percent), the nutrition situation in Syria was worse than in Iraq before the onset of the Syria crisis. There was insufficient information to determine whether those leaving the country are nutritionally worse or better than those remaining in the country.
36. Reports indicate that following the sudden influx in August, children under 18 years of age amounted to more than 45 percent of all new arrivals in almost all the camps. Prior to this influx, there were also boys and girls who had arrived after the closure of the registration period in the last scholastic year and were therefore not admitted to the camp schools. About 2,150 of them attended catch-up classes during the summer period and have, thereafter, been allowed to join normal classes in the current school year.
37. In response to the need to target malnourished children, in October, UNICEF and the Kurdistan Ministry of Health launched a rapid nutrition assessment in all three Governorates where new camps were established. Preliminary findings indicate the need to focus on the development of the health and nutrition of Syrian children. Once the findings are obtained, the Health and Nutrition Working Group will reassess the situation and determine which types of nutrition programmes will be appropriate to implement. If the findings warrant preventative nutritional activities, WFP will implement these under a new BR.

Turkey

38. WFP monitoring indicates that food assistance inside camps has a strong impact on the food security status of refugees. Most beneficiaries are food secure; 90 percent have acceptable food consumption scores and low levels of negative coping strategies. Available information indicates that the situation of vulnerable non-camp refugees is of concern, although no formal assessment has been conducted.
39. The Government has specifically indicated that the primary focus of support should be to populations inside camps. WFP stands ready to support targeted assistance to non-camp refugees if requested, subject to confirmation of needs and availability of funding.

Egypt

40. The September 2013 UNICEF, UNHCR and WFP Joint Needs Assessment for Syrian Refugees found that over 70 percent of respondents did not have sufficient food available in the seven days prior to the assessment. Respondents claimed high food prices made it difficult to access diversified foods, forcing them to resort to negative coping mechanisms, with 68 percent of households decreasing the number of meals to two a day. Unless food assistance is properly targeted and maintained, the vulnerabilities of Syrian refugees will increase, particularly impacting more vulnerable groups such as female-headed households, children, the elderly, sick and non-autonomous.

PURPOSE OF EXTENSION AND BUDGET INCREASE

41. This budget revision will amend WFP activities and budget in line with the revised RRP6 and extend EMOP 200433 in time by 12 months. Overall, the budget revision will increase the number of beneficiaries supported to 2,733,563 by the end of 2014, in line with Annex II.

Jordan

42. **Increase in voucher beneficiaries:** In line with RRP6, beneficiary planning figures in Jordan will start from 550,000 and gradually increase to reach 800,000 individuals (200,000 in camps and 600,000 in communities) by December 2014. WFP intends to introduce targeting of refugees living in host communities, provisionally 85 percent of UNHCR-registered refugees. No targeting will take place in refugee camps. This will bring the adjusted planning numbers to 710,000.
43. **Transition to the e-voucher modality:** Whilst continuing the gradual increase to full voucher transfer value in Za'atari Camp, WFP began piloting e-vouchers in November 2013 and plans to fully transition to the e-voucher modality in early 2014. Discussions are ongoing with regards to the best ways of moving toward the OneCard system.
44. **Increase of beneficiaries under the school feeding programme:** WFP will continue to provide date bars (430 kcal) to Syrian children attending school in Za'atari camp, increasing from 40,000 to 50,000 planned per month. Under RRP6 planning, the education sector will target 75 percent of school-aged children in Jordan.
45. **Increase of beneficiaries under the nutrition programme:** WFP will scale up the targeted supplementary treatment response for children under five years of age and pregnant and lactating mothers in local communities and camp settings. The total caseload by December 2014 will be 22,280.

Lebanon

46. **Increase in voucher beneficiaries:** UNHCR's planning figure for Lebanon is 1,500,000 registered refugees by December 2014. WFP will provide assistance to 75 percent of registered refugees. This includes the targeted caseload of 72 percent as well as a safety net caseload. During 2014, WFP and partners will intensify monitoring, working closely with UNHCR and others to carry out household visits and joint verifications.
47. **Assistance to vulnerable Syrian newcomers:** WFP's voucher system depends on UNHCR registration to ensure proper follow-up and monitoring of recipients and use of the assistance. Due to the ongoing issue of UNHCR's registration backlog, WFP with the help of partners, plans to assist up to 40,000 newly-arrived unregistered refugees per month with food parcels.
48. **Providing voucher assistance to Lebanese returnees:** The International Organization for Migration (IOM) has re-adjusted the planning figure to 50,000 returnees by December 2014. WFP will assist 37,500 Lebanese returnees with e-vouchers (75 percent of the total population).

49. **Providing food assistance through cash transfers to PRS:** WFP and UNRWA have been negotiating the terms of a financial arrangement so they may jointly fund the food component of cash assistance currently provided to PRS through UNRWA's ATM cash cards. A technical agreement is also being reached whereby WFP may provide guidance, support and training to UNRWA on needs assessments and the provision of and reporting on food assistance. WFP will support up to 85,063 PRS (85 percent of the total PRS population) by December 2014. This brings the total WFP caseload in Lebanon to 1,287,563.
50. **Increase in voucher transfer value:** The voucher value will increase to US\$30 in response to inflation identified through monthly price commodity monitoring and observation of the average prices of the commodity basket.
51. **Implementation of e-cards:** WFP's assistance will be carried out mainly through e-cards. Discussions will continue with various United Nations agencies on moving towards the OneCard modality. Further, a portion of WFP's existing refugee caseload will be selected to form part of a cash pilot that will be implemented jointly with WFP Jordan. The existing prepaid e-cards will be used as a delivery instrument, allowing beneficiaries to withdraw cash from ATMs.

Iraq

52. **Increase in voucher beneficiaries:** Following the influx of Syrian refugees in mid-August 2013, UNHCR, WFP, and other humanitarian partners, expect that up to 400,000 Syrians will seek refuge in 2014. In line with RRP6, WFP plans to target 290,000 in-camp and non-camp refugees by December 2014. WFP will start a pilot for non-camp assistance to vulnerable refugees in Sulaymaniyah and Dohuk with the prospect of expanding to other governorates subject to approval from KRG authorities. Full transition to the voucher modality is expected by the end of the first quarter of 2014, with subsequent adoption of the OneCard system.
53. **Increase in school feeding targets:** The number of children receiving school feeding is expected to increase from 6,000 to approximately 10,000 as more schools have been established in the new camps.

Turkey

54. **Increase in e-card beneficiaries:** 300,000 Syrians will be targeted. This figure includes: 195,000 Syrians residing in current operational camps; 100,000 prospected residents of camps currently under construction; and a pilot programme targeting 5,000 vulnerable non-camp refugees.
55. **Decrease in voucher transfer value:** The WFP portion of the monthly allocation to refugees will be reduced from the current 80 Turkish liras to 60 Turkish liras per person per month. The Government/AFAD will provide an additional 20 Turkish liras for food as well as NFIs in-kind.
56. **Provide technical support to the Government's profiling exercise:** In order to target assistance to non-camp refugees, WFP has included a the cost of a capacity development and technical consultant in this BR to support the Government in preparing an in-depth document detailing the required profiling and needs assessments.

Egypt

57. **Increase in voucher beneficiaries, including PRS:** Shifting from geographical to household vulnerability targeting, WFP will target assistance to reach up to 140,000 Syrian refugees a month, as well as up to 6,000 PRS by December 2014. This brings the total caseload in Egypt to 146,000.

58. **Shifting to the OneCard assistance platform:** While assistance is currently provided through single-use paper vouchers or magnetic cards, valid only at partner supermarkets and for a set period of time, WFP and UNHCR are in the process of moving to the OneCard system in early 2014.

59. **Exploring other activities:** WFP will explore the possibility of providing cash assistance to the most food-insecure refugees in Egypt. The lessons learnt and good practices from Lebanon and Jordan's cash pilot study will be made available in order to support programming both in the preparation and implementation of the activities as well as staff training. WFP will also examine the potential of supporting community-driven projects which focus on improving livelihoods.

TABLE 4: BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY[~]					
Country Office	Activity	Category of beneficiaries	Current (Dec 2013)	Increase	Revised (Dec 2014)
JORDAN	In-kind food	Syrian Refugees	110,000	-95,000	15,000
	Vouchers	Syrian Refugees	895,000	-185,000	710,000
	School Feeding	Syrian Refugees	40,000	10,000	50,000
	Nutrition	Syrian Refugees	22,550	-270	22,280
TOTAL			895,000	-185,000	710,000
LEBANON	Food parcels	Syrian Refugees	68,620	-28,620	40,000
	Vouchers	Syrian Refugees	800,000	325,000	1,125,000
	Vouchers	Lebanese Returnees	105,200	-67,700	37,500
	Vouchers	Palestinian Refugees	80,000	5,063	85,063
	Vouchers	Host communities	159,000	-159,000	0
TOTAL			1,212,820	74,743	1,287,563
IRAQ	In-kind food	Syrian Refugees	30,000	95,000	125,000*
	Vouchers	Syrian Refugees	156,000	134,000	290,000
	School Feeding	Syrian Refugees	6,000	4,000	10,000
TOTAL			186,000	104,000	290,000
TURKEY	Vouchers	Syrian Refugees	185,000	115,000	300,000
TOTAL			185,000	115,000	300,000
EGYPT	Vouchers	Syrian Refugees	70,000	70,000	140,000
	Vouchers	Palestinian Refugees	6,000	-	6,000
TOTAL			76,000	70,000	146,000

*Beneficiaries are calculated to avoid double-counting

[~] Male beneficiaries represent 49 percent of the caseload, whilst females represent 51 percent as per UNHCR estimates.

* This is the highest figure of in-kind food per month out of the three initial months in which Iraq will be providing in-kind food as WFP transitions into complete voucher assistance. After March and until December 2014, all assistance will be via voucher modality, as per Annex II.

FOOD REQUIREMENTS

60. The current and revised requirements for food and voucher transfers by country and activity are shown in Table 5. The overall current, increased, and revised budget are shown on page 1. The budget increase by commodity and cost element is shown in Annex I-A.

Activity	Country	Food requirements (mt) Cash/Vouchers (US\$)		
		Current	Increase	Revised total
General food distribution - food (mt)	Jordan	28,563	2,423	30,986
	Lebanon	6,949	4,296	11,245
	Iraq	6,424	5,814	12,238
Sub-total GFD (mt)		41,936	12,533	54,469
School Feeding - food (mt)	Jordan	420	695	1,115
	Iraq	105	225	330
Sub-total SF (mt)		525	920	1,445
Supplementary Feeding - food (mt)	Jordan	735	949	1,684
Sub-total supplementary feeding (mt)		735	949	1,684
Total food (mt)		43,196	14,402	57,598
Vouchers (US\$)	Jordan	183,172,160	250,906,680	434,078,840
	Lebanon	208,587,964	380,004,224	588,592,188
	Iraq	34,720,500	76,260,000	110,980,500
	Turkey	68,490,000	108,000,000	176,490,000
	Egypt	15,320,000	43,560,000	58,880,000
Total vouchers (US\$)		510,290,624	858,730,904	1,369,021,528

PERFORMANCE MONITORING

61. A harmonized set of monitoring and evaluation (M&E) data collection tools was rolled out in 2013. Training in the use of these tools has been carried out in all countries. As a result, Jordan and Lebanon have started producing regular M&E reports based on the information obtained from their extensive household-level post distribution, beneficiary contact, shop and price monitoring activities, whilst the remaining are on track to follow by end 2013.

62. Following the adoption of the sub-regional M&E database in Jordan, Iraq and Turkey, M&E-related data collection capacities are being further reinforced in Lebanon and Egypt through introduction the geo-referenced real-time acquisition of statistics platform (GRASP) and the use of mobile devices by field monitoring assistants.

63. WFP is expanding its pre- and post-distribution monitoring activities at household level, as well as its price monitoring activities through the enhanced use of cooperating partners. Database management and data analysis under these shared M&E activities remains a WFP responsibility and WFP continues, on a parallel basis, to carry out activity site and beneficiary contact monitoring at distribution points and voucher-participating shops.

64. In order to strengthen capacity to analyze the impact of WFP interventions and substantiate choices of intervention modalities in the different operational settings, baseline exercises and cost-effectiveness related studies will be carried out in 2014. These exercises will allow WFP to determine the overall costs, and the food security and dietary-related effectiveness of the various types of interventions.

HAZARD / RISK ASSESSMENT AND PREPAREDNESS PLANNING

Contextual Risks:

65. **Spread of insecurity to neighbouring countries:** Fighting from the Syrian civil war has spilled over into Lebanon, leading to the occasional suspension of WFP distributions in the Bekaa Valley and Tripoli. Furthermore, the Arab Spring protests may affect the ability of host countries to assist Syrian refugees. WFP is engaged in contingency planning and monitoring of risks at the country and regional levels as well as in ensuring the continuation of robust lines of communication with national authorities throughout the region.
66. **Tensions in local communities:** As a result of the massive surge in numbers of refugees, the overstretching of local resources such as hospitals and schools, the steep rise in rent prices (for refugees residing in urban areas), and targeted humanitarian assistance are all elements which fuel tensions between the refugees and host communities. WFP ensures that programme design takes into account the sensitivities of the host communities and continues communicating with beneficiaries in order to inform activities.
67. **Outbreaks:** Recent polio outbreaks in Syria may spread to the surrounding countries. While polio has been eradicated from the region, as more refugees flow across the borders and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services struggle to keep up with the increasing refugee population, polio outbreaks could affect the food security and nutritional status of both refugee and host populations. WFP is ensuring that all health and safety regulations are being followed in order to minimize the impact on staff and partners.

Programmatic Risks:

68. **Low levels of funding:** Funding requirements continue to increase as the refugee population grows. Concerns are mounting since limited funding could result in breaks or reductions in the supply of food assistance, leading to further tensions and forcing families to resort to negative coping mechanisms. The monitoring of fund balances is important to ensure the timely implementation of activities. WFP will also work with UNHCR, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and other RRP partners to ensure that donors are aware of operational constraints and to advocate for additional funding. A strategy has been drafted to mitigate the risks of the prospective funding gaps for 2014, including specific country prioritization plans.
69. **Sudden massive refugee influxes:** The recent, sudden surge of refugees into Northern Iraq saw the need to respond to massive caseloads in the fastest way possible. In preparation for more frequent larger influxes, regular monitoring of the situation and contingency preparedness measures have been put in place to ensure that WFP can respond accordingly.
70. **Government policy change:** Changes in government policies, for example related to support to the non-camp refugee populations in Turkey and Iraq, may lead to an increase in

programme demands. WFP maintains a close dialogue with all governments in order to ensure continuous cooperation and partnership.

Institutional Risks

71. **Security:** In view of recent insecurities in Lebanon and Iraq, WFP programme criticality and regular security risk assessments remain priorities. Mitigation measures for risks related to targeting and prioritization will include beneficiary sensitization and feedback mechanisms to ensure individuals understand the targeting process. WFP and sister-agencies must also review and agree upon vulnerability targeting criteria.

RECOMMENDATION OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

72. This budget revision to regional EMOP 200433 “Food assistance to vulnerable Syrian populations in Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq, Turkey and Egypt affected by conflict in Syria” for a twelve-month extension-in-time and an additional commitment of food is recommended for approval by the Executive Director of WFP and the Director-General of the 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:

ANNEX I-A

PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN			
	Quantity (mt)	Value (US\$)	Value (US\$)
<i>Food Transfers</i>			
Cereals	2,268	1,857,968	
Pulses	-	-	
Oil and fats	-	-	
Mixed and blended food	1,869	2,399,789	
Others	10,265	19,174,618	
Total Food Transfers	14,402	23,432,376	
External Transport		89,861	
LTSH		506,427	
ODOC Food		6,464,396	
Food and Related Costs⁶			30,493,060
C&V Transfers		858,730,904	
C&V Related costs		40,057,174	
Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs			898,788,078
Capacity Development & Augmentation			641,721
<i>Direct Operational Costs</i>			929,922,859
Direct support costs (see Annex I-B)			53,277,356
Total Direct Project Costs			983,200,215
Indirect support costs (7,0 percent) ⁷			68,824,015
TOTAL WFP COSTS⁸			1,052,024,230

⁶ This is a notional food basket for budgeting and approval. The contents may vary.

⁷ The indirect support cost rate may be amended by the Board during the project.

⁸ Rounded off to nearest decimal point.

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	
WFP Staff and Staff-Related	
Professional staff *	20,087,273
General service staff **	11,833,450
Danger pay and local allowances	86,400
Subtotal	32,007,123
Recurring and Other	5,749,508
Capital Equipment	3,505,888
Security	2,937,777
Travel and transportation	8,617,060
Assessments, Evaluations and Monitoring ⁹	460,000
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	53,277,356

* Costs to be included in this line are under the following cost elements: International Professional Staff (P1 to D2), Local Staff - National Officer, International Consultants, Local Consultants, UNV

** Costs to be included in this line are under the following cost elements: International GS Staff, Local Staff- General Service, Local Staff - Temporary Assist. (SC, SSA, Other), Overtime

⁹ Reflects estimated costs when these activities are performed by third parties. If WFP Country Office staff perform these activities, the costs are included in Staff and Staff Related and Travel and Transportation.

ANNEX II

Country	Component	Beneficiaries	January	February	March	April	May	Planned June	Planned July	Planned August	Planned September	Planned October	Planned November	Planned December
Jordan	Food vouchers	Syrian Refugees	550,000	555,000	560,000	580,500	599,000	617,500	631,000	644,500	658,000	676,500	685,000	710,000
	Welcome meals	Syrian Refugees	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
	School feeding*#	Syrian Refugees	20,000	20,000	25,000	25,000	30,000	30,000	35,000	35,000	40,000	40,000	45,000	50,000
	Nutrition	Syrian Refugees	13,310	13,813	14,316	16,001	16,898	17,795	18,298	18,801	19,303	20,200	20,309	22,280
Sub-Total			550,000	555,000	560,000	580,500	599,000	617,500	631,000	644,500	658,000	676,500	685,000	710,000
Lebanon	Food vouchers	Syrian Refugees	795,000	825,000	855,000	885,000	915,000	945,000	975,000	1,005,000	1,035,000	1,065,000	1,095,000	1,125,000
	Food parcels	Syrian refugees	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000
	Food vouchers	Lebanese Returnees	16,875	18,750	20,625	22,500	24,375	26,250	28,125	30,000	31,875	33,750	35,625	37,500
	Food vouchers	Palestinian Refugees	51,697	54,730	57,763	60,796	63,830	66,864	69,896	72,930	75,963	78,996	82,029	85,063
Sub-Total			903,572	938,480	973,388	1,008,296	1,043,205	1,078,114	1,113,021	1,147,930	1,182,838	1,217,746	1,252,654	1,287,563
Iraq	In-kind food	Syrian Refugees	115,000	120,000	125,000									
	Food vouchers	Syrian Refugees	65,000	70,000	75,000	210,000	220,000	230,000	240,000	250,000	260,000	270,000	280,000	290,000
	School feeding # ¹⁰	Syrian Refugees	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Sub-Total			180,000	190,000	200,000	210,000	220,000	230,000	240,000	250,000	260,000	270,000	280,000	290,000
Turkey	Food vouchers*	Syrian Refugees	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000
Egypt	Food vouchers	Syrian Refugees	90,000	90,000	100,000	100,000	110,000	110,000	120,000	120,000	130,000	130,000	140,000	140,000
	Food vouchers	Palestinian Refugees	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
Sub-Total			96,000	96,000	106,000	106,000	116,000	116,000	126,000	126,000	136,000	136,000	146,000	146,000
TOTAL			2,039,572	2,089,480	2,149,388	2,214,796	2,288,205	2,351,614	2,420,021	2,482,720	2,546,838	2,610,246	2,673,654	2,733,563

*Increasing numbers between January and December, figure stated is the maximum planning figure.

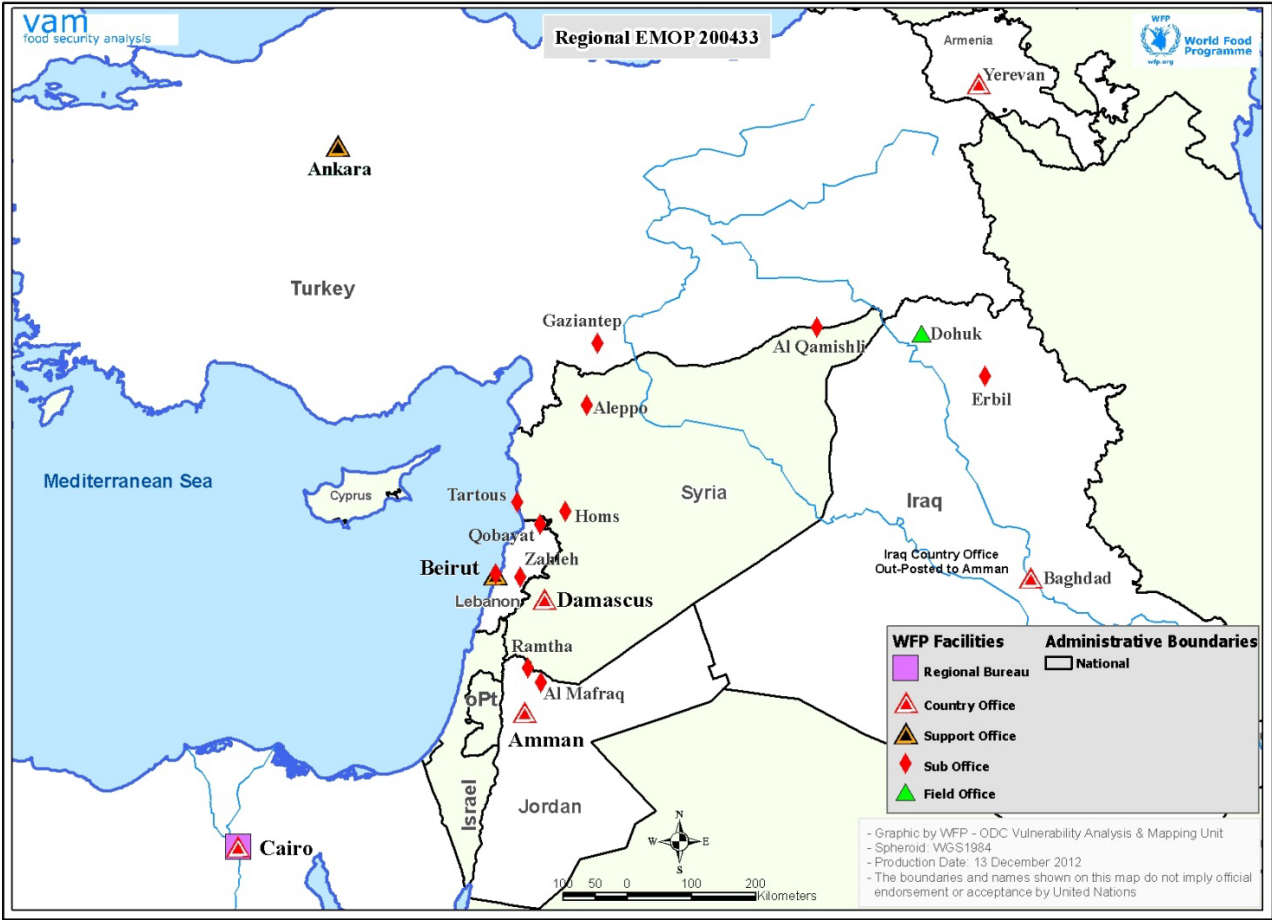
School feeding provided only during school months between January-December 2014.

**Nutrition figures are comprised of 10,440 children treated with *Plumpy doz* and 2,913 children treated with *Plumpy sup* per month.

ANNEX III - LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
Strategic Objective 1: SAVE LIVES AND PROTECT LIVELIHOODS IN EMERGENCIES Goal: To meet the urgent food and nutritional needs of Syrian refugees in Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq, Turkey and Egypt whose food security has been adversely affected by their displacement from Syria.		
Outcome 1.1 Improved food consumption over the assistance period for targeted Syrian refugee households in Jordan and Lebanon, Iraq, Turkey and Egypt, as well as of Lebanese returnees and host communities and Palestinian refugees where required.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Food consumption score, disaggregated by sex of household head (Target 85% of targeted households with acceptable food consumption) ➤ Daily average dietary diversity, disaggregated by sex of household head (Target: Target: 80% of targeted households/individuals consume average of at least 3 food groups per day) ➤ Coping strategy index, disaggregated by sex of household head (Target: Coping strategy index of 80% of targeted households is reduced or stabilized) 	Effective targeting criteria and distribution mechanism agreed and adhered to by cooperating partners. Sufficient WFP capacity to monitor, collect and analyse data.
Outcome 1.2 Stabilized enrolment of girls and boys at high risk of dropping-out from target primary schools in refugee camps in Jordan and Iraq.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Retention rate of boys and girls, (Target: 70%) ➤ Enrolment rate of girls and boys (Target: annual increase of 6%) 	UNICEF and or Governments provide the adequate schooling environment.
Outcome 1.3 Stabilized or reduced under-nutrition amongst targeted Syrian refugee children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women (Jordan only).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) treatment performance: recovery, mortality, default and non-response rates (Target Mortality rate < 3%; recovery rate > 75%; non-response rate < 15%; default rate < 15%) 	Treatment protocol approval by MOH in Jordan.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (Target: Greater than 66%) 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage) (Target: MAM Treatment Coverage > 50%) ➤ Rural areas: >70% Urban areas; >90% Camp situations; Prevention >70%) 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Proportion of assisted women, men or both women and men who make decisions over the use of cash, vouchers or food within the household. 	
Output 1.1 Food and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to target groups of refugees and Lebanese returnees, host communities and Palestinian refugees (women, men, girls and boys) under secure conditions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of women, men, girls and boys receiving food, hot meals and vouchers, disaggregated by sex and beneficiary category, activity, transfer modality and as % of planned distribution ➤ Tonnage of food distributed, by type, as % of planned ➤ Total value of vouchers distributed to targeted beneficiaries (expressed in cash) and as% of planned ➤ Percentage of value of vouchers distributed redeemed by targeted beneficiaries ➤ Number of retailers where WFP beneficiaries redeem their vouchers ➤ Number of primary schools assisted, as % of planned ➤ Quantity of fortified foods, complementary foods and special nutritional products distributed, by type, as % of planned ➤ Number of security incidents at distribution points, disaggregated by activity/transfer modality 	<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
CROSS-CUTTING RESULTS AND INDICATORS: GENDER: Gender equality and empowerment improved.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Proportion of women in leadership positions of project management committees (Target >50%); ➤ Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution (Target >60%). 	

ANNEX IV – MAP



ANNEX V – OVERVIEW OF BUDGET REVISIONS 1-10

Document	Coverage	Comment	Beneficiaries	Total Budget (US\$)
EMOP	Jordan, Lebanon & Iraq	➤ Link to RRP (June 2012)	120,000	23,832,572
EMOP budget revision 1	Jordan, Lebanon & Iraq	➤ Reallocation of funds to allow in-kind assistance in Lebanon	120,000	23,438,812
EMOP budget revision 2	Jordan, Lebanon & Iraq	➤ Increase in beneficiaries numbers in Jordan & Iraq	135,000	27,728,036
EMOP budget revision 3	Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq & Turkey	➤ Inclusion of Turkey in EMOP ➤ Additional staffing in Jordan for Za'atri camp	165,000	34,334,031
EMOP budget revision 4	Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq & Turkey	➤ Scaling-up in all countries ➤ Link to RRP3 (Sept 2012)	460,000	62,692,091
EMOP budget revision 5	Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq & Turkey	➤ Reduction of beneficiaries numbers for Jordan and Iraq	350,000	58,927,336
EMOP budget revision 6	Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq, Turkey & Egypt	➤ Scaling-up in all countries ➤ Link to RRP4 December 2012 ➤ Extension-in-time to June 2013 ➤ School feeding Jordan & Iraq ➤ Inclusion of Egypt	755,000	199,048,420
EMOP budget revision 7	Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq, Turkey & Egypt	➤ Increase in beneficiaries numbers in Jordan & modality adjustment	795,000	200,849,270
EMOP budget revision 8	Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq, Turkey & Egypt	➤ No change – technical revision in HQ	795,000	200,849,270
EMOP budget revision 9	Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq, Turkey & Egypt	➤ Increase in beneficiary numbers throughout region ➤ In line with RRP5	1,255,000	509,578,314
EMOP budget revision 10	Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq, Turkey & Egypt	➤ Increase in beneficiary numbers throughout region ➤ Extension in time ➤ Inclusion of nutrition prevention activities in Iraq ➤ In line with RRP6	2,554,820	693,532,733

ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

ACTED	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development
AFAD	Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency of Turkey
BR	Budget revision
C&V	Cash and voucher
CO	Country office
CRS	Comprehensive Regional Strategy
CU2	Children under the age of two
DSC	Direct support costs
EMOP	Emergency Operation
EPR	Emergency Preparedness and Response
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FCS	Food Consumption Score
FMA	Field monitoring assistant
GRASP	Geo-referenced real-time acquisition of statistics platform
IOM	International Organization for Migration
ISC	Indirect support costs
JAM	Joint Assessment Mission
Kcal	Kilocalorie
KRG	Kurdistan Regional Government
LTSH	Landside transport, storage and handling
M&E	Monitoring and evaluation
Mt	Metric tons
NFIs	Non-food items
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (United Nations)
ODOC	Other direct operational costs
PDM	Post distribution monitoring
PLW	Pregnant and lactating women
PRS	Palestinian refugees from Syria
RRP	Regional Response Plan
TRC	Turkish Red Crescent
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
US\$	United States dollar
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency
VASyR	Vulnerability Assessment for Syrian Refugees
WFP	United Nations World Food Programme