

Format for Information Note of IR-EMOP Project Document

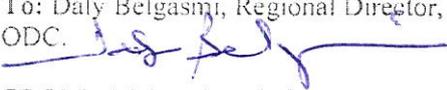
To: John Crisci, Chief, RMBP

DATE: 11 April 2012

To: Daly Belgasmi, Regional Director,  
ODC.

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FROM: Maha Ahmed, Country  
Director, Jordan.

  
Maha Ahmed

IMMEDIATE RESPONSE EMERGENCY OPERATION

Jordan, IR EMOP 200414  
Assistance to Syrian Refugees in Jordan

PROJECT DOCUMENT

PART I: INFORMATION NOTE

NATURE OF EMERGENCY:

Location: Jordan, Governorates of Amman, Irbid, Mafraq and Zarqa.

Cause:

1. The on-going political and security crisis in Syria has caused a deterioration of humanitarian conditions in the country. Since December 2011, there has been an escalation in the violence and confrontations between the Government of Syria Forces and the various armed opposition groups, notably in the cities of Homs, Dara'a, and Hama. The situation is complicated with pro-government and opposition supporters present in all communities and there is a fear that the country could descend into a complex emergency if the violence continues;
2. Because the security situation and livelihood conditions have deteriorated drastically, numerous citizens in the southern border regions have been flowing into Jordan to seek asylum.

Effects:

3. The military operations directly affect the people living in the areas of confrontation and causes internal and external displacements. Fearing for their safety, many have crossed into Jordan to seek for a safe heaven. As well, the unrest in the country has disrupted the normal life of the Syrians. The majority of Syrians are now indirectly affected by the sanctions, the Syrian currency devaluation, inflation and the national economic downturn. In addition, the people in the south have been living without electricity, water nor fuel and with scarce food items. This has led to the deterioration of their food security and forcing many to seek asylum in Jordan. Syrian refugees, or guest as they

are called, arriving in Jordan are in need of humanitarian assistance, especially food.

**Total numbers affected and in need of emergency food aid:**

4. A joint assessment, with the participation of UN agencies, NGOs, and the Government is on-going and the results will be available by mid-April;
5. A local NGO, Jordan Hashemite Charity Organisation (JHCO) is leading a registration of the Syrian refugees. JHCO has registered around 15,000 refugees as of 25 March 2012, but people continue to arrive daily;
6. UNHCR, running a parallel registration, has currently registered over 6,500 refugees so far. UNHCR recognizes that this number is not capturing the full caseload and will request the Government of Jordan to appoint an NGO to carry out the registration; UNHCR estimates that there will be over 20,000 vulnerable Syrian refugees in Jordan in need of humanitarian assistance in the near future. This expected number was agreed upon in the joint task force meeting which includes UN agencies, NGOs and the Government of Jordan;
7. After reviewing available data and response capacities, priority needs have been identified through consultations among the sector working groups. Accordingly, a Regional Response Plan (RRP), led by UNHCR, was developed and launched recently. The RRP planning process confirmed the number of 20,000 vulnerable Syrian refugees in need of support, including food assistance as one of the priority areas for humanitarian intervention.

**WFP IR EMOP:**

**Justification for an immediate response, expected impact:**

8. Due to the escalating violence in Syria and the military reprisals against the public, especially in Dara'a and Hums, Syrians started fleeing from the southern areas of the country towards Jordan. In many areas, the Syrian Army and public security forces have been laying a security parameters around unrest areas cutting electricity, water and communication.
9. The majority of the Syrian refugees in Jordan are currently hosted by local communities within urban areas. Reports showed that refugees arriving in Jordan are in need of food assistance. In addition, the Government of Jordan runs three transit facilities (temporary guesthouses) for those who have crossed the border into Jordan illegally. The transit centres are providing temporary shelter and protection on arrival in Jordan. There is a bailing system in place, which allows Syrians to leave these transit facilities.
10. Currently, around 2,000 refugees are hosted in these transit facilities (guest houses). The major one is in Remtha. UNHCR is supporting the facility through significant renovation and refurbishment work, along with the provision of non food items (mattresses, blankets), and hot meals. UNICEF is helping with Water, Sanitation and Hygiene, and WHO is with required health support. However, the number is increasing rapidly, and as of 5 April, the Remtha facility hosted 1,300 people although it is designed designed to accommodate 500 people only. In the last few weeks, the profile of the refugees coming into Jordan is also changing from single men, to families

with elderly. Living conditions at the transit facility are becoming increasingly difficult and UNHCR requested WFP to take over the feeding of Syrians staying in these facilities for one month, while they are discussing with the Government in moving the refugees to a more convenient location where cooking facilities will be available.

11. Currently food assistance to the refugees is provided in ad hoc mode by the local and international NGOs with support from local funding sources. The local NGOs are sporadically only able to reach around 5,000 refugees with incomplete rations.
12. While the Government of Jordan is not providing direct food assistance to the Syrian refugees, Syrians alike any bread-buyer in Jordan are benefiting from the national subsidy on wheat and bread in Jordan.
13. Close consultations between WFP and UNHCR have taken place. The two agencies have agreed that WFP will start immediate food support in order to provide full and consistent coverage and activate the food security response plans lined up in the RRP.
14. The Government of Jordan has sent an official letter to WFP requesting for food assistance for this emergency. Accordingly, WFP is planning this immediate assistance to 15,000 beneficiaries for a period of two months through an IR EMOP. Meanwhile, a regular EMOP is being developed and will take into account the results and recommendations of the on-going joint needs assessment, and cash and voucher feasibility study to implement the most appropriate food delivery system. The immediate response (IR) will ensure consistent coverage to all 15,000 Syrian refugees and will also cater for the needs of some 2,000 refugees at these pass through transit facilities over a period of one month.
15. WFP Jordan is a small office, which had no food operation prior to the Syrian emergency and therefore, no commodity stocks or sufficient staff capacity to immediately respond to this emergency. Hence, WFP Iraq is providing extensive support to programme, HR, finance, logistics, in addition to procurement. Food procurement will be undertaken by the RB Procurement officer, temporarily based in Jordan. Therefore, in parallel, an IR-Preparedness has been approved for US\$300,000 to help scaling up WFP Jordan's capacity.
16. This preparation process also allowed WFP Jordan to identify potential partner NGOs for handling and distributing WFP food to the beneficiaries. WFP will support the NGOs and undertake the appropriate monitoring activities.

**Duration of assistance:**

17. Three months from 12 April 2012 to 12 July 2012.

**Number of beneficiaries and location:**

18. 15,000 in four governorates of Jordan (Amman, Irbid, Mafraq and Zarqa).
19. 2,000 beneficiaries transiting through guest houses in Irbid and Mafraq.

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**Food basket composition and ration levels:**

20. The operation will provide the 15,000 refugees with 2 months of food rations to meet the daily minimum caloric requirements of 2,100 Kcal per person.
21. The operation will also provide a daily hot meal in three transit facilities in Remtha and Mafraq governorates for around 2,000 people for an initial period of one month.

**Food basket composition and ration levels:****Table 1. Dry ration requirements for 15,000 refugees for two months**

Item	gr/day/p	Kg/Month	April/May (mt)	May (mt)	Total (mt)
Rice	328	10	150	150	300
V.Oil	66	2	30	30	60
Lentil	66	2	30	30	60
Sugar	33	1	15	15	30
<b>Total</b>			<b>225</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>450</b>

**Table 2. nutritional value of daily dry ration**

Item	KCAL	Protein/g	Fat/g
Rice	1167	1.167	5
V.Oil	590	0	0
Lentil	226	18.8	0.7
Sugar	132	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,115</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>5.7</b>

**Mode of implementation:**

22. WFP will purchase the commodities from local suppliers and these will be delivered to JHCO; this NGO will prepare food parcels and carry out the distribution into mostly urban areas.
23. Monthly food packages distributed for 2 months for 15,000 beneficiaries. WFP will be monitoring the distribution.
24. WFP will contract a food catering service to provide a daily hot meal in the three transit facilities for one month for 2,000 beneficiaries.
25. The results of the joint needs assessment will provide the rationale to decide on the most appropriate food assistance modality following this immediate response.

**PART 2: EMOP BUDGET (attached)**

Total EMOP budget of US\$986,709 is attached as Annex 1.

**PART 3: EMOP APPROVAL**

1) IRA funding is available to cover EMOP budget

for  
Chief, RMBB: John Crisci,  
for MAWATZ MUIA

Date: 2/16/2012

2) EMOP is approved

Regional Director : Daly Belgasmi,  
Daly Belgasmi

Date: 2/16/2012

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Annex 1 – Budget Summary

Fund Centre:	J000
Functional Area:	EMOP
Project Number:	200414
Project Status:	New
Est. Number:	0
Start Date:	10-Apr-12
End Date:	10-Jul-12
Duration (months):	3

Cost Category	Food Distribution Portion			Cash Voucher & Cash Transfer		Total Project Value	
	Tonnage (mt)	Rate per mt	Value (US\$)	Value (US\$)		Value (US\$)	
Commodity							
Cereals	300.00	\$780.00	\$234,000			\$234,000	
Pulses	60.00	\$920.00	\$55,200			\$55,200	
Oil and Fats	60.00	\$1,200.00	\$72,000			\$72,000	
Mixed and blended feed		\$0.00	\$0			\$0	
Other	30.00	\$370.00	\$26,100			\$26,100	
Cash transfer to Beneficiaries				\$0		\$0	
Voucher Transfer to Beneficiaries				\$0		\$0	
<b>Total Commodity</b>	<b>450.00</b>	<b>\$860.67</b>	<b>\$387,300</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>\$387,300</b>	<b>97%</b>
External Transport		\$0.00	\$0			\$0	0%
UTSH		\$68.90	\$26,325			\$26,325	3%
OOOC		\$446.67	\$201,000	\$0	0%	\$201,000	20%
<i>Total Direct Operating Costs (DOC)</i>						<b>\$614,625</b>	
Direct Support Cost (DSC)		\$683.41	\$307,533	\$0	0%	\$307,533	31%
<i>DSC as a % of DOC</i>						<b>50%</b>	
<b>Total WFP Direct Costs</b>		<b>\$2,049.24</b>	<b>\$922,158</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>\$922,158</b>	<b>93%</b>
Indirect Support Costs (ISC) 7%		\$143.45	\$64,551	\$0	0%	\$64,551	7%
<b>Total WFP Costs</b>		<b>\$2,192.69</b>	<b>\$986,709</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>\$986,709</b>	<b>100%</b>
Total number of Beneficiaries excluding overlap <sup>1</sup>			15,000	0		15,000	

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