

**BUDGET INCREASE TO EMERGENCY OPERATION  
SYRIA 200339 BUDGET REVISION 12**  
**Emergency food assistance to people affected by unrest in Syria**

**Start date:** 13/10/2011 **End date:** 31/12/2013

**Extension period:** Twelve months **New end date:** 31/12/2014

<b>Cost (United States dollars)</b>			
	<b>Current Budget</b>	<b>Increase</b>	<b>Revised Budget</b>
Food and Related Costs	517,292,982	823,441,763	1,340,734,745
Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs	-	5,512,144	5,512,144
Capacity Development & Augmentation	80,000	-	80,000
DSC	37,602,023	26,652,920	64,254,943
ISC	38,848,250	59,892,478	98,740,728
<b>Total cost to WFP</b>	<b>593,823,255</b>	<b>915,499,305</b>	<b>1,509,322,560</b>

**NATURE OF THE INCREASE**

1. This budget revision to emergency operation (EMOP) 200339, responding to the effects of on-going crisis in Syria, will allow WFP to:
  - Extend the operation through to 31 December 2014, and align WFP's response strategy and requirements with the 2014 Syria Humanitarian Assistance Response Plan (SHARP);
  - Scale up the provision of emergency food assistance to target 4.25 million beneficiaries;
  - Increase the general food distribution (GFD) ration to provide up to 1,920 Kcal per person per day, acknowledging that other sources of food have become increasingly scarce for the most vulnerable;
  - Include additional ready-to-eat food rations to sustain families during the initial days of their displacement;
  - Modify the blanket supplementary feeding ration in favour of age-appropriate food, and prioritize 240,000 children aged 6-23 months;
  - Introduce a voucher-based nutrition support programme for an initial 15,000 pregnant and lactating women (PLWs), to complement the GFD ration and improve the quality of diet;
  - Introduce a school feeding programme in support of up to 350,000 children in priority locations hosting a high number of internally displaced persons (IDPs);
  - Initiate preparatory activities to support future implementation of food security and agriculture-based livelihood support interventions that will link to more longer term resilience building efforts; and
  - Strengthen the implementation capacities of cooperating partners.

2. Specifically, this budget revision will:
  - Increase food and related costs by US\$823,441,763;
  - Include cash and voucher and related costs of US\$5,512,144;
  - Increase direct support costs (DSC) by US\$26,652,920; and
  - Increase the overall project budget by a net US\$915,499,305 to US\$1,509,322,560.
3. This revision has been informed by the nature and extent of needs identified by sector-specific analyses of available information offered in the 2014 SHARP, and a recently concluded Joint Rapid Food Needs Assessment (JRFNA)<sup>1</sup> conducted in cooperation with the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO), the Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform (MAAR), and the Ministry of Social Affairs.
4. As heavy fighting continues across the country, the crisis is still developing. Alongside evolving events and new population displacement, the scale, duration and response modalities of EMOP 200339 will continue to be reviewed.

## **JUSTIFICATION FOR BUDGET INCREASE**

### **Summary of Existing Project Activities**

5. EMOP 200339 was launched in October 2011 to provide relief food assistance to families affected by what was then localised conflict, for an initial period of three months. Alongside a proliferation of the crisis across the country, the response has progressively expanded in scale and extended in time through 11 budget revisions, which additionally: modified the composition of the food basket in response to changes in the availability and accessibility of individual commodities; included a blanket supplementary feeding programme for young children, following concerns over declining nutritional indicators; and added ready-to-eat food rations for newly-displaced families without access to alternative sources of food or cooking facilities.
6. Since mid-2013, WFP has continued to scale up its GFD response, reaching close to 3.4 million beneficiaries across all 14 Syrian governorates.
7. To date, more than 70,000 children have received specialised nutrition support. Commencing in September in Tartous, Homs and Hama, the blanket supplementary feeding programme extended beyond official IDP collective centres to reach vulnerable children residing in host communities.
8. At present, WFP and its partners operate up to 320 main final distribution points (FDPs) across the country each month. Approximately half of these are located in opposition-held areas. Direct programme monitoring of food distributions has been possible in all 14 governorates, with at least 15 percent of FDPs visited by WFP since the beginning of 2012, though the extent of monitoring coverage varies from month to month, depending on the security situation and level of access that WFP monitors may have in a given month.
9. Access across the country has become increasingly constrained, with a growing number of locations affected by intensified fighting, escalating insecurity along transport routes and/or other restrictions imposed by any party to the conflict. Road

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<sup>1</sup> All JRFNA data presented herein are tentative, pending final analysis of results.

access to Al-Hassakeh has been blocked by armed groups in control of surrounding areas, disrupting food deliveries since July. Access to Aleppo has also deteriorated dramatically since August. Parts of Rural Damascus remain the most isolated, with approximately 40 locations (in which more than 500,000 people are still believed to reside) unreachable for several consecutive months, including some for a year or more.

10. The increasing deployment of cross-line humanitarian convoys has allowed WFP and its counterparts to reach areas under siege that may not have received assistance for protracted periods. In October and November, these included locations in Homs and Rural Damascus that had been inaccessible for five months or more.

## Conclusion and Recommendations of the Re-Assessment

11. Despite mounting political efforts to end the crisis in Syria, including agreements to destroy chemical weapons stocks and a United Nations Security Council Presidential Statement, violence across the country has continued unabated and escalated in many areas. One result has been further deterioration of the humanitarian situation since the approval of budget revision 11 to this operation in July 2013.
12. The food security of affected populations has been further compromised by the increasingly damaging impact of the conflict. A preliminary analysis of results from the recently concluded JRFNA suggests that 9.9 million people, or approximately half the country's current population, are unable to purchase sufficient food to maintain their usual level of consumption. Further analysis of the data with a view to prioritizing districts against food insecurity and vulnerability indicators, suggests that 6.3 million people in 32 districts (of 59 assessed) are highly vulnerable and in critical need of sustained food assistance; an increase of more than 50 percent since the last estimate of 4 million presented in June 2013. Consistent with findings from a WFP-FAO Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission (CFSAM)<sup>2</sup> conducted in May and June 2013, the most vulnerable groups in greatest need of assistance include: female headed households; the internally displaced; the unemployed and urban poor; casual

<sup>2</sup> Special Report: Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission (CFSAM) to the Syrian Arab Republic, WFP and FAO, at the request of the Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform (MAAR): July 2013

<sup>3</sup> Special Report: Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission (CFSAM) to the Syrian Arab Republic, WFP and FAO: July 2013

<sup>4</sup> According to estimates collated by Reuters from more than a dozen grain officials and local traders

<sup>5</sup> Socioeconomic Impact of the Syrian Crisis, Syrian Centre for Policy Research, October 2013

<sup>6</sup> Economic Intelligence Unit report: November 2013

<sup>7</sup> Socioeconomic Impact of the Syrian Crisis, the Syrian Centre for Policy Research: October 2013

<sup>8</sup> Socioeconomic Impact of the Syrian Crisis, the Syrian Centre for Policy Research: October 2013

<sup>9</sup> Socioeconomic Roots and Impacts of the Syrian Crisis, the Syrian Centre for Policy Research: January 2013

<sup>10</sup> Socioeconomic Roots of the Syrian Crisis, the Syrian Centre for Policy Research: October 2013

<sup>11</sup> Special Report: Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission (CFSAM) to the Syrian Arab Republic, WFP and FAO, at the request of the Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform (MAAR): July 2013

<sup>12</sup> Socioeconomic Impact of the Syrian Crisis, the Syrian Centre for Policy Research: October 2013

<sup>13</sup> Economic Intelligence Unit report: November 2013

<sup>14</sup> SYP 143 = USD 1 (Market rate)

<sup>15</sup> WFP food price monitoring

<sup>16</sup> OCHA estimate presented at the 24 September SHARP 2014 strategic planning workshop in Damascus

<sup>17</sup> Data was not collected in Al-Raqqa and Al-Hassakeh owing to security-related access constraints

<sup>18</sup> Syrian Family Health Survey (2009), Central Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Health, State Planning Commission and Commission for Family Affairs: 2010

<sup>19</sup> Nutrition Surveillance System Report, Ministry of Health: 2011

<sup>20</sup> Socioeconomic Impact of the Syrian Crisis, the Syrian Centre for Policy Research: October 2013

<sup>21</sup> Syria Humanitarian Needs Overview, UNICEF: October 2013

<sup>22</sup> Education Bulletin, UNICEF: August 2013

<sup>23</sup> Syria Humanitarian Needs Overview: October 2013

<sup>24</sup> Special Report: Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission (CFSAM) to the Syrian Arab Republic, WFP and FAO: July 2013

<sup>25</sup> A Lost Generation? A Strategy for Children Affected by the Syria Crisis, UNICEF: October 2013

labourers; host communities; and small-scale farmers and herders. It is expected that those typically most vulnerable to the effects of conflict and displacement require priority attention, including women, children, the elderly and the disabled.

13. Reduced agricultural production, impediments to marketing available produce, and weakened capacities to import sufficient food to meet domestic demand, have all limited availability. The agricultural sector, from which 80 percent of Syria's rural population derives its livelihood, has suffered great losses: gross production contracted by 21 percent in 2012 alone, compromising rural incomes and reducing private consumption. The CFSAM report projected the 2013 wheat harvest to yield up to 2.4 million metric tons only (a 40 percent reduction on the annual average for the ten years prior to 2011<sup>3</sup>), leaving the cereal balance sheet in shortfall after expected imports, while more recent reports from MAAR estimate the harvest at 3.18 million tons - well below the average. However, media reports<sup>4</sup> project an even lower wheat harvest and more limited import capacity to meet domestic consumption demands. Reduced harvest combined with limited import capacity will leave the country unable to meet domestic consumption demands. As damage continues to be inflicted on agricultural infrastructure, this is likely to endanger production beyond the current season, necessitating longer-term measures to rebuild food production systems.
14. Government capacities to sustain producer and consumer subsidy schemes have also reduced amid a deepening of the economic crisis, epitomized by reducing government foreign-exchange reserves, further depreciation of the currency and the impact of economic sanctions. The Syrian Centre for Policy Research estimates total losses to the Syrian economy as a direct result of the crisis to exceed US\$103 billion thus far<sup>5</sup>, including lost Gross Domestic Product, capital stock damage and increased military expenditures. The World Bank estimates that the Syrian economy has contracted by 31 percent over the past twelve months<sup>6</sup>. A contraction of this magnitude has devastated the economy and led to an increase in poverty and economic hardship for many segments of the population. Poverty levels have doubled since 2010 and approximately 60 percent of Syria's current estimated population is now poor: some 12.6 million people. Of these, 4.4 million are categorized as extremely poor<sup>7</sup>.
15. The unemployment rate reached an estimated 49 percent in the second quarter of 2013<sup>8</sup>, a dramatic increase from the 2003-2010<sup>9</sup> average of 8 percent. This translates into 2.3 million jobs lost since the start of the crisis, mainly in the agriculture and transportation sectors, compromising the wellbeing of approximately 9.6 million people<sup>10</sup>. Farm and livestock-dependent livelihoods have been particularly affected: at least 50 percent of jobs in the poultry sector and 70 percent in the cotton industry had been lost by June 2013<sup>11</sup>.
16. A major impact of job losses and lower incomes has been the significantly reduced household purchasing power. Private consumption is believed to have contracted by almost 50 percent during the second quarter of 2013, relative to the same period in the previous year<sup>12</sup>. High and rising inflation has also been a key cause: the World Bank estimates the current inflation rate at 59 percent<sup>13</sup>.
17. Generally, food prices have been subject to considerable hikes. The CFSAM found that by June 2013, the average price of wheat flour had almost doubled since 2011. WFP market price monitoring data suggests that the prices of basic imported commodities such as oil, rice and lentils increased by 30 - 60 percent between June and August 2013 in many areas. Similar increases were observed for vegetables and dairy products in some locations, while the price of bread has gone up by about 500 percent in some areas like Dara'a where the price of 1.5 kg bread increased from SYP



25 in January to the current price of SYP 150<sup>14</sup>. Reduced productive capacities of public bakeries caused by physical damage and a scarcity of essential inputs continue to lead to bread price increases. The limited availability of bread is reflected in disproportionate price increases in affected areas<sup>15</sup> including parts of Aleppo, Dara'a, Deir Ezzor, Idleb, Homs and Rural Damascus which are subject to increased transaction costs due to on-going fighting, reduced supply of inputs to bakeries and transport costs from bakeries to shops.

18. Still, market price monitoring also confirms that food prices remain relatively stable in some areas, particularly in the governorates of Tartous, Latakia and Qamishly, where the CFSAM found that markets remain functional.
19. The government reduction of fuel subsidies, and subsequent fuel and electricity price rises, have also left poor families unable to meet their energy needs, a critical concern for the upcoming winter season.
20. With road transport increasingly expensive and insecure, the movement of both food and non-food cargo to certain areas has been heavily restricted. One result is localised breakdowns of the food supply-chain, suddenly and drastically compromising availability in some areas, particularly those under siege such as parts of Aleppo city.
21. The increasing intensity of the fighting has led to additional population displacement, particularly in Homs, Idleb, Aleppo and parts of the North East. In September 2013, the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) estimated that 6.5 million people are now displaced inside Syria<sup>16</sup>, an increase of almost 50 percent since June. In recent months, displacement has been concentrated in rural villages (exposing those reliant on agricultural livelihoods to greater disruption) and major urban centres (resulting in an upsurge in the number of urban poor).
22. Preliminary JRFNA findings suggest that limited food availability, high inflation and high food prices, combined with displacement, livelihood losses and reduced household purchasing power, have compromised families' access to sufficient and nutritious foods. More than 90 percent of key informants interviewed by the JRFNA reported that Syrians have changed their eating habits since 2012: on average, the number of meals consumed per day has reduced from three to two, with many households opting for cheaper and less nutritious foods. WFP programme monitoring findings also suggest that households are forced to reduce their food intake and limit dietary diversity to exclude vegetables, fruits, meat and dairy products: in October 2013, more than 65 percent had not consumed any of these items in the seven days prior to interview.
23. Those with particular nutritional needs are expected to be the worst affected. In the absence of recent nutrition assessments, localised studies suggest a significant deterioration in the nutrition situation of women and children. This trend is expected to persist and worsen, as families exhaust all means of coping with the crisis and access to basic services further diminishes.
24. A September 2013 survey conducted by a WFP Cooperating Partner in Aleppo city, Ahl Al Kheir Society, found that an alarming 22 percent of 412 children sampled at a medical centre were either moderately or severely acute malnourished. The effects of multiple displacements, inadequate food consumption, a lack of age-appropriate foods, and poor hygiene practices were cited as major causal factors. A 2013 Ministry of Health (MOH) assessment of approximately 45,000 children under five residing in collective centres across 12 governorates<sup>17</sup> found the highest concentrations of acutely malnourished children in Aleppo and Rural Damascus; those aged below two years

were disproportionately affected, with boys and girls equally at risk. Several child deaths in besieged areas of Rural Damascus that have received little or no humanitarian assistance for lengthy periods have been attributed to malnutrition, according to anecdotal information.

25. Pregnant and lactating women (PLW) are also increasingly vulnerable due to the disrupted delivery of basic services, growing nutrition needs and increasing health risks. The 2014 SHARP estimates that 300,000 PLW are at risk of micronutrient deficiencies and require nutrition support as well as an improved awareness of appropriate feeding practices. Currently, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and MOH provide folic and iron supplements as well as micronutrient powders at health centres across the country.
26. Poor nutritional indicators were already prevalent prior to the crisis: 9.3 percent acute malnutrition at the national level, nearing the World Health Organisation (WHO) "serious" threshold of 10 percent, 23 percent stunting and 10.3 percent underweight levels amongst children below five years of age in 2009<sup>18</sup>. Widespread micronutrient deficiencies were also reported, with the prevalence of anaemia amongst children in the same age bracket estimated at 29.2 percent<sup>19</sup> in 2011.
27. At the same time, access to curative and preventive primary and secondary health services has been severely compromised. It is estimated that more than 60 percent of public hospitals and primary health centres across the country are out of service as a result of the crisis<sup>20</sup>. In October 2013, MOH, WHO and UNICEF launched a nationwide polio vaccination campaign, following confirmation of an outbreak in Deir Ezzor. Cases of measles and diarrhoea are also on the rise in many areas, according to UNICEF.
28. Of all those affected by the on-going crisis in Syria, 4.65 million are believed to be children<sup>21</sup>; approximately 80 percent of these are between the ages of three and 18 years. The effects of protracted and often horrific violence have left a general lack of stability in children's daily lives, including dramatically disrupted access to education and other basic services; this is likely to result in significant human development losses over the long term. UNICEF reports that 1 million boys and girls are currently out of school, and that an additional 1.26 million are enrolled, but do not attend or attend only irregularly. Current available Ministry of Education (MOE) data does not reflect any substantial difference in enrolment between boys and girls. In May 2013, the MOE reported that only 62 percent of enrolled children were attending classes regularly.
29. An acute paucity of functional learning spaces has compromised the education of Syrian children. The MOE estimates that more than 4,000 schools across the country, or 17 percent of the pre-crisis total, are damaged, destroyed, used as IDP shelters or occupied by parties to the conflict<sup>22</sup>. Many schools now operate on multiple shifts, adding further strain to an already weakened education system. MOE also reports losing more than 52,500 teaching staff, or 22 percent of its pre-crisis total.
30. It is believed that displaced children face particular challenges to accessing education in their new locations. A 2013 United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Shelter Visit Programme found school attendance amongst this group to be even lower than current national averages. In 21 surveyed collective centres housing displaced families in Damascus, more than 50 percent of children were not attending school as a result of inadequate means, as well as other factors including security concerns. In 20 centres in Rural Damascus, this figure was as high as 90 percent<sup>23</sup>.

31. The conflict's negative impact on food and nutrition security threatens children's cognitive as well as physical development, compromising their ability to learn. The Education Sector reports that many children enrolled in education facilities are too hungry to concentrate on lessons. In some areas, including Deir Ezzor, local authorities have made specific requests for school feeding programmes.
32. Amongst families in need, further erosion of coping mechanisms and shrinking resilience have been observed by WFP programme monitoring. Symptoms include selling assets, reducing non-food expenses, withdrawing children from school and requesting assistance from friends and relatives. Furthermore, there is evidence that the number of coping strategies adopted has reduced over time, suggesting that families are exhausting their resources and have increasingly few options to meet basic needs. An increasing proportion of households claim to have depleted all savings or sold all assets in order to cope; in August 2013, three percent of those interviewed were no longer able to resort to reducing non-food expenditures, a four-fold increase in just three months. Female-headed households face particular risks and are typically reliant on incurring debts from relatives to survive. Approximately 10 percent of interviewed women heading a household admitted to sending their under-aged children to work or beg for food.

### **Purpose of Budget Increase**

33. The changes proposed in this budget revision to EMOP 200339 are necessary to respond to the deepening and widening humanitarian crisis in Syria.
34. All activities continue to align with the 2014-2017 WFP Strategic Plan, and specifically Strategic Objective 1 (to "save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies").

<b>TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY</b>				
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Current</b>	<b>Increase/Decrease</b>	<b>Revised</b>
General Food Distributions	Vulnerable food insecure individuals	4,000,000	250,000	4,250,000
Blanket Supplementary Feeding*	Children aged 6-23 months	300,000	(60,000)	240,000**
Nutrition Support*	PLW	0	15,000	15,000
School Feeding*	Pre-primary and primary schoolchildren	0	350,000	350,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>4,000,000</b>	<b>250,000</b>	<b>4,250,000</b>

\* All blanket supplementary feeding, nutrition support and school feeding beneficiaries are also members of families benefiting from GFD rations, and are therefore not double-counted in the totals

\*\* The revised target number of 240,000 reflects an increase in the number of children within 6 – 23 months age bracket, and does not indicate a decrease in child beneficiary targets as shown in the table.

### *General Food Distributions*

35. WFP will scale up its GFD response to target 4.25 million beneficiaries every month. Other participants in the Food and Agriculture Sector (including UNRWA and the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement) plan to assist 1.45 million people, bringing the total sector response to 5.7 million of the 6.3 million people estimated to be in

critical need of food assistance in the 32 prioritized districts. An estimated gap of 600,000 people is expected to receive support from a range of local charities, relief committees and NGOs providing some food assistance from other funding sources. As co-lead of the Food and Agriculture Sector, WFP will continue to coordinate with other food assistance providers, at central and decentralised levels, to ensure identified gaps are addressed.

36. The GFD food basket will be modified to provide an increased ration of up to 1,920 Kcal/person/day, acknowledging that some beneficiaries are still able to complement the food basket with food items which are not included. Fortified wheat flour and yeast will continue to be provided to approximately 70 percent of all households receiving GFD rations, in areas where the effects of the conflict have significantly reduced availability and limited milling and bakery capacities. However, WFP will modify this approach to provide wheat flour in additional areas where bread availability further declines.
37. WFP assistance will continue to be targeted to the most vulnerable in all 14 governorates of Syria, prioritizing displaced households and poor resident communities in urban and rural areas hosting a large number of displaced families. The specific targeting approach will remain the same as in previous revisions to this operation. WFP and its partners will identify IDPs on the basis of relevant national registration documentation; where such documentation cannot be presented, local community leaders will verify that a family has been displaced. Partners will also conduct household verifications in target locations to determine the eligibility of other families for assistance.
38. In anticipation of further population displacement amid renewed attacks, this budget revision plans for a total of 80,000 ready-to-eat food rations for affected families during the initial days of their displacement. The ready-to-eat food parcel comprises a variety of food commodities totalling up to 15kg to feed a family of five for about a week. Target numbers have been estimated on the basis of the average number of people reached with ready-to-eat rations during 2013.

<b>TABLE 2: DAILY FOOD RATION FOR READY-TO-EAT RATIONS</b>		
<b>Commodity</b>	<b>g/person/day</b>	<b>Kcal*</b>
Fava Beans	69	234
Chickpea Paste	69	285
Canned Meat	29	61
Canned Vegetables	23	78

Thyme (with sesame)	29	51
Olive Oil	14	127
Bread Sticks	57	152
Cheddar Cheese	14	51
Halawa	13	116
Juice	34	16
<b>Total</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>1,171</b>

Note that the ready-to-eat ration is consistent with that distributed through previous IR-EMOP 200536. This was designed to reflect a similar package provided by the ICRC to new IDPs and with reference to the regional supply-chain for immediately consumable food items.

\* Caloric values of non-standard WFP commodities have been estimated on the basis of their contents

### *Nutrition Support: safeguarding the first 1,000 days to prevent acute malnutrition*

39. Given the importance and urgency of preventing and reducing child mortality and undernutrition during the window of opportunity of the first 1,000 days, WFP will revise its blanket supplementary feeding programme to target children aged 6-23 months only (from a previous 6-59 months). This approach has been taken in consultation with the Nutrition Working Group (NWG) in Syria, and it aims to focus resources on the most critical age group, and prevent acute and chronic malnutrition in a total of 240,000 children. Additionally, the supplementary food ration will be changed from Plumpy'Doz® to the complementary age-appropriate product, Super Cereal Plus®. The latter is selected for its cultural acceptability and is expected to minimize poor administration of specialised products, as currently experienced with Plumpy'Doz® despite sensitization efforts for caregivers. Keeping in mind the needs of children aged 24-59 months, WFP will collaborate with UNICEF to include micronutrient sprinkles in its GFD food basket to address both the macro- and micronutrient requirements of this vulnerable group.
40. An existing MOU with UNICEF outlines the agency's role in the treatment of severe acute malnutrition and moderate acute malnutrition. UNICEF continues to support MoH efforts in functioning hospitals and health centres across the country, currently estimated at 1,300. With the destruction of many health facilities, a community-based management of acute malnutrition (CMAM) approach will be adopted by the NWG to improve access to treatment services for children under five in worst-affected areas. The upcoming nutrition assessment will provide new understanding of the severity of the situation and help to identify critical areas for intervention. Furthermore, plans to strengthen the nutrition surveillance system will ensure timely availability of nutrition information to guide programme response.
41. While WFP and its Food and Agriculture Sector partners have focused efforts on meeting basic family food requirements, there is currently no single organisation addressing the specific food needs of displaced PLW. In order to improve their quality of diet, WFP plans to introduce an unconditional food voucher programme to complement the GFD ration. Preliminary information suggests that food vouchers are appropriate in this regard, given limited alternatives and acknowledging that nutritious fresh food items are available in some areas and not provided in-kind by WFP. Random interviews with officials and displaced PLW at health centres in Damascus and Rural Damascus have revealed that fortified blended foods would not be well received by this group.
42. The programme will initially target 15,000 displaced PLW in towns where market and

other necessary conditions permit. In accordance with the results of the CFSAM and WFP market price monitoring, these are likely to include locations in Tartous, Lattakia and Qamishly<sup>24</sup>. Areas hosting a high concentration of IDPs will be prioritised. In selected locations, WFP plans to use existing implementation structures with cooperating partners conducting GFD, for targeting and delivery. Arrangements will be made with qualified traders and an intermediary will be identified to facilitate payments, if appropriate.

43. Taking into account micronutrient supplementation provided by other actors, the food voucher will be designed to meet part of the nutrient gap between PLW requirements and the WFP GFD basket. It will be restricted to the provision of select animal source foods and other fresh foods commonly consumed in Syria which are rich in micronutrients, macro-minerals and essential fatty acids. For budgeting purposes, necessary quantities of suggested commodities correspond to a total estimated monthly transfer value of up to US\$32 per beneficiary, based on average market prices in likely locations and adjusted for inflation.

<b>TABLE 3: SUGGESTED FOOD VOUCHER COMPOSITION</b>						
<b>Food Voucher</b>			<b>Essential Micronutrients</b>			
<b>Commodity</b>	<b>Monthly Quantity (Kg)</b>	<b>Estimated Value (SYP)</b>	<b>Iron (mg/day)</b>	<b>Calcium (mg/day)</b>	<b>Vitamin C (mg/day)</b>	<b>Folic Acid (mcg/day)</b>
Yogurt	2.5	315	0.0	100.8	0.4	5.8
Cheese	1.5	1,050	0.1	287.5	-	4.0
Orange	1.0	125	0.0	14.3	15.0	2.3
Lettuce	1.0	100	0.3	12.0	3.1	12.7
Parsley	1.0	100	3.1	69.0	66.5	76.0
Eggs	1.5	750	0.9		-	24.0
Ground Beef	1.0	1,700	1.2	3.7	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>4,140</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>487.3</b>	<b>85.0</b>	<b>124.8</b>
<i>Daily PLW Requirement</i>			27	1,000	85	600-800
<i>Gap after GFD</i>			11.6	826	79	600-800
<i>% of Gap covered by Voucher</i>			50*	59*	100	21*

\* Note that PLW receiving health services from other partners are typically provided with some supplements, particularly folic acid

44. Retailer capacity and other market and supply-chain studies prior to implementation will inform a range of necessary details, including specific target locations, the choice between commodity or value vouchers and the precise pre-defined list of foods for which these may be redeemed. Owing to its better fit in the current operating context, a paper-based voucher system will initially be implemented; an electronic option may be considered once conditions permit.
45. In areas not targeted by the programme, WFP will seek to coordinate GFD with FAO's backyard kitchen gardening and poultry production schemes where possible, to complement its food basket and diversify the diets of vulnerable households.
46. These interventions will complement support already provided by UNICEF, WHO and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), in the form of micronutrient supplementation and reproductive health services.

*School Feeding: support to child education and protection*

47. Concern over the conflict's impact on children, including a reversal of education

gains, has culminated in a UNICEF-led inter-agency response strategy, *A Lost Generation? A Strategy for Children Affected by the Syria Crisis*. This seeks to prevent the loss of an entire generation to a future that replicates the tragic present<sup>25</sup>. It recommends a range of interventions to improve access to learning and protection, and facilitate a return to normal life once the crisis ends. In addition to teacher training and the establishment of safe learning spaces, the strategy identifies school feeding as an integral component of the education package, to support a return to learning and encourage regular attendance and retention.

48. In an effort to contribute to UNICEF's strategy and to support a national *Back to Learning* campaign, WFP will introduce a school feeding programme at the start of the next academic semester in February 2014. The school feeding programme will be implemented in four food insecure governorates, targeting pre-primary and primary school children in locations with high concentration of IDPs. Multi-fortified snacks will be provided every school day to pre-primary and primary school children in targeted schools or other established learning spaces. Regular consumption of these snacks will also contribute to an increase in micronutrient intake amongst assisted children. The programme will target 350,000 out of the estimated 3 million pre-primary and primary school children in Syria. WFP monitoring indicates that the enrolment and attendance of this age group has decreased compared to pre-conflict period.
49. WFP will coordinate implementation with the MOE, UNICEF and other education partners. Joint targeting will be pursued with partners to maximise complementarity of interventions, including the rehabilitation of school infrastructure, provision of learning materials, psychosocial support, promoting access to water and sanitation facilities, and school health services.

*Transition planning for livelihoods recovery in areas of relative stability*

50. Historically, WFP has worked to address rural poverty and improve household food security by supporting small farmers and herders in poor marginalised areas. Access constraints and active conflict in many areas of the country have since limited opportunities for community-based livelihoods, as well as any thorough assessment of the extent of damage. This information gap necessitates the implementation of a comprehensive micro-level assessment of appropriate and practical food security and agriculture-based livelihood support interventions.
51. The WFP Country Office is actively engaged with local and regional stakeholders on planning more sustainable responses to build community resilience and advance a recovery and development track in parallel to humanitarian responses. Preliminary consultations with partners indicate a need for support in the livelihood sector and a clear role for WFP. In the north eastern governorates of Al-Hassakeh and Deir Ezzor, rehabilitation of damaged irrigation systems (which support approximately 40 percent of the area's wheat production) is required, and could result in yields two or three times those of rain-fed fields. In horticultural areas of coastal Tartous and Lattakia, a shortage of skilled labour to support the sector has compromised or prevented the harvest of some crops, including olives. Skills training for displaced populations in these areas, particularly women, would be appropriate.
52. During the first half of 2014, WFP will conduct a joint livelihoods study with FAO and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to support evidence-based planning for the implementation of livelihoods and recovery interventions in relatively stable areas during the latter part of the year (subject to further revision of this

operation). At present, there are opportunities and in-roads to gain through joint programming with development agencies on the ground such as FAO, who will continue to provide agriculture and livestock support packages to vulnerable households, and with UNDP, who will continue to implement quick-impact projects to enhance community resilience and will expand micro-financing projects to small and medium enterprises to support the local economy. WFP will pursue joint resilience building activities with both agencies in the second half of 2014.

<b>TABLE 4: REVISED FOOD RATION / TRANSFER BY ACTIVITY</b> (g/person/day or US\$/person/month)					
<b>Commodity</b>	<b>GFD: with Wheat Flour</b>	<b>GFD: without Wheat Flour</b>	<b>Blanket Supplementary Feeding (6-23 months)**</b>	<b>Nutrition Support (PLWs)**</b>	<b>School Feeding**</b>
Rice	100	100			
Bulgur Wheat	50	50			
Pasta	50	50			
Wheat Flour	83				
Pulses	90	90			
Canned Pulses	32	32			
Vegetable Oil	36	36			
Sugar	33	33			
Salt	7	7			
Yeast	3				
Canned Fish	11	11			
Super Cereal <i>Plus®</i>			100		
Fortified Date Bars					80
Cash/voucher (US\$/month)				32	
<b>Total</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>80</b>
<b>Total Kcal/day</b>	<b>1,920</b>	<b>1,617</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>2,100</b>	<b>344</b>
Percent Kcal from protein	13.1	13.4	15.8		6.4
Percent Kcal from fat	20.4	23.7	22.8		9.6
Feeding days / year	365	365	180	365	190

\* All blanket supplementary feeding, nutrition support and school feeding beneficiaries will also receive a GFD ration

53. The unprecedented scale and nature of needs created by the current crisis has placed an enormous burden on national and community-level non-profit organisations in Syria. While the Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC) had previously supported Palestinian and other refugees in the country, a sudden and dramatic expansion of operations has stretched even their capacities. By December 2013, WFP had instituted and coordinated a network of 27 cooperating partnerships (26 NGOs and SARC). A range of support has already been provided to build competencies and capacities to implement WFP assistance at the expected scale and standard. This has included the supply of equipment and the provision of training on warehouse management and safe distribution practices. These efforts will be continued and expanded in 2014, through a robust capacity development component to facilitate implementation and monitoring



of a greater range of activities at an even larger scale. Specific initiatives will include the transfer of technical knowledge for specialised programmes such as nutrition support, vouchers and school feeding (potentially through staff secondments), the provision of additional critical physical assets, and implementation of a range of field-level trainings as needed. WFP will also work with UNICEF to strengthen the implementation capacities of the MOH and the MOE in particular.

### **Performance Monitoring**

54. The Country Office will build on and expand the existing monitoring approach to cover new activities planned for 2014. Direct monitoring by WFP staff will continue and increase in areas where access and security conditions permit. In other difficult and hard to reach areas, WFP will continue to employ the services of external facilitators to support project activities, including monitoring. A team of 24 project facilitators have recently been contracted and trained to verify food distributions in areas WFP staff cannot reach, to increase monitoring coverage from the current 15 to 30 percent. This has enhanced monitoring coverage in parts of Aleppo and Idlib, which had never been reached before. Alongside the inclusion of additional activities through this budget revision, a range of new outcomes and related indicators will be monitored, as reflected in Annex II. New monitoring tools will be developed for all new programme activities and will be incorporated in a revised monitoring and evaluation (M&E) strategy.

### **Logistics Arrangements**

55. WFP will continue to ship goods to Syrian and surrounding country ports in containers using liner services. A diversification to include break bulk deliveries via charter vessels will be necessary to accommodate increased requirements, and to utilise both the container and break bulk handling capacities of discharge ports.
56. A regional logistics staging area may become necessary, so that larger quantities of internationally-purchased commodities can be stored and possibly repackaged, before delivery to Syrian ports and corridors in a staggered manner using smaller feeder vessels. This will reduce pressure on discharge ports and regulate supply.
57. Milling requirements will be undertaken in Mersin and Beirut, from where bagged wheat flour will be shipped to Syrian ports or trucked to Damascus. This modality will avoid placing additional pressure on Syria's disrupted milling capacity and enable a regulated flow of wheat flour into the country.
58. WFP will continue to use Beirut, Tartous and Lattakia ports as its principal supply corridors into Syria. The Jordan corridor will be kept operational and its use scaled up if required. A fifth port of entry through the border with Iraq will be explored. WFP retains the capability to rapidly adjust its use of available corridors in response to changes in the operating environment.
59. Commodities entering Syria will be received at warehousing facilities in Lattakia, Safita and Damascus. WFP aims to maintain a minimum one-month warehousing capacity at all times. Each warehouse also operates a packaging facility, at which commodities are re-packaged into boxed family rations for onward transport to beneficiaries across the country. Should packaging capacity inside Syria become insufficient, engaging additional capacities in surrounding countries will be considered. A warehousing complex is maintained in Qamishly, in order to pre-position food rations for the hard-to-reach North East if required.

60. A WFP logistics presence is maintained in Mersin, Beirut, Amman, Damascus, Tartous, Lattakia and Qamishly. Invoice processing and commodity accounting functions have been centralised in Amman so as to avoid disruption from periodic staff ceiling reductions inside Syria. While WFP has a comprehensive logistics staffing structure, it has also contracted a third party to represent its interests at warehouses during periods when WFP staff movement is restricted, thereby ensuring a minimum level of business continuity.
61. WFP will continue to utilise commercial transport capacity inside Syria and surrounding countries, and will work to encourage local capacities where possible. It increasingly engages with companies who have expertise in certain parts of the country in order to maximise its ability to deliver to all locations. For specific areas where surface access can be sporadic and the humanitarian situation is dire, contingencies for airlift of life-saving supplies will be made.
62. The WFP-led Logistics Cluster provides dedicated warehousing space for inter-agency cargo, as well as transport services throughout Syria, including support for inter-agency convoys to otherwise inaccessible parts of the country. These services are provided at no cost to the user and are funded through separate Special Operation 200477.

## **Procurement**

63. As far as possible, WFP food requirements will continue to be procured from nearby regional sources. It is likely that the increasing magnitude of the operation will necessitate some lengthier international purchases.
64. In order to reduce initial funding requirements and delivery lead-times, supply agreements for rolling stocks of cereals and pulses will be pursued. Up-front funding will still be required for other commodities for which such arrangements are not possible, such as vegetable oil.
65. In order to maintain a reliable supply-chain, a comprehensive and proactive procurement plan will be developed and observed, subject to predictable operational planning and the timely confirmation of adequate funding. If necessary and feasible, a regional consolidation hub to aggregate commodities for regular shipping runs may be established.
66. Local procurement will be avoided to the extent possible. However, in order to bridge gaps created by delayed international arrivals, smaller quantities of urgently required commodities may be purchased within Syria if feasible. Long Term Agreements may be established via competitive process with Syrian or Lebanese suppliers, to cover urgent rice, bulgur and lentil needs (at a maximum of 500mt each).
67. WFP will also continue to use forward purchase and advance financing facilities to ensure a stable pipeline to the extent possible, considering expected donor funding.

## **Hazard / Risk Assessment and Preparedness Planning**

### *Contextual Risks*

68. **Further deterioration of security conditions:** Risks to staff safety continue and represent the greatest threat to sustaining WFP operations in Syria. Further deterioration of the security environment may force WFP to reduce its footprint inside the country by deploying both national and international staff to work from alternative locations. Remote management plans have been developed, including the increasing

use of WFP's Lebanon and Jordan offices if necessary.

69. **Population movements and growing needs:** A continuation or escalation of fighting may cause further population displacement and/or increase the number of people in need of assistance beyond WFP's capacity to respond. WFP continues to monitor needs (including through assessment exercises where possible), adopt the most flexible approach to operations in response to changing conditions on the ground, and build preparedness capacity for itself and its partners where possible.
70. **Insufficient funding:** An increasing number and frequency of crises in other parts of the world, and/or prioritization of donor resources to other sector responses within the Syria crisis itself (for which needs are unprecedentedly high), may result in less funding than projected. This would compel a reduction of WFP assistance. WFP will continue to advocate and strengthen resource mobilization efforts, and develop a specific and detailed prioritization plan should it be necessary to scale back assistance.

#### *Programmatic Risks*

71. **Constraints to humanitarian access:** Access restrictions continue to affect the delivery of assistance to many areas. WFP continues to dialogue with government and other counterparts and works with the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) to maintain a presence on the ground, implement activities and continuously advocate for unimpeded access. Special measures are being taken to ensure the safe passage of humanitarian convoys, while alternative mechanisms to areas not reachable by standard delivery modes are under consideration. Similarly, access restrictions hinder programme monitoring and humanitarian assessments in Syria. To the extent possible, WFP verifies food security information through beneficiary contact monitoring at distribution sites, tracking food prices, and triangulation of data from different sources. Subject to security and other conditions, WFP is continually seeking to extend the reach of these activities.
72. **Inadequate capacity of SARC and/or NGO partners:** The on-going scale-up and diversification of WFP's portfolio of assistance under this EMOP may be constrained by limited technical and other capacities of its partners. Efforts will continue to be made to strengthen these capacities, including through the provision of additional resources by signing FLAs (supplying more reliable access to funding) and specific training as necessary.
73. **Limited local food supplies and insufficient regional prepositioned stocks:** WFP has already augmented its storage infrastructure in and around Syria. Subject to resource availability, additional capacity can be procured within the region, should the situation warrant further scale-up.

#### *Institutional Risks*

74. **Misappropriation of WFP food and increased transport rates:** Related to escalating insecurity, WFP's ability to deliver and distribute adequate food may also be restricted by a shrinking humanitarian space or increasing attacks on humanitarian convoys. Such incidents could result in food losses and additionally increase transport costs. WFP has recently expanded its shortlist of qualified and reliable transporters, with the best possible access to, knowledge of, and acceptance in target locations. The number of transport corridors is being maximised to enhance flexibility and minimise long-haul transport within Syria. WFP will continue to support a United Nations convoy approach for cross-line deliveries to contested areas. Through its partners, WFP will continue to engage local authorities and community leaders to

facilitate the safe passage of its assistance.

75. **Negative media portrayal of WFP and its cooperating partners:** The risk of any part of the United Nations system being perceived to direct humanitarian assistance to either side of the conflict due to propaganda or negative media coverage may discredit the reputation of the United Nations in Syria and increase threats against assets and staff. In all public communications, WFP will continue to highlight its neutral and independent humanitarian mandate, and that of its cooperating partners. Information leaflets are inserted into every GFD ration box to increase awareness of WFP's mandate.

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## FOOD REQUIREMENTS

76. This budget revision will increase food requirements by 731,808 mt and includes US\$5,280,000 in voucher transfers to beneficiaries.
77. The increase in food requirements is in accordance with the scale-up of the response.

TABLE 5: FOOD/CASH REQUIREMENTS BY ACTIVITY TYPE*				
General Food Distribution	Commodity	Food/Cash requirements ( <i>mt and US\$</i> )		
		Current	Increase/ Decrease	Revised
	Bulgur Wheat	31,643	69,233	100,876

	Pasta	23,924	69,233	93,157
	Rice	117,940	138,465	256,405
	Wheat Flour	121,000	80,771	201,771
	Canned Fish	716	15,508	16,224
	HEB	200	0	200
	Iodized Salt	5,149	9,231	14,380
	Sugar	39,588	46,155	85,743
	Yeast	2,904	3,231	6,135
	Vegetable Oil	36,869	50,401	87,270
	Pre-Packed Rations	28,638	68,353	96,991
	Pulses	38,759	124,619	163,378
	Canned Pulses	33,560	44,309	77,869
	Ready-to-Eat Rations	600	1,200	1,800
	Others	9,651	0	9,651
Blanket Supplementary Feeding	Plumpy'Doz®	2,073	0	2,073
	Super Cereal <i>Plus</i> ®	2,250	7,260	9,510
School Feeding	Fortified Date Bars	0	3,840	3,840
<b>Total Food (mt)</b>		<b>495,464</b>	<b>731,808</b>	<b>1,227,272</b>
Nutrition Support	Cash/voucher (US\$)	0	5,280,000	5,280,000
<b>Total Cash (US\$)</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>5,280,000</b>	<b>5,280,000</b>

\*Totals rounded off to nearest decimal point.

## RECOMMENDATION

78. This budget revision for an additional commitment of food and associated costs for Syria EMOP 200339 is recommended for approval by the WFP Executive Director and the Director-General of FAO.

## APPROVAL

Ertharin Cousin

José Graziano da Silva

Executive Director  
United Nations World Food Programme

Director-General  
Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the United  
Nations

Date: .....

Date: .....

## ANNEX I-A

PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN			
	Quantity ( <i>mt</i> )	Value ( <i>US\$</i> )	Value ( <i>US\$</i> )
<i>Food Transfers</i>	-	-	
Cereals	357,701	202,781,993	
Pulses	168,928	125,499,137	

Oil and fats	50,401	57,709,443	
Mixed and blended food	11,100	15,232,380	
Others	143,678	294,101,929	
<b>Total Food Transfers</b>	<b>731,808</b>	<b>695,324,882</b>	
External Transport		16,871,342	
LTSH		71,076,777	
ODOC Food		40,168,761	
<b>Food and Related Costs <sup>26</sup></b>			<b>823,441,763</b>
C&V Transfers		5,280,000	
C&V Related costs		232,144	
<b>Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs</b>			<b>5,512,144</b>
<b>Capacity Development &amp; Augmentation</b>		-	-
<i>Direct Operational Costs</i>			828,953,907
Direct support costs (see Annex I-B)			26,652,920
<b>Total Direct Project Costs</b>			<b>855,606,827</b>
Indirect support costs (7,0 percent) <sup>27</sup>			59,892,478
<b>TOTAL WFP COSTS*</b>			<b>915,499,305</b>

\*Totals rounded off to nearest decimal point.

<sup>26</sup> This is a notional food basket for budgeting and approval. The contents may vary.

<sup>27</sup> The indirect support cost rate may be amended by the Board during the project.

## ANNEX I-B

<b>DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (US\$)</b>	
<b>WFP Staff and Staff-Related</b>	
Professional staff <sup>*</sup>	10,064,810
General service staff <sup>**</sup>	4,422,800
Danger pay and local allowances	1,849,536
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>16,337,146</b>
<b>Recurring and Other</b>	4,322,602
<b>Capital Equipment</b>	1,316,000
<b>Security</b>	316,000
<b>Travel and transportation</b>	4,361,172
<b>Assessments, Evaluations and Monitoring<sup>28</sup></b>	-
<b>TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS</b>	<b>26,652,920</b>

\* 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

<sup>28</sup> 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: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK FOR EMOP 200339

Results	Performance Indicators	Assumptions
Strategic Objective 1: Save Lives and Protect Livelihoods in Emergencies		
<p>Outcome 1.1</p> <p>Stabilized or improved food consumption over the assistance period for targeted emergency-affected households</p>	<p>1.1.1 Food consumption score (FCS) (disaggregated by the sex of the household)</p> <p><i>Target: 100% of targeted households have at least borderline food consumption</i></p> <p><i>Data Source: FSMS or Food Security Assessments</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access to quality basic services (especially drinking water) provided by government or humanitarian actors;</li> <li>• Continuing conflict does not impede humanitarian access for the delivery of food assistance;</li> <li>• Limited pipeline breaks, enabling the timely and regular provision of a complete food basket;</li> <li>• Regular project monitoring, including PDMs are possible; and</li> <li>• Approval to conduct food security assessments is secured.</li> </ul>
	<p>1.1.2 Daily average dietary diversity (disaggregated by the sex of the household)</p> <p><i>Target: 100% of targeted households consume at least 3 food groups on average per day</i></p> <p><i>Data Source: FSMS or Food Security Assessments</i></p>	
<p>Outcome 1.2</p> <p>Restored or stabilized access to basic services</p>	<p>1.2.1 Retention rate for boys and girls</p> <p>1.2.2 Average number of school days per month when multi fortified foods or at least 4 food groups were provided in schools.</p> <p><i>Target: 70% retention of enrolled boys and girls</i></p> <p><i>Data Source: WFP monitoring, MOE Data, school records, surveys</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Safe access is ensured for child participation in learning;</li> <li>• Regular programme monitoring and surveys are possible;</li> <li>• Access is ensured to deliver food items to schools in a regular and timely manner; and</li> <li>• Complementary inputs are provided by education partners in targeted schools.</li> </ul>
<p>Outcome 1.3</p> <p>Stabilized or reduced undernutrition among children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women</p>	<p>1.3.1 Proportion of target population participating in an adequate number of distributions</p> <p><i>Target: 60% or more</i></p> <p><i>Data Source: PDM</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adequate humanitarian access is secured;</li> <li>• Regular programme monitoring and PDMs;</li> <li>• Regular and timely provision of complementary nutritious food items;</li> <li>• Markets are functioning and participating shops can meet the requirements of the cash and voucher</li> </ul>

## ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK FOR EMOP 200339

Results	Performance Indicators	Assumptions
	<p>1.3.2. Proportion of eligible population participating in the programme (coverage)  <i>Target: MAM prevention coverage &gt; 70%</i>  <i>Data sources: semi-quantitative evaluation of access and coverage (SQUEAC) method, surveys</i></p>	<p>programme; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Complementary health and nutrition support is available to targeted beneficiaries.</li> </ul>
<p>Output 1.1</p> <p>Food and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity, quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries</p>	<p>1.1.1 Number of women, men, girls and boys receiving food assistance, and as a percentage of planned (disaggregated by activity, beneficiary category and sex);</p> <p>1.1.2 Quantity of food assistance distributed, as a percentage of planned distribution (disaggregated by type);</p> <p>1.1.3 Quantity of fortified foods, complementary foods and special nutritional products distributed by type, as a percentage of planned;</p> <p>1.1.4 Total value of vouchers distributed (expressed in food/cash) transferred to targeted beneficiaries (disaggregated by sex and beneficiary category), as a percentage of planned; and</p> <p>1.1.5 Number of institutional sites assisted (e.g. schools, health centres etc.), as a percentage of planned.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unimpeded access is provided to assess precise needs of affected populations;</li> <li>• Flexible port clearance procedure on imported humanitarian goods is secured;</li> <li>• A complete food basket is made available at the planned Kcal level per person per day; and</li> <li>• No disruption to supply, transport and distribution of commodities by cooperating partners.</li> </ul>
<p>Cross-Cutting Results and Indicators: Gender</p> <p>Gender equality and empowerment improved</p>	<p>➤ Proportion of assisted women, men or both women and men who make decisions over the use of cash, vouchers or food within the household.</p>	

### ANNEX III: OVERVIEW OF EMOP 200339 BUDGET REVISIONS 1-11

Document	Key revisions	Total Target Beneficiaries	Total Budget (US\$)	Approval Date
<b>Project Document</b>	N/A	50,000	1,997,380	13 October 2011
<b>BR1</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Six-month extension in time (1 January-30 June 2012)</li> <li>• Increase in target beneficiaries</li> <li>• Inclusion of voucher transfers for 10% of beneficiaries (at a total value of US\$983,000)</li> <li>• Food basket modification: addition of pasta and salt</li> </ul>	100,000	9,900,294	12 January 2012
<b>BR2</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Six-month extension in time (1 July-31 December 2012)</li> </ul>	100,000	19,380,215	13 March 2012
<b>BR3</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase in target beneficiaries</li> <li>• Suspension of voucher transfers (security constraints)</li> <li>• Food basket modification: addition of HEB for newly-displaced children</li> </ul>	250,000	37,394,901	10 May 2012
<b>BR4</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase in target beneficiaries</li> <li>• Food basket modifications: reduction of rice ration and addition of Nutributter® for children 6-23 months</li> </ul>	500,000	59,034,315	11 June 2012
<b>BR5</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase in target beneficiaries</li> <li>• Food basket modifications: addition of tea, tomato paste and canned beans, reduction of canned meat ration, and addition of Super Cereal <i>Plus</i>® for children 6-59 months</li> </ul>	850,000	103,239,639	31 July 2012
<b>BR6</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase in target beneficiaries</li> <li>• Food basket modifications: reduction of bulgur and tea rations, removal of canned meat, increase of pulses ration, addition of canned fish, addition of Plumpy'Doz® for children 6-36 months</li> </ul>	1,500,000	135,948,986	3 October 2012
<b>BR7</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Six-month extension in time (1 January-30 June 2013)</li> <li>• Food basket modification: reduction of vegetable oil ration</li> </ul>	1,500,000	268,146,325	28 December 2012
<b>BR8</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Six-month extension in time (1 July-31 December 2013)</li> <li>• Increase in target beneficiaries</li> <li>• Increase in supplementary feeding beneficiaries (to 100,000)</li> <li>• Food basket modifications: addition of wheat flour and yeast, simplification of supplementary feeding ration to one commodity (Plumpy'Doz®)</li> </ul>	2,500,000	525,864,773	11 February 2013
<b>BR9</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Change to commodity cost elements</li> </ul>	2,500,000	525,864,773	20 February 2013
<b>BR10</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replacement of some individual commodities with pre-packaged rations (no change to overall food requirements)</li> </ul>	2,500,000	526,371,732	10 May 2013

<b>BR11</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase in target beneficiaries</li> <li>• Increase in supplementary feeding beneficiaries (to 300,000)</li> <li>• Wheat flour distributions adjusted to target only 70 percent of beneficiaries</li> <li>• Addition of 40,000 ready-to-eat food rations</li> </ul>	4,000,000	593,823,256	9 August 2013
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## ANNEX IV: ACTIVITY PRIORITIZATION TABLE

Activities under BR#12	Prioritized activities (75% funded)	Prioritized activities (50% funded)
2014 budget: US\$915 million	2014 budget: US\$686 million	2014 budget: US\$458million
<b>GFD will target 4.25 million people</b> with a food basket of 11 items to provide approximately 1,920 kcal per person per day. Ready to eat rations are also planned to support families during sudden displacement	<b>GFD will reduce to 3.55 million people</b> with a slightly reduced food basket of 10 items to provide approximately 1,886 kcal per person per day. Ready to eat rations are maintained to support families that experience sudden displacement.	<b>GFD will reduce to 2.4 million people</b> with a slightly reduced food basket of 10 items to provide approximately 1,886 kcal per person per day. Ready to eat rations are maintained to support families that experience sudden displacement.
<b>BSFP will target 240,000 children</b> between 6 – 23 months old with 100g of Super Cereal Plus® per day to prevent acute malnutrition.	<b>BSFP will reduce to 240,000 children</b> between 6 – 23 months old with 100g of Super Cereal Plus® per day to prevent acute malnutrition.	<b>BSFP will be de-prioritized and may require a re-negotiation with UNICEF to address critical nutrition needs for this age-group.</b>
<b>Nutrition Support will target 15,000 pregnant and lactating women</b> with a value-based food voucher of US\$ 32 per beneficiary to complement the GFD food basket and enhance dietary diversity.	<b>Nutrition support to PLWs will be de-prioritized.</b>	<b>Nutrition support to PLWs will be de-prioritized.</b>
<b>School Feeding programme will be introduced for 350,000 children</b> to support a return to learning and improve retention and regular attendance through the provision of fortified datebars.	<b>School Feeding will be de-prioritized.</b>	<b>School Feeding will be de-prioritized.</b>
A joint livelihoods study is planned with FAO and UNDP to inform on appropriate livelihoods intervention to be implemented during the second-half of 2014.	The joint livelihoods study is maintained given the anticipated cost-sharing with FAO and UNDP. Moreover, the study is crucial for recovery programming.	The joint livelihoods study is maintained given the anticipated cost-sharing with FAO and UNDP. Moreover, the study is crucial for recovery programming.
Various capacity building initiatives are foreseen to enhance the capacities of about 30 – 35 Cooperating Partners (CP) to deliver humanitarian assistance across the country.	Capacity development initiatives are maintained in proportion to number of CPs required to implement GFD for 3.55 million people.	Capacity development initiatives are maintained in proportion to number of CPs required to implement GFD for 2.4 million people.



## ANNEX V: WFP OPERATIONS IN SYRIA

