
**EMERGENCY OPERATION
SYRIA REGIONAL 200433
JORDAN, LEBANON, IRAQ AND TURKEY**

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

Number of beneficiaries	120,000
Duration of project	July-December 2012
Food tonnage	302 mt
Cost (United States dollars)	
WFP food cost	US\$241,009
WFP cash/voucher cost	US\$16,902,000
Total cost to WFP	US\$23,832,572

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The events in the Syrian Arab Republic have led to thousands of Syrians fleeing to the neighbouring countries of Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq and Turkey, resulting in significant humanitarian needs.

This WFP emergency operation (EMOP) is to provide food assistance as part of a broader framework of support to refugees under the leadership of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). WFP proposes a regional EMOP for a coherent, flexible response and to align its planning with the UNHCR-led United Nations Syria Regional Response Plan. It will support strong partnerships with governments, United Nations organizations and non-governmental organizations.

The EMOP will support food-insecure refugees in the countries neighbouring Syria. The goal is to meet immediate food needs while curbing negative coping strategies for a population that has sustained multiple shocks over the past year.

The EMOP will mainly use vouchers so that beneficiaries, who are predominantly in urban settings, can purchase food from local markets and participate in the economy. In this context, vouchers can be more easily monitored, and scaled up or down in response to changes. Some in-kind assistance will be provided through hot meals for people in transit centres in Jordan, moving to basic food commodities when the centres have cooking facilities. WFP will also provide in-kind food assistance to refugees in Iraq until the voucher modality is operational.

The governments of Jordan and Lebanon as well as UNHCR have endorsed WFP's proposed modality of assistance through vouchers.

As of May 20, the total number of Syrian refugees registered with UNHCR in the four countries was 54,000.¹ Additional refugees waiting to be registered and identified by humanitarian partners as vulnerable and in need of assistance increases the total to 88,000, which includes 23,000 refugees in Turkey who are being assisted by the Government. WFP has been providing initial emergency food assistance to refugees in Jordan and Lebanon through two immediate-response EMOPs.

The regional EMOP's objectives are aligned with WFP Strategic Objective 1 "Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies", specifically to:

- save lives and maintain food security; and
- protect livelihoods and help prevent the depletion of assets.

This EMOP covers six months of food assistance, from July to December 2012. WFP will respond to the expected monthly increase of the number of beneficiaries, based on an agreed planning scenario with UNHCR and partners, from an initial 67,000 beneficiaries in July to reach 120,000 beneficiaries in December.

Should the situation deteriorate further, leading to additional outflows of refugees beyond the planning figures of this EMOP, the requirements will be reassessed and the budget will be adjusted in line with developments and humanitarian needs. Contingency plans for a sharp increase or decrease in the number of refugees are in place.

A separate EMOP, "Emergency food assistance to people affected by unrest in Syria", addresses emergency food assistance needs within Syria and is supported by a special operation for security, logistics and emergency telecommunications.

SITUATION ANALYSIS AND SCENARIO

The overall context

Regional

1. The events in Syria have been on-going since March 2011. Armed movements directly affect the people living in the areas of confrontation, disrupting livelihoods and causing relocation of affected citizens. International sanctions, the devaluation of the Syrian pound and consequent inflation have triggered a socio-economic decline that is having an impact on public and social infrastructure, services and employment, affecting almost all the population.
2. A government-led interagency assessment² (March 2012) confirmed that a livelihood crisis is developing in Syria as a result of the events, affecting both resident and relocated families. WFP monitoring shows decreased purchasing power due to a continuous increase in food prices,³ which is having a negative impact on household food security. Poverty is increasing and access to basic supplies and services is deteriorating.

Jordan

¹ UNHCR Syrian Regional Refugee Response Information Sharing Portal: <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/regional.php>

² Syria United Nations- Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) Mission Report, March 2012.

³ WFP monitoring activities/WFP Syria Food Security Monitoring System bulletin.

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3. The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan has an estimated 35,000 refugees from Syria as of May, placing additional pressure on the fragile socio-economic infrastructure and safety net systems. Jordan is already hosting refugees from Palestine and Iraq. A joint Government of Jordan-United Nations assessment⁴ noted that Syrian refugees are either living in privately rented apartments or staying in transit centres. Refugees in transit centres have restricted freedom of movement and minimal or no cooking facilities. Syrians entering illegally are admitted into transit facilities until they are “bailed out” by a Jordanian. Between 800 and 1,500 people are living in transit centres, though the number changes daily with the high turnover.
 4. Most Syrian refugees registered by Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) are with local communities in urban settings. Although spread across the country, 80 percent of the Syrians are concentrated in five towns: Amman, Irbid, Ramtha, Mafraq and Zarqa’a. The primary expense faced by the urban refugees is house rental. Self-reliance is challenging as work permits are expensive at 275 JD (US\$390), beyond the means of many of the refugees and seldom offered by employers. So far, only 5 percent of the refugees are in rural areas.

Lebanon

5. The Lebanese Republic has an estimated 25,000 Syrian refugees as of May. An assessment by the interagency shelter working group finds that 90 percent of Syrian refugees are being hosted by local communities in northern Lebanon, with over 70 percent in the Bekaa Valley. Refugees who rented accommodation on arrival are now no longer able to afford this expenditure, so the number of refugees depending on hosts is likely to increase. Some Syrian refugees have found informal work in agriculture or construction, and others are depending on their savings.

Iraq

6. The Kurdistan Regional Government has indicated readiness to host Syrians entering the Republic of Iraq. UNHCR monitors the movement of people along border crossings with Syria in Anbar (Al Waleed and Al Qaim) and Ninewa (Al Rabia). UNHCR, in coordination with the local authorities, has set up tented camps in Domiz, Suleimaniyah and Erbil. As of May, 3,000 Syrian refugees were registered with UNHCR.⁵ The Kurdish authorities and UNHCR believe there are hundreds of vulnerable Syrians already in the Kurdistan Region who have not yet been registered, hosted by family members and the local community. WFP and UNCHR expect the number of refugees to be above 5,000 by July, which would trigger WFP’s support with food assistance for refugees under the global UNHCR-WFP memorandum of understanding.

Turkey

7. Since early April 2012, the number of Syrians registered in camps in the Republic of Turkey has been stable at 23,000. The refugees are accommodated in tented and container camps in the south-eastern part of Turkey. Additional refugees have entered Turkey but are not registered in camps.

⁴ Government of Jordan – United Nations Jordan Joint Rapid Needs Assessment for Syrian Refugees, May 2012.

⁵ UNHCR figures, 1st May 2012, <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/regional.php>.

The food security and nutrition situation

Regional

8. Many Syrian refugees were not in immediate need of assistance upon their arrival. However, recent assessments in Jordan and Lebanon⁶ show an increasingly vulnerable refugee population as assets are depleted. The refugees in both Jordan and Lebanon report that the cost of living in these countries is higher than in Syria. The protracted stay away from home and the lack of income generating opportunities has meant families have exhausted their savings and are now resorting to additional negative coping strategies. These Syrian families are increasingly dependent on assistance from non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and host communities. Support from host families and communities is beginning to dwindle, and assistance from local charities is declining.
9. No nutritional data on refugees is currently available but data from Syria shows malnutrition to be high⁷ with 28 percent of children under 5 suffering from moderate or severe stunting. WFP and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) are planning a rapid nutrition survey of refugees in Jordan and Lebanon to gain a better understanding of needs, and as a basis for more rigorous screening and monitoring. Special nutritional interventions may be required, in particular for pregnant and lactating mothers and children under 2, to address nutritional needs for the first 1,000 days of life which are critical to avoid a lifetime of physical and mental impairment.⁸

Jordan

10. WFP conducted a rapid vulnerability analysis and mapping study in March, followed by a Government of Jordan and United Nations agencies joint needs assessment in May.⁹ Both assessments confirmed that families arrived with few assets and little cash, and have now depleted their resources, depending increasingly on assistance through NGOs and local communities. Their food security is jeopardized by the lack of resources and employment opportunities. The refugees report that the cost of living is almost twice that of Syria. While many Syrians initially did not ask for help, more refugees are now approaching local organizations and UNHCR for support.
11. Most refugees are families with children, though there is a large proportion of single men also. UNHCR registered over 14,000 refugees by 20 May eligible for humanitarian assistance according to its criteria. The Jordanian Hashemite Charity Organization (JHCO) and Jordan Red Crescent (JRC) are actively involved in the registration process and estimate 35,000 people eligible for humanitarian assistance in July. UNHCR has scaled-up its capacity to register additional refugees and has requested WFP to support vulnerable refugees identified by partners to be in need of food assistance.

Lebanon

12. Syrian families arriving in Lebanon are leaving their homes with few possessions and meagre savings, looking to host communities for help with shelter. Refugees report that the

⁶ Government of Jordan – United Nations Jordan Joint Rapid Needs Assessment for Syrian Refugees, May 2012, and Lebanon: Rapid Household Assessment, WFP-Danish Refugee Council (DRC) -World Vision, April 2012, and Back to Office Report March 2012; Government of Jordan and United Nations agencies Joint Needs Assessment May 2012.

⁷ The State of the World's Children, UNICEF, 2012.

⁸ 2008 Lancet Series: <http://www.thelancet.com/series/maternal-and-child-undernutrition>

⁹ Government of Jordan - United Nations Jordan Joint Rapid Needs Assessment for Syrian Refugees, May 2012.

cost of living is high compared to Syria, and the resources the refugees have been able to bring with them cannot cover their needs, particularly if their stay is prolonged.

13. A WFP, Danish Refugee Council (DRC) and World Vision - Lebanon (WV-L)¹⁰ joint assessment indicates that 78 percent of Syrian refugees in Lebanon are dependent on humanitarian assistance, *ad hoc* charity, sharing host family resources and using credit. The refugees' main obstacles in accessing food are cited as high food prices (51 percent of respondents) and lack of money (17 percent of respondents). Refugees are already resorting to negative coping mechanisms such as reducing the number of meals and reducing portions. Refugees are in need of food assistance to meet their basic food needs: without assistance, host families' ability to cope with their guests will be overstretched, creating tension and possible further relocation.

Iraq

14. Many Syrians have arrived with limited means to cover basic needs, and those who could initially rely on savings or support from the host community are now in need of assistance. The host communities' and local authorities' capacities and structures to absorb refugees are reaching their limit. The number of displaced Iraqis who have returned to Iraq from Syria is undetermined, and no organization has identified them as in need of assistance thus far. For non-Kurdish Syrians, Iraq is a country of asylum of last resort.

Turkey

15. The Turkish Government is currently providing adequate food assistance to the Syrian refugees registered in their camps. Should food assistance become necessary at a later date, WFP is prepared to support assessments to inform activities which would then be incorporated into this EMOP through a budget revision.

TABLE 1: NUMBER OF SYRIAN REFUGEES IN SURROUNDING COUNTRIES¹¹ AND PLANNING FIGURES				
Country	UNHCR Registered	Undergoing Registration by Partners (estimate)	Operational Start-up July	Target December
Jordan	14,250	20,750	35,000	70,000
Lebanon	13,500	11,500	27,000	40,000
Iraq	3,000	2,000	5,000	10,000
Turkey*	22,778			
Total	53,528	34,250	67,000	120,000
<i>Note: Target populations based on additional registration of existing refugees and additional people arriving.</i>				
<i>*The Government of Turkey is assisting refugees in Turkey, so they are not included in WFP's planning figure.</i>				

Market Analysis

16. Financial Markets Assessments: Macro and micro¹² market assessments have been completed in Jordan and Lebanon in preparation for food voucher transfers. The overall macrofinance assessment ratings compared with Middle East and North Africa countries is "medium to high" for Jordan, and "high" for Lebanon. There are reliable service infrastructure and laws that will support food voucher transfers in both countries. A risk analysis for vouchers concluded that risk factors are manageable in both countries.

¹⁰ WFP-DRC-WV-L. Rapid Household Assessment, April 2012.

¹¹ UNHCR Syrian Regional Refugee Response Information Sharing Portal: <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/regional.php> - as of May 20, 2012.

¹² WFP Food Price Analysis for Jordan – Draft Report 4 May 2012.

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17. Food Market Analysis: In Jordan and Lebanon, the risk of frequent or significant changes in food prices and hence voucher transfer values is relatively low. Price analysis shows a high degree of market integration with no significant price differences, markets are well stocked and easily accessible, supported by good road infrastructure. Vouchers are already being used by other agencies in Lebanon and Jordan: there is local capacity, availability and familiarity with this modality among the retailers. Follow-up WFP market surveys confirmed these findings.¹³ The numbers of refugees expected would not be enough to have an impact on food prices for local communities. Full market assessments for Iraq will be undertaken before vouchers would be used there; preliminary data shows that markets are functioning well and conducive to vouchers.

Scenario

18. This EMOP incorporates the agreed working scenario for United Nations agencies coordinated by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA),¹⁴ which is: *“international mediation efforts progress, the crisis stalemate and violence in the short to medium-term continue, with government institutions in place.”* This scenario expects continued armed movements and political stalemate, resulting in increasing casualties and a further deterioration of the socio-economic conditions in Syria. This would lead to additional movements of population within Syria, as well as towards neighbouring countries. As refugees deplete their resources, more Syrians are expected to register with UNHCR in order to access humanitarian assistance. Syrians arriving in the neighbouring countries later this year are likely to have suffered increased difficulties before their departure, with a consequent reduction in their resources and deterioration in their nutritional status. Refugees are unlikely to return unless the security situation in Syria improves dramatically.

POLICIES, CAPACITIES AND ACTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENTS AND OTHERS

Policies, capacities and actions of the Governments

19. Under the leadership of UNHCR and in close cooperation with respective host Governments, WFP, United Nations agencies and NGOs have been working together since March 2011 to respond to the protection and humanitarian assistance needs of people crossing from Syria into neighbouring countries. The Governments of Jordan and Lebanon have requested international humanitarian assistance, including specific requests to WFP to provide food assistance to the increasingly food-insecure refugees. The Kurdish Region of Iraq has also requested WFP support.
20. Jordan: Jordan has maintained an open border policy with Syria, allowing people to enter and seek asylum. The Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation and the Ministry of Interior are the main bodies concerned with refugee issues. The Government is not directly providing food assistance to the Syrians but there is a general subsidy on wheat and bread which also benefits the refugees. Syrian children can attend Jordanian schools and receive school meals in locations where the national school feeding programme is functional. Free health care for all children under 6 is also available. The Jordanian authorities have requested international assistance to meet the needs of the Syrian refugees, including a request to WFP.

¹³ WFP Food Price Analysis for Jordan – Draft Report 4 May 2012.

¹⁴ Pre-Assessment and Planning, 09 April 2012, OCHA – ERC.

21. Lebanon: The Government has also maintained an open door policy to Syrian refugees and facilitated humanitarian access. Syrians do not have formal refugee status (which would allow the issuance of work permits) nor do they have access to Lebanese social services. The Lebanese High Relief Commission (HRC) has distributed food in northern Lebanon (Wade Khalid) and in Tripoli since the start of the refugee influx, though not in the Bekaa Valley, Saida or Beirut. The food basket has been based on guidance from WFP and includes cereals, pulses and food items appropriate to Syrian dietary habits. The monthly food rations for each family were packaged and then distributed house-to-house, allowing for detailed follow-up on each family, though requiring considerable time and resources. For the Bekaa Valley, UNHCR has funded two cycles of food distribution reaching over 9,000 persons through local associations and government authorities. A joint assessment by UNHCR and HRC in March 2012 led to an official request for WFP food assistance by the Government in April.
22. Iraq: Overall coordination is managed by UNHCR in collaboration with the Federal Ministry of Interior and the Kurdistan Region Ministry of Interior. The local authorities, charities and communities in Kurdistan Region are providing the Syrian refugees some assistance. The Ministry of the Interior's Bureau of Migration & Displacement (BMD) is involved in implementing programmes supporting refugees and coordinates the refugee response in collaboration with the Department of Foreign Relations. Government representatives - including BMD in Kurdistan Region, Ministries of Interior and Foreign Affairs and the Intelligence Office - have a presence at the reception centres, depending on the refugee entry points, and work in collaboration with United Nations, NGOs and other partners. The Kurdistan Regional Government authorities have requested WFP assistance.
23. Turkey: The temporary protection regime adopted by the Government ensures that all Syrians are provided with protection within Turkey, with refugees registering in camps receiving assistance. There is a high standard of care in the camps: the Government provides food, shelter, vouchers for use in shops in the camps, and access to basic services free of charge. The Government has invested significant resources for the camps and providing assistance: the Ministry of Foreign Affairs reports to have spent TL170 million (US\$96 million) by end-April to respond to Syrian refugee influx. Turkey has recently invited the international community to provide financial support.

Policies, capacities and actions of other major actors

24. In both Jordan and Lebanon, direct food assistance to Syrian refugees has been provided *ad hoc*, depending on availability of external funding, which has left some locations without assistance. Limited cash assistance by local charitable and religious organizations is also provided to refugee families in Jordan. In both countries, UNHCR has requested WFP to ensure food requirements for the refugees are met, with WFP phasing in as UNHCR phases out its food assistance packages. UNHCR and other partners are providing cash to assist refugees to meet accommodation and other non-food needs. UNHCR and WFP have agreed that a food voucher system is the most effective modality to address needs and for food security.
25. Jordan: The JHCO has been identified by the Government as the lead partner for assisting the refugees. JRC has also been providing humanitarian assistance. Some food assistance has been provided *ad hoc* by local communities and international NGOs. WFP and other United Nations partners - UNHCR, UNICEF, the World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) - are working closely with JHCO and JRC to ensure coverage of food, water, sanitation and hygiene, health, education, protection needs. WFP and UNHCR have agreed that UNHCR will phase out its food assistance in transit centres and that WFP will cover the full food

requirement. WFP has been providing initial food assistance through an immediate response EMOP (IR-EMOP¹⁵). UNHCR has an on-going financial assistance programme operating through automatic teller machines for Iraqi refugees: this will also target 2,000 of the most vulnerable Syrians for their non-food needs. UNHCR has set up a working group to review and coordinate the cash interventions.

26. Lebanon: Syrian refugees in the Bekaa Valley have received food packages from UNHCR (distributed through NGOs) and support from local municipalities. UNHCR has requested WFP to take over provision of all basic food needs so that UNHCR can meet other requirements, such as shelter and health services. WFP has been providing initial food assistance through an IR-EMOP. UNICEF provides water and sanitation support as well as child protection activities. UNFPA provides hygiene and dignity kits, while WHO provides vaccination support and campaigns. Refugees in Beirut and Saida have not received formal assistance so far.
27. Iraq: United Nations agencies and NGOs are working with government authorities in Baghdad and Erbil to provide protection to Syrian refugees entering Iraq. The United Nations Country Team in Erbil - which includes UNHCR, WFP, WHO, UNICEF and IOM - is working together to respond to humanitarian needs of the refugees under the lead of UNHCR, including assessments, resource allocation and reporting. The United Nations Assistance Mission in Iraq assists with security. International NGOs and intergovernmental organizations are also present in Kurdistan.
28. Turkey: The Turkish Red Crescent is providing hot meals for refugees, complementing efforts of the local authorities. UNHCR has provided some shelter material and, following the recent government request, more shelter material and health infrastructure may be provided.
29. WFP has a separate EMOP, "Emergency food assistance to people affected by unrest in Syria" which addresses emergency food assistance needs within Syria itself and the EMOP is supported by a WFP special operation for security, logistics and emergency telecommunications.

Coordination

30. UNHCR is the United Nations lead agency for refugee operations and the primary actor working with government authorities to provide assistance to Syrian refugees. WFP works closely with UNHCR and coordinates its interventions at all levels: in the field, with humanitarian country teams (HCTs) and at regional level.
31. UNHCR, in partnership with humanitarian organizations including WFP, led the development of the Syria Regional Response Plan (RRP)¹⁶ as a strategic framework to address the needs for protection and assistance for refugees leaving Syria for Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq and Turkey. This framework was based on an assessment of likely requirements for six months (from March 2012) and is being revised based on developments. WFP interventions are integrated into the RRP, with the number of beneficiaries and budgets taking into account the increases in the registration figures since March and expected trends for the coming months, after consultation with UNHCR.
32. The Syria Humanitarian Response Framework (HRF) is a regional strategy aiming to ensure a coherent response to humanitarian needs resulting from the events in Syria. The framework is

¹⁵ IR-EMOPs are limited in duration (less than three months) and for a maximum cost of US\$1.5 million.

¹⁶ Syria RRP, United Nations, March 2012.

designed to strengthen coordination of the different planning processes, including the RRP, the 180-day response plan for Syria (which looks at the specific needs inside Syria) and the preparedness measures required in the region.

33. The Regional United Nations Humanitarian Coordinator will oversee the regional dimension of the humanitarian response to the events in Syria. The Coordinator will work closely with national authorities, the UNHCR Regional Refugee Coordinator and the Humanitarian/Resident Coordinators¹⁷ in Syria, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq and Turkey. WFP's Regional Refugee Emergency Coordinator (RREC) will harmonize WFP's country interventions and ensure appropriate implementation. The RREC will work closely with the UNHCR Regional Refugee Coordinator, covering the same countries.
34. *Jordan:* A United Nations taskforce oversees and coordinates the emergency response to the Syrian refugees. WFP chairs the Food Sector Coordination Group with the participation of UNHCR, JRC and JHCO. Other sectors are starting similar coordination efforts; WFP will also participate in the Education and Protection Sector working groups (which also address gender-based violence) to inform its programmes and foster coherence.
35. *Lebanon:* The United Nations Country Team (UNCT) and NGO partners meet every two weeks in Beirut to coordinate refugee response strategies and actions, under the leadership of UNHCR. A distribution committee also meets every two weeks on food security and related issues. In the Bekaa Valley and in the north, United Nations organizations, NGO partners and local authorities also meet every two weeks to coordinate activities and share information. WFP will participate in the relevant working groups, such as protection.
36. *Iraq:* UNHCR has been providing assistance to Syrian refugees and is working with the HCT, chaired by the Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator/DSRSG to coordinate assistance from other partners. A contingency plan to assist asylum seekers from Syria has been developed. Sectorial coordination groups by United Nations, NGOs and local authorities are in place in Erbil, with full participation by WFP.
37. *Turkey:* Relief efforts are coordinated by the Government's Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency, which reports directly to the Prime Minister.

OBJECTIVES OF WFP ASSISTANCE

38. In line with WFP's Strategic Objective 1, Saving lives and protecting livelihoods in emergencies, the specific objectives of this EMOP are to:
 - save lives and maintain food security of the targeted population of refugees; and
 - protect livelihoods and help prevent the depletion of the refugees' assets.The expected outcomes and outputs are shown in the logical framework in Annex II.
39. The objectives of this EMOP are in accordance with the priorities identified in assessments conducted by WFP and the United Nations sister agencies, government authorities and partners. The EMOP contributes to Millennium Development Goal 1 – Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger.

¹⁷ The United Nations Emergency Relief Coordinator recently appointed the United Nations Resident Coordinators (RCs) in Jordan and Lebanon as Humanitarian Coordinators (HCs).

BENEFICIARIES AND TARGETING

40. Jordan: JHCO, JRC and UNHCR report increasing numbers of refugees in need of assistance. WFP will target 35,000 beneficiaries in July, scaling-up to reach 70,000 by December, adjusting as needed during the six-month period. Much of this scale-up is expected to be from refugees already in the country but who have not yet registered. WFP will assist refugees using food vouchers. WFP will also provide hot meals or monthly food rations for six months to 1,500 refugees arriving and temporarily transiting through camps/guest houses; once on-site kitchens have been fully established (expected in August), dry food commodities instead of hot meals will be provided to partners.
41. Lebanon: UNHCR reports an increasing trend in the arrival rate of Syrians. Monthly arrivals are 1,500 in the north, 1,000 in the Bekaa Valley, and 300 in Beirut and the south. UNHCR projects that by the end of 2012 there will be 40,000 Syrian refugees registered in Lebanon. WFP will target 27,000 beneficiaries in July, scaling up to reach 40,000 by December, adjusting as needed during the six months. Assistance will be provided through food vouchers.
42. Iraq: 3,000 refugees are registered or awaiting registration, and new refugees continue to arrive. UNHCR and WFP expect there to be 5,000 Syrian refugees by July (the trigger for WFP to assist refugees with food under the WFP-UNHCR agreement) rising to 10,000 by December 2012. WFP will assist these refugees through a food voucher system.
43. Turkey: WFP will support the Government of Turkey and UNHCR with technical assistance as required. WFP will monitor food security aspects of the refugees and, if requested and needed, provide food assistance.
44. If refugees are able return to their places of origin, WFP offices will work with the beneficiaries, UNHCR and other stakeholders to ensure coordinated assistance to facilitate the refugee's return. WFP is also engaged in preparedness planning to allow a rapid scale-up to reach additional beneficiaries if refugee influxes are more than expected.
45. WFP will use UNHCR registration and criteria for assistance as the basis of targeting until there are further assessments. UNHCR's criteria for assistance is as follows: *"a person from Syria who is unable or unwilling to return to Syria due to events in home areas that have seriously disturbed public order, or a well-founded fear of persecution for reasons of political opinion (or perceived political opinion), religion, race, nationality or membership of a particular social group. People are presumed eligible for assistance when they come from an area directly affected by the armed movements, and have arrived after March 2011"*.
46. Rapid assessments carried out in both Jordan and Lebanon so far have confirmed that most registered refugees are food-insecure or vulnerable to food insecurity. In Lebanon, Jordan and Iraq, WFP will therefore provide food assistance to all registered refugees classified as eligible under the UNHCR guidance for registration and targeting. Further food needs assessments (household surveys, food security monitoring) and market price surveillance are planned, which will inform and refine targeting, based on strengthened food security/vulnerability criteria. WFP and UNICEF will also undertake nutritional assessments and appropriate nutrition activities may be added into this EMOP through a budget revision.

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47. UNHCR is the lead agency for protection, and WFP is working to ensure food assistance is closely aligned and supports UNHCR's overall approach to protection and gender. WFP will draw on existing policies, programme guidance and evaluations to ensure gender and protection are priorities in targeting and implementation.
48. *Jordan:* WFP will assist refugees registered by UNHCR and/or identified by their partners. Refugees awaiting registration and identified as vulnerable by agreed partners will also be assisted. Eligibility will be determined based on household visits by JHCO social workers, reviewing housing conditions, the presence of a pregnant woman or lactating mother, young children, source of income and family size. WFP will add a food security dimension to these surveys. Refugees in transit centres will receive hot meals or in-kind commodities (when cooking facilities are in place). The centres have a high turnover of refugees; new refugees arrive and normally stay less than a week. When refugees leave the transit centres and move to live with local communities, they will become eligible for voucher assistance.
49. *Lebanon:* Refugees registered by UNHCR in areas where WFP has been requested to provide assistance will receive a monthly food voucher which can be redeemed on a weekly basis in pre-selected shops. DRC, one of WFP partners in the Bekaa Valley, has conducted a livelihood assessment which will provide WFP more information on the vulnerability and food insecurity of the refugees to refine the targeting criteria.
50. *Iraq:* In areas where WFP has been requested to provide assistance, Syrian refugees registered with UNHCR will receive in-kind food for two months and then food vouchers for four months. UNHCR and the Kurdistan Regional Government authorities will organize the reception centres and monitor screening of refugees to identify extremely vulnerable individuals.
51. Table 2 summarizes the targeted populations by country, activity type, month and gender. UNHCR reports that while the proportions of male and female refugees are similar, slightly more men are arriving, particularly single males. WFP data on beneficiaries is disaggregated by gender and age groups to help WFP respond to emerging needs or issues.

TABLE 2: NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES TARGETED BY ACTIVITY TYPE AND COUNTRY

	JULY			AUGUST			SEPTEMBER			OCTOBER			NOVEMBER			DECEMBER		
ACTIVITY	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
JORDAN																		
Food Vouchers	18,200	16,800	35,000	21,840	20,160	42,000	25,480	23,520	49,000	29,120	26,880	56,000	32,760	30,240	63,000	36,400	33,600	70,000
Hot Meals/ In-kind food distribution*	780	720	1500	780	720	1500	780	720	1500	780	720	1500	780	720	1500	780	720	1500
Sub-Total	18,200	16,800	35,000	21,840	20,160	42,000	25,480	23,520	49,000	29,120	26,880	56,000	32,760	30,240	63,000	36,400	33,600	70,000
LEBANON																		
Food Vouchers	14,040	12,960	27,000	15,600	14,400	30,000	16,900	15,600	32,500	18,200	16,800	35,000	19,500	18,000	37,500	20,800	19,200	40,000
IRAQ																		
In-kind food distributions / voucher assistance	2,600	2,400	5,000	2,600	2,400	5,000	3,900	3,600	7,500	3,900	3,600	7,500	5,200	4,800	10,000	5,200	4,800	10,000
TOTAL																		
Total	34,840	32,160	67,000	40,040	36,960	77,000	46,280	42,720	89,000	51,220	47,280	98,500	57,460	53,040	110,500	62,400	57,600	120,000
TOTAL BENEFICIARIES PER MONTH	67,000			77,000			89,000			98,500			110,500			120,000		

*As beneficiaries leave transit centres and move into local communities, they will receive the voucher assistance and so are included in the voucher beneficiaries. Beneficiaries in transit centres are not counted in the total beneficiary number in order to avoid double-counting.

NUTRITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS AND RATIONS

52. Food vouchers to be redeemed against a list of food available to purchase will ensure that the intervention targets food consumption directly. The food items for purchase with the voucher in Lebanon and Jordan are: dairy products (cheese, milk, yoghurt), fresh eggs, bulgar, rice, wheat flour, pasta/macaroni, fresh bread, dry pulses (beans, chick peas, lentils), canned meat, canned tuna, weaning food for infants, vegetable oil, sugar, salt, coffee, tea, fresh fruits and vegetables, and canned tomatoes/tomato paste.
53. The food voucher values are based on an analysis of the prices of basic commodities for a balanced ration in Jordan and Lebanon, as shown in table 3 below:

TABLE 3: FOOD VOUCHER ANALYSIS (cash value and kcal per person per day)						
Commodity	Energy (kcal)	Ration (g/person/day)	Jordan		Lebanon	
			Price (JD/kg)	Cost (JD/ration)	Price (LBP/kg)	Cost (LBP/ration)
Medium grain rice	720	200	0.85	0.17	1,550	310.00
Bulgur	455	130	0.85	0.1105	1,250	162.50
Pasta	174	50	1.00	0.05	1,510	75.50
Pulses	169	50	0.95	0.0475	2,430	121.50
Sugar	200	50	0.61	0.0305	1,300	65.00
Sunflower oil	292	33	1.75	0.0578	2,500	82.50
Iodized salt	0	5	0.18	0.0009	517	2.59
Canned meat	84	38	5.20	0.1976	11,000	418.00
Total	2094	Cost in JD/day	0.66	Cost in LBP/day	1237.59	
% kcal from protein	10.8	Cost in US\$/day	0.94	Cost in US\$/day	0.83	
% kcal from fat	18.5	Monthly value US\$	28.17	Monthly value US\$	24.75	
Total including a portion to share with hosts US\$			31.00		31.00	
Total voucher cost for this EMOP (US\$)				16,902,000		

54. The food basket for refugees in Jordan and Lebanon (and eventually Iraq) used to develop the voucher value provides 2,100 kcal/person/day, calculated using retail prices of foods in both countries, allowing for potential inflation, and including some allowance for refugees to share with host families. In the portion to share, WFP has allowed for the greater prevalence of poverty within the host communities in the Bekaa Valley (compared with those in Jordan) by using a similar voucher value in both countries, thereby allowing a larger contribution to the host families in Lebanon.
55. The voucher holder will have the freedom to redeem the voucher against a variety of commodities included in a list of foods, with basic staples as well as fresh vegetables and dairy products. The food list will be the same in Jordan and Lebanon and excludes luxury food items, tobacco, and beverages.

56. WFP will set up market surveillance and adjust the cost of the voucher accordingly, if and when needed, taking into consideration other monitoring information (e.g. the actual utilization of the voucher, type of items purchased) and food security assessments.
57. Parents with young children will be able to purchase blended food appropriate for the age of the child. Close monitoring of items purchased, the outcome of the planned nutrition assessment with UNICEF and market price monitoring will inform the need for more targeted support for this type of commodity.
58. The rations for food transfers to refugees in transit centres in Jordan and for refugees in the first two months in Iraq are shown in table 4 below. The value of the voucher for Iraq is to be determined when the assessment has been completed and the value agreed (if there is a significant difference compared with values in the current budget, a revision will be made). The in-kind ration provides around 2,100 kcal and is aligned to food rations currently distributed to the refugees by local authorities.

TABLE 4: DAILY FOOD RATION/ TRANSFER BY ACTIVITY (g/person/day)		
Commodity Type	Jordan	Iraq
Wheat flour	250	400
Pasta	150	-
Rice	100	-
Pulses	60	50
Vegetable oil	20	35
Sugar	-	50
Total	580	535
Total kcal/day	2,137	2,079
% Kcal from protein	13.2	11.6
% Kcal from fat	11.6	18.0
Number of feeding days per month	30	30

IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

Capacities

59. While WFP had a presence in Jordan before the events in Syria, the office has been providing technical assistance to the Government and had no food distributions prior to the launch of the IR-EMOP in April. WFP Jordan benefits from logistics support from the WFP Iraq office based in Amman, which has assisted with food distribution under the IR-EMOP for April-June. WFP has had no presence in Lebanon since 2006¹⁸. WFP has scaled-up its presence in Jordan and established a presence in Lebanon and in Turkey, including opening new offices and putting in place the necessary staffing. WFP Iraq has on-going food and cash distributions, with offices in Erbil, close to the refugees, and full logistics capacity in place to manage the two-month in-kind food distribution.

¹⁸ WFP set up offices in Lebanon in 2006 during the 2006 Lebanon war (known as the 2006 Israel-Hezbollah War or the "July War"), and closed soon after the end of the hostilities.

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60. In Jordan, the initial assessment of partner capacity to implement voucher transfers was very positive, with some partners having considerable experience of this modality; WFP is negotiating with both local and international organizations. In Lebanon, WFP will have two strong partners, DRC and WV-L, which have long-term projects in the Bekaa Valley and good community knowledge; both partners have field-level agreements (FLAs) with WFP. An additional partner is to be selected for northern Lebanon.
61. In Jordan, Lebanon and Iraq, WFP will support capacity-building to enhance the effectiveness of partners and authorities. These aim to identify appropriate and, if possible, sustainable food solutions, as well as to ensure that assistance meets international standards in targeting, reporting and transparency. Activities will include on-the-job training, workshops on implementation, monitoring and evaluation (M&E), vulnerability assessment, and sharing of best practices. WFP will distribute protection and gender information packets to all operational staff. WFP will foster mentoring by twinning staff of international agencies with national NGOs.¹⁹
62. In Turkey, WFP stands ready to support the Government's efforts through the sharing of best-practice models and technical assistance in areas such as nutrition, food security monitoring of new arrivals, and special nutrition interventions for vulnerable groups.

Food Assistance Modality

63. Food vouchers will be the main transfer modality used in Jordan and Lebanon, and later in Iraq. Assessments concluded that vouchers would be preferable to establishing parallel food logistics supply chains for relatively small and dispersed refugee groups. Moreover, there are integrated, vibrant markets with good food availability, advanced infrastructure supporting markets,²⁰ and strong local capacity of partners.
64. The refugees are familiar with purchasing their food requirements in markets. Vouchers allow freedom of choice for the refugees and are expected to be preferred to in-kind transfers by the beneficiaries. Vouchers, rather than cash, can give women and girls a greater role in decisions, since they manage the household food purchases. Vouchers may also help stimulate the local markets.
65. In Jordan, WFP and UNHCR concluded that food vouchers would be the best modality to reach food security objectives, noting other on-going and planned cash assistance programmes. The Lebanese HRC and local authorities are in favour of food vouchers. WFP will issue vouchers under the name of the women in the household, when possible, following WFP, UNHCR and UNICEF policies.
66. Lessons learned from voucher programmes in the region²¹ recommend an initial quick launch using paper vouchers, then assessing a potential shift to e-vouchers. Thus in Lebanon, Jordan (and later Iraq), paper vouchers will be used with security features to prevent copying, including linking using bar-coded stickers, and WFP controlling the printing of the vouchers. Beneficiaries will present their registration identification document from UNHCR or agreed partner along with the WFP voucher at the shop when collecting food items, to avoid exchange or sale of vouchers.
67. In Jordan and Lebanon (and later Iraq), WFP and cooperating partners will conduct sensitization and information sessions for refugees at the main voucher distribution centres. In addition to these sessions, given the literacy of male and female Syrians,

¹⁹ This worked well for WFP's operations in Libya during 2011.

²⁰ Joint WFP/UNHCR mission to the Bekaa Valley in late March 2012.

²¹ WFP experience in Libya, occupied Palestinian territory, and Tunisia.

posters and leaflets from WFP will be distributed to shops to inform beneficiaries about entitlements and food types. Information will also be communicated to beneficiaries during registration.

68. Food will, effectively, be distributed through private and cooperative shops. Shops surveyed by WFP are willing to abide by WFP conditions, including maintaining prices for each month, receiving monthly payments and ensuring stocks. WFP's implementing partners will make agreements with each outlet, specifying the transfer modalities. WFP will transfer funds to cooperating partners at the beginning of each month equivalent to the distributed vouchers. Payment to shops will be made on presentation of invoices, supported by proof of delivery to the beneficiaries, and verification by the cooperating partners. Final payments by cooperating partners to shops will be made after counter-verification by WFP and partners of the lists against the redeemed vouchers. Cooperating partners will monitor shop performance and conduct household-level post-distribution monitoring. WFP will monitor cooperating partners' performance as well as the shops and beneficiaries.

Procurement and Logistics

69. Most food assistance will be through vouchers: there is little conventional food procurement apart from the limited tonnage for two months' in-kind assistance in Iraq and the small quantity of food for Syrians in transit centres in Jordan. Most procurement is therefore likely to be local and/or regional. Contracting services for the supply of hot meals to the Syrian refugees in Jordanian guesthouses as well as the regular procurement of non-food items and services for WFP operations will be in line with WFP's regular procedures and practices. There are no milling requirements envisaged.
70. Similarly, there is very limited requirement for transport, storage and handling of commodities under this EMOP. Should it prove necessary to revert to more in-kind food assistance, this approach would be reviewed. The Logistics Capacity Assessment for Jordan has already been updated.

PERFORMANCE MONITORING

71. WFP will establish a robust monitoring, reporting and evaluation system, using early data collection to establish a baseline for food consumption scores. Gender and age disaggregated data will be collected through regular reporting by cooperating partners and WFP field staff, including post-distribution monitoring and rapid assessments.
72. The monitoring and reporting system for each country will be linked to a food voucher database using examples from the region and standard WFP tools. Systems will be adapted for food vouchers and appropriate reporting formats developed in consultation with counterparts and cooperating partners. The database will facilitate monitoring and analysis, tracking implementation, output and outcome indicators. It will capture distribution and encashment data and will allow examination of consumption patterns, including blended food and food for young children.
73. Partner reports will provide information on the main output indicators collected primarily from direct records from shops: shopkeepers will prepare receipts showing a breakdown of commodities redeemed using vouchers (indicating quantity and value) and record this on the reverse of the voucher. Reconciliation of the number of vouchers and the value distributed against the amount redeemed will be monitored closely.

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74. WFP monitors will conduct regular and *ad hoc* checks to ensure data quality and integrity. Prices and shopkeeper behaviour will be reviewed. Other indicators are listed in the logical framework (Annex II). WFP monitors will also survey markets periodically.

HANDOVER STRATEGY

75. This EMOP is planned to the end of 2012 but assistance may need to continue for a longer period: needs and operating modalities will be reassessed and the EMOP revised accordingly. WFP is likely to continue its assistance to the vulnerable Syrian refugees until the situation in Syria stabilizes and the refugees can return safely. When conditions are appropriate, WFP will phase down its operations and handover to appropriate partners.
76. WFP will work with UNHCR to support the return process. Should there be households unable to return to Syria, WFP will work with UNHCR to find durable solutions to ensure the families continue receiving the assistance required. WFP has begun to engage with partners to examine opportunities for longer-term, sustainable assistance to the refugee community.

RISK ASSESSMENT

77. Contextual risks: The main risk that would alter the scale of WFP's assistance is the further deterioration of conditions in Syria and an accelerated movement of refugees into the surrounding countries. This would strain the capacities of neighbouring countries to accommodate and assist refugees. WFP contingency planning for additional beneficiaries has identified options for scaling-up; WFP would re-assess requirements and scale up activities if required. As this EMOP includes strengthening the WFP structures in these countries, it will also ensure a more robust response capacity.
78. The situation in Syria could spill over into neighbouring countries, with some incidents already reported on the border of Turkey and between rival Syrian groups in Lebanon expanding to involve local residents. While WFP has not had recent operational presence in Lebanon, WFP's partner NGOs are well-established, have a good understanding of the local situation and are well-linked with the host communities. WFP's new offices are based in the premises of other United Nations agencies, benefitting from the understanding and protection of existing United Nations security networks.
79. Increasing food and fuel prices will reduce the refugees' ability to meet their complementary needs. Effective monitoring of market prices and activities will enable WFP to detect the extent of prices changes, whether voucher values need to be adjusted and the consequent budgetary requirement.
80. The influx of refugees creates additional pressure on already strained livelihoods in host countries. Inadequate humanitarian support could force Syrians into the limited labour market, potentially causing tension between host communities and refugees. Host communities could perceive that the refugees are being favoured with humanitarian assistance. These tensions could create animosity, and erupt in violence. There is also a risk of politicization of the refugee population. WFP will share information with the authorities and partners and participate in coordination mechanisms which advocate for the "Do No Harm" approach. This would include humanitarian interventions that also

benefit the host communities. If appropriate and feasible, WFP may contribute to complementary activities.

81. *Programmatic Risks:* While governments in the region have thus far maintained an open-door policy and provided access to humanitarian agencies, this could change. There may be pressure to establish buffer zones. By promoting humanitarian principles and demonstrating the capacity to support government efforts with neutrality, WFP will help build trust and ensure continued access.
82. The deterioration of political and socio-economic conditions in Syria, including reduced access for humanitarian interventions within Syria, may lead to a decline in nutritional status of the population, with new refugee arrivals requiring nutritional interventions, particularly for pregnant women, lactating mothers and young children. WFP will work with partners, such as UNICEF, for nutrition assessments and status monitoring to allow a rapid reaction, if required.
83. *Institutional risks:* Despite the high international profile of the events in Syria, resource mobilization to fund this regional refugee operation is expected to be challenging. Sustained fundraising efforts will require the combined efforts of WFP and its partners assisting the Syrian refugees.

SECURITY CONSIDERATIONS

84. A change in the operating environment or in specific pockets of the country could expose staff to security risks.
85. *Jordan:* The United Nations security level 2 (low) remains in place for most of the country, with level 1 in Amman. All WFP offices (Jordan country office, Iraq office in Jordan and Syria office in Jordan) are in the same compound, which is compliant with United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) minimum operating security standards (MOSS).
86. *Lebanon:* Security levels 3 (moderate) or 4 (substantial) are in effect in many parts of the country. Both WFP sub-offices in Chtaura (Bekaa Valley) and in the North will be in areas classified as level 4. In May there have been armed movements in Lebanon (Tripoli and Beirut as well as the Bekaa Valley) involving Syrian and host communities; these restricted the movement of United Nations staff to the field. However with WFP being based with the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) in Beirut and UNDP in Chtaura, the offices benefit from long-term presence and established security. All WFP offices will be reviewed MOSS compliance by the United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS).
87. *Iraq:* The prevailing conditions in Iraq already require strict operational security measures. A security risk assessment report for the Kurdistan Region (November 2011) classified the Kurdistan Governorates of Erbil, Dahuk and Sulimaniyah (where the Syrians are currently hosted) at level 3 (moderate), whereas the rest of Iraq is between levels 4-6.
88. *Turkey:* Most of the country is level 2, but some areas have levels 3 and 4, mostly in the east. WFP's office is in the main United Nations building in Ankara, which has established security facilities. In April, confrontation between Syrian government forces and opposition groups spilled over to Turkey when firing across the border near a refugee

camp resulted in casualties. The main humanitarian movement routes in Turkey have remained open.

RECOMMENDATION

The Executive Director of WFP and Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations are requested to approve the proposed EMOP 200433 Syria Regional “Food assistance to vulnerable Syrian populations in Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq and Turkey affected by the events in Syria”.

APPROVAL

.....
Ertharin Cousin
Executive Director
United Nations World Food Programme

Date:

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

Date:.....

PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN			
Food²²	Quantity (mt)	Value (US\$)	Value (US\$)
Cereals	240	170,268	
Pulses	30	28,112	
Oil and fats	16	29,157	
Mixed and blended food	-	-	
Others	16	13,472	
Total food	302	241,009	
Cash transfers		-	
Voucher transfers		16,902,000	
Subtotal food and transfers			17,143,009
External transport			-
Landside transport, storage and handling			-
Other direct operational costs			1,432,393
Direct support costs (see Annex I-B)			3,698,030
Total WFP direct costs			22,273,432
Indirect support costs (7 percent) ²³			1,559,140
TOTAL WFP COSTS			23,832,572

²² This is a notional food basket for budgeting and approval. The contents may vary.

²³ The indirect support cost rate may be amended by the Board during the project.

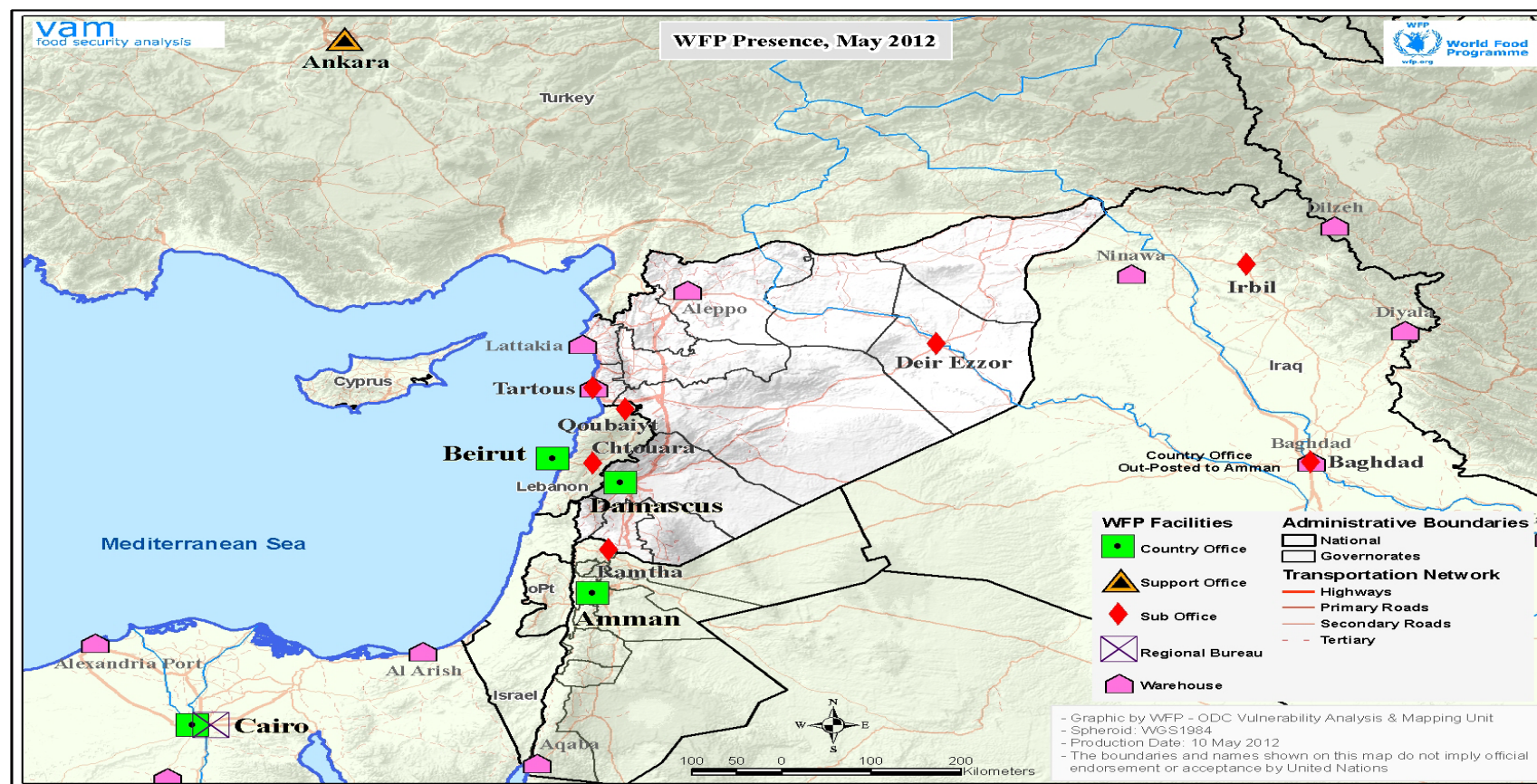
ANNEX IB

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	
Staff and staff-related costs	
International professional staff	1,244,998
International general service staff	-
Local staff - national officers	171,804
Local staff - general service	105,169
Local staff - temporary assistance	580,556
Local staff – overtime	-
Hazard pay and hardship allowance	-
International consultants	216,300
Local consultants	21,000
Non staff HR: UNV	-
Commercial consultancy services	-
Staff duty travel	657,945
Subtotal	2,997,772
Recurring expenses	
Rental of facility	99,800
Utilities general	15,800
Office supplies and other consumables	32,600
Communications and IT services	137,930
Equipment repair and maintenance	-
Vehicle running cost and maintenance	237,000
Office set-up and repairs	17,900
United Nations organization services	-
Subtotal	541,030
Equipment and capital costs	
Vehicle leasing	5,100
TC/IT equipment	115,469
Local security costs	38,659
Subtotal	159,228
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	3,698,030

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ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK ANALYSIS		
Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
Strategic Objective 1: SAVE LIVES AND PROTECT LIVELIHOODS IN EMERGENCIES Goal: To reach Syrian refugees in Jordan, Lebanon, and Iraq (Turkey if required) whose food security has been adversely affected by shocks.		
Outcome 1.2 Improved food consumption over the assistance period for targeted Syrian refugee households in Lebanon and Jordan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Households with acceptable food consumption score (85% of targeted population) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Effective targeting criteria and distribution mechanism agreed and adhered to by cooperating partners ➤ Sufficient WFP capacity to monitor, collect and analyze data
Output 1.1 Food and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to target groups of refugees (women, men, girls and boys) under secure conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of women, men, girls and boys receiving hot meals and vouchers as percentage of planned ➤ Tonnage of food distributed, by type, as % of planned ➤ Total food / cash equivalent of vouchers distributed ➤ Number of institutional sites assisted (refugee guest houses in Jordan) 	<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

ANNEX III – MAP FOR SYRIA REGIONAL EMOP “FOOD ASSISTANCE TO VULNERABLE SYRIAN POPULATIONS IN JORDAN, LEBANON, IRAQ AND TURKEY AFFECTED BY EVENTS IN SYRIA”



ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

BMD	Bureau of Migration & Displacement (Kurdistan Regional Government)
DRC	Danish Refugee Council
EMOP	emergency operation
ESCWA	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
FLA	field-level agreement
HCT	humanitarian country team
HRC	High Relief Committee
IOM	International Organization for Migration
JD	Jordanian dinar
JHCO	Jordanian Hashemite Charity Organization
JRC	Jordan Red Crescent
LBP	Lebanese Pound
M&E	monitoring and evaluation
NGO	non-governmental organization
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OIC	Organization of Islamic Cooperation
RREC	Regional Refugee Emergency Coordinator
RRP	Regional Response Plan (for Syrian refugees)
TL	Turkish lira
UNDSS	United Nations Department of Safety and Security
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WFP	United Nations World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WV-L	World Vision - Lebanon