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# Syria Regional Operational Update

*Presentation to the*

## **WFP Executive Board**

**2013 Second Quarter Operational Briefing**

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# Syria EMOP 200339

<b>Operation:</b>	October 2011 – December 2013
<b>Total Budget:</b>	US\$ 526 million
<b>Beneficiaries targeted:</b>	2.5 million per month (scaling up to 4 million by end 2013)
<b>Food requirement:</b>	449,000 metric tons

# Syria Regional EMOP 200433

<b>Operation:</b>	July 2012 – December 2013
<b>Total Budget:</b>	US\$ 510 million
<b>Beneficiaries targeted:</b>	1.2 million per month starting in July (scale up to 2.8 million end 2013)
<b>Voucher requirements:</b>	US\$ 378 million
<b>Food requirement:</b>	31,000 metric tons

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# Activities

## **Syria EMOP 200339**

- Distribution of emergency food rations to growing numbers of food insecure and vulnerable families in conflict affected areas throughout Syria;
- Immediate Response to heightened humanitarian needs (Yarmouk, Banyias).
- Supplementary feeding for high risk/vulnerable orphans and separated children;
- Capacity building for local implementing partners;
- Regional logistics preparedness.

## **Regional EMOP 200433**

- Food Vouchers (Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey, Iraq, and Egypt);
  - Dry rations (Jordan, Iraq), food parcels for vulnerable new arrivals/returnees (Lebanon), welcome packages (Jordan), School feeding (Jordan, Iraq);
  - Technical Assistance (host governments and implementing partners).
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# Implementation - Syria EMOP 200229

WFP continues to distribute emergency food parcels through SARC; in addition, 19 vetted local NGO partners have received food to reach most affected Syrians in all 14 Governorates of Syria

## **WFP Offices/coverage (06 May):**

- **Damascus CO:** covers Damascus, Rural Damascus, Dara'a, Quneitra and Sweida;
- **Tartous SO:** covers Tartous, Lattakia, Aleppo, Idleb
- **Qamishli SO:** covers Al-Hassekeh, Deir Ezzor, Ar-Raqqa
- **Homs SO:** covers Homs and Hama.

**Warehouses/packing centers:** WFP has 5 warehouses throughout the country, used subject to security; and 4 packing centres (one Tartous, one Lattakia, two Damascus). Direct delivery to SARC where needed.

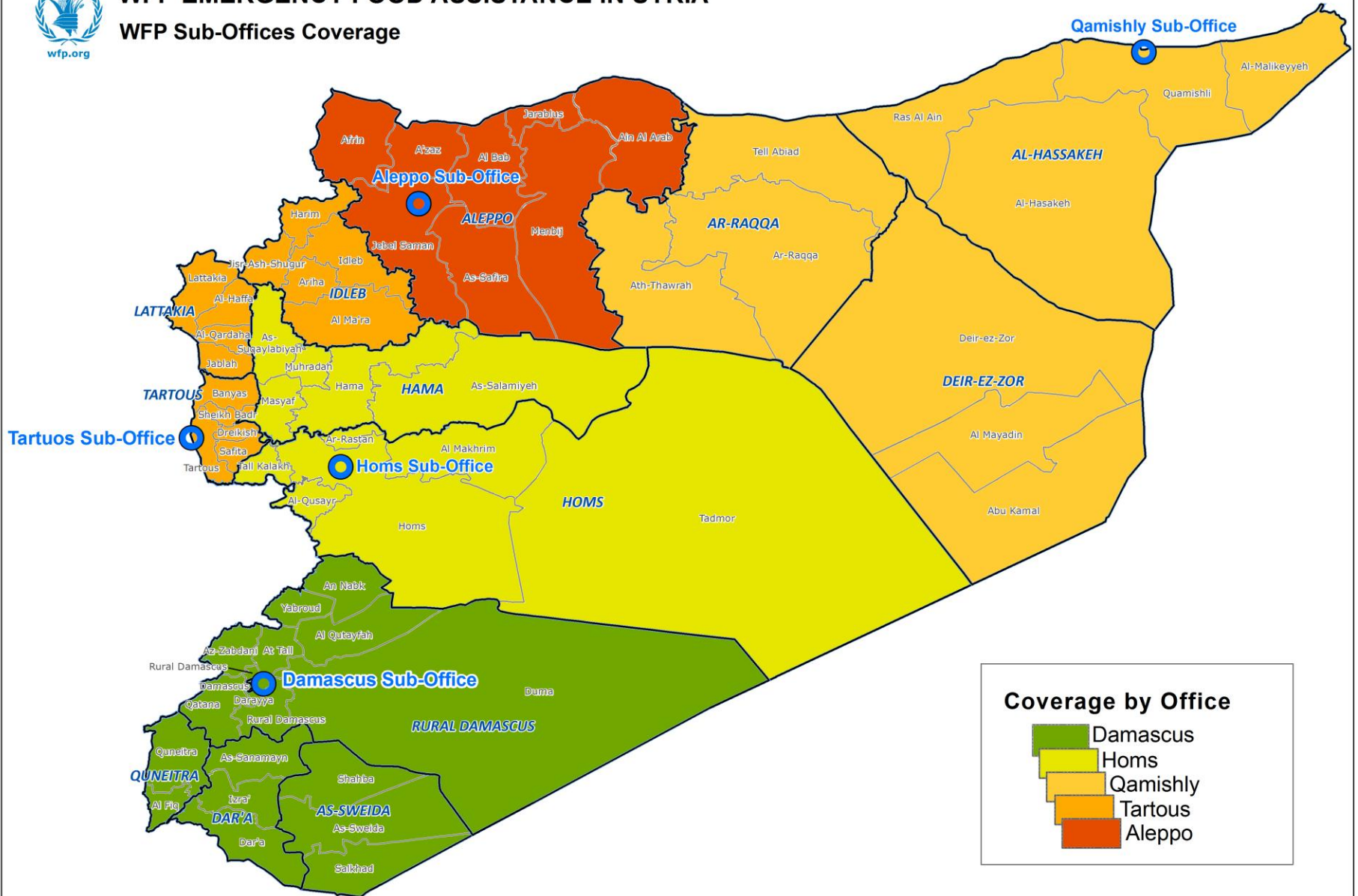
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# WFP EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE IN SYRIA

## WFP Sub-Offices Coverage



**Coverage by Office**

- Damascus
- Homs
- Qamishly
- Tartous
- Aleppo

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# Implementation Regional EMOP 200433

- WFP continues to provide food and vouchers to support Syrian refugees in host communities throughout Lebanon, Jordan and the poorest areas of Egypt; and refugees accommodated in refugee camps in Iraq, Jordan through local and international NGOs and in Turkey through the Turkish Red Crescent.

## **WFP Offices/coverage (06 May):**

### **Field Offices**

- **Lebanon:** Beirut CO, Zahle SO, Qobayyat SO and South SO
  - **Jordan:** Amman CO, Mafraq SO (incl. Ramtha, al-Zaatri)
  - **Iraq:** Baghdad CO and Erbil SO
  - **Turkey:** Ankara CO with staff based in Gaziantep and Hatay
  - **Egypt:** Cairo CO
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# Key operational constraints- Syria EMOP

## 1. Deteriorating Security

- Volatile security situation leads to fluid front lines and frequent change in ground control of areas (government vs. non-government forces); 14 Governorates are assisted by WFP, under the following security outlook:

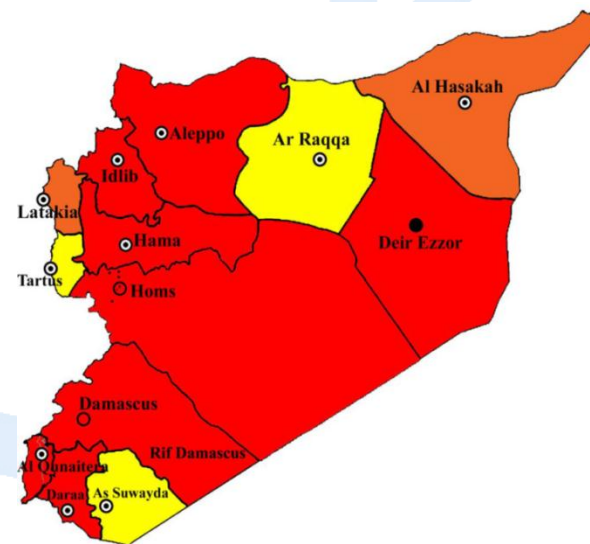
- **Extreme (Level 6):** Deir Ezzor city, some areas of Homs city, some areas of Homs governorate
- **High Risk (Level 5):** 9 Governorates
- **Substantial Risk (Level 4):** 2 Governorates
- **Moderate Risk (Level 3):** 3 Governorates

## Impact on WFP operations:

- Food losses
- Higher transport costs
- Destruction of WFP assets
- Reduced access for WFP Staff
- Disruption of overland transport
- Higher Reliance on local partners

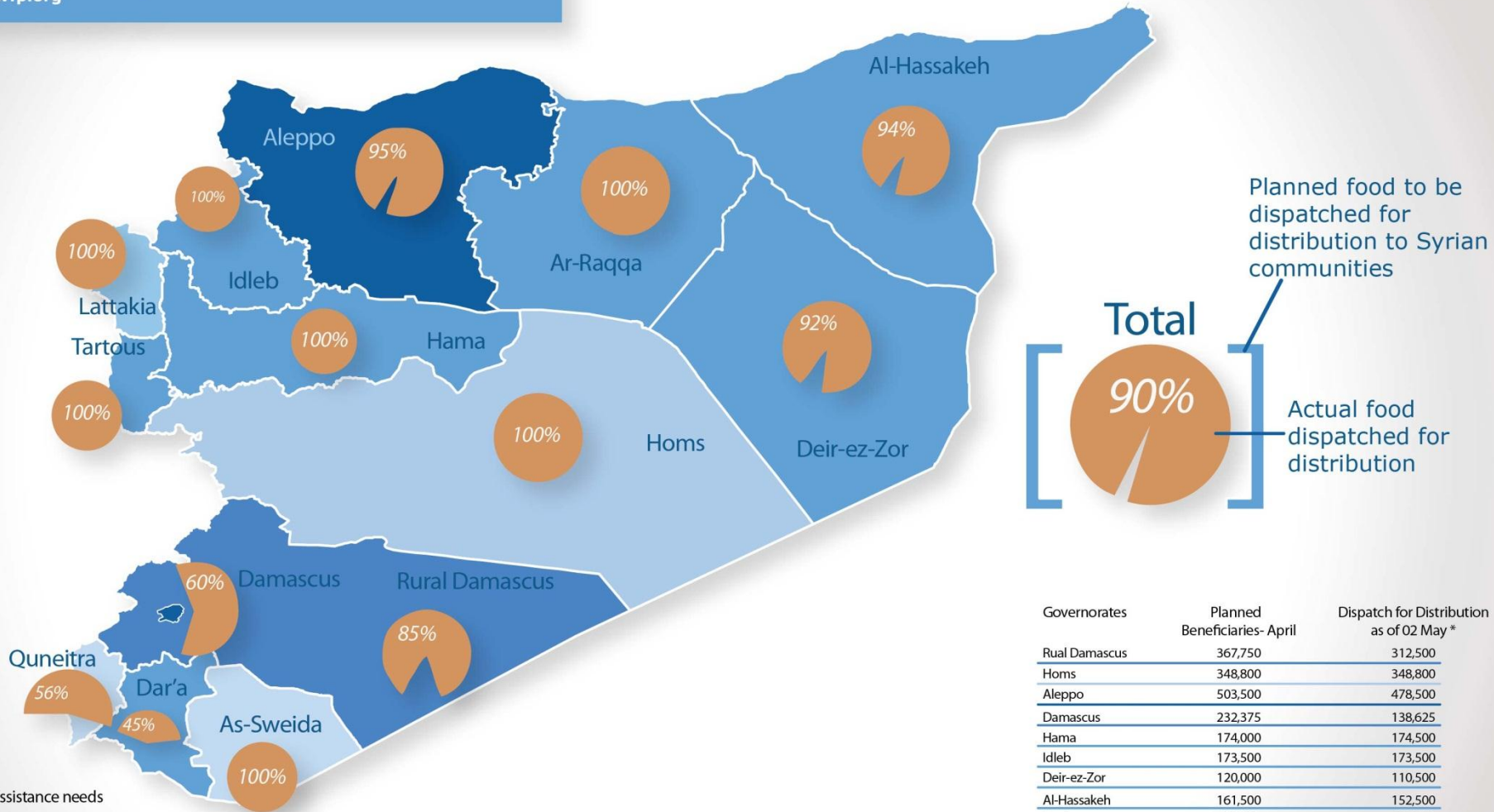
## 2. Access Constraints

- Government administrative requirements for dispatching food parcels

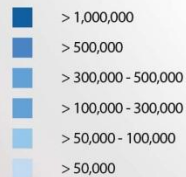


# Syria Crisis Response

WFP Food Assistance  
Dispatched For Distribution



Food Assistance needs



Governorates	Planned Beneficiaries- April	Dispatch for Distribution as of 02 May *
Rual Damascus	367,750	312,500
Homs	348,800	348,800
Aleppo	503,500	478,500
Damascus	232,375	138,625
Hama	174,000	174,500
Idleb	173,500	173,500
Deir-ez-Zor	120,000	110,500
Al-Hassakeh	161,500	152,500
Dar'a	87,000	39,000
Al-Raqqa	155,375	155,375
Tartous	84,250	84,250
Lattakia	51,500	51,500
As-Sweida	17,500	17,500
Quneitra	23,250	13,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,500,000</b>	<b>2,249,750</b>

\* Close of April Cycle



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### **3. Increasing scale of the crisis challenges the capacity of our partners, necessitating further diversification:**

- WFP is using NGO/charity partners in addition to SARC and will continue to increase its number of local partners, following a vetting process.
- Currently 19 local charities/NGO partners signed an agreement with WFP, in addition to the key partnership with SARC.

### **4. Challenges achieving measurable food security outcomes amongst beneficiaries due to deteriorating conditions and growing numbers in need:**

- High number of internally displaced Syrians, obliging partners to divide rations into smaller parcels;
  - Increased vulnerability of resident/ hosting populations;
  - Loss of income/livelihoods/productive assets/exhaustion of savings linked to the conflict;
  - Growing number of vulnerable Syrians employing negative coping mechanisms: early marriages are being reported. Reports of refugees selling their children have also been received;
  - Reduced food availability (market shortages/disruption) due to rising insecurity at borders and on road networks;
  - Growing risk to food utilization with overcrowding amongst IDPs, destroyed water/electricity/sanitation infrastructure and lack of access of some populations to hospitals/public health services.
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# Key operational constraints- Regional EMOP

## Rising beneficiary needs:

- Escalating numbers registered;
- High numbers of unregistered Syrians and unknown numbers of illegals;
- Increasing geographic spread.

## Security concerns:

- Growing security concerns for staff;
- Increasingly volatile security situation in host countries linked to regional spill-over;
- Growing community-refugee frictions linked to socio-economic conditions and competition for casual labour and low cost accommodation, high fuel and food prices; perceived aid disparity for locals vs. Syrians.

## Additional challenges:

- WFP needs predictable/consistent and increased levels of funding and longer term staffing arrangements;
  - Accuracy of refugee data (actual refugees in need lower); Lack of refugee profiling/targeting to-date;
  - Insufficient assistance in NFI/Housing/Cash affecting voucher utilization;
  - Limited infrastructure and experience of partners for widening of voucher programmes
  - Host countries coping mechanisms are increasingly strained
  - Increasing protection concerns (e.g. sexual exploitation, early marriages) facing beneficiaries- increases in the summer.
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# SYRIA CRISIS

## Beneficiaries Reached in the Region - April 2013



### JORDAN

Vouchers 155,218  
School Feeding 5,444  
General Food Distribution 126,312  
*Total* 281,530



### TURKEY

Vouchers 74,300



### LEBANON

Vouchers 254,004  
General Food Distribution 16,828  
*Total* 270,832



### EGYPT

Vouchers 26,250

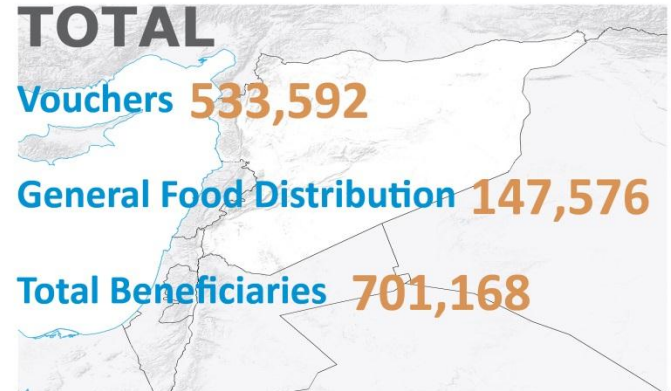


### IRAQ

Vouchers 43,820  
School Feeding 3,394  
General Food Distribution 4,436  
*Total* 48,256

### TOTAL

Vouchers 533,592  
General Food Distribution 147,576  
Total Beneficiaries 701,168



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# Monitoring

## Syria

- Due to the security situation, few monitoring missions are approved by UNDSS, which challenges making an accurate and comprehensive overview of programme impact .
- WFP monitors and SARC continue to receive calls from communities alerting them of issues relating to needs and distributions.

## Regional countries

- WFP monitors the delivery of all assistance to communities through household visits, distribution monitoring and shop visits
  - Cooperating partners are also responsible to conduct monitoring visits and report findings to WFP
  - Government monitors retail shops for price control (Iraq) and all sanitation and food quality issues (Jordan).
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# Current operational priorities Regional

- Assessment of food security in host countries;
  - Include host communities in complementary-programmes where needed to reduce tension with local communities, returnees and support to governments in delivering their own safety nets (Lebanon, and Jordan);
  - Contingency planning & readiness;
  - Targeting (JAM, nutrition assessments , vulnerability analysis and mapping)/advocate for UNHCR refugee profiling);
  - Strengthening and harmonization of M&E;
  - Planning to reach 2.8 million beneficiaries, by end 2013. Scaling up from 1.75 million in July.
  - Transition to markets and vouchers in camps (Jordan)
  - Transition to e-voucher in partnership with Mastercard (Jordan and Lebanon)
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# Pipeline update

## **Syria (EMOP 200339)**

Requirement (May 2013 until end Dec. 2013 with BR8): **US\$ 298 million**

Received: **US\$ 118 million (40% resourced)**

Shortfall: **US\$ 180 million**

## **Regional (EMOP 200443)**

Requirement (May 2013 until end Dec. 2013 with BR9): **US\$ 357 million**

Received: **US\$ 67 million (19% resourced)**

Shortfall: **US\$ 290 million**

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# Resource mobilization

## Top Ten Donors to Syria EMOP 200339

<b>COUNTRY</b>	<b>AMOUNT (US\$)*</b>
USA	78,249,000
UK	53,952,000
ECHO	32,146,000
Canada	15,210,000
Kuwait	11,250,000
Germany	11,005,000
Australia	10,584,000
UNCERF	7,601,000
Russia	7,500,000
Netherlands	2,857,000

\*as of 13 May 2013

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# Resource mobilization

## Top Ten Donors to Regional EMOP 200443

<b>COUNTRY</b>	<b>AMOUNT (US\$)*</b>
USA	44,400,000
Kuwait	31,000,000
UK	21,783,000
ECHO	20,853,000
Canada	9,829,000
Japan	6,315,000
Denmark	5,458,000
UNCERF	3,785,000
France	3,392,000
Switzerland	1,286,000

\*as of 13 May 2013

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# Critical Risks in Syria and Neighbouring Countries

## **Contextual Risks:**

- Conflict limits WFP from operating in Syria, parts of Lebanon and Jordan
- The number of people in need may rapidly escalate and require a humanitarian response much greater than current plans provide for inside and outside Syria.
- Spill-over into neighbouring countries may affect role of WFP support offices
- Volatility of commodity, fuel and shipping prices
- Challenging funding environment

## **Programmatic Risks:**

- Lack of adequate funding.
- Inability to undertake accurate or regular needs assessments.
- Implementing partners' capacity is severely stretched.
- Not enough shops to cope with increased number of beneficiaries.
- Regular WFP beneficiary contact monitoring is impossible in some areas.
- Escalating food needs overwhelm WFP's capacity to move food into the country.
- Disrupted access to warehouses and extended delivery points (EDPs).
- Border transshipment becomes increasingly difficult.
- Transport rates may escalate as security worsens.
- Border closure due to internal conflicts in neighbouring countries.
- In Syria, humanitarian space is shrinking while humanitarian needs are escalating.
- Lack of adequate competitive cooperative partners and retailers for the voucher programme.

## **Institutional Risks:**

- Reputational risk to WFP of implementing partner negative media portrayal.
- Collateral and direct threats to UN staff and facilities is significant.

## Risks

## Mitigation measures

Conflict limits WFP operations in Syria.

Coordination and support structure in Jordan. Use of Cooperating Partners for monitoring.

The number of people in need may rapidly escalate and require a humanitarian response much greater than current plans provide for inside and outside Syria.

Increase the logistic support to Syria operation provided from outside (prepositioning and transport)

Establishment of a fuel depot.

Standby agreements with partners, shops and Food Parcels providers in neighboring countries

In Syria, humanitarian space is shrinking while humanitarian needs are escalating.

Coordinating with UN and partners.

Inability to undertake accurate or regular needs assessments.

Coordinate monitoring activities with diverse partners and beneficiaries.

Implementing partners' capacity is severely stretched.

Assisting capacity of partners while finding new ones.

## Risks

## Mitigation measures

Regular WFP beneficiary contact monitoring is impossible in some areas.

Deploying armored vehicles; establishing contact points in no-go areas.

Escalating food needs overwhelm WFP's capacity to move food into the country.

Advocating for donations with UN and partners.

Disrupted access to warehouses and extended delivery points (EDPs).

Opening additional packaging facilities.

Reputational risk to WFP of implementing partner negative media portrayal

Advocate for increased humanitarian access/international monitoring of the humanitarian response in Syria.  
Advocate for increased access for INGO/NGOs to operate in Syria.

Collateral and direct threats to UN staff and facilities is significant.

Complying with UNDSS rules.

Volatility of commodity, fuel and shipping prices

Regional supplies arrangement.  
Prepositioning of fuel.

Number of refugees leaving Syria continues to rise, overstressing regional host governments capacity.

Advocate for increased resources and support from UN and partners.

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# Residual Risks

## **Intensification of conflict**

- Resulting in further reductions to respond to humanitarian needs and to transport humanitarian assistance
- Lack of access for delivery and monitoring of humanitarian assistance
- New mass displacements to neighboring countries and their increased impact on the host communities

## **Expansion of conflict into neighbouring countries**

- Situation in Jordan and Lebanon increasingly affected by the Syrian conflict
- Escalating tensions with host communities
- Sensitive situation on the border with Turkey including the bordering Kurdish area of Syria

## **Limited number of implementing partners**

- Restrictions on INGOs/NGOs able to operate
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# The way forward

## **WFP is preparing to respond to any openings in the humanitarian space:**

- WFP has Logistics staff in Jordan (situated in Aqaba and Irbid), Turkey (Mersin), and Lebanon (Beirut) to facilitate the movement of aid into Syria.
  - A new concept of operations (CONOPS) has been developed to address the needs for 4 million beneficiaries over two months, by strategically prepositioning 105,400 mt of commodities in the region (Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey), to be called forward when access is possible via overland or sea routes.
  - Purchase of more ready-packaged food to avoid packaging inside Syria- a more cost and time effective option.
  - Special Operation to support logistics augmentation, inter-agency coordination (Logistics & ETC), contingency fuel depot inside Syria, assistance in the establishment of humanitarian hubs.
  - Continue SARC Capacity building and continue to explore new partnerships with local NGO/ charity partners.
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**Thank You**