

---

# SYRIA Regional Operational Update

*Presentation to the*

## WFP Executive Board

### 2013 First Quarter Operational Briefing



---

# Syria EMOP 200339

<b>Operation:</b>	October 2011 – December 2013
<b>Total Budget:</b>	US\$ 526 million
<b>Beneficiaries targeted:</b>	2.5 million (scaling up from 1.5 starting Feb. 2013 - Dec. 2013)
<b>Food requirement:</b>	264,819 metric tons

# Syria Regional EMOP 200433

<b>Operation:</b>	July 2012 – June 2013*(BR9-ongoing)
<b>Total Budget:</b>	US\$ 200 million
<b>Beneficiaries targeted:</b>	795,000 (1.2 million planned under BR9)
<b>Voucher requirements:</b>	US\$ 140 million
<b>Food requirement:</b>	10,172 metric tons

---

---

# Activities

## **Syria EMOP 200339**

- Distribution of emergency food rations to growing numbers of food insecure and vulnerable families in conflict affected areas throughout Syria;
- 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);
  - Technical Assistance (Host governments and implementing partners).
-

---

# Implementation - Syria EMOP 200229

WFP continues to distribute emergency food parcels through SARC, seven (7) other vetted local NGO partners to reach most affected Syrians in all 14 Governorates of Syria

## **WFP Offices/coverage (14 March):**

- **Damascus CO:** covers Damascus, Rural Damascus, Daraa, Quneitra and Sweida;
- **Tartous SO:** covers Tartous, Lattakia, Aleppo, Idleb
- **Qamishly SO:** covers Hassekeh, Deir Ezzor, Al-Raqqa
- **Homs SO:** covers Homs and Hama.

**Warehouses/packing centers:** WFP has 8 warehouses throughout the country, used subject to security; and contracts 3 packing centres (in Tartous, Latakia, Damascus). Direct delivery to SARC where needed.

---

---

# 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 and Turkey through local and international NGOs

## **WFP Offices/coverage (14 March):**

### **Field Offices**

- **Lebanon:** Beirut CO, Zahle SO, Qobayyat SO and South SO
  - **Jordan:** Amman CO, Amman SO, Mafrak SO (including Ramtha, Za'atri)
  - **Iraq:** Baghdad CO and Irbil SO
  - **Turkey:** Ankara CO with staff based in Gaziantep
  - **Egypt:** Cairo CO
-

# Key operational constraints- Syria EMOP

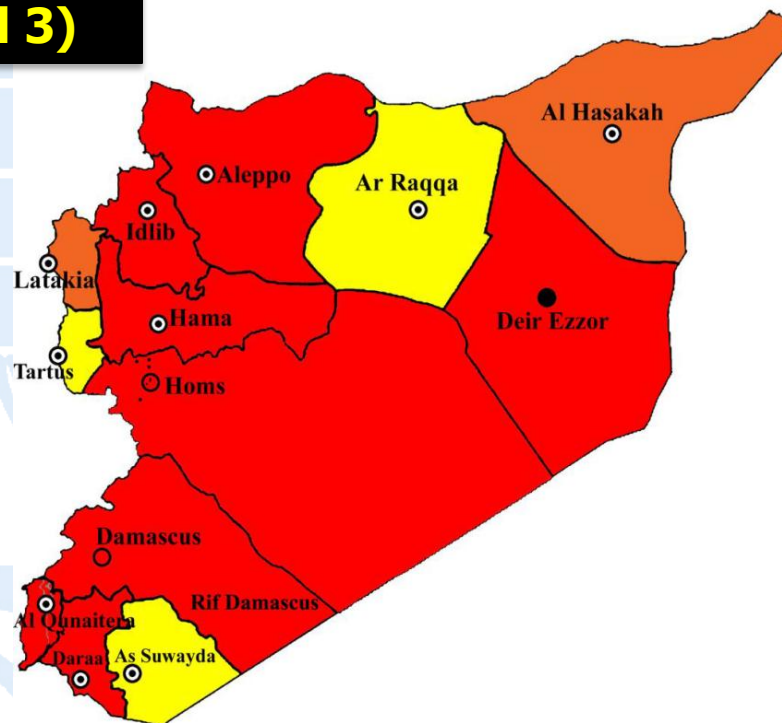
## 1. Deteriorating Security

- Volatile security situation leads to fluid front lines and frequent change in ground control of areas (government vs non government forces);  
Of the 14 Governorates assisted by WFP- UNDSS limiting access:

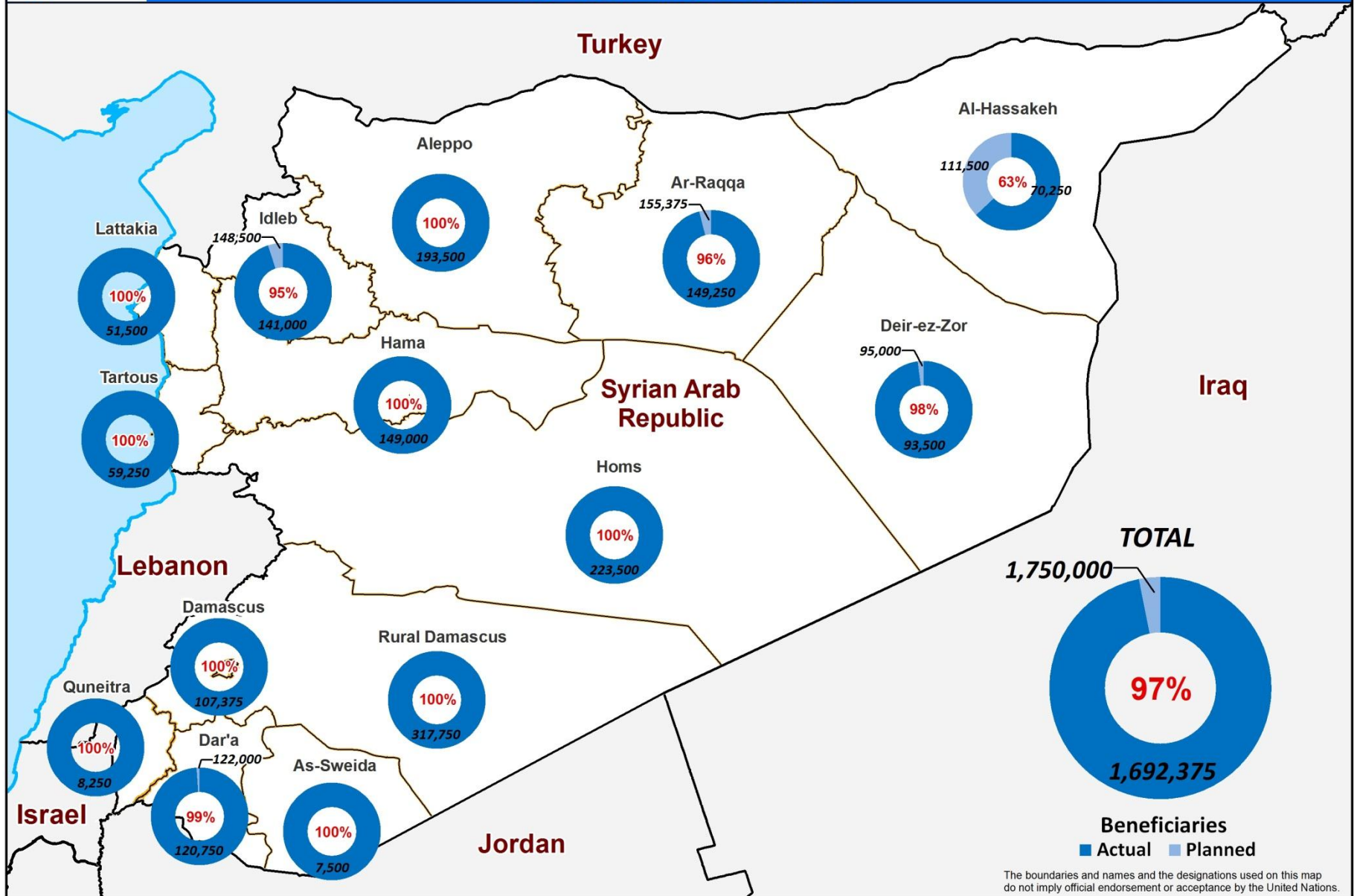
- **9 Governorates: High Risk (Level 5)**
- **2 Governorates: Substantial Risk (Level 4)**
- **3 Governorates: Moderate Risk (Level 3)**

## 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



# WFP FOOD ASSISTANCE DISPATCHED FOR DISTRIBUTION DURING FEBRUARY 2013 IN SYRIA PER GOVERNORATE



The boundaries and names and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

---

## **2. Limited capacities of current partners, especially SARC, necessitates further diversification:**

- WFP started using additional partners in addition to SARC and will continue to increase local partners (6 more) in March
- Internal planning for total of 28 partners by mid-2013

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

- High numbers of internally displaced Syrians;
- Loss of income/livelihoods/productive assets/exhaustion of savings linked to the conflict;
- Growing number of vulnerable Syrians at risk of employing negative coping mechanisms;
- 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.

**WFP plans to reach 2.5 million people by April. Maximum donor flexibility is needed so staff can respond to actual needs as they evolve.**

---



---

# 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 working in the camps;
- Increasingly volatile security situation in host countries linked to regional spill-over;
- Growing community-refugee frictions linked to socioeconomic conditions, 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;
  - UNHCR Refugee data quality (actual refugees in need lower); Lack of refugee profiling/targeting to-date;
  - Insufficient assistance in NFI/Housing affecting voucher utilization;
  - Limited infrastructure and experience of partners for widening of voucher programmes
  - Host countries coping mechanisms are increasingly strained
-

---

# Monitoring

## Syria

- As of mid-March, no WFP monitoring missions were approved by UNDSS
- WFP monitors and SARC continue to receive calls from some communities alerting them of issues relating to needs and distributions
- WFP plans to establish a dedicated beneficiary feedback system (currently pending Government approval) to allow feedback from beneficiaries in all areas of Syria.

## 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
-

---

# Current operational priorities Regional

- Assessment of food security in host countries;
  - Include host communities in food assistance programmes where needed to reduce impact of programmes on local communities, returnees and supporting government in delivering its own safety nets (Lebanon);
  - Refugees in other countries (North Africa, Armenia and Europe);
  - Contingency planning & readiness;
  - Targeting (JAM, nutrition assessments)/advocate for UNHCR refugee profiling;
  - Strengthening and harmonization of M&E;
  - Preparation for Regional Scale Up (BR 9 aligns with RRP5);
  - Planning to reaching 1.2 million beneficiaries
-

---

# Pipeline update

## **Syria (EMOP 200339)**

Requirement (April 2013 until end Dec. 2013 with BR8): US\$ 335 million

Received: US\$ 58.2 million (17% resourced)

Shortfall: US\$ 276 million

## **Regional (EMOP 200443)**

Requirement (April 2013 until end Dec. 2013 with BR9\*): US\$ 387 million

Received: US\$ 7 million (2% resourced)

Shortfall: US\$ 318 million

\*BR9 to Regional EMOP 200443 is under approval

---

---

# Resource mobilization

## Top Donors to Syria EMOP 200339

<b>Country</b>	<b>Amount (US\$)*</b>
USA	59,530,000
ECHO	25,362,000
UK	25,251,000
Multilateral	19,652,000
Germany	8,417,000
Russia	7,500,000
Australia	6,387,000
UN CERF	4,601,000
Canada	4,012,000

\*as of 11 March 2013

---

---

# Resource mobilization

## Top Donors to Regional EMOP 200433

<b>Country</b>	<b>Amount (US\$)*</b>
USA	43,700,000
Multilateral	14,040,000
UK	13,777,000
ECHO	13,612,000
Japan	6,315,000
Denmark	5,458,000
UN-CERF	3,785,000
Canada	3,500,000
France	3,392,000

\*as of 11 March 2013

---

---

# Critical Risks in Syria and Neighbouring Countries

## **Contextual Risks:**

- Civil unrest prevents 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.
- In Syria, humanitarian space is shrinking while humanitarian needs are escalating.
- Volatility of commodity, fuel and shipping prices
- Challenging funding environment

## **Programmatic Risks:**

- 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.

## **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 prevents WFP from operating in Syria.

Back office in 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.

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

---

# 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 Lebanon increasingly affected by Syrian conflict
- Sensitive situation in the border with Turkey including the bordering Kurdish area of Syria

## **Limited number of implementing partners**

- Restrictions on INGOs/NGOs able to operate
-

---

# The way forward

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

- Logistics staff deployed to Jordan (Aqaba & Irbid), Turkey (Mersin), and Lebanon (Beirut) to facilitate the movement of aid into Syria.
  - Prepositioning of 50,000 mt stock in the region: 10,000 mt in Jordan, 15,000 mt in Lebanon, and 25,000 mt in Turkey, to be called forward when access is possible via overland or sea routes.
  - Special Operation to support logistics augmentation, inter-agency coordination (Logistics & ETC), establishment of a fuel depot inside Syria, and the purchase of ETC and security equipment.
  - Additional packaging facilities are being considered.
  - Continue SARC Capacity building and continue explore new partnerships with local charities.
-



**Thank You**