
Syria Regional Operational Update

Presentation to the

WFP Executive Board

2013 Fourth Quarter Operational Briefing

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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.
- Fortified wheat flour has been added to the food basket for a planned 70 percent of the total caseload.
- Supplementary feeding for high risk/vulnerable children.

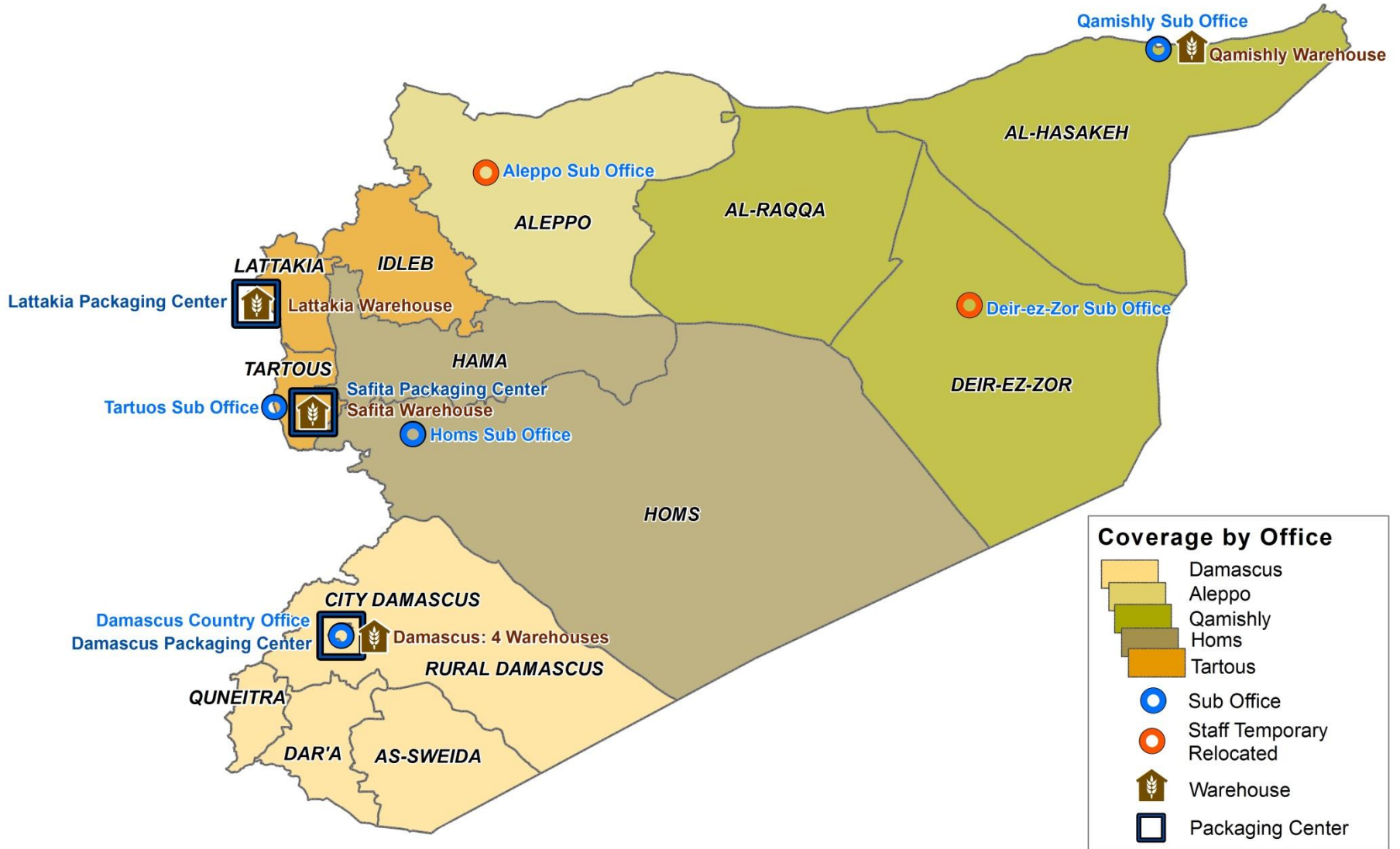
Regional EMOP 200433

- Distribution of emergency food rations (in-kind, vouchers, school feeding, supplementary feeding) to growing numbers of food insecure and vulnerable families who have fled the conflict to countries in the region.
- Electronic vouchers (referred to as e-cards) are now operational across Lebanon and being piloted in Jordan.
- Common Assistance Platform - OneCard



WFP EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE IN SYRIA

WFP Offices Coverage



Key operational constraints- Syria EMOP

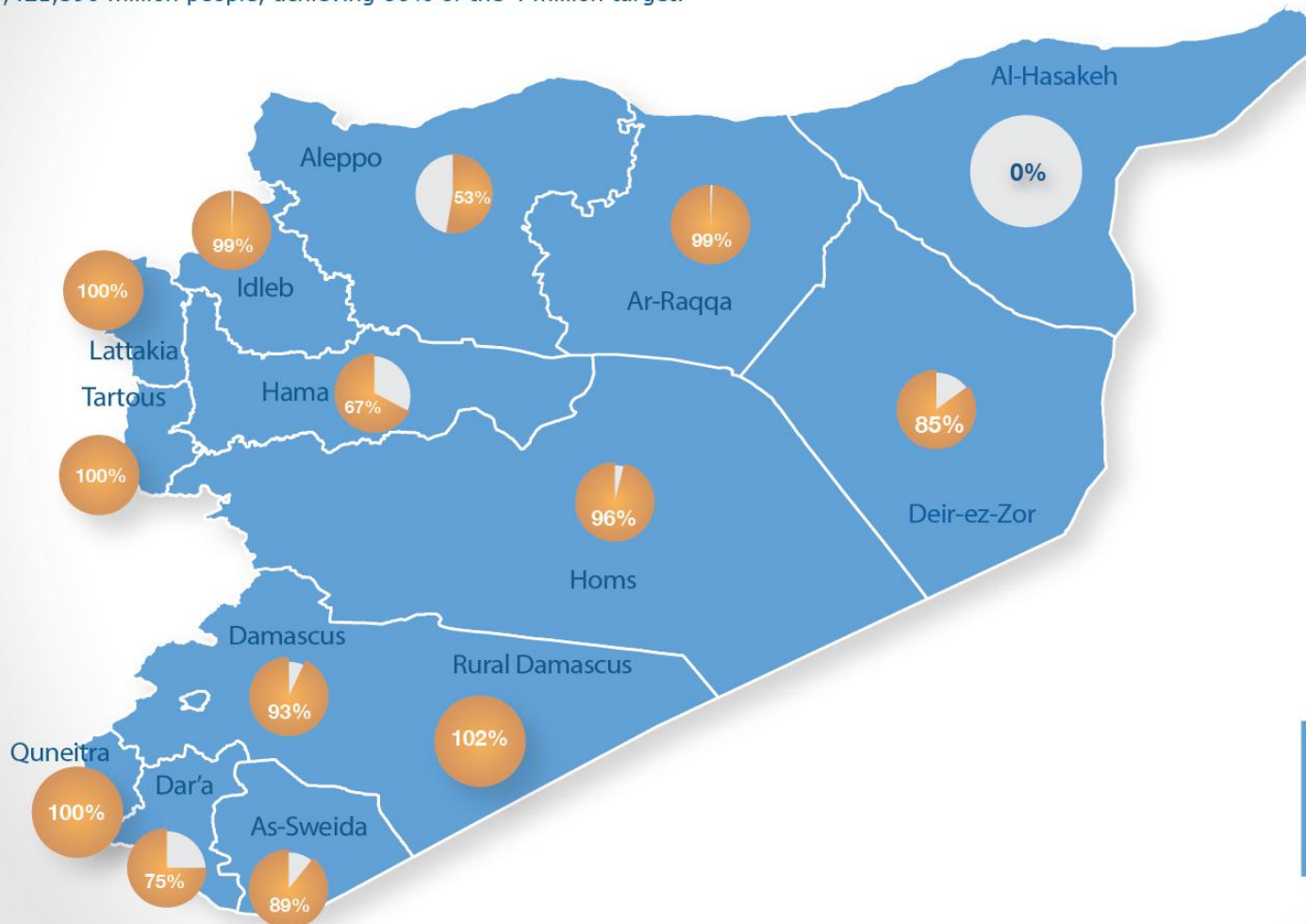
1. Access

Constraints on access remain a key challenge in various parts of the country. Deteriorating security conditions and armed groups controlling the main access routes are severely limiting access to the governorates of Al-Hasakeh, Deir-ez-Zor, Ar-Raqqa and rural Aleppo.

2. Security

Safety of staff, partners and vehicles.

By 31 October, WFP dispatched enough rations to meet the needs of 3,421,590 million people, achieving 86% of the 4 million target.



Governorates	Dispatch for Distribution
Homs	605,555
Hama	264,140
Idleb	326,690
Aleppo	206,285
Ar-Raqqa	285,500
Al-Hasakeh	0
Deir-ez-Zor	215,595
Tartous	162,000
Lattakia	128,535
Quneitra	65,895
As-Sweida	38,645
Dar'a	165,000
Damascus	333,455
Rural Damascus	624,295
Total	3,421,590
Goal	4,000,000



Key operational constraints- Regional EMOP

1. Insecurity and political instability

- Many of the areas in which WFP regularly operates in Lebanon are now unstable.

2. Tensions between refugees and host communities

- Tensions between refugees and host communities continue to rise in several countries.

3. Funding constraints

- The number of refugees arriving or coming forward for registration and assistance remains high.



JORDAN

Vouchers: 384,716
School Feeding: 12,285
General Food Distribution: 109,605
TOTAL: 494,321



Lebanon

Vouchers: 512,923
General Food Distribution: 24,591
TOTAL: 537,514



IRAQ

Vouchers: 62,678
School Feeding: 544
General Food Distribution: 27,998
TOTAL: 90,676



TURKEY

Vouchers: 115,498



EGYPT

Vouchers: 25,137

TOTAL

Vouchers: 1,100,952
School Feeding: 12,829
General Food Distribution: 162,194
Total beneficiaries: 1,263,146

Monitoring & Assessments - Syria

- **Monitoring**

- WFP operates between 200 and 300 main final distribution points across the country each month. The extent of monitoring coverage varies with **shifting patterns of access** from month to month.
- In October 2013, In October, 31 field monitoring visits were conducted in **nine governorates**, including **Homs, Tartous, Rural Damascus, Damascus, Lattakia, Idleb, Dar'a, Quneitra, As-Sweida**.
- **Inter-agency convoys** have allowed WFP to reach communities and monitor implementation in otherwise isolated locations.

- **Recent Assessments**

- **WFP/FAO** Joint Rapid Food and Agriculture Assessments
- **OCHA-led** Joint Humanitarian Assessment

Monitoring & Assessments- Regional

- **Monitoring**

- **Performance monitoring processes** for food and voucher distributions as well as school feeding activities have been strengthened and further harmonized between countries under the regional EMOP.
- **Key outcome and output indicators** have been incorporated into a shared and revised M&E plan, as well as increasingly standardized data-collection tools - such as distribution and counterpart reports and post-distribution monitoring forms.
- **Electronic data collection is currently being piloted in Egypt.**

- **Recent Assessments**

- **Lebanon:** Vulnerability Assessment for Syrian Refugees (VASyR) in Lebanon
- **Jordan:** Comprehensive Food Security Monitoring Exercise (CFSME)

Current Regional Operational Priorities

Jordan

- Vulnerability assessment - Targeting
- Complete transitioning to vouchers in Za'atri Camp.
- Roll out e-vouchers everywhere.

Lebanon

- Complete targeting exercise and roll-out of e-vouchers
- Continue development of OneCard, with UNHCR

Egypt

- Transitioning from paper to e-vouchers and OneCard concept.
- Improved targeting

Iraq

- Pilot assistance to highly vulnerable non-camp refugees (OnceCard).
- Piloting nutrition activities in Camps

Turkey

- Expanding the e-Food Card programme to cover more camps, currently 14 out of 20 camps use the card.

Resource mobilisation

Top Ten Confirmed Contributions to Syria EMOP 200339 in 2013

Multilateral	9.9
UN CERF	8.8
DONORS	US\$ million
USA	142.1
United Kingdom	50.4
Canada	25.3
Germany	22.7
European Commission	20.3
Kuwait	11
Australia	4.5
Japan	2.4
Switzerland	2.2
Ireland	2.0

Resource mobilisation

Top Ten Confirmed Contributions to Regional EMOP 200443 in 2013

Multilateral	24.3
UN CERF	6.7
DONORS	US\$ million
USA	150.9
United Kingdom	80.7
Germany	50.7
Kuwait	31.0
Canada	23.4
Denmark	17.3
Japan	9.2
European Commission	8.6
France	6.7
Switzerland	2.4

Main Risks

- Continued conflict and further fragmentation of the conflict inside Syria.
- Large and sudden influx of refugees.
- Increased host community – refugee tensions.
- Further insecurity and potential spillover of the conflict outside Syria's.
- Insufficient funding to cover increasing needs.

Critical Risks in Syria and Neighbouring Countries

Contextual Risks:

- Conflict limits WFP from accessing and operating in Syria and parts of Lebanon
- Collateral threats from non-conventional weapons
- Collateral and direct threats to UN staff and facilities
- 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 and host governments.
- Volatility of commodity, fuel and shipping prices
- Challenging funding environment due to operational complexity

Programmatic Risks:

- Inability to undertake accurate or regular needs assessments.
- Implementing partners' capacity is severely stretched.
- Regular WFP beneficiary contact monitoring constrained in some areas.
- Disrupted access to warehouses and extended delivery points (EDPs).
- Logistical access routes constrained due to border closures
- Shrinking humanitarian space while humanitarian needs are escalating.
- Lack of adequate competitive cooperative partners and retailers for new transfer modalities (Vouchers)

Institutional Risks:

- Reputational risk to WFP such as allegations in social media and elsewhere of food diversion by armed groups, resale of WFP food, lack of monitoring, favouring one side or another.
 - Deteriorating infrastructure hampers internal business processes (through unreliable ICT connectivity and deteriorating banking facilities and systems)
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Risks

Mitigation measures

Conflict limits WFP operations in Syria.

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

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

Coordinating with UN and partners.

Logistical access routes for food & NFI transport constrained

Pre-positioning of supplies

Volatility of commodity, fuel and shipping prices.

Regional supplies arrangement.
Prepositioning of fuel.

Collateral threats from non-conventional weapons / Direct & Collateral threats from conventional weapons.

WFP has purchased and is deploying individual emergency protection and decontamination equipment to all personnel in Syria and to locations where there is a perceived risk of potential exposure to a deliberate release of chemicals. This does not mean that WFP intend to operate in a contaminated area, but that all possible steps have been taken to ensure that personnel suddenly exposed to such risk can evacuate in the safest possible manner.

Risks

Mitigation measures

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.

Number of refugees leaving Syria continues to rise, overstressing regional host governments capacity and affecting WFP support offices.

Advocate for increased resources and support from UN and partners.

Challenging funding environment

Brief donors at all levels on operational constraints.

Enlist non-traditional support regionally.

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.

Advocating for increased access for INGO/NGOs to operate in Syria

Risks

Mitigation measures

Regular WFP beneficiary contact monitoring constrained in some areas.

Establishing contact points in no-go areas.
Use of third-party monitoring.

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

Prepositioning supplies and establishing additional packaging facilities.

Lack of adequate competitive cooperative partners and retailers for new transfer modalities (Vouchers)

Constant evaluation of additional potential suppliers and exploring possibilities to build the capacity of smaller suppliers.

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.

Deteriorating infrastructure hampers internal business processes (through unreliable ICT connectivity and deteriorating banking facilities and systems)

Establishment of regional support/ back-up office to provide key functions.



Thank You
