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# SYRIA Regional Operational Update

*Presentation to the*

## WFP Executive Board

### 2012 Fourth Quarter Operational Briefing



**David KAATRUD**

Director of Emergencies

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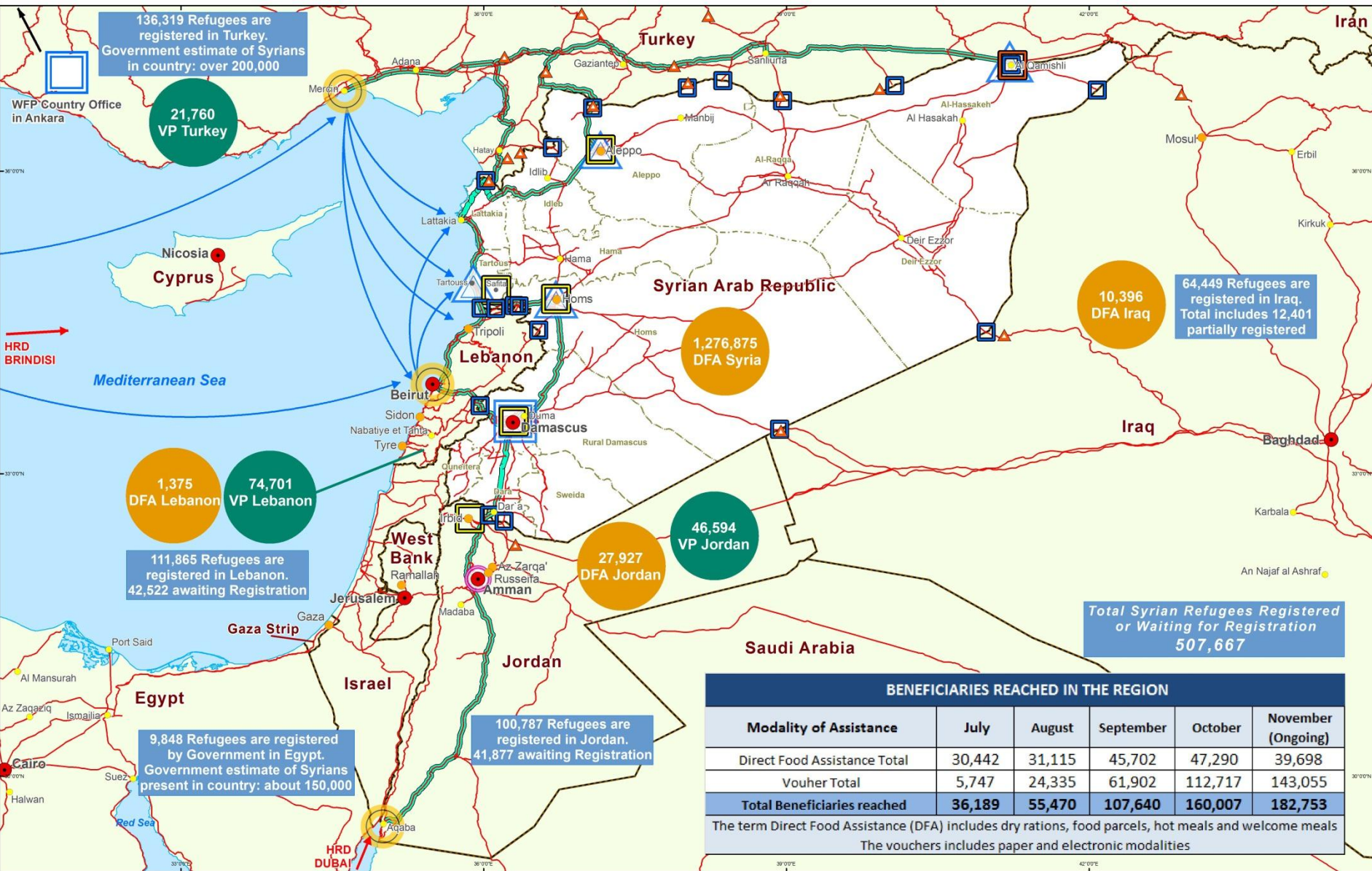
# Syria EMOP 200339

<b>Operation:</b>	October 2011 – June 2013*
<b>Total Budget:</b>	US\$ 273 million
<b>Beneficiaries targeted:</b>	1.5 million (Sep 2012-June 2013)
<b>Food requirement:</b>	184,283 metric tons

# Syria Regional EMOP 200433

<b>Operation:</b>	July 2012 – June 2013 (BR6-ongoing)
<b>Total Budget:</b>	US\$ 202 million (tentative)
<b>Beneficiaries targeted:</b>	775,000
<b>Voucher requirements:</b>	139 million
<b>Food requirement:</b>	10,172 metric tons

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**WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME**

# SYRIA

**Concept of Operations as of 1st December**

Nominal Scale 1:2,600,000 at A3

VP Voucher Programme

DFA Direct Food Assistance

Staging Area

National Capital

Major Town

Intermediate Town

Small Town

Refugee Camp

Syria Back Up Office

Logistics Hub

Planned Logistics Hub

Country Office

Sub Office

Border Crossing Point

Primary Road

Logistics Corridor

Sea Route

National Boundary

First level admin boundary

Surface Waterbody

Date Created: 10-DEC-2012  
Map from: WFP/HR/2012-01  
GLD/HR  
Coord System: UTM  
Data Source: UN/WHO, OCHA/HR, WFP, UN/ICEF  
486.unhcr.org/operations/region/syria

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

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# Activities

## Syria

- General Food Distribution
- Logistics support to other agencies
- Capacity building to SARC

## Regional

- Food Vouchers (Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey and Iraq)
  - Dry rations (Jordan, Iraq), food parcels for vulnerable new comers (Lebanon), welcome packages (Camp in Jordan)
  - Technical Assistance (Host governments and implementing partners)
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# Implementation inside Syria

- WFP continues to provide food assistance to affected households living in areas that have been directly or indirectly negatively impacted by the current events.
- WFP activities are implemented in collaboration with the Syrian Arab Red Crescent Society (SARC). WFP is gradually receiving permission to work with national NGOs.
- WFP continues to preposition food in neighboring countries contingent to further needs and/or more access and is testing corridors for overland transport.

## Field Offices

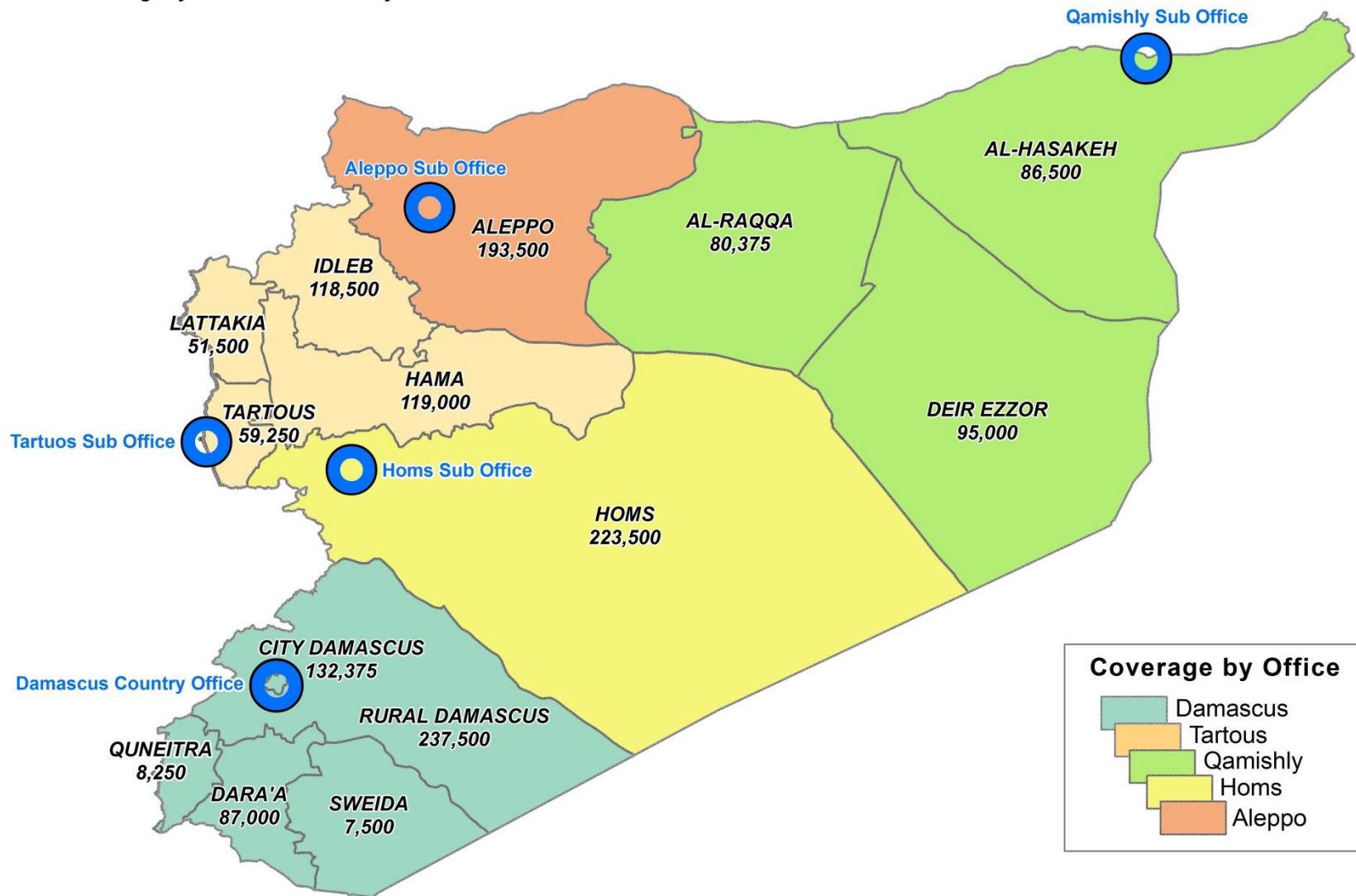
- **Damascus CO:** covers Damascus, Rural Damascus, Daraa, Homs, Quneitra and Sweida;
  - **Tartous SO:** covers Tartous and Lattakia;
  - **Deir Ezzor SO** (temporarily relocated to Qamishly in Al-Hasakeh): covers Deir Ezzor, Al-Raqqa and Al-Hasakeh;
  - **Aleppo SO:** covers Aleppo, Idleb, Hama.
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# WFP EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE TO PEOPLE AFFECTED BY UNREST IN SYRIA

## Planned Beneficiaries for each Governorate (November 2012)

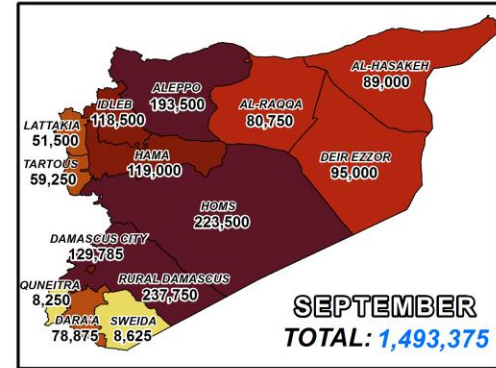
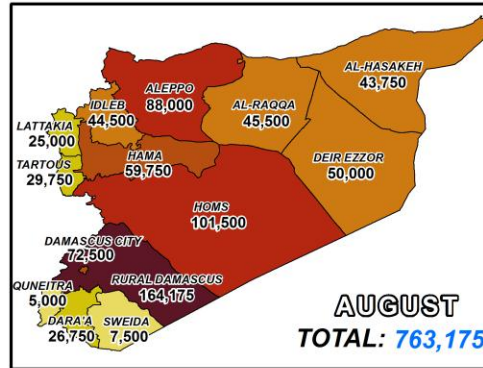
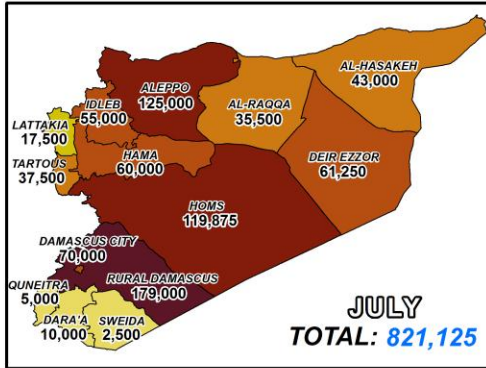
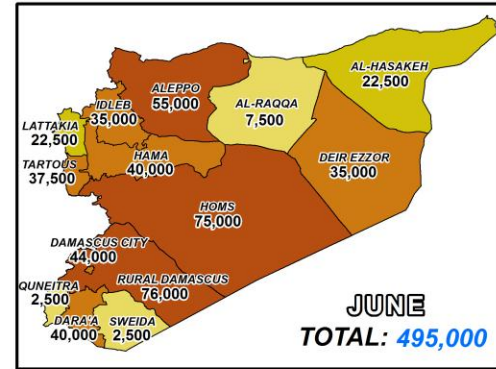
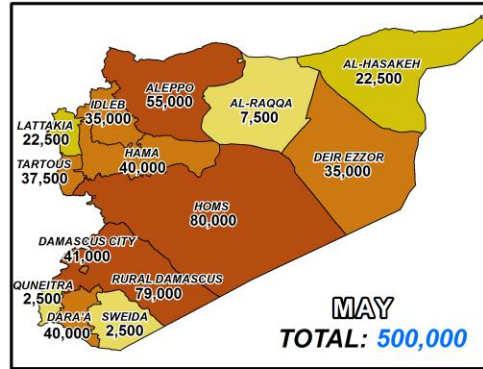
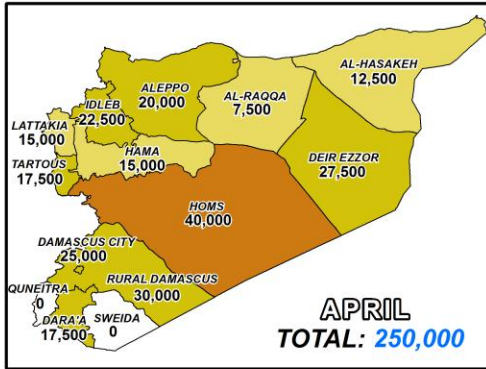
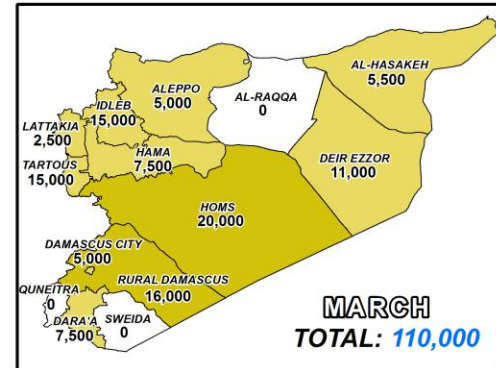
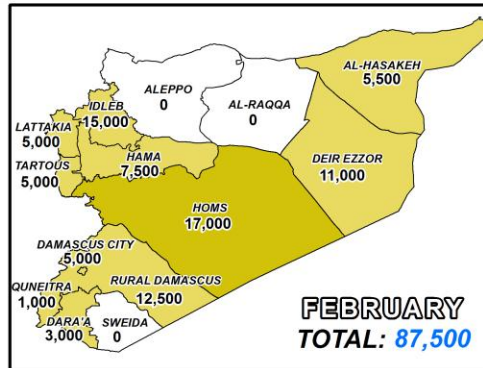
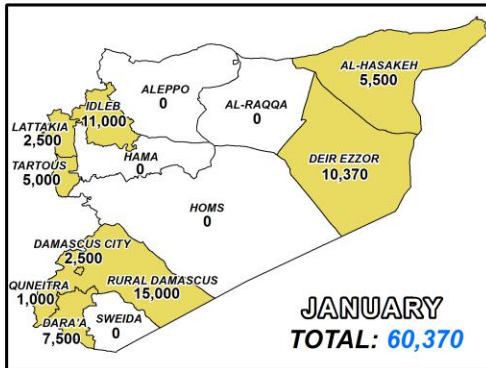
Coverage by WFP Offices shown by different colors





# WFP EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE TO PEOPLE AFFECTED BY UNREST IN SYRIA

## Total Number of Beneficiaries Reached per Governorate (January - September 2012)



Number of Beneficiaries

0	1-15,000	15,001-30,000	30,001-50,000	50,001-80,000	80,001-110,000	110,001-150,000	> 150,000
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# Implementation in the Region

- WFP continues to provide food assistance to Syrian refugees in Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq and Turkey
- WFP activities are implemented in collaboration with UN partners, Governments, NGOs and INGOs

## Field Offices

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

## **Inside Syria:**

### Insecurity / armed conflict:

- The volatile situation continues to pose challenges on the ground;
  - Some areas continue to be designated as “No-Go” by UNDSS.
  - It is becoming increasingly difficult to secure trucks to dispatch food to some areas, namely Homs and Aleppo.
  - At times, it is difficult to find labour for packaging.
  - WFP’s overland food transport of regionally and internationally procured commodities is disrupted by insecurity at border crossings.
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# Key operational constraints

## Regional:

- Spill over of conflict in Lebanon, Turkey border areas
  - Internal Syria situation could trigger mass influx into neighbouring countries, especially Lebanon
  - Periodic unrest and security risks in Za'atri refugee camp, JOR
  - Fluid situation with little ability to forecast
  - UNHCR Refugee registration and data quality
  - Insufficient assistance in NFI/Housing affecting voucher utilization
  - Increasing geographic spread
  - Ensuring community-refugee relations
  - Staffing dependant heavily on TDY and consultants due to unclear status and duration of the operation
  - Funding
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# Monitoring

## SYRIA

Monitoring activities in accessible areas are covered by WFP Field Monitors based in the country office and sub-offices. Due to insecurity and UNDSS designated no-go areas, WFP is currently monitoring between 25 and 40 % of areas where distribution takes place. WFP delivers about 90 % of the tonnage of commodities to about 65 % of the WFP final distribution points (FDPs) and ensures that both government and non-government controlled areas receive WFP food.

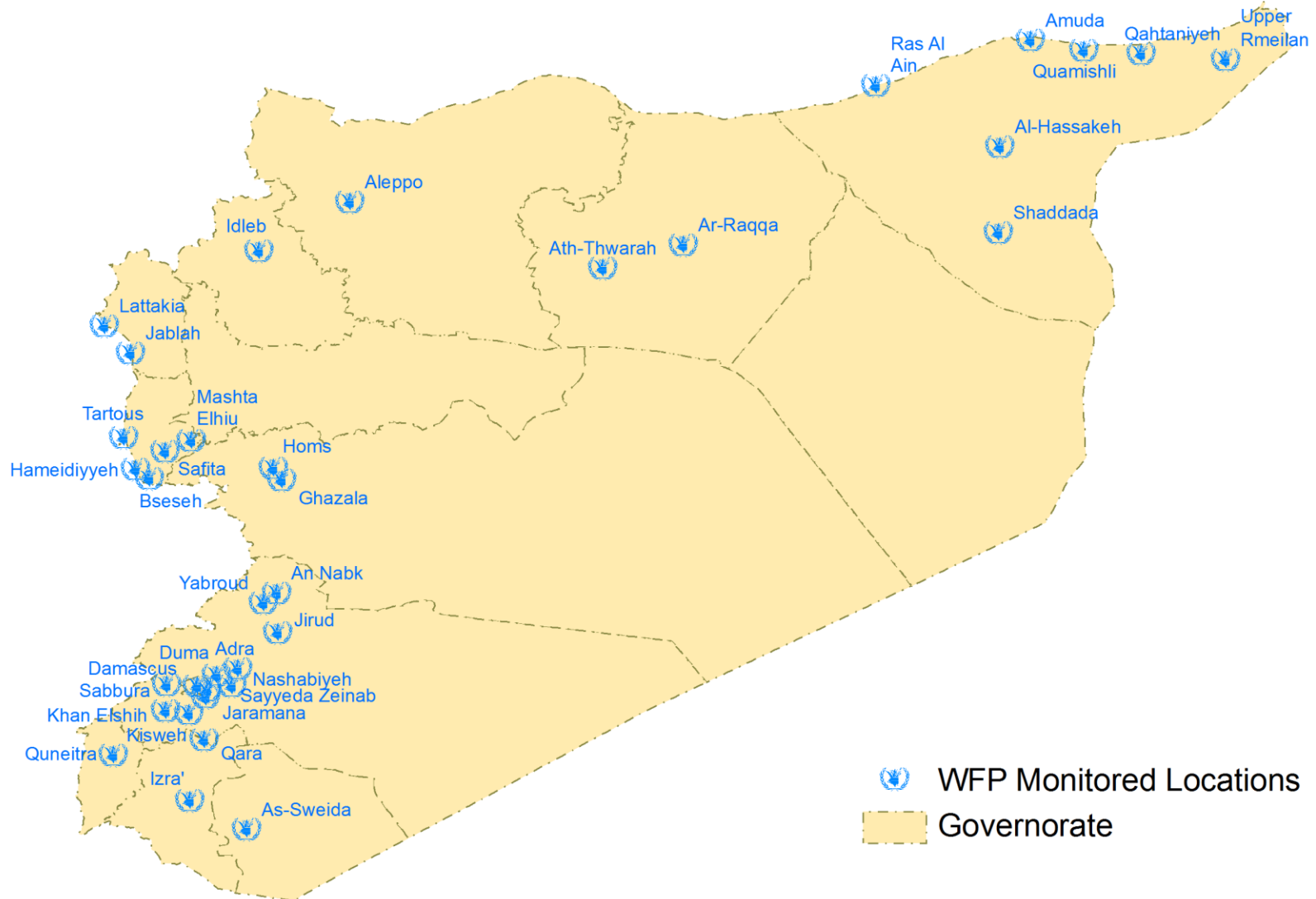
## REGIONAL

WFP monitors the delivery of all assistance to communities through distribution, post distribution and shop visits with a daily, weekly and monthly reporting system in coordination with its implementing partners including utilisation of vouchers in the shops. Partners are also monitoring.

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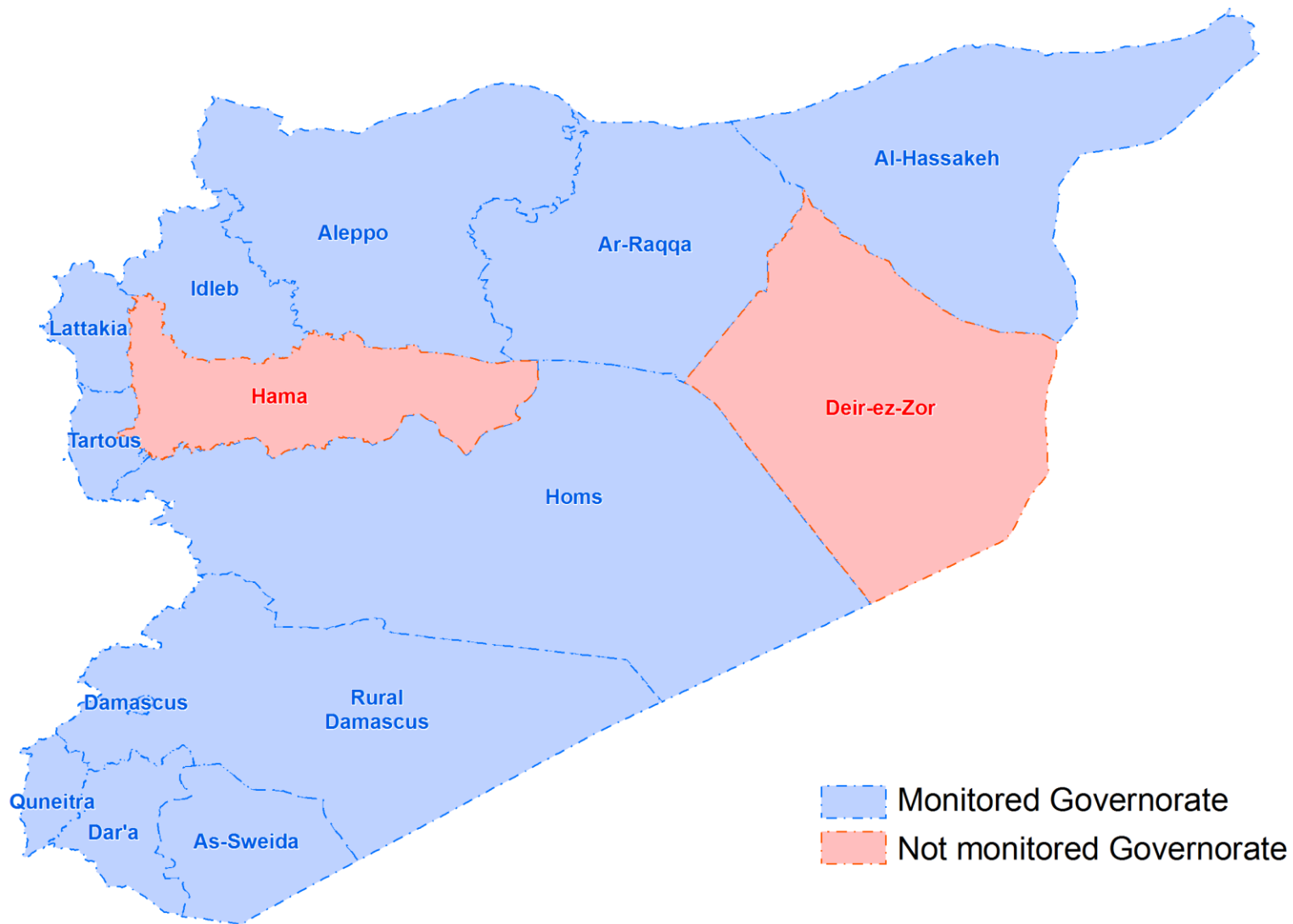


# LOCATIONS MONITORED DURING JULY - AUGUST - SEPTEMBER 2012 CYCLES





# WFP MONITORED GOVERNORATES DURING JULY - SEPTEMBER 2012



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# Current operational priorities Regional

Impact of Syrian crisis on: local food markets, food security, infrastructure, social services and local economies:

- Support to host communities (Jordan) , returnees and supporting government in delivering its own safety nets (Lebanon)
  - Refugees in other countries (Egypt, Algeria, Armenia and Europe)
  - Contingency planning & readiness
  - Winterization
  - Targeting (JAM, nutrition assessments)
  - Strengthening and harmonization of M&E
  - Preparation for 2013 (BR 6 aligns with RRP4)
    - Assessment and targeting
    - Full transition to vouchers
    - Developing and strengthening partnerships
    - Secure required funding
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# Pipeline update

## Syria (EMOP 200339)

Requirement (until end December 2012): US\$ 136 million  
Shortfall: US\$ 44 million

Requirement (until June 2013 with BR7): US\$ 273 million

## Regional (EMOP 200433)

Requirement (until end December 2012): US\$ 62.7 million  
Shortfall: US\$ 23.4 million

Requirement (until June 2013 with BR6): about US\$202 million

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# Resource mobilization

## Top Donors to Syria EMOP 200339

Country	Amount (US\$)
USA	32,300,000
UK	14,900,000
Multilateral	8,980,000
Germany	8,410,000
ECHO	8,120,000
Russia	4,500,000
Canada	4,000,000
Australia	3,240,000

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# Resource mobilization

## Top Donors to Regional EMOP 200433

Country	Amount (US\$)
USA	14,700,000
UK	8,000,000
ECHO	3,700,000
Canada	3,500,042
UN-CERF	3,490,000
Japan	3,310,000



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# 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.

## **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.

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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.

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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
- Increasing impact of refugee presence 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
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# 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 explore new partnerships with local charities.
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# The way forward-BR6

- Extension and expansion of the EMOP to reach up to 720,000 people in five countries by June 2013 (Armenia to be confirmed)
  - EGYPT: Assistance of 10,000 in January scaling up to 30,000 by June 2013 refugees with vouchers
  - Targeting versus blanket distribution based on UNHCR registration. JAM in March in surrounding countries to inform the targeting.
  - Winterization
  - Assist the most vulnerable host communities in Jordan and increase the support to the Lebanese Government to strengthen national safety nets
  - Assistance to Lebanese Returnees
  - Electronic vouchers rather than paper vouchers (Lebanon)
  - Increased WFP and Interagency preparedness and contingency planning efforts
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# Questions?







**Thank You**