
SYRIA Regional Operational Update

Presentation to the

WFP Executive Board

2012 Third Quarter Operational Briefing

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Syria EMOP 200339

Operation:	October 2011 – December 2012
Total Budget:	US\$ 136 million
Beneficiaries targeted:	1.5 million (Sep-Dec 2012)
Food requirement:	96,100 metric tons

Syria Regional EMOP 200433

Operation:	July – December 2012
Total Budget:	US\$ 34.7 million
Beneficiaries targeted:	165,000
Food requirement:	960 metric tons

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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Activities

Syria

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

Regional

- Cash and Voucher
 - General Food Distribution
 - Provision of hot meals in camps and transit centres without cooking facilities
 - Technical Assistance (Host governments and implementing partners)
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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

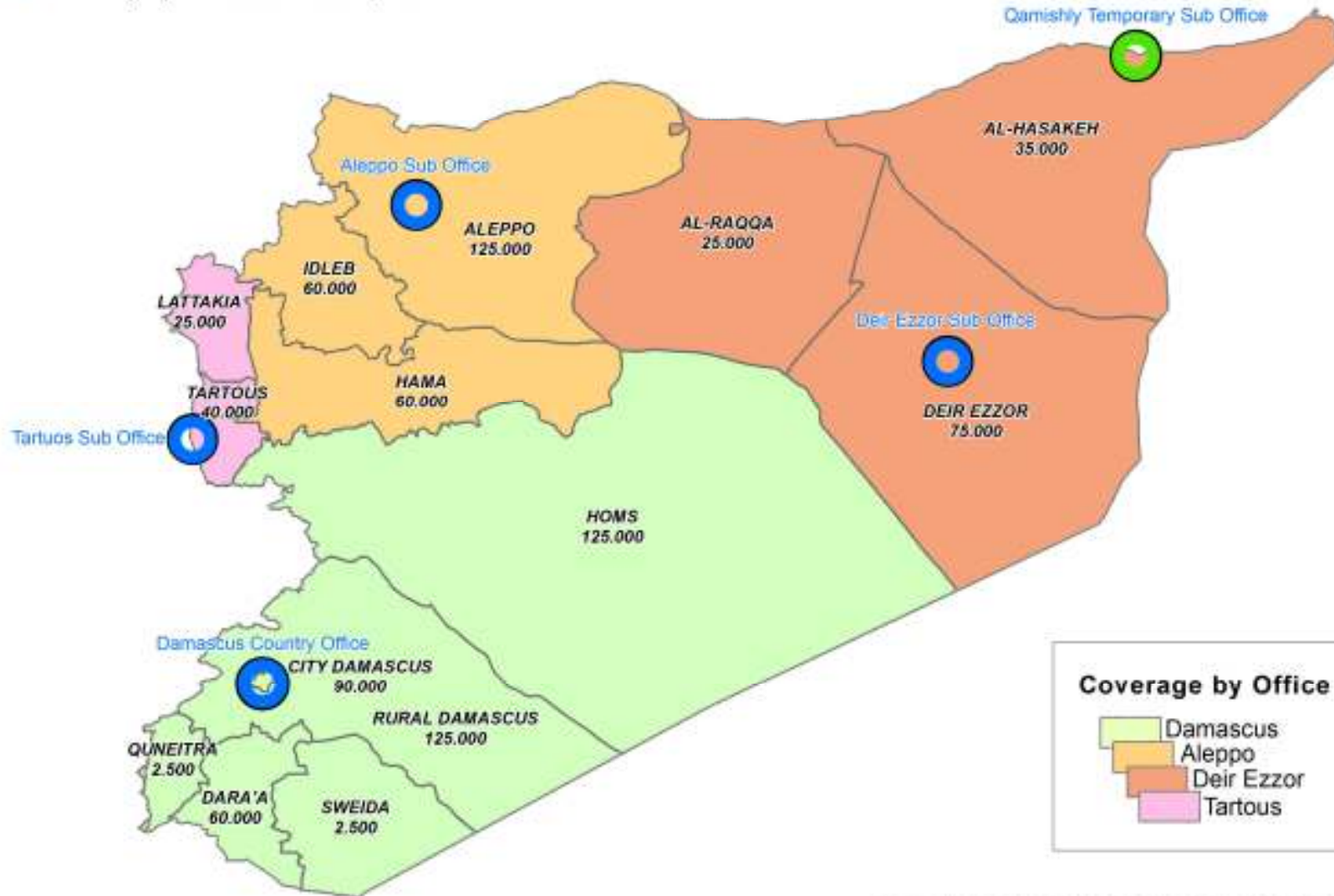
- **Lebanon:** Beirut CO, Zahle SO and Qobayyat SO
 - **Jordan:** Amman CO, Ramtha SO and Za'atri camp
 - **Iraq:** Baghdad CO and Irbil SO
 - **Turkey:** Ankara Support Office
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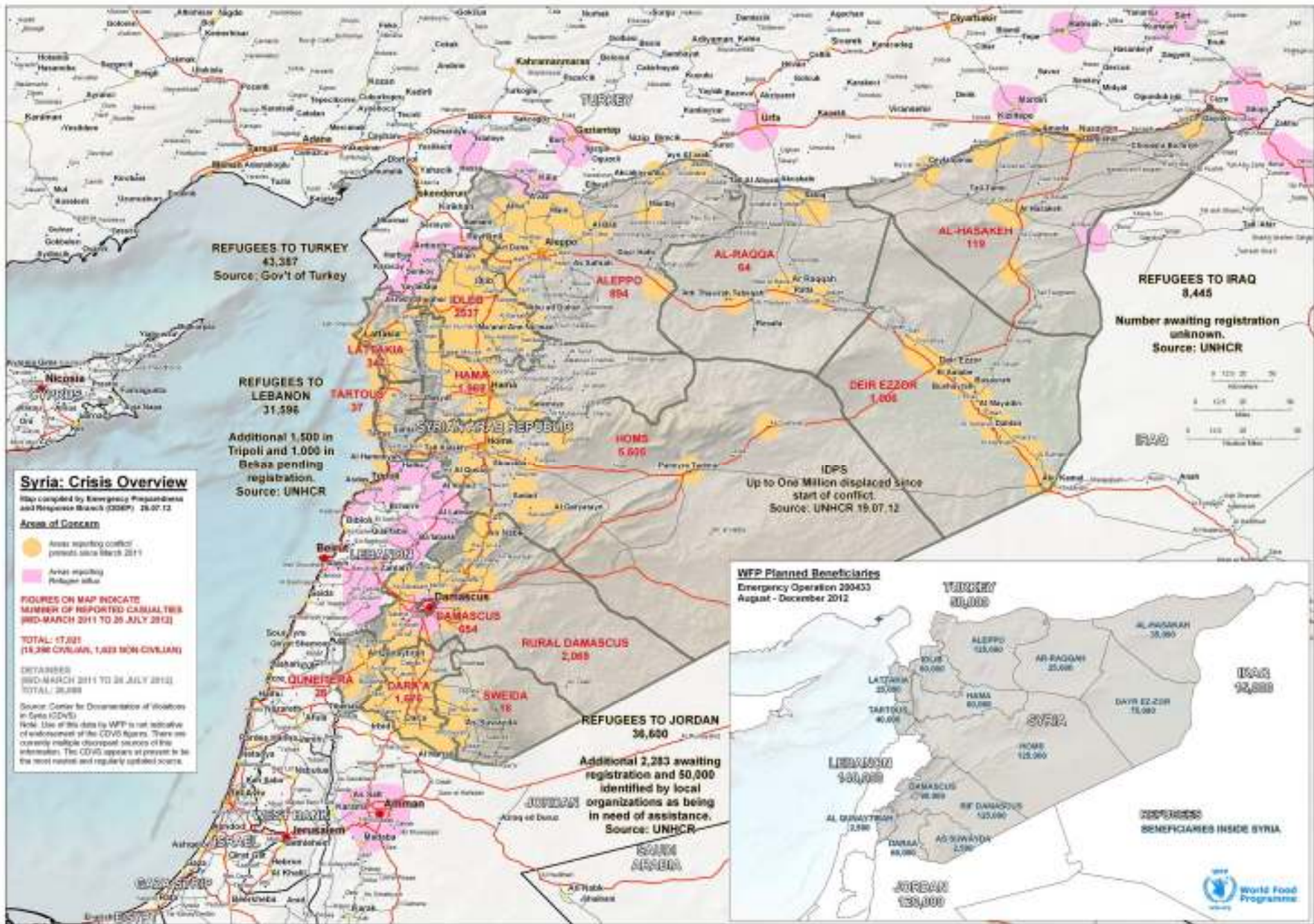


WFP EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE TO PEOPLE AFFECTED BY UNREST IN SYRIA

Numbers on map indicate number of beneficiaries (July 2012)

Coverage by WFP Offices shown by different colors





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:

Insecurity / armed conflict:

- The volatile situation –Syria, Lebanon and border areas – poses challenges on the ground, particularly for dispatch activities and increased displacement.
 - Periodic unrest and security risks with Za’atri refugee camp, JOR, limiting access by WFP and partners.
 - Currently staffing is through TDY and consultants due to unclear status and duration of the operation.
 - Slow initial donor contributions, though improved in August.
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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 as well as utilisation of vouchers in the shops. Partners are also monitoring.

Current operational priorities

- Meet the 850,000 target for August cycle and prepare to scale up to 1.5 million
 - Ensure staff safety and put in place plans contingent to possible evacuation/remote implementation
 - Preposition 50,000 mt of food in neighboring countries ready to be dispatched in case needs soar beyond current target and access improves
 - Continue to explore ways to partner with local charities, NGOs and INGOs
 - Continue to support other UN agencies in logistics capacity including transportation and handling services for both food and non-food items
 - Continue to improve WFP's capacity in logistics, communication and security through the SO
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Pipeline update

Syria (EMOP 200339):

Requirement: **US\$ 136 Million**

Shortfall: **US\$ 61 Million**

Regional (EMOP 200443):

Requirement: **US\$ 34.7 Million**

Shortfall: **US\$ 12.7 Million**

Resource mobilization

Top Donors to Syria EMOP 200339

Country	Amount (US\$)
USA	18,000,000
ECHO	8,100,000
UK	7,680,000
UN-CERF	5,100,000
Russia	4,500,000
Canada	4,000,000
Australia	3,200,000

Resource mobilization

Top Donors to Regional EMOP 200433

Country	Amount (US\$)
USA	8,000,000
UK	4,700,000
ECHO	3,700,000
UN-CERF	2,900,000
<u>Other donors</u>	<u>3,000,000</u>
Total	22,300,000

Critical Risks in Syria and Neighbouring Countries

Contextual Risks:

- Civil unrest prevents WFP from operating in Syria, and parts of Lebanon.
- The number of people in need may rapidly escalate and require a humanitarian response much greater than current plans provide for.
- 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.
- Regular WFP beneficiary contact monitoring is impossible in some areas.
- Escalating food needs and increase in beneficiaries overwhelm WFP's capacity to respond effectively.
- Disrupted access to warehouses and extended delivery points (EDPs).
- Border transshipment becomes increasingly difficult.
- Transport rates may escalate as security worsens.

Institutional Risks:

- Concerns over implementing partner's neutrality damages WFP's ability to respond to humanitarian needs.
- 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.	Pre-positioning stocks in neighboring countries. Establish fuel depot.
Humanitarian space is shrinking while humanitarian needs are escalating.	Together with UN and partners continue to advocate for increased humanitarian access.
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 and increase in beneficiaries overwhelm WFP's capacity to respond effectively.	Advocating for donations with UN and partners.
Disrupted access to warehouses and extended delivery points (EDPs).	Opening additional packaging facilities.
Concerns over implementing partner's neutrality damages WFP's ability to respond to humanitarian needs.	Advocating for increased humanitarian access and international monitoring of the humanitarian response in Syria.
Collateral and direct threats to UN staff and facilities is significant.	Complying with UNDSS rules.

Residual Risks

- Intensification of conflict

- Resulting in further reductions to respond to humanitarian needs and to transport humanitarian assistance

- Expansion of conflict into neighbouring countries

- Situation in Lebanon increasingly affected by Syrian conflict

- 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 & Tripoli) 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

- Revision of UNHCR Rapid Regional Response plan, to be launched 1 October. This will result in an increase in the number of beneficiaries across the four countries that will be incorporated into the BR 4
 - Launch the voucher programme in Turkey on 15 September for up to 30,000 Syrians in camps. Government of Turkey likely to request an increase in the voucher programme with the establishment of additional kitchens in some camps.
 - Preparedness for rapid scale-up in surrounding countries
 - Starting of care and maintenance activities within Za'atri camp in Jordan. WFP will start distribution of dry rations after construction of kitchens by UNHCR
 - Increase pressure to provide support to host communities and more attention to assessing needs of children under 2 years old
 - Follow up on refugee vulnerability status, given the likely protraction of the situation
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Questions?





Thank You
