

BUDGET INCREASE TO EMERGENCY OPERATION: SYRIA 200339 BUDGET REVISION 14

Emergency Food Assistance to the People Affected by Unrest in Syria

Start date: 13/10/2011

End date: 31/12/2014

Extension/Reduction period: Twelve months **New end date:** 31/12/2015

Cost (United States dollars)			
	Current Budget	Increase	Revised Budget
Food and Related Costs	1,338,888,106	616,594,814	1,955,482,920
Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs	5,512,144	5,915,696	11,427,840
Capacity Development & Augmentation	80,000	0	80,000
DSC	64,254,943	33,707,628	97,962,571
ISC	98,611,464	45,935,270	144,546,734
Total cost to WFP	1,507,346,657	702,153,408	2,209,500,064

NATURE OF THE INCREASE

1. This budget revision to the Syria emergency operation (EMOP 200339) will allow WFP to:
 - a. Extend the operation until 31 December 2015;
 - b. Increase the response to address the growing food needs of approximately 4.5 million people in Syria (2.3 million female and 2.2 million male) through a combination of emergency food assistance and livelihoods strengthening activities;
 - c. Introduce small-scale livelihoods strengthening activities, food for assets and training, with a focus on increasing support to female-headed households;
 - d. Scale up nutrition interventions to prevent malnutrition in children (6 – 59 months) through the provision of blanket supplementary feeding and fresh food voucher transfers for pregnant and lactating women to improve dietary diversity.;
 - e. Initiate a targeted supplementary feeding programme for the treatment of acute malnutrition particularly in hard-to-reach areas;
 - f. Support the education and protection of children affected by the crisis through an integrated education and psychosocial package that includes a school feeding programme for 500,000 children;
 - g. Align the general food distribution (GFD) basket with the Food Security and Livelihoods Sector strategy, as part of the *Whole of Syria* approach, while also reflecting beneficiary preference; and
 - h. Strengthen the implementation capacities of co-operating partners in order to support the scale-up and expansion in coverage of humanitarian and early recovery activities.

2. Specifically, this budget revision will:
 - a. Increase food (and related) costs by US\$ 616.6 million
 - b. Increase cash and voucher (and related) costs by US\$ 5.9 million
 - c. Increase direct support costs (DSC) by US\$ 33.7 million
 - d. Increase the overall project budget by a net of US\$ 702.2 million to US\$ 2.210 billion.
3. This revision is informed by a review of available food insecurity and vulnerability data, including the 2014 Multi-Sector Needs Assessment, the 2014 Nutrition Rapid Assessment and a projection analysis of the 2013 Joint Rapid Food Needs Assessment. The analysis is also complemented by WFP monitoring data and OCHA governorate profiles.

JUSTIFICATION FOR TIME EXTENSION AND BUDGET INCREASE

Summary of Existing Project Activities

4. EMOP 200339 was launched in October 2011 to provide relief food assistance to 50,000 people affected by localised civil unrest for an initial period of three months. With the rapid expansion of the conflict across the country and its devastating impact on the civilian population, WFP has progressively increased its humanitarian response to address the growing food needs of affected populations irrespective of their location, targeting; from 50,000 people in 2011 to 4 million in 2013 and 4.25 million people in 2014.
5. Given the continuing emergency situation, the overall objective has remained on saving lives and protecting livelihoods through the provision of monthly food assistance to the most vulnerable families affected by the crisis.
6. WFP has faced significant challenges in achieving this objective as humanitarian access became further constrained during the year. While provisions were made to assist 4.25 million people each month, insecurity and cumbersome administrative approval processes hampered regular access and prevented food deliveries from reaching planned targets. On average, food assistance reached 3.7 million people per month, with the highest number of people reached in a single month being 4.1 million in August 2014. By employing a combination of regular food deliveries, inter-agency cross-line convoys and cross-border deliveries, WFP was able to assist over 3 million people in besieged¹ and hard-to-reach areas in Syria². Additionally, WFP conducted 54 air rotations to deliver much needed food to Al Hasakeh governorate where road access has been cut off since August 2013.
7. Worrying pre-existing malnutrition levels have further worsened as the ongoing conflict continues to aggravate contributing factors. WFP's various nutrition interventions have contributed to the prevention of malnutrition in 220,000 children aged 6-59 months through the blanket supplementary feeding programme (BFSP), and through the provision of fresh food vouchers, now reaching 3,400 pregnant and lactating women (PLW), enhancing their dietary diversity.

¹ A besieged area is defined as an area surrounded by armed actors, such that humanitarian assistance cannot regularly enter, and civilians, the sick and wounded cannot regularly exit the area.

² A hard-to-reach area is defined as an area that is not regularly accessible to humanitarian actors for the purposes of sustained humanitarian programming as a result of denial of access, including the need to negotiate access on an *ad hoc* basis, or due to restrictions such as active conflict, multiple security checkpoints, or failure of the authorities to provide timely approval

8. The crisis has had a devastating impact on children, both boys and girls. Aside from the disruption to education and learning, children have faced significant trauma and protection issues, including abuse and warfare engagement. In support of the *No Lost Generation* strategy, an integrated approach to addressing the needs of Syrian children, WFP launched a school feeding programme in collaboration with the Ministry of Education and UNICEF to encourage enrolment and regular school attendance, targeting 350,000 school children in districts in four priority governorates with high food insecurity, large concentration of IDPs and poor education indicators. Boys and girls are equally supported through the school feeding programme, providing a daily fortified snack at school, given the marginal gender disparity in enrolment (gender ratio 51% boys / 49% girls³). At present, 81,000 school children in Rural Damascus, Aleppo and Tartous governorates are benefitting from the programme. Further expansion is underway in select schools in Al Hasakeh governorate to reach 120,000 children by the end of 2014.
9. Plans to conduct a comprehensive food security assessment did not materialise in 2014 and negotiations are ongoing with government counterparts to launch a household survey in early 2015. Likewise, the planned Crop and Food Security Assessment (CFSAM), based on an official request by the Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform (MAAR), was cancelled in June 2014 following the imposition of stringent conditions by the government. As a result, FAO resorted to conducting an internal rapid agriculture assessment based on information from key informants, findings of which are yet to be made available.
10. In light of the difficulties associated with conducting vulnerability assessments in Syria, WFP has relied on monitoring findings to provide an indication of the impact of the crisis on the food security situation of assisted households. During 2014, WFP, through its partners, utilised nearly 550 food distribution points across the 14 governorates. Monitoring capacities were reinforced through the recruitment of additional food monitors and the engagement of the private sector who provided third party monitoring services. Combined, this ensured that 69 percent of active FDPs were visited at least once by WFP or third party monitors. The fluid security environment and shifting conflict lines has prevented the regular access necessary to conduct monitoring activities in a consistent manner.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE RE-ASSESSMENT

11. Hopes for a political resolution to the crisis ground to a halt with the collapse of the Geneva II peace talks in February 2014. The appointment of a new special envoy for the Syria crisis in July 2014 has renewed efforts to reduce violence and create 'freeze zones' that would support the delivery of relief to certain locations.
12. Meanwhile, the death toll has risen dramatically from 130,000⁴ to over 191,000⁵ within the space of one year. Syria's demography has undergone a major structural change. By the end of December 2013, the population was estimated at 18.6 million inhabitants; a 12.1 percent drop since 2010. The UN estimates that 7.6 million people are currently displaced across Syria, and more than 3 million have sought refuge in neighbouring countries, making Syria the world's largest internal displacement crisis⁶.

³ Syria Ministry of Education data 2013-2014

⁴ *Squandering Humanity*, the Syrian Centre for Policy Research: May 2014

⁵ Human Rights Data Analysis Group (hrdag.org/Syria)

⁶ Syria Humanitarian Needs Overview (OCHA 2014)

13. Syria has also become one of the world's largest humanitarian and protection crises in terms of reversals in human development gains. According to the UN, Syria has fallen from the 'medium human development' cluster of nations into the 'low human development' category⁷. An estimated 12.2 million people, including 5.08 million children, are in need of humanitarian assistance, representing 65 percent of the remaining population of 18.6 million people⁸. The Syrian Centre for Policy Research describes Syria as a country of poor people where the incidence of poverty has reached catastrophic levels. More than 75 percent of the population, three in four people, live in poverty and more than half live in extreme poverty. The main drivers are high inflation (89.6 percent⁹), job loss and growing unemployment (54.3 percent), swelling the numbers of internally displaced persons (IDP) who have lost their properties and assets, combined with a stinging economic recession.
14. The Syrian economy has been severely damaged by the crisis and is estimated to have contracted by 38 percent between 2010 and 2013¹⁰. Total economic loss by the end of 2013 reached USD 143.8 billion, equivalent to 276 percent of Syria's GDP in 2010¹¹. The largest contributors to GDP loss are internal trade, transportation and communication, mining, manufacturing, government services and agriculture sectors. As the crisis continues, a remarkable shift in the GDP structure is taking place with government services and agriculture sectors now taking an increasing share of a shrinking productive base.
15. Despite the superficial gain of the agricultural sector as a proportion of GDP, it remains locked in a downward spiral due to the damaging impact of the crisis on infrastructure, sanctions placed on the country, the high cost and low availability of agricultural inputs, as well as drought conditions in parts of the country's crop-producing regions. Consequently, food production has sharply declined, with wheat harvest for the 2013/2014 agriculture cycle estimated to be between 1.7 to 2 million tonnes, a reduction of 17 to 29 percent in comparison to the 2012/2013 harvest and about half of the pre-crisis levels¹².
16. Reduced food production has pushed up import requirements, resulting in elevated prices of cereals and other foods commodities when compared to pre-crisis levels. WFP price monitoring data reveals price increases in wheat flour and rice of about 300 percent in September 2014 compared to 2011. Since mid-2014, the average retail price of both commodities has continued to rise steadily with a sudden uptick being observed in the last quarter of the year. Recent hikes in fuel and, hence, transport costs are expected to lead to further increases in food prices. In the absence of an aggressive import strategy to meet demand, food prices will continue to skyrocket well into the lean season, when vulnerable families would have depleted their own resources. Food security of poor households is expected to further deteriorate given the high reliance of families on local markets.
17. The Food Security and Livelihoods sector has analysed available assessment results¹³ and estimates that 9.8 million people in Syria, of which approximately 54 percent are female, require various levels of food, agriculture and livelihood related assistance. Of these, around 6.8 million¹⁴ people live in high priority districts and are determined to be in critical need of food assistance, a 7 percent increase on last year's estimate of 6.3 million people.

⁷ Syria Humanitarian Needs Overview (OCHA 2014)

⁸ *Squandering Humanity*, the Syrian Centre for Policy Research: May 2014

⁹ Syria Country Report, EIU October 2014

¹⁰ Syria Country Report, EIU October 2014

¹¹ *Squandering Humanity*, the Syrian Centre for Policy Research: May 2014

¹² WFP Special Focus on Syria, March 2014

¹³ The 2014 Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment (MSNA) conducted in 40 percent of the country by INGOs operating from Turkey, the 2014 Rapid Nutrition Assessment covering IDPs in shelters in 13 of 14 governorates, and the 2013 WFP/FAO Joint Rapid Food Needs Assessment

¹⁴ Food Security and Livelihoods Sector, Whole of Syria, Food Security Prioritization Matrix

18. A review of WFP monitoring data confirms a deterioration in household resilience and the use of negative coping strategies among both displaced families and host communities. This is more pronounced among female-headed households, who were found with a higher coping strategy index (CSI) score in comparison to male-headed households. However, both resorted to similar detrimental coping strategies, including the selling of assets and property, withdrawing children from school to work, borrowing money, reducing the number of daily meals taken, and eating lower quality and less nutritious food. As a result, food assistance is becoming their main source of sustenance; as evidenced by a significant decline in beneficiaries meeting acceptable food consumption levels (from 47 percent to 29 per cent), and a corresponding increase in beneficiaries achieving only borderline food consumption levels (from 39 percent to 52 percent) (comparing second and third quarter data). This is reflective of a reduced WFP food basket during the second quarter of 2014 as a result of funding gaps.
19. Pregnant and lactating women, among the most vulnerable, are particularly at risk of food insecurity and malnutrition. Baseline results of the voucher-based nutrition support to this group of women revealed that more than half (58 percent) consumed only two meals a day, while 18 percent consumed just one meal a day. It further showed that 42 percent had poor food consumption and 52 percent had low to medium dietary diversity.
20. The decline in food security, combined with weakened water and sanitation and public health services have further aggravated pre-existing nutrition concerns. The recent Rapid Nutrition Assessment¹⁵ (RNA) of IDP children under five confirmed the presence of a serious nutritional crisis, with global acute malnutrition (GAM) levels ranging between 5 and 14 percent across governorates. The governorates of Aleppo, Hama and Deir Ezzor exhibited the highest levels of GAM, exceeding the critical threshold of 10 per cent, followed by Al Hasakeh, Quneitra, Damascus and Tartous, all of which had GAM rates close to 10 percent. While the assessment coverage was limited to children in formal and informal shelters, high rates of stunting (22.3 percent) and severe stunting, (7.9 percent) mirror those found in the 2009 nationwide survey, indicating an alarming public health situation. The 2014 RNA shows that 63.3 percent children 0 – 6 months were exclusively breastfed, and 41.6 percent of children were breastfed until the age of 2. However, data remains limited, particularly in regards to complementary feeding practices.
21. Children continue to bear the brunt of the civil war, constituting almost half of the population in need of humanitarian assistance. According to UNICEF, one million children of primary school age were out of school and an additional 1.3 million children did not attend classes regularly during 2013. Recent Ministry of Education data show improvements in enrolment rates at the start of the current academic year 2014-15, following the *Back to Learning* campaign. However, only 67 percent of school age children are enrolled. The situation is far worse for children in areas out of government control where enrolment levels are reportedly below 20 percent, due to a variety of factors such as displacement, heightened physical insecurity and general unavailability of public services.
22. The conflict in Syria has been characterized by widespread grave violations against children, with over 1,200¹⁶ such violations recorded in the first six months of 2014. These include the killing and maiming of over 850 children. Adolescent boys are particularly vulnerable to recruitment and use in combat roles, while adolescent girls are increasingly being taken as wives for armed fighters, particularly by extremist groups. To the extent possible and in cooperation with key partners, WFP will seek further analysis of such gender-based vulnerabilities through planned assessments and regular monitoring.

¹⁵ 2014 Syria Rapid Nutrition Assessment of IDPs in shelters

¹⁶ Report of the Secretary General on children and armed conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic, 15 May 2014

23. Throughout the year, WFP faced increasing challenges in delivering food assistance at the planned scale as the country witnessed progressive deterioration in security conditions. Over 3,100 mortar and rocket attacks were recorded across the country in 2014 (more than double the number of the previous year). In addition, Improvised Explosive Devices (IED) and Vehicle-borne Improvised Explosive Devices (VBIED) continue to constitute a significant threat along transport routes and in several areas of the country, with the incidence of the latter up by 55 percent when compared to last year's figures.
24. The volatile security environment and shifting conflict lines has constrained humanitarian access and affected the pattern of WFP's food assistance across the country. The constantly evolving humanitarian situation required rapid adjustments and greater flexibility in assisting displaced populations to where they relocated, often in safer areas. Inter-agency convoys across conflict lines were increasingly used to deliver assistance to civilians in besieged and hard-to-reach locations. Two UN Security Resolutions (2139 and 2165), passed in February and July 2014, enabled WFP to deploy cross-border deliveries using three border points in Turkey and one in Jordan to transport food to people in opposition-held areas. Emergency airlifts were initiated in February and July 2014 to deliver food to Al Hasakeh governorate where road access has been impossible since August 2013. The neighbouring governorates of Deir Ezzor and Ar Raqqa, largely under the control of extremist groups, have been particularly difficult to access in a sustained manner and food deliveries have not been possible since May and July 2014, respectively.
25. By the end of 2014, WFP increased its partnership base from one co-operating partner in early 2013 to 27, including the Syrian Arab Red Crescent, the Aga Khan Foundation and 25 local charities and NGOs. Additionally, WFP is partnering with nine NGOs who are supporting cross-border deliveries from Turkey and Jordan under UN SCR 2165.

PURPOSE OF EXTENSION AND BUDGET INCREASE

26. The changes proposed in this budget revision to EMOP 200339 reflect an integrated approach to addressing urgent humanitarian needs, alongside strengthening the resilience of people and communities in feasible areas. The revision takes into consideration recent analysis to support a reorientation of interventions, and better categorization and targeting of beneficiaries.
27. All activities align with the 2014-2017 WFP Strategic Plan, and specifically contribute towards achieving Strategic Objective 1 (to save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies).

General Food Distribution

28. Of the 6.8 million people in need of critical and sustained food assistance, WFP will continue to provide life-saving food assistance to a maximum of 4.25 million people through GFD. Other food assistance providers (the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, UNRWA and NGOs) are expected to cover the shortfall. In the post-harvest period, WFP will prioritise GFD to the severely food-insecure, estimated at 4.1 million people or 61 percent¹⁷ of those in critical need, while the moderately food-insecure will be provided with conditional food assistance through livelihoods strengthening interventions. WFP will

¹⁷ Adopting the number of meals indicator as criteria for the severity ranking

maintain flexibility in adjusting the number of people assisted with unconditional and conditional food transfers based on food security monitoring data.

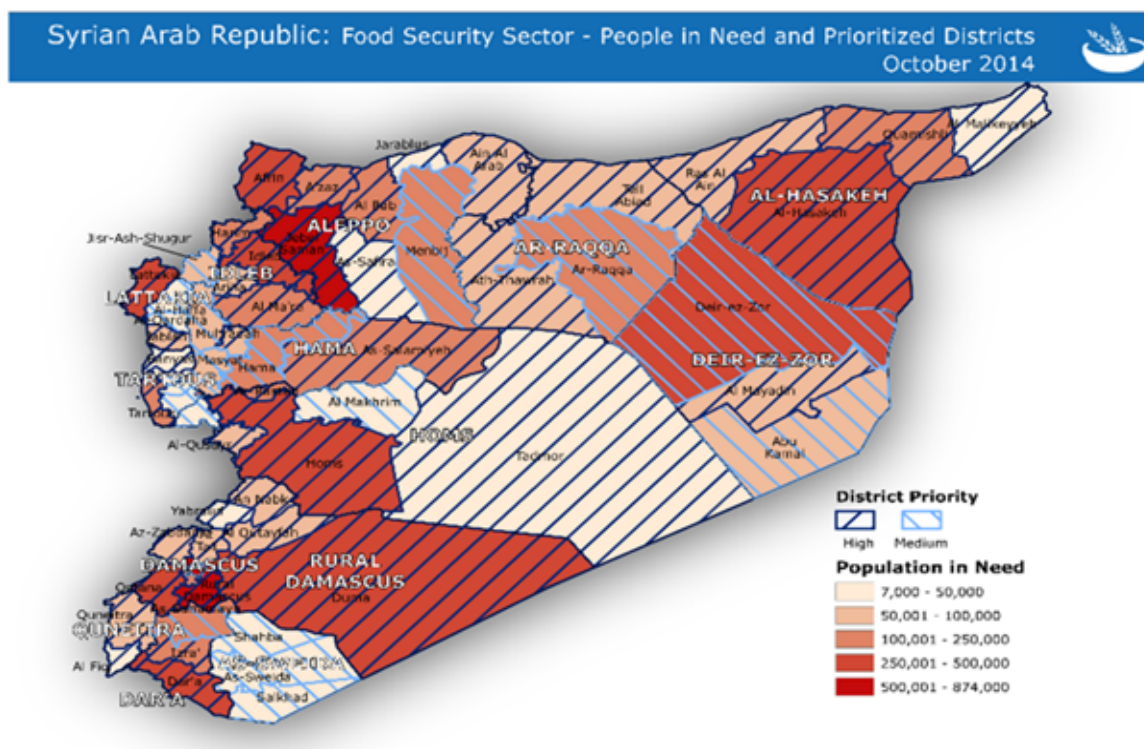
29. The Food Security and Livelihoods Sector has discussed and agreed that the GFD as well as the FFA/FFT food baskets, which already takes into account beneficiary preference in commodity type and quantity, will provide a minimum of 1,600 kcals per beneficiary per day. This will cover approximately 80 percent of caloric requirements. The dual approach to wheat flour distribution will be maintained; as part of the food basket in rural areas where families traditionally bake bread at home, or channelled through local bakeries to provide baked bread to beneficiaries in urban or rural settings experiencing bread shortages. WFP will continue to provide ready-to-eat rations to support families during the initial days of displacement when cooking facilities are unavailable.
30. WFP will refine the GFD targeting criteria in consultation with co-operating partners. Geographical targeting will form the initial level of targeting, prioritizing districts and sub-districts with a high concentration of food-insecure people. A verification exercise will be conducted with partners to target beneficiaries according to the following criteria: vulnerability and displacement status, prioritizing those that have been displaced multiple times or displaced in less than 12 months, and those living in informal settlements; female-headed households without a regular and stable source of income; poor host families supporting one or more displaced persons, including orphans or the elderly; the most vulnerable families living in besieged areas with limited access to markets; and persons living with a disability.
31. Food security monitoring is envisaged as an alternative to large-scale assessments, especially in Syria where nationwide surveys have been curtailed by insecurity and limited access. In 2015, WFP will establish a 'light' food security monitoring system using mainly qualitative and some semi-quantitative information collection methodologies, in addition to secondary data and reports that will capture information on the levels of food insecurity in Syria, identify population groups at risk, and suggest appropriate response options.

Livelihoods Strengthening Support

32. After nearly four years of war and significant economic decline, the resilience and coping mechanisms of Syrian families have been severely weakened. More than half of the population is currently unemployed and the same proportion live in extreme poverty. The decline in and lack of basic social services is contributing to increased social tensions among communities, particularly those hosting large IDP populations. The 2015 Humanitarian Needs Overview highlights severe damage to public infrastructure where more than half of Syria's health facilities have been destroyed, while per capita availability of safe drinking water has decreased to less than 50 percent of its pre-crisis level. Sewage systems are not being maintained and garbage collection is no longer systematic, posing a serious public health concern. At the same time, more than 24 percent of Syrian schools have been damaged, reducing the number of learning spaces for displaced and resident children. Likewise, the agriculture sector has faced a widespread destruction of storage facilities, irrigation infrastructure, and crops and trees. Needless to say, the impact on the environment has been monumental.
33. In 2015, WFP plans to initiate livelihoods strengthening activities to enable food-insecure households and communities to better withstand shocks and recover from the effects of conflict. The activities will support moderately food insecure households with a combination of food for assets (FFA) and food for training (FFT) for a period of six to nine months. Such interventions will be timed towards the start of the extended lean season – January to April – and will continue after the harvest period when GFD support will be slightly reduced in

favour of more conditional transfers. Given that the planned livelihoods study did not take place in 2014, WFP will adopt area-based livelihoods and damage assessments to inform appropriate localised solutions that can support stabilization of livelihoods and restoration of productive community assets in urban and rural settings. Gender preferences for livelihoods and training activities will be factored into planned assessments.

34. Approximately 100,000 individuals, in support of 500,000 people, will be targeted with family food rations under this component. Specific activities will be identified through area-based livelihoods and damage assessments and may include rehabilitation of basic services: health, water and sanitation infrastructure and services; restoration of agriculture infrastructure (irrigation canals and pumps, and storage structures); and small-scale food and livestock production. Skills training for alternative livelihoods are also envisaged for non-agriculture-based livelihoods, particularly for people unable to participate in FFA projects.
35. WFP will build on existing local initiatives to diversify livelihoods and strengthen household and community resilience to prevent further deterioration in poverty and food security status. Partnerships with the Aga Khan Foundation, ACF, UNDP and FAO will be explored to integrate food assistance and scale up current agriculture and livelihoods interventions in areas of relative stability. Ongoing interventions include support for agricultural farmers on conservation agriculture, proper livestock care and management, seeds and fodder distribution, home gardening and dairy production and processing; employment for repairing basic community infrastructure and improve service delivery; and support for asset replacement and targeted vocational training to restore and stabilize disrupted livelihoods.
36. Findings and recommendations from area-based livelihoods and damage analysis will form the basis for the prioritization of specific regions/geographical areas. The criteria for geographical focus will include areas of greatest needs and areas where WFP activities can be layered with those of other partners, particularly in areas where partnership potential exists and technical support can be ensured. These criteria will help determine which areas require WFP assistance and where the implementation of FFA will have the best comparative advantage, including synergies with other components such as nutrition and education. Assistance will be focused on specific categories of households, such as 1) crisis-affected IDPs and resident populations (in particular, unemployed youth) without a stable source of income; 2) female-headed households without a stable source of income; 3) crisis-affected agriculturally-reliant households without a stable source of income; and 4) crisis-affected households with disabled members and without a stable source of income.



Nutrition Specific and Sensitive Interventions

37. The Nutrition Sector Working Group has identified some 4 million women and children in Syria in need of preventative and curative nutrition services. Of these, an estimated 66,000 children 6-59 months will be in need of treatment for acute malnutrition. Currently UNICEF is responsible for the outpatient treatment of severe acute malnutrition (SAM), and the Ministry of Health (MoH) is responsible for the overall guidance and management of the programme. In lieu of the gaps in response and needs identified, WFP will introduce a Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme to treat identified moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) cases in established Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) sites in priority districts (with GAM > 5%). Currently there are 15 CMAM sites established by UNICEF and MoH and a total of 50 CMAM sites are to be established by the end of 2015. Approximately 30,000 children between 6 and 59 months will be targeted by WFP throughout the year. Moderate malnourished children will be provided with Plumpy Sup for a duration of 3 to 6 months in collaboration with the MoH, UNICEF and NGOs. A range of appropriate nutritional services including prevention of micronutrient deficiencies through provision of micronutrients powder and multi-micronutrient tablets to both children 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women will also be provided at the CMAM sites.
38. Outreach to provide targeted nutrition support will depend on access needed in order to establish new CMAM sites, as well as strengthen existing ones. As a precautionary measure, WFP will continue the Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme to prevent malnutrition in children aged 6 to 59 months. Maintaining the previous target of 240,000 children aged 6 – 59 months due to access constraints and capacity gaps, this intervention will be prioritized in districts with GAM rates above 5 percent, according to the 2014 RNA. Plumpy Doz will remain the specialized nutrition product of choice given difficulties faced in adopting SuperCereal Plus. Plumpy Doz will be distributed through partners as a component of GFD food rations as well as through MoH in health centers and IDP shelters to maximize coverage to children in informal IDP settlements and in host communities. Where feasible

and accessible, WFP and nutrition sector partners will conduct direct monitoring and as an alternative where inaccessible, third parties will be trained to carry out monitoring activities.

39. The paper voucher-based nutrition support programme, launched in July 2014 in Homs and Lattakia, currently reaches 3,400 displaced pregnant and lactating women. A comparison of baseline and third quarter post-distribution monitoring data shows significant improvement in food consumption and dietary diversity of assisted women, where the percentage of women having better consumption nearly doubled (from 47 to 87 percent). Food items most consumed by the women were vegetables, eggs and meat. Based on these positive results, WFP will continue to the fresh-food voucher transfers to a total of 33,000 displaced pregnant and lactating women in order to complement the GFD food basket and improve dietary diversity. The voucher value will be increased from SYP 3,600 to SYP 4,800 per beneficiary per month, following a recent market survey that highlighted significant price increases in a sample basket of key fresh food items. Priority will be given to IDP women with poor food consumption patterns, low quality of diet and limited purchasing power. Further expansion of the programme to other locations in the country will depend on market functionality and availability of retail shops that meet the needs of the programme. Monitoring of dietary intake to assess the contribution of voucher to dietary diversity amongst target beneficiaries is done at both household and individual level on a monthly basis.
40. In areas not targeted by the voucher programme, WFP will seek to complement FAO's backyard kitchen gardening and poultry production schemes with GFD intervention in feasible areas. WFP will continue to work with UNICEF, UNFPA and NGOs providing health services to align good nutrition practices with micronutrient supplementation and reproductive health services. Sensitization messages on appropriate infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices will be promoted, in collaboration with UNICEF, at distribution centres targeting both women and men, in recognition of the key role played by both women and men as care givers and in influencing child feeding practices. IEC materials on IYCF practices developed in partnership with UNICEF will also disseminated. Nutrition sensitization will target both men and women to raise their awareness, recognizing both women's and men's influences in child feeding practices.

Support to child education and protection

41. In an effort to contribute to the objectives of the *No Lost Generation* Strategy, WFP introduced a school feeding programme in August 2014 targeting summer school clubs, which has since then gradually expanded in scope with the resumption of the regular academic year in September. Daily rations of fortified date bars are provided as a mid-morning snacks, to boost enrolment rates and incentivize regular attendance, while contributing to the increase in micronutrient intake of the children assisted.
42. In 2015, the school feeding programme will aim to reach 500,000 primary school children in districts with a high concentration of IDPs, high food insecurity and low education indicators in the governorates of Rural Damascus, Aleppo, Tartous, Al-Hasakeh, Ar-Raqqa and Dara'a. These governorates have been prioritised by the Education Sector based on a combination of vulnerability and education indicators. Aleppo has been one of the worst affected governorates, with a high concentration of IDP children. WFP observations during the baseline survey of schools in Aleppo found as many as 70 percent of enrolled children were IDPs from the eastern part of the city, a significant number of whom were reported to be living under extreme conditions and would benefit from holistic education support.
43. Implementation and expansion of the programme will be informed by the findings of the ongoing Education Sector's assessment of Syria's education system. The assessment will include both quantitative and qualitative data collected in 150 locations across the country.

In addition, ongoing baseline surveys in Rural Damascus, Tartous and Aleppo will enable WFP to measure the progress and effectiveness of the programme. To further strengthen the effectiveness of the programme, a series of trainings are being held for principals in targeted schools to support implementation and foster awareness of the programme's objectives.

44. Bearing in mind growing concerns over the safety of children in light of the recent attacks on schools, WFP is collaborating with UNICEF and other education sector partners to support protection related initiatives, including a sensitization campaign for children and teachers on the threats and mitigation measures that can be adopted. Other initiatives will include the establishment of safe havens in schools, and the development of emergency response plans and general safety protocols.

TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY

Activity	Category of beneficiaries	Current			Increase / Decrease			Revised		
		Boys / Men	Girls / Women	Total	Boys / Men	Girls / Women	Total	Boys / Men	Girls / Women	Total
General Food Distribution	Severely food insecure individuals	2,040,000	2,210,000	4,250,000	0	0	0	2,040,000	2,210,000	4,250,000
Blanket Supplementary Feeding*	Children aged 6 – 59 months	115,200	124,800	240,000	0	0	0	115,200	124,800	240,000
Targeted Supplementary Feeding*	Children aged 6 – 59 months	0	0	0	14,400	15,600	30,000	14,400	15,600	30,000
Voucher-based Nutrition Support*	Pregnant and lactating women***	0	15,000	15,000	0	0	0	0	33,000	33,000
School Feeding*	Pre-primary and primary school children	168,000	182,000	350,000	72,000	78,000	150,000	240,000	260,000	500,000
FFA/FFT**	Moderately food insecure individuals	0	0	0	240,000	260,000	500,000	240,000	260,000	500,000
TOTAL		2,040,000	2,210,000	4,250,000	120,000	130,000	250,000	2,160,000	2,340,000	4,500,000

* As all blanket supplementary, targeted supplementary, voucher-based nutrition support and school feeding activities beneficiaries are also members of families benefiting from GFD support, they are already included in the total beneficiary count for the latter category

** FFA/FFT beneficiaries will include some beneficiaries transitioned from GFD support, and are therefore adjusted in the overall beneficiary count

***PLWs will receive vouchers to improve access to fresh food items not provided through GFD support

TABLE 2: REVISED DAILY FOOD RATION/TRANSFER BY ACTIVITY

(g/person/day)

	General Food Distribution	FFA/FFT	Blanket Supplementary Feeding	Targeted Supplementary Feeding	School Feeding	Nutrition Support (PLWs)
	Revised	Revised	Revised	Revised	Revised	
Rice	67	67				

Bulgur Wheat	33	33				
Pasta	33	33				
Wheat Flour	100	100				
Dry Lentils	33	33				
Dry Chickpeas	33	33				
Canned Pulses	32	32				
Vegetable Oil	36	36				
Sugar	33	33				
Salt	7	7				
Tomato Paste	13	13				
Yeast	3	3				
Plumpy Doz			46			
Plumpy Sup				18		
Fortified Date Bars					80	
Cash/voucher (US\$/person/month)						32
TOTAL	423	423	46	18	80	32
Total kcal/day	1,651	1,651	258	100	344	2100
% kcal from protein	11.1	11.1				
% kcal from fat	22.8	22.8				
Number of feeding days per year or per month (as applicable)	365	180	365	90	220	365

45. Partnerships with local charities and NGOs will continue to be strengthened through capacity-building initiatives. At present, WFP partners with 27 local charities and NGOs, the Syrian Arab Red Crescent and the Aga Khan Foundation. Additional partnerships will be sought to extend coverage to the most food-insecure areas, as well as to support implementation of new programme activities in hard-to-reach areas. Nine new partnership agreements were signed during the last quarter of 2014 under the framework of UN SCR 2165, and additional partnerships are envisaged. WFP will continue to build on existing partnerships with UNICEF, FAO, UNDP and UNFPA to strengthen linkages and enhance programme effectiveness. Building on the results of performance appraisal reviews of CPs conducted in 2014, WFP will elaborate and implement a capacity development plan for local partners geared at improving operational capacities in the areas of assessments, targeting, and safe distribution practices that ensure beneficiary safety, dignity and integrity. Institutional capacities of government partners, in particular the Ministries of Health and Education, as well as community-based organizations, will be supported in furtherance of programme objectives to strengthen resilience and improve access to basic services.
46. Overall, WFP will continue to mainstream protection and gender throughout its food assistance programmes in Syria to promote the safety, dignity and integrity of beneficiaries. Each family receives food rations packaged in a way which facilitates transport without damaging the commodities, and includes information on food ration content. Although WFP assistance is not targeted on the basis of gender, WFP will continue to prioritise female-headed households and families with special needs at distribution sites. Moreover, protection of women and other vulnerable groups is also ensured through the active presence of field monitors at distribution sites as well as through follow-up visits.

47. The conflict has increasingly compelled women to become the primary caretakers for their families, as men are either in detention, engaged in fighting, or have been killed. In some cases, since men are unable to move freely for fear of being arrested at checkpoints, the women are responsible for travelling between areas to seek food and other needed supplies, which increases their vulnerability to physical assaults, arrest or abduction. In addition, with scarce employment opportunities, women are struggling to support their families economically, further increasing instances of psychological distress.¹⁸ WFP will prioritise victims of violence to be included in vocational training schemes, to facilitate their return to normality and their reintegration in the community.
48. Although WFP does not have a specific protection mandate, it will strengthen its effort to ensure its support reaches those categories most exposed to protection threats, as well as victims of gender-based violence, and will enhance coordination with other actors implementing protection intervention to ensure complementarity and efficiency. In recognition that adopting a protection lens requires the development of the capacity of both staff and co-operating partners, WFP organised a “Training of Trainers” in September 2014 for field staff to sensitise them on protection issues in each area of the operation and enable them to carry out protection training for WFP staff and partners on the ground.

PERFORMANCE MONITORING

49. The Country Office will build on and expand the existing monitoring approach to cover activities planned for 2015. Direct monitoring by dedicated teams of WFP staff will continue and increase in areas where access and security conditions permit. In order to augment monitoring coverage, WFP contracted and trained a team of project facilitators in late 2013 to verify distributions in areas not accessible to WFP staff. This has enhanced monitoring coverage in parts of Aleppo, Idlib, Hama, Homs, Rural Damascus and Dara’a, including in locations which had never been reached before as well as those covered through cross-border deliveries. These enhancements currently allow WFP to monitor an average of close to 50 percent of the FDPs operated on a monthly basis, up from an average of 15 percent for most of 2013. Overall, 69 percent of active FDPs were monitored at least once in 2014 by either WFP or third-party monitors. To further expand coverage to areas where monitoring access has been severely restricted over 2014, particularly Ar-Raqqa and Deir Ezzor, WFP is identifying additional third party service providers to increase monitoring coverage in line with a more diversified programme portfolio.

Logistics Arrangements

50. WFP will continue to ship certain goods to Syrian and surrounding country ports in containers using liner services. In addition, other commodities will be delivered in break bulk via charter vessels. This will optimise cost savings, as well as allowing WFP to utilise both the container and break bulk handling capacities of discharge ports.
51. Should milling be required, this will be undertaken in Mersin and Beirut and then bagged wheat flour shipped ex Mersin to Syrian ports, and trucked ex Beirut to Damascus. This modality avoids placing additional pressure on Syria’s disrupted milling capacity, and

¹⁸ Report of the independent international commission of inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic, United Nations General Assembly,

enables a regulated flow of wheat flour into the country. However, at present, large-scale milling activities are not foreseen.

52. WFP will continue to use Beirut, Tartous and Latakia as its main ports of entry. The Jordan corridor to Syria, while more expensive than the Mediterranean corridors, will be kept operational so that its use can be scaled up if so required. WFP retains the capability to quickly adjust its use of available corridors in response to changes in the operating environment.
53. For those areas of the country where internal access is not possible, WFP will continue to undertake cross-border deliveries of pre-packed rations from Jordan to parts of Dara'a and Quneitra through the border crossings approved under UN Security Council Resolution 2165. Furthermore, overland deliveries to Al-Hasakeh through Nusaybin corridor from Turkey resumed in the final quarter of 2014, thereby reducing the necessity of airlifts to this hard-to-reach area.
54. In line with UN Security Council Resolutions 2139 and 2165, efforts to expand humanitarian access will continue, based on careful calculations of predictability, capacity, cost efficiency, conflict sensitivity and needs to ensure the most appropriate corridor is used. Due to the fluid nature of the conflict in Syria, the optimum route to a destination may change, and WFP will utilise a range of both cross-border and cross-line access options to maintain maximum access for its deliveries.
55. Commodities entering Syria will be received in warehouses in Lattakia, Tartous, Homs and Damascus. In these facilities, which also operate as packaging centres, commodities are assembled into standardized food rations prior to dispatch to beneficiaries throughout Syria's 14 governorates. This innovative and efficient process mitigates the risks of losses and ensures that each family receives the same, adequately-packed food items. Furthermore, through this system WFP contributes to supporting displaced and resident Syrians in communities where the storage and packaging facilities are located by providing employment opportunities to approximately 1,200 people in transport, warehousing and packaging functions.
56. Should packaging capacity inside Syria become insufficient, packaging in surrounding countries will be considered. A warehousing complex is maintained in Qamishly to receive pre-packed rations arriving overland from Turkey for onward dispatch to the north-east of the country.
57. While WFP has a comprehensive logistics staffing structure, it has also contracted a third party to represent its interests at warehouses during those periods when WFP staff movement is restricted, thereby ensuring a level of business continuity.
58. WFP will continue to utilise commercial transport capacity inside Syria and in the surrounding countries, and will work to encourage local capacity where possible. It increasingly engages companies who have expertise in certain parts of the country in order to maximise its ability to deliver to all locations.
59. For specific areas where surface access can be sporadic and the humanitarian situation is dire, contingencies for the airlifting of humanitarian supplies will be put in place. To date, airlifts have only been used to deliver supplies to Qamishly, in order to access the hard-to-reach north-east of Syria.
60. A WFP logistics presence is maintained in Mersin, Beirut, Amman, Damascus, Tartous, Latakia, Homs and Qamishly. Invoice processing and commodity accounting functions have been centralised in Amman so as to avoid disruption from periodic staff ceiling reductions inside Syria, thereby ensuring business continuity.

61. Through its Logistics Cluster mandate, WFP is providing dedicated warehousing space for inter-agency cargo, as well as transport services throughout Syria. This transport includes the organisation of frequent inter-agency convoys to the most inaccessible areas inside Syria. Furthermore, through regular coordination and the provision of transshipment services at the Jordanian and Turkish borders, WFP is ensuring the smooth implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 2165. These services are provided at no cost to the user, as they are funded through a separate Special Operation Project, while additional bilateral logistics services are provided to agencies on a cost-recovery basis.

Procurement

62. Commodities will continue to be procured regionally where possible; however, the increasing scale of the operation will necessitate an upswing in purchases from outside the region.
63. Current long-term supply agreements in place in Turkey will be maintained in 2015 for rice, bulgur wheat, pasta, lentils and chickpeas. These agreements will have rolling stocks equivalent to one month's supply to ensure minimum lead time from the call forward point to when commodities are delivered at the loading port. Furthermore, and in order to reduce the financial risks associated with unpredictable funding, the wash-out payments clauses to be made by WFP will be minimized as much as possible.
64. The country office will continue utilizing the forward-purchasing facility for longer lead time commodities, namely sugar, vegetable oil and canned pulses. Should the need arise, due to limited supply in Turkey, some of the commodities currently under supply agreements will be added to those procured through the forward-purchasing facility, so as to minimize procurement lead times, and from nearby regional sources. In light of this, the country office will remain closely involved in all future forward-purchasing facility replenishments.
65. Local procurement is to be avoided to the extent possible, except for salt and ready-to-eat rations that are readily available in the local market at competitive prices. Furthermore, the country office will conduct an assessment of local suppliers in 2015 with a view to procuring date bars locally and enhancing local capacity, where feasible.
66. WFP Syria will continue procuring pre-packaged food parcels from Mersin to service operational requirements in Al Hasakeh governorate, which remains inaccessible from packaging hubs within the country. Mersin will also remain the procurement source for parcels brought into Syria through the cross-border operation. Nevertheless, recognizing the increasing pressure on Mersin suppliers from WFP's Iraq operations, alternative procurement sources within Turkey and in the region will be sought.

FOOD REQUIREMENTS

67. This budget revision will increase food requirements by 626,355 mt and includes US\$ 5.76 million in voucher transfers to beneficiaries.

TABLE 3: FOOD/CASH AND VOUCHER REQUIREMENTS BY ACTIVITY TYPE*

General Food	Commodity	Food/Cash requirements (mt and US\$)
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		Current	Increase	Revised
	Bulgur Wheat	100,876	42,874	143,750
	Pasta	93,157	42,874	136,031
	Rice	256,405	85,748	342,153
	Wheat Flour	201,771	87,847	289,618
	Canned Fish	16,224	0	16,224
	HEB	200	0	200
	Iodized Salt	14,380	8,575	22,955
	Sugar	85,743	42,874	128,616
	Yeast	6,135	2,928	9,063
	Vegetable Oil	87,270	46,818	134,088
	Pre-Packed Rations	96,991	110,402	207,392
	Dry Pulses	163,378	85,748	249,126
	Canned Pulses	77,869	41,159	119,028
	Ready-to-Eat Rations	1,800	0	1,800
	Tomato Paste	1,870	17,150	19,020
	Others	7,781	0	7,781
Blanket Supplementary Feeding	Plumpy'Doz®	2,073	3,744	5,817
	Plumpy'Sup®	0	117	117
	Super Cereal Plus®	9,510	0	9,510
School Feeding	Fortified Date Bars	3,840	7,498	11,338
Total Food (mt)		1,227,272	626,355	1,853,627
Nutrition Support	Cash/voucher (US\$)	5,280,000	5,760,000	11,040,000
Total Cash (US\$)		5,280,000	5,760,000	11,040,000

HAZARD / RISK ASSESSMENT AND PREPAREDNESS PLANNING

Contextual Risks

68. **Further deterioration of security conditions:** Risk to staff safety continue and represent the greatest threat to sustaining WFP operations in Syria. Further deterioration of the security environment may force WFP to reduce its footprint inside the country by deploying both national and international staff to work from alternative locations. Remote management plans have been developed, including the increasing use of WFP's Lebanon and Jordan offices if necessary.
69. **Lack of adequate financial infrastructure:** a significant disruption of the banking system compromises WFP's ability to meet its financial obligations to suppliers, cooperating partners and staff in a timely manner. WFP will continue its efforts to encourage vendors to receive payment in SYP or to open bank account overseas, to enable payments through Electronic Payment Systems or other WFP office. In addition, negotiations with Ministry of Foreign Affairs will continue in order to obtain an exemption from the decree prohibiting USD receipt from cash transporter. In special cases, the Country Office will make the necessary efforts to obtain an Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) licence permitting payments in hard currency.
70. **Scarce availability of service providers:** The conflict has heavily affected the Syrian public and private sectors' capacity and disrupted the previously existing supply-chain network, leading to a scarcity of service providers needed by WFP in order to carry out its operations. Taking these constraints into account, the Logistics Concept of Operations

combines an optimization of the limited capacity available in-country with support from the region to ensure the continuity of the emergency response operation. In the meantime, WFP will continue to assess additional potential suppliers, as well as seeking to build the capacity of smaller companies, in order to foster competition and reduce the operational risks of relying on too few service providers.

71. **Unstable and irregular funding:** The 2014 Syria Humanitarian Response Plan was 38 percent funded, while WFP received US\$ 365.8 million, or 40 percent of the requirements, for its food assistance programme in 2014. Late and insufficient resources forced WFP to adjust the composition and size of its GFD food basket almost every month, and resulted in lower calorie food basket than had originally been planned. Ensuring an adequate level of funding in a predictable and consistent manner remains a challenge in the face of multiple global crises and over-stretched donor resources. WFP will continue to broaden its donor base to include non-traditional donors. Improved targeting will inform WFP prioritization and contingency plans, should it prove necessary to scale back assistance.

Programmatic Risks

72. **Manipulation of aid for political, military or financial gain:** WFP is cognizant of the potential for aid manipulation or diversion by parties to the conflict for political, military or financial gain. In order to protect the humanitarian space and uphold humanitarian principles, WFP continues to adopt a conflict-sensitive approach to its humanitarian assistance. WFP's continued presence in Syria obliges it to work with partners to deliver food assistance to Syrians in need in all parts of the country. Within the framework of UNSC resolutions 2139 and 2165, WFP will increase cross-border deliveries to provide food assistance in hard to reach areas. Monitoring activities will be strengthened to detect aid diversions and track the unintended impact of WFP assistance on the conflict. WFP will continue to seek ways to complement peace building efforts.
73. **Constraints to humanitarian access:** Access restrictions continue to affect the delivery of assistance to many areas. WFP continues to support the efforts of the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) to advocate for unimpeded access to provide humanitarian assistance in all areas of greatest needs. Special measures are being taken to ensure the safe passage of humanitarian convoys, both cross-line and cross-border. Similarly, access restrictions hinder programme monitoring and humanitarian assessments in Syria. To the extent possible, WFP verifies food security information through beneficiary contact monitoring at distribution sites, tracking food prices, and triangulation of data from different sources. Subject to security and other conditions, WFP is continually seeking to extend the reach of these activities.

74. **Negative impact of drought leading to increased food insecurity:** Syria is a drought-prone country and has been hit by consecutive years of low rainfall with significant impact on food production (2006-2009 and 2011-2014). Below average rainfall during the 2014-2015 agricultural season would further reduce food production and compound the effects of the conflict on household food security. WFP, as co-lead of the Food Security Sector, will coordinate with FAO and the Ministry of Agriculture to monitor rainfall patterns through the Drought and Early Warning System. Contingency and preparedness plans will be coordinated within the Sector.
75. **Limited capacity of Cooperating Partners:** The on-going scale-up and diversification of WFP's portfolio of assistance under this EMOP may be constrained by limited technical and other capacities of its partners. Efforts will continue to be made to strengthen these capacities, including through the provision of additional resources by signing FLAs (supplying more reliable access to funding) and specific training as necessary. WFP will continue to advocate for partnerships with international NGOs.
76. **Limited local food supplies and insufficient regional prepositioned stocks:** WFP has already augmented its storage infrastructure in and around Syria. Subject to resource availability, additional capacity can be procured within the region, should the situation warrant further scale-up.

Institutional Risks

77. **Looting or misappropriation of WFP food:** A deterioration in the security situation and fragmentation of conflict may further shrink humanitarian space and increase attacks on humanitarian convoys, heightening the risk of food losses. WFP applies the highest standards of security to its operations and closely monitors the situation on ground to assess risk levels. Through its partners, and strategic field presence in Aleppo, Homs, Tartous, Lattakia and Qamishly, WFP has established a solid reputation and will continue to engage with local authorities and community leaders to ensure safe passage of humanitarian assistance. At the same time, WFP has expanded its contracted transporters, ensuring the best possible access to, knowledge of, and acceptance in target locations. In hotspot areas, inter-agency convoys will continue to be efficiently used. Exploring alternative means of delivery, including deliveries from Turkey and other alternative overland corridors and packaging outside of Syria, would allow WFP to circumnavigate some of the most high-risk areas.
78. **Staff and premises safety:** Security incidents including mortars have increased in recent months. This situation may continue or even deteriorate during 2015. To ensure the safety of all staff, WFP relocated its office premises and international staff to the UN common premises at the Four Seasons Hotel in Damascus in late 2012. Staff safety has been and will continue to be a priority for management. As such, existing security mitigation measures will remain in place, including movement restrictions, the use of armoured vehicles for all official movements inside Syria, security training for the staff and an effective warden system.
79. **Negative media portrayal of WFP and its cooperating partners:** The risk of any part of the United Nations system being perceived to direct humanitarian assistance to either side of the conflict due to propaganda or negative media coverage may discredit the reputation of the United Nations in Syria and increase threats against assets and staff. In all public communications, WFP will continue to highlight its neutral and independent humanitarian mandate, and that of its cooperating partners. Information leaflets are inserted into every GFD ration box to increase awareness of WFP's mandate.

Approved by:

Ertharin Cousin
Executive Director, WFP

Date:

José Graziano da Silva
Director-General, FAO

Date:

ANNEX I-A

PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN			
	Quantity (mt)	Value (US\$)	Value (US\$)
<i>Food Transfers</i>			
Cereals	259,343	136,214,547	
Pulses	126,907	92,144,715	
Oil and fats	46,818	53,513,390	
Mixed and blended food	11,359	26,309,562	
Others	181,928	180,640,105	
Total Food Transfers	626,355	488,822,319	
External Transport		12,146,344	
LTSH		62,573,769	
ODOC Food		53,052,382	
Food and Related Costs ¹⁹			616,594,814
C&V Transfers		5,760,000	
C&V Related costs		155,696	
Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs		5,915,696	5,915,696
Capacity Development & Augmentation			0
<i>Direct Operational Costs</i>			622,510,510
Direct support costs (see Annex I-B)			33,707,628
Total Direct Project Costs			656,218,138
Indirect support costs (7,0 percent) ²⁰			45,935,270
TOTAL WFP COSTS			702,153,408

¹⁹ This is a notional food basket for budgeting and approval. The contents may vary.

²⁰ The indirect support cost rate may be amended by the Board during the project.

ANNEX I-B

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	
WFP Staff and Staff-Related	
Professional staff *	11,632,825
General service staff **	4,642,425
Danger pay and local allowances	2,228,340
Subtotal	18,503,590
Recurring and Other	3,589,170
Capital Equipment	3,288,502
Security	1,049,700
Travel and transportation	6,676,667
Assessments, Evaluations and Monitoring¹	600,000
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	33,707,628

* Costs to be included in this line are under the following cost elements: International Professional Staff (P1 to D2), Local Staff - National Officer, International Consultants, Local Consultants, UNV

** Costs to be included in this line are under the following cost elements: International GS Staff, Local Staff - General Service, Local Staff - Temporary Assist. (SC, SSA, Other), Overtime

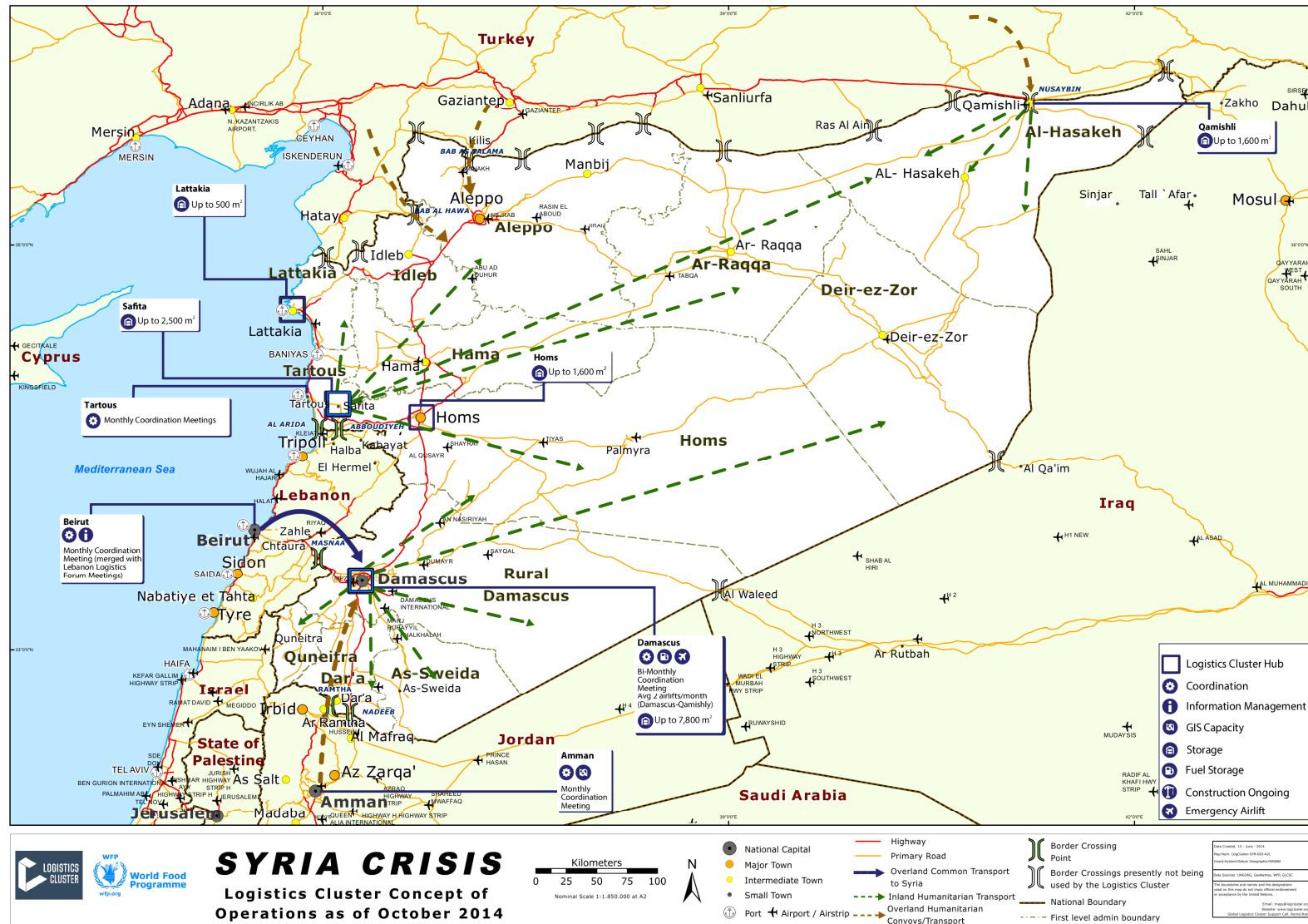
¹ Reflects estimated costs when these activities are performed by third parties. If WFP Country Office staff perform these activities, the costs are included in Staff and Staff Related and Travel and Transportation.

ANNEX III: OVERVIEW OF EMOP 200339 BUDGET REVISIONS 1-13

Document	Key revisions	Total Target Beneficiaries	Total Budget (US\$)	Approval Date
Project Document	N/A	50,000	1,997,380	13 October 2011
BR1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Six-month extension in time (1 January-30 June 2012) • Increase in target beneficiaries • Inclusion of voucher transfers for 10% of beneficiaries (at a total value of US\$983,000) • Food basket modification: addition of pasta and salt 	100,000	9,900,294	12 January 2012
BR2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Six-month extension in time (1 July-31 December 2012) 	100,000	19,380,215	13 March 2012
BR3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in target beneficiaries • Suspension of voucher transfers (security constraints) • Food basket modification: addition of HEB for newly-displaced children 	250,000	37,394,901	10 May 2012
BR4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in target beneficiaries • Food basket modifications: reduction of rice ration and addition of Nutributter® for children 6-23 months 	500,000	59,034,315	11 June 2012
BR5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in target beneficiaries • Food basket modifications: addition of tea, tomato paste and canned beans, reduction of canned meat ration, and addition of Super Cereal Plus® for children 6-59 months 	850,000	103,239,639	31 July 2012
BR6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in target beneficiaries • Food basket modifications: reduction of bulgur and tea rations, removal of canned meat, increase of pulses ration, addition of canned fish, addition of Plumpy'Doz® for children 6-36 months 	1,500,000	135,948,986	3 October 2012
BR7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Six-month extension in time (1 January-30 June 2013) • Food basket modification: reduction of vegetable oil ration 	1,500,000	268,146,325	28 December 2012
BR8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Six-month extension in time (1 July-31 December 2013) • Increase in target beneficiaries • Increase in supplementary feeding beneficiaries (to 100,000) • Food basket modifications: addition of wheat flour and yeast, simplification of supplementary feeding ration to one commodity (Plumpy'Doz®) 	2,500,000	525,864,773	11 February 2013
BR9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change to commodity cost elements 	2,500,000	525,864,773	20 February 2013
BR10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of some individual commodities with pre-packaged rations (no change to overall food requirements) 	2,500,000	526,371,732	10 May 2013
BR11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in target beneficiaries • Increase in supplementary feeding beneficiaries (to 300,000) • Wheat flour distributions adjusted to target only 70 percent of beneficiaries • Addition of 40,000 ready-to-eat food rations 	4,000,000	593,823,256	9 August 2013

BR 12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extend the operation for 12 additional months • Increase the targeted beneficiaries • Increase the GFD ration to provide up to 1,920Kcal per person per day • Include additional ready-to-eat rations • Modify supplementary feeding beneficiaries to prioritize 240,000 children aged 6-23 months • Introduce a paper voucher-based nutrition support programme for pregnant and lactating women • Introduce a school feeding programme 	4,250,000	1,520,488,095	10 January 2014
BR 13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modify LTSH rate from US\$ 112.45/mt to US\$ 92.8/mt 	4,250,000	1,507,346,657	30 September 2014

ANNEX IV: MAP



ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

Abbreviation	Complete spelling
ACF	Action contre la Faim
BSFP	Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programmes
CFSAM	Crop and Food Security Assessment
CMAM	Community Management of Acute Malnutrition
EPS	Electronic Payment Systems
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FFA	Food for Assets
FFT	Food for Vocational Training
GAM	Global Acute Malnutrition
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GFD	General Food Distribution
IDP	Internally Displaced Persons
IED	Improvised Explosive Device
IYCF	Infant and young child feeding
MAAR	Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform
MAM	Moderate Acute Malnutrition
OFAC	Office of Foreign Assets Control
PLW	Pregnant and Lactating Women
RNA	Rapid Nutrition Assessment
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	The United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	The United Nations Children's Fund
VBIED	Vehicle-borne Improvised Explosive Device