

BUDGET INCREASE TO EMERGENCY OPERATION 200433

Food assistance to vulnerable Syrian populations in Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq, Turkey, and Egypt affected by conflict in Syria

Start date: 01/07/2012

End date: 31/12/2015

Cost (United States dollars)			
	Current Budget	Increase	Revised Budget
Food and Related Costs	114,624,667	7,868,868	122,493,535
Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs	1,398,114,227	664,808,957	2,062,923,183
Capacity Development & Augmentation	825,151	698,397	1,523,548
DSC	97,379,556	49,428,875	146,808,431
ISC	112,766,052	50,596,357	163,362,409
Total cost to WFP	1,723,709,652	773,401,454	2,497,111,106

NATURE OF THE DECREASE

1. This revision to emergency operation (EMOP) 200433, which responds to the regional refugee emergency resulting from the crisis in Syria, will:
 - Extend the operation in time, one year from 1 January to 31 December 2015.
 - Adjust and harmonise the food basket used to devise the voucher value in all countries.
 - Decrease the overall number of beneficiaries through targeting from 2,677,063 to 2,103,019.
 - Pilot an iris-scanning project to enhance effectiveness.
2. Specific adjustments to the budget are:
 - Food requirements increased by 5,885 mt valued at US\$ 7.8 million
 - Voucher budget increased by US\$ 664.8 million.
 - Capacity Development & Augmentation (CD&A) budget increased by US\$ 0.7 million
 - Direct support costs (DSC) increased by US\$ 49.4 million.
3. This revision will increase the overall EMOP budget from US\$ 1.724 billion to US\$ 2.497 billion.

JUSTIFICATION FOR EXTENSION-IN-TIME AND BUDGET INCREASE

SUMMARY OF EXISTING PROJECT ACTIVITIES

4. Since July 2012, the regional emergency operation (EMOP) 200433 has been WFP's operational framework for delivering food assistance to Syrian refugees in Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq, Turkey and

Egypt. The EMOP is aligned with the inter-agency Regional Response and Resilience Plan (3RP)¹, coordinated by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), which provides the international community's strategic framework for support to Syrian refugees.

5. As the security and humanitarian situation in Syria deteriorate further, Syrians continue to be displaced within the country and forced to seek refuge in the region. However, during 2014 a decrease in the rate of new arrivals was observed, as neighbouring countries imposed more rigid border control policies and some refugees chose to return to Syria.
6. In Jordan, WFP provides food assistance to 556,000 UNHCR registered refugees in camp and community settings. Over the past year, WFP reached more than 98 percent of all registered refugees with food assistance without any pipeline breaks. WFP completed the transition to e-vouchers in communities in August 2014 and began targeting in September. In Al Za'atri and Azraq camps, WFP established the first ever large-scale supermarkets in January and April 2014 respectively and began the transition to e-vouchers in October, with plans to finish by the end of the year.
7. WFP is currently providing assistance to nearly 100,000 Syrian refugees in eight camps across the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KR-I), as well as one camp in Anbar province. All refugees in camps receive monthly individual food parcels designed to provide 2100kcal/person/day, with the exception of Domiz Camp - the largest camp in KR-I with an estimated 65 percent of the caseload - where beneficiaries receive vouchers to cover their needs.
8. In Egypt, WFP provides support to vulnerable Syrians living in communities, reaching 97,000 refugees. In addition to the Syrian population, WFP, in partnership with United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA), extended food voucher assistance to include more than 3,500 Palestinian Refugees from Syria (PRS) in 2013.
9. In 2014, WFP in partnership with the Turkish Red Crescent (Türk Kızılayı) and in cooperation with the Prime Ministry Disaster & Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD), successfully expanded the e-food card programme to all camps in south-eastern Turkey. The expansion from 14 camps, serving around 120,000 beneficiaries in January to approximately 220,000 beneficiaries (including around 50,000 are women and 60,000 girls) in 21 camps by June represents an increase of 83 percent in caseload.
10. In Lebanon, WFP has been providing food assistance for approximately 75 percent of the total number of UNHCR-registered Syrians refugees. By October 2014, 1,132,601 Syrian refugees were registered or awaiting registration. WFP has established and expanded a wide network of over 390 retailer shops throughout the country where beneficiaries can redeem their food vouchers. Palestinian Refugees from Syria (PRS) are also supported.
11. All activities under the EMOP align with WFP Strategic Objective 1: "save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies". Moreover, the Budget Revision is closely aligned with the 3RP.
12. Market systems and financial infrastructures continue to provide a suitable environment for the use of vouchers across the region. With the exception of KR-I, all countries have moved towards an e-voucher modality, with the rollout expected to be completed by end of 2014.

¹ The 3RP covers the inter-agency activities for 2015 and is a continuation of the work on the Regional Response Plan (RRP), the most recent version of which was the RRP6 which covered 2014. The 3RP introduces a stronger focus on resilience-related activities in addition to the refugee activities covered in the RRP6. The refugee component is coordinated by UNHCR and the resilience component by UNDP; all activities within the EMOP fall within the framework of the refugee component.

13. WFP continues to monitor any significant differences between women's and men's utilization of the vouchers, and in the proposed PDM (post distribution monitoring) format for 2015, a question reads "Who makes the decision over the use of assistance (voucher/cash/food): men, women, or both?" as per corporate requirements (SRF). PDM data showed that the diet diversity score was identical amongst women and men (6.6) indicating similar use of the voucher. Data on redemption patterns showed that female-headed households tend to redeem their e-card balance all at once, instead of splitting the redemption over several trips to the store likely because women prefer to minimize the number of trips they make to shops.
14. The implementation of the e-voucher programme has strengthened the protection of beneficiaries, as they are only required to attend distributions once, after which cards are electronically topped up and made redeemable against purchases in selected shops. While partners' capacity in protection mainstreaming varies, safe distribution principles are widely followed, including priority in line for vulnerable beneficiaries, culturally appropriate actions such as segregation of males and females at distribution points and, where possible, the use of female security guards in female waiting areas.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE RE-ASSESSMENT

15. Now in its fourth year, the crisis continues to negatively impact the vulnerability of Syrians remaining inside Syria and those who have fled to neighbouring countries. The impact on host communities has been significant, while also increasing tensions between refugees and host communities. Regrettably, the crisis shows no sign of abating, and WFP's regional Syria strategy therefore focuses on the key priorities outlined below. The nature of the EMOP is protracted in nature, but considering the vast humanitarian needs, the EMOP operational framework remains the best structure for this assistance. In addition, the resilience component will, for the time being, be implemented through different existing operations (country programme or PRRO). A PRRO may be considered for 2016.
16. ***Continued Provision of Emergency Food Assistance to Syrian Refugees:*** WFP will maintain the provision of essential humanitarian food assistance to affected refugee populations in the region as the core of its response strategy. Though there is a recognition that the operation must be made more sustainable, the lack of livelihood opportunities available to most refugees in the impacted countries, necessitates a continuation of food assistance.
17. ***Targeting and Prioritization:*** Taking into account the longevity of the crisis and donor constraints, the focus in 2015 will be on enhancing and expanding the targeting of interventions. Targeting activities were implemented in Lebanon in 2013 and in Jordan during 2014, and assessments are ongoing in Egypt. The result of targeting interventions in these respective countries have been included in this budget revision. Further refinement of targeting in all countries including possible targeting in camps, following interagency agreement, will be rolled out across the entire region in 2015. Any targeting interventions will take into account gender and relevant vulnerability criteria. Moreover, the potential for a tiered approach (different levels of assistance provided to beneficiaries according to their vulnerability) will be examined during the first six months of 2015 including the development of the appropriate methodology. If feasible, the tiered approach will be implemented in the latter half of 2015.
18. In light of possible pipeline breaks as a result of insufficient funding, a detailed prioritisation exercise has been developed at the respective country levels with inputs from the REC.

19. ***Cost-efficiency and Optimization:*** The EMOP will continue to pursue ways to optimize operations and reach the highest number of needy beneficiaries in the most cost-efficient manner, including the implementation of e-vouchers in all countries, review of the voucher value, introduction of the OneCard and targeting. WFP will also explore the possibility of piloting a cash project.
20. ***Monitoring, Assessments and Markets:*** Current M&E activities and assessments will continue to be conducted throughout the region to optimise the knowledge base for making informed decisions and identifying interventions with the greatest impact. The M&E system across the region includes monitoring exercises at household, shop, and distribution point level, allowing for continuous action-oriented process monitoring and quarterly outcome analysis as well as disaggregation of data as per UNHCR demographics. An essential part of assessments is solid market data, including price trends, which will continue to be collected and analysed across the region.
21. ***Closer Collaboration with UNHCR:*** The regional office as well as the country/EMOP offices will continue to work closely with UNHCR to ensure the best possible response to the refugee crisis, with a particular emphasis on improving the quality of data that UNHCR shares with WFP.
22. ***Moving beyond the Immediate Response and further Country Level Programmatic Interventions:*** The proposed strategy sets the framework for collaborating with all relevant stakeholders, including governments, host communities and humanitarian actors, to determine a more sustainable response for the medium and long-term. This includes WFP's ongoing work with the governments of Jordan and Lebanon and the respective national plans currently under development - the Jordan Response Plan (JRP) and the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP). These enhanced overarching coordination mechanisms will ensure that both humanitarian and resilience responses are cohesive and aligned with national priorities – allowing for continuity, ownership and sustainability in the medium to long term. Recognizing the need to implement a sustainable operation, WFP is considering livelihood projects to enhance resilience, particularly of vulnerable host communities. These resilience activities are covered within the 3RP and will be implemented through the emergency operation and existing operations in the respective countries; hence establishing an integrated response.
23. ***Lessons learned:*** The EMOP will incorporate relevant recommendations from the evaluation mission and lessons learned exercise; the initial findings have enabled offices to make more informed decisions for the current budget revision. Moreover, considering the scale of the operation, where an estimated 98 percent of WFP's support to Syrian refugees is through vouchers (paper and e-voucher), WFP will continue to develop lessons learned that can be applied in other operations. This includes the introduction of the common assistance platform - the OneCard - which allows multiple actors to provide cash and/or vouchers for both food and non-food items on one card.
24. Paper and electronic vouchers bring important benefits to both affected populations and to host communities. By using existing shops and markets, vouchers inject much needed funds into local economies. Since the beginning of the crisis, WFP programmes are estimated to have injected some US\$846 million into the local economies of Lebanon, Jordan, Turkey, Iraq and Egypt. Moreover, the economic impact study carried out in Lebanon and Jordan during 2014 documented that the programmes contribute significant investments in physical infrastructure, create new employment opportunities, and generate substantial indirect economic benefits through their multiplier effect throughout the respective economies.
25. Due to the prolonged crisis and the constraints that donors face with regards to multiple global emergencies, the importance of targeting in communities cannot be overstated, and may eventually also be expanded into camps. All countries have implemented, or are in the process of, targeting to assist those most in need. Targeting interventions are based on detailed assessments available

within the respective countries and are usually agreed to within the greater humanitarian community.

26. There are now over 3.2 million refugees registered, or awaiting registration, in Jordan, Iraq, Egypt, Turkey and Lebanon. The net arrival rate of refugees into some countries have slowed down as a result of multiple factors, including more restrictive border policies and some refugees choosing to return home. However, substantial and sudden influxes were observed in Iraq and Turkey during 2014.

Table 1: Refugee Planning Figures				
Country	Expected Number of Refugees under RRP6 (December 2014)	BR13 Planning Figures (December 2014)	Expected Number of Refugees under 3RP (December 2015)***	WFP Planned Beneficiaries under BR14
Jordan	800,000	710,000	700,000	602,000
Iraq*	400,000	233,500	250,000	140,000
Egypt**	250,000	146,000	120,000	89,371
Turkey*	1,000,000	300,000	1,700,000	300,00
Lebanon**	1,650,000	1,250,063	1,500,000	971,648
Total	4,100,000	2,639,563	4,270,000	2,103,019
*Currently WFP only supports refugees in camp settings				
**Includes Palestinian Refugees from Syria				
***The projected new arrivals during 2015 amounts to 1,088,777				

27. Following the assessment of dietary preferences across the region, a decision was made to harmonize the food basket for all countries, to be reviewed every six months. In view of the funding forecast, more economic options were considered for food items with similar nutritional values, while taking into account the actual dietary habits as per WFP monitoring. The main changes in voucher baskets are the inclusion of eggs, dairy products, and vegetables, while canned meat was replaced with fresh poultry. Changes reflect purchase patterns, as well as the availability of items in the region. The cost per country is indicated in Table 2, with the reduction in transfer value mainly due to revised commodities, rather than an overall price reduction in the markets.

Table 2: EMOP 204433 Voucher Transfer Values as per BR14			
Country	2014 Voucher Transfer Value in local currency* (per person per month)	2015 Voucher Transfer Value in local currency** (per person per month)	Voucher Transfer Value in US\$ (per person per month)
Jordan	24 Jordanian Dinar	20 Jordanian Dinar	28.3
Iraq	36,270 Iraqi Dinar	33,000 Iraqi Dinar	28.2
Egypt	200 Egyptian Pounds	173 Egyptian Pounds	24.2
Turkey	80 Turkish Lira	62 Turkish Lira	27.2
Lebanon	45,420 Lebanese Pounds	40,000 Lebanese Pounds	27.0
*Note that in 2014, Lebanon and Iraq provided vouchers in US\$, hence the values in local currency are estimated.			
**Actual local currency value is subject to foreign exchange functions; values are as UN Operational Rate of Exchange as of October, 2014.			

28. Throughout the year, there has been a greater emphasis on protection related concerns and the particular impact of the crisis on women, men, boys and girls. All countries operate beneficiary

hotlines, while focus groups are usually gender segregated to allow everyone to voice their opinions. In connection with targeting activities, appeal procedures are being formulated in all countries, and where food or paper vouchers are provided, efforts are made to have distribution segregated. Moreover, monitoring data is disaggregated by gender although, according to recent monitoring, there is no reported difference, neither in proportion nor in choice, between coping strategies engaged in by females and males in the region.

Jordan

29. Of the 619,376 refugees registered by October 2014, only four percent arrived in 2014, while 67 percent arrived during 2013. The number of new arrivals decreased dramatically this year given restrictive border control policies. As a result, WFP decreased the estimated new arrival rate to 200 individuals per day, in line with 3RP planning figures. By December 2015, WFP plans to reach 602,000 individuals most in need with food assistance in camps and communities, with targeted in assistance in communities possibly also extended to camps.
30. The 2014 WFP Comprehensive Food Security Monitoring Exercise (CFSME), conducted through REACH and in coordination with UNHCR and UNICEF, showed that WFP assistance is the main source of income for 74 percent of households. The CFSME indicates that the longer the refugees remain in country, the more frequently they adopt severe coping strategies to maintain a high level of food consumption indicating they are becoming more vulnerable over time to food insecurity. The data indicated that obtaining credit or borrowing money were main coping strategies for both male and female headed households
31. The CFSME also enabled WFP to develop criteria for implementing a targeting exercise, resulting in an initial 37,000 beneficiaries - an estimated seven percent of the refugee caseload living in the communities - being removed from the assistance programme. The next phase of targeting will be done through the interagency Vulnerability Assessment Framework (VAF), a committee of five UN agencies, five NGOs and two donors, by December 2014. The VAF ensures a harmonized approach to vulnerability criteria for targeting for food assistance, non-food items and basic services. Moreover, in collaboration with the GenCap regional advisor, a gender perspective will be incorporated throughout the analysis to determine unique needs and vulnerabilities for women, girls, boys and men.
32. It is expected that by the end of the year, WFP will have excluded 15 percent of the least vulnerable refugees from food assistance. In camps, given that livelihood opportunities are rare and refugees are more reliant on WFP assistance than in communities, WFP will begin targeting in 2015 with an expectation to exclude 10 percent of the total caseload, based on initial estimates as part of an interagency initiative.
33. The March 2014 Interagency Nutrition Survey conducted by WFP, UNHCR, UNICEF, WHO and UNFPA shows a significant improvement in Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) rates among the Syrian refugee population, with rates currently at 0.9 percent in Za'atri camp and 0.8 percent in communities respectively. It did, however, also find a high prevalence of anaemia among children aged 6 to 59 months in camp settings at 48.4 percent. Based on these findings, WFP decided to discontinue its supplementary feeding activities in the camps, but has, together with the nutrition sector, developed a strategy to address the micronutrient deficiency through raised awareness of good nutritional practices.
34. Recognizing that they may not be able to return to Syria in the near future, families living in camps are attempting to create some measure of normalcy in their daily life. Children are attending schools on a more regular basis. In support thereof, WFP will assist 20,000 children in Al Za'atri camp - a

decrease from the planned 50,000 in 2014 for all camps - while World Vision International will take over WFP's school feeding activities in Azraq camp starting January 2015.

Iraq

35. In Iraq, WFP continues to only support refugees in camp setting following the request from the Kurdistan Regional Government in 2013, and as of October 2014 supports close to 100,000 beneficiaries. In Domiz, the largest Syrian refugee camp, the retail partner shops where the beneficiaries can redeem their vouchers will be located inside the camp by the end of 2014, easing access for beneficiaries. Akre and Darashakran camp will be transitioned to vouchers by the end of the year with Kawergosk, Basirma and Qushtapa to follow in the first quarter of 2015. Arbat will transition from food parcels to vouchers by second quarter. In all camps, retail shops will be constructed inside the camps or contracts will be made with shops in the immediate vicinity.
36. WFP will continue to prioritise this transition as monitoring has repeatedly shown that beneficiaries prefer vouchers to in-kind food assistance. Furthermore, the Multi Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA) of Syrian Refugees in Camps in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq, released in September 2014, listed the implementation of a food voucher system in all camps as a priority action necessary to address the refugees' lack of purchasing power to buy sufficient food². The MSNA found that the food consumption score (FCS) in Domiz was higher at 89 for males and 84 for females versus an average of 79 for the other camps. In three of the camps, the females had a slightly higher FCS, whereas in all other camps men had a higher FCS. Moreover, the MSNA uncovered that the underlying cause of food insecurity was not the availability of food, but rather the ability to purchase food.
37. The preliminary findings of the UNHCR/WFP Joint Assessment Mission conducted in mid-2014 indicate that it is possible to do targeting in camps. WFP will therefore introduce targeted camp assistance in 2015 while any expansion into communities will also be based on a targeted approach to ensure assistance reaches Syrian refugees most in need. Targeting will be determined after a robust vulnerability assessment and will be reflected in a subsequent budget revision. Any targeting exercise will require the approval of government authorities as well as inter-agency support.
38. In 2015, WFP will also explore the possibility of transitioning its refugee assistance to the Public Distribution System (PDS) of Iraq, for which foreign residents are eligible. WFP will work with government counterparts to advocate for a handover to the Kurdistan Regional Government while exploring ways to provide technical support.

Egypt

39. According to UNHCR statistics, there are currently around 140,000 registered Syrian refugees in Egypt, of which WFP reached 97,000 in October. It is expected that in view of the continuation of strict visa policies, along with ongoing verification of the refugee population, the overall population will decrease in 2015. Consequently, WFP has adjusted its targeted caseload to 89,371 beneficiaries - Syrian refugees and PRS. This number may further decrease with the introduction of targeting interventions.
40. The deterioration of the food security status across Egypt coupled with shrinking economic opportunities and increasing prices of goods and services have put a strain on vulnerable Syrian households and created challenges to meet the most basic food needs. Initial findings from the Joint WFP/UNHCR Vulnerability Assessment (currently ongoing) show that although an estimated 65 percent of households receive food assistance, many respondents have resorted to negative coping strategies. The most common coping strategy is reducing essential non-food expenditures, such as

² REACH, UNHCR, *MSNA of Syrian Refugees in Camps in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq*, September 2014; page 2

education and health, followed by buying food on credit, borrowing money to purchase food, and spending their savings.

Turkey

41. As of October 2014, an estimated 1.1 million Syrian refugees are registered or awaiting to be registered, with approximately 220,000 residing in camps (all currently assisted by WFP) and the remainder in the communities. The 3RP planning assumption for the number of Syrian asylum-seekers and refugees in Turkey in 2015 is 1.7 million.
42. WFP is currently engaged in discussions with the Government about gradually phasing out WFP assistance from some camps, while expanding assistance to the most vulnerable urban refugees. As no formal, comprehensive needs assessment of the urban-based Syrian population exists, it is currently difficult to identify most vulnerable refugees living outside of camp settings. WFP is planning to approach AFAD to undertake such an assessment in 2015 to enable better planning and targeting, after which a targeted assistance programme will be rolled out. WFP is working with other food security actors to harmonize and strengthen vulnerability criteria to be used across the sector.
43. In response to the influx of Kurdish Syrians from Kobane (Ayn Al Arab), and at the request of the Government, WFP plans to launch a voucher programme in the province of Sanliurfa as well as three other provinces with an initial caseload of 250 families in each province by December 2014. If funds permit, this assistance will rapidly be scaled up over the following two months.

Lebanon

44. By the end of October 2014, the total number of Syrian refugees registered or pending registration reached 1,132,601 with WFP providing assistance to nearly 860,000. It is expected that approximately 1.5 million registered Syrian refugees and 45,000 PRS will have sought refuge in Lebanon by December 2015. The number of new arrivals has been decreasing steadily in the second half of 2014 following heightened tensions at the border and increasingly restrictive entry policies into Lebanon.
45. WFP led the joint 2014 UNHCR/UNICEF/WFP Vulnerability Assessment for Syrian Refugees (VASyR); a crucial tool for cross-sectoral humanitarian programming. The VASyR estimates that half of Syrian refugee households fall below the poverty line of US\$ 3.84, while 29 percent are not able to cover the minimum survival expenditure basket. Similar to 2013, 71 percent of Syrian refugees cannot meet their basic needs without engaging in severe coping strategies.
46. Based on the findings from the VASyR and other assessments, in 2015 WFP will introduce a more systematic approach to targeting to ensure that those determined to be most food insecure are assisted. It is anticipated that this exercise will result in approximately 55 percent of the total number of UNHCR-registered Syrian refugees being targeted for assistance.
47. WFP also provides technical assistance to the Ministry of Social Affairs (MOSA) for scaling up their National Poverty Targeting Programme for vulnerable Lebanese and incorporating a component of food assistance through the e-card system. Moreover, the office is exploring opportunities for implementing livelihood activities for vulnerable Lebanese.
48. Following previous budget revisions³ to EMOP 204433, WFP's proposed regional refugee response is as shown in Table 3 below, while Table 4 illustrates the changes:

³ Please see Annex VI for a full overview of EMOP budget revisions 1-13.

Table 3 - EMOP 200433 Proposed Activities for BR14				
Country	Camp Refugees	Refugees in communities	Other Groups	Beneficiaries*
Jordan	Provision of e-vouchers to 126,000 beneficiaries living in the camps School feeding for 20,000 refugee children. Welcome meals for 6,000 new arrivals each month.	Provision of e-vouchers to 476,000 beneficiaries redeemable in local shops.	Not applicable.	602,000
Iraq	Continuation of vouchers in Domiz camp. Transition from food parcels to vouchers in Akre and Darashakran by end 2014, Kawergosk, Basirma and Qushtapa during first quarter 2015. Other camps will complete the transition at a later stage. Total of 140,000 refugees.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.	140,000
Egypt	Not applicable.	Provision of food vouchers redeemable in community shops for 85,651 beneficiaries.	Provision of food vouchers for to 3,720 Palestinian refugees	89,371
Turkey	Provide e-vouchers to 300,000 beneficiaries. In the initial part of 2015, support 250,000 in camps and 50,000 in non-camps. By the end of the year, 150,000 in camps and 150,000 outside.		Not applicable.	300,00
Lebanon	Not applicable.	Provision of e-vouchers to 944,648 beneficiaries redeemable in local shops. Food parcels to 15,000 new comers during the first three months, thereafter a welcome voucher.	Provision of e-vouchers to 27,000 Palestinian refugees from Syrian	971,648
Total				2,103,019

* Numbers do not take into account food parcels provided as welcome packages, as those beneficiaries will be included in the total beneficiary population. Any overlap in the counting of beneficiaries is removed to avoid double-counting.

PURPOSE OF EXTENSION AND BUDGET INCREASE

49. By the end of 2015, the number of beneficiaries is estimated at 2,103,019 (as illustrated in Table 4: Beneficiaries by Activity), this is a reduction of 574,044 compared to the 2014 budget revision; however, it will represent an increase compared to the current number of beneficiaries reached. While it is forecasted that the overall refugee population will increase, this does not represent the number of people in need, and WFP will provide assistance to 2.1 million beneficiaries in line with the 3RP.

Jordan

50. **Operational changes:** In camps, WFP will use the same voucher value as in communities and will continue bread distributions for three months until 31 March 2015, when WFP will cease bread distributions following agreement with government counterparts on bread subsidy issues and the incorporation of direct sales through supermarkets. School feeding activities will decrease from a

planned 50,000 to 20,000, while nutritional activities have been completely phased out. The OneCard is expected to be implemented in 2015.

51. **Implementation of biometrics:** In an effort to mitigate risks of fraud and duplication, as well as ensuring the accuracy of beneficiary figures, WFP plans to implement biometric iris scanning in all partner shops in camps. The project, which will be implemented through a service provider and rely on the iris database developed by UNHCR, will scan beneficiaries' iris prior to shop checkout to verify that they are the actual entitlement holder of WFP food assistance. WFP will conduct an initial pilot and based on lessons learned may choose to roll out the technology more widely in the rest of the sub-region. Iris scanning is a well-known technology in Jordan, as UNHCR has used it for re-verification and several banks are using the technology at their ATMs.
52. **Support to host communities:** The WFP Jordan Country Office, through their PRRO, will be implementing food assistance activities to vulnerable host communities. Given higher poverty and unemployment rates, alleviating stress on host communities is key for the stabilisation of their livelihood. Assistance provided through the food assistance for assets (FFA) through cash transfer modality or community contracting for developing and/or improving community infrastructure and services will provide a swift injection of cash into the local economy, while enabling crisis-affected people to meet immediate needs and improve their overall longer-term food security status.

Iraq

53. **Operational changes:** While school feeding activities were discontinued in 2014, due to a combination of pipeline breaks and political challenges relating to the use of any type of biscuits, funding permitting the programme will be resumed in 2015. The transition from in-kind food to paper vouchers in all camp settings will be completed, while a 150 household (and up to 1,000) e-card pilot will be implemented over three months, to be rolled-out in all camps if successful. The WFP e-card is designed with the possibility to include additional agencies, should they wish to join.

Egypt

54. **Operational changes:** The transition to vulnerability targeting is ongoing, with assessments undertaken by 150 social workers hired by Save the Children International, Caritas, and Resala Charity Foundation. Based on assessment findings, WFP will target its support to the poorest and most vulnerable Syrian households as per criteria that assess each household's income, assets, food security and subsequent level of eligibility to receive assistance. WFP is working with UNHCR to introduce the OneCard in partnership with the selected financial service provider.
55. **School feeding programme:** Humanitarian assistance provided by the EMOP will be complemented by a school feeding programme under the country programme to reach vulnerable girls and boys from both refugee and host community populations.

Turkey

56. **Operational changes:** WFP will gradually disengage from camps where the e-card system has successfully been set-up and is functioning well, where there are no issues with supermarkets and commodity supplies, and with well-established price monitoring committees. In those camps, WFP is in discussions with AFAD about continuing with only AFAD's card to cover all food and non-food needs (currently there are both WFP and AFAD cards in the camps). WFP will continue assistance in camps where the system needs to be strengthened and the value added can be demonstrated (through monitoring and follow-up on identified issues). Overall, the caseload in camps will be reduced from 250,000 refugees in January to 150,000 by July. Dependent on Government agreement, WFP will begin assisting 50,000 refugees in urban areas in January, gradually increasing the caseload to 150,000 from July onwards. Refugees will be receiving 50TL,

not exceeding the Turkish social assistance scheme and aligned with NGO support. The off-camp programme will be further complemented through technical assistance provided to the government – with a focus on conducting a needs assessment and through strengthened Food Sector coordination.

Lebanon

57. Operational changes: The in-kind assistance currently provided to vulnerable Syrian newcomers that are not yet registered in the system will be replaced by one-off e-cards, with a value of US\$75 per household - equivalent to the value of the food parcels for newcomers distributed in 2014. This one-off e-card assistance will replace food parcels and generate cost-saving by eliminating Landside, Transport, Storage and Handling (LTSH) costs and reducing Other Direct Operational Costs (ODOC) and streamlining cooperating partnership arrangements. The card can be used in WFP selected shops. Once the beneficiaries are registered, they will be enrolled in the normal voucher scheme. WFP will continue the collaboration with UNRWA to address the needs of PRS, with the caseload expected to reach 54,000 by December 2015, using the same voucher value (US\$27) as planned for Syrian refugees. Discussions are ongoing with UNHCR and other partners on moving towards the OneCard modality.

58. Supporting the Government of Lebanon's National Poverty Targeting Programme (NPTP): The NPTP is a joint programme of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers (PCM) and the Ministry of Social Affairs. Supported by the World Bank, it was established in 2011 as the first poverty-targeted social assistance programme in the country. To support the Government in alleviating the impact of the Syrian conflict on the Lebanese population, the World Bank and UNHCR will be implementing a temporary food voucher programme for an estimated 35,000 vulnerable Lebanese, while WFP will be providing technical assistance to support the implementation and monitoring of the food voucher programme and food security of vulnerable Lebanese.

Table 4: Beneficiaries by Activity*					
Country Office	Activity	Category of beneficiaries	Current Planning (BR13)	Increase / Decrease	Planning Figure(Dec 2015)
JORDAN	In-kind food (welcome meal)	Syrian Refugees	15,000	- 9,000	6,000
	Vouchers	Syrian Refugees	710,000	- 108,000	602,000
	School Feeding	Syrian Refugees	50,000	- 30,000	20,000
	Nutrition	Syrian Refugees	22,280	- 22,280	0
TOTAL			710,000	- 108,000	602,000
IRAQ	In-kind food	Syrian Refugees	8,500	- 500	8,000
	Vouchers	Syrian Refugees	225,000	- 93,000	132,000
	School feeding	Syrian Refugees	20,000	0	20,000
TOTAL			233,500	- 93,500	140,000
EGYPT	Vouchers	Syrian Refugees	140,000	- 54,349	85,651
	Vouchers	Palestinian Refugees	6,000	- 2,280	3,720
TOTAL			146,000	- 56,629	89,371
TURKEY	Vouchers	Syrian Refugees	300,000	0	300,000
TOTAL			300,000	0	300,000
LEBANON	Food parcels**	Syrian Refugees	40,000	5,000	45,000
	Vouchers	Syrian Refugees (new arrivals)	0	15,000	15,000
	Vouchers***	Syrian Refugees	1,125,000	- 195,352	929,648
	Vouchers	Lebanese Returnees	37,500	- 37,500	0
	Vouchers	Palestinian Refugees	85,063	- 58,063	27,000
TOTAL			1,287,563	- 315,915	971,648
TOTAL BENEFICIARIES			2,677,063	- 574,044	2,103,019

* The overlaps in beneficiary groups have been removed

** Food distribution for Syrian refugees ends in March 2015, and caseload (15,000 per month) incorporated in the voucher distribution.

*** Maximum Syrian refugees for Lebanon are reached in January 2015

59. Food parcels in Lebanon were modified, while welcome meals for Jordan remain unchanged.

Table 5: Revised Daily Food Ration/Transfer by Activity (g/person/day)		
	GFD Voucher	Food Parcels (Lebanon)
	Revised	Revised
Rice (polished)	150	100
Bulgur Wheat	200	35
Pasta	50	20
Lentils	40	40
Vegetable Oil	33	45
Sugar	33	27
Salt (Iodized)	5	5
Beans, Kidney, All Types		35
Chickpeas		20
Wheat flour, White		20
Canned Meat		6
Canned Fish in Water		5
Poultry	30	
Egg (hen, fresh)	19	
Cheese	8	13
Leaves, Medium Green	20	
TOTAL GRAM	588	371
Total kcal/day	2,075	1,521
% kcal from protein	11.6	11.6%
% kcal from fat	19.2	31.6%
Number of feeding days per year or per month (as applicable)		30 days

FOOD REQUIREMENTS

60. The table below shows food and cash requirements:

Table 6: Food/Cash and Voucher Requirements by Activity and Country				
Activity	Country	Food requirements (mt) Cash/Vouchers (US\$)		
		Current	Increase	Revised total
General food Distribution - food (mt)	Jordan	38,537	2,512	41,049
	Lebanon	11,635	500	12,134
	Iraq	12,222	2,155	14,377
Sub-total GFD (mt)		62,393	5,167	67,560
School Feeding - food (mt)	Jordan	1,115	318	1,433
	Iraq	430	400	830
Sub-total SF (mt)		1,545	718	2,263
Supplementary feeding – food (mt)	Jordan	1,684	-	1,684
Sub-total Supplementary feeding (mt)		1,684	-	1,684
Total food (mt)		65,622	5,885	71,507
Vouchers (US\$)	Jordan	430,835,840	193,530,960	624,366,800
	Lebanon	588,592,188	294,135,829	882,728,017
	Iraq	91,156,000	38,944,200	130,100,200
	Turkey	176,490,000	83,736,000	260,226,000
	Egypt	58,880,000	25,953,338	84,833,338
Total vouchers (US\$)		1,345,954,028	636,300,328	1,982,254,356

PERFORMANCE MONITORING

61. The monitoring activities and procedures explained in the prior budget revision will continue. WFP plans to expand its household-level post-distribution monitoring activities to better evaluate the effectiveness of WFP interventions, building on its established reporting and evaluation system.
62. A regional M&E kit was developed in mid-2014 and further fine-tuning is ongoing (household and on-site questionnaires and checklists). Such revisions are intended to optimise the M&E system by making it more efficient and action-oriented. The regional M&E kit will enhance the quality of reporting at both the country and regional levels and will enable improved comparison and analysis.
63. The REC has also developed regional market guidelines to ensure the harmonisation of data collection of prices and analysis across countries, to enable the assessment of price trends and market dynamics.
64. As per the current procedures, Jordan and Egypt will keep using mobile solutions for household-level data collection and data transmission, while Lebanon is also considering this solution. Iraq and Turkey are planning to continue relying on the current M&E Database system, based on paper interviews and manual data entry processes.

HAZARD / RISK ASSESSMENT AND PREPAREDNESS PLANNING

Contextual Risks

65. **Increased instability:** The continuing conflict and in particular recent gains by jihadist groups in Syria and Iraq pose a significant threat to regional stability, which in turn may lead to an increase in the number of persons seeking refuge in neighbouring countries. In order to ensure that mitigating measures are in place, contingency planning is carried out at the country level between WFP and other humanitarian actors.
66. **Tensions in local communities:** As the number of Syrian refugees continues to increase, tensions between host communities and refugees are growing. Local communities are feeling the strain of this major influx, impacting shelter, food and job opportunities. Furthermore, most of the international support is going to Syrian refugees, while vulnerable host communities are also in need of assistance. To mitigate these tensions, the EMOP is complemented by existing operations to ensure host populations in need are also reached with food assistance.

Programmatic Risks:

67. **Reduction in Funding and Reputational Risk:** The lack of predictable funding is leading to increased reputational risks to WFP, particularly with government counterparts and partners, as they may be expected to cover any potential gaps. Moreover, refugees are affected when funding is not secured in a timely manner, as they are unable to plan their monthly food baskets, thereby forcing them to resort to severe coping mechanisms. Many households indicate that they will return back to Syria should assistance be reduced, which may raise protection and security concerns for the returnees. Low funding also prevents WFP from planning effectively for large scale movements or influxes, with the risk of sparse response capacity. WFP's main mitigating actions are further refinement of targeting criteria as well as the development of a prioritization exercise in order to be prepared for different funding scenarios; the prioritization exercise is based on 50 percent and 70 percent scenarios and was developed jointly by the Country Offices and the REC. WFP has also developed a complete communication strategy that addresses how to inform beneficiaries, partners, donors and governments if funding cuts and/or prioritization strategies are to be implemented.

RECOMMENDATION OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

The proposed 12-month extension resulting in the revised budget for EMOP 200433 is recommended for approval.

Approved by:

Ertharin Cousin
Executive Director, WFP

José Graziano da Silva
Director-General, FAO

Date:

Date:

ANNEX I-A

PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN			
	Quantity (mt)	Value (US\$)	Value (US\$)
<i>Food Transfers</i>			
Cereals	2,450	2,007,065	
Pulses	-	-	
Oil and fats	-	-	
Mixed and blended food	718	930,936	
Others	2,717	3,087,536	
Total Food Transfers	5,885	6,025,536	
External Transport		35,792	
LTSH		558,126	
ODOC Food		1,249,414	
Food and Related Costs ⁴			7,868,868
C&V Transfers		636,300,328	
C&V Related costs		28,508,629	
Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs			664,808,957
Capacity Development & Augmentation			698,397
<i>Direct Operational Costs</i>			673,376,222
Direct support costs (see Annex I-B)			49,428,875
Total Direct Project Costs			722,805,097
Indirect support costs (7,0 percent) ⁵			50,596,357
TOTAL WFP COSTS			773,401,454

⁴ This is a notional food basket for budgeting and approval. The contents may vary.

⁵ 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 *	17,413,540
General service staff **	10,719,813
Danger pay and local allowances	341,745
Subtotal	28,475,098
Recurring and Other	7,153,769
Capital Equipment	2,324,356
Security	1,672,668
Travel and transportation	9,008,344
Assessments, Evaluations and Monitoring⁶	794,640
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	49,428,875

* 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

⁶ 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.

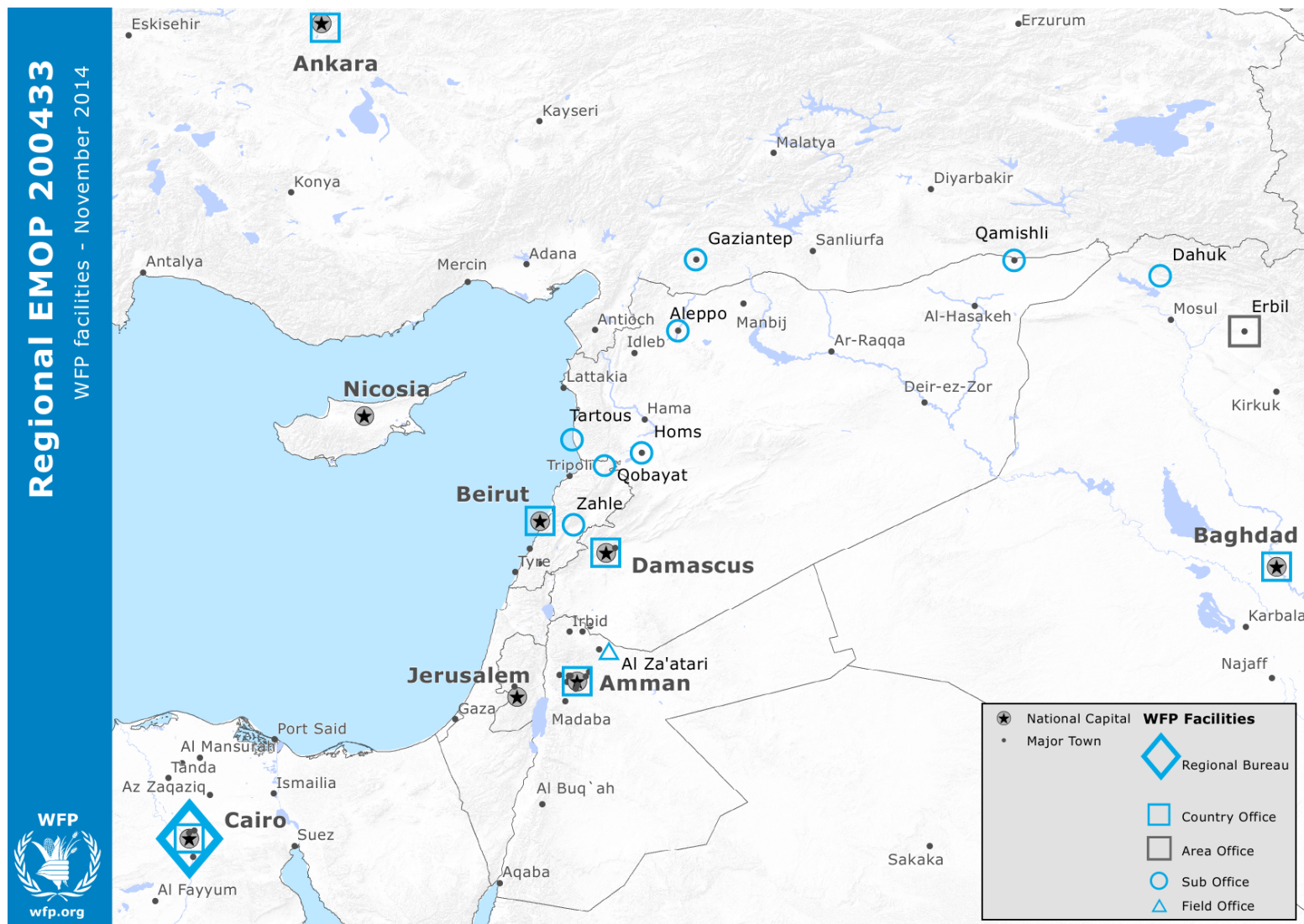
*From March onwards includes 15,000 new arrivals

Annex II Country	Component	Beneficiaries	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Jordan	Food vouchers	Syrian Refugees	541,800	547,273	552,745	558,218	563,691	569,164	574,636	580,109	585,582	591,055	596,527	602,000
	Welcome meals	Syrian Refugees	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
	School feeding	Syrian Refugees	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000				20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
	Bread distribution	Syrian Refugees	113,400	114,546	115,691									
Sub-Total			541,800	547,273	552,745	558,218	563,691	569,164	574,636	580,109	585,582	591,055	596,527	602,000
Lebanon	Food parcels	Syrian Refugees	15,000	15,000	15,000									
	Food vouchers	Syrian Refugees (New arrivals)				15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
	Food vouchers	Syrian Refugees*	929,648	920,135	910,622	901,109	891,596	882,083	872,570	863,057	853,544	844,031	834,518	825,007
	Food vouchers	Palestinian Refugees	21,500	22,000	22,500	23,000	23,500	24,000	24,500	25,000	25,500	26,000	26,500	27,000
Sub-Total			966,148	957,135	948,122	939,109	930,096	921,083	912,070	903,057	894,044	885,031	876,018	867,007
Iraq	In-kind food	Syrian Refugees	20,100	20,100	20,100	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000
	Food vouchers	Syrian Refugees	87,000	87,500	88,000	112,000	114,000	116,500	125,000	127,000	128,000	132,000	132,000	132,000
	School feeding	Syrian Refugees	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000					20,000	20,000	20,000
Sub-Total			107,100	107,600	108,100	120,000	122,000	124,500	133,000	135,000	136,000	140,000	140,000	140,000
Turkey	Food vouchers	Syrian Refugees	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000
Egypt	Food vouchers	Syrian Refugees	85,651	85,651	85,651	85,651	85,651	85,651	85,651	85,651	85,651	85,651	85,651	85,651
	Food vouchers	Palestinian Refugees	3,720	3,720	3,720	3,720	3,720	3,720	3,720	3,720	3,720	3,720	3,720	3,720
Sub-Total			89,371	89,371	89,371	89,371	89,371	89,371	89,371	89,371	89,371	89,371	89,371	89,371
TOTAL			2,004,419	2,001,379	1,998,338	2,006,698	2,005,158	2,004,118	2,009,077	2,007,537	2,004,997	2,005,457	2,001,916	1,998,378

Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
CROSS-CUTTING RESULTS AND INDICATORS:		
Gender Gender equality and empowerment improved.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Proportion of households where female/male/female and male together make decisions over the use of cash, vouchers or food within the household 	
Protection and accountability to affected populations WFP assistance delivered and utilized in safe, accountable and dignified conditions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain) Target (December 2015): 70% ➤ Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites Target (December 2015): 80% 	
Partnership Food assistance interventions coordinated and partnerships developed and maintained.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners ➤ Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services ➤ Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks) 	
Strategic Objective 1: SAVE LIVES AND PROTECT LIVELIHOODS IN EMERGENCIES		
Goal: To meet the urgent food and nutritional needs of Syrian refugees in Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq, Turkey and Egypt whose food security has been adversely affected by their displacement from Syria		
Outcome 1.1 Improved/stabilized food consumption over the assistance period for targeted households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Percent of households with acceptable food consumption score, disaggregated by sex of household head Target (December 2015): Jordan: 85%; Lebanon: 80%; Egypt: 90%; Turkey: 93%; Iraq 82% ➤ Percent of households with borderline food consumption score, disaggregated by sex of household head Target (December 2015): Jordan: 10%; Lebanon: 15%; Egypt: 7%; Turkey: 6%; Iraq: 9% ➤ Percent of households with poor food consumption score, disaggregated by sex of household head Target (December 2015): Jordan: 5%; Lebanon: 5%; Egypt: 3%; Turkey: 1%; Iraq: 9% ➤ Average Dietary Diversity Score, disaggregated by sex of household head Target (December 2015): Jordan: >4.8; Lebanon: >5.1; Egypt: >5; Turkey: 6.6; Iraq: 5.8 ➤ Average Coping Strategy Index (food-consumption based) Target (December 2015): Jordan: <19.6; Lebanon: <23.7; Egypt: <19.2; Turkey: 12; Iraq: 9.2 	Effective targeting criteria and distribution mechanism agreed and adhered to by cooperating partners.
Outcome 1.2 Restored or stabilized access to basic services and/or community assets (Jordan and Iraq).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Retention rate of boys and girls in WFP assisted schools Target (December 2015): 70% 	UNICEF and or Governments provide the adequate schooling environment.

<p>Output 1.a</p> <p>Food and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to target groups under secure conditions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of women, men, girls and boys receiving food, hot meals and vouchers, disaggregated by sex and beneficiary category, activity, transfer modality and as % of planned distribution ➤ Tonnage of food distributed, by type, as % of planned ➤ Total value of vouchers distributed to targeted beneficiaries and as% of planned ➤ Number of institutional sites assisted (e.g. schools, health centres), as % of planned ➤ Quantity of fortified foods, complementary foods and special nutritional products distributed, by type, as % of planned 	<p>Sufficient implementing partner capacity available.</p> <p>Sufficient and timely supply of assistance to beneficiaries.</p> <p>Voucher systems secure and not open to attack.</p> <p>Continued access to targeted beneficiaries.</p>
<p>Output 1.b</p> <p>National capacity in the areas of safety nets response and food security and vulnerability analysis created and/or supported (Lebanon).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of people trained, disaggregated by sex and type of training 	

ANNEX IV - MAP



ANNEX V – OVERVIEW OF BUDGET REVISIONS 1 – 13

Document	Coverage	Comment	Beneficiaries	Total Budget (US\$)
EMOP	Jordan, Lebanon & Iraq	➤ Link to RRP (June 2012)	120,000	23,832,572
EMOP budget revision 1	Jordan, Lebanon & Iraq	➤ Reallocation of funds to allow in-kind assistance in Lebanon	120,000	23,438,812
EMOP budget revision 2	Jordan, Lebanon & Iraq	➤ Increase in beneficiaries numbers in Jordan & Iraq	135,000	27,728,036
EMOP budget revision 3	Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq & Turkey	➤ Inclusion of Turkey in EMOP ➤ Additional staffing in Jordan for Za'atri camp	165,000	34,334,031
EMOP budget revision 4	Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq & Turkey	➤ Scaling-up in all countries ➤ Link to RRP3 (Sept 2012)	460,000	62,692,091
EMOP budget revision 5	Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq & Turkey	➤ Reduction of beneficiaries numbers for Jordan and Iraq	350,000	58,927,336
EMOP budget revision 6	Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq, Turkey & Egypt	➤ Scaling-up in all countries ➤ Link to RRP4 December 2012 ➤ Extension-in-time to June 2013 ➤ School feeding Jordan & Iraq ➤ Inclusion of Egypt	755,000	199,048,420
EMOP budget revision 7	Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq, Turkey & Egypt	➤ Increase in beneficiaries numbers in Jordan & modality adjustment	795,000	200,849,270
EMOP budget revision 8	Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq, Turkey & Egypt	➤ No change – technical revision in HQ	795,000	200,849,270
EMOP budget revision 9	Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq, Turkey & Egypt	➤ Increase in beneficiary numbers throughout region ➤ In line with RRP5	1,255,000	509,578,314
EMOP budget revision 10	Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq, Turkey & Egypt	➤ Increase in beneficiary numbers throughout region ➤ Extension in time ➤ Inclusion of nutrition prevention activities in Iraq ➤ In line with RRP6	2,554,820	693,532,733

EMOP budget revision 11	Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq, Turkey & Egypt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Increase in beneficiary numbers throughout region ➤ Extension in time 	2,733,563	1,745,556,963
EMOP budget revision 12	Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Additional bread for Jordan ➤ Reduction of Iraq voucher beneficiaries from 290,000 to 225,000 and increase school feeding targets from 10,000 to 20,000 ➤ Inclusion of 36,000 vulnerable Lebanese 	2,713,063	1,729,972,919
EMOP budget revision 13	Lebanon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Removal of 36,000 vulnerable Lebanese 	2,6770,063	1,723,709,652

ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

Abbreviation	Complete spelling
3RP	Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan
AFAD	Prime Ministry Disaster & Emergency Management Presidency
CFSME	Comprehensive Food Security Monitoring Exercise
FFA	Food Assistance for Assets
GENCAP	The Gender Standby Capacity Project
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
JRP	Jordan Response Plan
KR-I	Kurdistan Region of Iraq
LCRP	Lebanon Crisis Response Plan
MAM	Moderate Acute Malnutrition
MOSA	Ministry of Social Affairs
MSNA	Multi-Sector Needs Analysis
MT	Metric tons
NPTP	National Poverty Targeting Programme
PCM	Presidency of the Council of Ministers
PDM	Post Distribution Monitoring
PDS	Public Distribution System
PRS	Palestinian Refugees from Syria
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
UNWRA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency
VAf	Vulnerability Assessment Framework
VASyR	Vulnerability Assessment for Syrian Refugees
WHO	World Health Organization