

BUDGET INCREASE TO EMERGENCY OPERATION: SYRIA 200339 BUDGET REVISION 16

Emergency Food Assistance to the People Affected by Unrest in Syria

Start date: 01 October 2011 **End date:** 31 December 2015

Extension period: Twelve months **New end date:** 31 December 2016

Total revised number of beneficiaries	4,500,000		
Duration of entire project	01 October 2011 – 31 December 2016		
Extension/Reduction period	12 months		
Gender marker code	2a		
WFP food tonnage	2,473,114		
Cost (United States dollars)			
	Current Budget	Increase	Revised Budget
Food and Related Costs	1,935,015,533	547,777,077	2,482,792,610
Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs	11,427,840	29,913,800	41,341,640
Capacity Development & Augmentation	338,629	136,408	475,037
DSC	99,338,816	32,194,158	131,532,975
ISC	143,228,457	42,701,501	185,929,958
Total cost to WFP	2,189,349,276	652,722,944	2,842,072,220

NATURE OF THE INCREASE

1. This budget revision to the Syria emergency operation (EMOP 200339) seeks to:
 - a. Extend the operation until 31 December 2016;
 - b. Save lives of Syrians affected by the continuing conflict through the provision of emergency food assistance to 4 million people, and leverage WFP's extensive outreach to mitigate the negative impact of the protracted crisis and address protections issues through coordinated responses;
 - c. Scale-up livelihoods interventions for 100,000 individuals and their families to restore livelihoods and contribute to strengthening resilience, thereby improving household food security and promoting social cohesion. These interventions will contribute to revitalizing the local economy through increased use of cash-based transfers and enhanced food value chains.
 - d. Invest in nutrition and education programmes for children and youth – prevention and treatment of acute malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies, fortified school snacks programme and vocational training – as key contributions towards safeguarding the wellbeing of future generations; and
 - e. Bolster operational capacities – of WFP, Cooperating Partners (CPs) and Community Based Organizations – to continue to respond to evolving humanitarian needs and to implement recovery projects. Continuously capitalize on any increase in humanitarian

space and possibilities to create programmatic synergies with other partners across all sectors.

2. Specifically, this budget revision will:
 - a. Increase food (and related) costs by USD 547.8 million
 - b. Increase cash and voucher (and related) costs by USD 29.9 million
 - c. Increase direct support costs (DSC) by USD 32.2 million
 - d. Increase the overall project budget by a net of USD 652.7 million to USD 2.8 billion.
3. The programmatic interventions outlined in this revision have been guided and refined based on the findings of the first comprehensive household Food Security Assessment (FSA) carried out by WFP and its partners, covering 19,000 households in 2015. The analysis is further complemented by the 2015 Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission (CFSAM) conducted jointly by FAO and WFP as well as WFP monitoring data. This EMOP will mark the transition to WFP's longer-term vision for Syria and the five neighbouring countries.

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 continuously sought to adjust its humanitarian response to address the food needs of affected populations regardless of their location. The project has seen an exponential increase to over 4 million people in 2015.
5. The overall objective has remained WFP's Strategic Objective 1, saving lives and protecting livelihoods, through the provision of monthly food assistance to the most vulnerable people affected by the crisis while continuously seeking innovative approaches to delivering assistance.
6. During 2015, in spite of an increasingly challenging operational environment and burdensome approval processes, WFP consistently reached an average of 3.9 million food insecure people each month through a combination of regular food deliveries, cross-line convoys and cross border deliveries, with the highest number of people reached in a single month being 4.2 million in May 2015.
7. Following the United Nations Security Council Resolutions (UNSCR) 2139, 2165 and 2191, which enabled humanitarian cross border deliveries from Turkey and Jordan, as well as cross line deliveries from inside Syria, WFP has been able to increase the coverage of its food assistance programme to reach food insecure people in areas under opposition control in five governorates (Aleppo, Idlib, Hama, Dar'a and Quneitra), as well as to other hard to reach locations in the country, including besieged areas.
8. The nutrition response has maintained a strong focus on prevention of acute malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies reaching 207,000 children aged 6-59 months during the year. The preventive approach was also introduced into cross border operations in August 2015, reaching children in remote and high conflict areas not previously accessed with specialized nutritious foods. A comprehensive nutrition strategy 2015 – 2017 was developed during 2015.

9. The nutrition-sensitive programme supporting PLW with cash based transfers (CBT) has continued to expand and reached 7,000 women in 2015, significantly enhancing their dietary diversity. A comparison of Q1 and Q3 monitoring data shows that the percentage of women having better consumption increased from 74 to 100 percent.
10. The prolongation of the crisis continues to have a devastating impact on children, boys and girls. Education has been prized within Syria, but the crisis has not only disrupted learning, it has also exposed many children to trauma and protection issues. Working closely with the Ministry of Education and UNICEF, and within the overall framework of the *No Lost Generation initiative*, WFP is currently reaching 315,000 school children in six¹ governorates during the first half of the 2015-2016 academic year.
11. Despite setbacks in initiating livelihoods projects in early 2015, the CO developed a three year strategy on livelihood and recovery to guide the direction of the programme and started agricultural support projects to small-scale farmers in cooperation with ACF and FAO.
12. A key component of the livelihoods recovery strategy is to strengthen local markets through CBTs and to optimize local food production processes. Through existing programmes, WFP has contributed to stimulating the local economy by providing CBTs to PLW, directly injecting over USD1.1 million into the local economy since 2014, and through local procurement of fortified date bars for the fortified school snacks programme.
13. Progress towards evidence-based programming was achieved in 2015 with the launch of an unprecedented household food security assessment. Prior to this, WFP and the Food Security Sector had relied on qualitative assessments. The food security assessment, covering 19,000 households in government and opposition held areas, informed the design of this BR as well as the 2016 Humanitarian Needs Overview, and will form the basis for establishing a Food Security Monitoring System.
14. Programme monitoring activities have also significantly improved in 2015, with the addition of a second Third Party Monitoring (TPM) company to cover high conflict areas not permissible for UN staff. Compared to 45 percent in 2014, monitoring coverage of all Food Distribution Points (FDPs) has increased to 55 percent, ensuring that each of the more than 600 FDPs is monitored at least once during the year. During the ongoing monitoring, both WFP and TPM paid particular attention to gender issues, and some CPs have made efforts to mainstream gender at the distribution sites.²
15. During 2015, the logistics unit continued to build and expand on the redesign of the supply chain implemented during 2014. The renewed efforts lead to reduced operational costs and a 37 percent reduction in the LTSH rate equal to a USD2 million saving in 2015.
16. The continued focus on developing a strong partnership base within Syria led to an increase in partners from 36 in 2014 to 39 in 2015, and more remarkable compared to the 2013 figure of 28 partners. In addition to the partners operational inside Syria, WFP also partners with ten NGOs implementing activities via the cross border delivery modality. Consultative workshops were held with more than 100 partner representatives from all 14 governorates. Cooperating partners assume an active role in programme design and planning, including finalization of the revised targeting and beneficiary selection tool.

¹ Al Hassakeh, Hama, Homs, Rural Damascus, and Tartous

² Also, during monitoring it was noted that more than 90 percent of all households interviewed as part of post-distribution monitoring had female household members that make decision regarding WFP assistance. Monitors were therefore trained on how to interview female members of the household, as they are most knowledgeable about food consumption patterns and coping strategies.

17. A HQ protection mission undertaken in 2015 identified challenges at some final distribution points (FDP) for general food distribution (GFD) particularly: the need for improved registration processes, gender separation, provision of basic facilities at food distribution sites, development of feedback mechanisms, and assistance to beneficiaries to ensure they can return home safely and cost efficiently with their food assistance. While the capacity of the CPs and the individual FDPs vary greatly, the report was welcome as it helped identify areas of needed improvement. The Country Office (CO) has taken initial steps to address the recommendations including, translating a distribution guidance note with protection messages; making FDPs more gender-sensitive; and facilitate transportation of food for the most vulnerable beneficiaries with specific needs.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE RE-ASSESSMENT

18. The security situation inside Syria remains extremely volatile, with very little progress towards a political solution. Ongoing fighting and widespread insecurity continue to fuel large-scale displacements, increase vulnerabilities and constrain humanitarian access across the country. According to the 2016 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO), an average of 50 Syrian families have been displaced every hour of every day since 2011. In absolute terms, over 11 million people – half of the Syrian population pre-crisis – have been uprooted from their homes. Of these, 6.5 million are internally displaced, some multiple times.³ The humanitarian community now estimates that 13.5 million people in Syria need protection and some form of humanitarian assistance, including 6 million children. This is particularly worrisome as displacement in itself acts for one of the main drivers of food insecurity as it leads to loss of livelihoods.
19. Food insecurity has become more widespread across the country. Throughout all governorates, the overwhelming majority of people are either food insecure or at risk of becoming food insecure. The FSA estimates that 32.8 percent of the population are food insecure, in addition to more than half of the population who are at risk of – quickly – slipping into food insecurity. In absolute terms, 8.7 million people are food insecure or at risk of food insecurity, of which 6.3 million are food insecure and 2.4 million are marginally food secure but adopting extreme coping strategies to meet part of their food needs. At the time of the assessment, more than half of all surveyed households across the country had gone into debt to pay for their food needs: the first step in a vicious circle and rising food prices have led many people to buy food on credit.
20. Prior to the crisis, agriculture played an important role in the country's economy. However, Syria's ability to produce sufficient food has continuously degraded since the start of the conflict. The 2015 CFSAM estimated wheat production to be 2.4 million tonnes for the 2015 agricultural cycle, which is 40 percent below the previous 10 years average, albeit slightly better than 2013 and 2014, resulting in a shortfall of 800,000 tonnes vis-à-vis national requirements. Food production is affected by the consequences of the crisis including scarcity, high cost and unreliable quality of agricultural inputs, shortages and high cost of fuel and spare parts for farm machinery, damaged irrigation systems, high cost of farm labour, destruction of standing crops and unilateral economic sanctions.

³ According to the UN Emergency Relief Coordinator, one million Syrian have been displaced by violence in 2015 alone, many for the second or third time.

USG Stephen O'Brien: Opening Remarks to the Fifth Syria Top Donor Group Meeting, Kuwait 1 September 2015

21. In early 2015, food prices began increasing sharply as subsidies were curtailed and the Syrian currency depreciated. Between January and June 2015 the nominal price of rice rose by 54 percent. Record increases in the price of fuel (50 percent) were also noted, resulting in higher energy costs for farmers, transporters, mills, bakeries and households. On average, the cost of a standard food basket is three times higher compared to the pre-crisis period. Income levels have remained stagnant at SYP 30,000 (estimated at USD600 before crisis and USD100 at present)⁴, which highlights a significant erosion of the purchasing power of ordinary Syrians and limits their ability to meet the most basic needs. To illustrate, the price of bread – an essential staple in the Syrian diet – rose from 10 SYP per kg before the crisis to 38 SYP per kg now. Further subsidy cuts are expected partially due to insecurity-related challenges in moving wheat from high producing areas to high consumption areas. The number of food commodities available have decreased in some markets and supply lines have been disrupted by fighting. The CFSAM found that while the majority of people has reasonable access to markets, conflict has fragmented markets and undermined their capacity to meet demand.
22. The contraction of the Syrian economy has been described as one of the worst in the world since the 1960s.⁵ At the end of 2014, the accumulated total loss of Syrian GDP equated to 229 percent of Syria's 2010 GDP or the equivalent of USD 119.7 billion.⁶ The sectors that have suffered the greatest losses are energy and manufacturing⁷ while the agricultural sector has increased its share of GDP in relative terms, but overall food production has decreased as also noted in the 2015 CFSAM. Inflation has averaged more than 50 percent in the last three years and the currency has depreciated by an estimated 80 percent. Since the start of the crisis, 3 million jobs have been lost and unemployment rate now stands at 57 percent (compared to 10 percent in 2011); a figure which conceals significant regional differences, as in Dar'a governorate almost nine out of ten are unemployed. Lost livelihoods and a lack of opportunities have further eroded household resilience and capacity to cope: 15 percent of Syrians have used stress strategies (borrowing money or spending savings); 11 percent have used crisis strategies (selling productive assets); and 37 percent have used emergency strategies, (selling one's land, selling the last female animals and begging). All measures that affect future productivity and are difficult to reverse.
23. Syria was on track to reaching many of the 2015 Millennium Development Goals (MDG) as per the latest MDG report on Syria though disparities between governorates were noted.⁸ In terms of primary education, a 99 percent net enrolment ratio without any perceptible difference between boys and girls was noted at the time. This is in stark contrast with the current situation, where more than 2 million children are not attending school and another 400,000 are at risk of dropping out.⁹
24. The conflict has created serious protection concerns for children and adolescents, many of whose families' engage in extreme coping measures, including early marriage among girls and the recruitment of adolescent boys by armed groups. The *No Lost Generation Initiative*, a call to action led by UNICEF to ensure the education and protection rights of children and youth are not compromised by the conflict, highlights the importance of integrated programmes to increase education opportunities for children and adolescents.

⁴ The official United Nations exchange rate was 315 SYP to the USD in October 2015

⁵ Syrian Center for Policy Research: *Squandering Humanity: Socioeconomic Monitoring Report on Syria*, May 2014

⁶ Syrian Center for Policy Research: *Alienation and Violence: Impact of Syria Crisis Report 2014*, March 2015

⁷ Butter: "Syria's Economy"

⁸ UNDP, *Syrian Arab Republic - Third National MDGs Progress Report, 2010*

⁹ 2016 Humanitarian Needs Overview

25. At the beginning of the 2014-2015 school year, 3.7 million¹⁰ children were enrolled in primary schools representing a 44 percent decrease in enrolment from pre-crisis rates; the most significant negative trends have occurred in Rural Damascus, Damascus, Aleppo, Dar'a, Quneitra and Homs. However, the enrolment ratio of boys to girls has remained relatively steady with 51 percent boys and 49 percent girls.
26. More than 4,000 schools across the country are damaged, destroyed, used as IDP shelters or occupied by parties to the conflict, resulting in a 32 percent decrease in functional schools since the onset of the conflict. Many of the remaining schools are overpopulated or suffering from inadequate facilities or materials, and hence even current levels of enrolment represent a burden on an already fragile system.
27. The 2016 HNO summarized a poor nutrition situation across Syria with an estimated prevalence of acute malnutrition (wasting) of 7.2 percent, and chronic malnutrition (stunting) of 22.3 percent in children aged 6-59 months. Despite the presence of strong aggravating factors, the nutrition situation has remained stable although less than optimal; highlighting the need for continued and more concentrated approach to prevention.
28. Micro-nutrient deficiencies remain widespread and within serious to critical levels, as indicated by the prevalence of anaemia among more than 30 per cent of children and women of reproductive age.
29. An estimated 87,000 children aged 6-59 months are acutely malnourished; almost 700,000 children aged 6-59 months suffer from micro-nutrient deficiencies; 1.3 million PLW require preventive nutrition services against under-nutrition; 1.8 million children aged 6-23 months require optimal infant and young child feeding (IYCF); 30 percent (950,000) of children and PLW in need of nutrition assistance are concentrated in seven sub-districts located in six governorates (Damascus, Aleppo, Ar-Raqqa, Hama, Homs and Latakia).¹¹
30. The Ministry of Health (MoH) is currently finalising a plan to conduct a nationwide SMART (Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transition) survey with support from nutrition cluster partners, including WFP. For the nutrition questionnaire, data is requested by age and gender. The results of the survey are expected by the end of 2015 and will further guide nutrition interventions.
31. The conflict takes a heavy toll on women and children in particular, potentially further exacerbating Syria's low ranking in the Gender Inequality Index (GII).¹² WFP monitoring data from first and second quarters revealed a high poor food consumption score for female headed households, and a higher proportion of female headed households having a low dietary diversity score. It was also noted that more female headed households use food consumption coping strategies, e.g. a five percent difference was noticed between male and female headed households that borrowed food or relied on assistance from friends and relatives. In terms of livelihood coping strategies, female headed households were seven percent more likely to send children to beg or to work for food compared to male headed households. Similar findings were observed in the FSA, which found that 60 percent more female headed households are food insecure and vulnerable than male headed households. Female headed households are also six times more likely to depend on remittances and aid for their incomes. Moreover, the arrest and disappearances of fighting age men have had a profound economic

¹⁰ Syria Ministry of Education data

¹¹ All information from the 2016 Humanitarian Needs Overview

¹² According to the 2014 Human Development Report, Syria ranked 124 out of 149 countries. Based on the 2013 index, 12 percent of parliamentary seats are held by women, and 29 percent of adult women have reached at least a secondary level of education compared to 38.9 percent of their male counterparts. For every 100,000 live births, 70 women die from pregnancy related causes.

and social impact on women, and the number of female headed households with women serving as the primary breadwinners is on the rise.

32. Protection in all its facets remains a significant issue inside Syria. The early marriage amongst girls, the recruitment of adolescent boys by armed groups, the increase in gender based violence, loss of livelihoods, lack of documentation, damage to infrastructure and other concerns are all noted in recent reports.¹³ Child labour is considered to be a problem in 55 percent of the country. According to the latest report by the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic,¹⁴ civilian men make up the largest community of victims as they are targeted by warring groups as well as being the primary victims of enforced disappearance, torture, unlawful killing as well as arbitrary arrests. Women suffer rape and other types of sexual violence, and the fact that they can move more freely than men in government held areas have further increased their vulnerability.

PURPOSE OF EXTENSION AND BUDGET INCREASE

33. The changes outlined in this budget revision seek to reinforce the strategic orientation of the EMOP in saving lives and protecting livelihoods of Syrian families affected by the prolonged conflict. Recognizing the continued damaging impact of the crisis on the socio-economic situation in the country, and the erosion of coping capacities, WFP's humanitarian and livelihood recovery responses will aim to address the immediate and acute needs of the most vulnerable and food insecure households, as well as assist with creating and sustaining the coping systems of communities and households at high risk of food insecurity.
34. A significant change envisaged in 2016 is the scale-up of CBT across all programme activities, which would not only enhance household purchasing power but also bolster local economies, bringing tangible benefits for local supply chain actors, and is also in line with beneficiary preferences. CBT will only be introduced where market functionality has been assessed and retail assessments been conducted, and the vouchers are intended to buy locally produced fresh food products. The CO seeks to maintain a flexible approach, using in-kind, vouchers or a mix thereof depending on the context.¹⁵
35. Recognizing that 6.3 million are deemed food insecure, WFP seeks to assist 4.5 million people through this BR with 4 million receiving humanitarian assistance while 0.5 million will be assisted through livelihood recovery projects. According to the 2016 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), other actors in the Food Security and Agriculture sector will cover the remaining caseload.¹⁶
36. 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), as well as with the HRP. During the preparation of the budget revision, the CO has taken into account the recommendations of the 2015 Evaluation Report prepared by the Overseas

¹³ *Failing Syria, Assessing the impact of UN Security Council resolutions in protecting and assisting civilians in Syria*, published by several INGOs, March 2015

2016 Humanitarian Needs Overview

¹⁴ United Nations General Assembly, Human Rights Council, *Report of the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic*, A/HRC/30/48, 13 August 2015

¹⁵ This flexibility enables the CO to deliver using the most contextually appropriate delivery module. For example, in case that markets are not sufficiently robust, in-kind assistance will be used in place of vouchers.

¹⁶ More than 40 actors have submitted projects under the sector and the sector, which aims to target 7.5 million people with food and agriculture assistance (including WFP's caseload).

Development Institute (ODI). The BR also considers the Strategic Framework developed by the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) for 2016-17, which has a strong focus on supporting the development of a resilient society.

37. WFP Syria will also be implementing the checklist that is currently under development within the region for future planning. The purpose of this proposed checklist is to define benchmarks according to which WFP programmes inside and outside Syria will be designed, funded and implemented.

Providing Immediate Humanitarian Assistance

38. The situation in Syria remains an escalating crisis that is leading to increased displacement and vulnerabilities and therefore requires a significant humanitarian response. In response, WFP will continue with its lifesaving food assistance to 4 million people. Through partnerships and coordination within the Whole of Syria structure, WFP will work with other humanitarian actors to ensure a multi sector holistic response to the crisis.
39. During 2016, WFP will gradually introduce a mixed transfer modality approach to GFD including in-kind food rations¹⁷ and CBT where appropriate and feasible. Monthly distributions will be conducted in a safe and dignified manner taking into account appropriate gender and protection related concerns. Acknowledging the importance of bread in the Syrian diet, WFP will maintain its dual approach to distribution of wheat flour, i.e. direct distribution to beneficiaries in rural areas, where families traditionally bake their own bread, and channelled through local bakeries to provide bread to beneficiaries in urban settings or in other areas experiencing bread shortages. WFP plans to scale up its overall bakery support and provide needed inputs in areas where bakeries have been severely damaged or prices have risen drastically.
40. As part of the emergency response, WFP is enhancing its capacity to rapidly address sudden displacements. This will entail providing ready-to-eat (RTE)¹⁸ rations to support families during the initial days of displacement when cooking facilities are unavailable, and is currently in the process of procuring approximately 50,000 rations to be pre-positioned in WFP warehouses. Emergency response will be based on rapid needs assessment findings.
41. WFP will enhance the targeting of beneficiaries based on findings from the FSA that have identified food insecure sub districts and developed profiles of food insecure households. The targeting criteria emphasizes a combination of three to four of the following: IDPs, female headed households, the disabled and elderly who have limited or no source of income and unable to participate in any livelihoods activities as hosting communities severely impacted by the crisis. While the criteria are similar to the ones used in 2015, a new methodology will assign a classification score to each family that will prioritize assistance to those most in need.
42. The findings of the FSA will be used for geographical targeting and are also directly linked to the targeting tool deployed by the CPs with support from WFP. The tool has been developed in order to assign a vulnerability score to each assessed household and ease of use has been emphasized in its design. The involvement of CPs and other stakeholders in the design and finalization of the targeting tool will ensure buy in and a smooth implementation. Close

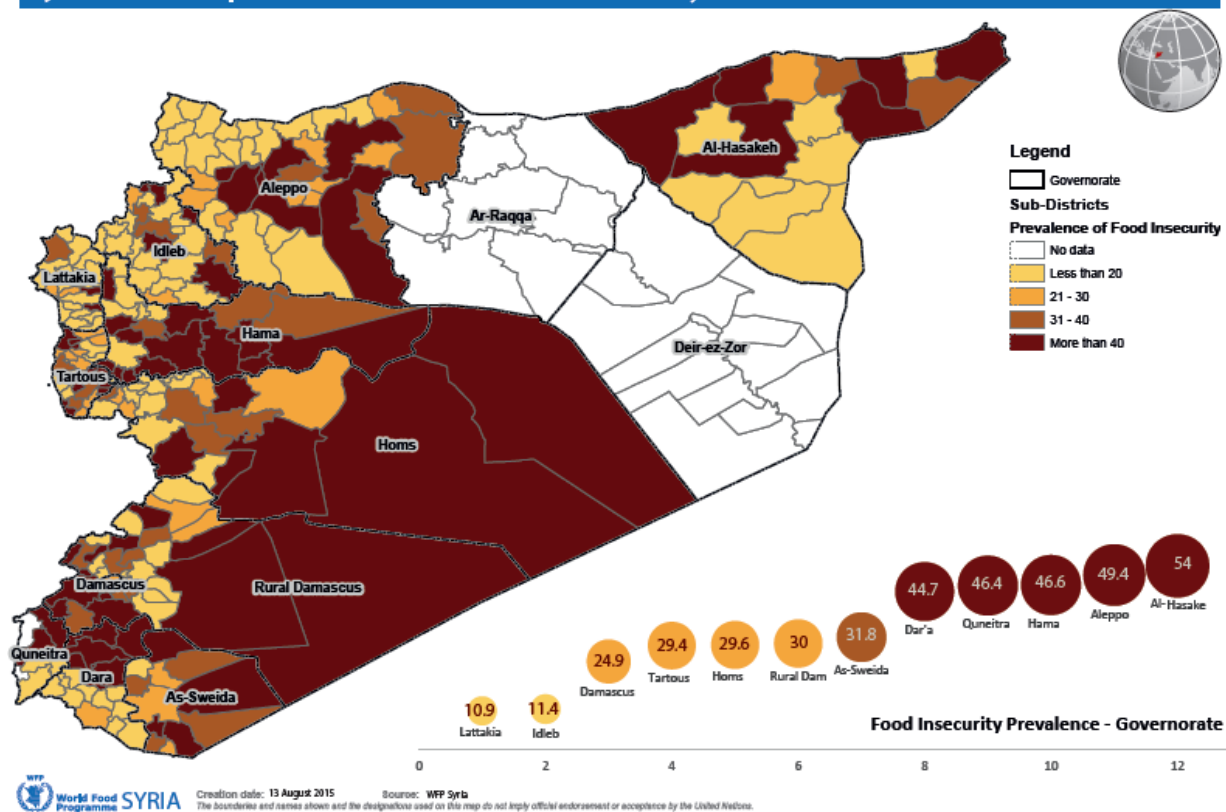
¹⁷ WFP will continue to import food commodities for the in-kind food parcels, due to the high price of imported food items in the local market. WFP's planned in-kind food parcel for 2016 costs approximately 40 percent more in the local market.

¹⁸ The RTE ration consists of: canned fava beans (2.8 kg); hummus (3.6 kg); canned meat (1 kg); canned vegetables (0.8 kg); olive oil (0.5 l); canned tuna (3 cans) and juice (1 l). In addition to the RTE ration, bread will be provided by the CP.

monitoring of the implementation and adherence is incorporated in 2016 monitoring plans of WFP and TPM.

43. WFP's programmatic interventions are designed to not merely provide immediate humanitarian assistance, but also to develop activities that prioritize the dignity and self-sufficiency of the Syrian people. Seeing that resilience is not only a question of restoring livelihoods, WFP proposes programmatic activities that contribute to enhancing resilience in the long term, while developing livelihoods in the short term.

Syrian Arab Republic: Prevalence of Food Insecurity - Sub-district



Restoring Livelihoods while Contributing to Future Resilience

44. Recognizing opportunities for livelihoods programming within the present volatile context, the CO developed a three-year Livelihoods and Recovery strategy to guide implementation in the short-term as well as to establish building blocks for longer term resilience. WFP's contribution in this domain is framed on three pillars: 1) protecting and promoting household livelihood security through food production, assets rehabilitation and income generation; 2) strengthening local markets and services through economic recovery projects; and 3) supporting institutions and building an evidence base for food and nutrition security at all levels. In the short-term, WFP will focus on targeted interventions in urban and rural areas to create emergency employment, increase access to income and improve access to basic social services. Recent local ceasefire agreements are fostering enabling environments for quick impact projects to create peace-dividends for crisis-affected populations. In partnership with key actors like UNDP, UN-HABITAT, UNICEF and INGOs, integrated joint programming will be pursued to rehabilitate damaged infrastructure in order to restore basic services for communities in need. Building on partners' existing emergency employment projects WFP will aim to bringing such projects to scale with Food for Work or Food for Assets, using in-kind and CBTs as appropriate. In 2016, WFP will explore opportunities and partnerships to strengthen livelihoods. Based on initial assessments and consultations with affected rural

communities proposed interventions could include light infrastructure repair e.g. to irrigation channels and tertiary feeder roads. WFP will also work with FAO to improve access to agricultural inputs and training. Building on WFP's support to enhance local production of nutritious foods studies will be conducted to develop a more comprehensive approach to enhance local food value chains and boost food production.

45. WFP will support efforts to build and strengthen human capital and increase access to livelihood opportunities through food assistance for vocational/skills trainings (FFT). Utilizing sound analysis of local labor and skills markets, WFP will explore partnerships to develop and support vocational and skills training. Women, youth and vulnerable groups such as female headed households, adolescents, widows and disabled persons, will be included with this activity. Training will be conducted and vetted by professional institutions and experienced NGO partners. WFP will provide incentives, in-kind or CBTs, to participants for the training duration. Planned activities will be implemented through local partners in areas with high food insecurity prevalence or with a high concentration of IDPs and returnees. A conflict sensitive approach will be adopted to promote social cohesion. Coverage will be gradually expanded to reach 100,000 participants in accessible parts of the country, within and across borders.
46. WFP's livelihood interventions will be implemented in line with the UN Strategic Framework 2016 - 2017¹⁹ developed by the Syria UNCT as well as the objectives for the 2016 HRP. They are aligned with the Resilience Agenda as defined during the Resilience Development Forum in November 2015.²⁰

Support to child education and protection

47. Resilience includes safeguarding the potential of future generations. The *No Lost Generation* framework contributes to this goal. WFP will continue the fortified school snack programme launched in 2014 in Rural Damascus, Damascus, Homs, Tartous, Aleppo and Al-Hassakeh including the second semester of the current academic year (January to May 2016) and the first semester (September to December 2016). School clubs will be supported during two summer months (July and August) when children attend remedial classes along with extra-curricular activities.
48. The target age group is 4 to 12 years, and the fortified school snacks programme seeks to reach 500,000 children with a daily provision of 80 grams fortified date bars during school days to pre-primary and primary boys and girls. The programme also aims to maintain the current high ratio of girls in targeted primary schools and prevent any deterioration. In addition to targeting more children in the abovementioned governorates, food security and education sector analysis will be used to identify needs in other governorates, which have poor food security indicators as well as large numbers of children in need.
49. WFP is aware of the high number of out of school children and children working/begging on the streets. A project with a voucher based social protection safety nets to extremely vulnerable children will be piloted for an estimated 10,000 children with a possibility of expansion following a review of the initial pilot. This intervention will seek to incentivize enrolment and attendance by the provision of a monthly voucher worth USD20 based on a

¹⁹ The UN Strategic framework has a focus on three areas: institutional strengthening; infrastructure and services; and livelihoods, economic recovery and social protection.

²⁰ The five core principles of the resilience agenda are: 1. Increase synergies between humanitarian and development investments and approaches; 2. Prioritize the dignity and self-sufficiency of affected populations; 3. Reinforce, don't replace, local capacities; 4. Generate new and inclusive partnerships to build resilience, foster innovation, and promote relevance, effectiveness, and efficiency; 5. Safeguard social cohesion to jointly foster resilience and peaceful cooperation.

minimum of 80 percent attendance rate; the voucher will support households to purchase nutritious foods and increase dietary diversity at the household level. Targeting criteria will be developed jointly with UNICEF and the Ministries of Education and Social Affairs.

50. Recognizing the challenges brought on by the long procurement lead time for date bars, as well as seeing the potential for resilience strengthening activities, the fortified school snacks programme team, the nutrition unit and procurement have been working with local producers to pilot the production of date bars in Syria. A food technologist mission from HQ visited Syria to assist with the identification of possible suppliers and carried out a detailed food technology audit. An order for 22 mt was placed in the late summer of 2015 to test the quality and overall production.

Nutrition Specific and Sensitive Interventions²¹

51. To address the dire nutrition situation, WFP is looking to further strengthen its nutrition response with prevention of acute malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies for children 6-59 months and treatment of acute malnutrition for children and PLW through the Community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) approach in collaboration with UNICEF. Furthermore, WFP will continue to build upon the successful voucher based nutrition support to PLW, which enhance the dietary diversity of the targeted population.
52. The preventive intervention will consist of provision of specialized nutritious foods to all children 6-59 months of age in a target population, regardless of their individual nutritional status. A major change for 2016 is that the programme will be implemented primarily alongside GFD in order to expand the reach, while also being distributed in Collective Centers in the most affected governorates. A total of 240,000 children will be assisted with lipid based nutrient supplements (LNS), which will provide essential micronutrients including iron. Capacity building and beneficiary communication activities targeting all members of the family will be implemented with partners and MoH.
53. WFP is in the process of assuming the mandated role in the CMAM programme, which will be implemented in full cooperation with and in the same sites prioritized by UNICEF and MOH on the basis of malnutrition rates, accessibility and implementation capacity, covering children 6-59 months with MAM as well as malnourished PLW. The estimated target beneficiaries is 15,000 children and 8,000 PLW subject to partner capacity; the beneficiaries will receive specialized nutritious products to meet nutritional requirements.
54. The voucher based nutrition support to PLW commenced in 2014 and has been well received amongst the beneficiaries and contributed greatly to improved food consumption patterns and their overall dietary diversity. The programme relies on vouchers, paper or electronic, which can be used to shop in WFP contracted shops. During each voucher distribution, nutrition sensitization is carried out to raise the awareness on the importance of good nutrition during pregnancy and lactation, and appropriate infant and young child feeding (IYFC) practices.
55. During 2016, the targeted population is 20,000 beneficiaries, up from 15,000 planned in 2015. FFV programme is planned to be implemented in Homs, Latakia, Tartous, Aleppo, Qamishly, and Damascus governorates. The locations are selected based on nutritional needs, as well as areas with functioning markets. The targeted beneficiaries are PLW in households vulnerable to food insecurity. Currently, the voucher is valued at 7,300 SYP (approximately 25 USD, October 2015), and is adjusted periodically for currency fluctuations and inflation.

²¹ It should be noted that the Ministry of Health has only approved the following commodities for nutrition responses: Nutributter, Plumpy Doz and Plumpy Sup

56. WFP will continue to strengthen its engagement with the Ministry of Health (a MoU is pending) and participate in relevant technical and policy fora related to nutrition. This includes capacity building and development of nutrition communication.

TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY

Activity	Category of beneficiaries	Current			B. Beneficiaries Planned During Extension Period (Dec 2015 to Dec 2016)			Highest Planned (During Project)		
		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	1,920,000	2,080,000	4,000,000	2,040,000	2,210,000	4,250,000
Prevention of Acute Malnutrition and Micronutrient deficiencies*	Children aged 6 – 59 months	115,200	124,800	240,000	115,200	124,800	240,000	115,200	124,800	240,000
Treatment of Acute Malnutrition*	Children aged 6 – 59 months	14,400	15,600	30,000	7,200	7,800	15,000	14,400	15,600	30,000
Treatment of Acute Malnutrition*	Pregnant and lactating women	0	0	0	0	8,000	8,000	0	8,000	8,000
Voucher-based Nutrition Support*	Pregnant and lactating women***	0	15,000	15,000	0	20,000	20,000	0	15,000	15,000
Fortified school snacks programme*	Pre-primary and primary school children	240,000	260,000	500,000	240,000	260,000	500,000	240,000	260,000	500,000
FFA/FFT*	Moderately food insecure individuals	240,000	260,000	500,000	240,000	260,000	500,000	240,000	260,000	500,000
TOTAL*		2,160,000	2,340,000	4,500,000	2,160,000	2,340,000	4,500,000	2,160,000	2,340,000	4,500,000

* As all prevention of acute malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies, voucher-based nutrition support and fortified school snacks programme 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

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

**** All total numbers have excluded overlapping.

TABLE 2: REVISED DAILY FOOD RATION/TRANSFER BY ACTIVITY

(g/person/day)

	GFD	GFD (CBT)	FFA/FFT	FFA/FFT (CBT)	PAMMD (Children)		CMAM (Children)	CMAM (PLW)	Fortified school snacks programme	School Feeding (CBT)	Nutrition Support (PLW) (CBT)
	Revised	New	Revised	New	Revised	New	Revised	New	Revised	New	No change
Rice	67		67								
Bulgur Wheat	50		50								
Pasta											
Wheat Flour	100		100								
Dry Lentils	93		93								
Dry Chickpeas											
Canned Pulses											
White beans	47		47								
Vegetable Oil	36		36								
Sugar	33		33								
Salt	7		7								
Tomato Paste											
Yeast											
Plumpy Doz					46						
Plumpy Sup							92	92			
Nutributter						20					
Fortified Date Bars									80		
Cash/CBT(<i>USD/person/month</i>)		25		70						20	25
TOTAL	433	25	433	70	46	20	92	92	80	20	25
Total kcal/day	1,704	806	1,704	1,704	247	108	500	500	344	344	
% kcal from protein	13.5		13.5		10	10	10	10	7.4		
% kcal from fat	21		21		58	59	55	55	25.1		
Number of feeding days per year/month (as applicable)	365	365	66	66	336	360	90	120	207	207	360

Partnerships, Gender, Protection

57. WFP will continue to strengthen the capacity of its CPs in implementing project activities. Relevant trainings on selection of food insecure households, registration of households, reporting and emergency response combined with improvements at distribution points will be conducted during 2016 with a particular focus on the areas identified in the protection mission report from 2015. Through its CPs, WFP will encourage community awareness and solicit participation of those affected by crisis while ensuring a safe and dignified food assistance. Some CPs have already commenced with door to door distribution of food rations to those unable to travel to the distribution sites. WFP continues to work closely with local relief committees in the respective governorates to ensure equal and safe access for all, including men who in the past have faced difficulties due to security related issues.
58. The CO will continue to build upon the significant progress in the number of CPs and will strive to further enhance capacity through development plans and ongoing monitoring. During 2016, there will be a particular focus on implementing the targeting methodology and mainstreaming protection throughout all phases of registration and distribution. WFP will continue to work with the relevant government partners particularly the Ministries of Health and Education in order to enhance institutional capacity as well as to streamline interventions.
59. WFP will continue to work closely with other United Nations agencies and humanitarian actors to enhance effectiveness of the programme interventions. As part of an overall benchmark checklist for all of WFP's programmes inside and outside Syria, a particular emphasis will be placed on strategic partnerships. This includes evaluating whether the programme reinforce existing and successful partnerships; identify and engage other potential partners; are efforts being made to ensure there is a common agreement on priorities and gaps; does the partnership focusing on joint planning and the avoidance of duplication, etc.
60. WFP will continue to mainstream protection and gender throughout its programmes in Syria to promote the safety, dignity and integrity of beneficiaries and working closely with partners to address the findings in the recent protection mission report. Female headed households and families with special needs are prioritised for GFD. Furthermore, livelihood recovery projects will aim for a high participation of women, and will seek their inputs in overall project design and implementation. Activities will be created particularly for women such as kitchen gardening, and seedlings production under FFA. 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; WFP currently employs more female than male monitors. Within the framework of the Strategic Steering Group for Syria (SSG), WFP has also provided input to the Whole of Syria protection strategy.

Logistics Arrangements

61. To accommodate the complexity and fluidity of the Syria crisis, WFP adopted an integrated supply chain approach, which ensures agile, time-sensitive and cost-effective operations. The logistics unit seek to further strengthen the "no silo" approach.
62. The logistics unit will continue to use Tartous Port as the main port of entry for overseas shipments into Syria. The Tartous port has adequate facilities and equipment, and WFP maintains a good working relationship with the port authorities. Latakia port will also be used to serve the north of Syria in order to add flexibility to the in-country logistics network, avoid congestion issues at Tartous, and to act as a back-up. The port of Beirut as well as the Jordan corridor serve as other possible entry points.

63. Commodities entering Syria are received in warehouses in Lattakia, Tartous, Homs and Damascus. In addition to their role as warehouses, these facilities also serve as packaging centres for the standardized food rations distributed throughout the country. The assembly of standardized rations mitigate losses and also reduce tensions at the distribution point. From a livelihoods perspective, it is also beneficial, as it is estimated that the transport, warehousing and packaging functions translate into 1,200 jobs.
64. WFP-contracted transporters provide primary inland transportation from ports of entry (Tartous and Lattakia) to WFP warehouses in Damascus, Homs, Tartous and Lattakia. Overland transportation from Beirut port shall also be provided by contracted transporters to Damascus EDPs. The two EDPs in Qamishli will be served by overland transport from Turkey via the Nusaybin border crossing. WFP transporters will also provide secondary inland transportation from EDPs to FDPs. Building on the increase in transport service providers seen in 2015, WFP will continue to encourage additional local capacity.
65. The logistics unit maintains a presence in all major logistics hubs including Mersin, Beirut, Amman, Damascus, Tartous, Latakia, Homs and Qamishli. Amman continues to serve as the main centre for invoice processing and commodity accounting functions in order to maintain business continuity.
66. A new warehouse in the Aleppo is planned for 2016, and will have a target capacity of 4,000 mt. In addition to the new warehouse, the logistics unit will assess whether to open a new warehouse in southern Turkey to serve as a staging area. This is mainly due to the long lead time (4-5 months) in procuring RTE rations from suppliers in Turkey, and if implemented would make emergency stock available at short notice.
67. The deteriorating in-country security situation, coupled with a volatile security environment, leads to sudden shifts in conflict lines that further constrain humanitarian access and affect the distribution of WFP's food assistance across the country. Last minute cancellations of transport has had a significant disruption on distribution cycles and require high levels of flexibility by the logistics unit.
68. The cross border activities rely on two crossing points in Turkey and one in Jordan. Recognizing the growing allocation within the monthly plans (up to 20 percent during 2015), the logistics unit continuously adjust its staffing levels and profiles in order to reflect the challenges of this activity. Should the need arise, cross border activities can be scaled up even further.
69. Emergency airlifts continue to be a last resort option to service areas that are challenging or impossible to reach via road. While rations can be delivered to Al-Hasakeh city through the use of the southern Turkey corridor facility, Deir-Ezzor and Ar Raqqa are largely under the control of extremist groups and have been particularly difficult to access in a sustained manner.

Procurement

70. Given the new adjustments in the general food basket, long-term supply agreements currently in place in Turkey for pasta and chickpeas will be discontinued, while long-term agreements for rice and bulgur wheat will be maintained. WFP will continue to monitor regional and international markets for the opportunity to set up favourable agreements with suppliers for other commodities with a view toward minimizing total procurement lead times, costs as well as financial commitments from the organization.

71. The CO will continue to utilize the forward purchasing facility for vegetable oil, and based on predictability of funding may add additional commodities with long lead time.²² The CO will continue to closely coordinate the replenishment requirements for the facility with the budget and programming unit.
72. Al-Hasakeh governorate remains inaccessible from inside Syria and will continue to be serviced with pre-packaged rations from Mersin, similarly to the northern cross border operation. The southern cross border ration needs will be met through Jordanian suppliers. Given the large caseload covered from Turkey, long-term supply agreements for pre-packaged rations will remain a challenge while existing agreements in Jordan can be maintained.
73. The CO will continue to procure iodized salt and ready-to-eat rations from the local market. Though the salt supply was significantly affected following the deterioration of the security situation in Palmyra, the situation has stabilized with suppliers relocating their production facilities to other parts of the country.
74. The on-going capacity building exercise for local date bar manufacturers will be pursued in 2016 with the objective of procuring a significant share of date bar requirements locally. This would help mitigate the significant and repetitive delays experienced from regional suppliers, particularly those in Egypt that supply other WFP fortified school snacks programmes in the region.
75. The local market will be monitored closely through regular market surveys in order to have available data, should there be a need to purchase food commodities locally to cover gaps or pipeline breakdowns, subject to resource availability.
76. The CO will continue to purchase non-food items locally to the extent possible despite the existing challenges i.e. the unstable exchange rate, the prohibition of dealing with foreign currencies in the country, lack of non-food items stocks, etc. Mitigations measures undertaken include having as many long-term agreements (LTAs) as practically and feasibly possible, continuous market surveys and identification of additional qualified suppliers through regular expressions of interests.

PERFORMANCE MONITORING

77. Monitoring activities will be carried out through a combination of WFP monitors and TPM in areas where WFP does not have access for security reasons, which include the cross border operations. Data collection will be conducted through household visits by WFP and TPM companies. GRASP (geo-referenced real-time acquisition of statistics platform) has been introduced in some cross border areas, and is expected to expand.
78. GRASP is a mobile data collection used for post distribution monitoring to reduce costs and delays between data collection and reporting. It was piloted in cross border areas last year. In 2016, this will continue to be used by TPM while also being introduced for monitoring done by WFP staff. GRASP is an application that allows questionnaire design, data collection, transmission and analysis in real-time through the use of mobile devices such as smart phones and tablets. It is designed to work offline during data collection and the data is sent, when access to the Internet is available.

²² Considering the importance of the dry pulses in the food basket as well as donor restrictions, the CO recommends to examine the possibility of including dry pulses in the FPF.

79. WFP will maintain direct monitoring of programme activities in Syria, where the security situation permits field visits for onsite and post distribution monitoring. This will enable WFP to independently verify selection of beneficiaries, distribution of food assistance and its impact while also obtaining feedback from beneficiaries.
80. Monitoring data will continue to provide evidence on outcome indicators to complement findings from food security and vulnerability assessments. A food security outcome monitoring (FSOM) system will be established in 2016, which will provide information for outcome monitoring including from non-WFP beneficiaries and will further validate targeting criteria. This will require capacity building of WFP and TPM partners in data collection, data analysis and reporting of programme performance indicators.
81. WFP will continue to enhance reporting of outcome and output indicators through regular data entry of data into the Country Office Monitoring and Evaluation Tool (COMET). This will involve training of WFP staff and cooperating partners on output reporting. Once the reporting is fully integrated with COMET, this will also facilitate the collaboration with the Logistics Execution Support System (LESS) once that system is operational.

FOOD REQUIREMENTS

82. This budget revision will increase food requirements by:

TABLE 3: FOOD/CASH BASED TRANSFER REQUIREMENTS BY ACTIVITY TYPE*

	Commodity	Food/Cash requirements (mt and USD)		
		Current	Increase	Revised
General Food Distribution/ Livelihood	Bulgur Wheat	138,907	52,230	191,137
	Pasta	136,031	-	136,031
	Rice	342,153	69,640	411,793
	Wheat Flour	289,618	70,825	360,443
	Other Cereals & Grains	4,842		4,842
	Canned Fish	16,224	-	16,224
	Canned Meat	4,885	-	4,885
	Black Tea	2,040	-	2,040
	Iodized Salt	22,955	6,964	29,919
	Sugar	128,617	34,820	163,437
	Yeast	9,063	2,361	11,424
	API	17,150		17,150
	Others	1,800	-	1,800
	Vegetable Oil	134,089	38,023	172,112
	Pre-Packed Rations	207,393	187,085	394,478
	Ready-to-Eat Rations	-	904	904
	Dry Pulses	249,126	146,244	395,370
	Canned Pulses	119,027	-	119,027
	Canned Vegetable	1,870	-	1,870

Prevention and Treatment of Acute Malnutrition	Plumpy'Doz®	5,817	2,903	8,720
	Plumpy'Sup®	117	213	330
	Super Cereal Plus®	9,510	-	9,510
	Nutributter®	855	-	855
Fortified school snacks programme	Fortified Date Bars	11,538	7,275	18,812
Total Food (mt)		1,853,627	619,487	2,473,115
FFV for PLW	Cash/CBT (USD)	11,040,000	5,512,500	16,552,500
Livelihood voucher		-	21,000,000	21,000,000
School Feeding - Out of School Children voucher pilot		-	800,000	800,000
GFD voucher		-	1,400,000	1,400,000
Total Cash (USD)		11,040,000	28,712,500	39,752,500

HAZARD / RISK ASSESSMENT AND PREPAREDNESS PLANNING

Contextual Risks

83. **Further deterioration of security conditions:** Various risk to staff safety are omnipresent and represent the greatest threat to sustaining WFP operations in Syria. As of November, more than 4,000 mortar and rocket attacks were recorded across the country, a 21 percent increase compared to last 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. Further deterioration of the security situation may force WFP to reduce its footprint inside the country and have national and international staff work from alternative locations; arrangements to ensure the continuity of the WFP operations remain a top priority. In order to mitigate this risk, a strict adherence to the relevant emergency preparedness and response actions is required especially those related to the business continuity and remote management arrangements.
84. **Inconsistent access via the Turkey corridor:** This could affect cross-border deliveries into Syria. To mitigate the cross-border risks to the extent possible, WFP will continue to maintain several corridors of entry, with the flexibility to divert deliveries via alternative corridors in case of access/security issues. Instability could also impact pipeline continuity (lead times and prices) as approximately 80 percent of WFP's food procurement is from Turkey. WFP will therefore continue to explore alternative regional purchase possibilities, and diversify supply in the region as a preparedness measure.
85. **Lack of vital telecommunications equipment and unreliable internet connectivity:** The heavy restrictions and lack of approval to import telecommunications equipment imposed by the Government of Syria is hampering the ability of humanitarian partners to conduct

lifesaving work. The complexity of the Syria operation means that technology is especially important to ensure personnel can stay connected in operational areas whilst having access emergency communication systems that enhance the safety of staff and assets in the field.

Institutional

86. **Negative media portrayal of WFP and its cooperating partners:** Food quality and targeting of beneficiaries are among various issues of interest to the media. In all public communications, WFP will continue to confirm its commitment to distribute acceptable quality of food and also 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.
87. **Rapid scale up of CBT:** In 2016, over 300,000 beneficiaries are planned to be reached using CBT, compared to less than 10,000 beneficiaries in 2015. Such rapid scale-up and particularly in peri-urban/rural areas poses risks in working with numerous, small size shops in terms of performance management and ensuring payments. WFP will utilize simple yet robust technology solution(s) to effectively monitor shop performances and expedite reconciliation and payment process.
88. **Inadequate funding:** In the event that resources are insufficient under this BR to meet the needs of the populations identified, WFP will prioritize according to the criteria of acuteness of need. Extremely vulnerable beneficiaries will receive top priority, followed by vulnerable beneficiaries. Humanitarian assistance activities will be prioritized over other programme activities; new projects will not be started without adequate resourcing. Reductions in number of beneficiaries will be made if necessary, and their impact monitored.

Programmatic

89. **Adequate storage capacity:** WFP has already augmented its storage infrastructure in and around Syria. Subject to resource availability, additional capacity can be acquired within the region, should the situation warrant further scale-up.
90. **Unpredictability of refugee movements:** The risk of refugees returning to Syria from Turkey (e.g. 'safe havens'), would significantly increase the caseload and exacerbate the situation further. Such a scenario would require a quick scale-up of WFP operations, and therefore WFP will sensitize cooperating partners and transporters for possible increased activities, and use assessments to prepare flexible contracts which allow switching between cross-line and cross-border operations.

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	192,695	78,816,074	
Pulses	146,244	141,612,940	
Oil and fats	38,023	39,696,471	
Mixed and blended food	10,391	19,506,031	
Others	232,134	153,218,555	
Total Food Transfers	619,487	432,850,072	
External Transport		12,464,654	
LTSH		53,501,779	
ODOC Food		48,960,572	
Food and Related Costs²³			547,777,077
C&V Transfers`		28,712,500	
C&V Related costs		1,201,300	
Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs			29,913,800
Capacity Development & Augmentation			136,408
<i>Direct Operational Costs</i>			577,827,284
Direct support costs (see Annex I-B)			32,194,158
Total Direct Project Costs			610,021,443
Indirect support costs (7,0 percent) ²⁴			42,701,501
TOTAL WFP COSTS			652,722,944

²³ This is a notional food basket for budgeting and approval. The contents may vary.

²⁴ 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 *	11,927,451
General service staff **	4,923,557
Danger pay and local allowances	1,856,400
Subtotal	18,707,409
Recurring and Other	5,848,649
Capital Equipment	2,674,750
Security	819,340
Travel and transportation	4,088,760
Assessments, Evaluations and Monitoring¹	55,251
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	32,194,158

* 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

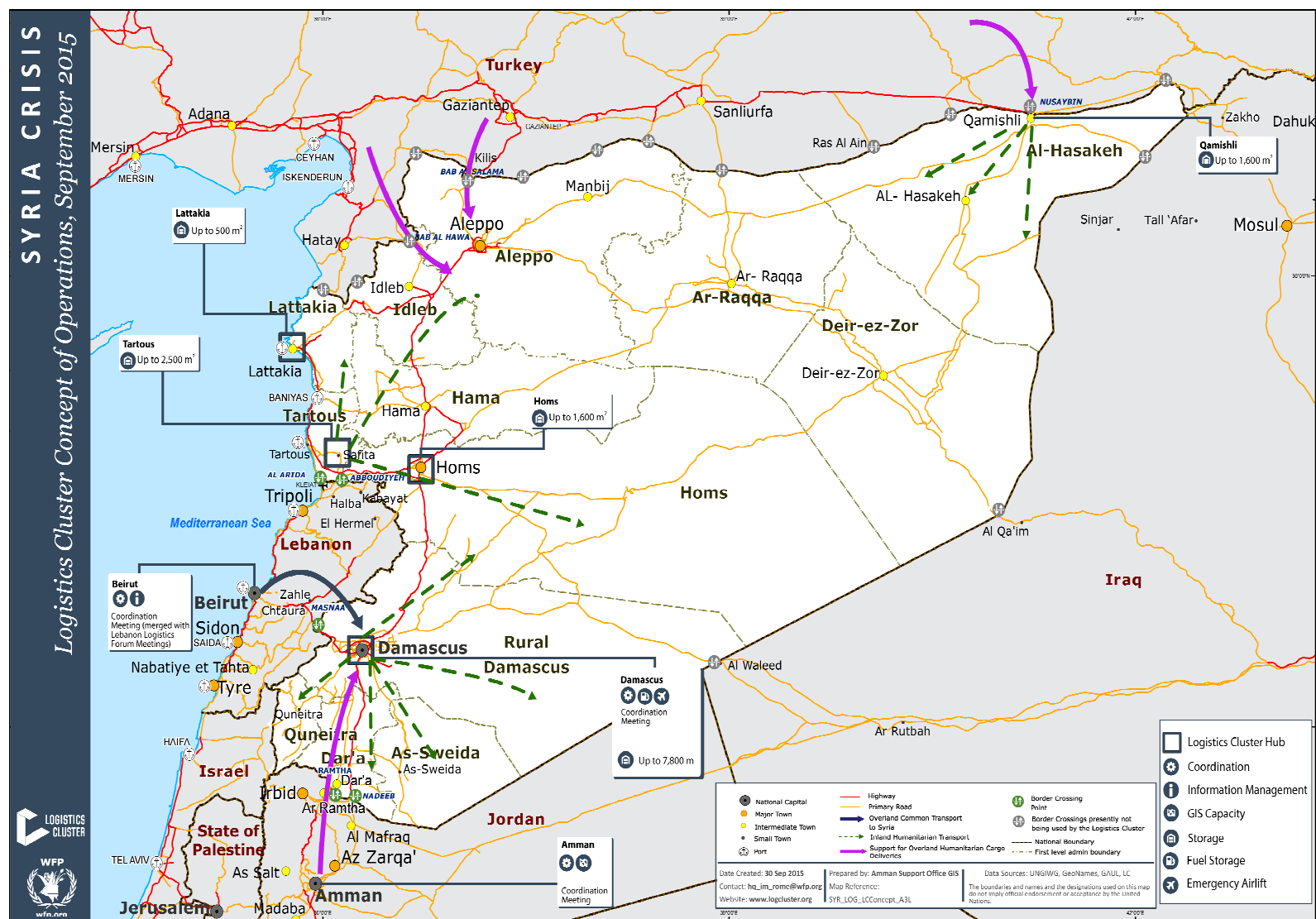
¹ Reflects estimated costs when these activities are performed by third parties. If WFP CO staff perform these activities, the costs are included in Staff and Staff Related and Travel and Transportation.

ANNEX III: OVERVIEW OF EMOP 200339 BUDGET REVISIONS 1-15

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 <i>Plus</i>® 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 fortified school snacks 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
BR 14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extend the operation for another 12 months • Introduce livelihoods and resilience activities • Expand the voucher based programme for pregnant and lactating women 	4,500,000	2,209,500,064	January 2015
BR 15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cost reduction in LTSH and ODOC food costs 	4,500,000	2,189,349,276	03 September 2015

ANNEX IV: MAP



ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

Abbreviation	Complete spelling
CARI	Consolidated Approach for Reporting Indicators of Food Security
CBT	Cash Based Transfers
CFSAM	Crop and Food Security Assessment
CMAM	Community Management of Acute Malnutrition
CP	Cooperating Partner
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FFA	Food for Assets
FFT	Food for Training
FFV	Fresh Food Voucher
FSA	Food Security Assessment
GAM	Global Acute Malnutrition
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GFD	General Food Distribution
GRASP	Geo-referenced real-time acquisition of statistics platform
HNO	Humanitarian Needs Overview
HRP	Humanitarian Response Plan
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IED	Improvised Explosive Device
ISIL	Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant
IYCF	Infant and young child feeding
LNS	Lipid Based Nutrient Supplements
MAAR	Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform
MAM	Moderate Acute Malnutrition
PAMMD	Prevention of Acute malnutrition and Micronutrient Deficiencies
PLW	Pregnant and Lactating Women
RNA	Rapid Nutrition Assessment
TPM	Third Party Monitoring
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
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
UNSCR	United Nations Security Council Resolution
VBIED	Vehicle-borne Improvised Explosive Device