

BUDGET INCREASE TO EMERGENCY OPERATION 200433

Budget Revision #17

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:** 31/12/2016

Total revised number of beneficiaries	2,297,585		
Duration of entire project	54 months		
Extension/Reduction period	n.a.		
Gender marker code	1		
WFP food tonnage	101,225		
Cost (United States dollars)			
	Current Budget	Increase	Revised Budget
Food and Related Costs	131,675,853	37,161,390	168,837,243
Cash and Vouchers transfer and Related Costs	2,520,027,740	102,744,425	2,622,772,165
Capacity Development & Augmentation	3,261,702	2,966,248	6,227,950
DSC	179,636,113	8,183,883	187,819,996
ISC	198,422,099	10,573,916	208,996,015
Total cost to WFP	3,033,023,507	161,629,862	3,194,653,369

NATURE OF THE INCREASE

1. This budget revision (BR) seeks to accommodate an increase in beneficiary numbers and associated costs resulting from the influx of Syrian refugees into Jordan and Lebanon as a consequence of the heightened conflict. In Turkey the government has now increased access for humanitarian response outside of camps and WFP is now in a position to respond to the high level of poverty, food insecurity and needs. Whereas, the assistance levels in Egypt and Iraq will remain the same as no additional critical needs have been identified. The nature of the increase is as follows:

Turkey:

- Increase the number of refugee beneficiaries from 250,000 to 735,000; and
- Include Capacity Development and Augmentation (CD&A) activities.

Jordan:

- Increase the number of refugee beneficiaries from 530,000 to 610,000; and
- Include 306 metric tons of dates (in-kind donation of Saudi Arabia).

Lebanon:

- Increase the beneficiary number from 781,773 to 808,208¹;
 - Include 800 metric tons of dates (in-kind donation from Saudi Arabia); and
 - Add CD&A activities.
2. The budget revision will increase the overall project budget by USD 161,629,862 from USD 3,033,023,507 to USD 3,194,653,369.

JUSTIFICATION FOR BUDGET INCREASE

Summary of Existing Project Activities

3. Through EMOP 200433, WFP has responded to the needs of millions of Syrian refugees in Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq, Turkey and Egypt, saving lives and protecting livelihoods in a complex operational environment. The response to the Syria crisis is significant given its magnitude, concentration in middle-income countries (MICs), and WFP's wide-scale use of electronic food vouchers.
4. All activities under the EMOP align with WFP Strategic Objective 1: save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies, as well as with the inter-agency Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP) 2016-2017, coordinated by the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the various national response plans².
5. WFP closely monitors, analyses and reports on food security outcomes, implementation processes and market prices through a harmonized M&E system throughout the Syria crisis operations. The system also includes beneficiary feedback systems and Food Security Outcome Monitoring (FSOM). In addition, if new transfer modalities are introduced, M&E tools and processes will be adjusted accordingly.
6. In partnership with WFP, the Boston Consulting Group (BCG) impact evaluation study began in Jordan and Lebanon in late 2015, which compares the provision of food assistance through unconditional cash transfers and electronic vouchers. This will inform future programmatic decisions (including the provision of a combination of restricted and un-restricted cash) by gaining understanding of the impact and effectiveness of different transfer modalities on household food security, beneficiary preferences, and protection and gender issues. The study is anticipated to conclude in September 2016.

¹ Includes Syrian refugees, Palestinian Refugees from Syria and vulnerable Lebanese.

² The national plans are: the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan 2015-16 (LCRP); the Jordan Response Plan 2015-16 (JRP) and the National Resilience Plan (NRP) 2014-16; and the 3RP Country Plans for Egypt, Turkey and Iraq

Country Specifics to be covered by this BR:

Turkey

7. As a result of a growing poverty levels reported by the Government of Turkey, WFP is requested to scale up support to refugees living in host communities. This is in line with WFP's 3RP and with the targets defined at the inter-agency level. Due to the European migrant crises, there has been an increased interest by donors to support the Syrian Refugees in communities. WFP expects to scale up its assistance to reach a total of 735,000 vulnerable refugees in 2016. Though this is a three-fold increase of the current number of WFP beneficiaries, it is only a quarter of the overall number of refugees being hosted inside Turkey. Markets within Turkey are well integrated and well functioning and are able to absorb this scale up.
8. This BR also covers additional CD&A costs to prepare for the establishment of the Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN) in line with the national welfare system, and to deliver additional responsibilities as Food Security Sector lead. ESSN seeks to build a platform among state actors to respond to emergencies through shock-responsive social safety net system in the form of cash based transfers using e-cards.

Conclusion of the re-assessment

9. To increase beneficiaries aims to address the growing levels of poverty in Turkey assessed by the Turkish government. WFP's analysis of pre-assistance baseline data collected in communities in south-east of Turkey last year indicated that 30 percent of off-camp Syria refugee households are food insecure. The planning assumption in the 3RP for Syrian off-camp population is 2.45 million. WFP will continue to support the same level of in-camp individuals (150,000), and a further 485,000 individuals outside camps in addition to the current caseload of 100,000. As a result, through this BR Turkey will reach a total of 735,000 individuals.

Implementation and modalities of assistance

10. Operational changes: In addition to continuing assistance in the 11 camps for 150, 000 beneficiaries, WFP will scale-up support for the most vulnerable refugees living in host communities. All assistance will be provided through e-vouchers. Those in camps will receive USD 18.2³ whereas those in communities will receive USD 22.5. Initially the increase in communities will be through increasing the number of refugees assisted in the current four provinces. However WFP is already working closely with the Ministry of Family and Social Policy (MoFSP) and other government counterparts to expand to additional provinces and thence nationwide.
11. Vulnerable households will initiate their application for assistance through the national WFP / Turkish Red Crescent (TRC) call centre with the MoFSP processing the applications as per criteria proposed by WFP based on available data, and agreed with

³ This will continue to be topped up with a complementary transfer value for non-food items by government.

the Government of Turkey. These demographic-based vulnerability criteria will be verified through the Ministry of Interior's Directorate General of Migration Management (DGMM) registration database and 'Soybiz', the standard databases of the Turkish Government, with access to family records for employment, healthcare, education etc. The final selection will be endorsed by the local Social Solidarity Assistance Foundation (SSAF) panels under MoFSP. Integrating the refugee targeting and selection process into the regular Turkish welfare system will facilitate the possibility of refugee assistance being integrated into the regular national welfare scheme.

12. Household eligibility will be validated during the household visits planned within six months after households have been included in the assistance. An appeal mechanism, accessed through the call centre, will allow families to appeal their exclusion from assistance with a follow up mechanism implemented through the MoFSP.
13. Technical assistance will be provided to WFP's main national partners, the TRC, DGMM and MOFSP, further developing the capacity of the national safety net and emergency response programmes. This will include modules on vulnerability assessment and analysis, targeting, coordination, planning and monitoring. Support will also be provided to systems and hardware including the TRC's national Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) business process management software. Through this technical assistance WFP aims to support the Government in strengthening its national safety nets and response to other national disasters. It could also allow the incorporation of the ESSN assistance to Syrian refugees into the national systems.
14. The programme will enable WFP to have a repository of vulnerability data of Syrian refugees in communities⁴ which will inform complementary programming by sister UN agencies and NGOs. This data will also inform WFP and other actors to build evidence for improved programme design and delivery and to enable the government national welfare system to assess the needs and assistance of other displaced and migrant populations.
15. WFP plans to build evidence for programme design and advocacy with an economic impact study of its assistance programme, by further contributing to multi-sectoral assessments and strengthening food security coordination and knowledge-sharing. Specifically, WFP will continue to lead and participate in coordination and technical discussions by co-chairing the following working groups: food security, cash-based transfer technical working group and the vulnerability sub-working group.

Risk Assessment

16. Various bomb attacks in the last few months are indicative of the deteriorating security situation in Turkey. These incidents have prompted the UN to change its security level in several locations including the capital, Ankara. So far, WFP's operations are not affected. WFP remains fully compliant with the Minimum Operating Security Standards in all locations.

⁴ which has not been available before as Turkey is the only country in the region where registration data is collected and owned by the Government and not by UNHCR.

17. The deteriorating exchange rate of the Turkish Lira (TL) might have an impact on the transfer value. WFP will monitor the status and adjust through a BR if necessary.

Jordan

Justification of the budget increase

18. In Jordan, as a result of exacerbated hostilities in Southern Syria, an increasing number of Syrian refugees are stranded at the Jordanian-Syrian border in a no man's land called the 'Berm' with no access to assistance. The majority have come from territory controlled by the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL). Many families have been at the border for more than six months receiving minimal assistance. Having used their remaining savings to arrive at the border, the refugees are stranded in a harsh and hostile terrain, requiring urgent humanitarian assistance. This BR accommodate additional food and related costs to assist these people.
19. The BR also accommodates an addition to the food basket of 306 metric tons of dates, an in-kind donation from Saudi Arabia. These will be given to those living in camps during the month of fasting, on top of their regular monthly entitlements.

Conclusion of the re-assessment

20. The Jordan country office is adapting its operations and increasing its budget under EMOP 200433 to address the needs that have emerged from increased population movements. Since September 2015, the fluidity of the security situation inside Syria has brought in an increase in the asylum seekers stranded at the border. The number of people was initially tracked by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). Based on the interactions of staff with people on the ground and community leaders, WFP estimates that 40,000 people are currently in need of assistance at the Berm, and this number is likely to be increased up to 80,000 by the end of the year.

Implementation and modalities of assistance

21. As there are no authorised retail facilities within 100 km of the Berm, WFP will distribute ready-to-eat food commodities because no cooking facilities are allowed at the border. They will be packed into a box that provides sufficient food for one person for one week. These boxes will be delivered to the Ruwayshed Extended Delivery Point (EDP) from where WFP trucks will take them to the Final Destination Point (FDP) at the border for distribution. Given the fact that the Government has yet to authorise NGO partners, WFP staff will ensure direct distribution with the support of refugee volunteers.

Risk assessment

22. There are significant security risks associated with operating at the border. WFP's operations there fully comply with all United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) and Government of Jordan requirements, thus mitigating potential hazards. The agencies present have also set up a security unit at the border town of Ruwayshed to

coordinate all security-related aspects and share information.

23. Lack of funding for the border due to its unexpected nature is a possibility. Donors are pushing for Jordan to allow refugees into the country, where Azraq camp has sufficient capacity and adequate infrastructure to receive them. Should lack of funding be an issue, WFP will communicate this to all partner agencies, donors and the host government well ahead of time so alternative solutions can be sought.

Lebanon

Justification of the budget increase

24. The scale up of support in Lebanon, as proposed in this BR, is ultimately related to a higher number of vulnerable households identified than in the original plan. WFP has developed a refined formula (making use of existing data collected and already available) that would allow for the identification and targeting of the most vulnerable Syrian refugee households in a rapid and cost efficient manner. During the first half of 2016, WFP Lebanon will implement the results of the new methodology, resulting in 808,208 beneficiaries (including Syrian Refugees, Palestinian Refugees from Syria (PRS) and vulnerable Lebanese) throughout the year. This represents an increase of 26,435 beneficiaries (Syrian refugees).
25. The BR accommodates additional 800 metric tons of dates, an in-kind donation from Saudi Arabia. These will be given to PRS and vulnerable Lebanese for two months of the year, around the month of fasting, on top of their regular monthly entitlements.

Conclusion of the re-assessment

26. WFP closely monitors, analyses and reports on food security outcomes, implementation processes and market prices through comprehensive M&E systems implemented in all Syrian refugee countries. The ongoing impact evaluation on the impact and effectiveness of different transfer modalities on household food security, beneficiary preferences, and protection and gender issues will inform programming decisions.
27. Under BR16, WFP Lebanon considered a tiered approach of assistance aiming to provide the full ration of USD27 for only the severely vulnerable individuals and USD19 to the highly vulnerable individuals. However, the results of the 2015 Vulnerability Assessment for Syrian Refugees (VASyR) in Lebanon showed a significant increase in vulnerability amongst Syrian refugees compared to the 2013 and 2014 VASyR results. Additionally, a further deterioration of the food security of Syrian refugee households was evident: 89 percent of households are food insecure, an increase of 14 percent since 2014. It was also evident that WFP food assistance represented the core form of assistance as 54 percent of households rely on it as their primary income source. WFP also conducted a rapid impact survey in 2015 to determine the effect of the reduction of the voucher value on targeted households. That survey revealed that with the reduced voucher value in 2015, 39 percent of beneficiary households surveyed had poor or borderline food consumption scores, the highest level since the operation began. Taking into consideration these findings alongside the revised targeting mechanism, a tiered

approach would not be the most effective approach to ensuring food security stabilization. Therefore, in order to ensure the most appropriate intervention for the context and considering the results of the refined targeting approach, WFP Lebanon will, funds permitting, maintain the full ration value of USD27 for all targeted individuals.

Implementation and modalities of assistance

- 28.** Operational change: Taking into consideration the results of the targeting revision, WFP Lebanon will aim to target 750,000 Syrian refugees throughout 2016, an increase of 26,435 beneficiaries (Syrian refugees) compared to BR 16. WFP will bring the full ration value to USD27 for all targeted individuals through cash based transfers.
- 29.** In partnership with WFP, the BCG impact evaluation study is currently underway with the same objectives as the study for Jordan. The results of the study is expected to release by September 2016, which will inform the CO's decision over unrestricted cash based transfer.

Risk assessment

- 30.** Significant socio-political changes within Syria, especially in the greater Damascus areas, would have potentially damaging knock-on effects in Lebanon. That would most likely be manifested through a refugee exodus into eastern Lebanon. Such a situation would also be affected by how open the borders with Turkey and Jordan will be. Large new refugee populations would place considerable strains on Lebanon and humanitarian actors in the country. Additionally, the socio-economic situation within Lebanon could deteriorate and trigger renewed civil unrest. Such activities are typically associated with road blocks which could hamper humanitarian access. Such factors are monitored regularly within Lebanon's internal emergency preparedness and contingency planning exercises.

Country	Expected number of refugees under 3RP (December 2016)	BR16 planning figures (December 2016)			Increase/decrease			BR17 planning figure (April-December 2016)		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Jordan	630,000	261,290	268,710	530,000	39,440	40,560	80,000	300,730	309,270	610,000
Lebanon	1,078,338	385,414	396,359	781,773	13,033	13,402	26,435	398,447	409,761	808,208
Turkey	2,750,000	127,000	123,000	250,000	246,380	238,620	485,000	373,380	361,620	735,000
Iraq	250,000	41,601	31,899	73,500	0	0	0	41,601	31,899	73,500
Egypt	107,000	36,147	34,730	70,877	0	0	0	36,147	34,730	70,877

Total	4,815,338	851,452	854,698	1,706,150	298,853	292,582	591,435	1,150,305	1,147,280	2,297,585
--------------	------------------	----------------	----------------	------------------	----------------	----------------	----------------	------------------	------------------	------------------

Table 1: Refugee planning figures

Table 2: Beneficiaries by activity

Country Office	Activity	Category of beneficiaries	As per BR16 (2016)	Increase/decrease	Total as per BR17 (2016)
Jordan	Targeted Food Distribution (In-kind food for welcome meals)	Syrian refugees	3,000	80,000	83,000
	Targeted Food Distribution (CBT (including both Cash and Voucher transfers))	Syrian refugees	530,000	-	530,000
	School Feeding Programme (School snacks)	Syrian refugees	30,000	-	30,000
Jordan Total			530,000	80,000	610,000
Turkey	Targeted Food Distribution (CBT (including both Cash and Voucher transfers))	Syrian refugees	250,000	485,000	735,000
Turkey Total			250,000	485,000	735,000
Lebanon	Targeted Food Distribution (Vouchers)	Syrian refugees	723,565	26,435	750,000
		Vulnerable Lebanese	27,208	-	27,208
		Palestinian refugees	21,000	-	21,000
	School Feeding Programme (School snacks)	Syrian refugees and vulnerable Lebanese	10,000	-	10,00
Lebanon Total			781,773	26,435	808,208
Iraq	Targeted Food Distribution (In-kind food)	Syrian refugees	1,000	-	1,000
	Targeted Food Distribution (CBT (including both Cash and Voucher transfers))	Syrian refugees	72,500	-	72,500
Iraq Total			73,500		73,500

Egypt	Targeted Food Distribution (CBT (including both Cash and Voucher transfers))	Syrian refugees	68,000	-	68,000
	Targeted Food Distribution (Voucher transfers))	Palestinian refugees	2,877	-	2,877
Egypt Total			70,877	-	70,877
Total Beneficiaries (no double-counting)			1,706,150	591,435	2,297,585

Table 3: Transfer modality and details

Country	Modality	mechanism	Usage
Jordan	In-kind	Food Parcels	New beneficiaries currently in 'no man's land' between Jordan and Syria
Lebanon	CBT (including both Cash and Voucher transfers)	e-card of the financial service provider – value voucher and cash	Value voucher at WFP contracted Shops Cash through ATMs
Turkey	CBT (including both Cash and Voucher transfers)	e-card of the Kızılay (Turkish Red Crescent) Kızılay/WFP card with multiple wallets and possibility to change to a Posta Telgraf Teşkilatı (PTT)5 card being considered	In participating shops in and outside camps. Second wallet ATM cash facility

Table 4: Revised Transfer Values

Country	2016 full transfer value in local currency (per person per month)	2016 partial transfer value in local currency (per person per month)
Jordan	20 (JD) (USD 28.2)	10 JD (USD 14.1)
Lebanon	40,770 (LL) (USD 27)	Not applicable
Turkey	50 TL (USD 18.2) - in camp 62 TL (22.5) in the host community)	Not applicable
Iraq	33,000 (IQD) (USD 28.2)	22,300 IQD (USD 19)
Egypt	185 Egyptian Pounds (LE) (USD 24.2)	Not applicable

⁵ The national post and telegraph directorate

FOOD REQUIREMENTS

Table 5: Food/Cash and Voucher Requirements by Activity and Country

Activity	Country	Food requirements (mt) Cash/Vouchers (USD)		
		Current	Increase	Revised total
Targeted food Distribution - food (mt)	Jordan	49,396	19,868	69,264
	Lebanon	12,134	800	12,934
	Iraq	14,572	-	14,572
Sub-total TFD (mt)		76,102	20,668	96,770
School Feeding - food (mt)	Jordan	1,940	-	1,940
	Iraq	830	-	830
Sub-total School Feeding (mt)		2,770	-	2,770
Supplementary feeding – food (mt)	Jordan	1,684	-	1,684
Sub-total Supplementary feeding (mt)		1,684	-	1,684
Total food (mt)		80,556	-	101,225
School Feeding - CBT (including both Cash and Voucher transfers) (USD)	Lebanon	1,174,500	-	1,174,500
Total School Feeding - Cash and Voucher(USD)		1,174,500	-	1,174,500
Targeted Food Distribution - CBT (including both Cash and Voucher transfers) (USD)	Jordan	762,793,550	-	762,793,550
	Lebanon	1,085,306,545	44,234,577	1,129,541,122
	Iraq	146,157,208	-	146,157,208
	Turkey	317,226,000	54,916,000	372,142,000
	Egypt	105,416,019	-	105,416,019
Total Targeted Food Distribution - Cash and Vouchers (USD)		2,416,899,322	99,150,577	2,516,049,899
Total - Cash and Vouchers (USD)		2,418,073,822	99,150,577	2,517,224,399

RECOMMENDATION OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

The proposed budget increase for project 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(for the Increase)			
Descriptions	Quantity (mt)	Value (USD)	Value (USD)
<i>Food Transfers</i>			
Cereals	-	-	
Pulses	-	-	
Oil and fats	-	-	
Mixed and blended food	-	-	
Others	20,668	33,181,572	
Total Food Transfers	20,668	33,181,572	
External Transport		89,713	
LTSH		2,251,071	
ODOC Food		1,639,034	
Food and Related Costs [1]			37,161,390
C&V Transfers		99,150,577	
C&V Related costs		3,593,848	
Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs			102,744,425
Capacity Development & Augmentation			2,966,248
<i>Direct Operational Costs</i>			142,872,063
Direct support costs (see Annex I-B)			8,183,883
Total Direct Project Costs			151,055,946
Indirect support costs (7,0 percent)[2]			10,573,916
TOTAL WFP COSTS			161,629,862

ANNEX I-B

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (USD)(For the Increase)	
WFP Staff and Staff-Related	
Professional staff *	1,802,297
General service staff **	2,348,174
Danger pay and local allowances	-
Subtotal	4,150,471
Recurring and Other	1,089,313
Capital Equipment	1,474,500
Security	328,305
Travel and transportation	1,141,294
Assessments, Evaluations and Monitoring	-
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	8,183,883

* 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

ANNEX II: Monthly beneficiaries planning figures for 2016, by country

Country Office	Component	Beneficiaries	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Jordan	Food vouchers	Syrian Refugees	530,000	530,000	530,000	530,000	523,375	516,750	510,125	503,500	496,875	490,250	483,625	477,000
	Welcome meals	Syrian Refugees	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
	School feeding	Syrian Refugees	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
	Bread distribution	Syrian Refugees	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	98,750	97,500	96,250	95,000	93,750	92,500	91,250	90,000
	Border assistance	Syrian Refugees			35,000	40,000	45,000	50,000	55,000	60,000	65,000	70,000	75,000	80,000
Jordan Sub-Total			550,000	530,000	565,000	570,000	568,375	566,750	565,125	563,500	561,875	560,250	558,625	557,000
Lebanon	Food vouchers	Syrian Refugees	723,565	723,565	723,565	750,000	750,000	750,000	750,000	750,000	750,000	750,000	750,000	750,000
	Food vouchers	Palestinian Refugees	21,000	21,000	21,000	21,000	21,000	21,000	21,000	21,000	21,000	21,000	21,000	21,000
	Food vouchers	Vulnerable Lebanese	27,208	27,208	27,208	27,208	27,208	27,208	27,208	27,208	27,208	27,208	27,208	27,208
	School feeding	Syrian Refugees	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000			
	School feeding	Vulnerable Lebanese	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000			
Lebanon Sub-Total			781,773	781,773	781,773	808,208	808,208	808,208	808,208	808,208	808,208	798,208	798,208	798,208
Iraq	In-kind food	Syrian Refugees	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Food vouchers	Syrian Refugees	52,000	70,000	70,500	70,500	71,000	71,000	71,500	71,500	72,000	72,000	72,500	72,500
Iraq Sub-Total			52,000	71,000	71,500	71,500	72,000	72,000	72,500	72,500	73,000	73,000	73,500	73,500

Turkey	Food vouchers	Syrian Refugees	200,000	200,000	280,000	280,000	300,000	320,000	420,000	520,000	620,000	720,000	735,000	735,000
Egypt	Food vouchers	Syrian Refugees	68,000	68,000	68,000	68,000	68,000	68,000	68,000	68,000	68,000	68,000	68,000	68,000
	Food vouchers	Palestinian Refugees	2,877	2,877	2,877	2,877	2,877	2,877	2,877	2,877	2,877	2,877	2,877	2,877
Egypt Sub-Total			70,877	70,877	70,877	70,877	70,877	70,877	70,877	70,877	70,877	70,877	70,877	70,877
Total			2,297,585											

ANNEX III:

Summary Logframe Project: 200433 (Regional EMOP): Food Assistance to Vulnerable Syrian Populations in Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq, Turkey, and Egypt Affected by Conflict in Syria

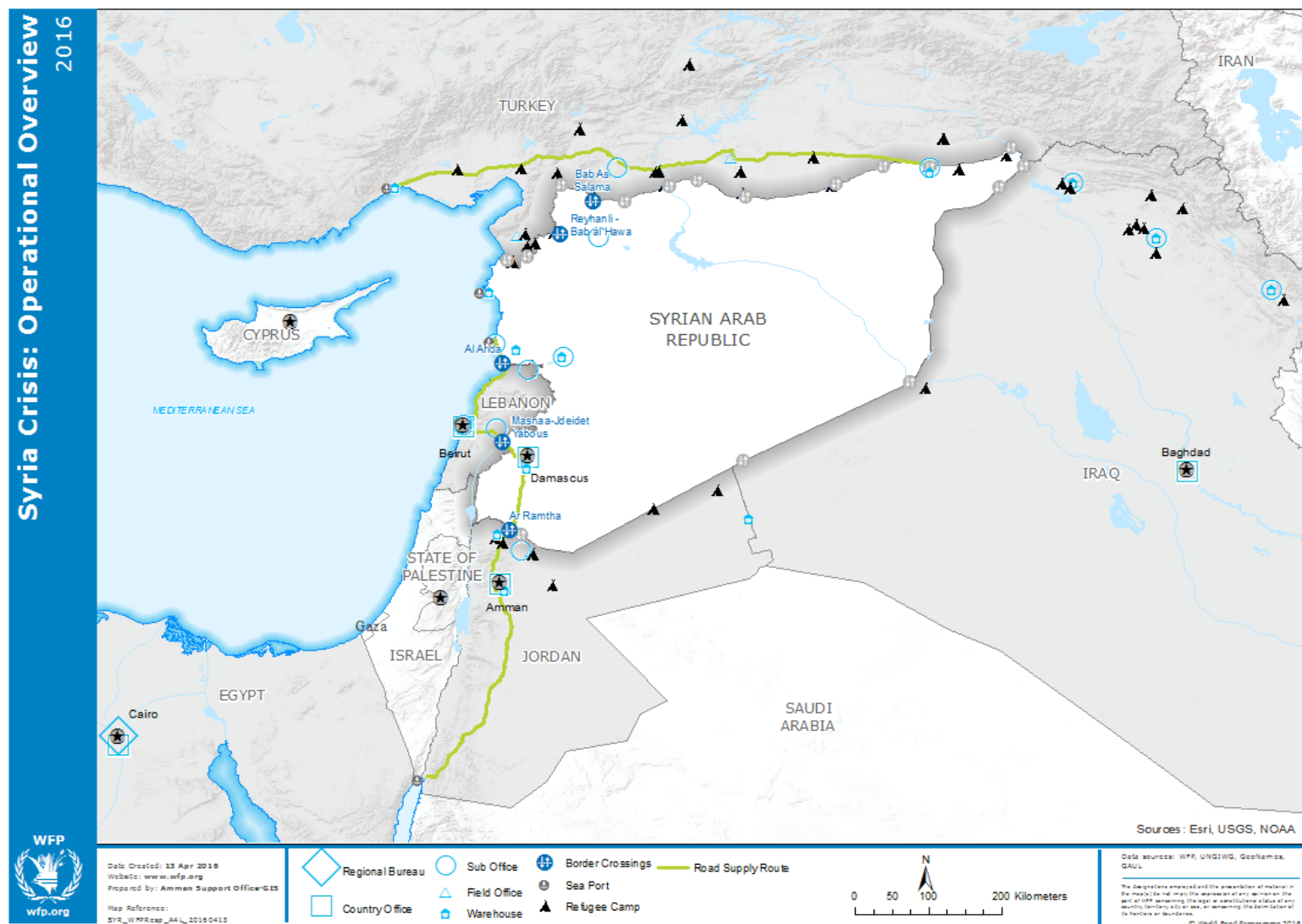
LOGICAL FRAMEWORK		
Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
Cross-cutting		
Cross-cutting result GENDER: Gender equality and empowerment improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food 	
Cross-cutting result 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 (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain) Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain) 	

<p>Cross-cutting result</p> <p>PARTNERSHIP: Food assistance interventions coordinated and partnerships developed and maintained</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks) › Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners › Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services 	
<p>SO1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies</p>		
<p>Outcome SO1.1</p> <p>Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households) › FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed) › FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed) 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average) › FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (male-headed) › Diet Diversity Score › Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households) › FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score › FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (female-headed) › FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score › FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed) › FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score › FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed) › CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average) 	

<p>Outcome SO1.2</p> <p>Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average) › Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households) › FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed) › FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed) › FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (male-headed) › Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households) › Diet Diversity Score › FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score › FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (female-headed) › FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score › FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed) › FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score › FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed) › Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools › Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools 	
--	--	--

<p>Outcome SO1.3</p> <p>Restored or stabilized access to basic services and/or community assets</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools › Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools › Retention rate in WFP-assisted primary schools › Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted secondary schools › Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted secondary schools › Retention rate in WFP-assisted secondary schools 	
<p>Output SO1.1</p> <p>Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance, disaggregated by activity, beneficiary category, sex, food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers, as % of planned › Total value of vouchers distributed (expressed in food/cash) transferred to targeted beneficiaries, disaggregated by sex and beneficiary category, as % of planned › Number of institutional sites assisted (e.g. schools, health centres), as % of planned › Quantity of food assistance distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned › Total amount of cash transferred to targeted beneficiaries, disaggregated by sex and beneficiary category, as % of planned 	
<p>Output SO1.2</p> <p>Project-specific</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 1-17

Document	Coverage	Comment	Beneficiaries	Total Budget (USD)
EMOP	Jordan, Lebanon & Iraq	Link to RRP (June 2012)	120,000	23,832,572
Budget revision 1	Jordan, Lebanon & Iraq	Reallocation of funds to allow in-kind assistance in Lebanon	120,000	23,438,812
Budget revision 2	Jordan, Lebanon & Iraq	Increase in beneficiaries numbers in Jordan & Iraq	135,000	27,728,036
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
Budget revision 4	Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq & Turkey	Scaling-up in all countries Link to RRP3 (Sept 2012)	460,000	62,692,091
Budget revision 5	Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq & Turkey	Reduction of beneficiaries numbers for Jordan and Iraq	350,000	58,927,336
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
Budget revision 7	Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq, Turkey & Egypt	Increase in beneficiaries numbers in Jordan & modality adjustment 1.	795,000	200,849,270
Budget revision 8	Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq, Turkey & Egypt	No change – technical revision in HQ	795,000	200,849,270
Budget revision 9	Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq, Turkey & Egypt	Increase in beneficiary numbers throughout region In line with RRP5	1,255,000	509,578,314
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
Budget revision 11	Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq, Turkey & Egypt	Increase in beneficiary numbers throughout region Extension in time	2,733,563	1,745,556,963
Budget revision 12	Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon	Additional bread for Jordan Reduction of Iraq voucher beneficiaries from 290,000 to 225,000 and increase school	2,713,063	1,729,972,919

		feeding targets from 10,000 to 20,000 Inclusion of 36,000 vulnerable Lebanese		
Budget revision 13	Lebanon	Removal of 36,000 vulnerable Lebanese	2,677,063	1,723,709,652
Budget revision 14	Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey, Egypt, Iraq	Extend the operation one year, to end 2015 Adjust and harmonise the food basket Decrease overall number of beneficiaries through introduction of targeting	2,103,019	2,497,000,000
Budget revision 15	Lebanon	Include food assistance for 27,209 vulnerable Lebanese between April and July 2015 Transition in-kind assistance for new arrivals to e-card assistance	2,130,228	2,500,266,606
Budget revision 16	Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq, Turkey & Egypt	Decrease the overall number of beneficiaries, though vulnerability-based targeting and verification exercises, from a planned 2,103,019 in 2015, to 1,706,150 in 2016 Expand or introduce support for school meals (in Jordan and Lebanon, respectively). Introduce an unrestricted cash modality to complement restricted cash (e-vouchers), beginning in Jordan and Lebanon Extension in time	1,706,150	3,033,023,506
Budget Revision 17		The BR aims to meet the urgent food and nutritional needs of additional Syrian refugees in Jordan, Lebanon, and Turkey Increase the overall beneficiaries from 1,706,150 to 2,297,585 in 2016.	2,297,585	3,194,501,533

ANNEX VI: Acronyms used in the document

3RP	Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan
AFAD	Prime Ministry Disaster & Emergency Management Presidency
CFSME	Comprehensive Food Security Monitoring Exercise
CFSVA	Crop and Food Supply and Vulnerability Assessment
DGMM	Ministry of Interior Directorate General of Migration Management
ESSN	Emergency Social Safety Net
GAM	Global Acute Malnutrition
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
MSNA	Multi-Sector Needs Analysis
mt	Metric tons
NPTP	National Poverty Targeting Programme
NRP	National Resilience Plan
PCM	Presidency of the Council of Ministers
PDM	Post Distribution Monitoring
PDS	Public Distribution System
PRS	Palestinian Refugees from Syria
REC	Regional Emergency Coordinator (WFP)
RBC	Regional Bureau Cairo (WFP)
SCOPE	System of Cash Operations (WFP)
SMART	Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR	The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	The United Nations Children's Fund
UNWRA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency
VASyR	Vulnerability Assessment for Syrian Refugees