

# BUDGET REVISION 12 TO REGIONAL EMERGENCY OPERATION 200433

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

**Start date:** 01/07/2012

**End date:** 31/12/2014

	Cost (United States dollars)		
	Current budget	Increase	Revised budget
Food and Related Costs	102,216,165	12,298,873	114,515,038
Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs	1,431,084,016	(27,006,640)	1,404,077,376
Capacity Development & Augmentation	825,151	-	825,151
DSC	97,236,316	143,240	97,379,556
ISC	114,195,315	(1,019,517)	113,175,798
<b>Total cost to WFP</b>	<b>1,745,556,963</b>	<b>(15,584,044)</b>	<b>1,729,972,919</b>

## NATURE OF THE DECREASE

- This revision to emergency operation (EMOP) 200433, which responds to the regional refugee emergency resulting from the crisis in Syria, will:
  - Increase bread distribution in Jordan for the months of April – July and consequently decrease of voucher value.
  - Decrease voucher beneficiaries from 290,000 to 225,000 and increase school feeding targets from 10,000 to 20,000 (September – December) in Iraq.
  - Include the provision of food assistance through e-card to a total of 36,000 vulnerable Lebanese by December.
  - Include the date contribution for Jordan and Lebanon operations.
  - Review the direct support costs requirements for Jordan and Iraq operations.
- Specific adjustments to the budget are:
  - Food requirements increased by 8,024 mt valued at US\$ 12.3 million.
  - Voucher budget decreased by US\$ 27.0 million.
  - Direct support costs (DSC) increased by US\$ 0.14 million.
- This revision will decrease the overall EMOP budget from US\$ 1.75 billion to US\$ 1.73 billion.

## JUSTIFICATION FOR BUDGET DECREASE

### Summary of Existing Project Activities

- Since July 2012, the regional emergency operation (EMOP) 200433 has been WFP's operational framework for delivering food assistance to Syrian refugees in Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq, Turkey and Egypt. The EMOP is aligned with the inter-agency Syrian

Regional Response Plan (RRP<sup>1</sup>), led by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). The RRP Steering Committee is currently reviewing the RRP6 in order to capture the results achieved between January-June and re-evaluate the existing needs and vulnerabilities of refugees in the region. The Mid-Term Review document will be released by the end of June.

5. The Comprehensive Regional Strategy Framework (CRSF) document outlines the objectives and approaches for the Syria crisis response for the next three years (2015-2017) and was finalized in April. The CRSF includes the RRP, the SHARP and the Resilience-based Development Programmes. It addresses humanitarian needs of refugees, but also the implementation of national plans through the resilience component, especially for Lebanon (Lebanon Stabilization Roadmap) and Jordan (National resilience Plan, 2014-2016). These are the only two countries which, so far, have national plans. Discussions are still ongoing on the structure and operational modalities of the CRSF.
6. The crisis in Syria has now entered its fourth year and its humanitarian impact inside the country and in the region is contributing to mounting levels of vulnerability for Syrian refugees and host communities alike. As a consequence of the changing context, a resilience-based development strategy was endorsed by the Regional United Nations Development Group (UNDG) in November 2013. The common aim is to ensure that the basic resources and infrastructures of the neighbouring countries to Syria can cope with the pressure from the increased demand resulting from refugee flows, households are supported to respond and recover from negative impacts from the crisis and that declining economic performance and deteriorating social cohesion can be arrested and reversed.
7. In response to the evolving needs within the region, WFP is committed to developing its strategy and operational action plan to effectively and systematically embed transition and resilience building programmes into ongoing and future programmes with a longer-term vision in support of the overall stability of the region. WFP has created a task force made up of the Regional Bureau, the REC and all the country offices (with respective EMOPs) which will provide overall strategic guidance while supporting operations at country level for mid-term planning, and will develop a WFP resilience strategy in the coming months.
8. Resilience and development programmes focusing on vulnerable populations are ongoing in Jordan, Egypt and Iraq through the existing country offices. As is planned in Lebanon, WFP is also assisting Jordanian communities affected by the Syria crisis albeit through different modalities. This is to take into account the different contexts as well as the fact that WFP has been implementing programmes prior to the Syrian crisis in Jordan.
9. Almost 99 percent of WFP support to refugees from Syria is through vouchers (both paper and electronic). Full transition to e-vouchers in the region is planned by the end of 2014. In countries where e-vouchers have been introduced, WFP is working with UNHCR to establish a common assistance platform (OneCard) which allows multiple agencies to channel cash and voucher assistance for both food and non-food items through one single magnetic card. This concept has gained interest from several partners in the region already and is in the process of being developed and refined.
10. Understanding the impact of the crisis on women, men, boys and girls is an area of increased emphasis and focus for WFP. In line with WFP's Commitments on

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<sup>1</sup> The original plan is referred to as "RRP1", with the four revisions subsequently numbered "RRP2", "RRP3", "RRP4" and "RRP5".

Accountability to Affected Populations, focus group discussions and feedback hotlines enable the agency to adjust programmatic activities according to the perspectives of different groups within the Syrian refugee populations. Efforts are also being made, via community mobilisers, to ensure that both female and male beneficiaries are aware of distributions and entitlements and have equal access. Safe distribution principles are followed, including the segregation of males and females in distribution points. Monitoring data is disaggregated by gender although, according to recent monitoring, there is no reported difference, neither in proportion nor in choice, between the coping strategies engaged in by females and males in the region.

11. WFP always takes into account both the dignity and freedom of beneficiaries when implementing programmes. The decision to switch from family rations to individual rations in Iraq, for example, was made to ensure single households no longer have to negotiate sharing of rations with strangers and are able to access significantly more food than under the previous arrangement. However, there still remain challenges within the field of protection, particularly amongst non-camp beneficiaries. Some of these refugee households have to travel to and from their accommodations each month to collect and spend their voucher. In Iraq, for example, where some refugees registered in Domiz Camp need to reside in the Iraqi communities, it was reported that women were at risk due to the prevalence of sexual harassment by taxi drivers. WFP will continue dialogue and cooperation with partners in the region to build upon protection capacity.
12. Child protection actors are working on the issue of early marriage of Syrian girls – a cultural practice in Syria but increasingly carried out as a negative means to cope with financial hardship (due to the gained money from the dowry) and insecurity (to ensure safety outside of the camp for girls). Child labour is another protection issue which is frequently discussed, bearing a heavier burden on boys than girls and having a negative impact on school attendance.
13. Boys and girls without access to an adequate and diverse diet containing the right nutrients during the first 1,000 days suffer irreversible, long-term consequences during development. Therefore, preventing and treating under-nutrition in children is crucial. A Nutrition Assessment was conducted in Lebanon in late 2013 (led by UNICEF, together with WFP, UNHCR, WHO and IOCC) and a nutrition screening campaign is taking place in the Bekaa Valley. Once the data from the nutrition survey has been verified and after the results from the screening are consulted, WFP will discuss with partners and the Working Group in order to see whether and which type of nutrition prevention and/or treatment is necessary.

### ***Jordan***

14. In January 2014, WFP Jordan commenced its transition from the delivery of food rations to paper vouchers in Al Za'atari Camp. As of April, all refugees in the camp receive a bimonthly food voucher in addition to a daily ration of fresh pita bread. Welcome meals are provided to all new arrivals at the border. Through the school feeding programme, WFP provides children with a nutritious snack to increase enrolment and attendance, noting that boys are more likely than girls to be outside of school due to expectations that they engage in income-generating activities for the household.
15. The new Azraq Camp opened at the end of April. The new arrival package comprises in a partial food parcels complemented by paper vouchers valued at 10 Jordanian Dinars (JOD). The new arrival package covers food needs for two weeks until beneficiaries can be integrated into the normal voucher programme. Beneficiaries can exchange their paper vouchers for food items at the supermarket inside the camp.

16. As part of Jordan's planned voucher transition, in January beneficiaries living in Jordanian communities started receiving monthly electronic vouchers instead of paper vouchers. This full transition will be completed in July. Alongside WFP, several UN agencies in Jordan will transition to vulnerability based assistance. Vulnerability will be defined through a common multi-sector survey, including health, education, shelter and food. After the ongoing pilot of this survey, the household verification process will occur before targeting can commence.
17. Jordan's nutrition programme is aimed at the treatment and response for moderately acute malnutrition (MAM) in children under five (CU5) and PLW both in local communities and camp settings for Syrian refugees. WFP also provides an age-appropriate food to children under two years of age (CU2) as a preventative measure in camp settings. *SuperCereal Plus* will be used for both the treatment programme and as an age-appropriate food.

### ***Iraq***

18. WFP is currently providing assistance to the Syrian refugees in nine camps across three governorates of the Kurdistan region of Iraq and one camp in Al Obady, Anbar. Domiz is the only camp in Iraq where WFP distributes monthly paper vouchers to all its beneficiaries. Due to lack of capacity within the camp, several refugees whom are registered within Domiz have had to leave the camp to live in the communities. These individuals continue to be assisted by WFP. Refugees in all other camps receive individual monthly food rations.
19. The transition from in-kind food assistance to food vouchers was initially scheduled to start in April. The process has been delayed pending finalization of bilateral agreements with the relevant authorities on land use and commercial contracts with the selected retailers for the vouchers. As a result, there will be need to continue in-kind food assistance in most of the camps until August, when an initial three camps (Darashakran, Kawergosk and Akre) will be ready to transition to paper vouchers. Results from Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) and the Multi-sectorial priority needs assessments (MSNA) which have just been carried out will determine further programmatic review particularly on the need for targeted assistance to extremely vulnerable individuals in the host community whom are not covered due to the current government policy.
20. In order to increase enrolment and regular attendance of boys and girls in schools, a daily nutritious snack also is being provided to over 10,000 students in thirteen camps schools for Syrian refugees. These include five camps schools in Domiz camp and one school in each of the camps in Al Obady, Akre, Gewilan, Arbat, Basirma, Darashakran, Kawergosk and Qushtapa. The schools are currently closed for summer vacations until September. It is estimated the enrolment rate of students will increase in September as UNICEF and other partners plan to open additional schools in the camps.

### ***Turkey***

21. As of June, WFP has expanded to provide food assistance to all 21 camps in Turkey. Assistance is through e-card modality onto which WFP uploads 60 Turkish Lira (TL) on a monthly basis. Non-food items are complemented by the Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency of Turkey (AFAD) through a separate monthly e-card uploaded with 25 TL (20 TL for food and 5TL for non-food items). Discussions with the Government as well as UNHCR and other sister agencies are ongoing with regards to the possibility of assisting non-camp refugees, should the Government retain there is a need to assist these.

## ***Egypt***

22. WFP provides voucher assistance to refugees residing in the poorer neighbourhoods of Cairo, Alexandria and Damietta. Magnetic cards were introduced in Cairo in March which can be used in branches of one retail shop chain. Beneficiaries can use their monthly amount over multiple visits. Both in Alexandria as well as Damietta, WFP assistance is through monthly paper vouchers. WFP is currently assisting 100 percent of the refugees in these three locations, but is in the process of transitioning into vulnerability targeting. Assistance is also provided via monthly voucher to PRS with the support of the United Nations Relief and Work Agency (UNRWA).

## ***Lebanon***

23. In January, WFP in Lebanon completed its transition from paper vouchers to e-vouchers which are distributed monthly to beneficiaries based on vulnerability targeting as per the recommendations of the Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees (VASyR). PLW, CU5, CU2, the elderly and the disabled have been included in WFP's monthly caseload. A second VASyR exercise is currently being carried out in order to revise targeting criteria. Vulnerable newly-arrived Syrians as well as those pending registration with a waiting period of over four weeks receive a food parcel.
24. As part of the countries affected by the influx of refugees from the Syria Crisis, Lebanon has received the largest number of Syrians, reaching close to 25 percent of its pre-crisis population. As of May 2014, one million Syrians have registered with UNHCR. Aligned with projections, WFP plans to target 1.3 million Syrian refugees by the end of 2014..
25. The Government of Lebanon (GoL) has maintained an open border policy since the beginning of the conflict, allowing refugees to settle freely across the country. The absence of camps and absorption of many refugees into Lebanese communities is viewed as remarkable tribute to the generosity and hospitality of the country. Yet, the large number of refugees has led to severe competition for employment and for access to public services and infrastructure.
26. The context in Lebanon has changed as a result of the Syrian conflict and is placing a strain on hosting communities that are struggling to satisfy their food needs. The priorities of the GoL have consequently been adapted and are now focused on short-term stabilization of the impact of the crisis on Lebanon and building medium-term resilience. The GoL and World Bank's *Roadmap of Priority Interventions for Stabilization from the Syrian Conflict*<sup>2</sup> has placed addressing the poverty impact of the Syrian conflict on vulnerable Lebanese households as one of its main and immediate priorities.
27. While 70 percent of the Syrian refugees are either renting accommodations or hosted within Lebanese communities, over 450 informal settlements have emerged across the country, furthering the complexity of the humanitarian and operational challenges that such a large influx has generated for the Lebanese authorities and community.
28. The socio-economic consequences of the refugee crisis have led to increasingly fragile inter-communal relations and social tensions. Whilst refugees are largely living in very basic and insecure circumstances themselves, Lebanese communities have widely attributed the decline in their own living standards to the refugee influx.

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<sup>2</sup> World Bank, *Lebanon Roadmap to Mitigate the Impact of the Syrian Conflict*. 2013.

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## CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE RE-ASSESSMENT

29. The deterioration of the food security status across Lebanon coupled with shrinking economic opportunities, more expensive goods and services, and rising insecurity has put a strain on vulnerable Lebanese households and created challenges in the ability to meet the most basic food needs.
- Due to limited trade with Syria and the consequent loss of cheaper goods and services,<sup>3</sup> Lebanese households face increased expenditures. In order to cope, many Lebanese households have started depleting savings, incurring more debt and skipping meals.
  - It is estimated that by the end of 2014, the Syrian conflict will cut real GDP growth by 2.85 percentage points each year<sup>4</sup>, entailing large losses in terms of wages, profits, taxes, or private consumption and investment. This will push approximately 170,000 Lebanese into poverty (over and above the 1.2 million who are currently living below the upper poverty line) and double the unemployment rate to above 20 percent. Moreover, it is thought that the crisis will depress government revenue collection by US \$1.5 billion while simultaneously increasing government expenditure by US \$1.1 billion due to the surge in demand for public services. A projected additional spending of US \$2.5 billion will be required for stabilization.
  - The majority of the Syrian refugees are located in regions with high poverty rates, deepening the vulnerability of the Lebanese in these areas as competition for jobs, services and resources increases. Some 86 percent of registered refugees and 65 percent of poor Lebanese are living in the same 215 cadasters<sup>5</sup> out of 1,600 cadasters nation-wide.<sup>6</sup> Of the 1.2 million poor Lebanese, some 600,000 are considered as being particularly vulnerable. The connection between needs and geographical locations in Lebanon will make it easier to keep targeting errors relatively low, thereby contributing to greater efficiency and effectiveness.
  - Some 60 percent of Bekaa respondents and 79 percent of residents in the North cited that their food expenditures had increased as a result of hosting Syrian refugees.<sup>7</sup> Some 59 percent of Bekaa residents reported purchasing food on credit, borrowing food (42 percent), or depleting savings (37 percent). Residents in the North were buying only basic and less preferred staple foods (43 percent), reducing the quality of meals (40 percent) and spending from savings (40 percent).
  - The disruption of cross-border trade of food products and commodities are putting more pressure on the incomes of families in the area and forcing a change in their dietary consumption.<sup>8</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> UNDP. *Rapid Assessment of the Impact of the Syrian Crisis on Socio-Economic Situation in North and Bekaa*, August 2012.

<sup>4</sup> World Bank. *Economic and Social Impact Assessment of the Syrian Conflict on Lebanon* (ESIA). 2013. All subsequent statements listed in the paragraph originate from this source.

<sup>5</sup> A comprehensive register of the real estate or real property's metes-and-bounds of a country.

<sup>6</sup> UNICEF, 2013.

<sup>7</sup> UNDP assessment.

<sup>8</sup> FAO. *Agricultural Livelihoods and Food Security Impact Assessment and Response Plan for the Syria Crisis in the Neighbouring Countries of Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey*. March 2013.

- Domestic price pressures on grains and flour due to a surge in Syrian demand for these staple goods have been reported.<sup>9</sup> Increases in food staple prices are immediately translated into substantial losses of purchasing power for poor Lebanese households who are net food consumers.

## PURPOSE OF EXTENSION AND BUDGET DECREASE

### *Jordan*

30. **Decrease of voucher transfer value within Za'atari Camp:** Some 4,140 mt of bread has been and will be distributed in Al Za'atari Camp in addition to the voucher for the months of April, May, June and July. The Government avails bread at affordable prices to all Jordanians by subsidizing wheat flour. WFP procures large amounts of bread on a daily basis (20 mt) for Syrian refugees living in camps. However, the wheat flour used by the bakeries is not subsidized, thus the price of bread is comparatively higher. WFP is in an ongoing dialogue with the Ministry of Industry and Trade in order to find a solution whereby bread can be sold in camp supermarkets without penalizing the refugees with higher prices. Until this dialogue is concluded, daily bread distributions will be required and therefore the plan for these has been extended by four months with a proportionately reduced voucher value (24 JOD has been reduced to 20 JOD).
31. **Distribution of dates:** A total of 3,410 mt of dates will be provided to Syrian refugees living in camps and local communities as well as vulnerable Jordanian families affected by the refugee crisis. Families with up to five family members will receive 4kg per month whilst medium size families will receive 8kg and larger families will receive 12kg per month.
32. **Revision of DSC budget:** The DSC budget of the Jordan EMOP has been reduced in order to ensure that the DSC plan is in line with expected costs until the end of 2014 as well as to gradually absorb the surplus.

### *Iraq*

33. **Decrease in voucher beneficiaries:** Up to 400,000 Syrians were expected to seek refuge in Iraq in 2014. However, the closure of the border between Iraq and Syria, with only limited authorizations on medical grounds or for family reunions, limited the number of new arrivals. Consequently, WFP will alter its planning figures to assist 225,000 in-camp and non-camp refugees with vouchers by December 2014 instead of the previously planned 290,000. Including those which are planned to be assisted via food parcels, this will bring the total number of refugees assisted by WFP to 233,500.
34. **Increase in school feeding targets:** Establishment of more camp schools in the Kurdistan region has resulted in a substantial increase in school enrolment. This trend is expected to increase when schools reopen in September 2014. As a result, the school feeding programme will increase its target from 10,000 to 20,000 children.
35. **Revision of DSC budget:** Project assessment of 2014 requirements indicates the need to review its DSC budget. Starting from March 2014, IRAQ EMOP has faced DSC shortfall due to a DSC deficit. A DSC revision is required to align the DSC budget with the Country Office's requirements and relative DSC expenditure level.

<sup>9</sup> World Bank. *Economic and Social Impact Assessment of the Syrian Conflict on Lebanon* (ESIA). 2013.

## Lebanon

36. **Provide food assistance to the most vulnerable Lebanese communities:** WFP and the GoL plan to leverage the existing successful electronic food voucher programme to provide food assistance to vulnerable Lebanese affected by the Syrian Crisis. It will also serve to strengthen the Government's National Poverty Targeting Programme (NPTP).
37. A risk analysis for vouchers concluded that risk factors are manageable in Lebanon. In the shift from paper vouchers to prepaid e-vouchers, a specific risk-register was developed to address potential programmatic concerns. A study concluded that a card with a magnetic stripe linked to a financial institution is the most appropriate and cost-efficient modality for electronic transfers in the Lebanese context<sup>10</sup>. It also has protective benefits in that recipients are able to purchase smaller amounts of food across the month and thereby reduce dependence of vulnerable beneficiaries on transportation which otherwise increases risk of exploitation.
38. WFP will begin the NPTP project by assisting 18,000 Lebanese beneficiaries in June with a monthly increase of 3,000 beneficiaries to reach a total of 36,000 beneficiaries by December 2014.
39. The NPTP project is funded by the World Bank Trust Fund with sufficient resources to cover operational costs of NPTP for three years. Following discussion with the World Bank, WFP's intervention may receive a portion of funding through this mechanism. Over this period of time, the World Bank, GoL and UN *Roadmap of Priority Interventions for Stabilization* (Track 1) calls for the scaling up the NPTP to absorb 170,000 additional poor Lebanese. This is a provisional figure which will be subject to subsequent vulnerability assessment results.
40. The NPTP is managed by the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) and the Presidency of the Council of Ministers (PCM). Strongly supported by the World Bank and international donors, the NPTP has established comprehensive targeting criteria based on the World Bank socio-economic criteria that measures expenditures and the poverty level of those that apply to join the NPTP based on their income and assets. WFP will refine the existing criteria by adding to it a food security analysis component after the NPTP's proxy-means testing (PMT) phase of the project. The stage during which the food security criteria will apply must be further negotiated with NPTP, who have protection-related concerns on sharing data regarding the vulnerable Lebanese which can be overcome once the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the GoL and MoSA is signed.
41. It is the first poverty-targeted social assistance program in Lebanon with the objective to "provide social assistance to the poorest and most vulnerable Lebanese households based on criteria that assess each household's eligibility to receive assistance, given available public resources".<sup>11</sup> Eligibility includes consideration of female headed households.
42. A PMT targeting mechanism is implemented through approximately 350 social workers and inspectors who have been hired at the level of 112 social development centers (SDC). The social workers/inspectors have been trained to implement the targeting method and collect needed household information that is verified and processed using an automated management information system.

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<sup>10</sup> WFP study, *Lebanon E-voucher System Transfer Mechanism Selection*.

<sup>11</sup> Cabinet policy statement on the NPTP (June 18th, 2009) formally adopting the program.



43. If qualified for the range of Government services, the beneficiary receives the NPTP card. NPTP will be responsible for distribution of the prepaid e-vouchers, with the support of WFP and its cooperating partners.
44. More than 82,000 households (386,000 individuals) applied to the program and approximately 37,000 households (172,000 individuals) were deemed eligible to receive the benefits and were approved by the Social Inter-Ministerial Committee (Social-IMC) and the Council of Ministers. A social safety net is in place under which these eligible individuals may receive robust health care as well as primary, secondary and tertiary educational support and waivers for educational fees. Any Lebanese citizen has the right to apply to the NPTP by filling an application at any SDC and attaching a copy of the family members' identification cards and residence certificate issued by the mayor.
45. With the GoL, WFP plans to provide food assistance through e-vouchers to 36,000 of the most vulnerable Lebanese individuals for the duration of six and a half months (June – December 2014). This assistance will complement the current social safety net already in place. In agreement with the World Bank and MoSA, the caseload will include only the Lebanese populations which fall below the poverty line and affected by the Syria Crisis.
46. This host community programme contributes to WFP's long-term strategy of building national capacity in order to promote resilience and stabilization. In view of this, WFP field staff and cooperating partners will provide capacity building to NPTP staff on methods to train the targeted Lebanese beneficiaries on the use of the prepaid electronic card; on distribution; and on assessment and monitoring tools. Throughout the project, WFP cooperating partners will provide an oversight role on the monitoring and reporting activities as a means to ensure that NPTP is capable of implementing the comprehensive food voucher programme.
47. The food voucher value is based on an analysis of the prices of basic commodities for a balanced ration in Lebanon, as shown in Table 1.

<b>TABLE 1: REVISED DAILY FOOD RATION/TRANSFER (<i>cash value and kcal per person per day</i>)</b>		
<b>Commodity</b>	<b>Energy (kcal)</b>	<b>Ration (g/person/day)</b>
Medium grain rice	498	200
Bulgur	455	130
Pasta	174	50
Pulses	179	50
Sugar	200	50
Sunflower oil	293	30
Canned meat	84	56
Additional 10% for dairy products and vegetables	188	167
<b>Total</b>	<b>2070</b>	
<b>% kcal from protein</b>	<b>10.8</b>	
<b>% kcal from fat</b>	<b>18.5</b>	

48. The food basket used to develop the voucher value provides approximately 2,100 kcal per person per day and meets the macronutrient needs. The value was calculated using retail prices of foods in Lebanon. The voucher holder will have the freedom to redeem the voucher against a variety of commodities, excluding luxury food items, tobacco and beverages.
49. The transfer value of the voucher was jointly agreed upon by the NPTP and the World Bank, providing the same level of assistance for the poorest of the poor Lebanese as for Syrian refugees. A cap has been placed on household assistance; families with up to five members will each receive US \$30 per person per month, whilst households with five members or more will receive US \$150 per household as a maximum.
50. WFP currently has six cooperating partners that are responsible for distribution of the e-voucher, monitoring (including beneficiary feedback) and reporting. Given that most of the 36,000 targeted beneficiaries are in the North, Save the Children and the Danish Red Cross will be most heavily engaged and expand their activities to incorporate the most vulnerable Lebanese. The cooperating partners will be also be responsible for oversight and joint activities with NPTP in the field.
51. Through the e-card programme, WFP has established a robust market surveillance system and can adjust the cost of the voucher accordingly, if and when needed, taking into consideration other monitoring information and food security assessments.

TABLE 2: BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY <sup>1</sup>									
Country Office	Activity	Category of beneficiaries	Current (Dec 2013)			Increase	Revised (Dec 2014)		
			Female beneficiary breakdown	Male beneficiary breakdown	Total		Female beneficiary breakdown	Male beneficiary breakdown	Total
<b>JORDAN<sup>2</sup></b>	In-kind food	Syrian Refugees	7,665	7335	15,000	-	7,665	7335	15,000
	Vouchers	Syrian Refugees	362,810	347190	710,000	-	362,810	347190	710,000
	School Feeding	Syrian Refugees	25,550	24450	50,000	-	25,550	24450	50,000
	Nutrition	Syrian Refugees	11,385	10894.92	22,280	-	11,385	10894.92	22,280
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>362810</b>	<b>347190</b>	<b>710,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>362810</b>	<b>347190</b>	<b>710,000</b>
<b>LEBANON<sup>3</sup></b>	Food parcels	Syrian Refugees	20,840	19,160	40,000	-	20,840	19,160	40,000
	Vouchers	Syrian Refugees	586,125	538,875	1,125,000	-	586,125	538,875	1,125,000
	Vouchers	Lebanese Returnees	19,538	17,963	37,500	-	19,538	17,963	37,500
	Vouchers	Palestinian Refugees	44,318	40,745	85,063	-	44,318	40,745	85,063
	Vouchers	Host communities	-	-	0	36,000	18,756	17,244	36,000
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>670,820</b>	<b>616,743</b>	<b>1,287,563</b>	<b>36,000</b>	<b>689,576</b>	<b>633,987</b>	<b>1,323,563</b>
<b>IRAQ<sup>4</sup></b>	In-kind food	Syrian Refugees	52,125	72,875	125,000	-75,000	20,850	29,150	50,000
	Vouchers	Syrian Refugees	120,930	290,000	290,000	-65,000	93,825	131,175	225,000
	School Feeding	Syrian Refugees	4,170	5,830	10,000	10,000	8,340	11,660	20,000
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>120,930</b>	<b>169,070</b>	<b>290,000</b>	<b>-56,500</b>	<b>97,370</b>	<b>136,131</b>	<b>233,500</b>
<b>TURKEY<sup>5</sup></b>	Vouchers	Syrian Refugees	147,600	152,400	<b>300,000</b>	-	147,600	152,400	<b>300,000</b>

<sup>1</sup> Beneficiaries are calculated to avoid double-counting

<sup>2</sup> UNHCR gender ratio: Female 51.1%; Male 48.9%

<sup>3</sup> UNHCR gender ratio: Female 52.1%; Male 47.9%

<sup>4</sup> UNHCR gender ratio: Female 41.7%; Male 58.3%

<sup>5</sup> UNHCR gender ratio: Female 49.2%; Male 50.8%

<b>EGYPT<sup>6</sup></b>	Vouchers	Syrian Refugees	68,180	71,820	140,000	-	68,880	71,120	140,000
	Vouchers	Palestinian Refugees	2,922	3,078	6,000	-	2,922	3,078	6,000
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>71,102</b>	<b>74,898</b>	<b>146,000</b>	-	<b>71,102</b>	<b>74,898</b>	<b>146,000</b>

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<sup>6</sup> UNHCR gender ratio: Female 48.7%; Male 51.3%

52. **Dates to be distributed with new arrival food parcel:** This budget revision also includes an additional 390 mt of dates to be distributed to 40,000 beneficiaries per month. WFP Lebanon will assimilate 200 mt of dates within its one-off food parcel given to new arrivals and those pending registration. Also, approximately 100 mt of dates will be distributed in Ramadan kitchens and 90 mt in informal tented settlements (ITS).

## FOOD REQUIREMENTS

53. The dates in Jordan and Lebanon are in addition to the regular voucher transfer.

TABLE 3: REVISED DAILY FOOD RATION/TRANSFER BY ACTIVITY (g/person/day)				
	Lebanon			Jordan
	Revised			Revised
	New arrival package/pending registration	Ramadan Kitchens	ITS	In-kind distribution
Dates (g/person/day)	27g	27g	27g	27g
<b>Total kcal/day</b>	66 kcal	66 kcal	66 kcal	66 kcal
% kcal from protein	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%
% kcal from fat	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%
<b>TOTAL</b>	200MT	100MT	90MT	3,410MT

54. As bread is still not included in Jordan's voucher value, WFP will continue to distribute bread through its camp partners Save the Children International and ACTED on a daily basis.

TABLE 4: FOOD/CASH AND VOUCHER REQUIREMENTS BY ACTIVITY AND COUNTRY				
Activity	Country	Food requirements (mt) Cash/Vouchers (US\$)		
		Current	Increase	Revised total
General food distribution - food (mt)	Jordan	30,986	7,550	38,536
	Lebanon	11,245	390	11,635
	Iraq	12,238	(16)	12,222
<b>Sub-total GFD (mt)</b>		<b>54,469</b>	<b>7,924</b>	<b>62,393</b>
School Feeding - food (mt)	Jordan	1,115	0	1,115
	Iraq	330	100	430
<b>Sub-total SF (mt)</b>		<b>1,445</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,545</b>
Supplementary Feeding - food (mt)	Jordan	1,684	0	1,684
<b>Sub-total supplementary feeding (mt)</b>		<b>1,684</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,684</b>
<b>Total food (mt)</b>		<b>57,598</b>	<b>8,024</b>	<b>65,622</b>
<b>Vouchers (US\$)</b>	Jordan	434,078,840	(3,243,000)	430,835,840
	Lebanon	588,592,188	5,670,000	594,262,188
	Iraq	110,980,500	(19,824,500)	91,156,000
	Turkey	176,490,000	0	176,490,000
	Egypt	58,880,000	0	58,880,000

Total vouchers (US\$)	1,369,021,528	(17,397,500)	1,351,624,028
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## PERFORMANCE MONITORING

55. The monitoring activities and procedures explained in the prior BR will continue. WFP is continuing to expand its household-level post-distribution monitoring activities as well as pre-assistance baseline monitoring on new arrivals to better detect effectiveness of WFP interventions.
56. WFP in Lebanon will build on its established robust monitoring, reporting and evaluation system, using early data collection to establish a baseline for Food Consumption Scores (FCS) in June 2014. Gender and age disaggregated data will be collected through regular reporting by cooperating partners, WFP field staff and NPTP field staff, including post-distribution monitoring and rapid assessments.
57. WFP will retain responsibility for establishing the criteria and procurement process for shop selection, as well as monitoring the shops to ensure compliance with WFP standards. However, WFP and partners will train NPTP staff on the selection process and on monitoring the shops with a view to handing-over the project, as and when it is deemed appropriate.
58. The monitoring and reporting system is linked to the monthly reports received from the financial service provider on beneficiary transactions that allow for an examination of consumption patterns, and provide the basis for follow-up on specific cases.
59. Partner and NPTP reports will provide information on the main outcome indicators on food consumption and dietary diversity through post-distribution monitoring, which will form part of the regular WFP monitoring activities and follow-up on beneficiary transaction reports.

## HAZARD / RISK ASSESSMENT AND PREPAREDNESS PLANNING

### *Contextual Risks:*

60. **Spread of insecurity due to the Syria Crisis to neighbouring countries:** Fighting from the Syrian civil war has spilled over into Lebanon, leading to occasional suspension of WFP distributions in the Bekaa Valley and Tripoli. Furthermore, the outcome of ongoing elections in the region may affect the ability of host countries to assist Syrian refugees. WFP is engaged in contingency planning and monitoring of risks at the country and regional levels as well as ensuring the continuation of robust lines of communication with national authorities throughout the region.
61. **Tensions in local communities:** As a result of the massive surge in numbers of refugees, the overstretching of local resources such as hospitals and schools, the steep rise in rent prices and targeted humanitarian assistance are all elements which still fuel tensions between the refugees and host communities. WFP's proposed assistance to host communities in Lebanon will improve their food security status and contribute to easing the tensions between refugee and host populations.

62. **Sudden massive refugee influxes:** Preparation for potential occurrences of larger influxes is a priority for WFP. Regular monitoring of the situation and contingency preparedness measures is put in place to ensure that WFP can respond accordingly.
63. **Government policy change:** Changes in government policies, for example related to support to non-camp refugee population in Turkey and Iraq may lead to increase in programme demands. Changes in government stance towards the open border policy may also see the deterioration of the current humanitarian situation within Syria. Furthermore, restrictions and/or lack of social service provision to Syrian refugees by host governments (such as free health care and education) may contribute to the deterioration of the situation across the region. WFP maintains a close dialogue with all governments in order to ensure a continuous cooperation and partnership.

*Institutional Risks:*

64. **Safety and Security:** While security conditions have improved in Al Za'atri camp, security is still a concern as infighting between refugee families continues. Insecurity in Lebanon and around border areas too raises much concern for staff safety and operational efficiency. WFP and its partners take every precaution on site to ensure the safety of staff such as full time WFP security presence during operations, constant repairing and upgrading of the distribution facilities with additional measures for crowd control, monitoring in mixed-sex teams, full compliance with all security regulations etc.

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## RECOMMENDATION OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

65. The budget revision of the regional EMOP 200433 "Food assistance to vulnerable Syrian populations in Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq, Turkey, and Egypt affected by conflict in Syria" for the additional commitment of food and budget decreases is recommended for approval by the Executive Director.

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## APPROVED

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Ertharin Cousin  
Executive Director,  
United Nations World Food Programme

Date: .....

PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN			
	Quantity (mt)	Value (US\$)	Value (US\$)
<i>Food Transfers</i>			
Cereals	4,140	3,391,529	
Pulses	-	-	
Oil and fats	-	-	
Mixed and blended food	100	121,501	
Others	3,784	5,348,648	
<b>Total Food Transfers</b>	<b>8,024</b>	<b>8,861,678</b>	
External Transport		487,847	
LTSH		318,002	
ODOC Food		2,631,345	
<b>Food and Related Costs <sup>1</sup></b>			<b>12,298,873</b>
C&V Transfers		(17,397,500)	
C&V Related costs		(9,609,140)	
<b>Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs</b>			<b>(27,006,640)</b>
<b>Capacity Development &amp; Augmentation</b>			<b>-</b>
<i>Direct Operational Costs</i>			<b>(14,707,767)</b>
Direct support costs (see Annex I-B)			<b>143,240</b>
<b>Total Direct Project Costs</b>			<b>(14,564,527)</b>
Indirect support costs (7,0 percent) <sup>2</sup>			(1,019,517)
<b>TOTAL WFP COSTS</b>			<b>(15,584,044)</b>

<sup>1</sup> This is a notional food basket for budgeting and approval. The contents may vary.

<sup>2</sup> The indirect support cost rate may be amended by the Board during the project.



## ANNEX I-B

<b>DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (US\$)</b>	
<b>WFP Staff and Staff-Related</b>	
Professional staff *	(15,205)
General service staff **	86,400
Danger pay and local allowances	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>71,195</b>
<b>Recurring and Other</b>	<b>540,845</b>
<b>Capital Equipment</b>	<b>(116,000)</b>
<b>Security</b>	<b>(610,000)</b>
<b>Travel and transportation</b>	<b>257,200</b>
<b>Assessments, Evaluations and Monitoring<sup>20</sup></b>	<b>-</b>
<b>TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS</b>	<b>143,240</b>

\* 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

<sup>20</sup> Reflects estimated costs when these activities are performed by third parties. If WFP Country Office staff perform these activities, the costs are included in Staff and Staff Related and Travel and Transportation.

<i>Country</i>	<i>Component</i>	<i>Beneficiaries</i>	<i>January</i>	<i>February</i>	<i>March</i>	<i>April</i>	<i>May</i>	<i>Planned June</i>	<i>Planned July</i>	<i>Planned August</i>	<i>Planned September</i>	<i>Planned October</i>	<i>Planned November</i>	<i>Planned December</i>
<b>Jordan</b>	<i>Food vouchers</i>	<i>Syrian Refugees</i>	<i>550,000</i>	<i>555,000</i>	<i>560,000</i>	<i>580,500</i>	<i>599,000</i>	<i>617,500</i>	<i>631,000</i>	<i>644,500</i>	<i>658,000</i>	<i>676,500</i>	<i>685,000</i>	<i>710,000</i>
	<i>Welcome meals</i>	<i>Syrian Refugees</i>	<i>15,000</i>	<i>15,000</i>	<i>15,000</i>	<i>15,000</i>	<i>15,000</i>	<i>15,000</i>	<i>15,000</i>	<i>15,000</i>	<i>15,000</i>	<i>15,000</i>	<i>15,000</i>	<i>15,000</i>
	<i>School feeding*##</i>	<i>Syrian Refugees</i>	<i>20,000</i>	<i>20,000</i>	<i>25,000</i>	<i>25,000</i>	<i>30,000</i>	<i>30,000</i>	<i>35,000</i>	<i>35,000</i>	<i>40,000</i>	<i>40,000</i>	<i>45,000</i>	<i>50,000</i>
	<i>Nutrition</i>	<i>Syrian Refugees</i>	<i>13,310</i>	<i>13,813</i>	<i>14,316</i>	<i>16,001</i>	<i>16,898</i>	<i>17,795</i>	<i>18,298</i>	<i>18,801</i>	<i>19,303</i>	<i>20,200</i>	<i>20,309</i>	<i>22,280</i>

## ANNEX II

<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>550,000</b>	<b>555,000</b>	<b>560,000</b>	<b>580,500</b>	<b>599,000</b>	<b>617,500</b>	<b>631,000</b>	<b>644,500</b>	<b>658,000</b>	<b>676,500</b>	<b>685,000</b>	<b>710,000</b>
<b>Lebanon</b>	Food vouchers	Syrian Refugees	795,000	825,000	855,000	885,000	915,000	945,000	975,000	1,005,000	1,035,000	1,065,000	1,095,000	1,125,000
	Food parcels	Syrian refugees	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000
	Food vouchers	Lebanese Returnees	16,875	18,750	20,625	22,500	24,375	26,250	28,125	30,000	31,875	33,750	35,625	37,500
	Food vouchers	Palestinian Refugees	51,697	54,730	57,763	60,796	63,830	66,864	69,896	72,930	75,963	78,996	82,029	85,063
	Food vouchers	Vulnerable Lebanese						18,000	21,000	24,000	27,000	30,000	33,000	36,000
<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>903,572</b>	<b>938,480</b>	<b>973,388</b>	<b>1,008,296</b>	<b>1,043,205</b>	<b>1,096,114</b>	<b>1,134,021</b>	<b>1,171,930</b>	<b>1,209,838</b>	<b>1,247,746</b>	<b>1,285,654</b>	<b>1,323,563</b>
<b>Iraq</b>	In-kind food	Syrian Refugees	29,365	29,802	33,308	32,531	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	8,500	8,500	8,500	8,500
	Food vouchers	Syrian Refugees	65,000	70,000	75,000	210,000	220,000	125,000	135,000	145,000	155,000	173,000	222,500	225,000
	School feeding # <sup>21</sup>	Syrian Refugees	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>94,365</b>	<b>99,802</b>	<b>108,308</b>	<b>242,531</b>	<b>270,000</b>	<b>175,000</b>	<b>185,000</b>	<b>195,000</b>	<b>163,500</b>	<b>181,500</b>	<b>231,000</b>	<b>233,500</b>
<b>Turkey</b>	Food vouchers*	Syrian Refugees	<b>300,000</b>	<b>300,000</b>	<b>300,000</b>	<b>300,000</b>	<b>300,000</b>	<b>300,000</b>	<b>300,000</b>	<b>300,000</b>	<b>300,000</b>	<b>300,000</b>	<b>300,000</b>	<b>300,000</b>
<b>Egypt</b>	Food vouchers	Syrian Refugees	90,000	90,000	100,000	100,000	110,000	110,000	120,000	120,000	130,000	130,000	140,000	140,000
	Food vouchers	Palestinian Refugees	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>96,000</b>	<b>96,000</b>	<b>106,000</b>	<b>106,000</b>	<b>116,000</b>	<b>116,000</b>	<b>126,000</b>	<b>126,000</b>	<b>136,000</b>	<b>136,000</b>	<b>146,000</b>	<b>146,000</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>1,950,537</b>	<b>1,991,882</b>	<b>2,046,929</b>	<b>2,101,357</b>	<b>2,186,205</b>	<b>2,344,614</b>	<b>2,412,021</b>	<b>2,470,430</b>	<b>2,517,338</b>	<b>2,580,746</b>	<b>2,681,154</b>	<b>2,749,063</b>

\*Increasing numbers between January and December, figure stated is the maximum planning figure.

# School feeding provided only during school months between January-December 2014.

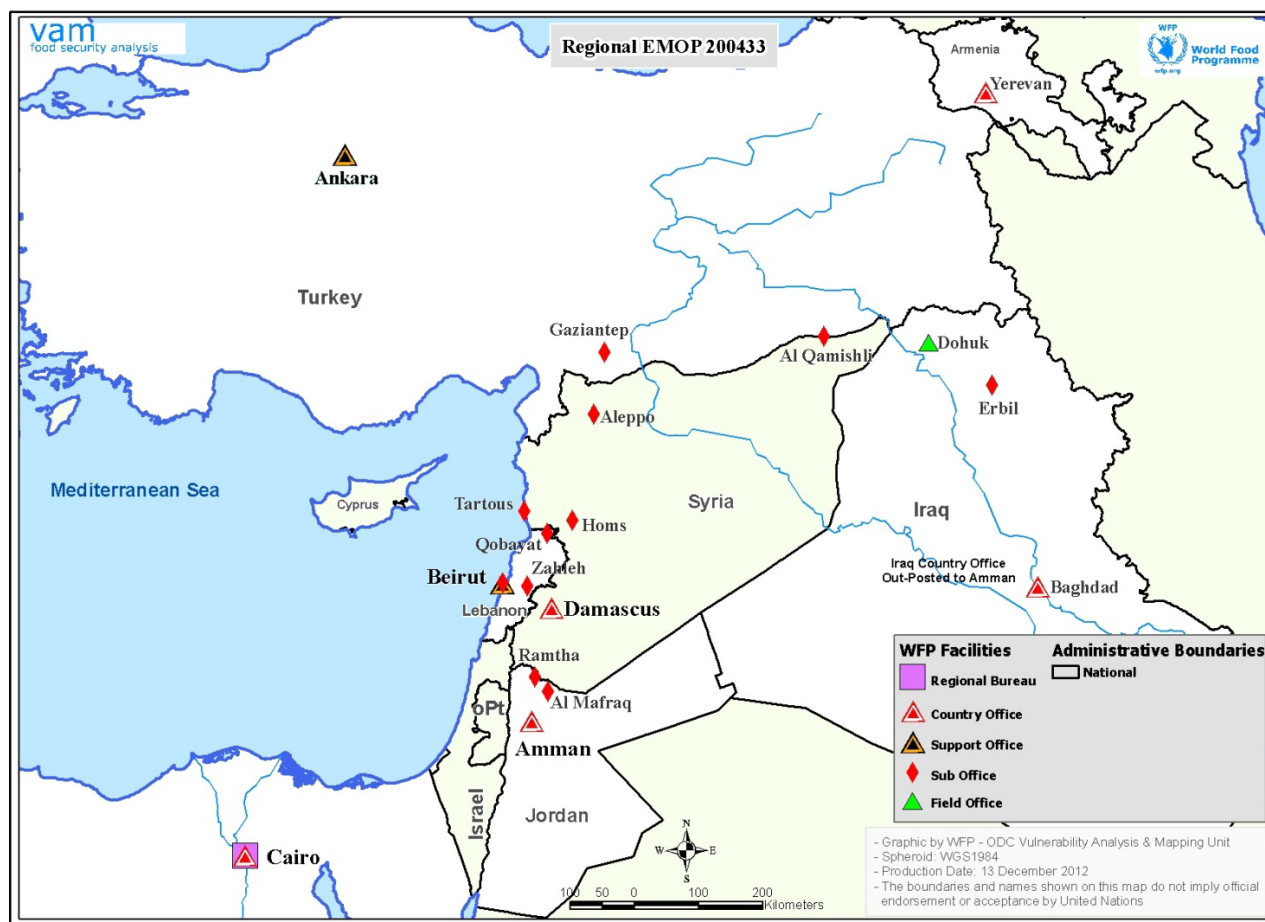
\*\*Nutrition figures are comprised of 10,440 children treated with *Plumpy doz* and 2,913 children treated with *Plumpy sup* per month.

### ANNEX III - LOGICAL FRAMEWORK REGIONAL EMOP 200433

Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
<b>CROSS-CUTTING RESULTS AND INDICATORS:</b>		
<b>Gender</b> Gender equality and empowerment improved. <sup>22</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Proportion of women in leadership positions of project management committees <b>Target: 50%for all countries<sup>23</sup>.</b></li> <li>➤ Proportion of assisted women, men or both women and men who make decisions over the use of cash, vouchers or food within the household. <b>Baseline: <sup>24</sup></b> <b>Target:</b></li> </ul>	
<b>Protection and accountability to affected populations</b> WFP assistance delivered and utilized in safe, accountable and dignified conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain) <b>Target: 70%for all countries</b></li> <li>➤ Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites <b>Target: 80% for all countries</b></li> </ul>	
<b>Partnership</b> Food assistance interventions coordinated and partnerships developed and maintained	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners <b>Target: 100% all countries</b></li> <li>➤ Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks) <b>Target: <sup>25</sup></b></li> <li>➤ Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services <b>Target:</b> Jordan: 6; Iraq: 6; Lebanon: 0; Turkey:0; Egypt: 2.</li> </ul>	
<b>Strategic Objective 1: SAVE LIVES AND PROTECT LIVELIHOODS IN EMERGENCIES</b> <b>Goal: To meet the urgent food and nutritional needs of Syrian refugees in Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq, Turkey and Egypt whose food security has been adversely affected by their displacement from Syria.</b> Components: Jordan: Vouchers & GFD, school feeding and MAM treatment and prevention components; Iraq: Vouchers & GFD and school feeding; Lebanon: Vouchers and e-card; Turkey: e-card; Egypt: magnetic food card and e-card.		
<b>Outcome 1.1</b> Improved food consumption over the assistance period for targeted Syrian refugee households in Jordan and Lebanon, Iraq, Turkey and Egypt, as well as of Lebanese returnees and host communities and Palestinian refugees where required. Linked to output 1.1.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Food consumption score, disaggregated by sex of household head Target: Percent of HH with poor food consumption. <b>Jordan:</b> Baseline: 12% Target: 2% <b>Iraq:</b><sup>26</sup> Baseline 14.9% Target: 3% <b>Lebanon</b> Baseline: 3% Target: 0% <b>Turkey:</b><sup>27</sup> Baseline: 3% Target: 1% <b>Egypt:</b> Baseline:12%</li> </ul>	Effective targeting criteria and distribution mechanism agreed and adhered to by cooperating partners.

<p><b>Outcome 1.2</b>  Stabilized or reduced under-nutrition amongst targeted Syrian refugee children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women (Jordan only).  Linked to output 1.1.  <b>Recovery Rate:</b>  Target: &gt;75%  <b>Non-response Rate:</b>  Target: &lt;15%  <b>Output 1.1</b>  Food and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to target groups of refugees and Lebanese returnees, host communities and Palestinian refugees (women, men, girls and boys) under secure conditions.</p>	<p>➤ Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions – <b>Jordan only</b>  Target: 95%  <b>Target 2017</b>  ➤ <b>Pre-Diversity Score</b> disaggregated by sex of household head (coverage) – <b>Jordan only</b>  <b>Target:</b> Diverse score of targeted households increased.  <b>Jordan:</b>  Baseline: 5.8  <b>Target 6</b>  <b>Iraq:</b> by sex and beneficiary category, activity, transfer modality and as % of planned distribution  Baseline: 5.4  <b>Lebanon</b>  Baseline: 5.6  <b>Turkey:</b> by sex and beneficiary category, activity, transfer modality and as % of planned distribution  Baseline: 6.5  <b>Egypt:</b>  Baseline: 5.1  Target: 6</p> <p>➤ Coping strategy index, disaggregated by sex of household head  Target: Percent of households with reduced/stabilized coping strategy index.  <b>Jordan:</b>  Baseline: 13.1  Target: 10.5  <b>Iraq:</b>  Baseline: 15.6  Target: 12.5  <b>Lebanon</b>  Baseline: 17.4  Target: 14  <b>Turkey:</b>  Baseline: 12.2  Target: 10  <b>Egypt:</b>  Baseline: 11.3  Target: 9</p>	<p>Treatment protocol approval by MOH in Jordan.  Sufficient implementing partner capacity available.  Sufficient and timely supply of vouchers to beneficiaries.  Voucher systems secure and not open to attack.  Continued access to targeted beneficiaries.</p>
<p><b>Outcome 1.2</b>  Restored or stabilized access to basic services and/or community assets  Linked to output 1.1.</p>	<p>➤ Attendance rate of boys and girls in WFP assisted schools  <b>Target:</b> 85%  ➤ Enrolment rate of girls and boys  ➤ Iraq: 89%  ➤ Jordan: 68%  ➤ Target: XX%</p>	<p>UNICEF and or Governments provide the adequate schooling environment.</p>

## ANNEX IV – MAP



## ANNEX V – OVERVIEW OF BUDGET REVISIONS 1-11

Document	Coverage	Comment	Beneficiaries	Total Budget (US\$)
EMOP	Jordan, Lebanon & Iraq	➤ Link to RRP (June 2012)	120,000	23,832,572
EMOP budget revision 1	Jordan, Lebanon & Iraq	➤ Reallocation of funds to allow in-kind assistance in Lebanon	120,000	23,438,812
EMOP budget revision 2	Jordan, Lebanon & Iraq	➤ Increase in beneficiaries numbers in Jordan & Iraq	135,000	27,728,036
EMOP budget revision 3	Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq & <b>Turkey</b>	➤ Inclusion of Turkey in EMOP ➤ Additional staffing in Jordan for Za'atri camp	165,000	34,334,031
EMOP budget revision 4	Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq & Turkey	➤ Scaling-up in all countries ➤ Link to RRP3 (Sept 2012)	460,000	62,692,091
EMOP budget revision 5	Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq & Turkey	➤ Reduction of beneficiaries numbers for Jordan and Iraq	350,000	58,927,336
EMOP budget revision 6	Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq, Turkey & <b>Egypt</b>	➤ Scaling-up in all countries ➤ Link to RRP4 December 2012 ➤ Extension-in-time to June 2013 ➤ School feeding Jordan & Iraq ➤ Inclusion of Egypt	755,000	199,048,420
EMOP budget revision 7	Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq, Turkey & Egypt	➤ Increase in beneficiaries numbers in Jordan & modality adjustment	795,000	200,849,270
EMOP budget revision 8	Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq, Turkey & Egypt	➤ No change – technical revision in HQ	795,000	200,849,270
EMOP budget revision 9	Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq, Turkey & Egypt	➤ Increase in beneficiary numbers throughout region ➤ In line with RRP5	1,255,000	509,578,314
EMOP budget revision 10	Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq, Turkey & Egypt	➤ Increase in beneficiary numbers throughout region ➤ Extension in time ➤ Inclusion of nutrition prevention activities in Iraq ➤ In line with RRP6	2,554,820	693,532,733
EMOP budget revision 11	Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq, Turkey & Egypt	➤ Increase in beneficiary numbers throughout region ➤ Extension in time	2,733,563	1,745,556,963

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## ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

ACTED	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development
AFAD	Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency of Turkey
BR	Budget revision
CRSF	Comprehensive Regional Strategy Framework
CU2/CU5	Children under two/five
C&V	Cash and voucher
DSC	Direct support costs
ESIA	Economic and Social Impact Assessment
EMOP	Emergency Operation
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FCS	Food Consumption Score
FMA	Field monitoring assistant
GoL	Government of Lebanon
IMF	International Monetary Fund
ISC	Indirect support costs
ITS	Informal Tented Settlements
JAM	Joint Assessment Mission
JOD	Jordanian Dinar
Kcal	Kilocalorie
KRG	Kurdistan Regional Government
LTSH	Landside transport, storage and handling
M&E	Monitoring and evaluation
MoSA	Ministry of Social Affairs
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSNA	Multi-sectoral Needs Assessment
Mt	Metric tons
NFI	Non-food items
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NPTP	National Poverty Targeting Program
ODOC	Other direct operational costs
PCM	Presidency of Council Ministers
PDM	Post distribution monitoring
PMT	Proxy-means testing
PRS	Palestinian refugees from Syria
PLW	Pregnant and lactating mothers
RECO	Regional Emergency Coordinator's Office
RRP	Regional Response Plan
SDC	Social development center
Social-IMC	Social Inter-Ministerial Committee
TL	Turkish Lira
UNDG	United Nations Development Group
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
US\$	United States dollar
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency



