

# 2014 Syria Regional Response Plan

## Food





## I. Food Security response

<b>Lead Agency</b>	UN World Food Programme (WFP)		
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	Coptic Evangelical Organization for Social Services (CEOSS), Organization for the Development of Women and Children (ODWC), UNHCR, UNRWA		
<b>Objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Save lives and ensure food security of targeted vulnerable Syrian refugees and Palestinian refugees from Syria.</li> <li>2. Assist vulnerable populations in host communities by relieving tensions resulting from increased refugee presence and competition for resources.</li> </ol>		
<b>Requirements from January to June 2014</b>	US\$23,048,442		
<b>Prioritized requirements (Jan-Jun)</b>	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities	Capacity-Building or Resilience
	US\$22,865,472		US\$182,970
<b>Total 2014 indicative financial requirements</b>	US\$52,568,244		
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### 1. ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

Since the start of its food voucher assistance to Syrian refugees in February 2013, WFP Egypt was able to scale-up assistance from 7,000 Syrian refugees to 53,000, including nearly 15,000 women and 24,000 children, and provided 259,000 food vouchers as of the end of October. Despite ongoing political instability and security restrictions, the actual versus planned distribution rates have increased from 70 per cent to over 90 per cent. The recipients of vouchers were prioritized in geographically poorer parts of Cairo as well as in Alexandria and Damietta, following joint assessments and monitoring in coordination with UNHCR.

The voucher assistance enabled WFP to inject US\$7.4 million into the local economy through partner supermarkets as of the end of October. In addition to the Syrian population, WFP extended the food voucher assistance to Palestinian refugees from Syria (PRS) at the request of the Government, assisting an initial 700 beneficiaries in September, including 200 women and 300 children, with a plan to reach 6,000 Palestinian refugees from Syria a month by December in partnership with UNWRA.

WFP adopted a regionally harmonised monitoring system to monitor food insecurity and negative coping strategies as well as providing a feedback mechanism for beneficiaries and partner supermarkets. This included price market monitoring, ensuring that the voucher continues to provide access to nutritious and sufficient food for a minimum caloric intake of 2,100 kcal per refugee per day amid inflation and rising food prices<sup>2</sup>.

In addition, WFP empowered refugee committee leaders, of which 33 per cent were women,

<sup>2</sup> The option of cash assistance will also be considered in 2014

through their support of the voucher programme in identifying distribution sites, contacting refugees and assisting with site management. As part of a gender-sensitive assistance programme, WFP is supporting participation of women in all aspects of the assistance and accommodating cultural preferences at distribution sites including segregated waiting areas and lines for voucher collection. Priority is given at voucher distributions to the elderly, disabled, pregnant and women with young children.

However, there have been challenges predominantly related to the security situation and increasing anti-Syrian sentiment in the host community including security incidents and associated travel restrictions during the state of emergency affecting staff movement and distribution plans. Anti-Syrian sentiment within host communities poses safety risks for refugees and staff gathering in large groups for voucher distributions. In addition to having security personnel being present at distributions, WFP is working to transition to e-vouchers, which will reduce the need for face-to-face distributions and reduce operating costs. WFP is also coordinating with UNHCR to support small-scale projects in the host communities to offset tensions. WFP initially directly implemented the food voucher distributions without the assistance of an official cooperating partner. One NGO was finally granted government security clearance in July and is assisting with distributions in greater Cairo and Damietta.

## 2. NEEDS AND PRIORITIES

Population group	Population in need	Targeted population
Urban – Syrian refugees	200,000 (June 2014) 250,000 (Dec 2014)	110,000 (June 2014) 140,000 (Dec 2014)
Urban – Palestinian refugees from Syria	6,000	6,000

In 2013 under RRP5, WFP planned to assist 60,000 or 60 per cent of the planned number of registered refugees, targeting the most vulnerable and food-insecure registered refugees with food vouchers. This assistance was increased to 70,000 refugees when the 100,000 projected to be registered as refugees by December 2013 was surpassed in September. As the political, economic and security situation in Egypt continues to deteriorate and Syrian refugees are less able to access or continue livelihood activities, a larger portion is becoming food-insecure and requires assistance. The resentment towards Syrians in Egypt since the change in government due to perceived political affiliation has contributed to their loss of jobs and income. Syrians in Egypt are facing increasing arrests, deportations, harassment and an overall decline in hospitality from civil society. Whilst some Syrians are leaving Egypt, those with very limited resources do not have this option. To meet rising needs, WFP is planning to double its assistance in RRP6 to reach 140,000 Syrian refugees a month by December 2014, shifting from geographical to vulnerability targeting. WFP is also planning to reach up to 6,000 Palestinian refugees from Syria a month, assisting 100 per cent of the potential total population.

The joint needs assessment for Syrian refugees conducted in September 2013 found that 73 per cent of the 372 respondents did not have sufficient food availability in their household over the last seven days with 46 percent considering it barely sufficient and 27 percent insufficient. Men and women in the focus group discussions noted high food prices in Egypt that made it difficult to access diversified foods and resorted to negative coping strategies such as selling assets, reducing the number of meals eaten and not purchasing more expensive foods (e.g. meat, chicken and fish). The reduction in meals was consistent with the needs assessment household questionnaires that found 67 percent are eating two meals a day with some households only eating one (4 percent). In the focus group discussions, men emphasised the lack of livelihood opportunities and high rental costs as the main contributors to insufficient or barely sufficient food availability while the women added concerns about poor nutrition. Girls and boys expressed that the food they are eating is lower quality and quantity than in Syria (and rarely include meat or fruit) due to lower household incomes. Unless food assistance is properly targeted and sustained, the potential for increased vulnerability, malnutrition and exploitation will be high in the refugee population, especially among women, children, elderly and sick.

The food voucher has already been increased from US\$26 dollars to US\$30 in April 2013 due to significant inflation and rising food prices. "The Status of Poverty and Food Security in Egypt: Analysis and Policy Recommendations – Preliminary Summary Report" released by WFP and the Government of Egypt identified 13.7 million Egyptians or a three per cent increase from 2009 to 2011 as food insecure –reinforcing the importance of ongoing beneficiary targeting as well as the need to support host communities to not exacerbate existing tensions between the two groups.

### 3. RESPONSE STRATEGY

While the assistance is currently through paper voucher or magnetic cards that are single use only at the partner supermarkets and have a limited validity, WFP Egypt is in the process of transitioning to e-vouchers. WFP and UNHCR are discussing the possibility of moving to a common assistance delivery platform (OneCard system), which will provide beneficiaries through a single magnetic card with the means to cover their food, cash and other NFI needs.

The e-voucher modality is expected to:

- Lower visibility of the assistance delivered to the Syrian refugees and thereby mitigate tensions with the host community;
- Facilitate timely remote uploading of vouchers/cash and reduce the need for gathering large crowd of refugees for distributions that pose safety risks and incur expenses for refugees;
- Increase programme efficiency by reducing administration requirements; and
- Provide increased dignity and psychological support to the beneficiaries with a sense of a more normal lifestyle and ability to cope for their families.

UNHCR and WFP are reassessing options for targeting food assistance and ensuring the most vulnerable are supported in a sustained manner. Household vulnerability assessments are now becoming available on a sufficient scale from UNHCR partners to facilitate transitioning from geographic targeting to household vulnerability targeting. This will need to include a reassessment mechanism to reflect potential changes in refugee circumstances and vulnerability criteria as well as be able to keep pace with the rate of registration.

The other proposed assistance is community-driven quick impact projects (QIPs) in the poorest host communities experiencing a high concentration of Syrian refugees. The QIPs would be small-scale, low-cost and rapidly implemented projects intended to assist in relieving the rising tensions between the host community and the Syrian refugees by addressing jointly expressed needs in the community. QIPs in key locations would be identified in partnership with UNHCR, host communities, NGO partners and refugee communities, and implemented through INGOs targeting a combination of social improvements, livelihood options and co-existence support. The QIPs would be made equally accessible by women, men - and boys and girls of an appropriate age in relation to the particular project - with training provided equitably. Linkages with existing government or partner programmes, projects or safety nets systems will be the preferred option. The projects, unlike the current voucher distributions, would be intended as high visibility work to promote associated benefits of hosting Syrian refugees in the community.

## 4. SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW TABLE

Objective 1. Save lives and maintain food security.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - June 2014				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 1.1 Targeted food-insecure refugees receive monthly food assistance through vouchers		140.000		Greater Cairo, Alexandria, Damietta	\$21.571.200	\$21.571.200			Coptic Evangelical Organization for Social Services (CEOSS), Organisation for the Development of Women and Children, UNHCR
<b>Objective 1</b>		6.000		Greater Cairo, Alexandria, Damietta	\$1.294.272	\$1.294.272			UNRWA
					<b>22.865.472</b>	<b>22.865.472</b>			

  

Objective 2. Assist vulnerable populations in host communities by relieving tensions resulting from increased refugee presence and competition for resources.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - June 2014				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 2.1 Quick Impact Projects are completed in the host community		146.000		Greater Cairo, Alexandria, Damietta	182.970			182.970	UNHCR
<b>Objective 2</b>					<b>182.970</b>			<b>182.970</b>	

Sector Indicators	Target
# of Syrian refugees (women, girls, boys and men) assisted with food vouchers per month	140.000
# of Palestinian refugees from Syria (women, girls, boys and men) assisted with food vouchers per month	6.000
# of Quick Impact Projects completed	6

Food Security - Summary Requirements						
	Requirements Jan-June 2014				Indicative requirements Jul-Dec 2014	
	Total Requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	Requirements (US\$)	
<b>SECTOR GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>23.048.442</b>	<b>22.865.472</b>	-	<b>182.970</b>	<b>29.519.802</b>	



## 5. SECTOR FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS PER AGENCY

Food Security in Egypt (US\$)			
Agency	Total Jan-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2014	Jul-Dec 2014
WFP	52,568,244	23,048,442	29,519,802
<b>Total</b>	<b>52,568,244</b>	<b>23,048,442</b>	<b>29,519,802</b>

## L. Food response

<b>Lead Agencies</b>	WFP & UNHCR		
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	ACTED, ACF, IRW (Iraq), FAO		
<b>Objectives</b>	1. Food Security for all Syrian Refugees in need is ensured.		
<b>Requirements from January to June 2014</b>	US\$41,304,175		
<b>Prioritized requirements (Jan-Jun)</b>	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities	Capacity-Building or Resilience
	US\$39,506,300	US\$1,016,875	US\$781,000
<b>Total 2014 indicative financial requirements</b>	US\$99,613,626		
<b>Contact Information</b>	Yaver Sayyed, <a href="mailto:yaver.sayyed@wfp.org">yaver.sayyed@wfp.org</a>		

### 1. ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

WFP has been supporting vulnerable Syrian refugees through in-kind food assistance and a food voucher programme. In Domiz camp, WFP started in-kind food distributions in August 2012 before launching the food vouchers in November 2012.

In Domiz, from January to September 2013, WFP in partnership with Islamic Relief Worldwide (IRW) working with Barzani Charity Foundation, distributed food vouchers valued at US\$12.57 million to 62,000 refugees on a monthly basis. Both the beneficiaries and all other stakeholders are appreciative of the voucher programme and satisfied with the quality of the food items available in the voucher shops, being meeting the refugees' nutritional requirements.

In Al Qa'im camp, food parcels have been distributed since December 2012 to over 6,000 refugees on a monthly basis. MoMD provided complementary food in Al Qa'im until mid-January; thereafter UNHCR introduced a complementary food allowance of US\$15 per person/month, while AFKAR has been providing additional bread to the population on a regular basis.

School feeding at camp schools in Al Qa'im and Domiz started in March and April 2013. WFP provides children with a nutritious fortified biscuit each school day. In Domiz, the Ministry of Education provides children with milk and fresh fruit. As of September 500 school children were assisted through school feeding in Al Qa'im and 2,150 in Domiz on a monthly basis through the school feeding programme implemented by WFP.

### Challenges

- Security concerns negatively affecting access to the camps, particularly Al Qa'im;
- Domiz camp is congested creating bottlenecks in delivery of services;
- Limited resources for programmes;
- Lack of purchasing power of the refugees to buy sufficient complementary foods;
- Heightened intolerance towards the refugee community leading to a restriction in the number of new arrivals or access to services such as complementary foods;
- High rental costs affecting refugees in non-camp settings;
- Limited access to the labour market or other means of livelihoods; and
- Needs of the host communities need to be addressed.

## 2. NEEDS AND PRIORITIES

Based on WFP monitoring reports, refugees in the camps are fully dependent on food assistance, whereas non-camp refugees are reliant on assistance from host communities. Overall there is a wide dependency on aid. To cope with the situation, most refugees have changed their consumption patterns, with lower intake of meat and fresh foods, and in some cases reduction of the number of meals to one or two per day. Other negative coping strategies being employed include incurring debt to buy complementary food or pay rent in non-camp settings. In Domiz camp 78 per cent of respondents declare that WFP food assistance represented between 51 and 75 per cent of their needs. Most refugee families depleted their reserves and are in need of food assistance. It is estimated that 30 per cent of the non-camp refugees are food insecure.

The Government supports humanitarian assistance to focus on those living in camps. In conjunction with UNHCR, WFP conducted a household food security assessment in the KR in December 2012. Preliminary information indicates that more than 30 per cent of non-camp refugees living are also vulnerable. The Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) in early 2014 will better inform on the overall humanitarian needs for both refugees in camps and host communities. WFP is also monitoring the nutritional situation of the refugees in collaboration with key partners including UNICEF and the MoH.

UNHCR's contingency plan for Iraq points out that the host communities' capacities and structures to absorb refugees will reach its limits relatively quickly. Many have arrived with limited means to cover basic needs and are now increasingly in need of assistance. The massive and accelerating influx of refugees is placing enormous strain on existing Government resources and host communities.

As the number of Syrian refugees continues to increase, their needs ranging from protection, social services and food become evident. Hence, there is a critical need to provide food assistance to save lives for EVIs in the camps and non-camp settings as well as female headed households in host communities.

Population group	Population in need	Targeted population
<b>Camp</b>	160,000	160,000
<b>Non-camp</b>	240,000	130,000
<b>School Feeding (Camp)</b>	10,000	10,000

### 3. RESPONSE STRATEGY

Refugee children of school age are attending elementary and intermediate schools that have been set up in the camps. The school feeding programme in the camps helps to attract children to attend school more regularly and to improve attendance of girls.

#### Responses

- Meet immediate food needs (basic and complementary food) of vulnerable refugees through WFP regular distribution of adequate food assistance to refugees living in camps and provision of cash assistance to EVIs by the GoI/KRG, WFP and UNHCR, (mostly refugee families residing in non-camp settings);
- Ensure regular school attendance and adequate learning capacity of school children in the camps through provision of a daily, micronutrient-fortified nutritious snack; and,
- Obtain adequate and regular information on the humanitarian needs of refugees through assessments across Iraq, with particular focus on the JAM, assessing the needs of refugees in camps and the host communities.

## 4. SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW TABLE

Objective 1. Food Security for all Syrian Refugees in need is ensured.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - June 2014				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 1.1 Food Assistance	160.000	130.000	10,000 children School feeding	KRG and Anbar Governorate	40.123.175	39.506.300	616.875		WFP, UNHCR, IR, ACTED and ACF
Output 1.2 Food security assessments are conducted for WFP on their commodities and voucher distributions				Erbil, Duhok and Sulaymaniyah Governorates	300.000		300.000		ACTED-REACH
Output 1.3 Monitoring and Evaluation of WFP activities				Erbil, Duhok and Sulaymaniyah Governorates	100.000		100.000		ACTED-REACH
Output 1.4 Improve food security among vulnerable Kurdish rural communities hosting Syrian refugees and Syrian refugees				Erbil, Duhok and Sulaymaniyah Governorates	781.000			781.000	FAO
<b>Objective 1</b>	<b>160.000</b>	<b>130.000</b>	<b>10.000</b>		<b>41.304.175</b>	<b>39.506.300</b>	<b>1.016.875</b>	<b>781.000</b>	

<b>Sector indicators</b>	<b>Target</b>
# of beneficiaries receiving food assistance per month	100% of targeted population
# of beneficiaries receiving food vouchers per month	100% of targeted population
# of beneficiaries attending schools receiving food vouchers per month	100% of targeted population attending schools

<b>Food - Summary Requirements</b>						
			Requirements Jan-June 2014			Indicative requirements Jul-Dec 2014
	Total Requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)		Requirements (US\$)
	<b>41.304.175</b>	<b>39.506.300</b>	<b>1.016.875</b>	<b>781.000</b>		<b>58.309.451</b>
<b>SECTOR GRAND TOTAL</b>						

## 5. SECTOR FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS PER AGENCY

Food in Iraq (US\$)			
Agency	Total Jan-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2014	Jul-Dec 2014
ACTED	400,000	400,000	
FAO	2,489,835	1,708,835	781,000
UNHCR	2,591,006	2,000,000	591,006
WFP	94,132,785	37,195,340	56,937,445
<b>Total</b>	<b>99,613,626</b>	<b>41,304,175</b>	<b>58,309,451</b>

## G. Food Security response

<b>Lead Agencies</b>	WFP		
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	ACF, ACTED, ADRA, Caritas, FAO, HRF, IOCC, IOM, IRD, IRW, JHCO, Medair, NAJMAH, NICCOD, SCI, SCJ, UAERC, UNOPS, UNRWA, UN Women, UNHCR, WFP, WVI		
<b>Objectives</b>	<p><u>Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies in order to:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Maintain food security and improve food availability, access and utilization for Syrian refugees in Jordan through appropriate and consistent food assistance.</li> <li>2. Improve food security including food availability, access and utilization for vulnerable Jordanian populations through targeted food production and livelihood interventions.</li> <li>3. Improve the nutritional status of Syrian refugees, particularly malnourished girls and boys under the age of five and pregnant and lactating mothers.</li> <li>4. Ensure effective and coordinated sectoral response through evidence-based food security and livelihood interventions.</li> </ol>		
<b>Requirements from January to June 2014</b>	US\$152,590,456		
<b>Prioritized requirements (Jan-June)</b>	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities	Capacity-Building or Resilience
	US\$145,715,792	US\$5,755,532	US\$1,119,131
<b>Total 2014 indicative financial requirements</b>	US\$322,120,343		
<b>Contact Information</b>	Dorte Jessen, <a href="mailto:dorte.jessen@wfp.org">dorte.jessen@wfp.org</a>		
<b>Gender Marker</b>	2A		

### 1. ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

The Food Security Sector has provided uninterrupted food assistance to Syrian refugees since the start of the crisis in early 2012. In urban and rural areas, WFP dry food rations were distributed in the initial stages of the emergency operation before being replaced by value-based food vouchers. By September 2013, WFP had reached nearly 350,000 refugees (equivalent to 97 per cent of UNHCR registered refugees in communities) in all governorates of Jordan with food vouchers valued at JOD 24 per person per month. Several NGOs, in coordination with the Jordan Hashemite Charity Organization, have provided interim food assistance to vulnerable un-registered Syrians and those awaiting registration.

The National Alliance Against Hunger and Malnutrition and Save the Children have provided targeted assistance to vulnerable Jordanian communities, supporting livelihoods through activities such as vocational training.



Food assistance has been provided to all camp refugees throughout this period, initially through provision of two hot meals per day, but once kitchens were constructed in Zaatari camp (October 2012), WFP started distribution of dry rations consisting of rice, bulgur wheat, lentils, pasta, oil, sugar and a daily provision of fresh bread. UNHCR distributed complementary food consisting of beans, tuna, tomato paste, hummus, halwa and tea through September 2013. Markets were established in Zaatari camp in early September 2013, paving the way for the gradual transition from dry food rations to voucher assistance. When the voucher programme was initiated, 110,000 individuals began receiving reduced in-kind dry food rations accompanied by reduced-value vouchers worth JOD 6 per month. Gradually, the voucher value will increase as the dry rations are phased out.

UNHCR has provided welcome meals at the border for 25,000 refugees arriving at night. WFP provides ready-to-eat welcome meals for new arrivals in Zaatari camp, covering their first 24 hours in the camp, after which they begin receiving general food rations. In coordination with UNICEF, WFP provides fortified date bars to nearly 11,000 students in Zaatari camp. UNHCR has provided fortified porridge as a supplement for children six to 24 months old.

The Food Security Sector, activated on 5 April 2012, coordinates the food support-related activities to enhance the response by information sharing, mapping, identifying gaps and avoiding duplication. Regular meetings are held and attended by NGOs, UN agencies and other Food Security Sector partners.

The ACTED Food Security and Livelihood Assessment of northern Jordan conducted in June 2013<sup>52</sup> corroborates WFP monitoring findings, observing Syrian refugees' Food Consumption Scores (FCS) and dietary diversity have increased since their arrival in Jordan, indicating their improved food security status due to the food assistance provided through the sector.

Principle challenges and concerns for the Sector include:

- Deterioration of the food security situation inside Syria (in terms of availability, access and utilization), has resulted in new refugees showing a poorer nutritional status on arrival.<sup>53</sup>
- Verifying registered Syrians in Jordan, including maintaining up-to-date records on both camp and non-camp refugee populations.
- Developing multi-sectoral, gender-mainstreamed targeting and selection criteria to move from blanket assistance of registered refugees to targeted distributions with identification and outreach of the most vulnerable refugees living in host communities, while taking into account the unique needs of women, girls, boys and men.

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52 ACTED, *Food Security Situation and Livelihood Intervention Opportunities for Syrian and Host Communities in North Jordan*, June 2013.

53 Prepared by OCHA on behalf of the Humanitarian Country Team, *2014 Humanitarian Needs Overview, Arab Republic of Syria*, October 2013.

- Improving equity of assistance between registered Syrians and local Jordanian populations in an effort to mitigate tensions and competition for housing and livelihood activities.
- Increased demand for resources including water and food; the consequent rise in prices particularly for fresh produce affects both Syrian refugees and local Jordanian communities, impacting their purchasing power for food and non-food items, leading to increased dependency on the food assistance provided by different organizations.
- Food safety and food quality are compromised by the collapse of the veterinary extension system in Syria and unofficial border crossings of agricultural and livestock products between Syria and Jordan, leading to an increased risk of trans-boundary animal diseases and pests.
- Limited availability of detailed national food security and livelihood assessments related to the impact of the Syrian crisis on Jordanian host communities.
- Resource mobilization is becoming increasingly challenging given the protracted nature of the crisis in Syria and the global financial climate.

## 2. NEEDS AND PRIORITIES

Population group	Total Population	Targeted population <sup>i</sup>
<b>Camp refugees</b>	200,000	200,000
<b>Non-camp refugees</b>	600,000	510,000
<b>Other affected population</b>	700,000	127,500

<sup>i</sup> Further details on populations to be targeted can be found in sector objective and output table below. Information on target population at activity level is available through UNHCR Jordan or the Sector Chairs.

The ACTED Food Security and Livelihood Assessment<sup>54</sup> corroborates findings from the 2013 UNHCR/WFP Joint Assessment Mission (JAM)<sup>55</sup> that food expenditure constitutes more than one-third of all expenditure for both Syrian refugees and local Jordanians. In addition, it was found that the income versus expenditure gap, caused by limited livelihood opportunities, rising rent, food and service prices, induces increased use of negative coping strategies as the Syrian crisis becomes more protracted, increasing the financial pressure on vulnerable refugees and Jordanians alike. This impacts women, girls, boys and men differently, which is reflected in their negative coping strategies. Young girls, boys and pregnant and nursing mothers are particularly put at risk when eating less diverse quality food.

54 ACTED, *Food Security Situation and Livelihood Intervention Opportunities for Syrian and Host Communities in North Jordan*, June 2013.

55 UNHCR and WFP, *Joint Assessment Mission of Syrian Refugees in Jordan*, June 2013.

It is becoming more and more prevalent for families to take on debt and send their adolescent boys to work, as households spend their savings and sell their remaining assets.<sup>56</sup>

These recent assessments have determined that Syrian refugees are highly reliant on food assistance as their main food source, and thus food assistance remains a high priority to prevent the deterioration of refugees' food security status, particularly in camp settings where there are very few income opportunities. Food assistance deters the adoption of additional negative coping strategies, thereby freeing up cash resources to be used for other imminent needs (shelter, health, water, sanitation and hygiene, education, etc.). The preservation of Syrian refugees' food security status through appropriate and consistent food assistance, Objective 1, has therefore been prioritized as *Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm*.

Increased food, rent and service prices, combined with the refugee competition for informal unskilled labour has aggravated the food security and livelihood conditions of poor Jordanians living in host communities.<sup>57</sup> The improvement of food security conditions for vulnerable Jordanian populations through food and livelihood interventions, Objective 2, has therefore been prioritized under *Preventing Deterioration of Vulnerabilities*.

Although there is no direct correlation between low income and poor FCS there is evidence that low FCS is related to low consumption of animal protein and protein-rich food which can be a result of poor nutritional practices, attitude or knowledge among Syrian refugees and vulnerable Jordanian families.<sup>58</sup>

In Jordan, livestock has a significant impact on rural well-being, particularly in the marginal areas bordering Syria. The disruption of the veterinary services in Syria and the unofficial border crossing of animals may cause uncontrolled spread of Trans-border Animal Diseases (TADs) resulting in threats to public health and in large animal losses.<sup>59</sup>

The Inter-Agency Nutrition Assessment<sup>60</sup> found that Global Acute Malnutrition (or wasting) rates for boys and girls under the age of five, and pregnant and lactating mothers, are between 5–9 per cent (classified "poor" by WHO standards). The assessment also found that 4 per cent of Syrian boys and girls under the age of five and 6.3 per cent of pregnant and lactating mothers need treatment for Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM), recommending the provision of specialized nutritious food, Objective 3, which has been prioritized under *Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities*.

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56 WFP Jordan, *Monthly Monitoring Report*, July 2013.

57 FAO, *Agricultural Livelihoods and Food Security Impact Assessment and Response Plan for the Syria Crisis in the Neighboring Countries of Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey*, March 2013.

58 ACTED, *Food Security Situation and Livelihood Intervention Opportunities for Syrian and Host Communities in North Jordan*, June 2013.

59 FAO, *Agricultural Livelihoods and Food Security Impact Assessment and Response Plan for the Syria Crisis in the Neighboring Countries of Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey*, March 2013.

60 *Inter-agency Nutrition Assessment: Syrian Refugees in Jordan Host Communities and Zaatari Camp*, November 2012.

The UNHCR/WFP JAM<sup>61</sup> found that a more coordinated and effective response between humanitarian actors is necessary to ensure food security and livelihoods of those most in need. In line with Objective 4, it has been prioritized under *Capacity-building/resilience*.

### 3. RESPONSE STRATEGY

The overall strategy aims to save lives and protect livelihoods through: a) food and nutrition assistance to Syrian refugees in Jordan; and b) livelihood support to vulnerable Jordanian households. Both are coordinated through evidence-based and gender-sensitive interventions.

The response will build on existing retail and agricultural market structures and channel humanitarian assistance through technologically advanced voucher/cash modalities to the extent possible, thereby supporting the Jordanian market economy. This will make the service provision more efficient and dignified, whilst further enhancing gender equality.

Assistance to refugees living outside camps will be increasingly targeted to identify and reach the most vulnerable. Criteria for identifying vulnerable households will be informed by the UNHCR/WFP JAM, the Inter-Agency Data Analysis 2013, and the planned Profiling Exercise 2013.<sup>62</sup>

The Food Security Sector will provide food assistance to Syrian refugees registered with UNHCR living in urban/rural communities and camp settings through welcome meals, food parcels, value-based vouchers, electronic vouchers or cash assistance for food purchases. Various organizations within the sector provide food parcels as an interim safety net for extremely vulnerable unregistered Syrian refugees, on a case-by-case basis. Transit centres and large-scale camps include kitchens and retail infrastructures, thus enabling assistance through vouchers. Facilitating assistance through existing markets supports the Jordanian economy as beneficiaries redeem vouchers through local retailers in camps and communities.

The food security status of Syrian refugees and market prices for staple foods are monitored closely by WFP and partners to ensure the voucher assistance reflects food price fluctuations, thereby consistently ensuring an appropriate daily kilocalorie intake.

WFP will provide a mid-session snack to students attending UNICEF-supported camp schools to increase enrolment and attendance while also addressing short-term hunger, thereby improving students' concentration and performance. WFP and partners will implement a targeted supplementary feeding programme for the treatment of MAM, targeting boys and girls under the age of five<sup>63</sup> and pregnant and lactating mothers in camps and host communities, through the provision of specialized nutritious food.

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61 UNHCR and WFP, *Joint Assessment Mission of Syrian Refugees in Jordan*, June 2013

62 A provisional 15 per cent reduction has been applied, thereby targeting 85 per cent of refugees with voucher assistance in local communities from April–December 2014.

63 Girls and boys between six–59 months.

All camp children under the age of two<sup>64</sup> will receive age-appropriate food as part of the General Food Distribution ration.

Distribution sites are designed in recognition of the cultural preferences of Syrian women and men, observing gender segregation. Women are encouraged to participate actively in all food assistance related activities by collecting and managing household entitlement and provided transport in camps to minimize cultural distress and ensure their dignity and safety.

In close coordination with the Government of Jordan, the Food Security Sector will provide targeted food assistance (food/cash/voucher) as well as livelihood support to vulnerable Jordanian households living in areas with high concentrations of Syrian refugees. Emergency livelihood interventions will support household agricultural production through provision of agricultural inputs. Of equal importance will be provision of emergency livestock interventions for disease surveillance, vaccination and treatment of animals, as well as TAD control.

A comprehensive national food security assessment should be conducted, which would include the impact of the crisis on Jordanian livelihoods. Such an assessment should consider how men and women are impacted differently by the crisis. Furthermore, under the Host Community Platform, capacity building will be implemented through support to the national school feeding programme and augmentation of livelihoods through food for asset projects.

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64 Girls and boys between six–23 months.

## 4. SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW TABLE

Objective 1. Maintain food security and improve food availability, access and utilisation for Syrian refugees in Jordan through appropriate and consistent food assistance.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - June 2014				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 1.1 Syrian refugees received welcome meals, dry rations and/or food vouchers in camps and transit centres	200.000			Country Wide	34.812.301	34.812.301			UNHCR, WFP (ACTED, SCI)
Output 1.2 Syrian refugees received cash, vouchers or other forms of food assistance in urban and rural areas including vulnerable Syrian refugees awaiting UNHCR registration		510.000		Country Wide	110.602.407	110.602.407			JHCO, WFP (HRF, IR, SCI)
Output 1.3 Syrian girls and boys received school snacks in camp schools	50.000			Country Wide	947.413		947.413		WFP (ACTED, SCI)
<b>Objective 1</b>					<b>146.362.121</b>	<b>145.414.708</b>		<b>947.413</b>	

**Objective 2. Improve food security including food availability, access and utilisation for vulnerable Jordanian populations through targeted food production and livelihood interventions.**

Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - June 2014					Partners (brackets indicate appealing on behalf of)
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)		
Output 2.1 Vulnerable Jordanian families living in areas with high concentration of Syrian refugees received food assistance			18,000	Country Wide	301,084	301,084				Caritas
Output 2.2 Vulnerable Jordanian families living in areas with high concentration of Syrian refugees provided with livelihood opportunities			55,000	Country Wide	1,823,769		1,823,769			ACTED, FAO (CARE)
Output 2.3 The production, access and utilization of diversified and nutritious food by vulnerable Jordanians families living in refugee concentrated areas is enhanced and increased			9,500	Country Wide	592,133		236,653		355,280	ACF, WWI
Output 2.4 Risk of Trans-boundary Animal Diseases (TAD's) contained and animal productivity of livestock herds in the north of Jordan improved			45,000	Country Wide	1,231,637		1,231,637			FAO
<b>Objective 2</b>					<b>3,948,623</b>	<b>301,084</b>	<b>3,292,259</b>		<b>355,280</b>	

Objective 3. Improve the nutritional status of Syrian refugees, particularly malnourished girls and boys under the age of five and pregnant and lactating women.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - June 2014				Partners (brackets indicates appealing on behalf of)
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 3.1 Moderately malnourished Syrian girls and boys under the age of five and pregnant and lactating women received specialized nutritious foods (SuperCereal Plus)	2.118	5.402		Country Wide	1.421.119		1.421.119		WFP (ACTED, MEDAID, SCU)
Output 3.2. Syrian girls and boys under the age of five and pregnant and lactating women with moderate acute malnutrition attended until they have recovered	2.118	5.402		Country Wide					WFP (ACTED, MEDAID, SCU)
Output 3.3. Nutritional habits of Syrian women, girls, boys and men have improved through healthy behaviour training, communication and sensitization	94.000	239.700		Country Wide	402.650			402.650	FAO (ACTED), WFP (ACTED, MEDAID, SCU)
<b>Objective 3</b>					<b>1.823.769</b>		<b>1.421.119</b>	<b>402.650</b>	



## Objective 4. Ensure effective and coordinated sectoral response through evidence-based food security and livelihood interventions.

Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - June 2014				Partners (brackets indicates appealing on behalf of)
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 4.1. Food sector activities coordinated to ensure complementarity of activities by different food sector actors in order to minimize duplication and increase efficiency of assistance				Country Wide	17.784			17.784	JHCO, WFP
Output 4.2. Food sector documents, projects and assessments covering various aspects of protection in food security and livelihood interventions applying the gender marker tool				Country Wide	11.855			11.843	WFP
Output 4.3. Comprehensive (quantitative and geographically significant) food security and livelihood assessments conducted taking into account the different and special needs of women, girls, boys and men				Country Wide	426.777		94.741	331.594	ACTED, Caritas, FAO, WFP
<b>Objective 4</b>					<b>456.416</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>94.741</b>	<b>361.221</b>	

Sector indicators*	Target
# of newly arriving refugees receiving welcome meals, dry ration & Vouchers	550.000
# of Syrian women, girls, boys and men, receiving food vouchers or other forms of food assistance in urban and rural areas	762.500
# of Syrian girls and boys receiving school snacks in camp schools	50.000
# benefiting from livelihood opportunities	55.000
# of malnourished girls and boys under the age of five and pregnant and lactating women reaching discharge criteria/recovery rates	7.520
* these are just a sample of the total indicators being monitored under the RRP6 Jordan	

Food - Summary Requirements						
	Requirements Jan-June 2014				Indicative requirements Jul-Dec 2014	
	Total Requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	Requirements (US\$)	
<b>SECTOR GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>152.590.456</b>	<b>145.715.792</b>	<b>5.755.532</b>	<b>1.119.131</b>	<b>169.529.887</b>	

## 5. SECTOR FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS PER AGENCY

<b>Food Security in Jordan (US\$)</b>			
<b>Agency</b>	<b>Total Jan-Dec 2014</b>	<b>Jan-Jun 2014</b>	<b>Jul-Dec 2014</b>
ACF	750,000	450,000	300,000
ACTED	1,700,000	1,020,000	680,000
Caritas	2,118,644	1,271,186	847,458
FAO	6,500,000	4,400,000	2,100,000
JHCO	4,012,500	2,407,500	1,605,000
UNHCR	1,489,199	893,519	595,680
WFP	305,050,000	141,848,250	163,201,750
WVI	500,000	300,000	200,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>322,120,343</b>	<b>152,590,456</b>	<b>169,529,887</b>

## F. Food Security response

<b>Lead Agency</b>	World Food Programme		
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	HRC, MoSA, ACF, ACTED, DRC, FAO, GVC, Handicap International, International, InterSOS, International Rescue Committee, IOCC, Islamic Relief, Mercy-USA, OXFAM, PU-AMI, Save the Children, Solidarites International, SHEILD, UNRWA, World Vision		
<b>Objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Adequate food consumption for targeted affected population.</li> <li>2. Agricultural livelihoods of Lebanese returnees and rural affected communities restored.</li> </ol>		
<b>Requirements from January to June 2014</b>	US\$239,635,116		
<b>Prioritized requirements (Jan-Jun)</b>	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities	Capacity-Building or Resilience
	US\$211,073,148	US\$26,678,218	US\$1,883,750
<b>Total 2014 indicative financial requirements</b>	US\$550,332,352		
<b>Contact Information</b>	Ekram El-Huni, Ekram.elhuni@wfp.org		

### 1. ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

As of September 2013, more than 163,000 vulnerable individuals received food parcels; 1,105,000 individual food vouchers were distributed<sup>27</sup>; 21,000 individuals received a weekly bag of bread; 57,800 PRS have received cash for food and close to 5,500 host community members received agricultural support.<sup>28</sup> Humanitarian aid increased food security, supporting vulnerable families struggling to provide food for their families and guarding against resort to negative coping mechanisms.

Thus far, WFP's food voucher programme and UNRWA's cash for food programme have injected over some US\$89 million into the Lebanese economy, particularly in some of the poorest areas of Lebanon where large concentrations of refugees are hosted. Food parcels are solely sourced locally, worth more than US\$130,000.

In addition to assisting registered Syrian refugees and Palestine refugees from Syria, the Food Security Sector Working Group has been providing food assistance to unregistered refugees (mostly afraid or unwilling to register) and new comers.

The number of refugees and other affected populations requiring food assistance has grown throughout 2013. To date, host communities and Lebanese returnees have received limited support,

<sup>27</sup> This figure includes people who have received a food voucher every month and those that have received vouchers for shorter periods in a variety of different projects

<sup>28</sup> Inter-agency Food Security Sector September Dashboard-<http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/admin/download.php?id=3184>

despite increasing levels of poverty linked to the Syrian crisis that are resulting in intercommunity tensions. Further, security constraints have obstructed access to beneficiaries, especially in Tripoli, Wadi-Khaled and the northern part of the Bekaa Valley.

By end August 2013, all Lebanese returnee dairy farmers in Akkar and North Baalbeck were supported to resume their dairy activities and incorporated into a programme for support with dairy equipment and material. Some 340 dairy farmers in communities in North Lebanon hosting large numbers of refugees received milking equipment and material (for storage, tanks, home processing, handling, transportation and hygiene) increasing local livelihood prospects and mitigating tensions. Technical follow-up and training was provided to farmers in partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture, focusing on women-headed households, to ensure the sustainability of activities. Special assistance was provided to newly established Dairy Cooperatives and Milk Collection Centres, allowing smallholder farmers the benefits of large-scale farming.

## 2. NEEDS AND PRIORITIES

Population group	Population in need	Targeted population
<b>Syrian Refugees</b>	1,500,000	1,125,000
<b>Palestine Refugees from Syria</b>	100,074	85,063
<b>Vulnerable Lebanese</b>	1,500,000	446,894
<b>Lebanese Returnees</b>	50,000	37,500

In May and June 2013, WFP, UNHCR and UNICEF conducted a vulnerability assessment of Syrian refugees (VASyR) in Lebanon to inform targeting of programming to the most vulnerable. Results indicate that 70% of Syrian refugees are food insecure. Nearly 45% of refugees relied on negative coping strategies to cover food needs (for example, 49% of adults restricted their food consumption so children in the household could eat). 61% of households borrowed regularly to cover meet the costs of food. The study also indicated that food insecurity decreases with length of stay in-country and access to food assistance.

Assessment results also showed that half of a household's expenditure was spent on food: on average, US\$52 was spent per capita each month. Households rely heavily on assistance, particularly WFP's food voucher, which is valued at US\$27 and covers over 50% of average food expenditure. Without continued assistance in 2014, vulnerable households will face increased risks of food insecurity, and greater numbers may resort to harmful strategies to meet basic household needs.

WFP and UNRWA are currently undertaking a joint needs assessment of PRS which will be used as a basis for the targeting of assistance for the PRS population. Ongoing joint needs assessments of Lebanese returnees expected to show similar levels of vulnerability to the Syrian refugees.

Poverty levels among Lebanese communities are expected to increase in 2014, with a recent World Bank/ UN survey indicating that some 170,000 Lebanese may be pushed into poverty in the coming months. The majority of refugees are now located in regions with high poverty rates and Palestine camps, deepening the vulnerability of the Lebanese communities in these areas. A FAO rapid assessment of the impact of the Syrian crisis on food security and agricultural livelihoods in neighbouring countries<sup>29</sup> indicates that the deterioration of bilateral trade between Syria and Lebanon and reduced trade through Syria to other markets has made it difficult for Lebanese farmers and workers in the agricultural/food sectors, to sustain a living. To address increasing poverty and risks to social cohesion linked to the Syrian crisis, more robust support to national food programmes and agricultural activity will be required.

Syrian veterinary services and animal vaccination programmes have collapsed over the past year causing significant risks of spread in animal diseases to the agriculture sector in the region and a threat to public health<sup>30</sup>.

### 3. RESPONSE STRATEGY

Food partners will continue to upscale food assistance operations to meet the needs of vulnerable segments of projected refugee and other affected populations in 2014. In response to the rapid acceleration of new arrivals in 2013, the size of the WFP operation is 20 times larger than at the beginning of the operation in July 2012, and almost 5 times the size of its operation at the beginning of 2013. WFP will provide monthly assistance to 75% of registered refugees and Lebanese returnees in 2014 to maintain adequate food consumption and protect against resort to negative coping mechanisms. WFP and partners will explore means of fine-tuning targeting to ensure that all those in need of assistance continue to receive support. This will primarily be done through intensified monitoring and verification efforts.

WFP and other organizations will continue to provide monthly food parcels to vulnerable Syrians who have just arrived or who are pending registration. In addition, various actors will assist other vulnerable groups at risk of food insecurity, such as refugees afraid or unwilling to register. UNWRA and WFP will also collaborate to assist PRS through an unconditional cash assistance programme.

To respond to rising poverty levels in communities hosting refugees and mitigate tensions surrounding aid, WFP will collaborate with the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) to supplement the targeted social assistance package under the National Poverty Targeting Program (NPTP).

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29 Full report available at [www.neareast.fao.org](http://www.neareast.fao.org)

30 Significant numbers of cases of Blue Tongue, bovine tuberculosis, brucellosis, cutaneous leishmaniasis, FMD, HPAI, LSD, PPR and rabies, have already been identified along the Syrian border in Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and/or Turkey at higher than normal levels. For more information, see FAO's 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* available at: <http://neareast.fao.org/Pages/NewsDetails.aspx?ID=2405645&Cat=2&lang=EN&I=0&Did=0&CId=0&CMSId=5000914>

Assistance to low-income Lebanese will start in the second quarter of 2014, in line with Track 1 of the Roadmap of Priority Interventions for Stabilization<sup>31</sup> recently presented by the Government of Lebanon with the support of the World Bank and UN.

WFP, through its programmes in Lebanon, will continue to contribute directly and significantly to the local economy by injecting millions of dollars into some of the poorest areas of Lebanon. WFP has selected a national bank to carry-out the e-card programme thus benefiting from a substantial increase in its revenues in 2014.

FAO will also continue working with host communities to ensure that agricultural livelihoods of Lebanese returnees and rural affected communities are restored.

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31 *Lebanon Roadmap of Priority Interventions for Stabilization from the Syrian Conflict*, 12 October 2013

## 4. SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW TABLE

Objective 1. Adequate food consumption for targeted affected population										
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals)				Location(s)	Total Requirements Jan - June (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	Partners
	Syrian refugees	Palestine Refugees from Syria	Affected Lebanese	Lebanese returnees						
Output 1.1 Food assistance distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to target groups under secure conditions to maintain adequate food consumption and dietary diversity	1,083,000	72,500	268,600	32,000	National	236,738,616	211,073,148	25,665,468		WFP, UNWRA, IOCC, SCI, IRC, OXFAM, Mercy USA, DRC, PU-AMI, ACF, WVI, SHEILD, HI, Solidarites International, IRW, GVC, Intersos, HRC, MOSA
<b>Objective 1</b>						<b>25,665,468</b>		<b>25,665,468</b>		



Objective 2. Agricultural livelihoods of Lebanese returnees and rural affected communities restored										
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals)				Location(s)	Total Requirements Jan - June (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	Partners
	Syrian refugees	Palestine Refugees from Syria	Affected Lebanese	Lebanese returnees						
Output 2.1 Spread of trans-boundary animal and plant diseases and pests contained, and food safety control established	3.750	-	63.750	7.500	National	1.000.000		1.000.000		FAO
Output 2.2 Smallholder agricultural production restored	1.600	-	12.650	3.000	National	1.896.500		12.750	1.883.750	FAO, Mercy USA
<b>Objective 2</b>						<b>2.896.500</b>		<b>1.012.750</b>	<b>1.883.750</b>	

Sector indicators	Target
% of planned distribution to which benefit women, men, boys and girls	75% of the caseload
Total cash equivalent of e-card t/vouchers transfers or food distributed and redeemed	550,240.947
Dietary diversity and food consumption scores remain at acceptable levels for the majority of the target populations.	Food consumption score > 35.5
# of animals vaccinated	400,000
# of affected farming households that will have improved food nutrition and food safety	18,000

Food security - Summary Requirements					
	Requirements Jan-June 2014				Indicative requirements Jul-Dec 2014
	Total Requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
<b>SECTOR GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>239,635,116</b>	<b>211,073,148</b>	<b>26,678,218</b>	<b>1,883,750</b>	<b>310,697,236</b>

## 5. SECTOR FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS PER AGENCY

Food security in Lebanon (US\$)			
Agency	Total Jan-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2014	Jul-Dec 2014
ACTED	996,000	498,000	498,000
CLMC	1,624,260	812,130	812,130
FAO	5,767,500	2,883,750	2,883,750
IOCC	1,692,000	846,000	846,000
IRC	3,720,000	1,920,000	1,800,000
MU	1,487,610	635,370	852,240
OXFAM	2,034,000	1,040,000	994,000
SCI	4,742,400	2,371,200	2,371,200
UNRWA	26,512,205	11,491,998	15,020,207
WFP	501,756,377	217,136,668	284,619,709
<b>Total</b>	<b>550,332,352</b>	<b>239,635,116</b>	<b>310,697,236</b>

## J. Food response

<b>Lead Agencies</b>	WFP		
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	FAO, UNHCR		
<b>Objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Prevent the loss of lives and livelihoods through the provision of humanitarian food assistance to registered Syrians in Camps and if requested by the Government, to vulnerable Syrians outside of the camps.</li> <li>2. Contribute to the livelihoods of the families living in the refugee camps by improving the awareness on diet at family level and by providing know-how for horticulture production with limited land and water which will be crucial at the time of returning to Syria.</li> </ol>		
<b>Requirements from January to June 2014</b>	US\$63,738,380		
<b>Prioritized requirements (Jan-Jun)</b>	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities	Capacity-Building or Resilience
	US\$63,488,380	US\$0	US\$250,000
<b>Total 2014 indicative financial requirements</b>	US\$127,476,760		
<b>Contact Information</b>	Jean-Yves Lequime, Jean-Yves.Lequime@wfp.org Shannon Kahnert, kahnert@unhcr.org Felicia Mandy Owusu, owusu@unhcr.org		

### 1. ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

In October 2012, WFP started an Electronic Food Card Programme in partnership with the TRC whereby beneficiaries are provided with one electronic card per household, uploaded with 80 Turkish liras (approximately US\$40 per person) per family member per month redeemable in selected shops to procure food commodities excluding junk and luxury food items, tobacco and alcohol. The ration is sufficient to support a well-balanced diet of at least 2,100 kcal per person per day. The programme is implemented in close coordination with local camp managers and AFAD.

WFP monitoring results show that Syrians in WFP/TRC supported camps are generally food secure, with 90per cent having acceptable food consumption scores and undertaking low levels of negative coping strategies. As of the end of September, WFP had distributed over US\$30 million through the e-food card programme in Turkey resulting in a positive economic impact on local host communities, as 100per cent of the funds transferred to beneficiaries are spent in shops that are owned, managed and run by local retailers.

Under RRP5, WFP was requested by the Government to scale up assistance to reach all Syrians in camps, however, due to funding constraints, WFP was only able to provide assistance in fourteen of the camps reaching approximately 115,000 Syrians (60per cent of the current camp population).

In response to the primary challenge of inadequate funding currently constraining WFP/TRC programme expansion, AFAD proposed to cost-share the food ration to Syrians in all camps whereby, the WFP/TRC e-food card transfer would reduce from 80 to 60 Turkish liras and AFAD would allocate 20 Turkish liras to the AFAD e-card for food purchases, thereby ensuring that beneficiaries will continue to receive 80 Turkish liras worth of food entitlement every month. WFP and TRC must ensure pre-requisite requirements are in place for a proper implementation of the programme expansion with new cost-sharing arrangements and, therefore, would only be able to consider commencing its implementation in January 2014.

In order to conduct the WFP-pilot for food assistance outside of camps, there will have to be a funding commitment by the Turkish Government or the international community to support a large-scale programme of assistance outside camps following the pilot. Similarly, the FAO-planned horticulture activities inside and outside camps were unable to be implemented under RRP5 due to insufficient funding.

## 2. NEEDS AND PRIORITIES

Population group	Population in need	Targeted population
<b>Camp</b>	300,000	300,000
<b>Non-camp</b>	700,000	4,000
<b>Total</b>	1,000,000	304,000

Provision of food assistance in camps (and if requested by the Government to vulnerable Syrians outside of camps) is considered to be a Priority 1 Objective, as it is life-saving and prevents immediate risk of harm to health. Under RRP6, it is expected that there will be 300,000 Syrians in camp from January to December 2014, and this entire population is expected to be vulnerable and will be assisted with a monthly ration of 60 Turkish liras per person from WFP (see more below on voucher value). In addition, WFP will assist some of the most vulnerable Syrians, living outside of camps in Turkey, with a pilot programme, if requested by Government. This population will also be selected based on need and only households that are highly vulnerable to food insecurity will be targeted.

### 3. RESPONSE STRATEGY

#### **Food Assistance**

##### *Populations in camps*

In conjunction with AFAD and in line with needs, WFP and its partner TRC will seek to provide assistance to the full estimated camp population of 300,000 refugees during 2014 with the existing modality of electronic food card assistance.

Beneficiaries will receive a food assistance entitlement of 80 Turkish liras per person per month through a cost-sharing agreement with AFAD whereby: 60 Turkish liras will be allocated to beneficiaries' WFP/TRC e-food card and an additional 20 Turkish liras from AFAD for food purchases will be allocated through AFAD's own delivery mechanisms.

Throughout 2014, WFP, TRC and AFAD will continue working with shop owners to ensure fair prices and availability of quality food items in the shops in the camps or their vicinity where refugees redeem their e-vouchers.

While this RRP reflects the total needs of camp populations, the Government has so far met the food assistance needs in camps where WFP is not operating. A close working relationship will be required to ensure that donors, the Government, WFP and TRC can ensure continued and uninterrupted assistance based on the requirements set out in this RRP.

##### *Populations outside camps*

WFP and the Government are in ongoing discussions about the potential provision of food assistance for vulnerable Syrians living outside of camps in Turkey. The Government has specifically advised WFP that the primary focus of WFP support should be to populations inside camps. Nonetheless, given the dynamic nature of the crisis and the evolving nature of needs, WFP stands ready to support the Government should assistance at this level be requested. This RRP includes a pilot programme which would allow WFP to support the Government with technical assistance and to trial a modality of assistance that could be scaled up if adequate funding was made available. In order for WFP to provide assistance outside camps, a detailed targeting exercise would need to be undertaken to assess the number of food insecure households and to determine which households are the most vulnerable; to this end, a needs assessment has been budgeted as part of this pilot. However, technical details in relation to the design of the programme have not yet been determined.

### **Micro Gardening**

The FAO micro-gardening project aims at improving refugees' diet through a holistic approach that takes into account production, preparation and composition of nutritious food. The Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock and more specifically its Department of Training, Extension and Publication and AFAD are the main partners.

Links will be established with relevant Ministries, and the project will draw on the national knowhow and expertise from Government services from Department of Training and Extension at central and provincial level (MFAL), i.e. to prepare the training module(s), training of trainers, management of the Demonstration and Training Centre (s) and for the training of the beneficiaries.

Activities will be planned in consultation with UNHCR and WFP in order to ensure the full complementarity. Finally collaboration will be established with the camp management to ensure the supervision and daily maintenance of activities.

4. SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW TABLE

Objective 1. Prevent the loss of lives and livelihoods through the provision of humanitarian food assistance to registered Syrians in Camps and if requested by the Government, to vulnerable Syrians outside of the camps									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals)			Location(s)	Detailed requirements				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Host communities		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 1 - Food assistance provided to Syrians in camps and cash injected in local economies and host communities through a food assistance programme that links the redemption of vouchers to local shops or through shops installed in camps by local retailers.	300,000	-	-	In all camps hosting Syrian refugees	63,488,380	63,488,380	-	-	WFP, Turkish Red Crescent Society and AFAD
Output 2 - Food assistance provided to the most vulnerable population outside of camps based on the findings of a Food Security Vulnerability Assessment.	-	-	-	Pilot area with high concentration of vulnerable Syrians, TBC	0	0	-	-	WFP, TBC, Turkish Red Crescent Society and AFAD
<b>Total</b>					<b>63,488,380</b>	<b>63,488,380</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	



**Objective 2. Contribute to the livelihoods of the families living in the refugee camps by improving the awareness on diet at family level and by providing know how for horticulture production with limited land and water which will be crucial at the time of returning to Syria**

Output	Targeted population by type (individuals)			Location(s)	Detailed requirements				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Host communities		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 1- Training modules on "GAP for small scale and microgarden systems" and "nutrition, healthy diet and food safety" developed and implemented.	-	-	2.000	Gaziantep, Hatay, Kilis and Saniurfa	250.000	-	-	250.000	FAO, AFAD, Ministry of Agriculture
<b>Total</b>					<b>250.000</b>			<b>250.000</b>	

Sector indicators	Target
# of Syrians inside camps that receive food assistance	300.000
# of Syrians outside of camps receiving food assistance	0
# of Syrian families that receive horticulture training	2.000

Food - Summary Requirements		Requirements Jan-June 2014				Indicative requirements Jul-Dec 2014
Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	Requirements (US\$)		
<b>63.738.380</b>	<b>63.488.380</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>250.000</b>	<b>63.738.380</b>	<b>63.738.380</b>	
<b>SECTOR GRAND TOTAL</b>						

## 5. SECTOR FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS PER AGENCY

Food in Turkey (US\$)			
Agency	Total Jan-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2014	Jul-Dec 2014
FAO	500,000	250,000	250,000
WFP	126,976,760	63,488,380	63,488,380
<b>Total</b>	<b>127,476,760</b>	<b>63,738,380</b>	<b>63,738,380</b>

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