

Over 2 million individuals are now receiving food assistance

HIGHLIGHTS:

In Egypt, food voucher distributions reached 64,000 people including Syrian and Palestinian refugees from Syria. The Egypt Vulnerability Assessment for Refugees (EVAR) is ongoing, with 1,600 households visited to date.

In Iraq, 52,400 Syrian refugees received food assistance in May. During the month, the voucher rate was restored to USD 28 from USD 19 for extremely food insecure refugees and USD 19 from USD 10 for moderately food insecure refugees. Due to new arrivals in nine camps, ad-hoc in-kind distributions took place for 7,773 people, and will continue for the next three months until the new refugees are registered on the regular distribution system.

In Jordan, the E-card voucher reached more than 536,000 beneficiaries in May. The school feeding programme is still ongoing at 24 formal schools in nine sites in Za'atri camp and at the informal school and youth center in the camp, covering a total of 15,074 students. Another 2,126 students at Azraq camp were assisted through date bars and juice drinks. More than 33,700 Syrians were provided with dry rations at the berm.

In Lebanon, more than 829,000 vulnerable people supported with food assistance with different modalities. In addition support to farmers on enhancing farming production has been provided.

In Turkey, 279,000 people, or 93 per cent of targeted people both in camps and outside camps were reached through the e-card modality.

NEEDS ANALYSIS:

Despite the gains made through robust verification and targeting mechanisms, assessments show worsening food security statuses for refugees across the region. In Lebanon, the 2015 Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees (VaSYR) has shown a significant worsening in overall food security since 2014. The sector has responded through the ramping up of assistance and re-instating assistance for all members of households.

In Turkey, findings from a Pre-Assistance Baseline (PAB) Assessment show high levels of food insecurity and economic vulnerability in urban areas. The PAB found 11 percent of these interviewed refugee households had children involved in income generation to complement food needs. While the most commonly reported livelihood coping strategy was buying food on credit (49%), other strategies included spending savings (44%) and reducing non-essential non-food expenditures such as health and education (30%).

Beginning this year, Food Security Outcome Monitoring (FSOM) was implemented in Jordan, Iraq and Egypt, is currently ongoing in Lebanon, with expansion planned for Turkey. Findings from the first FSOM round that in Jordan, 30% of households surveyed have poor or borderline food consumption scores (FCS); in Iraq, 31% of households had poor or borderline FCS, whereas in Egypt, 26% of households had poor or borderline FCS.

Assessments by sector actors in Lebanon will also allow for better understanding of the impact of the crisis on the agricultural labour market.



Turkey. WFP / Berna Cetin

Sector Response Summary:



3,078,500 Refugees & Local Community Members targeted for assistance by end of 2016
2,035,770 assisted in 2016



Syrian Refugees in the Region:



4,687,000 Syrian Refugees expected by end-2016
4,812,000 currently registered



3RP Overall Funding Status:



USD 4.54 billion required in 2016
USD 1.38 billion received in 2016



LEBANESE HOST COMMUNITIES AND REFUGEES FACE RISING FOOD AND NUTRITION INSECURITY, NEW REPORT FINDS

This month WFP and FAO, in collaboration with the Lebanese Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), presented the findings of a new report on the Strategic Review of Food and Nutrition Security in Lebanon.

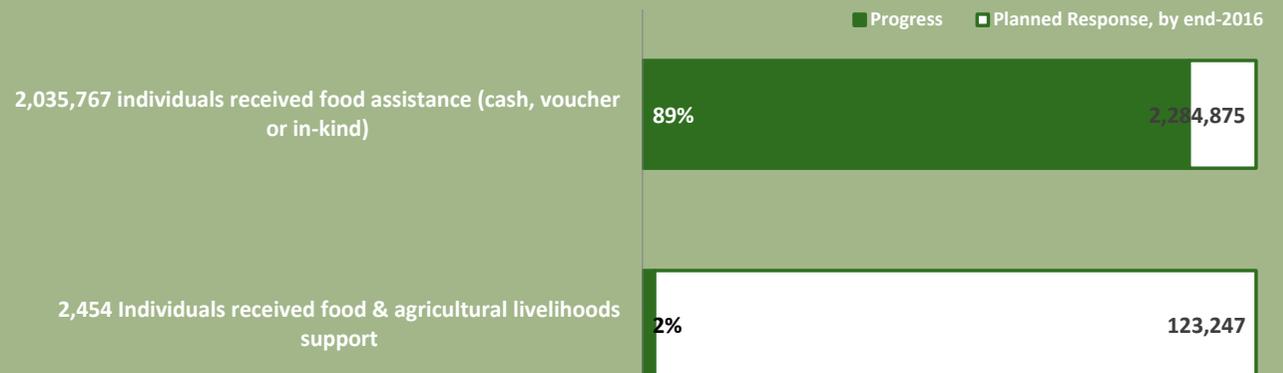
The meeting was used to present the Strategic Review as a tool for all stakeholders and to be used as a reference for programme design in their efforts to contribute to the achievement of food security in Lebanon. The findings and recommendations are intended to help all actors to address critical issues affecting food and nutrition security in Lebanon, particularly in light of widespread food insecurity among refugees and rising food insecurity among Lebanese host communities

Among the report's key findings is the need to reform food trade, market regulation and production responses to food and nutrition security in order to increase economic access to food.

The report also shows that both Lebanese and refugee populations face food insecurity challenges. Around 49 per cent of Lebanese are reportedly worried about their ability to access enough food, and 31 per cent of them stated that they were unable to eat healthy and nutritious food over the course of a year. In addition, the report finds that overall increasing food prices and changes in dietary preferences are leading to new challenges, including micronutrient deficiencies and increasing levels of obesity.

For the full report, click [here](#).

REGIONAL RESPONSE INDICATORS: JANUARY - MAY 2016



These dashboards reflect the achievements of the more than 200 partners, including governments, UN Agencies, and NGOs, involved in the 3RP response in Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey. Progress and targets may change in line with data revisions. All data on this Dashboard is current as at 31 May 2016. The first indicator progress refers to the highest number of monthly beneficiaries reached this year, while the second indicator is cumulative since the beginning of the year.