

Over 2,000,000 individuals have received food assistance in 2016

HIGHLIGHTS:

In Lebanon, the number of vulnerable people reached with food assistance is 829,430, and the total USD transferred as cash for food is now USD 184.54 million. 3,780 individuals were supported for improved nutritional practices in 2016 and the number of farmers with enhanced farming production rose to 2,101.

In Jordan, the number of beneficiaries that received food assistance was 605,981. In Azraq camp, the second supermarket opened mid-October. Beneficiaries were initially using paper vouchers but will begin using e-vouchers from next month. Iris scanning will be introduced in December to bring the operation in line with the rest of the camp. Construction of a Health Kitchen for the local production of school meals began in Azraq camp and is expected to be completed in November. Healthy meals will replace the current date bars in Azraq once the kitchen opens.

In Iraq, 52,192 Syrian refugees received food assistance in October 2016. A total of USD 1,011,204 was transferred to 11,160 families to purchase food items in 3RP Partners' contracted shops during the month. 3RP Partners have been working to increase the buying power of those receiving food assistance. A retail strategy pilot is being finalized for shops in refugee camps and this will help reduce prices in shops.

In Egypt, the October distribution reached 68,906 beneficiaries. 3RP Partners also provided assistance to additional schools in Qalyoubeya and Cairo Governorates, increasing the assistance to 218,000 Syrian refugee and Egyptian children in 259 schools in all four governorates.

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 per cent 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 per cent), other strategies included spending savings (44 per cent) and reducing non-essential non-food expenditures such as health and education (30 per cent).

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 per cent of households surveyed have poor or borderline food consumption scores (FCS); in Iraq, 31 per cent of households had poor or borderline FCS, whereas in Egypt, 26 per cent 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.



Darashakran Camp, Iraq. WFP/Iraq

Sector Response Summary:



3,078,500 Refugees & Local Community Members targeted for assistance by end of 2016
2,013,020 assisted in 2016



Syrian Refugees in the Region:



4,740,000 Syrian Refugees expected by end-2016
4,780,900 currently registered



3RP Overall Funding Status:



USD 4.54 billion required in 2016
USD 2.41 billion received in 2016



FOOD SECURITY OUTCOME TRENDS AMONG SYRIAN REFUGEES

Results from WFP food security monitoring from April-June 2016 revealed an improvement of overall acceptable Food Consumption Scores (FCS) of 7 percentage points relative to the first quarter of 2016. The strongest improvements were in Jordan and Turkey, where acceptable FCS improved by 18 and 17 per cent respectively, bringing the acceptable FCS to 88 percent in Jordan and to 95 percent in Turkey.

Results from the first round of remote post distribution monitoring (PDM) in Turkey for refugees living in urban, peri-urban and rural areas show significantly improved food consumption scores relative to pre-assistance levels, from 71 to 84 per cent. Assistance helped people diversify their diets and decreased recourse to negative coping mechanisms to meet basic food needs.

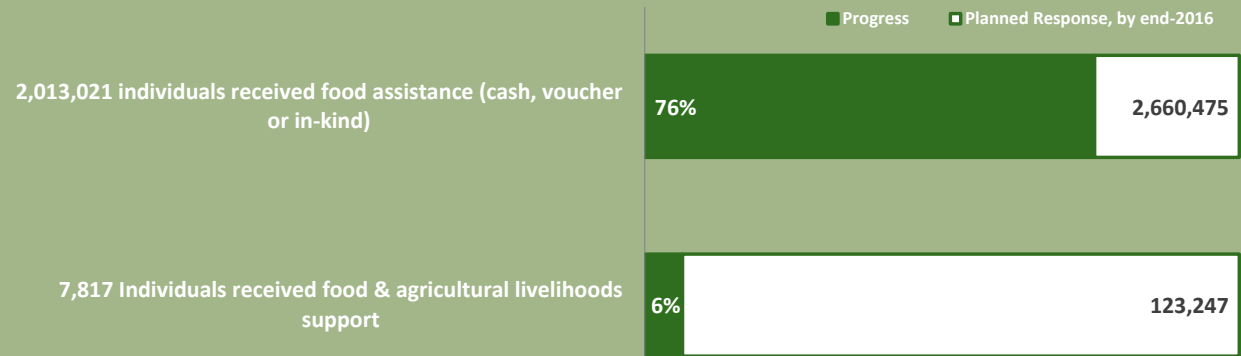
In Lebanon and Iraq, 65 and 68 per cent of refugees interviewed report acceptable FCS, the lowest in the region. In Iraq, this situation can be attributed to reduced voucher values, which were only restored to their full value in May 2016; however improvements are expected in the third quarter.

The FCS is stable in Egypt, with 88 per cent of refugees at acceptable levels.

In all countries except Jordan, households headed by women had slightly lower food consumption than male-headed households. The largest discrepancy in the region was observed in Iraq, where only 50 per cent of female-headed households had acceptable food consumption, compared to 72 per cent of male-headed households.

For more information, please click [here](#).

REGIONAL RESPONSE INDICATORS: JANUARY - OCTOBER 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 October 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.

* Progress data not yet received for Turkey in October 2016