

**More than 1,588,000 individuals  
receiving food assistance**

### REGIONAL HIGHLIGHTS:

In Turkey, WFP in partnership with the Turkish Red Crescent provided support to 156,345 individuals in seven camps, while off-camp WFP and Food Security partners reached 140,622 individuals. By reaching a total of 296,967 beneficiaries, 85% of the original target was met. Beneficiaries were assisted through the same e-Food card modality, receiving a 50 TL entitlement.

In Lebanon, partners are currently implementing targeted programmes which enhance direct access to food to the most vulnerable, combined with activities promoting dietary diversity, sustainable agriculture and rural livelihoods.

In Jordan, almost 539,000 individuals received food assistance in January alone. Azraq informal market is now open with a vegetable, grocery and convenience store. Furthermore 6,520 Food parcels were distributed to households across Jordan by Food sector partners. WFP and REACH also completed the first round of Food Security Outcome Monitoring data collection.

Throughout January in Iraq, 46,762 Syrian refugees in the nine refugee camps received much-needed assistance. WFP system used for beneficiary data and distribution management (SCOPE) is now rolled-out. So far, 10,308 refugees received SCOPE cards, which are e-vouchers to be used in an onsite store.

In Egypt, distributions took place in six governorates reaching almost 62,000 beneficiaries.

### NEEDS ANALYSIS:

The majority of Syrian refugees in the five countries in the region rely on critical humanitarian food assistance as their primary source of food. Even with the support provided, evidence from assessments and monitoring reveals a startling deterioration in refugees' food security over the last year. The dire situation particularly affects vulnerable groups such as female-headed households, children, the elderly, the chronically ill and people with disabilities.

In Jordan alone, 14 per cent of refugees were food secure compared to 53 per cent last year. In Lebanon, moderate food insecurity has doubled, affecting one quarter of refugee households, while the percentage of food secure households has decreased sharply from 25 per cent to 11 per cent.

In Turkey, evidence from a vulnerability assessment found that 16 per cent of refugees not living in Government camps had school-aged children involved in income generation to complement food needs. While the most commonly reported livelihood coping strategy was buying food on credit (40 per cent), other strategies included spend savings (20 per cent) and reducing non-essential non-food expenditures such as health and education (28 per cent). In Egypt, monitoring indicated that 37 per cent of respondents in mid-2015 had already exhausted all their savings.



Mafraq governorate. FatenAlHindi/WFP

#### Sector Response Summary:



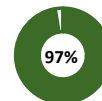
**3,078,500 Refugees & Local  
Community Members targeted  
for assistance by end of 2016**  
**1,571,990 assisted in 2016**



#### Syrian Refugees in the Region:



**4,687,000 Syrian Refugees  
expected by end-2016**  
**4,567,100 currently registered**



#### 3RP Overall Funding Status:



**USD 4.55 billion required in 2016**  
**USD 93 million received in 2016**



### WFP IMPACT REVIEW - JANUARY 2016

Since the start of the Syrian crisis, WFP has conducted monthly monitoring activities. Findings from these activities feed into quarterly analysis and reporting which serve to refine programming.

WFP's monitoring to date indicates that food security levels in countries hosting Syrian refugees remained relatively stable from the start of the crisis till mid-2015.

However, in the latter part of the year there was a downward shift as the proportion of refugees vulnerable to food insecurity almost doubled. This marked the biggest deterioration in refugees' food consumption since the start of the Syria crisis in 2011.

This outcome is directly correlated to the timing of WFP's cuts in assistance – both a reduction in the number of families receiving assistance as well as the amount of assistance provided.

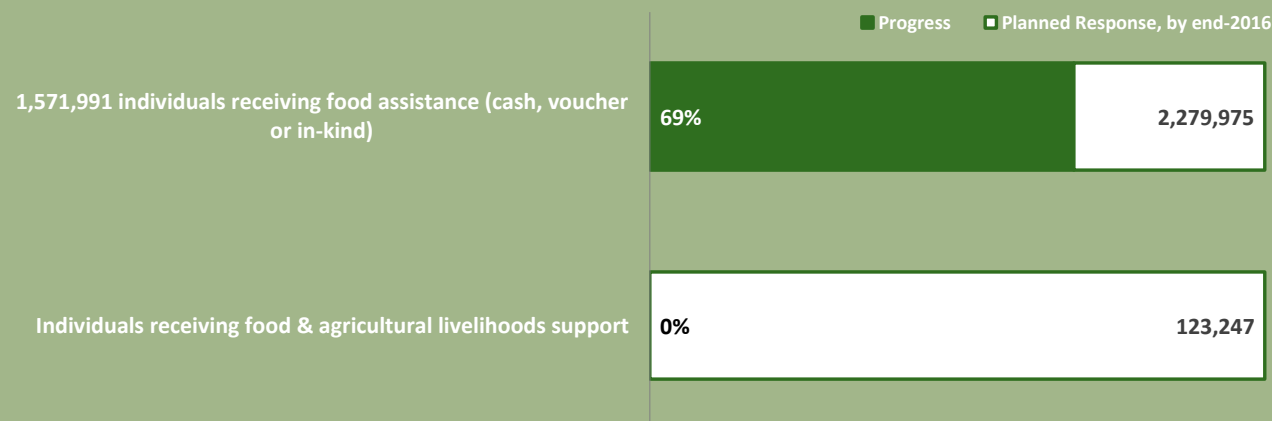
The most drastic cuts in assistance took place in Jordan and Lebanon after the second half of 2015, where the proportion of Syrian refugees vulnerable to food insecurity rose by 24 and 4 percent respectively.

This resulted in both countries having the lowest food consumption out of those neighbouring Syria during the reporting period.

Low food consumption means refugees are less frequently consuming food, and eating less diverse and nutritious foods.

For the full report please visit <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/regional.php>

### REGIONAL RESPONSE INDICATORS: JANUARY 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 January 2016.