

In Lebanon, 93 per cent of refugee households are estimated to have some degree of food insecurity

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 USD 184.54 million in 2016. 3,780 individuals were supported for improved nutritional practices and the number of farmers with enhanced farming production rose to 2,101. Some 2,000 individuals were supported for employment in the agriculture sector.

In Jordan, during the month of November 633,319 beneficiaries received food assistance. 4,726 households living out of camps were assisted with food parcel distribution. Also, 1,867 food vouchers were distributed during the same period. Cash assistance was provided to 654 Syrian and Jordanian families.

In Iraq, a total of 65,379 Syrian refugees received assistance during this month through cash, e-vouchers and paper vouchers using the SCOPE electronic platform, representing 94 per cent of the total targeted population in nine camps in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq. 3RP Partners transferred a total of USD 1,259,575 to 14,277 families which can use these funds in contracted shops, enabling beneficiary choice and a more dignified approach, while supporting local economies.

In Egypt, November's distribution assisted 76,043 beneficiaries. Starting in November, WFP increased the food voucher value from EGP 215 to EGP 400 as a consequence of the devaluation of the Egyptian currency in early November. EGP 400 is equivalent to the project plan transfer value of USD 24.2.

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.



Alexandria, Egypt. UNHCR/Scott Nelson

Sector Response Summary:



3,078,500 Refugees & Local Community Members targeted for assistance by end of 2016
2,035,060 assisted in 2016



Syrian Refugees in the Region:



4,740,000 Syrian Refugees expected by end-2016
4,807,700 currently registered



3RP Overall Funding Status:



USD 4.54 billion required in 2016
USD 2.54 billion received in 2016



LEBANON VASYR 2016 – FOOD SECURITY FINDINGS

The Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees (VASyR) is a joint multi-sectoral assessment of the living conditions of Syrian refugees in Lebanon that UNHCR, UNICEF and WFP have conducted for the past four years. VASyR is the most comprehensive survey of its kind. It focuses on economic vulnerability, education, food security, health, livelihoods, protection, shelter and WASH to help informed decision making and programme design of assistance providers.

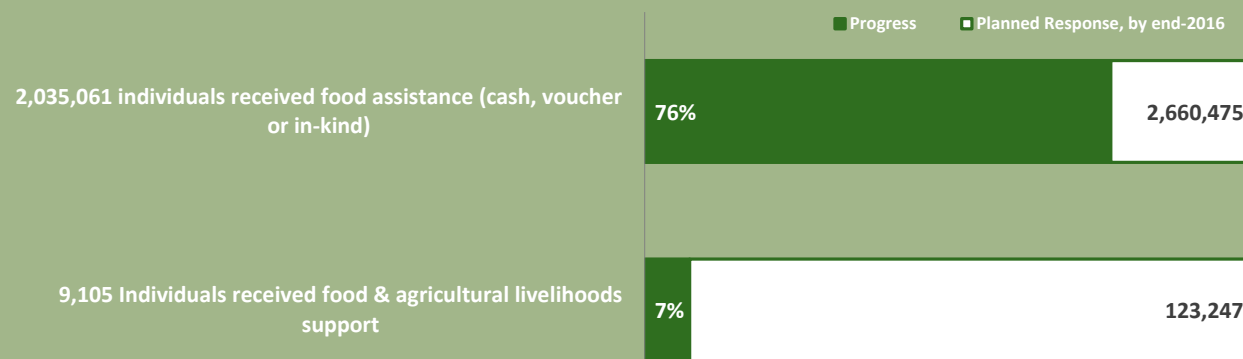
Food Security of Syrian refugees worsened over the year. In 2016, 93 per cent of refugee households are estimated to have some degree of food insecurity – an increase of 4 per cent compared to 2015. The generous donor contributions made in early 2016 allowed a return to the full voucher value provided by WFP, slowing down the pace of deterioration. Food security analyses use a composite indicator that considers food consumption, food expenditure share and coping strategies. Households are categorized in four groups according to severity – food secure, mildly food insecure, moderately food insecure and severely food insecure. The majority of households – 58 per cent – fall in the mild food insecurity category, whilst 34 per cent are moderately food insecure and 1.6 per cent severely food insecure.

Households headed by women were more food insecure (96 per cent) than the households headed by men (92 per cent).

The most food insecure districts are Akkar, Baalbek, Hermel, Marjaayoun, Nabatieh, Tyre and Zahle. Apart from Hermel, in all of these districts the percentage of households with severe and moderate food insecurity significantly increased in 2016.

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

REGIONAL RESPONSE INDICATORS: JANUARY - NOVEMBER 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 30 November 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 November 2016