



**More than 1.9 million individuals received food assistance so far this year**

**HIGHLIGHTS:**

In Iraq, a total of 51,452 Syrian refugees received assistance from WFP in September through the SCOPE electronic system. The WFP Vulnerability, Analysis and Mapping (VAM) unit visited Dohuk Governorate and conducted four focus group discussions with beneficiaries. The VAM team collected qualitative data, in order to inform planning for potential livelihoods activities in 2017.

In Iraq, the food security outcome monitoring (FSOM) for the third quarter of 2016 found that food security has improved for refugees in camps receiving assistance. Around 90 per cent sampled had acceptable food consumption scores compared with 68 per cent in the first quarter of 2016. Dietary diversity also improved for beneficiaries. Beneficiaries reported their most important purchases using vouchers were cereals, oil, fats, sugar and sweets.

In Egypt, distribution for this month took place from 14-19 September, targeting 66,048 beneficiaries, including 63,126 Syrian refugees and 2,922 Palestinian refugees from Syria. The transfer value increased slightly in September (from EGP 200 to EGP 215) due to current exchange rates. The Egyptian Vulnerability Assessment for Refugees (EVAR) started on 26 April. So far, 61,755 refugees have been visited.

**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.



General views of refugee homes in Za'atari refugee camp. UNHCR/Jordi Matas

**Sector Response Summary:**



**3,078,500 Refugees & Local Community Members targeted for assistance by end of 2016**  
**1,902,600 assisted in 2016**



**Syrian Refugees in the Region:**



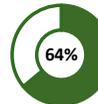
**4,740,000 Syrian Refugees expected by end-2016**  
**4,750,300 currently registered**



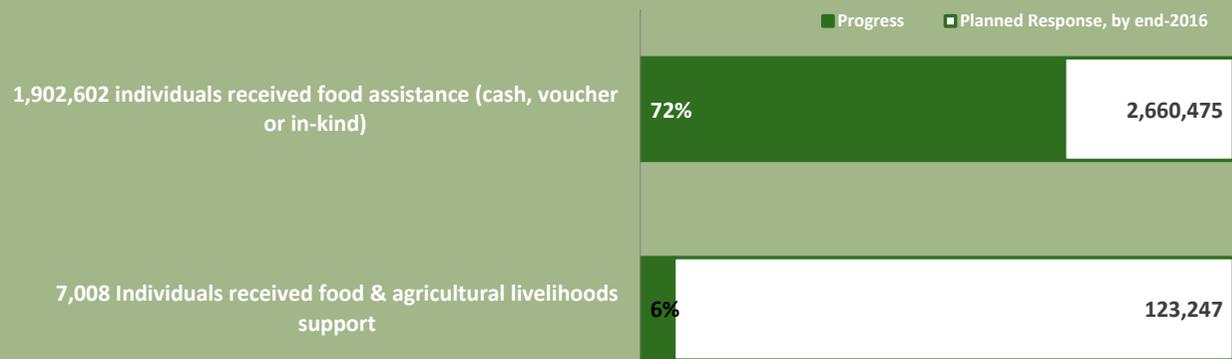
**Food Security Sector Funding status:**



**USD 870 million required in 2016**  
**USD 557 million received in 2016**



**REGIONAL RESPONSE INDICATORS: JANUARY - SEPTEMBER 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 September 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 September 2016