



RELIEF UPDATE JULY – SEPTEMBER 2015



LEBANON

- 2,015 Syrian refugee families provided with monthly in-kind and voucher food assistance
- 300 Syrian children enrolled at the True Vine School
- 100 Syrian refugee children/young adults enrolled in a vocational program at Tahaddi Education Center
- 20 workshops offered to woman refugees
- 40 Syrian refugee families receive social or psychological support per month
- 4,420 Syrian patients treated at Tahaddi Health Clinic
- 140 Syrian refugee families provided with monthly milk and diapers
- 100 Iraqi refugee families provided with monthly medical assistance
- 160 Syrian refugee children attend Child Friendly Space
- 430 hygiene kits distributed to Syrian refugee families
- 130 Syrian and Iraqi refugee families provided with blankets and mattresses
- 12 church partners trained on issues of GBV

SYRIA

- 5,240 Syrian families provided with monthly in-kind food assistance
- 240 Syrian children attend Child Friendly Space near Homs
- 3,030 Syrian families receive NFIs
- 200 families benefit from a borewell

IRAQ

- 70 IDP families provided with monthly food aid portions and hygiene kits
- 42 IDP families provided with monthly milk and diapers



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SYRIA

Widespread conflict and high levels of violence continue in Syria, including indiscriminate aerial bombing by government forces and indiscriminate shelling by armed opposition. The conflict has killed over 240,000 people and caused the displacement of half of the population – over 4 million have fled the country and 7.6 million have been internally displaced. 4.6 million people in Syria live in hard-to-reach communities. About 12.2 million are in urgent need of humanitarian assistance, including 5.6 million children. Access to food and WASH are considered high priorities, as well as access to health services. Local and international NGOs are reporting a lack of staff due to Syrians fleeing the country, in particular affecting NGOs that provide health services. Parties to the conflict continue to target public infrastructure and facilities, including water supply and electricity. Syria's water infrastructure has been severely affected: an estimated half of the total production capacity has been lost or damaged. 9.8 million people require food, agriculture, and livelihoods-related assistance. As of August 4, the UN's main Syria appeal had only 28% of necessary funding for 2015.

LEBANON

Hosting over 1 million Syrian refugees, Lebanon has the highest number of refugees per capita in the world. About 1 in 4 people in Lebanon is a refugee. 26% of refugees are women and 53% children. 16% of Syrian refugee households are led by women. Seventy percent of the Syrian refugee population lives below the Lebanon's national extreme poverty line, which is \$3.84/person/day, and are unable to meet basic needs such as food, shelter and medical care. Chronic UN funding shortfalls have led to repeated cutbacks in emergency assistance, including food aid, which was cut to \$13.50/person/month in July. This is calculated at half of the bare minimum that's needed to survive. In September, WFP is starting to cap food assistance at 5 members per household. The UN funding crisis threatens the continuation of its emergency programs in all sectors. Increasing numbers of refugees are undocumented, hindered by unaffordable fees and complicated administrative procedures; this restricts their ability to freely move and access services, and increases risk of abuse and harassment. There have been multiple evictions of informal tented settlements (ITS), affecting close to 30,000 refugees, and 6,422 individuals remain at risk of eviction.



IRAQ

The situation in Iraq continues to rapidly deteriorate with currently 3.2 million IDPs, and 8.6 million in critical need of humanitarian assistance. UNOCHA reports that 4.4 million are food insecure, with a drastic rise in negative coping strategies such as child marriage and an increase in exploitative and illicit activity. This has been accompanied by a rise in the price of food and other basic necessities. The Baghdad governorate currently hosts one of the highest concentrations of IDPs, out of which an estimated 755,385 are in need. In addition to the urgent need for food assistance, families are also suffering from a lack of access to water and sanitation facilities, as well as a lack of access to adequate medical care. Protection has also been highlighted as a primary gap in humanitarian intervention given the severe level of need on the ground. Extreme human rights violations persist including rampant sexual abuse and trafficking, use of human shields, targeting of civilians, and recruiting children as suicide bombers.