



mVAM IRAQ - Flash Update #2

Phone Survey conducted 16 November—6-Dec 2016

Key points:



IDPs and returnees have worst food consumption than residents especially in Al-Qayyarah and Tel Aswad.



More than 40 percent of the internally displaced households employed consumption-based coping strategies however residents (non-displaced households) engaged in more frequent negative coping strategies than IDPs.

7,949 Phone calls logged

35 Average age of respondents

371 Households called



86 IDPs



5% Camps

149 Non-IDPs

61% Own Home

136 Returnees

23% Rental



95% Male

5% Female

7% Guest

4% Unfinished-building

ASSESSMENT BACKGROUND

Due to the ongoing military operation in Mosul corridor, more than 108,000 people have already fled to government-held areas since the offensive was launched on October 17 (source: IOM-DTM). WFP is conducting phone-based interviews to assess the food security situation. About 7900 phone calls were made resulting in 371 household food security interviews in Tel Aswad, Haji Ali and Al-Qayyarah villages which are located to the south-east of Mosul and are part of Mosul district. These villages were liberated by the Iraqi Security Forces at the end November after two years of occupation by ISIL.

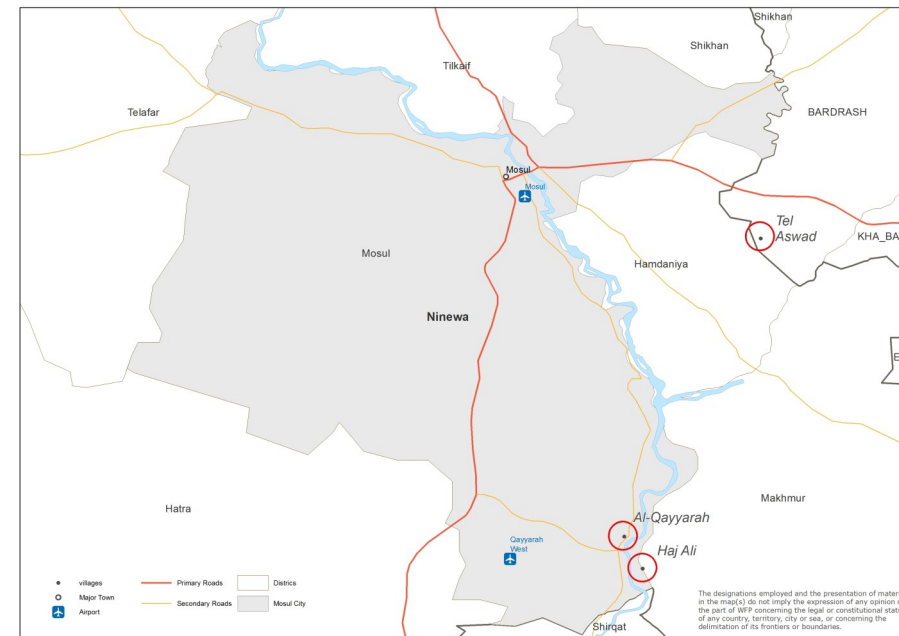
OVERALL FOOD SECURITY SITUATION

The oil refinery in Al-Qayyarah was set on fire by retreating ISIL fighters in August. Some areas in Al-Qayyarah are dark with soot. This impacts humans and livestock.

Food markets in Al-Qayyarah have recovered and now function as hubs for supplies to surrounding areas such as Hammam Al-Ali and Namrud districts in the north and Haj Ali in the east. It is anticipated these markets would continue functioning as long as the supply routes to Turkey are unhindered.

The situation is gradually returning to normal though lack of employment remains a major concern. The strong correlation of stress and unemployment suggests the need for livelihood or resilience programming to support the resident and returning populations in these areas.

Surveyed Locations



FOOD CONSUMPTION and DIETARY DIVERSITY

Data show that over a third (44 percent) of the population in these three locations have poor or borderline food consumption while about two thirds are able to meet their food needs.

The proportion of households with inadequate food consumption is slightly higher in Tel Aswad (47%) than in the other two surveyed locations Al-Qayyarah (44%) and Haji Ali (42%). In general, IDPs and returnees have worst food consumption than residents, suggesting they are consuming a poorer diet. This is particularly the case for the IDPs and returnees in Al-Qayyarah and Tel Aswad (Figure 1).

Data also indicate a correlation between food security and housing. Households living in their own homes record better food consumption in comparison with households living in camps (n=19) or in unfinished buildings (n=15) (Figure 2).

Overall, respondents typically consume only main staples daily, dairy and vegetables every other days, pulses twice a week, while fruit and proteins are rarely consumed. IDP respondents have a lower consumption of most of food items, especially meat and fruit in comparison with non-displaced households (Figure 3).

Figure 1. Households with inadequate consumption by respondent status across locations

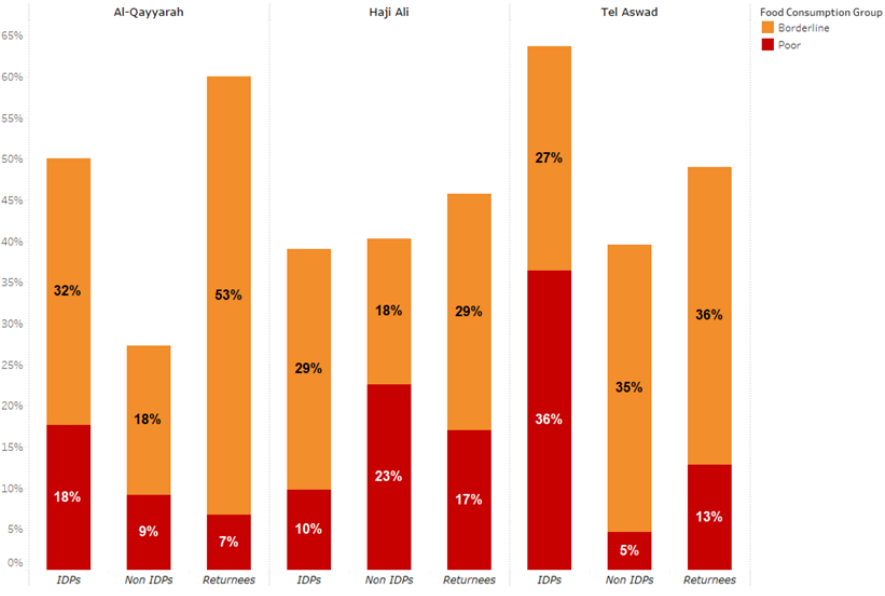


Figure 2. Households with inadequate consumption by accommodation type

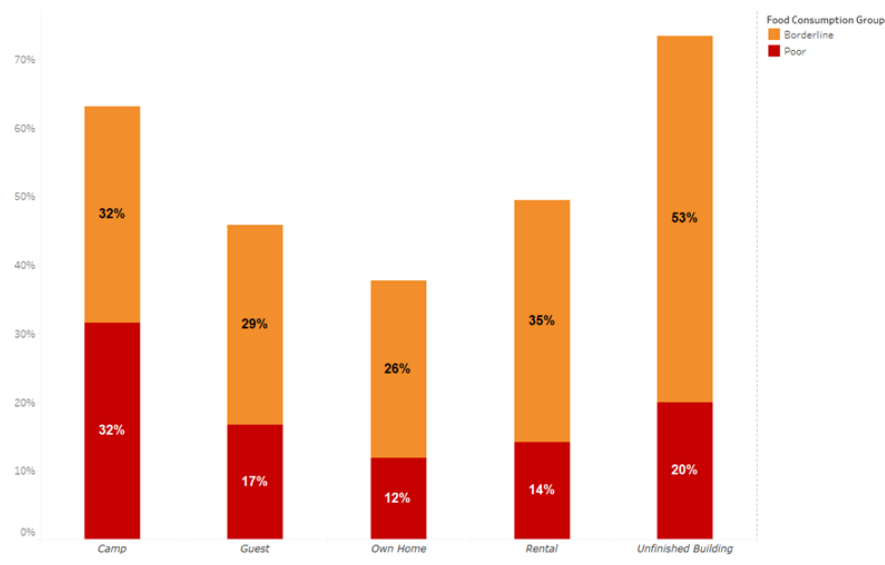


Figure 3. Dietary diversity by respondent status

	Proteins	Fruits	Pulses	Vegetables	Dairy	Staples
IDPs	1.0	1.3	3.1	2.9	3.4	4.5
Non IDPs	1.8	1.7	2.7	3.6	3.7	4.4
Returnees	1.3	1.3	2.6	3.2	3.3	4.3

Almost a third (32 percent) of the population experienced a time over the last week when they did not have enough food or money to buy food, and that they resorted to food-related negative coping strategies.

In line with the other indicators more IDPs households reported resorting to negative coping strategies than non-displaced households. In Al-Qayyarah and Tel Aswad, 50 percent and 60 percent of the IDPs households reported resorting at least one time to negative coping strategies in the past seven days (Figure 4). However, returnees and residents (non-displaced households) reported to be relying more frequently on coping strategies in comparison with IDPs (Figure 5). Across the three locations, strategies most commonly adopted involved modifying food intake habits, such as buying less preferred and less expensive food, reducing the number of meals eaten in a day and limiting the portion sizes.

In addition, the data indicates a correlation between respondents' primary income sources and the likelihood of engaging in negative food-related coping behavior. Unemployed respondents have higher stress levels (61%) than those receiving a regular wage (31%) or those engaged in temporary employment (22%) (Figure 6).

Figure 6. Percentage of households using negative coping by main income source

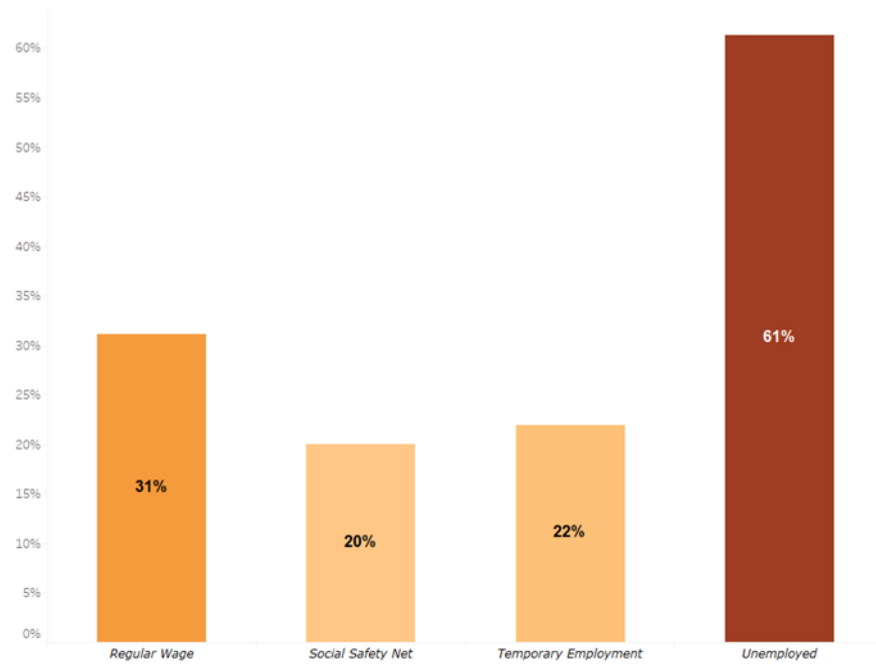


Figure 4. Percentage of households using negative coping by respondent status across locations

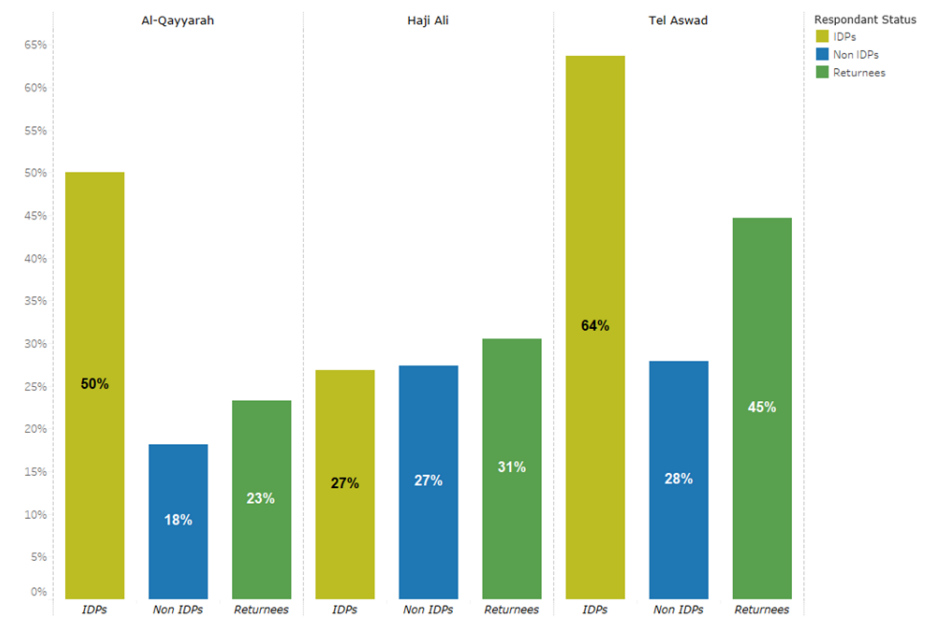


Figure 5. Average number of days households applied consumption based coping

