



WFP Iraq Country Brief

WFP Assistance

Internally Displaced Persons

Emergency Assistance to Populations Affected by the Iraq Crisis	Total Requirements (in USD)	Total Received (in USD)	6 Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)*
EMOP 200677 (April 2014- Dec 2017)	954.3 m	611.2 m (64%)	72.2 m (50%)

* June 2017 – November 2017

WFP assisted 1.6 million Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Iraq in May 2017 through Family Food Rations (FFRs) and cash-based transfers (CBTs). FFRs include basic food items, such as wheat flour, rice, beans, bulgur and oil. CBTs take the form of e-vouchers and unrestricted cash. Enough Immediate Response Rations (IRRs) were distributed in May 2017 to assist 400,000 people. IRRs provide ready-to-eat food to a family of five for three days as they flee from conflict areas, with multiple IRRs going to larger families and those moving from location to location. WFP also carries out regular assessments and monitoring in order to ensure appropriate assistance reaches those who need it most.

Mosul Response:

In partnership with UNICEF and UNFPA, WFP has provided emergency assistance to families in eastern and western Mosul. Over 1.6 million people from Mosul and the surrounding areas have received WFP assistance since 17 October 2016; some in their newly retaken communities or different parts of Mosul, others in screening centres and camps outside the city. Returns to eastern Mosul continue, with markets rebounding quickly. Meanwhile, over 100,000 people are believed to be trapped in the remaining ISIL-occupied parts of western Mosul.

Syrian Refugees

Assistance to Vulnerable Syrian Refugees in Iraq	Total Requirements (6 months in USD)	6 Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
Regional PRRO 200987 (January 2017- Dec 2018)	58 m	13.8 m (95%)

* June 2017 – November 2017

Highlights

- WFP provided monthly assistance to 1.6 million Iraqis and 55,000 Syrian refugees in May 2017. In addition, ready-to-eat food was distributed to support 400,000 people, mostly from western Mosul.
- Purchasing power remains a challenge for many families in eastern Mosul. Many people are going into debt to buy items from shops and markets, which have rebounded quickly in secure neighbourhoods.
- WFP is distributing a nutritional product to prevent and treat moderate acute malnutrition among children from western Mosul between six months and five years of age.

As part of the regional Syrian refugee protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO), WFP provides CBTs to 55,000 Syrian refugees residing in nine camps across the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KR-I). All those receiving assistance get USD 19 (IQD 22,000) per person, per month, with distributions managed through WFP's electronic SCOPE platform. WFP has been supporting Syrian refugees in Iraq since 2012.

Humanitarian Support

Special Operation - Logistics Cluster and Emergency Telecommunications Support in Iraq	Total Requirements (in USD)	Total Received (in USD)	6 Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)*
SO 200746 (April 2014- Dec 2017)	31.5 m	15.4 m (49%)	N/A

* June 2017 – November 2017

Launched in July 2014, the Special Operation supports the work of the Logistics Cluster and Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC). These two WFP-led clusters coordinate the logistics and emergency telecommunications responses to ensure the efficient and effective delivery of humanitarian assistance for the entire humanitarian community in Iraq.

In Numbers

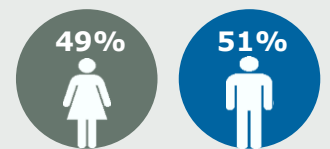
11 million people affected by the conflict

3 million Iraqis displaced

1.6 million Iraqis assisted in May

241,000 Syrian refugees in Iraq

55,000 Syrian refugees assisted in May



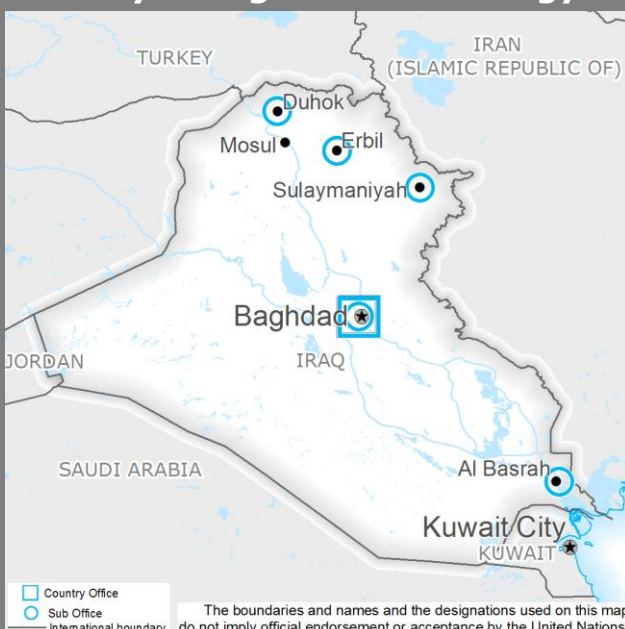
Operational Updates

- In May 2017, WFP provided assistance in all 18 governorates of Iraq. Over 1.25 million people received Family Food Rations, and 327,000 people received Cash-based Transfers. Families who have fled to camps from Mosul, Hawija and Tal Afar since October 2016, and those who are still leaving these areas, receive 70.3 kg of basic food items once they are settled, enough to support a family of five for thirty days.
- Families in eastern Mosul are relying on food assistance provided by humanitarian organisations and buying food from markets on credit, according to [WFP's latest mobile monitoring assessment](#). Basic food items are available but prices are high and there remains a lack of income sources. In this context, WFP joined with an NGO partner to provide multi-purpose cash assistance in eastern Mosul. This covered multiple humanitarian needs and helped families access markets, boosting the local economy.
- Several WFP partners are distributing a nutritional product alongside ready-to-eat food in order to prevent and reduce malnutrition among newly displaced children. Malnutrition rates among those fleeing western Mosul have been higher than from other areas due to the hazardous living conditions and lack of nutritious food in the area in recent months. In the first week of June 2017, a Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate of 6.9 percent was reported following the assessment of 975 children at Salamiya camp, south of Mosul.
- WFP continues to provide frontline humanitarian assistance through partners to people fleeing western Mosul. At mustering points and screening centres in and around western Mosul, WFP provided over 50,000 emergency rations between 10 May and 10 June. WFP's partnerships with the Norwegian Refugee Council, Muslim Aid and Women Empowerment Organisation allows food assistance to more quickly reach people in need and is coordinated through the inter-agency Rapid Response Mechanism.

Challenges

- Reports indicate that 800 people at Hassan Sham camp near Erbil suffered from food poisoning following an Iftar meal to break their Ramadan fast in early June 2017. While this incident did not involve WFP or its partners, WFP is aware of the situation and the Prime Minister has requested an investigation of the situation.
- Fighters from the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) continued to launch attacks as Ramadan began. These attacks aim to distract from military operations in Mosul, where ISIL controls only a small number of neighbourhoods in and around the Old City, and occasionally constrain humanitarian access.

Country Background & Strategy



In the past, vulnerability to food insecurity in Iraq was chiefly a result of obstacles to international trade – provoked by war and sanctions – impeding the export of oil and import of food. Since 2014, instability due to conflict is the main driver of food insecurity.

In April 2014, WFP launched an EMOP to respond to the food needs of 240,000 displaced people from Anbar governorate. Following mass displacement and ongoing conflict, WFP now provides assistance each month in all 18 governorates of the country.

Throughout 2016, Iraq witnessed an escalation in the conflict between Iraqi Security Forces (ISF) and fighters from the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL). This fighting has left millions displaced and unable to meet their dietary needs and food preferences. WFP works with the Government of Iraq to strengthen social safety nets, particularly the Public Distribution System (PDS).

To achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in particular SDG 2 on zero hunger and SDG 17 on partnerships, WFP is working closely with many partners to contribute to ending poverty and hunger, promoting an inclusive society, strengthening partnerships in Iraq and empowering women. Iraq currently ranks 121 out of 155 in the latest Human Development Report's Gender Inequality Index (2016).

In this context, WFP has focused on saving lives and protecting livelihoods in Iraq in an effort to support the people of Iraq to achieve zero hunger. WFP has been present in Iraq since 1991.

Population: 37.9 million
(Government, 2016)

2016 Human Development Index:
121 out of 188

Stunting: 17-20% in children <5
(CFSVA, 2016)

Malnutrition: 5-8% in children <5
(CFSVA, 2016)

Donors

Top 5 in 2017 (EMOP 200677, in alphabetical order): Canada, Germany, Japan, UN CERF and USA

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