



World Food Programme



WFP/Alessandro Pavone

Iraq

Special Operational Briefing

Presentation to the
WFP Executive Board

FAO Red Room, 04 September 2014

Humanitarian Situation

- 1.8 million people displaced:
 - 850,000 IDPs have arrived in the Kurdistan region and neighbouring districts in Diyala and Ninewa.
 - In Dahuk governorate alone, 543,000 IDPs are seeking shelter.
 - In August, 622,301 people were newly displaced.
 - In Anbar governorate, approximately 400,000 IDPs.
- Disruption and break down of the Public Distribution System (PDS).
- Access to and identification of dispersed populations is problematic for humanitarian actors.
- Many thousands of people have been living under siege by militants, with shortages of fuel, food and medicines reported.



- Many IDPs are suffering poor living conditions, particularly in Zakho, Dahuk. The lack of NFIs, such as cooking stoves, has a direct impact on WFP food assistance.
- For the first time since early May, WFP has managed to reach Anbar governorate, which is also in desperate need of food assistance.

Security Situation

- The situation in Iraq remains volatile, with joint military operations between Kurdish forces, Iraqi Security Forces (ISF) and US Air Force working to push back Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) fighters. The ISF retook the Mosul Dam, while attempts to liberate the city of Tikrit have so far failed.
- An advance by ISIL into Sinjar province at the beginning of August caused thousands of minority Yazidi people to flee into the Sinjar mountains, where they were besieged with limited relief or shelter. Thousands have since fled into Dahuk. The unpredictable character of ISIL is expected to further complicate humanitarian access.
- As the political stalemate continues, sectarian violence appears to be increasing in the south. Shia and Sunni mosques have been targeted by Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) and gunmen in Baghdad, Baquba and Diyala, with car bombs and targeted killings a regular occurrence. Tensions exist in the Kurdish Region, with synchronised road side bombs in Kirkuk and a car bomb in Erbil, as well as mounting intolerance towards Arabs.
- Conflict is impacting UN operations by restricting the access of humanitarian agencies, including WFP, to those displaced and in need of assistance. Increased exposure to ISIL threats for UN staff possible.



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Reference Number: HQ-Operations/Overview_A4L

- Country Office
- Sub Office
- Field Office

- ⊞ Warehouse
- ▲ Refugee/IDP Camp
- ⊞ Border Crossing Point
- ⚓ Port

- Road Supply Route
- Currently Closed Supply Route
- Main Road

- Humanitarian Access Status**
- Accessible
 - Some Access Constraints
 - Extremely Difficult Access

- ★ National Capital
- Major Town
- Intermediate Town
- Small Town

- International Boundary
- Governorate Boundary

Data Sources: OCHA, UNHCR
 The boundaries the designations do not imply or acceptance by

Framework of Interventions

IR-EMOP 200663 – Emergency Food Assistance for IDPs in Iraq as a result of the fighting in Fallujah and Ramadi (16 January 2014 – 15 April 2014).

IR-EMOP 200729 – Emergency Food Assistance for IDPs in Iraq as a result of the fighting in Mosul City, Ninewa governorate (15 June 2014 – 15 August 2014).

EMOP 200677 – Emergency Assistance to Populations Affected by the Iraq Crisis (1 April 2014 – 30 April 2015). The budget revision was approved 1 August.

SO 200746 – Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications Support in Iraq (1 July 2014 – 31 December 2014).

WFP Food Assistance

- Immediate Response Rations (IRR) to new and transient IDPs:
 - Parcels of ready-to-eat foods sufficient to sustain a family of five for three days, consisting of culturally accepted and nutritionally balanced items such as crackers, canned food, sugar, tea, and dried fruit (dates).
- Field Kitchens for transient IDPs:
 - Field kitchens were established in six locations in Dahuk governorate and one in Baharka Camp, Erbil, to provide hot meals to newly arrived families. Field kitchens will be closed once families have the necessary cooking facilities.
- General Food Distribution to IDPs/Host Families:
 - Food parcels for monthly rations (30 days for a family of five) consisting of fortified wheat flour, rice, bulgur wheat, fortified oil, sugar, iodised salt, canned pulses, pasta and lentils.

- Vouchers to IDPs/Host Families:
 - Food assistance through vouchers is expected to start by the end of September, with a projected initial assistance to 100,000 to 150,000 beneficiaries increasing to approximately 500,000 by the end of December. NGO partners have submitted proposals to implement the transfers with WFP.



Operational Priorities

- Scale-up the amount and coverage of life-saving assistance to the most vulnerable displaced and affected populations.
- Increase geographical coverage, particularly into the previously inaccessible Anbar and Salah al-Din governorates.
- Strengthen partnerships with NGOs and identify additional partners.

Priority groups:

1. IDPs

- People in camps
- People in host families
- Transient displaced

2. Food insecure people living in areas affected by conflict

3. Host Families

- Some of the affected areas are UN “no-go” (Level 6 Security); the humanitarian community, including WFP, has had to set up and rely on third party monitoring.

Results measurement:

- Pre-assistance baseline survey
- Post distribution monitoring (in particular, Household Food Consumption Score and Coping Strategy Index)
- Food Distribution Reports (Food Distributed and IDPs reached)

Process Monitoring:

- On-site Monitoring Form
- Beneficiary Contact Monitoring

Access Constraints

- Continuing lack of access to conflict areas limits WFP's ability to reach IDPs (ongoing fighting, checkpoints, damage to infrastructure, etc.). These difficult or impossible to access areas include Anbar, North Diyala, Salah al-Din and Ninewa governorates.
- Jordan corridor currently not being used because of security situation.

Resource Mobilization

EMOP 200677

Donor	US\$
Saudi Arabia	148,930,090
UN CERF	2,232,864
Denmark	1,821,825
Canada	1,795,332
Japan	1,700,000
Australia	1,049,318
United Kingdom	850,340
Finland	679,348
Italy	338,441
France	334,225
Luxembourg	206,327
USA	111,750
Total	160,049,861

Resourcing Constraints

- Total project requirements are US\$ 207 million from April 2014 to April 2015.
- As of 1 September, the overall contributions from Saudi Arabia, UN CERF, Germany, Denmark, Canada, Japan, Australia, UK, Finland, Italy, France, Luxemburg, USA and some multilateral allocations total US\$ 162,049,861 million.
- Due to the dynamic environment, operational requirements are increasing on a monthly basis. Continuous donor support is required due to high cost of the temporary field kitchen strategy, which was mobilised to respond rapidly to the unexpected mass displacements, and new numbers (1.8 million IDPs).

Implementing Capacity

Staff:

- 94 staff under Iraq Country Office: 41 national, 53 international, including the staff on TDY.

WFP Offices:

- Baghdad Country Office
- Erbil Area Office
- Dohuk Area Office
- Sulaymaniyah Area Office
- Basra Area Office

Warehouses:

WFP currently has 18 warehouses:

- Sulemaniyah: 1 warehouse
- Erbil: 12 warehouses
- Dahuk: 1 warehouse
- Baghdad: 3 warehouses
- Basra: 1 warehouse

Implementing Capacity cont'd.

Cooperating Partners:

- Multiple CPs engage in delivery of assistance and cooperate with WFP under Field Level Agreements (FLA).
- Resources will be made available under such FLAs depending on each CP's capacity.
- Partners so far are Agence d'Aide a la Cooperation Technique et au Developpement (ACTED), Barzani Charity Foundation, Islamic Relief Worldwide, Muslim Aid, Action Contre le Faim, Mercy Hand, and Islamic Salvation Humanitarian Organization.
- WFP is in negotiations with five NGOs (Save the Children, Danish Refugee Council, Norwegian Refugee Council, ACTED and Mercy Corps) as part of the Rapid Response Mechanism initiative, to increase our immediate response capacity for new displacements.

Capacity Constraints

- The Iraq Public Distribution System (PDS) is sporadically implemented across the country, and not functioning at all in areas controlled by Armed Opposition Groups.
- WFP is now procuring locally from Basra and Erbil, and previous constraints on deliveries in the south have been overcome.

- Integrated Coordination Office for Development & Humanitarian Affairs (ICHODA), OCHA, HCT, Government of Iraq.

Clusters

Logistics:

- The Logistics Cluster aims at ensuring that humanitarian access to the affected population is improved, by providing logistics coordination of the humanitarian response and information management to all actors. Common warehousing will also be provided in strategic locations.
- The revised Strategic Response Plan (SRP) Logistics Cluster requirement amounts to a total US\$ 1.985 million and is fully funded.

Emergency Telecommunications (ETC):

- The ETC was activated on 25 August in order to provide emergency telecommunications support for the humanitarian community.
- As part of the Special Operations, the ETC is funded at US\$ 300,000, with a shortfall of US\$ 1.2 million.

Food Security (FSC):

- The focus of the FSC response is on the delivery of life-saving food assistance, as well as safeguarding and supporting livelihoods by protecting, restoring and improving food and agricultural production systems of vulnerable affected households.
- The FSC component of the Iraq SRP was revised to cater to the newly displaced Iraqis. It is planned to be revised further, and finalized by the end of September 2014, taking into account the new requirements.

Critical Risks

CONTEXTUAL RISKS:

- Escalation of war resulting in massive population displacements
- Formulation of government delayed due to political impasse
- Food security compromised due to conflict in affected areas producing a significant increase in beneficiaries.

PROGRAMMATIC RISKS:

- Prolonged crisis results in malnutrition among displaced populations
- Injection of large scale food assistance may skew market prices
- Mismatch between available resources and growing needs
- Limited access to IDP locations

INSTITUTIONAL RISKS:

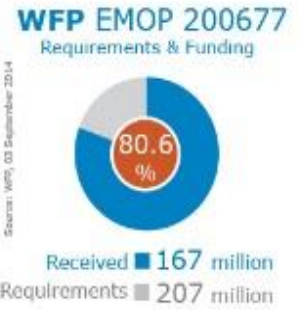
- Security demands an extended relocation of staff from Baghdad Country Office for over two months
- Inability to ensure procurement of adequate level of commodities and keep access to open corridors
- Reputational risk should WFP not be able to fully meet the needs of affected population

Mitigation Measures

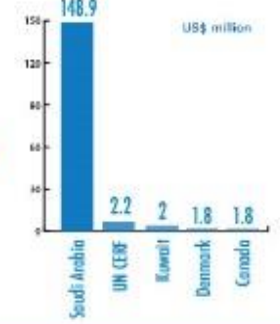
RISKS	MITIGATION MEASURES
Escalation of war resulting in massive population displacement	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Real-Time approach to contingency planning• Flexibility to the changing situation built into the EMOP• Proposed joint Food Security and Livelihoods Assessment with FAO
Prolonged crisis results in food insecurity including malnutrition among displaced populations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• In addition to ongoing food distributions, nutrition assessments are planned to provide early detection of malnutrition. Subsequent Budget Revision would include nutrition component
Limited access to IDP locations due to insecurity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Engage Cooperating Partners with local staff that can operate in such areas• Third-Party Monitoring

Residual Risks

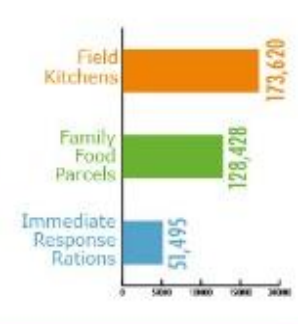
- Humanitarian access may continue to shrink for parts of the country.
- WFP is unable to undertake extensive monitoring of operations in high-risk areas, therefore relying on third-parties.



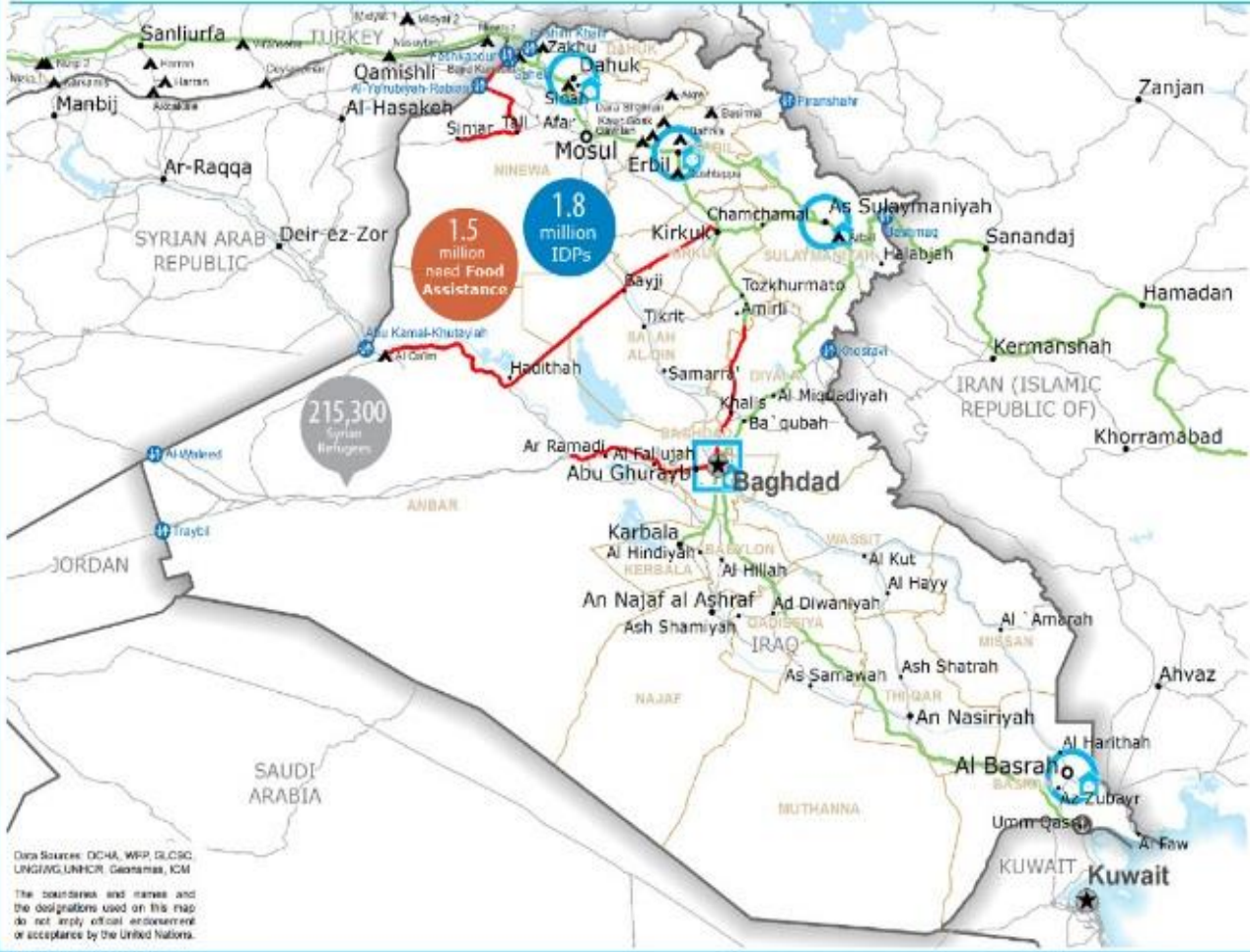
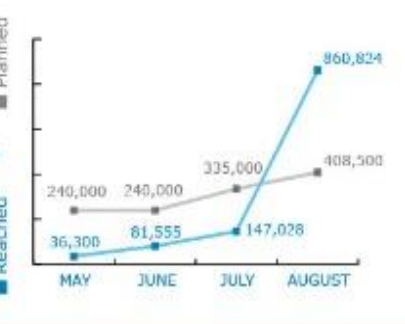
TOP 5 DONORS
(WFP, 29 August 2014)



ASSISTANCE MODALITIES
(targeted in August)

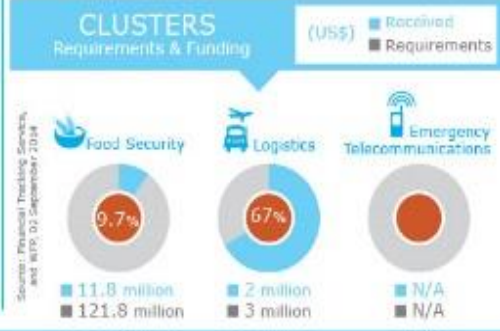


BENEFICIARIES
(as of 03 September)



Data Sources: OCHA, WFP, GLSC, UNHCR, Geonames, ICM

The boundaries and names and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.



- Field Office
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WFP LEVEL 3 EMERGENCY
SINCE 11 AUGUST 2014

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