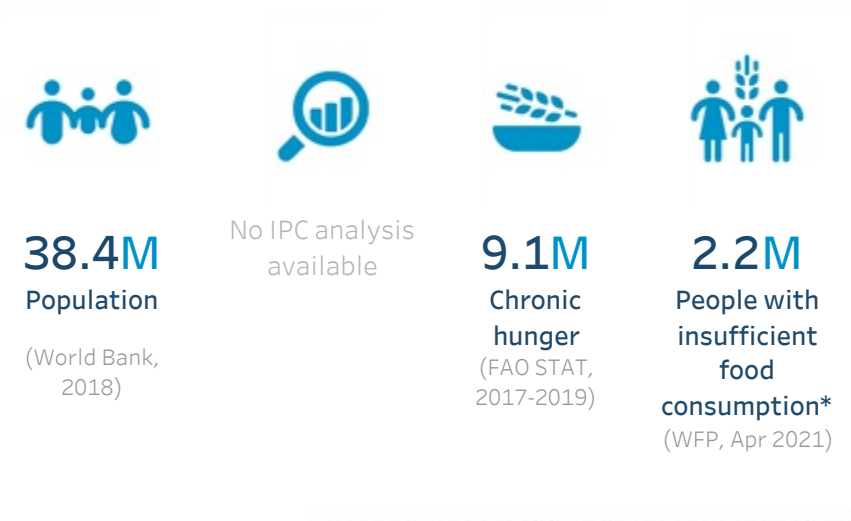


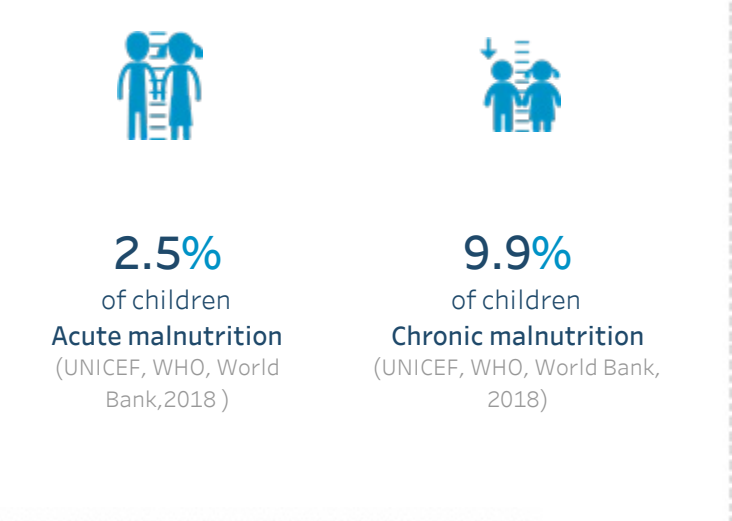
# HungerMap LIVE: Hunger and COVID-19 Weekly Snapshot

## Iraq | April 9, 2021

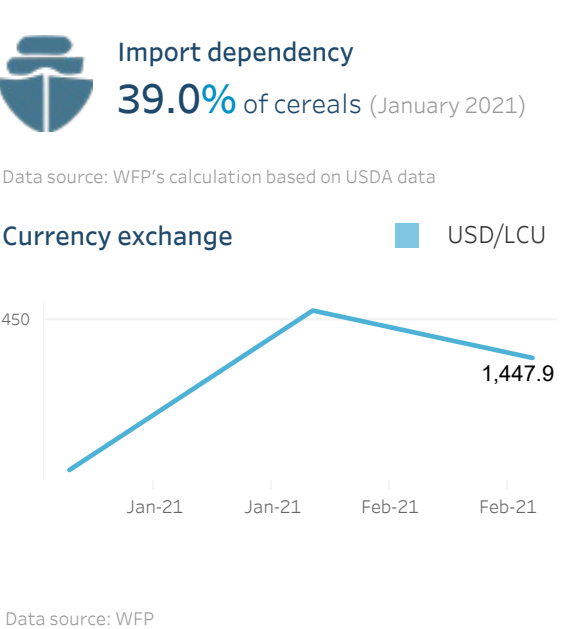
### OVERVIEW



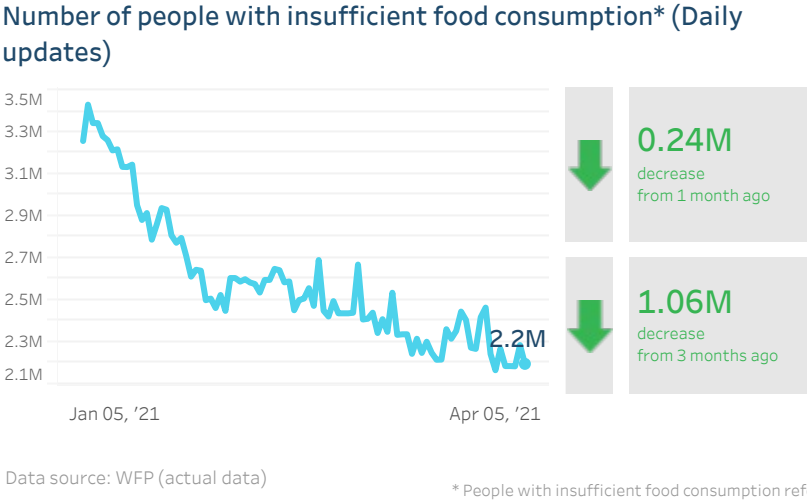
### NUTRITION



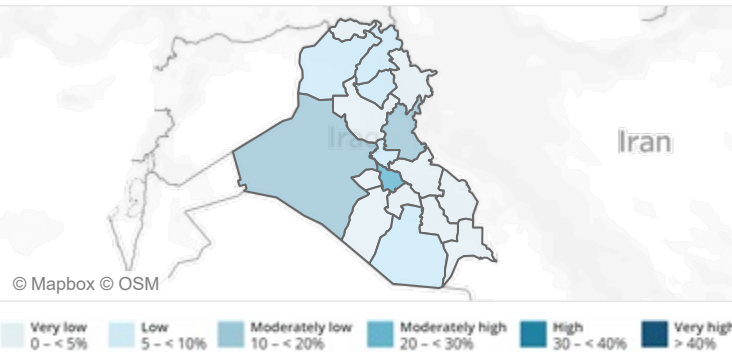
### MACRO-ECONOMIC



### TREND AND FOOD CONSUMPTION PATTERNS (Apr 2021)



### Prevalence of insufficient food consumption\*



**NOTES**  
WFP's Hunger Monitoring Unit conducts continuous food security monitoring via live telephone interviews. Data is collected on a rolling basis and processed daily. Daily updates represent a snapshot of the current food security situation over the past 28/30 calendar days, with a slight time lag of 2-4 days to ensure data quality. More information can be found in the Methodology and Glossary sections on Hunger Map LIVE ([hungermap.wfp.org](http://hungermap.wfp.org)).

To trigger a food consumption (FC) alert, marked deteriorations should meet the threshold of deterioration in FC (from one month to the next) relevant to the existing percentage of the population that already has insufficient food consumption (IFC):  
<20% with IFC requires a 25% deterioration in FC  
20-30% with IFC, requires a 15% deterioration in FC  
>30% with IFC, requires a 10% deterioration in FC

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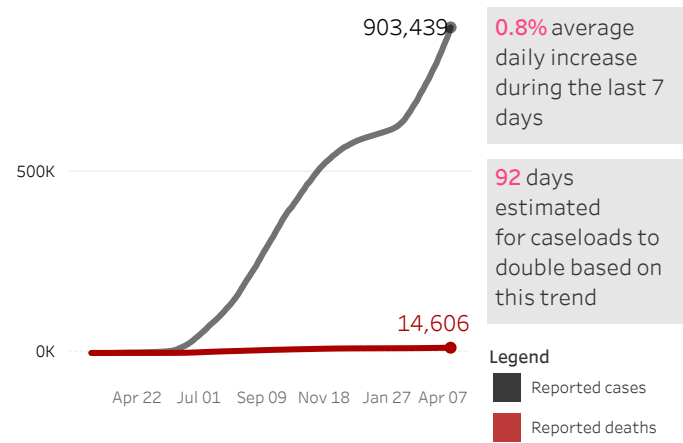
# HungerMap LIVE: Hunger and COVID-19 Weekly Snapshot

## Iraq | April 9, 2021

### COVID-19 CASES

(Source: © Johns Hopkins University)

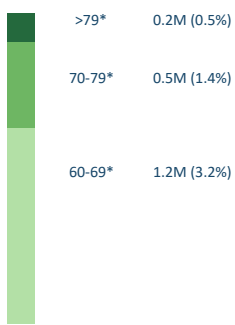
Confirmed COVID-19 cases as of 8 April, 2021



### DEMOGRAPHICS

#### Breakdown of age groups in Iraq (60 and above)

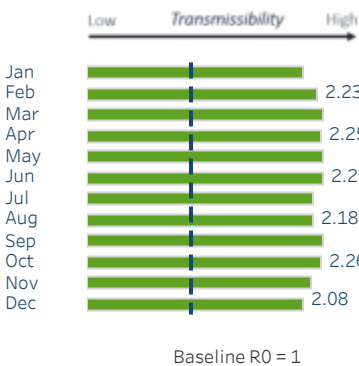
(Source: UNDESA)



\*Age groups with higher mortality if infected by COVID-19; people with pre-existing conditions could also have higher mortality regardless of age.

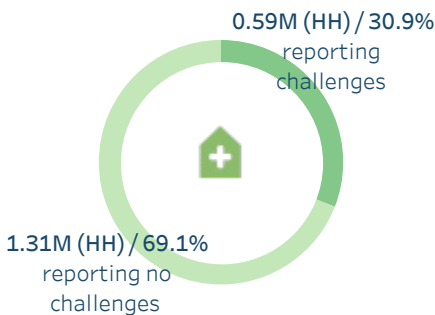
### VIRUS TRANSMISSIBILITY

An estimation of possible climate related seasonal changes in SARS-Cov-2 reproductive number (R0), a measure of infectiousness, based on air temperature and relative humidity (Source: COVID-19 and climate: Possible geographical and temporal patterns)

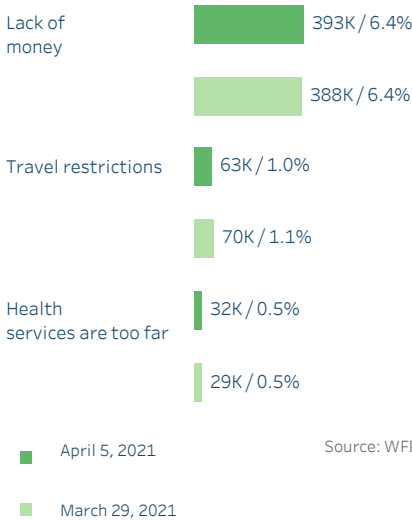


### HEALTH ACCESS

The number of households (HH) reporting challenges accessing health services has increased by 3.2K compared to last week

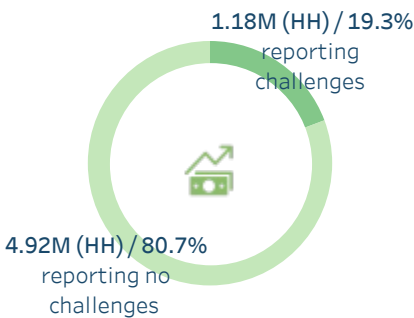


#### Top barriers to accessing health services

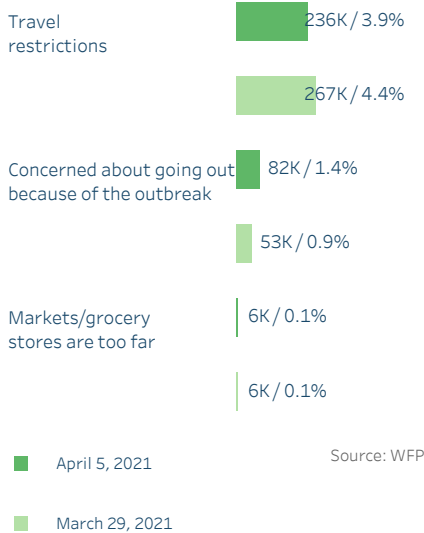


### MARKET ACCESS

The number of households (HH) reporting challenges accessing markets/grocery stores has decreased by 20.1K compared to last week

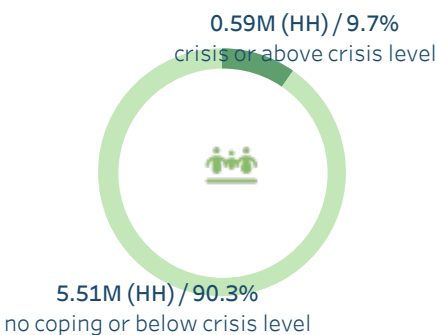


#### Top barriers to accessing markets/grocery stores

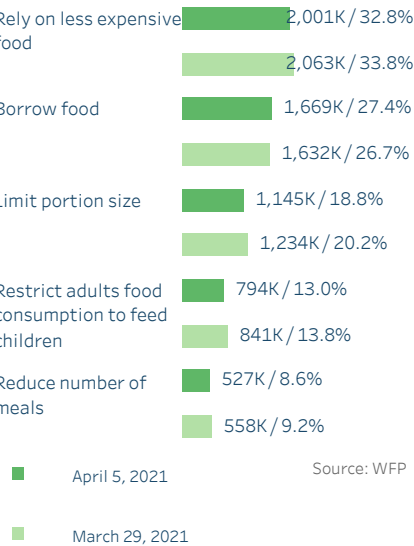


### FOOD BASED COPING

The number of households (HH) using crisis or above crisis-level food-based coping has decreased by 34.9K compared to last week



#### Food based coping strategies



### NOTES

WFP's Hunger Monitoring Unit (previously known as mVAM) conducts continuous food security monitoring via phone interviews. Data is collected on a rolling basis and processed daily. Daily updates represent a snapshot of the current situation over the past 28/30 calendar days. Note that there is a slight time lag of 2-4 days to ensure data quality. In light of the recent Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) outbreak, these systems have been expanded to monitor COVID-19 impacts on households, specifically the access to health services, markets and livelihood changes/impacts. This will help WFP and other agencies monitor the situation, capture problems in real time and provide the necessary information for early action and mitigation.

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