



### 51,452 Syrian refugees received food assistance.

#### Modalities of food distribution:

- **Food e-vouchers (50,469 persons):** in 8 camps (Domiz 1&2, Arbat, Basirma, Darashakran, Gawilan, Kawergosk and Qushtapa).
- **Unrestricted cash (983 persons):** at Akre Castle camp.

### SEPTEMBER HIGHLIGHTS:

A total of 51,452 Syrian refugees received assistance from WFP in September 2016. All of these people were assisted through the SCOPE electronic system.

In September 2016, there were delays to WFP distributions for Syrian refugees due to technical issues with the SCOPE beneficiary management and transfer system. The holiday for Eid al-Adha also delayed distributions.

The WFP Vulnerability, Analysis and Mapping (VAM) unit visited Dohuk governorate and conducted four focus group discussions with beneficiaries. The VAM team collected qualitative data, in order to inform planning for potential livelihoods activities in 2017.

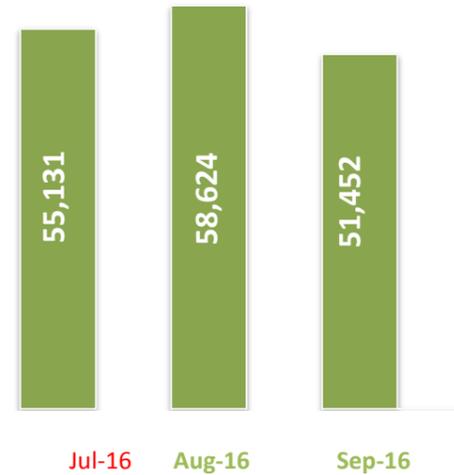
According to food security outcome monitoring (FSOM) in the third quarter of 2016 (Q3), food security has improved for refugees receiving assistance. This followed an increase in voucher transfer values in May 2016 - around 90% sampled had acceptable food consumption scores compared with 68% in the first quarter of 2016. Dietary diversity also improved for beneficiaries, increasing from 6.2 of the 7 food groups consumed in the first quarter to 6.5 in the most recent monitoring exercise.

Beneficiaries reported their most important purchases using WFP vouchers were cereals, oil/fats, and sugar/sweets.

Refugees who do not live in camps are not provided with food assistance based on previous assessments which found that most

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Number of Syrian refugees assisted each month:



### Food e-vouchers: 50,469 persons:

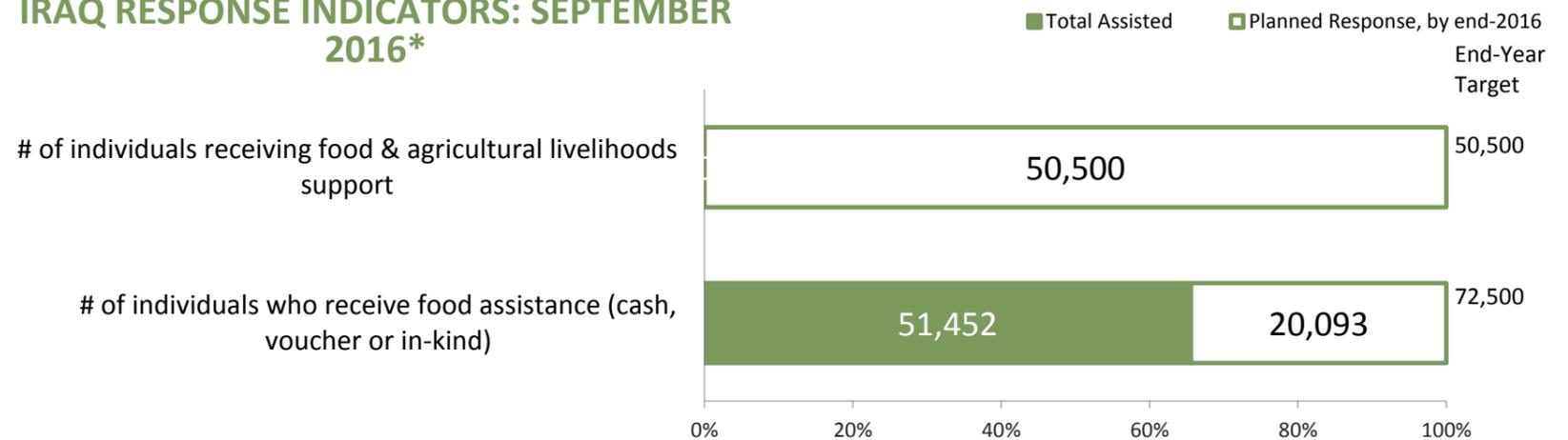
- 19 \$/person/month for 48,253 persons moderately food insecure
- 28 \$/person/month for 3,199 refugees extremely food insecure.



### NEEDS ANALYSIS:

Beneficiaries reported decreased usage of negative food-based coping strategies. Average usage remained low of the more extreme coping strategies such as 'borrowing food or relying on help from friends or relatives' and 'reducing quantities consumed by adults/mothers for young children to eat'. Fewer beneficiaries resorting to buying food on credit, borrowing money to purchase food and selling assets. However, there was an increase in the emergency coping strategy of accepting high risk, illegal, socially degrading or exploitative temporary jobs.

### IRAQ RESPONSE INDICATORS: SEPTEMBER 2016\*



\* Planned response based on full funding of 3RP for an expected direct beneficiary population of 250,000 Syrian refugees and 1.5 million members of impacted local communities by end-2016. By 31 August 2016, 239,008 Syrian refugees (81,250 households) live in Iraq. 41 % = 98,049 live in 10 camps and 59 % = 140,959 in non-camp/urban areas. 96 % = 230,530 live in Kurdistan Region-Iraq (KR-I): in Erbil Duhok and Sulaymaniyah and 4 % = 8,478 live in other locations in Iraq.

