On 10 September at the Makhmour checkpoint in Nineveh governorate, Iraqi security forces stopped WFP’s contractor trucks transporting food to IDP camps. The trucks were held for more than 24 hours. Over the past six months, this checkpoint has been the most challenging to get through, not only for WFP but for the other UN agencies. WFP is continuing to liaise closely with the authorities and monitor the situation.

Camp closures across the country and relocation of IDPs by the Nineveh, Salah al-Din and Anbar government authorities are ongoing, often with little advance notice. In response, WFP has moved its assistance to the new camps.

WFP requires an additional US$53.6 million to ensure that operations continue uninterrupted through April 2020.

Global Humanitarian Funding to Iraq in 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Overall:</td>
<td>US$701.2 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WFP share to date:</td>
<td>US$59.8 m</td>
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</table>

WFP Net Funding Requirements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan (TICSP) and Country Strategic Plan (CSP) (November 2019 – April 2020)</td>
<td>US$53.6 m</td>
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Situation Update

On 10 September at the Makhmour checkpoint in Nineveh governorate, Iraqi security forces stopped WFP’s contractor trucks transporting food to IDP camps. The trucks were held for more than 24 hours. Over the past six months, this checkpoint has been the most challenging to get through, not only for WFP but for the other UN agencies. WFP is continuing to liaise closely with the authorities and monitor the situation.

Camp closures across the country and relocations of IDPs by the Nineveh, Salah al-Din and Anbar government authorities are ongoing, often with little advance notice. In response, WFP moved its assistance to the receiving camps in Anbar, Kirkuk and Salah al-Din. For example, in Kirkuk, WFP provided all 195 families relocated to Laylan 1 camp with ready-to-eat IRRs upon arrival. These households are now registered for WFP’s usual monthly distributions of FFRs. In Salah al-Din, WFP provided FFRs to 289 relocated families in Al Shahama camp. Twenty-four vulnerable households additionally received IRRs from WFP upon arrival. Since the families arriving at Al Shahama camp were unable to meet their food requirements, WFP provided full rations in the first month, irrespective of additional rations received from the Ministry of Migration and Displacement (MoMD).

While IDP numbers in Nineveh and Salah al-Din are decreasing, due to relocation and families returning home, some camp numbers in Kirkuk are increasing.
• Together with the Board of Relief and Humanitarian Affairs (BRHA) and Kurdistan Region Statistics Office (KRSO), WFP is continuing the second phase of the IDPs targeting exercise in three selected IDP camps in Duhok. Around 9,100 households have been interviewed. The analysis of the data collected is ongoing.

• WFP Iraq’s Resilience team is working with UN Habitat on the Recovery, Reconstruction and Resilience (RRR) Data Platform. The RRR portal is hosted by UN-Habitat, to coordinate recovery and resilience activities of the UN agencies in Iraq.

WFP Response

Food and Cash Assistance

• During the September cycle, WFP delivered Family Food Rations (FFRs) to 6,164 people. 2,293 people also received ready-to-eat Immediate Response Rations (IRRs). A total of 65.5 mt of food was distributed, about 3 percent of the operational plan. Due to operational challenges, there were delays in the delivery of FFRs to IDPs; these are to be distributed in October.

• In September 2019, WFP provided cash assistance to IDPs, refugees and returnees totaling US$2.84 million. This includes US$122,738 to WFP’s EMPACT – “Empowerment in Action” – students on food-for-training programmes. Students in the second Advanced cycle are due to graduate soon.

• The modality transfer from food to cash assistance is continuing, across 25 camps.

School Feeding Programme

• Preparations are ongoing to resume School Feeding in 1,000 schools across the country. The start was postponed to November, due to upcoming religious holidays and celebrations. WFP has reopened its office in Basra to coordinate School Feeding in the southern governorates, as well as future resilience and capacity building activities.

Capacity Building

• As part of the testing phase of the digitalization of Iraq’s social safety net, the Public Distribution System (PDS), the draft design for a smartphone application “myPDS” has been completed. This app intends for citizens to eventually be able to conveniently update their data without having to visit PDS offices. It will also be used for verification when collecting rations.

• Following a request from the Ministry of Trade – which oversees the PDS – WFP is working on a “proof of concept” plan to expand the testing phase to the eight remaining governorates, building on the current approach. This way, citizens will be reached in all 18 governorates during the digitalization testing phase.

• WFP, UNICEF and UNFPA Iraq’s Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) consultant is continuing to work with the local government in Anbar, Baghdad, Basra, Erbil, Duhok, Kirkuk and Ninewa, to assess the steps required to hand over the RRM to the government. The consultant is reviewing RRM and government capacity in the country, including how to increase the government’s first line response through lessons learned from the RRM. Over the next three months, the consultant will provide feedback on the existing capacities, plus prepare a risk analysis on handing over the responsibility of the RRM to the government.

• For appropriate accountability and to handle complaints, Case Review Committees (CRCs) are running in each camp, consisting of members from WFP, UNHCR and Camp Management. The purpose of the CRCs is to act as a continuous targeting mechanism in view of dynamic changes within households in camps. CRCs scrutinize complaints and decide on exclusion and inclusion. Families unsatisfied with the result of the targeting exercise are able to file complaints by phone or in person at each camp. The complaints are tracked by WFP, UNHCR and partners until final feedback is provided to the complainant.

Supply Chain

• As of August, the Joint Coordination and Monitoring Center (JCMC) requires all transporters to provide their 2019 tax return certificate, in order to be granted approval to move their humanitarian cargo. The logistics team is coordinating with the JCMC and WFP’s contracted transporters accordingly, as not every company had its documents ready when the change was announced.

• Under WFP’s capacity building initiatives, a Logistics Consultant is joining in October, to evaluate government warehousing supply chain capacities, towards helping the government provide services previously delivered by the Logistics Cluster.
Clusters and Common Services

Food Security Cluster (FSC)
- For the 2020 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO), the FSC has calculated a preliminary total of 1.77 million people in need (PiN).
- With the continued aim of revitalising and supporting the FSC going forward, the cluster leads for WFP and FAO are liaising with the newly appointed FSC focal points across 11 governorates at the local government level.

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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>162.1 m</td>
<td>59.8 m</td>
<td>53.6 m</td>
<td>239,551</td>
<td>117,380</td>
<td>122,171</td>
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WFP would like to thank all donors for their contributions to the TISCP, including:

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For further information, visit the WFP Iraq page: wfp.org/countries/iraq