



Affected groups of Ninewa and IDPs in KRI Camps



vam
food security analysis

mVAM IRAQ: EMERGENCY UPDATE #11

SEPTEMBER 2017

Key points:



Almost one in three displaced households in Ninewa have inadequate food consumption



Despite better food consumption, displaced households in Sulaymaniyah reported the highest use of negative coping strategies



In Mosul, access to food and markets deteriorated in September as food prices rose and wages fell. In surveyed markets of western Mosul, basic foods are still not available



WFP/Marco Frattini

Situation Update

Military operations began on 21 September to end the three-year ISIL siege of Hawija district and surrounding areas. So far, more than 7,000 people have been displaced from Hawija and Shirqat. The majority of people leaving the conflict zone flee west towards Salah-al Din, with smaller numbers moving north to Kirkuk. More than two thirds of people displaced by the current conflict are in camps; a smaller number have moved into host communities when sponsorship by family and friends was an option. Additional families are expected to be displaced and in need of assistance as the military operations continue.



1,057 households surveyed



35 average age of respondents



54% IDPs
13% Returnees
32% Non IDPs



40% Own Home
32% Rental
28% Guest



95% Male
5% Female

21

Key informants called

18

Locations surveyed

Source: WFP, OCHA and IOM

Source: mVAM, September 2017



Worst food consumption among IDPs in Ninewa

In September, mVAM surveyed displaced populations in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (Duhok, Erbil and Sulaymaniyah governorates), along with population groups affected by the conflict in Ninewa.

Food consumption levels varied among IDPs in the surveyed governorates (Figure 1). In Ninewa, 30 percent of displaced households reported having poor or borderline food consumption, while in Sulaymaniyah none of the surveyed households had poor food consumption.

Looking at the different population groups in Ninewa, the food consumption of IDPs and residents deteriorated in September, but it remained stable for returnees (Figure 2).

Figure 1. Displaced households with inadequate consumption in surveyed governorates, September 2017

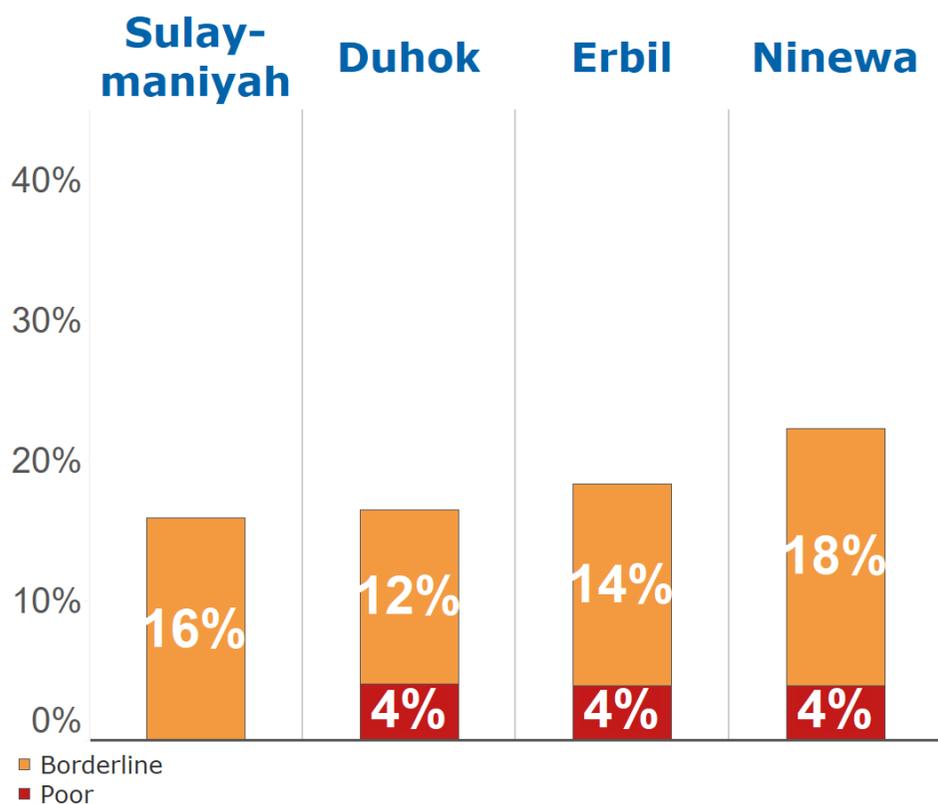
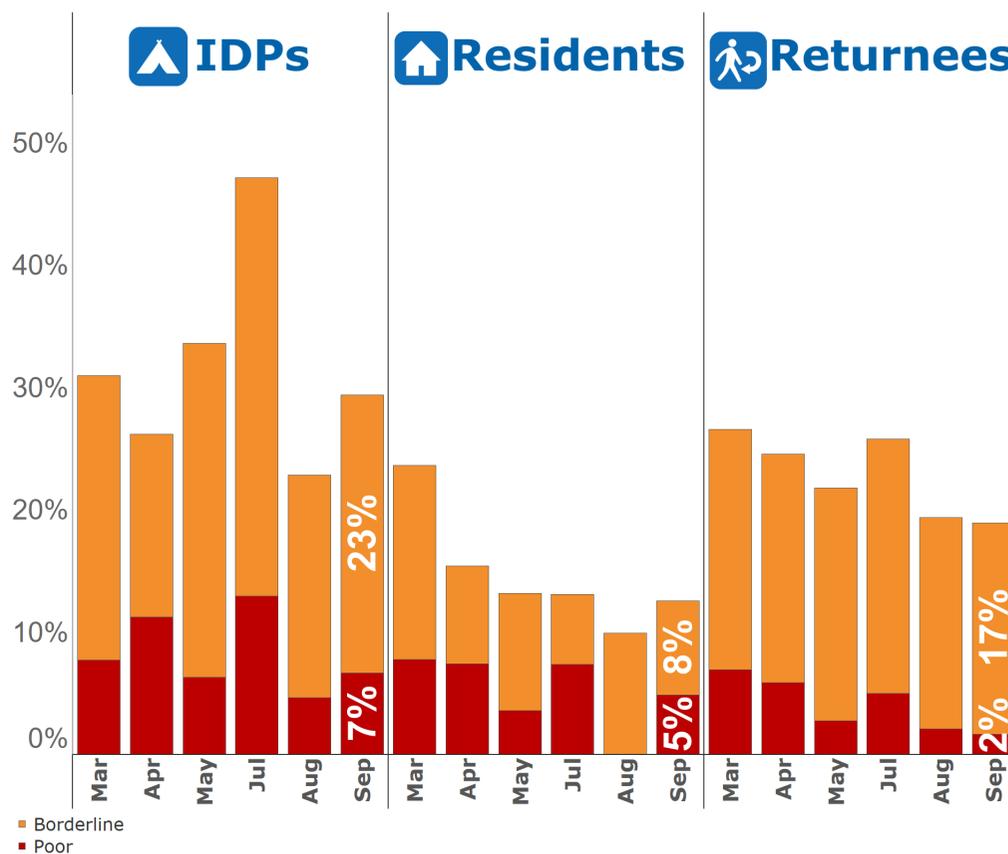


Figure 2. Households with inadequate consumption in Ninewa, March to September 2017



In general, IDPs seem to have a diverse diet, and access to different food groups is similar in Duhok, Erbil and Sulaymaniyah; however, IDPs in Ninewa have less access to protein and fruit than those in the KRI governorates (Figure 3).

Figure 3. Dietary diversity of displaced households in surveyed governorates, September 2017

	Sulaymaniyah	Duhok	Erbil	Ninewa
Proteins	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1
Fruits	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.2
Pulses	2.8	2.4	2.7	2.5
Staples	4.3	4.1	4.0	4.8
Vegetables	4.4	4.3	4.7	4.6
Dairy	4.6	4.9	4.5	4.4



Methodology – mVAM remote data collection

In September 2017, mVAM conducted household food security monitoring using telephone interviews. Data were collected from a sample of 1,057 respondents via Korek, a major mobile network operator, between 6 September and 11 October 2017. WFP monitored respondents living in several locations in Ninewa, Duhok, Erbil and Sulaymaniyah governorates. Respondents were drawn from Korek’s database. The data were weighted by the number of mobile phones owned by the household. In addition, in collaboration with Islamic Relief Worldwide, 21 key informant interviews were conducted covering 13 locations in eastern Mosul and 5 locations in western Mosul.



Use of negative coping strategies continue to fall, especially among IDPs

Households were asked if there were times in the week before the survey when they did not have enough food or money to buy food. In all three surveyed governorates, the percentage of displaced households who reported resorting to food-based coping strategies was quite similar, with Sulaymaniyah reporting the highest levels in September (Figure 4).

In Ninewa, negative coping behaviours decreased for the third consecutive month, especially among IDP and resident households (Figure 5).

Although regular work remains the main source of income, rising unemployment is affecting household food security. Around 37 percent of unemployed households reported inadequate food consumption, and 51 percent said they had resorted to food-based negative coping strategies.

Figure 4. Percentage of displaced households using food-based coping strategies in surveyed locations, September 2017

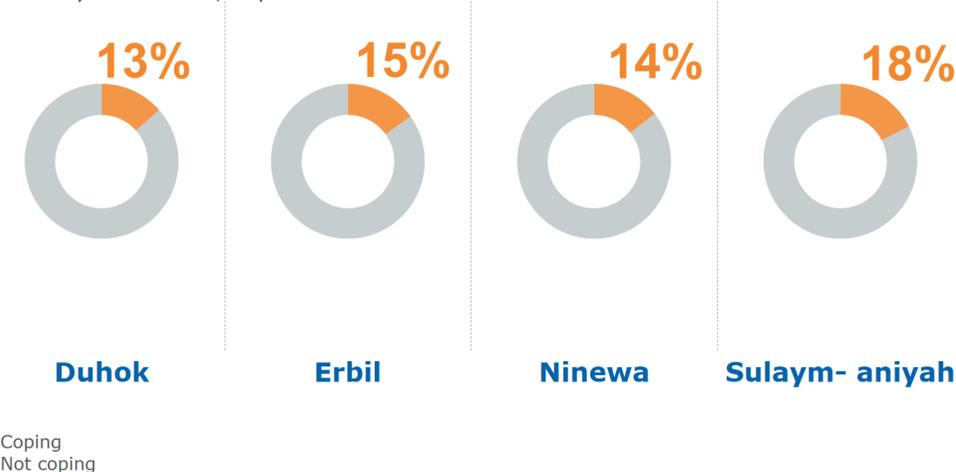
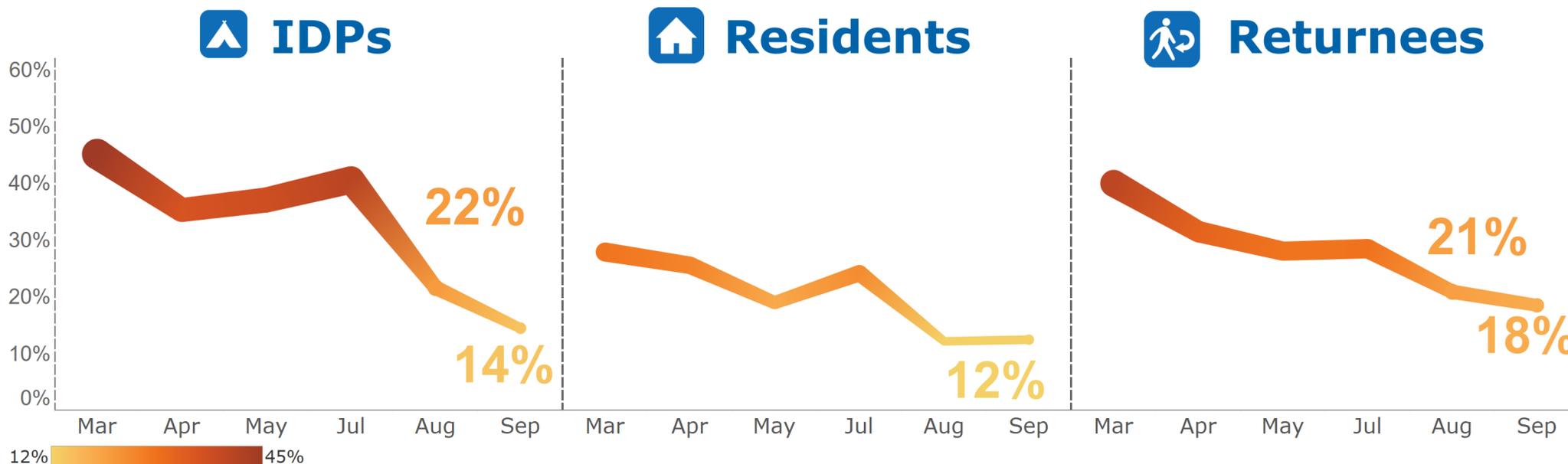


Figure 5. Percentage of households in Ninewa using food-based coping strategies by respondent status, March to September 2017





Access to public distribution system deteriorates for IDPs

In September, households had better access to the public distribution system (PDS) in Duhok and Erbil than in Ninewa, where more than 80 percent of IDPs reported not receiving any PDS ratio (Figure 6).

PDS access has improved in Ninewa among residents and returnees, with more households receiving a partial ration (mainly wheat flour, vegetable oil, rice and sugar). By contrast, access to PDS among IDPs has deteriorated, and a very high percentage of displaced households reported not receiving any ration in September (Figure 7).

Figure 6. Percentage of displaced households receiving PDS in surveyed governorates, September 2017

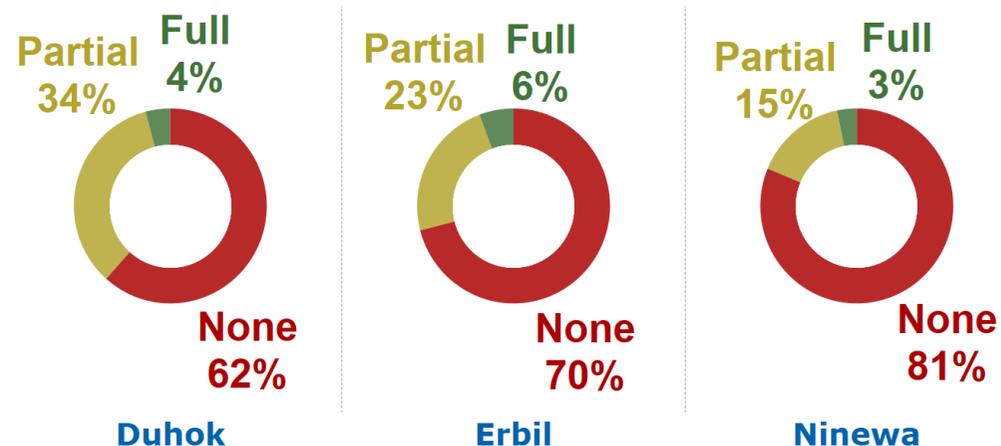
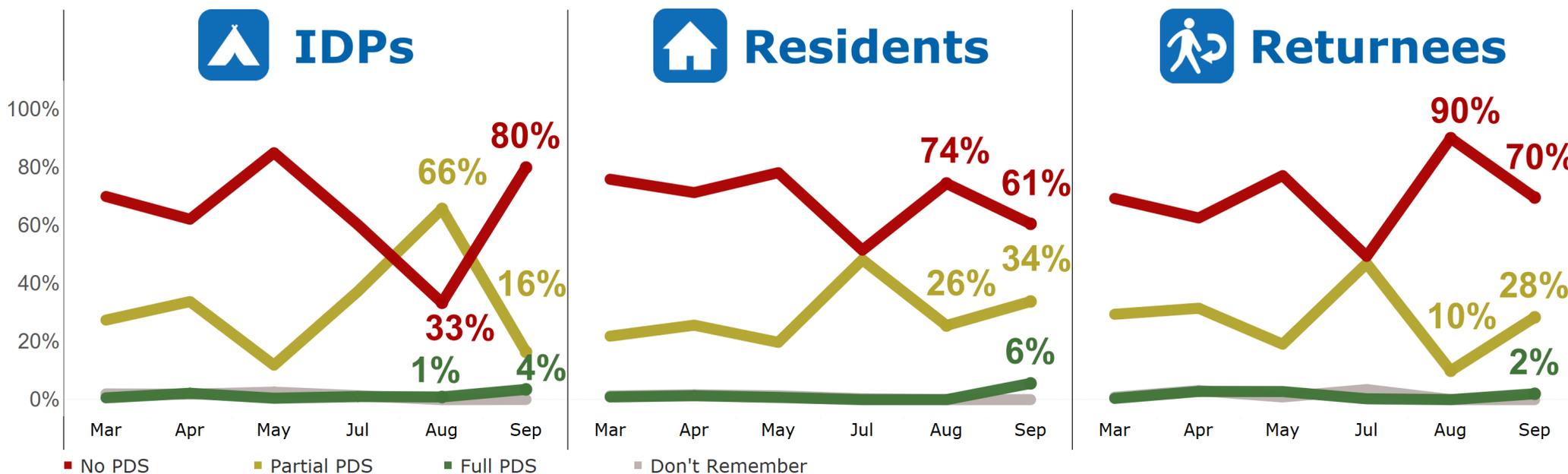


Figure 7. Percentage of households receiving PDS in Ninewa by respondent status, March to September 2017





Food prices rise in Mosul

While prices generally remained at August levels in Mosul, there were increases in the price of fresh milk (up 15 percent), vegetable oil (up 11 percent), rice (up 30 percent) and wheat flour (up 14 percent) compared with August. These increases pushed up the cost of the food basket by 20 percent. In Ninewa, the cost of the food basket remained the same as in August, and it became cheaper than in Mosul in September.

Figure 8. Main food prices in Mosul and Ninewa governorates, September 2017

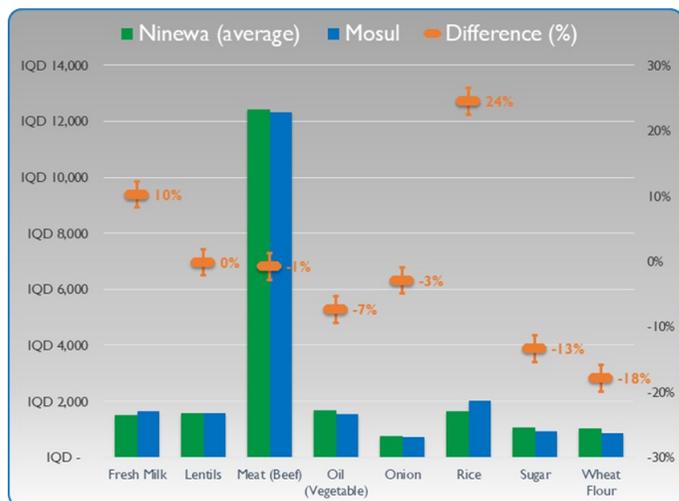


Figure 10. Main food prices in Mosul, August vs. September 2017

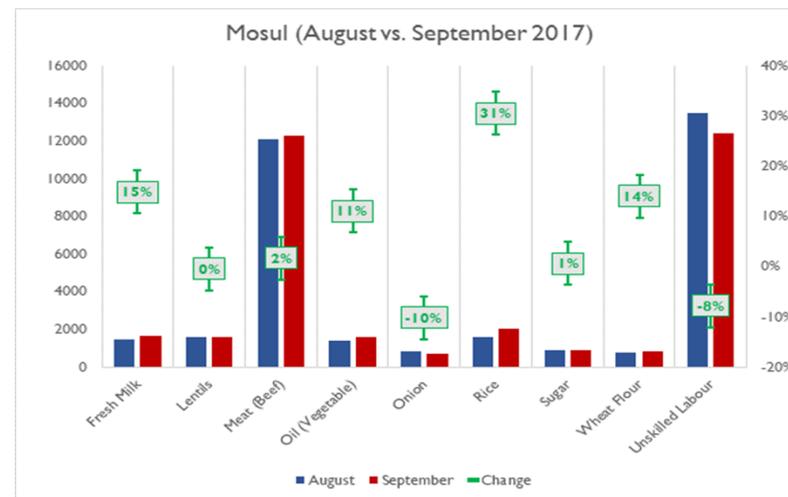


Figure 9. Cost of the food basket in eastern Mosul and Ninewa governorates, September 2017

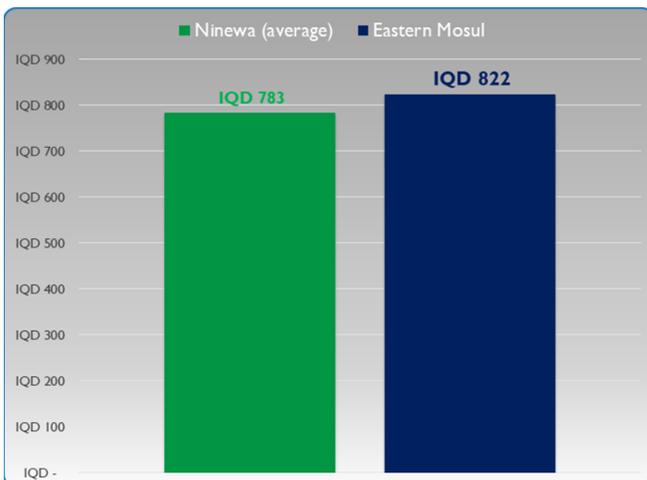


Table 1. Commodity prices Mosul and Ninewa governorates, September 2017

Commodity	Unit	Mosul	Ninewa (average)	Difference (%)	Relevance of difference (+/-5%)
		Sep-17	Sep-17		
Fresh Milk	l L	IQD 1,647	IQD 1,494	10%	⬆️
Lentils	l Kg	IQD 1,588	IQD 1,591	0%	⬆️
Meat (Beef)	l Kg	IQD 12,309	IQD 12,409	-1%	⬆️
Oil (Vegetable)	l L	IQD 1,556	IQD 1,680	-7%	⬆️
Onion	l Kg	IQD 728	IQD 750	-3%	⬆️
Rice	l Kg	IQD 2,035	IQD 1,635	24%	⬆️
Sugar	l Kg	IQD 921	IQD 1,063	-13%	⬆️
Wheat Flour	l Kg	IQD 854	IQD 1,040	-18%	⬆️
Unskilled Labour	l Day	IQD 12,441	IQD 19,205	-35%	⬆️
Food Basket		IQD 822	IQD 783	5%	⬆️
ToT		FB 15.13	FB 24.53	-38%	⬆️

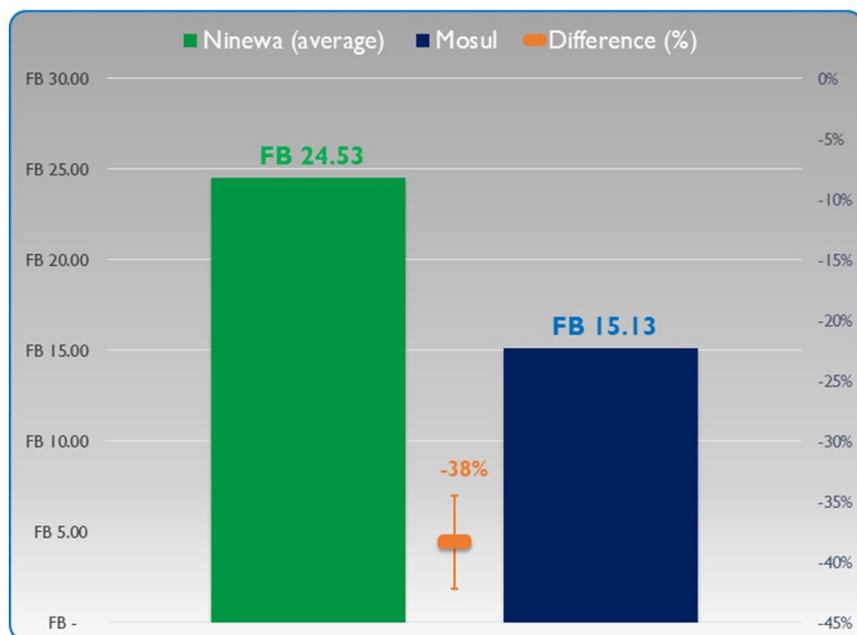
¹ The minimum food basket monitored by WFP contains five foods: wheat flour, sugar, rice, vegetable oil and onions. The quantities are adjusted against the survival caloric intake needs.



Food shortages persist in parts of western Mosul

In September, unskilled labour wages fell by 8 percent in Mosul compared with August, from IQD13,491 to IQD12,441. They were 35 percent lower in Mosul city than in the rest of the governorate. This widened the gap in the wage-to-food terms of trade between Mosul and Ninewa from 20 percent in August to 38 percent in September (Figure 11).

Figure 11. Wage-to-food terms of trade (in food baskets) in Mosul and Ninewa governorates, September 2017



Food availability deteriorated in several locations in eastern Mosul compared with August, particularly in Al Qayara, Al Shurah and Hay Al-qahira, where all the surveyed foods were found to be “sporadically available”. In Hay Al-samah, food commodities were “mostly not available”.

In the three markets surveyed in western Mosul – Hay Al-najaf, Xazraj and Sarjxana – food items have been scarce since July. The markets do not appear to have recovered as key informants reported that none of the main foods were available in September.

Table 2. Availability analysis – Mosul district, September 2017

Commodity	Al Qayara	Al Shurah	Hay Al-jamia	Hay Al-zhur	Hay Al-samah	Al-qadisia alula	Al-qadisia	Hay Al-axaa	Hay Al-amn	Hay Al-qahira	Hay Al-zaibun	Hay Al-Mehraq	Al-qadisia althania	Muthna	Hay Al-najar	I7 Tamuz	Hay Al-thawra	Xazraj	Sarjxana
Lentils	SAV	SAV	AV	AV	MNA	AV	DNC	DNC	AV	SAV	AV	AV	AV	SAV	NA	DNC	DNC	NA	NA
Oil (Vegetable)	SAV	SAV	AV	AV	MNA	AV	DNC	DNC	AV	SAV	AV	AV	AV	SAV	NA	DNC	DNC	NA	NA
Rice	SAV	SAV	AV	AV	MNA	AV	DNC	DNC	AV	SAV	AV	AV	AV	SAV	NA	DNC	DNC	NA	NA
Sugar	SAV	SAV	AV	AV	MNA	AV	DNC	DNC	AV	SAV	AV	AV	AV	SAV	NA	DNC	DNC	NA	NA
Wheat Flour	SAV	SAV	AV	AV	MNA	AV	DNC	DNC	AV	SAV	AV	AV	AV	SAV	NA	DNC	DNC	NA	NA

AV	Available
WAD	Widely Available
SAV	Sporadically Available
MNA	Mostly Not Available
NA	Not Available
DNC	Data not Collected/No answer

Source: mVAM, IMST September 2017



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mVAM Resources:

- Website:** http://vam.wfp.org/sites/mvam_monitoring/
- Blog:** mvam.org
- Toolkit:** <http://resources.vam.wfp.org/mVAM>



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