



- **Provide** emergency food and agricultural assets to highly vulnerable people as soon as they are accessible
- **Facilitate** access to food and help to restore the agricultural assets of highly vulnerable families in priority locations
- **Help** to strengthen food-related social protection mechanisms and key agricultural production systems

BENEFICIARIES ASSISTED IN APRIL WITH FAMILY FOOD RATIONS (FFRS)



1.394.071

TARGET



2.8 mil

♂ MALE 50% ♀ WOMEN 50%

TOT. PEOPLE IN NEED



3.2 mil

TOTAL REQUIREMENT

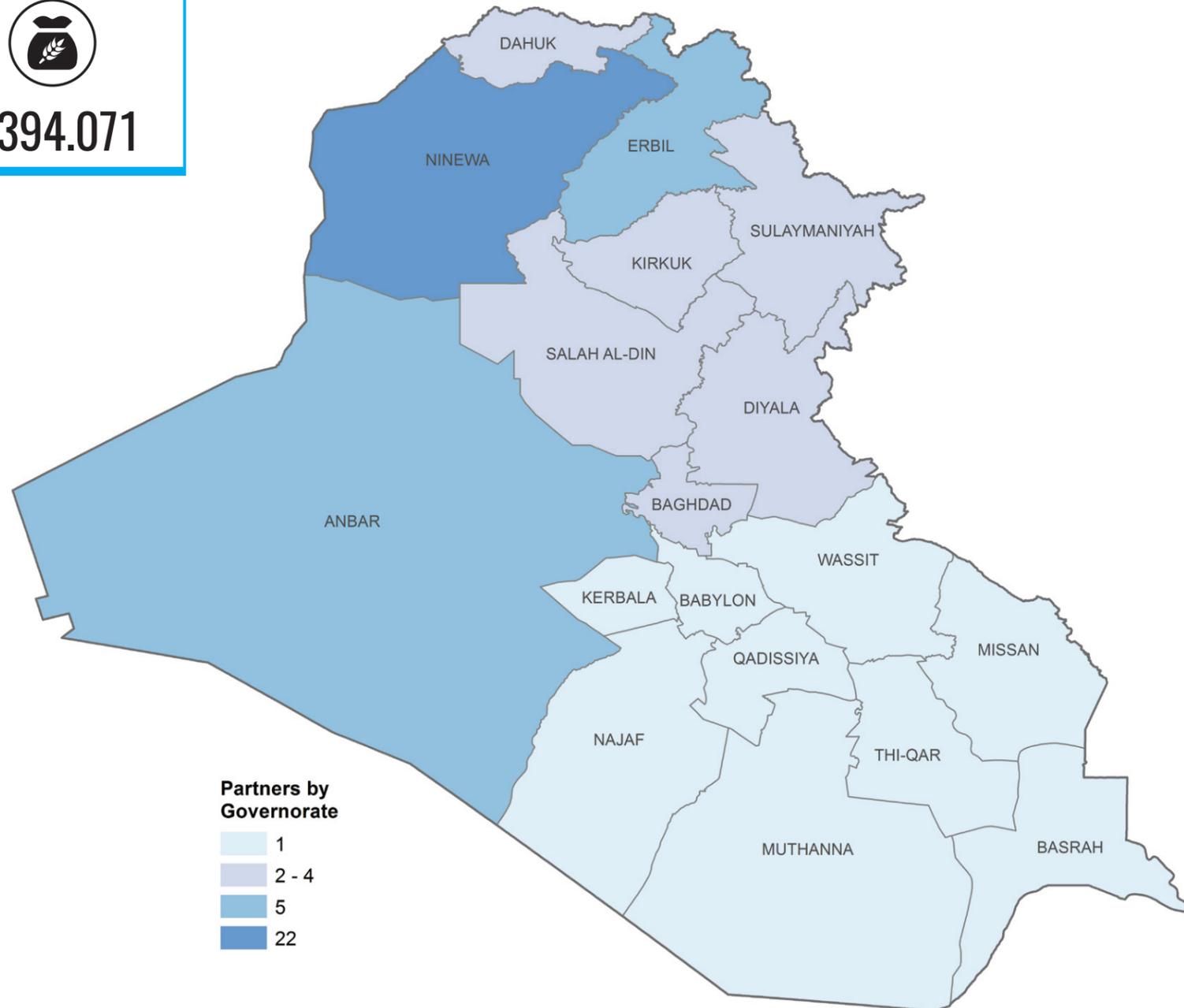


US\$ 235 mil.

TOT. HRP PARTNERS



24



Three years of continuous conflict and economic stagnation have caused unprecedented levels of food insecurity in Iraq. As the humanitarian crisis continues, millions of Iraqis continue to rely significantly on food assistance, frequently adopting negative and unsustainable coping strategies to meet their household food needs. This trend is expected to worsen until families are able to re-establish their livelihoods and consolidate their households.

The Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis, a joint WFP-Iraqi Government food security study conducted prior to the Mosul offensive, found that 53 percent of residents and 66 percent of internally displaced people were vulnerable to food insecurity. The prevalence of food insecurity was twice as high among internally displaced families compared to those remaining in their homes. The highest concentration of food insecure families was found in the southern portion of the country, particularly in northern Muthanna and portions of Salah al-Deen.

The recent military campaign to seize back Mosul from Islamic State (IS), and displacement driven by IS activities in other regions, has furthered exacerbated the needs of residents, returnees and IDPs in the Ninewa, Anbar and Kirkuk Governorates, where deteriorating access and availability of food - commercial or humanitarian - is severely impacting the ability of vulnerable Iraqis to meet their immediate food needs.

Crop production has also been severely hindered by reduced access to agricultural land due to the presence of improvised explosive devices (IEDs) and other explosive remnants of war. This is particularly impactful given that crop production including wheat, barley, maize, fruits and vegetables in Ninewa and Salah al-Din, provided nearly 70 per cent of household income prior to occupation by IS. About 70 to 80 per cent of corn, wheat, and barley growing areas were damaged or destroyed in areas within Salah al-Din. In Ninewa, 32 per cent of land dedicated to wheat cultivation was badly damaged and 68 per cent was completely lost. Overall, the agricultural production capacity has been reduced by an estimated 40 per cent compared to pre-ISIL occupation levels.

The aim of the Food Security Cluster is to ensure that the most vulnerable food-insecure families have access to essential food and livelihoods support. To achieve this the Cluster will continue to:

- 1) Provide emergency food and agricultural assets to highly vulnerable people as soon as they are accessible;
- 2) Facilitate access to food and help to restore the agricultural assets of highly vulnerable families in priority locations;
- 3) Help to strengthen food-related social protection mechanisms and key agricultural production systems.