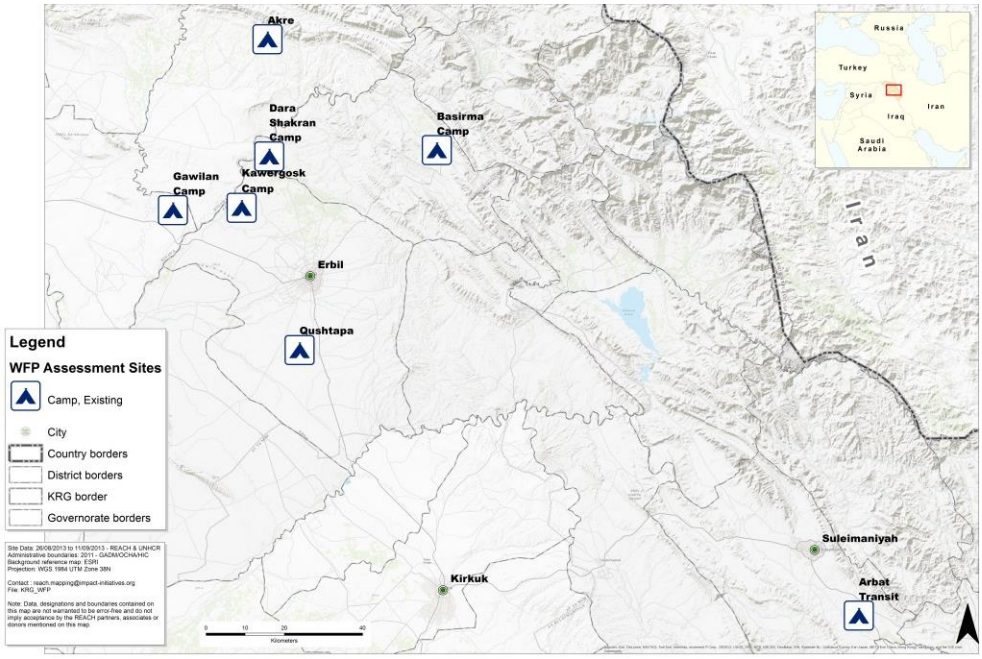
FOOD SECURITY ASSESSMENT REPORT

Syrian Refugees in Northern Iraq

February 2014

UNHCR The UN Refugee Agency

REACH An initiative of IMPACT Initiatives ACTED and UNOSAT



Map 1: Assessed camps across the Kurdistan Region of Iraq

CONTENTS

FIGURES AND TABLES

ACRONYMS

ACF	Action Contre la Faim
ACTED	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development
CSI	Coping Strategy Index
DDS	Dietary Diversity Score
FCS	Food Consumption Score
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
KRI	Kurdistan Region of Iraq
ODK	Open Data Kit
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
WFP	World Food Programme

About REACH
From preparedness to recovery, communities affected by emergencies receive the support they need.

REACH is a joint initiative of two international non-governmental organizations - ACTED and IMPACT Initiatives - and the UN Operational Satellite Applications Programme (UNOSAT). REACH was created in 2010 to facilitate the development of information tools and products that enhance the capacity of aid actors to make evidence-based decisions in emergency, recovery and development contexts. All REACH activities are conducted in support to and within the framework of inter-agency aid coordination mechanisms.
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

To gain a better understanding of food security challenges faced by Syrian refugees in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI), the Iraq REACH Assessment Team carried out a food security assessment in November 2013. The assessment was undertaken in six recently established camps in KRI focusing on three food security indicators: Coping Strategy Index (CSI); Food Consumption Score (FCS); and Dietary Diversity Score (DDS). The assessment built on the World Food Programme (WFP) Pre-Assistance Baseline Survey tool, with additional input provided by the Food Security Technical Working Group.

Almost half of households (45%) across the camps were found to have a Borderline or Poor Food Consumption Score. Half of households (50%) were also found to have a Low Dietary Diversity Score and large proportion of households indicated that they did not consume meat (59%), fruit (58%) or milk (52%).

Many household were found to resort to several coping strategies, including the spending of savings (73% of households) borrowing money (29%) and/or spending at least one day without eating (16%). A concerning trend, given the large proportion of children in the camps, was that a large proportion of households in some camps reported reducing expenditures on non-food essential needs such as education, particularly in Kawergosk (52% of households), Darashakran (49%) and Arbat transit (39%) camps.

Initial findings indicated significant variation in food security indicators among the assessed camps. For instance, 71% of households in Gawilan Camp had a Low (poor) Dietary Diversity score, while only 15% had a Low score in Qushtapa Camp. Camp-level analysis was undertaken to identify factors that may drive this variation, these were found to include:

- Varying levels of restriction on movement by refugees outside the camps.
- Varying proximity to urban centers.
- Varying levels of access to employment opportunities.
- Varying levels of flexibility for the number and/or size of local markets to increase within the camps.
- Varying levels of food assistance.
- Varying level of access to external markets.

Assessment findings informed the following **key recommendations:**

- Strengthen existing local market systems within the camps with support from local authorities, humanitarian actors and the private sector.
- In particular, develop and strengthen the food supply chains and enhance market activity in the most underdeveloped and isolated camps.
- Implement targeted fresh food voucher programs to improve dietary diversity among the camp population.
- Develop livelihoods opportunities appropriate for male and female refugees within the camps with support from local authorities, humanitarian actors and the private sector.
- Advocate and support access by refugees to livelihoods outside the camps.
- Implement school feeding programs to target child food security and lessen the pressure on households to cover food needs that are forcing some to reduce their spending on education.
- Monitor the food security situation in all camps, with particular focus on vulnerable members of the refugee population, including pregnant and lactating women and children under the age of five.

1. INTRODUCTION

The deterioration in socio-economic conditions and continued violence in the Syrian Arab Republic has caused an escalation in the number of individuals and families leaving their homes for a more stable environment. Since the rapid influx of Syrian refugees to Northern Iraq on the 15th of August, humanitarian actors have struggled to track and accommodate for the sudden population growth in the camps. Furthermore, the closing of transit camps and the subsequent relocation of refugees between camps has prevented effective and cost-efficient vulnerability targeting, as well as needs and gaps analysis in order to plan and implement life-saving services. As of the 19th of January, a total of 212,918 Syrian refugees have settled in camps and host communities in the KRI, according to the latest UNHCR statistics.[1]

Despite the current closure of official border crossings, the significant number of refugees residing in mostly make-shift shelters in recently established camps calls for improved and targeted service provision to fulfill the daily needs of the refugee population. To identify these needs and provide evidence-based targeting of aid, REACH has conducted several assessments across the emergency camps in the KRI.

This report is produced, in partnership with UNHCR and upon the request of the Food Technical Working Group, based on information collected by REACH teams in Northern Iraq through field assessments. The aim of the report is to share REACH's understanding of humanitarian challenges with regards to food security across the camps in the KRI.

This Food Security Assessment Report details findings of assessments conducted by REACH between the 27th of October and the 7th of November in the following camps: Akre, Arbat transit, Basirma, Darashakran, Gawilan, Kawergosk, and Qushtapa. This report complements REACH's previous Disability Assessment report of January 2014, it Situation Report of September 2013 and its WASH Baseline Assessment report of October 2013, focusing specifically on food-related themes such as the main needs of households, their coping strategies, as well as their food consumption and food sources, thereby shedding more light on the food security in the assessed camps and the needs of the refugee population.

2. METHODOLOGY

This report consolidates the information collected by the REACH team. The questionnaire was based primarily on WFP's Pre-Assistance Baseline Survey. Additional questions were added through the Food technical working group, with inputs from WFP (World Food Programme) and Action Contre la Faim (ACF) – see Annex I. During the food security assessment, REACH deployed teams equipped with android-based smart phones and Open Data Kit (ODK) software during the ten-day data collection-process. Use of this technology enables greater control over collected data, ensures higher data quality and eliminates the need for time consuming data entry. This, in turn, allows for more rapid data analysis and dissemination of information.

A total of 254 households in Akre, 217 in Arbat transit, 290 in Basirma, 257 in Darashakran, 270 in Gawilan, 362 in Kawergosk and 284 in Qushtapa were selected through random sampling and interviewed. The sample size can be considered statistically representative, with a confidence level of 95% and 5% margin of error. The majority of household respondents were female (62%), while 38% were male[2]. All data presented in this report is an average of results from all assessed camps, unless specified otherwise.

[1] UNHCR Syria Refugee Response Portal – Iraq, available at: http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/country.php?id=103

[2] The relatively large proportion of women interviewed could be due to conducting the surveys during day time, when a larger segment of the male refugee population could be working and therefore not be present in their shelter.

The following population figures are based on UNHCR data:

Table 1: Camp population

Governorate	Camp/Site	Population
Erbil	Basirma	3,091 (as of 13/10)
	Darashakran	1,300 (as of 13/10)
	Kawergosk	12,400 (as of 11/09)
	Qushtapa	3,572 (as of 11/09)
Sulaymaniyah	Arbat Transit	2,469 (as of 13/10)
Dohuk	Akre	1,519 (as of 28/10)[3]
	Gawilan	2,479 (as of 28/10)[4]

Crucially, acquired data provides camp coordination and other key actors with a snapshot in time on food-related themes. The data gathered provides information concerning the food security of the refugee population across the identified camps, which can serve to support the identification of key gaps and inform future programming and strategic directions. The information and analysis below relates only to the aforementioned camps and residents and may not be generalized to any wider population.

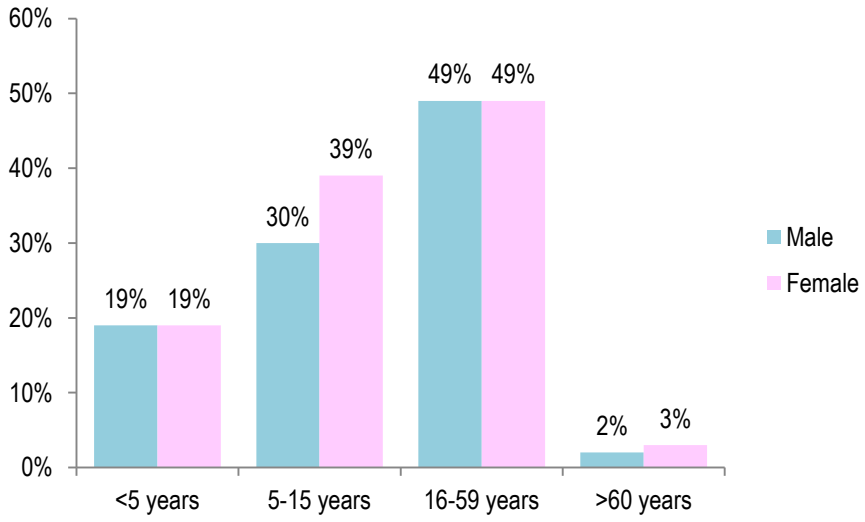
3. KEY ASSESSMENT FINDINGS

3.1 PROFILE OF SYRIAN REFUGEES

3.1.1 Household Composition

Children under the age of five made up almost a fifth of the assessed refugee population, (19%) across the seven camps identified. In addition, 29% of the refugee population was reported to be between the age of 5-15 years, 49% between the age of 16-59 and 2% 60 years or older (see Figure 1). There is almost an equal number of female (49%) and male (51%) individuals among the refugee camp population.

Figure 1: Household composition



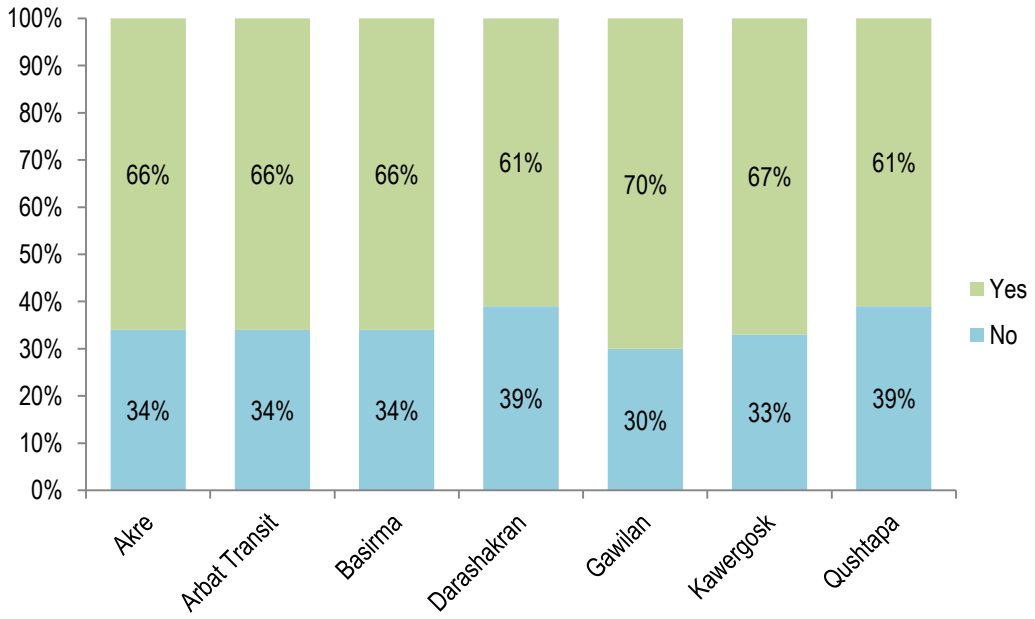
[3] Data is based on REACH figures.
[4] Ibid.

On average, households consisted of 5.1 members. Across the assessed camps, 78% of households were male-headed while the remaining 22% were female-headed. This data closely correlates with the demographic data collected during the REACH WASH baseline assessment (October 2013), indicating the camp population demographics have remained similar.

A total of 14% of the assessed population between the ages of 16 and 60 were classified as dependent (i.e. people with a disability, temporary functional limitation or chronic illness).

Across the identified camps, 665 households (or 34%), out of the total 1,934 interviewed households, reported to have an infant/infants between the ages of 6-23 months in their household. The highest proportion of respondents with an infant can be found in Darashakran and Qushtapa, both 39%, and the lowest in Gawilan, 30%.

Figure 2: Households with infants



3.1.2 Time of Arrival

At the time of assessment, the majority of interviewed households across the identified camps reported that the first time a member of their household had left Syria and arrived in the KRI was three months ago (58%), followed by two months (30%), less than a month (4%) and one month (2%), indicating that almost all refugees in the identified camps were relatively new, having predominantly arrived in the KRI since the rapid influx of the 15th of August 2013 and having settled in the assessed emergency camps.

50% of surveyed households reported that the most recent arrival from their household had entered the KRI less than a month ago, followed by three months (29%), two months (15%) and one month (4%).

3.2 FOOD ASSISTANCE

3.2.1 Assistance Type

According to 99% of the surveyed households, the primary assistance type from WFP was in-kind food or (in-kind) paper vouchers. 1% of assessed households across the identified camps reported they had received 'other' assistance, this response remaining unspecified. Reports from the REACH field team and first hand observations conclude that aside from the WFP dry food package distributions, many of the newly established camps received food assistance in both wet and dry food form from the local government and local charities. This was the primary form of food assistance during the early stages of the new camps.

A more detailed overview of the type of assistance provided per camp and the organisation providing such assistance can be found in Annex II and III. According to WFP, at the onset of the emergency crisis they provided 16 kg food parcels in Kawergosk and Baharka camp to cover the household food needs for a period of four to five days. In Baharka the rations were received by Barzani Charity Foundation for the community kitchens, therefore beneficiaries received hot meals instead of dry rations. From the 29th of August, WFP monthly family rations (40.28 kg) have been distributed by ACTED for all assessed camps (with the exception of Akre and Gawilan, where WFP has continued its food distributions).[5]

3.2.2 Use of Food Assistance

The majority of households (79%) across the identified camps reported to have used the food support they had received. Due to multiple field reports indicating that beneficiaries were not using their food assistance package or part of the package – or selling it – this assessment included questions to clarify this issue. Across the identified camps, varying responses can be noted when assessing the reasons why households who had received food support had not used it, as illustrated in Table 2.

Table 2: Reported reasons for not using food assistance

Reason for not Using Food Assistance	Akre	Arbat Transit	Basirma	Darashakran	Gawilan	Kawergosk	Qushtapa
Inappropriate Food	65%	19%	3%	27%	19%	33%	31%
Inappropriate Household Supplies	10%	4%	29%	30%	11%	2%	0%
Inappropriate Fuel	3%	4%	21%	2%	8%	2%	0%
Insufficient Water	0%	18%	1%	2%	4%	0%	13%
Insufficient Fuel	0%	49%	38%	36%	31%	49%	31%
Other	22%	6%	8%	2%	27%	14%	25%

23% of households across the camps indicated that they felt the provided food parcel (or parts of the parcel) was inappropriate. This is not surprising, as the provided food parcel is an emergency food ration and contains the basic food items for an emergency setting. Therefore, this type of package will not always coincide with all food choices households would have made themselves. According to reports from the REACH field staff and formal semi-structured interviews that were conducted throughout the past months, the majority of the refugee population is generally satisfied with the provided food items.

[5] Source: WFP

However, there are reported issues with certain food items, particularly rice, as this item is not used by the refugee population due to the fact that Syrians traditionally use bulgur as a main staple. In addition, a large proportion of the refugee population across the identified camps has demonstrated an interest in receiving alternative food items, such as cheese, jam and eggs. This information requires further examination and a more thorough review of the food assistance packages.

More concerning is the fact that insufficient fuel was also a frequently reported reason for not using the full food package, namely 49% in both Arbat transit and Kawergosk, 38% in Basirma, 36% in Darashakran, 31% in both Gawilan and Qushtapa and 21% in Basirma. Akre was the only camp in which a lack of fuel was not reported. Additionally, the household supplies (i.e. kitchen tools and cooking equipment) were ranked as inappropriate by 30% of households in Darashakran and 29% in Basirma, meaning that these households felt they did not have appropriate cook ware or stoves to prepare their food. In Qushtapa and Arbat transit the largest proportion of households reporting there was insufficient water can be found, 13% and 18% respectively.

3.3 INCOME AND NEEDS

3.3.1 Income

The main reported source of income across the assessed camps was savings (37%), followed by no income (23%), non-agricultural waged labour (15%) and cash from humanitarian organisations (7%) – see Table 3. As the main secondary and tertiary source of income, a lack of income of was reported.

Table 3: Reported source of income

Source of Income	Main Source	Second Source	Third Source
Savings	37%	17%	14%
No source of income	23%	29%	36%
Non-agricultural waged labour	15%	22%	19%
Cash from humanitarian organisations	7%	7%	6%
Other	3%	3%	7%
Money from relatives abroad	3%	3%	3%
Formal credits/debts	3%	3%	3%
Casual labour	2%	3%	2%
Informal credits/debts	2%	4%	3%
Informal small commerce	2%	2%	3%
Sale of assets	1%	2%	2%
Gifts from family/relatives	1%	1%	1%
Sale of food aid	1%	1%	1%
Agricultural waged labour	0%	1%	1%

Additionally, findings reveal that 8% of households across the identified sites reportedly had depleted their savings.

3.3.2 Household Needs

Findings on the reported source of income correlate with the reported main needs of the refugee population. Cash was named as the first priority need across the identified camps by 28% of households, followed by an increase of food (19%), work (13%), support for rent (8%) and better food (7%). Cash was also ranked as the main secondary and tertiary need, by 18% and 17% of households respectively. A negligible number of households reported to have no unmet needs.

3.4 THE FOOD SECURITY INDICATORS – INDEXES AND SCORES*

The analysis in this report employs three standard food security indicators, namely the Coping Strategy Index (CSI), the Food Consumption Score (FCS) and the Dietary Diversity Score (DDS).

3.4.1 The Coping Strategy Index (CSI)[6]

The CSI is a rapid measurement tool of behaviour, specifically the behaviour of households when they are not able to access sufficient food. The CSI is used in many emergencies, due to its low cost and simple methodology, through which behavioural responses to food insecurity can quickly and easily be observed and recorded. The CSI assesses the basic question: "What is done by households when facing a lack of food, while simultaneously having insufficient money to purchase food?"

A high CSI score indicates a high level of food insecurity

CSI scores are difficult to analysis as an individual score, since there are no standard thresholds. However, when viewed as a comparative tool, whether at the camp or regional level, a greater understanding of the score and its value can arise. A CSI score can reveal a lack in the resilience of households, insufficient coverage of humanitarian assistance and/or institutional and governmental restraints. The CSI score is most valuable as a monitoring tool to track the coping conditions of households over a period of time.

Surveyed households were asked how many times during the week prior to the assessment they had employed specific types of coping strategies, in order to cope with a lack of food or insufficient money to purchase food. The total CSI score is calculated through the following equation, whereby each strategy has a standard weight related to its severity:

CSI score = Frequency x Weighted Indicators

For the purpose of this report, the Reduced CSI score has been employed. This particular CSI only uses a number of specific coping strategies, within a standardized set of severity weightings for each strategy (see Table 4 and Figure 3). This score has been found useful when comparing across crises or geographical targeting due to its set frame of questions and weights.

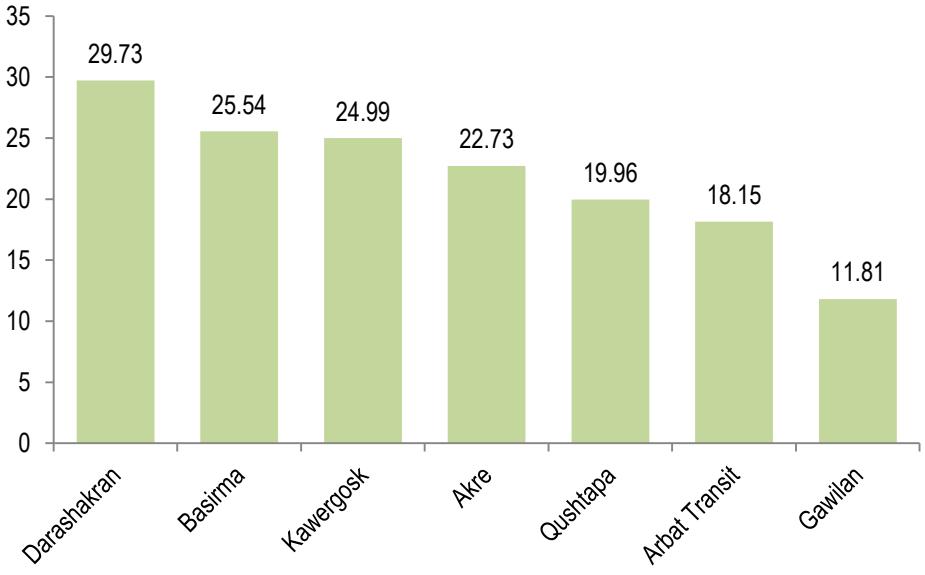
[6] Source: Maxwell, Daniel and Richard Caldwell, "The Coping Strategies Index: Field Methods Manual", Second Edition, January 2008.
For further information, please refer to: Maxwell, Daniels, Jennifer Coates and Bapu Vaitla, "How Do Different Indicators of Household Food Security Compare? Empirical Evidence from Tigray", The Feinstein International Center, August 2013

To further analyse food security, it would be interesting to see how the Reduced CSI score improves as food assistance continues and humanitarian organisations offer more services/assistance, as well as how the score will change when moving from food distributions to a food voucher program.

Table 4: Reduced CSI and severity weight

Behaviour	Severity Weight
Rely on less preferred and less expensive food (i.e. cheaper lower quality food)	1
Borrow food or rely on help from relative(s) or friend(s)	2
Reduce number of meals eaten in a day	1
Limit portion size at meals	1
Restrict consumption by adults in order for small children to eat	3

Figure 3: Reduced CSI scores



As a high CSI score indicates a high level of food insecurity, the trend can be considered concerning in the camps with the highest score, namely Darashakran, Basirma and Kawergosk. However, the CSI works best when triangulated with other food security indicators, including anthropometric-based nutritional and market-focused assessments, and also when deconstructed and evaluated at the specific strategy level. For example, certain coping strategies are seen as more severe than others, explaining the assigned weighting scale.

When viewing the coping strategies that are not part of the Reduced CSI Score, it is interesting to find that throughout the assessed camps on average only 5% of households reported to send household members to eat somewhere else than at their own household during the seven days prior to the assessment. Furthermore, a large proportion of the households (44%) reported they restricted the food consumption of female household members in order to cope with food insecurity. This could point to concerning intra-household dynamics within the refugee community. In addition, 84% of households responded that they never spent an entire day without eating, while 5% reported spending one day without food and 6% spending two days without any food.

3.4.2 Asset Depletion

In addition to the five behaviours identified above, households were asked if in the past thirty days they had applied (yes/no) seven unique coping strategies to meet their basic food needs. These specific coping strategies are focused on household asset depletion and livelihood strategies. Table 5 illustrates the coping strategies that have been exhausted, or were being exhausted, in the last thirty days in order to deal with food security problems. In addition, the table shows the severity classification that has been assigned to these strategies by WFP. These specific behaviours are not represented in the Reduced CSI score, yet they do warrant special attention for many of these strategies present long-term issues for families, such as selling productive assets or having under-aged children work.

The main reported coping strategy (asset-related) was the spending of savings:

73%

Perhaps one of the most concerning statistics is the high percentage (73%) of households that have exhausted or are currently relying on savings to meet their food needs. This, in combination with the finding that 37% of households used savings as their main source of income, highlights the fact that households are not simply relying on humanitarian assistance and may be exhausting their savings to mitigate their household food insecurity.

Table 5: Coping strategies

Rating	Coping Strategy	Akre	Arbat Transit	Basirma	Darashakran	Gawilan	Kawergosk	Qushtapa
Stress	Spend savings	73%	73%	70%	59%	79%	93%	61%
	Credit/Borrowing	7%	28%	19%	34%	26%	60%	29%
	Reduction of essential non-food expenditures	20%	39%	35%	49%	33%	52%	33%
Emergency	Sell household goods	15%	29%	31%	18%	29%	23%	27%
Crisis	Sell productive assets/means of transport	5%	12%	21%	12%	8%	6%	17%
	Accept high risk/illegal temporary work	4%	12%	1%	0%	4%	5%	21%
	Begging/Under-aged children work	2%	2%	1%	1%	4%	1%	5%

Varied responses can be noted between the assessed camps. The main reported coping strategy (asset-related) across the identified camps was the spending of savings, ranging between 59% in Darashakran and 93% in Kawergosk. In Kawergosk a relatively high proportion of households (60%) reported to buy food on credit or to borrow money to purchase food, followed by 34% in Darashakran, 29% in Qushtapa, 28% in Arbat transit and 26% in Gawilan.

A significant proportion of households also reported to reduce expenditure on non-food but essential needs, such as education and health, with the highest figures in Kawergosk (52%), Darashakran (49%) and Arbat transit (39%). In addition, assessed households reported to sell household goods (i.e. jewelry, phones, furniture), with responses ranging between 15% in Akre and 31% in Basirma. Furthermore, in Basirma, a relatively high proportion of households (21%) reported to sell productive assets or means of transport followed by 17% in Qushtapa and 12% in both Arbat transit and Darashakran. The selling of these types of assets may represent the desperate situation of households, as these assets cannot always be replaced.

The reported acceptance of high risk/illegal/social degrading or exploitative temporary employment was highest in Qushtapa (21%), followed by Arbat transit (12%) and Kawergosk (5%). Qushtapa and Arbat transit also showed the highest levels of reported non-agricultural labour as the main source of income, 24% and 25% respectively. This potentially could reflect the ill-effects of the free labour market and the exploitation that could take place of vulnerable populations.

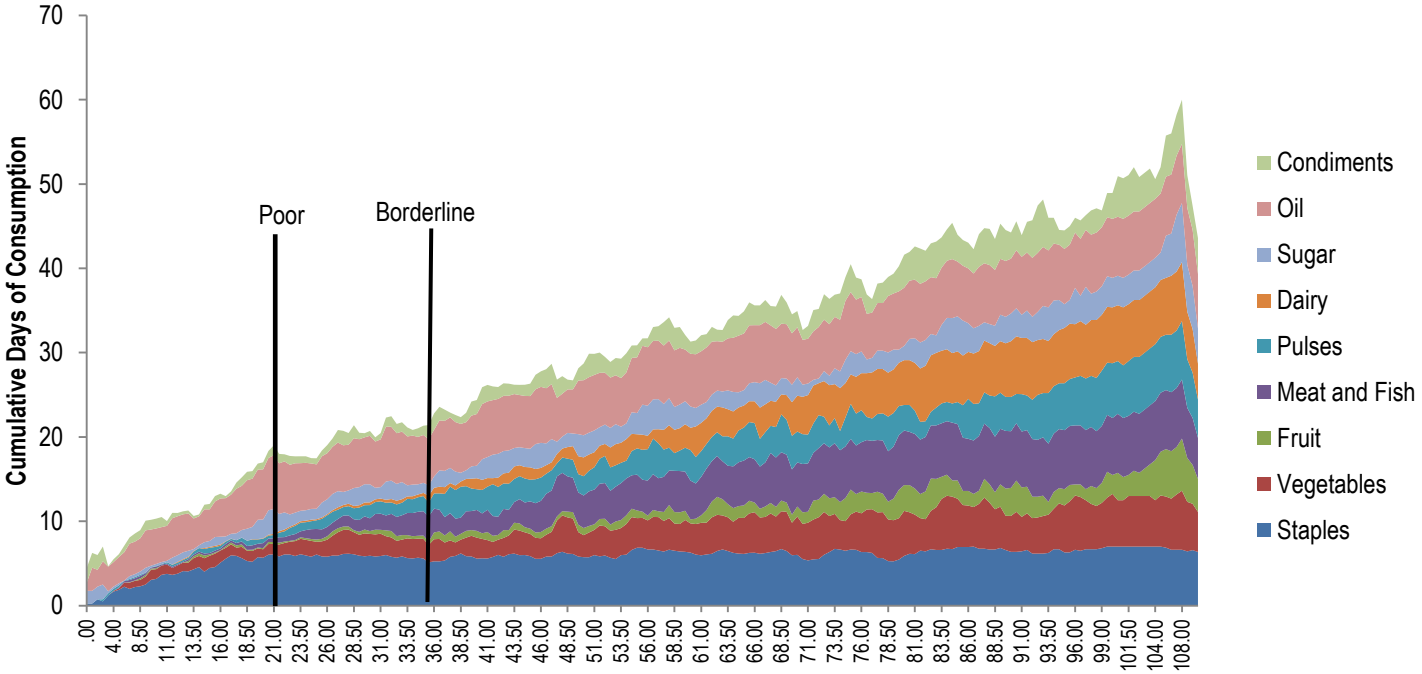
Moreover, a small proportion of households across the identified camps reported to have a household member begging or have under-aged children work, with responses ranging between 1% Basirma, Darashakran and Kawergosk, and 5% in Qushtapa. Begging and socially degrading work can have long term impacts to children and adults and should be seen as a very strong signal that a household is extremely vulnerable to food insecurity and requires targeted assistance.

3.4.3 The Food Consumption Score (FCS)[7]

The FCS is a composite score based on dietary diversity, food frequency and the relative nutritional importance of different food groups. The FCS serves as a key indicator for WFP's food security analysis. Furthermore, it is the core indicator of food consumption, recommend by WFP's Vulnerability and Mapping program. The FCS is defined as: "a weighted diet diversity score, calculated using the frequency of consumption of different food groups consumed by a household during the seven days prior to the survey" as can be viewed in Annex IV.

Figure 4 illustrates how the food consumption of specific food groups increase with the FCS. As can be viewed, staples, such as cereals and tubers, as well as oil, remain constant throughout the increasing of the FCS. Staples and oil are part of the WFP food parcel, which could explain why their consumption remains static. Other food sources, such as vegetables, meat, fish and dairy increase in quantity as the FCS improves. Findings further reveal that the consumption of fruit is not prioritized by households. The consumption of pulses raises a question, as pulses are part of the WFP package, yet their consumption does not remain static.

Figure 4: Food consumption level by food type



[7] Source: WFP VAM Unit, " Food Consumption Analysis", February 2008.

3.4.4 The FCS Profile[8]

The FCS threshold consists of three profiles, namely "acceptable", "borderline" and "poor". This ranking has been analysed for the assessed camps based on the following weights defined by WFP.

Table 6: FCS profile

FCS	Profile
1-21	Poor
21.01-35	Borderline
>35.01	Acceptable

55% of households had an acceptable FCS, while 21% had a borderline score and 24% a poor score. Across the identified camps, the food consumption profile of households varies. In Arbat transit and Qushtapa the FCS of households can be ranked as acceptable for the majority of households, 86% and 89% respectively. In Darashakran the highest proportion of households with poor food consumption can be noted, namely 48%, followed by Gawilan (41%) and Basirma (35%). At the time of assessment, there was very limited or no access to outside markets in aforementioned camps, nor was there are a robust market structure within these camps. This is in stark contrast with the other identified camps, where there was market access, either within the camp or in the adjacent community. In addition, findings reveal that the average across all assessed camps was 2.74 meals per day.

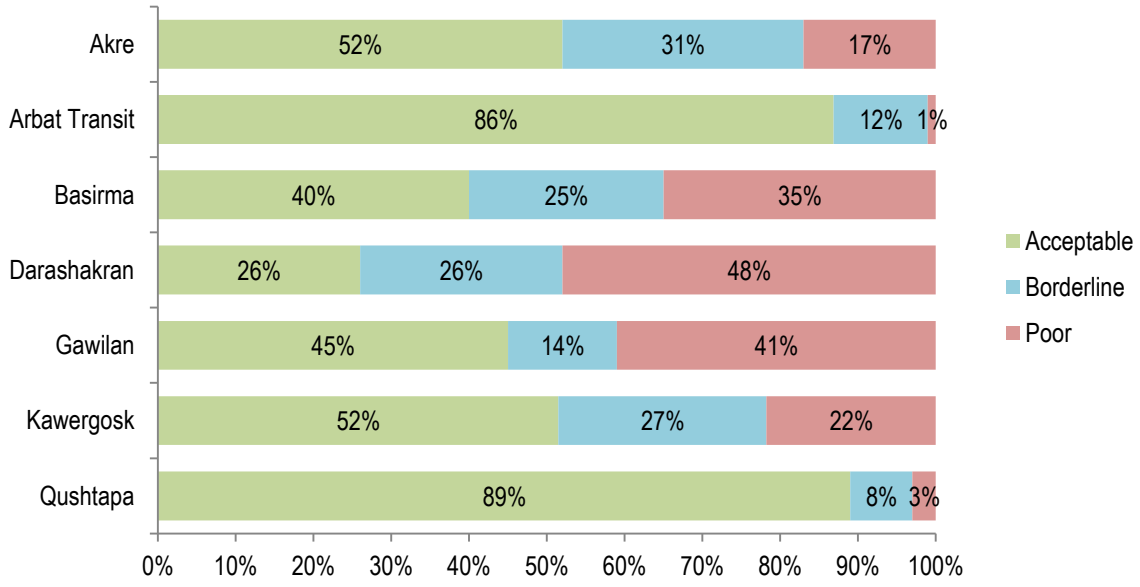
55%

of households had an acceptable Food Consumption Score

24%

of households had a poor score

Figure 5: FCS profile



[8] Due to data cleaning, sample sizes for FCS and Dietary Diversity varies from other analysis in this report. Sample sizes for Acre (n=192), Arbat Transit (145), Basirma (192), Darashakran (194), Gawillan (185), Kawergosk (279), and Qushtapa (193). This increased the margin of error from 8% to 10% in certain cases.

Table 7 illustrates the FCS profile per assessed food group by showing the average number of days each food group is consumed for each food group. For example, households having an acceptable FCS ate vegetables 3.54 days out of the 7 day recall covered in the survey.

Table 7: FCS profile per food group

Food Consumption Group	Staples	Vegetables	Fruit	Meat and Fish	Pulses	Milk	Oil	Sugar
Poor	5.85	0.64	0.03	0.08	0.18	0.02	5.43	0.98
Borderline	5.92	2.07	0.30	1.27	1.34	0.25	6.15	1.39
Acceptable	6.40	3.54	1.30	4.54	3.49	2.81	6.54	1.82

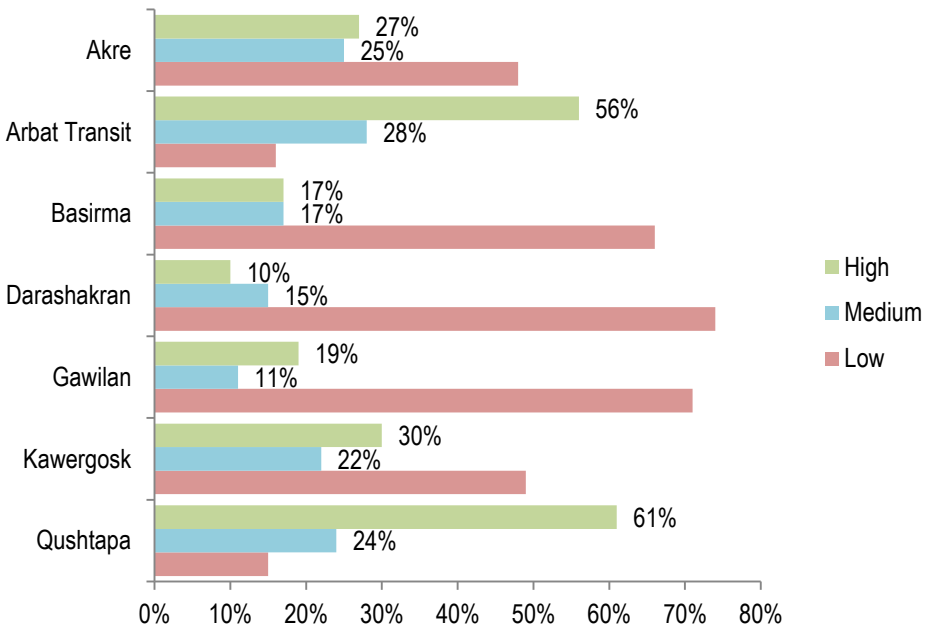
3.4.5 The Dietary Diversity Score (DDS)

When assessing the DDS, a simplified food consumption score is analyzed, assessing the seven day recall consumption of specific food groups. Each food group is given the value 1 (consumed) or 0 (not consumed), without weights being assigned or calculated. The total range for the DDS is from 0 to 7, with 7 being the optimal score whereby all food groups are consumed. As illustrated in Figure 6, a varying DDS can be noted across the identified camps, with the largest proportion of refugees with a low diversity score located in Arbat transit and Qushtapa. [9] It is not surprising that the DDS is highly correlated with the FCS as both are dependent on the same sets of data to construct their score. Similar to FCS there are three categories for DDS: Low (<4.5), Medium (4.5-5.99), and High (>6).

55%

of households had a low Dietary Diversity Score

Figure 6: DDS categories



[9] Due to the rounding of the individual percentages for increased clarity, some sums throughout this report may not be exactly 100%. Exact numbers are available if needed.

3.5 KEY INDICATORS

It is important noting that due to the sporadic movements between camps, the multiple assistant packages that have been provided from a range of actors (that vary from camp to camp), alongside significant differences in the freedom of movement and proximity to urban centers of camps, it is very difficult to grasp all variables that influence food security indicators. Therefore, it has been sought to identify and analyse key indicators.

Two key factors that were found to be related to variance in food security indicators through this assessment included the sex of the household head and household income.

3.5.1 Key Indicator: Sex of Household Head

It was surprising to find that only slight differences can be noted between male and female-headed households in the three food security scores, as displayed in Table 8.

Table 8: Sex of household head – FCS, reduced CSI and DDS

	FCS	Reduced CSI	DDS
Male	43.71	22.12	4.76
Female	39.94	21.86	4.18

The lack of statistically significant relationships between the sex of household heads and the food security indicators could be due to the static nature of the situation inside the camps as many individuals – and not just women – are not able to leave the camp to access work. Throughout the camps, there is little variance of aid delivery based on the sex of household heads, which minimizes the relationship strength between these variables.

The FCS displays the most significant change when viewing the sex of the household head. Findings reveal that, 27% of female-headed households have a poor FCS, compared to 34% for male-headed households. This could point to a lack of purchasing power for female-headed households. Female-headed households were more likely to report that they had no source of income (28%), compared to male-headed households (21%). As seen in section 3.4.2 savings represent the main source of income for 37% of households.

3.5.2 Key Indicator: Income

In addition to variance related to the sex of household heads, the primary source of income of households has a large effect on their food security, as can be viewed in Figures 7-9. These figures highlight the average score (FCS, DDC, Reduced CSI) for households categorized by primary source of income. For example, households that stated their primary source of income is non-agricultural waged labor had an average FCS of 49.16.

Figure 7: FCS and primary income

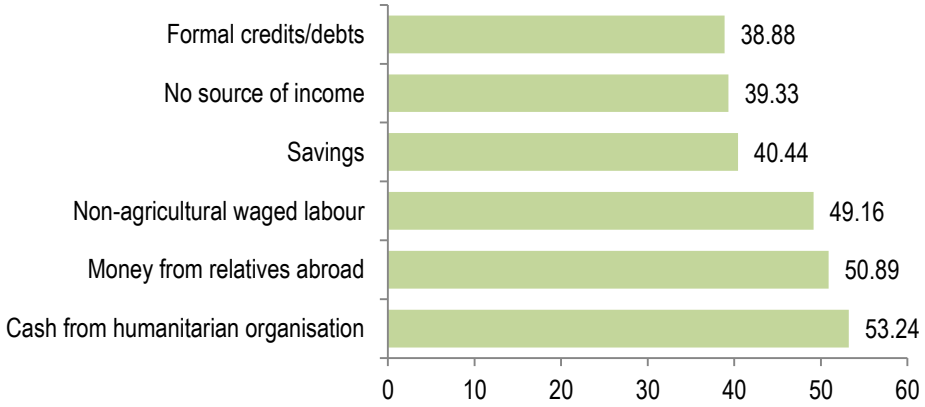


Figure 8: Reduced CSI and primary income

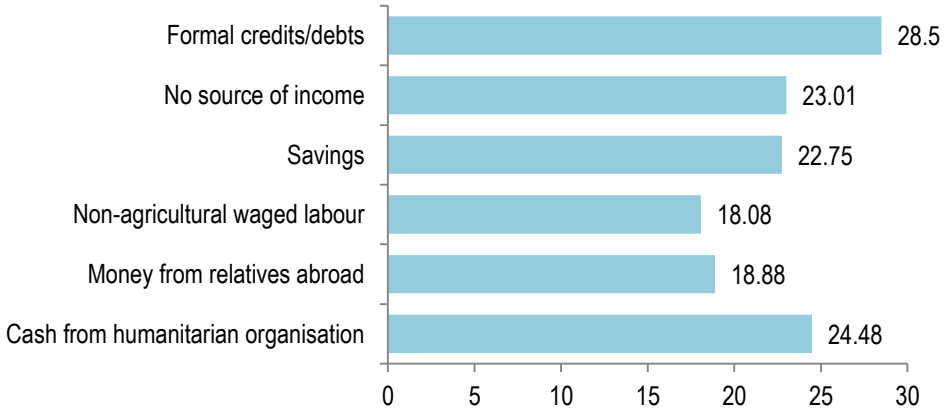
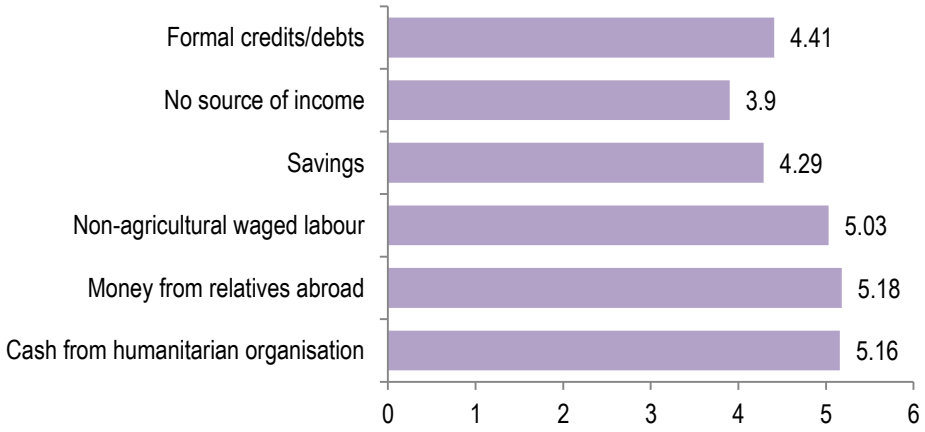


Figure 9: DDS and primary income



Households that reported that their main income was cash from humanitarian organisations have a higher FCS and DDS, which is unsurprising as these indicators are calculated from the same variables. However, the Reduced CSI is also higher, which indicates a higher level of food insecurity. Assessment findings do not find a clear explanation for this higher level of food insecurity; this issue should be investigated further.

Household responding that they had no source of income also showed low average scores in all three indicators. This is not surprising, and reinforces the previous analysis. For example, Basirma, with 42% of households stating they did not have access to income, has the poorest scores for all 3 indicators. This is an important trend that merits the focus from humanitarian organisations working on livelihood programming in the assessed camps.

A number of livelihood and cash assistance activities have already begun in some camps. Observations from the REACH field team show that cash assistance was provided to refugees in Qushtapa and Arbat transit. This information is consistent with assessment findings revealing that 34% of households in Qushtapa reported humanitarian cash assistance as their main source of income, followed by 9% in Darashakran and 5% in Arbat transit. No cash assistance has been reported at field level in Darashakran, but the 9% of households reporting to have received cash from a humanitarian organisation could be explained by the moving of refugees from Qushtapa to Darashakran after they had received cash assistance. However, this data has not been verified and requires further assessment.

The impact, and importance, of cash assistance on food security has been thoroughly reviewed. A recent study* of four evaluations and reports on humanitarian cash and voucher assistance programs since 2006 highlights a number of key findings:

1. Cash transfers usually result in the purchasing and consumption of more diverse foods compared to the provided food aid;
2. Cash and vouchers tend to result in larger improvements in the FCS;
3. Cash transfers are mainly used for the purchasing of food.

3.6 FOOD SOURCE

Aside from identifying food diversity and frequency, this assessment also sought to identify the main source of specified food items. The following Figures (10-15), highlight how the refugee population in the identified camps was reportedly obtaining food, highlighting the dynamic responses between the camps. Importantly, due to the small number of instances in which “exchanged” or “gift” were named as the food source, these responses have been excluded in the presentation of findings.

It should be highlighted that the reported food source reflects the perceived source of assistance by the refugee population and not the actual assistance provided.

There is a clear connection between the food source and the contents of the WFP food package. For example, cereals (rice) and pulses (beans) are sourced via the WFP assistance programme, which is reflected in the responses as many households indicate WFP as the food source for these items. However, some items with a high nutritional value, such as meat and fresh vegetables, are not included in the food package. Findings on the sources for food can highlight potential aid coverage and market needs.

3.6.1 Cereals – Sources

The main reported source of cereals across the identified camps was WFP (78%). In Qushtapa, Akre and Arbat transit a considerable proportion of households, 14%, 27% and 30% respectively indicated to purchase cereals with their own money. Furthermore, in Arbat transit a relatively high proportion of households (27%) responded that they had received cereals from an organisation other than WFP. It should be further investigated why many households did not report to receive cereals from WFP, as rice is a key component of their package. It is also recommended to investigate if families are purchasing other staples by themselves and why.

Figure 10: Cereals – sources

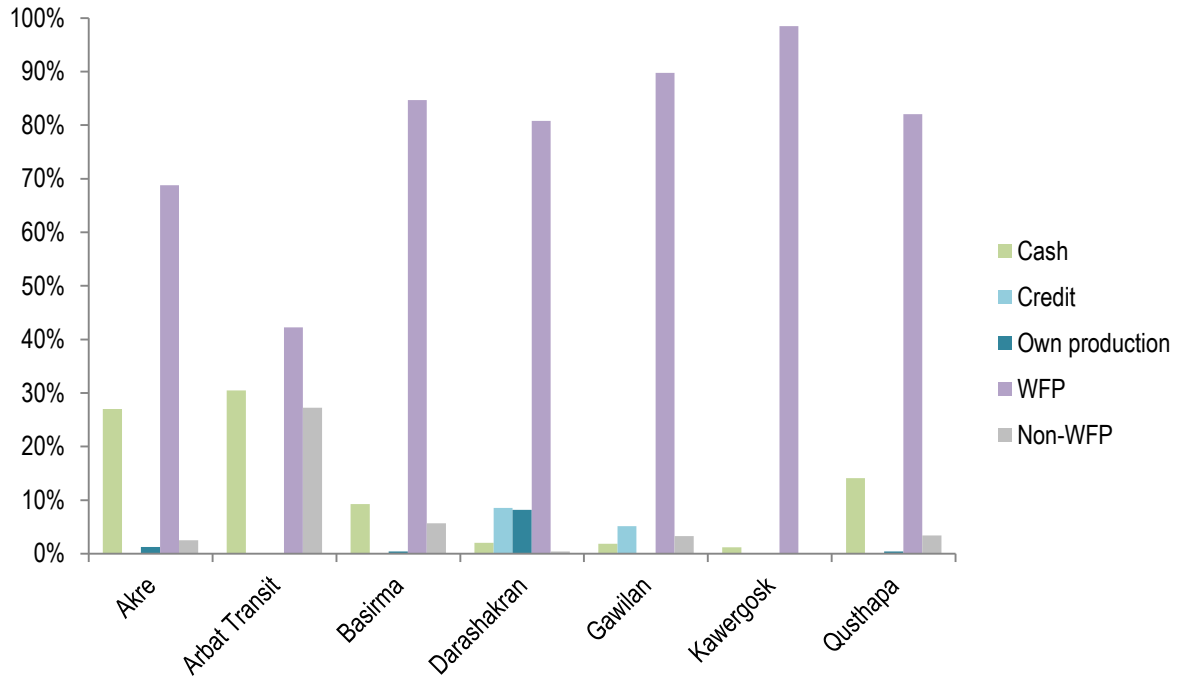


Table 9: Cereals – sources

CEREALS	Cash	Credit	Own production	WFP	Non-WFP
Akre	27.00%	0.00%	1.27%	68.78%	2.53%
Arbat Transit	30.48%	0.00%	0.00%	42.25%	27.27%
Basirma	9.27%	0.00%	0.40%	84.68%	5.65%
Darashakran	2.04%	8.57%	8.16%	80.82%	0.41%
Gawilan	1.86%	5.12%	0.00%	89.77%	3.26%
Kawergosk	1.22%	0.00%	0.00%	98.48%	0.00%
Qushtapa	14.10%	0.00%	0.43%	82.05%	3.42%

3.6.2 Pulses – Sources

Pulses were reported to have been provided by WFP in many instances (46% of households) across the identified camps. However, it was also reported to not have been consumed by a significant number of households (37%). Additionally, in Akre a high proportion of households (25%) reported to purchase pulses with their own cash, followed by Arbat transit and Darashakran (both 12%) and Qushtapa (10%). Moreover, in Darashakran, 6% of households reported to produce pulses themselves and in Arbat transit 18% of respondents indicated to have received pulses from an organisation other than WFP. These high levels of reported non-consumption require further assessment, since pulses are a key element in the WFP food parcel. REACH field reports and informal focus group discussions concluded that many families did not like the pulses distributed in the food package.

Figure 11: Pulses – sources

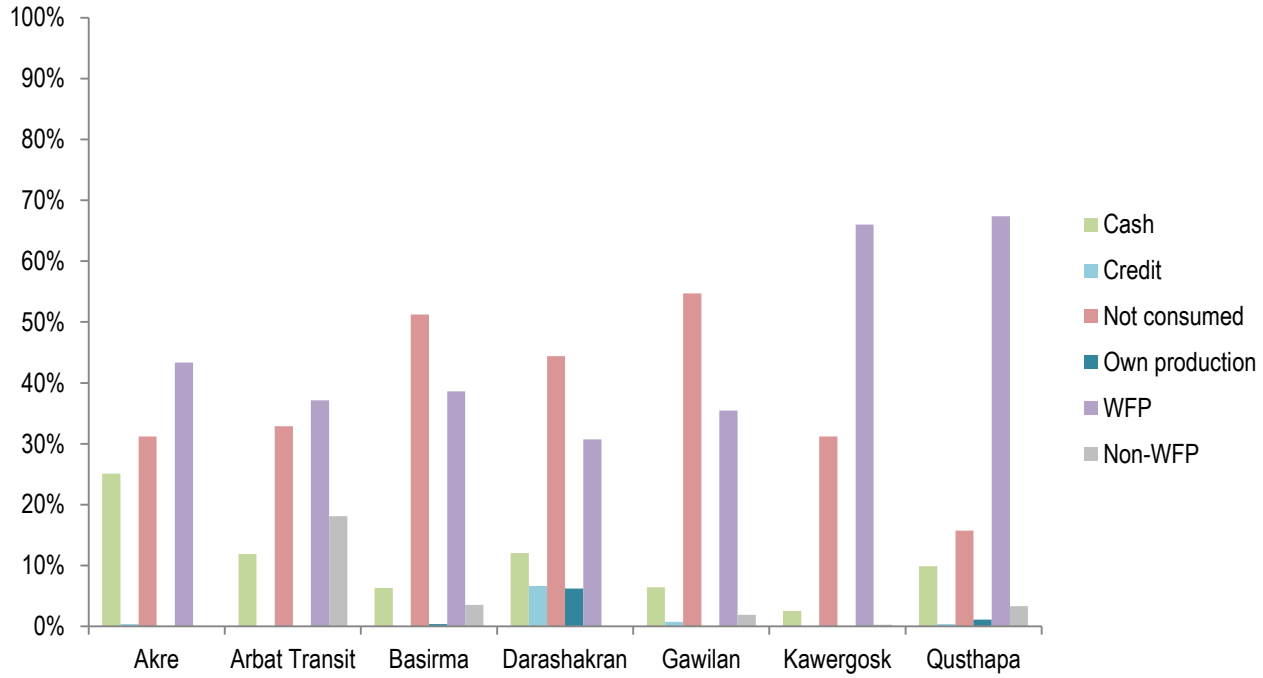


Table 10: Pulses – sources

PULSES	Cash	Credit	Not consumed	Own production	WFP	Non-WFP
Akre	25.10%	0.40%	31.17%	0.00%	43.32%	0.00%
Arbat Transit	11.90%	0.00%	32.86%	0.00%	37.14%	18.10%
Basirma	6.32%	0.00%	51.23%	0.35%	38.60%	3.51%
Darashakran	12.03%	6.64%	44.40%	6.22%	30.71%	0.00%
Gawilan	6.42%	0.75%	54.72%	0.00%	35.47%	1.89%
Kawergosk	2.53%	0.00%	31.18%	0.00%	66.01%	0.28%
Qushtapa	9.89%	0.37%	15.75%	1.10%	67.40%	3.30%

3.6.3 Meat – Sources

On average across the identified camps, the majority of households (59%) reported to not consume meat. However, when households have cash, they do buy this item, on average 29% – as indicated in Figure 12. In Qushtapa, 29% of households reported they had received meat from WFP, however it should be noted that REACH teams did not receive reports that WFP had provided this item though its food assistance activities. Therefore, it is likely that meat has been provided by an organisation or individual other than WFP. Field reports did indicate that in Qushtapa meat was distributed before Eid by local officials, and assessment findings reveal that 20% of surveyed households in Arbat transit and 9% in Qushtapa reported to have received meat from an organisation other than WFP.

Figure 12: Meat – sources

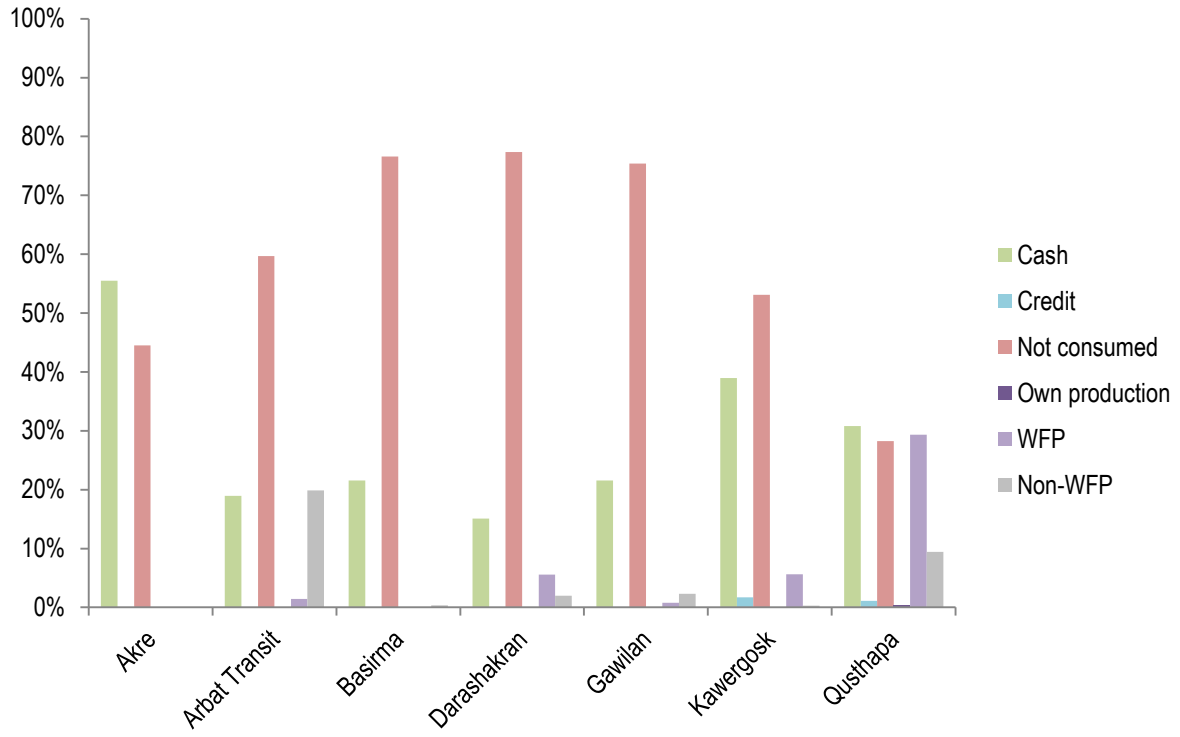


Table 11: Meat – sources

MEAT	Cash	Credit	Not consumed	Own production	WFP	Non-WFP
Akre	55.51%	0.00%	44.49%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Arbat Transit	18.93%	0.00%	59.71%	0.00%	1.46%	19.90%
Basirma	21.58%	0.00%	76.62%	0.00%	0.00%	0.36%
Darashakran	15.08%	0.00%	77.38%	0.00%	5.56%	1.98%
Gawilan	21.54%	0.00%	75.38%	0.00%	0.77%	2.31%
Kawergosk	38.98%	1.69%	53.11%	0.00%	5.65%	0.28%
Qushtapa	30.80%	1.09%	28.26%	0.36%	29.35%	9.42%

3.6.4 Vegetables – Sources

By far the majority of assessed households across the identified camps (72%) reported to pay for vegetables if they have sufficient money. In addition, in Kawergosk 9% of surveyed households reported to buy vegetables through borrowing money. The high number of households purchasing vegetables demonstrates the utility of local markets. Vegetables are not expensive and one of the first commodities to appear in the camps. However, in Basirma, Darashakran and Gawilan a significant proportion of household reported to not consume vegetables, 33%, 36% and 44% respectively. These are the three most isolated camps where markets were staggering to develop.

Figure 13: Vegetables – sources

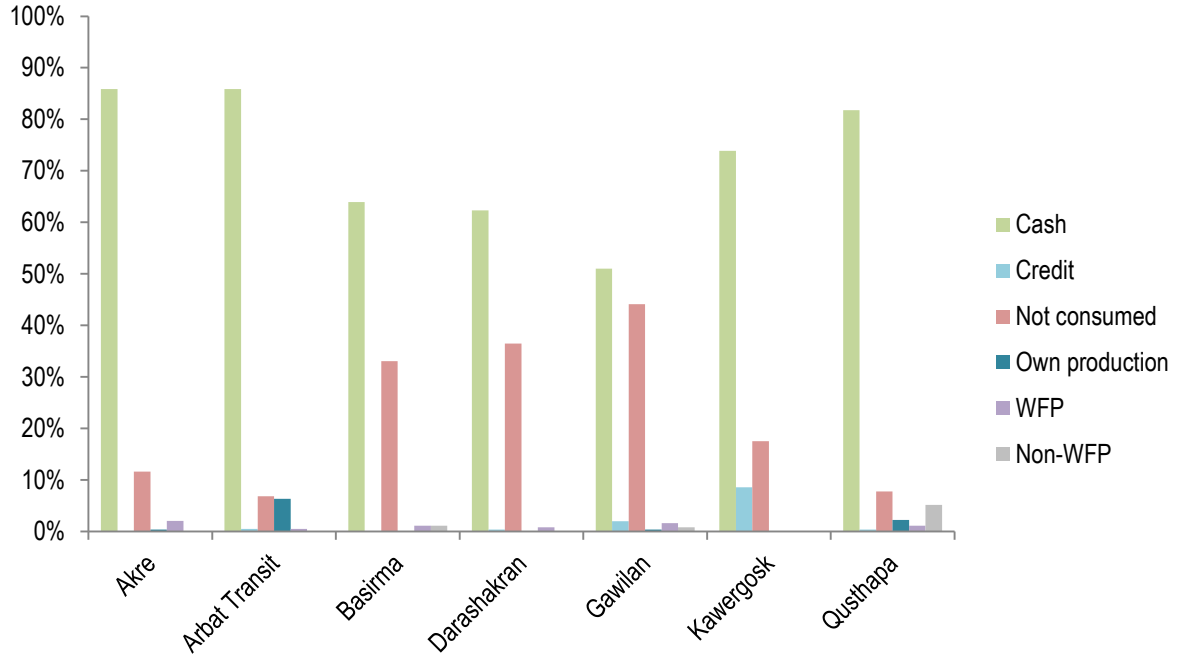


Table 12: Vegetables – sources

VEGETABLES	Cash	Credit	Not consumed	Own production	WFP	Non-WFP
Akre	85.89%	0.00%	11.62%	0.41%	2.07%	0.00%
Arbat Transit	85.85%	0.49%	6.83%	6.34%	0.49%	0.00%
Basirma	63.91%	0.00%	33.08%	0.00%	1.13%	1.13%
Darashakran	62.30%	0.41%	36.48%	0.00%	0.82%	0.00%
Gawilan	51.01%	2.02%	44.13%	0.40%	1.62%	0.81%
Kawergosk	73.85%	8.62%	17.53%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Qushtapa	81.78%	0.37%	7.81%	2.23%	1.12%	5.20%

3.6.5 Fruit – Sources

Fruit was reported to not be consumed by the majority of households across the identified camps (58%). However in Akre, Arbat transit and Qushtapa a large proportion of households, 44%, 58% and 63% respectively, reported to purchase this item with their own money.

Figure 14: Fruit – sources

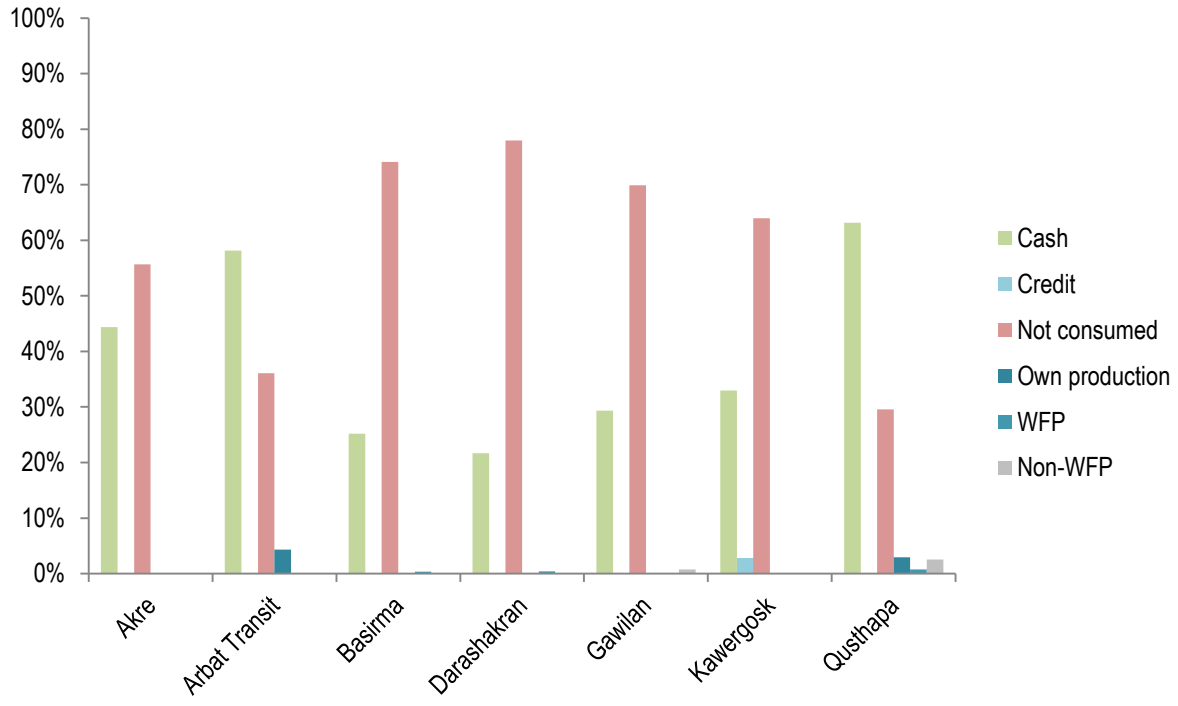


Table 13: Fruit – sources

FRUIT	Cash	Credit	Not consumed	Own production	WFP	Non-WFP
Akre	44.35%	0.00%	55.65%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Arbat Transit	58.17%	0.00%	36.06%	4.33%	0.00%	0.00%
Basirma	25.18%	0.00%	74.10%	0.00%	0.36%	0.00%
Darashakran	21.65%	0.00%	77.95%	0.00%	0.39%	0.00%
Gawilan	29.34%	0.00%	69.88%	0.00%	0.00%	0.77%
Kawergosk	32.96%	2.82%	63.94%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Qushtapa	63.14%	0.00%	29.56%	2.92%	0.73%	2.55%

3.6.6 Milk – Sources

Milk was reportedly not consumed by a large proportion of the assessed refugee population in Gawilan (58%), Kawergosk (62%), Darashakran (71%) and Basirma (79%). This raises the question if there is a market issue in aforementioned camps hindering the availability of milk. Furthermore, across the assessed camps, 33% of assessed households reported to buy milk with their own cash and 11% of surveyed households reported to have received milk from WFP, with responses ranging between 3% in Akre and 30% in Qushtapa.

Figure 15: Milk – sources

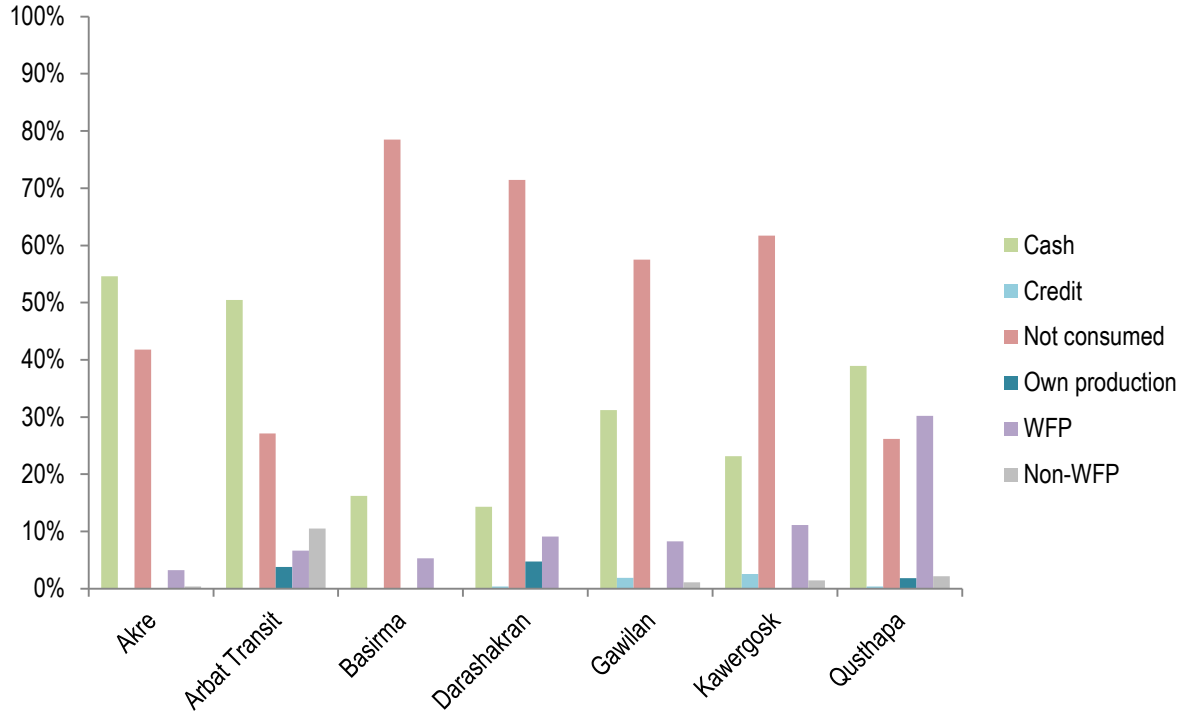


Table 14: Milk – sources

MILK	Cash	Credit	Not consumed	Own production	WFP	Non-WFP
Akre	54.62%	0.00%	41.77%	0.00%	3.21%	0.40%
Arbat Transit	50.48%	0.00%	27.14%	3.81%	6.67%	10.48%
Basirma	16.20%	0.00%	78.52%	0.00%	5.28%	0.00%
Darashakran	14.29%	0.40%	71.43%	4.76%	9.13%	0.00%
Gawilan	31.20%	1.88%	57.52%	0.00%	8.27%	1.13%
Kawergosk	23.14%	2.57%	61.71%	0.00%	11.14%	1.43%
Qushtapa	38.91%	0.36%	26.18%	1.82%	30.18%	2.18%

3.6.7 Sugar – Sources

Sugar was reported to not be consumed by on average 67% of households. However, after field verification, it was noted that it is likely that households did not include the amount of sugar they put into their tea during the survey. Therefore, the data regarding this particular food group does not represent the reality of household sugar consumption. The REACH field team has noted that the majority of households would consume small amounts of sugar on a daily basis.

3.6.8 Food Source Notes

It has been noted by the REACH field team that households find it easier to leave Akre, Arbat transit and Qushtapa – and to find employment opportunities outside the camps – which could explain why these camps have a significantly larger proportion of households reporting to purchase abovementioned food sources. This poses the question if improved access to host communities, and therefore increased employment opportunities, could increase the food security of the refugee population, along with a flexible market system.

3.7 INFANTS

Common and best practice dictates exclusive breastfeeding for infants from their birth until 6 months of age, with the introduction of complementary food at 6 months. Complementary feeding is defined as the process of including food when breast milk alone is no longer sufficient to meet the nutritional requirements of infants and therefore other foods and liquids are needed, along with breast milk.[10] During the assessment, the feeding practices of infants aged 6-24 months were surveyed. This is the target age for complementary feeding, with breastfeeding continuing for infants up to two years of age or older. Of the assessed households with infants, 61% reported their child received breast milk. On average, infants were reported to eat solid, semi-solid or soft foods (excluding breast milk) 1.86 times per day.

39%

of infants were reported to not have received breast milk

24%

of infants were reported to have received fortified foods

Fortified foods are important during an emergency context due to a lack of food diversity in the diet. It is promising to find that 44% of households with infants across the identified camps reported that their infant had consumed fortified foods designed for infants and young children. This figure can be explained by the inclusion of High Energy Biscuits in the food assistance packages, these biscuits were provided by WFP and UNICEF to families with children under the age of 5 in the onset of the emergency, currently these biscuits are being distributed in schools. However, during the survey only the consumption of High Energy Biscuits among infants was assessed.

Further research is recommended as topics such as Infant and Young Child Feeding, breastfeeding habits and complementary feeding were not thoroughly investigated during this particular assessment.

[10] Source: PAHO/WHO "Guiding Principles for Complementary Feeding of the Breastfed Child", Division of Health Promotion and Protection/Food and Nutrition Program, Washington, DC, USA, 2003.

4. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This REACH assessment highlights some concerning trends regarding the food security status of Syrian refugees in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI). The three main indicators used in the analysis are the Coping Strategy Index (CSI), the Food Consumption Score (FCS) and the Dietary Diversity Score (DDS), all standard indicators used by the World Food Programme (WFP), the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) and other food security focused agencies.

Due to the restriction of movement and limited employment options for the Syrian refugee population, many households residing in the assessed camps are forced to spend and subsequently deplete their savings, limit meals and/or borrow money to purchase food. The food consumption and food diversity of households in some of the assessed camps is also problematic due to the lack of access to external market structures and a heavy reliance on food assistance within the camp. Food is a key concern for many households, as "more food" and "better food" were listed in the reported five main priorities for households. The FCS reveals the serious level of food insecurity throughout the newly established camps in the KRI, with the FCS of 24% of assessed households being defined as "poor" under the WFP threshold. Acquiring highly nutritious foods, aside from the items provided through food assistance, is often limited, as findings reveal that many households are not consuming meat, eggs, dairy and fruits. There are a number of factors that can be attributed to this, i.e. the inability to access markets outside the camp, the lack of camp-based market infrastructures, the lack of supply chain development, prolonged unemployment for the refugee population and a strain on their savings.

When reviewing the CSI, it is difficult to conduct a comparative analysis, as there is no baseline CSI score, nor regional Reduced CSI score. However, when conducting analysis at camp level and focusing on individual strategies, there are a number of interesting and concerning points that have been revealed through this assessment. For example, 73% of the assessed households have either exhausted or spent their savings. In addition, 16% of households reported to spend at least one day without eating anything in order to cope with their food insecurity. The Reduced CSI score highlights that the most concerning degrees of food insecurity can be found in Darashakran, Basirma, and Kawergosk. In addition, given the large proportion of children in the camps, it is worrying that a large proportion of households are reducing expenditures on non-food essential needs such as education, particularly in Kawergosk (52% of households), Darashakran (49%) and Arbat transit (39%) camps.

The local and international community have responded rapidly, both in the early onset of the influx of refugees and during the establishment of multiple camps throughout the region. For example, hot food, packaged dry food rations and fortified foods have all been utilized to support the newly arrived refugees. WFP, the lead international agency for food security programming in the region, intends to move towards a voucher/market-based program, similar to the system that has been implemented in Domiz, a refugee camp established for Syrian refugees in 2012. Considering the strong and flexible market system existing in the KRI and in light of the assessment findings, all steps to expedite and strengthen this initiative are recommended.

As many camps are far from urban centers and movement outside the camps is restricted at a number of camps, it is crucial to fabricate and/or reinforce food market infrastructure and livelihood opportunities within the camps. This should be done with the support of local authorities and the humanitarian community, alongside the private sector. In addition, any natural emergence of a market system within the camp should be embraced and supported by camp administrators and local authorities, since such a system would increase food access and diversity, and as seen in Domiz can develop much faster than planned programming. It will be important to clarify governmental policies for camp based markets and supply chain access.

The implementation of livelihoods programming is also recommended in the camps across the KRI, as this could increase the resilience of households and substantially reduce their food insecurity, if they are provided with increased employment opportunities in the camps. Moreover, the facilitation of accessing livelihood opportunities outside of the camps should be a focus for the humanitarian community.

With a number of local and international agents providing food assistance, it would be worth evaluating the food assistance packages and, if possible, altering the contents to include more culturally accepted food items. Additionally, as WFP prepares to move to a voucher program, programs such as fresh food vouchers should be considered in order to improve the dietary diversity in the camps and to enhance market development. A supplemental voucher program could also take the strain off beneficiaries' savings and provide incentive to improve the nutritional content of meals.

Moreover, as steps are being taken towards the implementation of a voucher system, relevant actors should continue to monitor the food security of the Syrian refugee population, and thereby focus on vulnerable populations, such as pregnant and lactating women and children under the age of five. Further studies should be conducted to evaluate breast-feeding practices and the need for more nutritionally targeted programming (such as the provision of fortified foods or therapeutic feeding for severe or acute malnutrition, breastfeeding habits/constraints and complementary feeding practices).

Assessment findings thus informed the following **key recommendations:**

- Strengthen existing local market systems within the camps with support from local authorities, humanitarian actors and the private sector.
- In particular, develop and strengthen the food supply chains and enhance market activity in the most underdeveloped and isolated camps.
- Implement targeted fresh food voucher programs to improve dietary diversity among the camp population.
- Develop livelihoods opportunities appropriate for male and female refugees within the camps with support from local authorities, humanitarian actors and the private sector.
- Advocate and support access by refugees to livelihoods outside the camps
- Implement school feeding programs to target child food security and lessen the pressure on households to cover food needs that are forcing some to reduce their spending on education.
- Monitor the food security situation in all camps, with particular focus on vulnerable members of the refugee population, including pregnant and lactating women and children under the age of five.

ANNEX I – QUESTIONNAIRE

Food Security Assessment								
Date:	[DD/MM/YY]							
Completed by:				**Reviewed**				
A. GENERAL								
A.1	What is the name of the camp?							|___|
	0=Kawergosk, 1=Darshakran, 3=Basirma, 4=Qushtapa, 5=Arbat transit, 6=Gawilan, 7=Akre							
A.1.1	Acted Tent number							
B. DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE								
B.1	**What is the sex of the interviewee?** 1 = Male 2 = Female	|___|	**2.5**	**What is the age of the interviewee? (in**				|___|
B.2	**What is the marital status and gender of the registered head of household of the respondant?**	1 = Single 2 = Married 3 = Divorced / Separated 4 = Widowed						|___|
		1 = Male 2 = Female						|___|
B.3	**When did the members of your HH arrive from Syria?** (number of months)		First arrival	|___|	Last arrival			|___|
B.4	**Demographic composition of HH**	1. Children under 5 years	2. 5 to 15 years	3. 16 to 59 years	4. Above 60 years	5. Total		
	How many **males** currently live in your HH?	|___|	|___|	|___|	|___|	|___|___|		
	How many **females** currently live in your HH?	|___|	|___|	|___|	|___|	|___|___|		
B/5	**How many of the 16 to 60 year olds in the HH are dependants** (people with disabilities, chronically ill, temporary functional							|___|
C. WFP ASSISTANCE								
C.1	**Type of WFP assistance that the HH currently benefits from:** 1) in-kind food , 2) paper vouchert, 3) electroinic food card, 4) cash, 5) other, explain in comments section							|___|
C.2	**Do you use the food package from WFP?** 0 = No, 1 = Yes							
C.3	**If not, why not?** 0=inappropriate food, 1=inappropriate fuel, 2=inappropriate supplies, 3=not enough water, 4=noth enough fuel, 5=other							
D. INCOME AND MAIN NEEDS								
D.1	**For the past month, what are the 3 main sources of cash/income to sustain your household? (Use the codes below)**				3.1.1 Main source	3.1.2 2nd source	3.1.3 3rd source	
	1) No source of money,	6) Formal commerce	12) Sale of assets		|___|	|___|	|___|	
	2) Money from relatives abroad	7) Begging	13) Sale of food aid,					
	3) Informal/small commerce	8) Formal Credits/debts	14) Gifts from family, relatives,					
	4) Casual labour,	9) Informal credits/debts	15) Non-agric. waged labour					
	5) Savings,	10) Agricultural waged labou	16) Other (explain in comments)					
	6) Sale of agricultural	11) Cash from						
D.2	**What are the Household's 3 main needs at this moment; in order of importance (Use the codes below)**				3.2.1 Most important	3.2.2 2nd in importance	3.2.3 3rd in	
	1) More Food,	7) Psycho-social support,	13) Cash ,		|___|	|___|	|___|	
	2) Better food	8) Clothes/shoes,	14) Credit,					
	3) Support for rent/improved	9) Kitchen assets for	15), Job,					
	4) Cooking fuel,gas, electricity,	10) Other household	16) More security,					
	5) Medicines/health,	12) Transport,	17) Sanitation					
	6) Education/books,	21) Other (explain in comments),	18) Drinking Water					
		20) No unmet need						

E. HOUSEHOLD COPING STRATEGIES		
E.1	**During the last 7 days, how many times (in days) did your household had to employ one of the following strategies to cope with a lack of food or money to buy it?** 0 = Not applied, 1 = 1 day, 2 = 2 days, 3 = 3 days, 4 = 4 days, 5 = 5 days, 6 = 6 days, 7 = Everyday	
E.1.1	Rely on less preferred and less expensive food (ie cheaper lower quality food)	|___|
E.1.2	Borrow food or relied on help from relative(s) or friend(s)	|___|
E.1.3	Reduce number of meals eaten in a day	|___|
E.1.4	Limit portion size at meals (different from above: ie less food per meal)	|___|
E.1.5	Restrict consumption by adults in order for small children to eat	|___|
E.1.6	Restrict consumption of female household members	|___|
E.1.7	Send household members to eat elsewhere	|___|
E.1.8	Spent days without eating	|___|
E.2	**In the past 30 days, has your household applied any of the below strategies to meet basic food needs?** 0 = No, 1 = Yes, 2 = No, because I have exhausted this strategy already and cannot do it anymore	
E.2.1	Spent savings	|___|
E.2.2	Bought food on credit or borrowed money to purchase food	|___|
E.2.3	Reduce essential non food expenditures such as education/ health	|___|
E.2.4	Sell household goods (jewelry, phone, furniture, electrodomestics, bicicle etc)?	|___|
E.2.5	Sell productive assets or means of transport (sewing machine, wheel barrow, bycicle, car, motorbike)	|___|
E.2.6	Accept high risk, illegal, socially degrading, exploitative temporary jobs (Protection rerlated question)	|___|
E.2.7	Sent household members to beg or under-aged children to work	|___|

F. FOOD CONSUPTION AND FOOD SOURCES				
F.1	**Yesterday, how many meals were eaten by your family?** (meals comparable to breakfast lunch, dinner)			|___|
	F.2 CONSUMPTION PATTERN Over the last 7 days, how many days did you consume the following foods? (0 = Not eaten, 1 = 1 day, 2 = 2 days, 3 = 3 days, 4 = 4		**F.3 FOOD SOURCES What was the main source of the food in the past 7 days?** (0= Not consumed, 1 = Own production, 2 = Bought with cash,	
CEREALS (bread, pasta, wheat flour, bulghur)	5.2.1	|___|	5.3.1	|___|
WHITE TUBERS AND ROOTS (potato, sweet patato)	5.2.2	|___|	5.3.2	|___|
VEGETABLES, YELLOW TUBERS, LEAVES	5.2.3	|___|	5.3.3	|___|
FRUITS	5.2.4	|___|	5.3.4	|___|
MEAT (organ and flesh meat)	5.2.5	|___|	5.3.5	|___|
EGGS	5.2.6	|___|	5.3.6	|___|
FISH AND OTHER SEAFOOD	5.2.7	|___|	5.3.7	|___|
PULSES, NUTS AND SEEDS (beans, chickpeas, etc)	5.2.8	|___|	5.3.8	|___|
MILK AND DAIRY PRODUCTS	5.2.9	|___|	5.3.9	|___|
OIL AND FATS	5.2.10	|___|	5.3.10	|___|
SWEETS (Sugar, honey, jam, cakes, candy, etc)	5.2.11	|___|	5.3.11	|___|
SPICES AND CONDIMENTS	5.2.12	|___|	5.3.12	|___|

G. Children		
G.1	**How many are Under 6-23 months old in your household?**	|___|
G.2	**Did Child 1 receive breast milk yesterday?** 0 = No, 1 = Yes	|___|
G.3	**Did Child 2 receive breast milk yesterday?** 0 = No, 1 = Yes	|___|
G.4	**How many times did Child 1 eat solid food, semi-solid food or soft food yesterday?** (Exlcuding breast milk)	|___|
G.5	**How many times did Child 2 eat solid food, semi-solid food or soft food yesterday?** (Exlcuding breast milk)	|___|
G.6	**How many times did Child 1 drink milk yesterday?** (Exlcuding breast milk)	|___|
G.7	**How many times did Child 2 drink milk yesterday?** (Exlcuding breast milk)	|___|
G.8	**Did your child consume any foritified foods designed for infants and young children that contain iron?** 0 = No, 1 = Yes	|___|

ANNEX II – WFP MONTHLY DISTRIBUTION REPORT OCTOBER

Camp	Distributor (WFP/Government /NGO/UN Agency)	Rice (kg)	Bulgur (kg)	High Energy Biscuits	Chick-peas /lentils	Pasta	Vegetable Oil	Canned meat	Salt	Sugar	TOTAL MT distributed	Total number of recipients (HHs)	Total beneficiaries
Gawilan	WFP	3,060	510	534	1,020	510	928	1,016		153	9	204	1,020
Basirma	Barzani Charity Foundation (BCF/ACTED/WFP)		2,120	4,240		2,120	3,858	4,223	636		34	848	3,082
Darashakran	Barzani Charity Foundation (BCF/ACTED/WFP)	5,595	933		1,865	933	1,697	1,858	280		15	373	2,304
Kawergosk	Barzani Charity Foundation (BCF/ACTED/WFP)		6,913		13,825	6,913	12,581	13,770			99	2,765	11,206
Qushtapa	Barzani Charity Foundation (BCF/ACTED/WFP)		2,685		5,370	2,685	4,887	5,349	806		43	1,074	3,680
Arbat Transit	Barzani Charity Foundation (BCF/ACTED/WFP)		5,760	960		1,920	960	1,747	1,912	288	15	384	1,595
TOTAL		**8,655**	18,921	5,734	22,080	15,081	24,911	27,963	3,634	441	215	5,648	22,887

ANNEX III – WFP MONTHLY DISTRIBUTION REPORT NOVEMBER

Camp	Distributor (WFP/Government /NGO/UN Agency)	Rice (kg)	Bulgur (kg)	High Energy Biscuits	Chick-peas /lentils	Pasta	Vegetable Oil	Canned meat	Salt	Sugar	TOTAL MT distributed	Total number of recipients (HHs)	Total beneficiaries
Akre	WFP	6,120	1,020		2,040	1,020	1,856	2,032	306	2,040	18	302	1,353
Gawilan	WFP	9,690	1,615		3,230	1,615	2,939	3,217	485	3,230	28	479	2,410
Basirma	Barzani Charity Foundation (BCF/ACTED)		2,163		4,325	2,163	3,936	4,308	649	4,325	35	702	4,103
Darashakran	Barzani Charity Foundation (BCF/ACTED)		3,773		755	3,773	6,866	7,515		7,545	54	985	3,773
Kawergosk	Barzani Charity Foundation (BCF/ACTED)		7,398		14,795	7,398	13,463	14,736			119	2,651	
Qushtapa	Barzani Charity Foundation (BCF/ACTED)		2,725		5,450	2,725	4,960	5,428	818	5,450	44	826	4,913
Arbat Transit	Barzani Charity Foundation (BCF/ACTED)	7,290	1,215		2,430	1,215	2,211	2,420	365	2,430	20	368	1,654
	TOTAL		19,908		33,025		36,232	39,656			317	6,313	

ANNEX IV – FCS FOOD GROUP AND WEIGHT

Food Item	Food Group	Justification	Weight
CEREALS (bread, pasta, wheat flour, bulgur) WHITE TUBERS AND ROOTS (potato, sweet potato)	Main staples	Energy dense/usually eaten in larger quantities, protein content lower and poorer quality than legumes, micro-nutrients.	2
VEGETABLES, YELLOW TUBERS, LEAVES	Vegetables	Low energy, low protein, no fat, micro-nutrients.	1
FRUITS	Fruits	Low energy, low protein, no fat, micro-nutrients.	1
MEAT (organ and flesh meat) EGGS FISH AND OTHR SEAFOOD	Meat and fish	Highest quality protein, easily absorbable micro-nutrients, energy dense, fat. Even when consumed in small quantities, improvements to the diet are large.	4
PULSES, NUTS AND SEEDS (beans, chickpeas, etc.)	Pulses	Energy dense, high amounts of protein but lower quality than meats, micro-nutrients, low fat.	3
MILK AND DAIRY PRODUCTS	Milk	Highest quality protein, micro-nutrients, vitamin A energy. However, milk could be consumed only in very small amounts and should then be treated as condiment and therefore re-classification in such cases is needed.	4
OIL AND FATS	Oil	Energy dense but usually no other micro-nutrients. Usually consumed in small quantities.	0.5
SWEETS (sugar, honey, jam, cakes, candy, etc.)	Sugar	Empty calories. Usually consumed in small quantities.	0.5
SPICES AND CONDIMENTS	Condiments	These foods are by definition eaten in very small quantities and not considered to have an important impact on overall diet.	0