



45% (102,352) of the 225,548 registered syrian refugees are currently receiving food assistance.

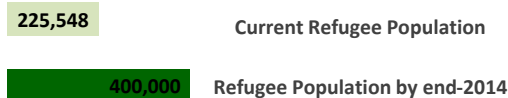
The number of beneficiaries is expected to grow to 290,000 (160,000 in camps, and 130,000 non-camp) by the end of 2014.

FEBRUARY HIGHLIGHTS:

- On 4 February, WFP started the second series of airlifts of humanitarian assistance from Erbil to Quamishli in north-east Syria to provide much needed assistance to conflict affected populations. So far, 22 of the 31 scheduled flights have been completed including one flight for the delivery of relief items from UNICEF and IOM.
- A Request for Quotation was launched in Domiz to select retail shops for WFP food voucher programme in Domiz camps. The retails will be required to establish their retail shops inside the camp.
- A Call for Proposals to select WFP cooperating partners for the delivery of food assistance to Syrian refugees across camps in the Kurdistan region was launched on 14 February. Three local NGOs and eleven NGOs were included in the Call. The closing date for response is 3 March.
- While food rations were provided to 29,550 Syrian refugees in nine out of the ten camps in Iraq, up to 72,565 beneficiaries in Domiz camp received food vouchers. Beneficiaries in Akre camp were not included as they received their February rations late in January.
- In February 2014 alone, WFP injected US\$2.2 million into the local economy through this food voucher programme. The next cycle of distributions for the month of February started on 2 March, targeting 76,000 Syrian refugees.



SYRAN REFUGEE POPULATION IN IRAQ:



NEEDS ANALYSIS:

A household food security assessment in the KR in December 2012 conducted jointly by UNHCR and WFP found that more than 30 per cent of non-camp refugees are vulnerable and food insecure.

The Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) in early 2014 will inform on the overall humanitarian needs for refugees in camps and in host communities.

Results from WFP monitoring found that refugees in camps are fully dependent on food assistance whereas non-camp refugees are reliant on assistance from host communities.

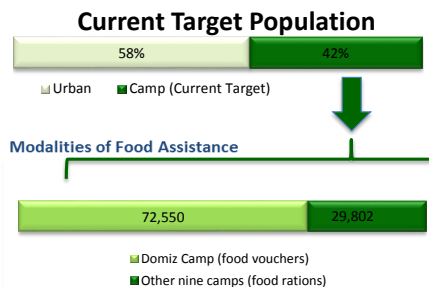
To cope with the situation, most refugees have changed their consumption patterns, with lower intake of meat and fresh foods, and in some cases reduction of the number of meals to one or two per day.

Other negative coping strategies being employed include incurring debt to buy complementary food or pay rent in non-camp settings.

In Domiz camp 78 per cent of respondents declared that WFP food assistance represented between 51 and 75 per cent of their needs. UNHCR's contingency plan for Iraq indicates that the capacities and structures of host communities to absorb refugees will reach its limits with the continued influx of refugees.

As the number of Syrian refugees continues to increase, their needs ranging from protection, social services and food become evident.

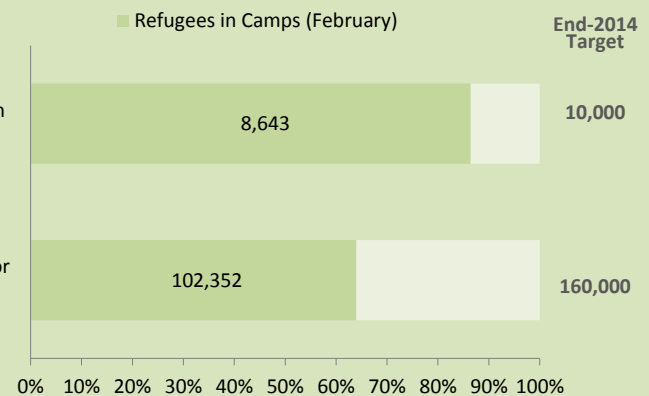
Hence, there is a critical need to provide food assistance to save lives for extremely vulnerable individuals in the camps and non-camp settings as well as female headed households in host communities.



PROGRESS AGAINST TARGETS:

8,643 students currently receiving high-energy biscuits in eight out of ten camp schools

102,352 individuals currently receiving in-kind, cash or voucher assistance to meet food needs



Targets based on expected population of 400,000 Syrian refugees in Iraq by end-2014. There are currently 225,548 refugees in Iraq.