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SPR Reading Guidance



Emergency Assistance to Populations Affected by the Iraq Crisis

Standard Project Report 2016

World Food Programme in Iraq, Republic of (IQ)



World Food Programme

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Country Context and WFP Objectives



Country Context

Throughout 2016, Iraq witnessed an escalation in the conflict between Iraqi Security Forces (ISF) and fighters from the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL). This fighting has left three million people displaced and 2.4 million unable to meet their dietary needs and food preferences since 2014. With a total population of 37.9 million, this means that almost 10 percent of Iraqis fled their home in recent years. This has had a particularly large impact on households headed by women, who face additional challenges related to culture and displacement. Further evidence of the difficulties women in Iraq face is shown by the Gender Inequality Index on which Iraq ranks 123rd out of 155 countries. Between June 2014 and the end of 2016, 23,000 civilians lost their lives through acts of terrorism, violence or armed conflict in Iraq [1], and thousands more have been forcibly evicted from areas such as Kirkuk.

While dozens of villages, towns and cities across the governorates of Anbar, Ninewa and Salah al-Din were battered by fighting, the headlines were dominated by the battle for Mosul. These battles often led to the rapid need for food assistance, which WFP was able to provide in coordination with the Public Distribution System (PDS) from the Ministry of Trade alongside the Ministry of Displacement and Migration. Ninewa governorate, which includes the Mosul area, was previously known as the breadbasket of Iraq, with 46 percent of Iraq's arable land in the governorate alone [2]. Value added from agriculture amounted to about 4 percent of the nation's gross domestic product (GDP) in 2014, before the crisis [3]. With ISIL controlling much of this area since June 2014, the negative impact on Iraq's agricultural sector has been substantial.

The economic situation remained stagnant for much of the year, with Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) oil prices slow to recover from lows of USD 27 per barrel in January 2016 to USD 48 per barrel in October 2016 [4]. Large swaths of oil fields in northern Iraq also remained under ISIL control for a large portion of the year. With 65 percent of government revenue in Iraq generated by the hydrocarbon sector [5], its importance to the economy cannot be overstated. While not as high for other demographics, increased strain has been put on the Government of Iraq's social safety nets throughout 2016; the poverty rate in 2016 was around 19 percent [6]. In addition to these challenges, 225,000 Syrian refugees in Iraq are still unable to return home.

Within this perfect storm of widespread conflict and fiscal crisis, WFP's assistance has had to be flexible around the country, adjusting modalities according to security, market accessibility and the needs of the people. Access to food was the biggest challenge for the hundreds of thousands of people who fled their homes over the course of the year. On the other hand, having long been a middle income country, there are strong market infrastructures in many parts of Iraq. As long as security prevailed, local economies just needed a boost, through a cash-based injection of capital.

The complex military and economic situation in Iraq throughout 2016 has contributed to further political challenges. Infighting, corruption allegations, the impeachment of several ministers and huge protests around the country are symptoms of an unstable political system.

In this context, WFP has been focused on saving lives and protecting livelihoods in Iraq [7] in an effort to support the people of Iraq achieve zero hunger [8].

[1] UNAMI Website, Civilian Casualties, 2016

[2] UNHABITAT, City Profile of Mosul, Iraq: City Under Siege, , October 2016

[3] World Bank Website, Iraq Profile, 2016

[4] OPEC Website, Global Basket Prices, 2016

[5] UNDP Website, About Iraq, 2016

[6] World Bank Website, Iraq Profile, 2016

[7] WFP Strategic Objective 1

[8] UN Sustainable Development Goal 2

Response of the Government and Strategic Coordination

On 01 January 2016, the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) came into force, following their historic endorsement by world leaders in September 2015. Since then, WFP has worked with many partners to contribute to ending poverty and hunger, empowering women, promoting an inclusive society and strengthening partnerships in Iraq [1].

Vital to reducing the suffering of those living without an adequate diet or healthy food preferences in Iraq is the partnership between WFP and the Government of Iraq. WFP works closely with the Ministry of Trade to coordinate food distributions alongside the Public Distribution System (PDS). The PDS was introduced in 1991 as a safety net that would help Iraqis through the international embargo following the Gulf War that year. PDS cards are available to all Iraqi families regardless of their income level and provide monthly access to basic food items. Collaboration between WFP and the PDS ensures timely and complementary assistance goes where it is needed, when it is needed. WFP worked with the central Government and the Kurdistan Regional Government throughout 2016 on the Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA). This included training 400 government enumerators and giving technical assistance with methodology. The assessment will help provide a deeper understanding of the state of food security across Iraq and offer a baseline for future planning.

For WFP in Iraq, those receiving assistance, whether displaced Iraqis or Syrian refugees, are key to improving assistance. For this reason, the Communicating with Communities (CwC) mechanism plays a vital role in ensuring accountability to affected populations by engaging beneficiaries to inform them of programmatic changes, assisting in two-way communications and increasing understanding of WFP assistance. This accountability is a key feature of the United Nations Secretary-General's Agenda for Humanity, based on the World Humanitarian Summit which took place in May 2016. Recommendations from CwC are shared and discussed with programme, allowing WFP to build a case for changes to programme design where possible. As an example, based on CwC focus group recommendations, it was found that income generation opportunities for women were very low due to cultural limitations in accessing jobs. Consequently, the targeting criteria was adjusted to include female adults as dependents whereas previous they were counted as breadwinners.

Progress towards ending poverty and hunger is also achieved through close cooperation with other United Nations agencies. The Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) is the first line of assistance provided to families fleeing conflict or areas under Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) control. Co-led by WFP, the United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the Rapid Response Mechanism gets ready-to-eat food, hygiene kits and female dignity kits to conflict-affected people within 72 hours of being notified, followed by the provision of monthly Family Food Rations.

Through the cluster system, WFP helped alleviate the suffering of over one million Iraqis on a monthly basis in 2016. In leading the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC) and the Logistics Cluster, and co-leading the Food Security Cluster alongside the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), WFP partners with international and national non-governmental organizations (NGOs). This is an important forum for information sharing and capacity development with local stakeholders, who are key to improving living conditions inside Iraq.

As co-lead of the Preventing Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) network in Iraq, alongside UNFPA, WFP is striving to improve the lives of the all food insecure people in the country.

[1] These echo SDGs 1, 2, 5, 16 and 17.

Summary of WFP Operational Objectives

All WFP projects in Iraq are in line with the organization's Strategic Objective 1: 'To save lives and livelihoods in emergencies.' Much of the country has been embattled since early 2014, when Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) fighters pushed into Anbar governorate and took control over 40 percent of the country. With over three million displaced Iraqis, 225,000 Syrian refugees in the country and shattered infrastructure in some areas, much focus has been on helping Iraq get back to a position where it can build for the future, when the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) could become a reality. As 2016 progressed, the battle for Mosul very much came to the foreground of the humanitarian community's attention, with WFP taking a frontline role in providing assistance to people affected by the conflict.

EMOP 200677: Approved budget USD 793 million (2014-2016).

In order to support families displaced from their homes and help inject money into an economy that was hit hard by the slump in oil prices, this emergency operation provided different forms of assistance as a flexible response to conflict-affected Iraqis depending on local conditions. Ready-to-eat Immediate Response Rations (IRRs), monthly Family Food Rations (FFRs) and monthly disbursements of Cash-Based Transfers (CBTs) were provided to affected people across the country. This EMOP has been key to filling gaps in the Government's Public Distribution System (PDS) assistance across all governorates.

EMOP 200433: Approved budget USD 3.2 billion (2012-2016).

As part of the regional response to assist Syrian refugees fleeing their homeland, WFP assisted over 50,000 Syrians assessed to be most food insecure in Iraq on a monthly basis. All were in the nine refugee camps in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KR-I). The main focus was on providing stable assistance through CBTs, as they offer more choice and provide greater dignity to beneficiaries.

SO 200746: Approved budget USD 31 million (2014-2016).

In its capacity as the lead agency for the Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications Clusters, WFP facilitated the delivery of humanitarian assistance and augmented the emergency telecommunications capacity of the humanitarian community. The work of both clusters was vital to ensuring assistance reached the families who needed it in a timely manner.

Country Resources and Results

Resources for Results

Through flexible funding, strengthening partnerships and improving logistics processes, WFP operations in Iraq are increasingly showing a commitment to providing value for money. Thanks to WFP's donors to Iraq, EMOP 200677 was 65.5% funded which allowed for the successful implementation of programming to provide food assistance to Iraqis including the scale-up of cash-based assistance, and increases to transfer values and ration amounts. This is in line with WFP's commitment to the Grand Bargain that emerged from the United Nations Secretary-General's High-Level Panel on Humanitarian Financing, ahead of the World Humanitarian Summit in May. In sum, these commitments aim to secure further assistance for those people in need of food assistance. Overall, monitoring showed that food security improved over the year while usage of negative coping strategies decreased. WFP's own human capital has been vital to getting assistance to those who need it most.

WFP scaled up funding requirements and logistics capacities in 2016 in preparation to respond to mass displacement from Anbar initially, and later from Mosul. Food was pre-positioned with cooperating partners to provide prompt assistance to those fleeing conflict, including towns and villages that had recently been retaken from the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL). As a result, monitoring indicated that the food security of families in hard-to-reach areas increased over the course of the year.

Advance financing, funding not earmarked for specific assistance and multi-year funding, all helped improve the effectiveness, economy and efficiency of WFP assistance. With greater funding flexibility, WFP was able to provide assistance depending on the needs of displaced Iraqis, which varied from location to location.

The strengthening of WFP's administrative unit in Iraq has enabled the development of more efficient processes and increased accountability within the organisation. Support on Information Technology (IT) has been improved, with more IT staff, more effective support for all staff and the roll-out of the electronic SCOPE platform, all allowing for more time and money to be spent directly assisting the Iraqi people. SCOPE is WFP's beneficiary and transfer management platform, which helps improve the security and efficiency of WFP operations.

With the onset of the Mosul offensive towards the end of the year, the additional deployment of staff was needed in order to support an anticipated additional one million people requiring food assistance. Providing surge capacity, over 30 staff joined WFP in Iraq on temporary duty, allowing WFP to be ready to support families fleeing Mosul and the surrounding areas. Over the course of the year, there was an increase in the number of women field monitors working for WFP in Iraq, compared with 2015. This helped to improve feedback from female beneficiaries as more female field monitors were available to talk to, while building an important precondition for WFP to support gender equality in Iraq.

The security situation in Iraq is a key obstacle that stands in the way of WFP and its cooperating partners getting food assistance to those who need it most. The purchase of additional armoured vehicles and the recruitment of extra security staff enabled WFP to reach areas it previously had not been able to reach. That said, the security situation in parts of Anbar, Ninewa, Salah al-Din and Kirkuk interrupted WFP distributions several times during the year. By working closely with Iraqi Security Forces (ISF) and other United Nations agencies, WFP strived to quickly resume distributions once security was restored.

Achievements at Country Level

The year 2016 began with the push for the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. WFP took a leading role in working towards zero hunger in Iraq, while building strong partnerships to support the achievement of the SDGs.

While operating in a complex and unstable security environment, WFP was able to provide vital assistance to an average of one million food insecure people across the country each month, regularly reaching over ninety percent of families targeted with assistance. WFP monitoring found that Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and refugees became increasingly food secure over the course of the year, with fewer vulnerable families having to go hungry.

WFP changed its procurement strategy in order to improve efficiency and value for money and ensured that vital assistance continued to reach the most vulnerable families. Innovations such as mobile monitoring and the implementation of the SCOPE platform allowed WFP to be flexible and more precise in responding to food needs around the country. For example, by digitising recipient data, WFP was able to more easily remove duplications and update lists, helping ensure food assistance got to those who needed it most. The increase in female staff working

around Iraq also enabled WFP to better respond to the specific needs of many Iraqi women.

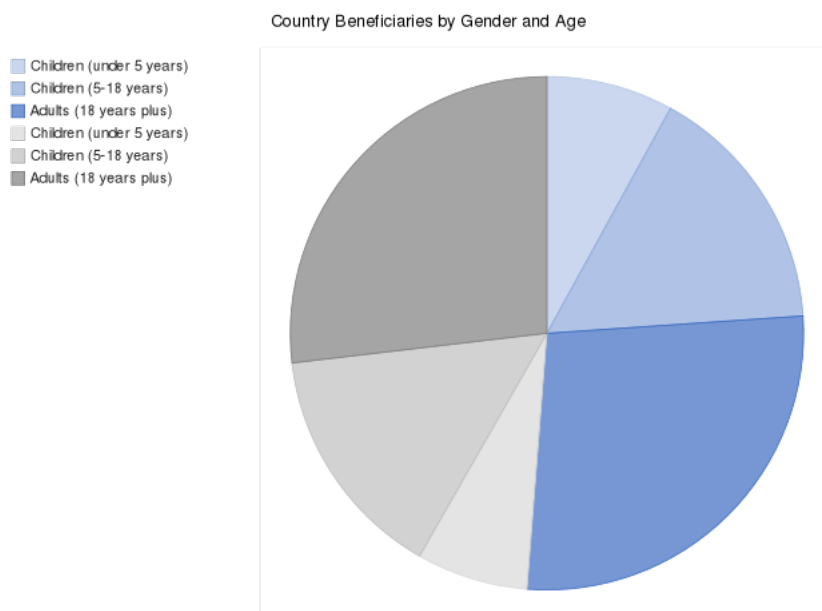
Conflict and insecurity posed perhaps the greatest challenge to ensuring food reached those who needed it. Partnerships were a key way of maximising access to people who were fleeing their homes, particularly from cities such as Fallujah and Mosul, and were vital to providing assistance. WFP co-led the Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) with the United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), worked closely with the Government on the Public Distribution System (PDS) and collaborated with local and international non-governmental organisations (NGOs) wherever possible through the humanitarian cluster system.

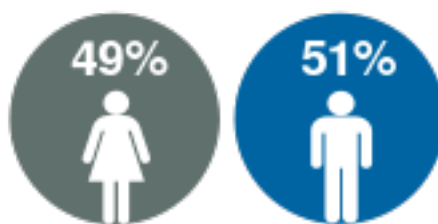
In addition, WFP engaged in various capacity-building activities with the Government, partnering with the Central Statistics Organisation (CSO) and the Kurdistan Region Statistics Office (KRSO) to conduct the first Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment (CFSVA) done in almost a decade. This will help refine and improve food security assistance around the country, providing a key lifeline for many Iraqis.

Beneficiary figures are based on Iraq national statistics, which show there are slightly more males than females.

Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	125,309	110,161	235,470
Children (5-18 years)	249,569	233,243	482,812
Adults (18 years plus)	428,114	420,780	848,894
Total number of beneficiaries in 2016	802,992	764,184	1,567,176





Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Regional EMOP	-	-	-	-	424	424
Single Country EMOP	67,558	6,729	14,117	145	14,638	103,188
Total Food Distributed in 2016	67,558	6,729	14,117	145	15,063	103,612



Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Project Type	Cash	Value Voucher	Commodity Voucher
Regional EMOP	173,403	10,091,021	-
Single Country EMOP	14,731,214	31,316,787	-
Total Distributed in 2016	14,904,617	41,407,809	-

Supply Chain

While the overall infrastructure in Iraq, including airports, road networks and ports, are well established and in generally good condition, the security situation has posed a major challenge to providing assistance to people in need. While the Ibrahim Khalil crossing with Turkey was the only border point used in 2016, alternative supply routes through Iran, Kuwait and Iraq's southern port were assessed in order to mitigate against the risk of the potential closure of Iraq's northern border with Turkey.

The movement of trucks and goods was a challenge for WFP, as road closures, security restrictions and conflict hindered the movement of food to vulnerable families. In order to overcome this, WFP strategically positioned logistics hubs in Dohuk, Erbil and Baghdad to be as close as possible to the final distribution points (FDPs) and cooperating partners' extended delivery points (EDPs).

Through the three logistics hubs, food and non-food items (NFIs) were easily dispatched to camps and distribution points. The Dohuk hub was vital to reaching the north of Ninewa governorate, where Mosul is located. Areas in the Mosul corridor, south of the city, were reached from Erbil and Baghdad.

WFP contracted transporter companies to move all commodities around the country by road. Over the course of the year, the total amount transported was 132,000 mt. By increasing the number of contracted transport companies, WFP was able to reduce the transport rate to different parts of the country, a key factor in improving value for money and getting more donor money to the people who need assistance. As Iraqi Security Forces (ISF) made headway against the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) in the governorates of Anbar and Ninewa, Requests for Offers (RFOs) were floated to enable much-needed food assistance to reach additional areas.

As part of WFP's increase in voucher distributions, ten staff were trained on the retailers' assessment and reconciliation procedures. Technical support for cash-based transfer (CBT) distributions by WFP for partners is ongoing, particularly in the areas of retailer and shop assessments and ensuring CBT disbursements go smoothly. WFP engaged in a retail strategy mission for refugee camp voucher shops in an effort to increase purchasing power of assisted households by working with retailers to reduce prices. This is followed up with regular price monitoring conducted by WFP.

Most food procurement was carried out regionally, mainly from Turkey. This is due to the competitive prices in Turkey and the fact that Iraq imports almost all goods that comprise WFP assistance from abroad due to limited manufacturing and agricultural capacity in Iraq.

The purchasing of stock was harmonised, where possible, with procurement for WFP's Syria office. This allowed bulk buying and faster purchasing of sugar, rice, salt, bulgur, chickpeas, oil, flour and wheat flour. This more efficient process introduced further cost savings to WFP's operations in Iraq. The cooperation between WFP operations in Iraq and Syria allowed for Food Supply Agreements (FSAs) that required suppliers to have enough stock on hand to facilitate a rapid response to any increase in demand for WFP assistance.

By applying best practices, WFP limited post-delivery losses related to the expiry of commodities and to transport losses. Moreover, WFP was actively engaged with the packaging of procured commodities to reduce overland transport losses. The training of warehouse staff and cooperating partner staff particularly helped to mitigate losses.

The supply chain unit responded to the Iraqi Security Force's Mosul offensive by augmenting its existing operation. National and international staff were recruited for logistics, procurement and resource management. Warehouse capacity was scaled-up to 42,000 mt, with 30 mobile storage units added to strengthen WFP and partner capacity, mostly in newly-established camps. WFP released a request for quotations (RFQ) to establish transport rates along new routes in order to adapt to the changing situation.

In September, WFP changed its food delivery processes in order to reduce costs. As of the end of December, these processes were under evaluation and the findings will confirm whether there has been a reduction in the Landside Transport, Storage and Handling (LTSH) rate.

The Logistics Cluster is active in Iraq and facilitates transport authorizations, customs procedures and common storage to improve the effectiveness of WFP's supply chain. By innovating and investing in the supply chain, WFP has been able to help the most vulnerable people get the assistance they need.



Annual Food Purchases for the Country (mt)

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Beans	-	6,149	6,149
Biscuits	1,019	-	1,019
Bulgur Wheat	-	9,983	9,983
Canned Chicken	748	-	748
Canned Pulses	764	-	764
Chickpeas	764	5,911	6,675
Dried Fruits	764	-	764
Iodised Salt	-	1,574	1,574

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Lentils	-	5,106	5,106
Rice	-	28,986	28,986
Sugar	-	9,469	9,469
Vegetable Oil	-	8,845	8,845
Wheat Flour	-	50,269	50,269
Total	4,058	126,291	130,350
Percentage	3.1%	96.9%	

Annual Global Commodity Management Facility Purchases Received in Country (mt)

Commodity	Total
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	450
Total	450

Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

An evaluation of WFP's activities in Iraq between 2010 and 2015 took place in early 2016. The evaluation found that due to the rapidly evolving situation in Iraq, WFP's 2010-2014 Country Strategy and 2010-2015 portfolio were no longer relevant. WFP interventions were deemed to be well-aligned with humanitarian needs, with WFP utilising its logistics expertise effectively. Partnerships with other United Nations agencies and non-governmental organisations (NGO) were well received, but there was some concern about WFP's support for the Government of Iraq's social safety net activities.

The evaluation recommended that WFP prepare a new country strategy, considering the protracted nature of displacement in Iraq. In line with WFP's Integrated Road Map, WFP will be developing a Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan (TICSP) in 2017. The new country strategic plan will be developed over the course of 2017 and implemented in 2018.

Further food security assessments were recommended, in addition to the Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment (CFSVA) conducted in 2016. WFP is carrying out regular assessments, including mobile monitoring in parts of Mosul. WFP agreed with the recommendation to resolve outstanding issues related to the previous school meals programme by the end of 2017.

Based on the recommendations to increase cash assistance, WFP will work to expand the provision of the cash modality where possible, including by conducting market assessments to determine feasibility, security assessments, communicating with communities to determine how cash assistance could affect the household.

The recruitment of key staff was agreed upon, particularly in the areas of monitoring & evaluation (M&E) and vulnerability, analysis and mapping (VAM). VAM and M&E recruitment is either complete or underway. A further recommendation to strengthen WFP's talent pool with regards to emergency M&E deployments was well received by management. In general, WFP is addressing the issue of high staff turnover by recruiting more national officers in 2017.

Improved communications with the Government of Iraq, partners and the families receiving WFP assistance were recommended by the evaluation. WFP is implementing quarterly reviews of feedback mechanisms which will ensure WFP acts upon feedback from those receiving assistance - these include improvements to accountability mechanisms and distribution processes.

Project Objectives and Results

Project Objectives

The 'Emergency Assistance to Populations Affected by the Iraq Crisis' emergency operation started in April 2014. It began with the objective of providing life-saving, time-critical food assistance to 240,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) and people in host communities in conflict zones. The operation has grown since then to assist over one million Iraqis on a monthly basis.

The operation is aligned with WFP's Strategic Objective 1, to save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies. It addresses the urgent food and nutrition needs of vulnerable people and communities. The operation further enables safe access to food and nutrition for women, men and children by identifying safe food distribution locations and reducing negative coping mechanisms during the displacement period. WFP aims to achieve these objectives through the following activities:

Immediate Response Rations

In collaboration with the United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and non-governmental organisation (NGO) partners, WFP pre-positions and distributes Immediate Response Rations (IRRs) through the Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM). IRRs are boxes of ready-to-eat food that last a family of five for three days and are provided to people on the move, those who have recently arrived in camps and families in newly-retaken towns and villages.

Family Food Rations

WFP provides monthly rations of basic food essentials to displaced people who are temporarily settled and have access to cooking facilities. These Family Food Rations (FFRs) provide beneficiaries with 80 percent of their daily nutritional intake requirements. Each ration can support a family of five for one month.

Cash-Based Transfers

In Iraq, WFP helps food insecure families to access local markets via e-vouchers and unrestricted cash transfers, giving them a choice to decide what to eat. Cash-based transfers (CBTs) help inject capital into local markets, providing benefits beyond those receiving CBTs directly.



Approved Budget for Project Duration (USD)

Cost Category	
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	425,000
Cash & Voucher and Related Costs	233,881,599
Direct Support Costs	71,322,552
Food and Related Costs	435,187,503
Indirect Support Costs	51,857,166
Total	792,673,820

Project Activities

Strategic Objective: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies

Outcome 1: Meet urgent food and nutrition needs of vulnerable people and communities

Activity: General Distributions

Immediate Response Rations

WFP co-leads the Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) along with the United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). As part of the RRM, a first-line emergency response consortium, WFP provides an Immediate Response Ration (IRR), UNICEF provides a hygiene kit and UNFPA provides a dignity kit for women. One IRR consists of portable, ready-to-eat food, which contains enough nutrients to assist a family of five for three days.

IRRs are pre-positioned with partners to ensure a rapid emergency response to civilians displaced by on-going violence. The rations include canned chicken, chickpeas, beans, biscuits and dates, providing 1,091 kcal per person, per day. The composition of the IRRs is based on consultations with affected communities regarding their food preferences. A total of 20 focus groups were held, of which eight were women-only. This ensured a diverse range of voices were heard.

The RRM is alerted whenever vulnerable families are on the move, have recently arrived in camps or urban areas, or are sheltering in host communities. Distributions then take place within 72 hours. The RRM is an entry point to later register and respond to people's food needs with monthly assistance once families are settled in camps or in host communities. As part of WFP's Mosul response, many people first received IRRs before going to get Family Food Rations. For much of 2016 the RRM planned to assist 140,000 people per month, increasing to 200,000 as displacement in Anbar rose and finally increasing to 400,000 people per month as part of the Mosul response.

Family Food Rations

WFP provides monthly rations to displaced people who are temporarily settled and have access to cooking facilities. The Family Food Ration (FFR) is designed to meet the cultural preferences of Iraqi families and is regularly reviewed to reflect beneficiary feedback. FFRs were provided to over one million Iraqis each month, across all 18 governorates.

These rations consist of basic foods and are nutritionally composed to provide a family of five with 80 percent (1,841 kcal) of their daily nutritional requirements for 30 days. FFRs contain 70.3 kg of food essentials: bulgur, wheat flour, rice, iodized salt, sugar, horse beans, red lentils and fortified vegetable oil. Due to the substantial increase in beneficiaries following the military offensive on Mosul, the overall percentage of targeted people reached in 2016 was lower than for other activities.

Cash-Based Transfers

In Iraq, cash-based transfers (CBTs) consisted of e-vouchers or unrestricted cash and were provided where there were strong local markets in place. CBTs reached around 325,000 people each month: 180,000 with cash and 145,000 with e-vouchers. They help food insecure people to access local markets, while giving them the choice to decide what to eat. In areas where local markets are not well-established, WFP provides assistance through e-vouchers. These can be used in certain shops in the area and encourage local businesses to stock particular goods. Unrestricted cash allows beneficiaries to buy their food wherever they like, which boosts their purchasing power as they can shop around for lower prices. Between February and July, WFP carried out monthly cash distributions as part of a pilot project. This pilot was then expanded from August.

In order to improve the efficiency, effectiveness and economy of operations in Iraq, WFP has been expanding use of the SCOPE platform. SCOPE is WFP's beneficiary and transfer management platform. It is an online application which can be used to manage assistance delivery from beginning to end. SCOPE makes beneficiary data and transactions more secure and easily traceable and can be used with multiple forms of assistance. SCOPECARDS are used for value and/or cash transfers to beneficiaries who can withdraw cash at the contracted financial outlets or redeem the value of their SCOPECARDS in shops where the WFP Point of Sale (PoS) devices are installed, much like a regular ATM card. The introduction of mobile PoS devices has decreased distribution times by increasing efficiency.

Until June, the quantity of assistance provided was based on family size: families of 1-5 people received USD 10 per person (IQD 12,000), families of 6-9 people received USD 50 (IQD 60,000) per household, and families of 10 or more people received USD 80 (IQD 96,000) per household. Entitlements for June and July were transferred together in June. This approach was implemented due to holidays following Ramadan, and to allow for finalising internal WFP processes, such as printing SCOPECARDS. As a result of improved funding and strengthening targeting criteria, beneficiaries received USD 17.09 per person, per month, irrespective of family size in order to supplement the limited assistance provided by the PDS. In December, WFP began a mobile money pilot, assisting 5,000 families in Erbil through their mobile phones. SIM cards and messages were sent in December, with disbursements to take place in January 2017.

Targeting

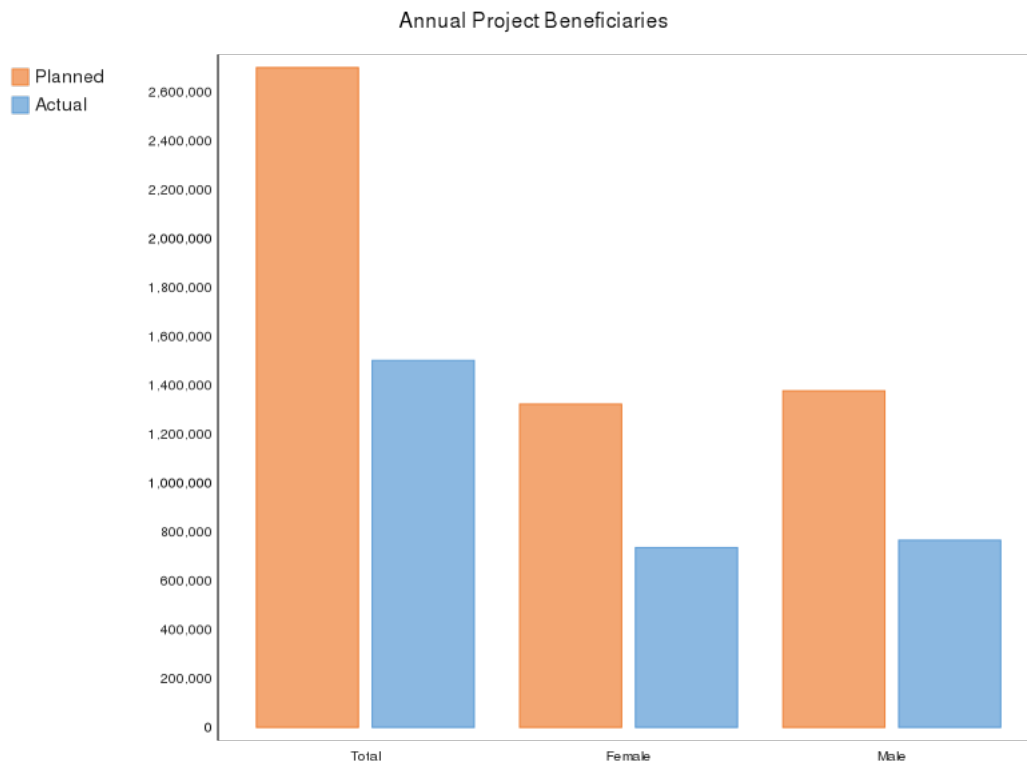
Since February, WFP has implemented targeting criteria in Iraq. Only those with a Public Distribution System (PDS) card are eligible for WFP assistance. Of those families with a PDS card, the following were deemed most in need of assistance due to a lack of employment opportunities, cultural sensitivities or increased strain on breadwinners: Families headed by women; Households with a disabled family member; Families where the combined number of women over 18, children under 18, and elderly people over 60 is at least double the number of men between 18 and 60. This targeting was applied outside of camps, for those receiving CBTs and FFRs. There were blanket FFR distributions inside camps.

In an effort to assist the most vulnerable families, WFP included gender as a core component of its targeting criteria. Households headed by women were included as one criteria, helping to ensure that these families maintained an adequate level of food security. Historical outcome monitoring data showed that these households typically had diets that were poorer in terms of the quantity and quality of the food. Households headed by women included widows, divorcees and families with missing male relatives due to ongoing conflict.

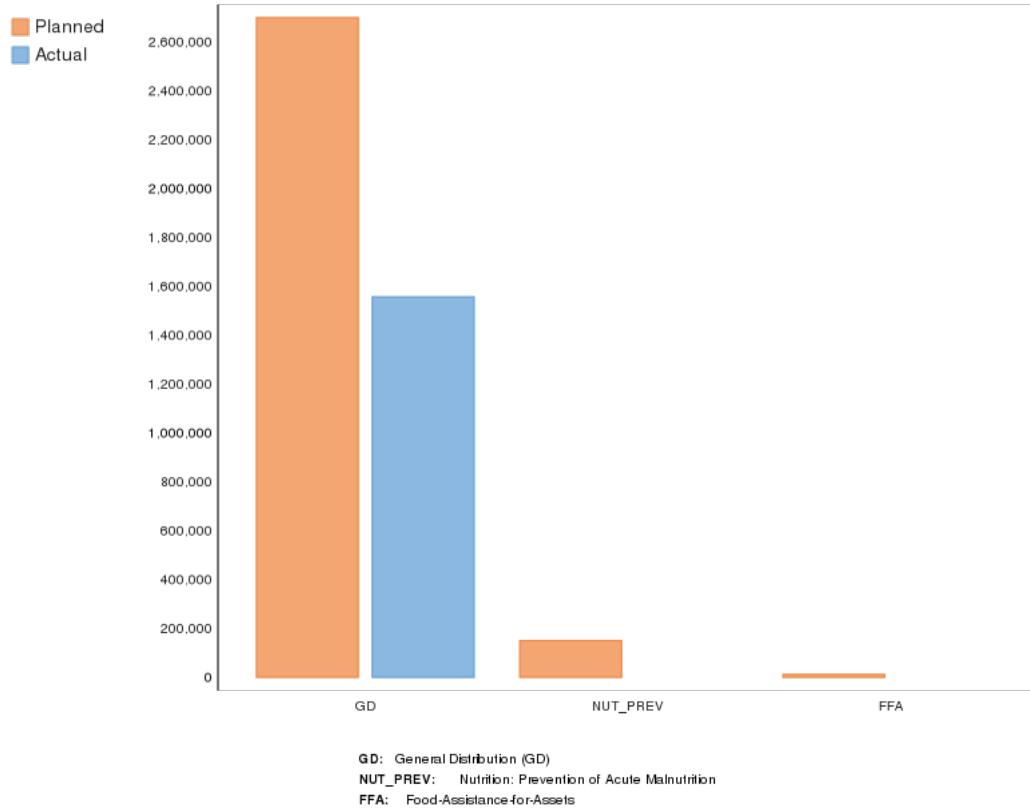
WFP developed and disseminated key messages through implementing partners on a monthly basis, including prior to the implementation of targeting. Complaints and feedback mechanisms were also in place to ensure adequate communication with households as well as to process any appeals.

Activity: Nutrition Intervention

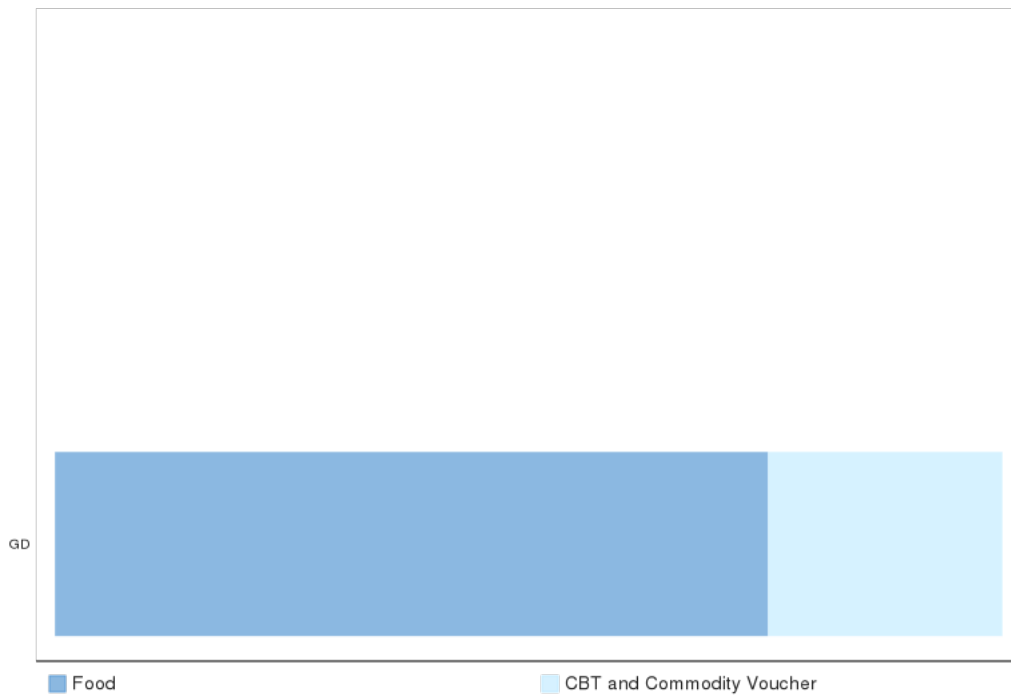
WFP prepared to provide specialized nutritious foods as part of its Mosul response in late 2016. At the time, a siege of the city was expected, which could have led to a high number of malnourished children. Plumpy Sup was procured in order to assist children under five, where required. However, the eastern Mosul was not the siege situation expected, and that malnutrition was limited to a few cases. As such, Plumpy Sup was not required. At the end of 2016, WFP was preparing for Iraqi Security Forces' attempt to retake western Mosul, with a plan to use specialized nutritious foods to treat Moderate and Acute Malnutrition cases as part of the WFP response.



Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity



Modality of Transfer by Activity



GD: General Distribution (GD)



Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Beans	11,981	6,474	54.0%
Biscuits	225	145	64.5%
Bread	-	10	-
Bulgur Wheat	11,813	6,489	54.9%
Canned Chicken	168	115	68.3%
Canned Pulses	-	109	-
Chickpeas	9,737	6,115	62.8%
Dried Fruits	168	109	64.7%
Halawa	-	4	-
Iodised Salt	1,790	1,183	66.1%
Lentils	2,243	1,419	63.3%
Rations	4,612	6,791	147.3%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	401	-	-
Rice	35,796	20,964	58.6%
Sugar	11,813	6,437	54.5%
Tea	7	-	-
Vegetable Oil	10,739	6,729	62.7%
Wheat Flour	71,592	40,096	56.0%
Total	173,084	103,188	59.6%



Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution for the Project (USD)

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Cash	43,339,316	14,731,214	34.0%
Value Voucher	44,512,821	31,316,787	70.4%
Total	87,852,137	46,048,001	52.4%

Operational Partnerships

WFP worked with 19 non-governmental organizations (NGOs), 8 of which were local and 11 of which were international, and several United Nations agencies in order to ensure food insecure Iraqis received the assistance they required. The Government of Iraq was also a key partner. These partnerships have been particularly vital for assisting people in areas close to frontlines between Iraqi Security Forces (ISF) and the Islamic State of Iraq and

the Levant (ISIL). The number of partners is based on the needs and the size of geographical areas covered by WFP. Most of the partners are also members of the Food Security Cluster in Iraq. A review of the number of NGOs partnering with WFP is done each year and is a critical exercise to ensure efficiency and cost effectiveness. Evaluations are completed at the end of each partnership agreement in order to assess the work of the partner and establish a way forward. WFP also monitors and works closely with the partner to ensure that any areas of improvement are addressed.

Immediate Response Rations

In implementing the Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM), WFP, the United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) worked with local and international partners. Women Empowerment Organization (WEO) and Mercy Hands are two local NGOs that played a key role in WFP's Mosul response, distributing WFP entitlements in less stable areas in and around the city. Likewise, Rebuild Iraq Recruitment Program (RIRP) is a local NGO that was a vital part of WFP's response to mass displacement from the city of Fallujah in Anbar governorate during the summer.

By working with these local NGOs, WFP is helping build their experience and ability to take local ownership of humanitarian challenges around the country. Within the RRM, the number of partners simply depends upon the scale of displacement, the needs of vulnerable people on the move and the capacity of WFP partners to respond.

Regular meetings and monitoring of partners ensured that risks such as diversion of aid were mitigated. Prior to formal engagement with WFP, partners must undergo a rigorous selection process, using committees and due diligence assessments, which seek to ensure that only those organizations that can effectively and efficiently work with WFP to provide assistance as implementing partners.

Family Food Rations

Partners distributing Family Food Rations (FFRs) brought expertise in implementing food assistance while engaging with other humanitarian sectors, such as protection. This ensured that food assistance was part of a more comprehensive support package for displaced people.

WFP engaged partners in its efforts to support the Public Distribution System (PDS) in Iraq. The partners increasingly coordinated directly with the PDS offices at the governorate level to ensure that FFRs were complementary to the food support being provided by the Government.

An evaluation exercise at the end of each Field Level Agreement (FLA) provided an opportunity to track any NGO's implementation issues which helped to draw a capacity development plan for the NGOs through formal and informal training. These evaluations help inform any new FLAs. Agreements signed with partners included language encouraging the partner to provide both female and male staff at distribution points.

Coordination of actors in the field and quicker response were key contributions from clusters. With greater coordination through social media, the Food Security Cluster was able to disseminate information on access, needs and gaps in a faster and more effective manner.

Cash-Based Transfers

Throughout 2016 WFP presented the SCOPE platform to national and local authorities as a social safety net system for the country in the longer term, given that WFP utilizes the identification number from PDS cards as the entry point for its assistance. This will serve to support national institutional capacity strengthening, aligning with corporate objectives of sustainability. The SCOPE database and SCOPECARD delivery mechanism are well positioned as a potential multi-wallet solution for humanitarian actors in Iraq.

All of WFP's cash-based transfer (CBT) partners had previous experience in assisting Iraqis with cash assistance and brought close relationships with local authorities, familiarity with Money Transfer Agents, crowd control know-how and the capacity to communicate with beneficiaries. WFP coordinated with the Food Security Cluster to inform food stakeholders of WFP's CBT plans. WFP participated in the Cash Working Group, providing support on price monitoring and markets assessments.

WFP decreased the number of NGOs contracted for CBT distributions from six to four in order to reduce operational costs and provide better value for money, while maintaining project quality. Pilot distributions for mobile money transfers began in December and were carried out through a private sector partner, Asia Cell.

The risk of providing duplicate assistance to a beneficiary is mitigated by verifying distribution lists and reports through the SCOPE platform. High staff turnover and consequently loss of institutional memory and knowledge

represented one of the main challenges.

Performance Monitoring

WFP reviewed and strengthened its monitoring systems to ensure that the organization responded more effectively to the needs of food insecure people in Iraq. Over the course of the year, monitoring focused on programmatic changes such as targeting, the roll out of cash-based transfer (CBT) modalities and the use of SCOPE. All output, process, and outcome monitoring was conducted according to WFP's corporate guidance, including the achievement of the targets outlined in WFP's minimum monitoring requirements.

To understand the food security situation among the affected populations, WFP started implementing FSOM in 2016, where the data is collected from both beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries. FSOM also has an added component of qualitative data collection, which allows WFP to analyze both quantitative and qualitative outcomes through a combination of household level data collection and focus group discussions with beneficiaries. The added component of information from non-beneficiaries who have been excluded based on targeting criteria from receiving assistance provides a way to study the effects of targeting. With improved internal Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) capacity plus additional monitoring through third party monitoring companies and governmental organizations, WFP was able to increase the frequency of FSOM data collection from two to three times in the year, exceeding the corporate minimum monitoring requirement, and provide a one-off panel survey of the cash assistance pilot in early 2016. Following the expansion of cash distributions in August, FSOM results were sampled to allow for a statistically representative comparison across all three transfer modalities (in-kind, cash, and voucher), and geographically, among beneficiary households in hard-to-reach areas and the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KR-I). In order to mainstream gender and highlight potential issues surrounding gender, WFP presented indicative data disaggregated by the gender of the head of household for each report. In order to mainstream gender considerations and highlight potential issues surrounding gender inequalities, WFP presented in each report disaggregated data indicating the sex of household heads. This detailed reporting contributed to improving targeting by integrating potential vulnerabilities related to households headed by women.

Monitoring of WFP's activities was done by WFP field monitors and trained staff from contracted Third Party Monitoring companies. As part of internal recruitment processes, WFP continued efforts to hire female field staff, while also encouraging cooperating partners and third party monitoring companies to place a greater weight on gender in their hiring processes. This helped make women being assisted feel more comfortable giving their opinions and sharing their concerns. As per corporate guidance, they conducted regular monthly visits to distribution sites and partner shops according to the monitoring plan, which also included visits to locations where WFP was assisting newly-displaced families from Mosul. On average, WFP and third party monitors made visits to approximately 160 distribution points a month with WFP field monitors covering the majority of the site visits and third party monitors covering only in inaccessible areas - about 18 percent of sites. As part of its monitoring plan, WFP targets coverage of 100 percent of cash and voucher distribution points monthly and 100 percent quarterly for voucher shops and in-kind distribution points due to the volume of sites. Despite security restrictions, resource limitations and distributions occurring simultaneously, these targets were about 80 percent achieved. Monitors are trained to recognize issues at the distributions or shops related to the distribution processes, protection and security, and visibility. These issues were reported by M&E focal points to local WFP sub offices and recorded in a follow-up action matrix to be reviewed on a monthly basis by programme staff. Beneficiary contact monitoring at distribution points, Communicating with Communities (CwC) focus group discussions, and an inter-agency hotline were in place to further ensure feedback from beneficiaries is heard.

To facilitate information gathering in the field, WFP rolled-out mobile data collection using tablets and mobile phones. This streamlined the process of analysis for the FSOM survey and facilitated oversight of third party monitors. These improvements allowed for the faster communication of distribution issues with programme staff and management, and therefore a faster response to people in need.

WFP continues to develop its internal M&E capacity through the recruitment and training of Field Monitor Assistants. Currently, there are about 30 WFP staff around the country monitoring for WFP. However, the continuing security limitations and access restraints render it necessary for WFP to outsource a portion of its monitoring activities to third parties, including in conflict-affected areas such as Ninewa and Anbar. Much effort was taken to explore all potential third party monitoring options in Iraq, including through several tendering processes. To engage in capacity strengthening activities with the Government, WFP entered into an agreement with the Kurdistan Region Statistics Office to conduct the FSOM survey in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq. This contributed to the development of a more dynamic monitoring system involving multiple partners, very much in line with WFP's commitment to Sustainable Development Goal 17. Extensive training was conducted throughout the year: third party monitors, government partners and field monitors were trained by WFP on process and outcome monitoring.

Results/Outcomes

Food Security Outcome Monitoring (FSOM) revealed an overall improvement from baseline and previous follow-up in average food consumption, dietary diversity and coping strategy usage by assisted Iraqis. Each of these indicates how well families are eating or dealing with stress related to food. As a result of a targeting exercise implemented in March and a subsequent increase in funding, WFP was able to increase rations and entitlements for households receiving cash-based transfers and in-kind food assistance. Cash and value voucher entitlements increased from USD 10 per household, per month to USD 17 per person, per month.

In the period after this increase, FSOM findings showed that food security indicators on average improved for assisted people - about 9 per cent had inadequate food consumption when compared with the previous period (18 per cent) and with the pre-assistance baseline established in 2014 (22 per cent). The same was true when looking at representative samples across transfer modalities. In particular, the majority of households receiving vouchers had acceptable levels of food consumption. As expected, food security of those assisted in hard-to-reach areas such as Anbar and Ninewa were worse off than households in the Kurdistan Region and in the Central/Southern areas of Iraq. However, these households also showed substantial improvement following an increase in in-kind rations, with inadequate food consumption in hard-to-reach areas decreasing from 25 to 13 percent and in Central/Southern areas of Iraq decreasing from around 30 to 3 percent. Poor food consumption levels remained low before and after changes to rations. Food assistance could make a greater difference in these areas. Findings showed that there was no major difference between assisted households and households excluded from assistance based on targeting criteria, providing verification that WFP is reaching the right population of people who are in need.

The FSOM showed that households headed by women, which likely include widowers and divorcees, were not eating as well as those headed by men, and therefore may be more vulnerable to food insecurity. This was similarly the case with previous year's findings and baseline. Although improved from the baseline, food consumption levels among households headed by women remained lower, meaning most families were probably eating at least staple foods and vegetables every day, along with oil and pulses a few times a week. This is likely due to limited livelihoods available for women, mainly due to societal norms, particularly in more rural areas. The gap between food consumption of households headed by men and women have decreased over the year from a 10 to 5 percentage point difference, which may be due to the introduction of targeting criteria with a strong gender consideration. For both households headed by women and men, the diversity of their diets and their usage of negative coping strategies were similar.

The introduction of unrestricted cash and the continuation of value vouchers likely contributed to positive outcomes on dietary diversity where the target was achieved. Families were able to purchase more varied items such as fresh produce, meat and dairy that would otherwise not be available through in-kind food assistance. Most assisted households reported eating a sufficiently diverse diet. This improved overall for all men, women and children regardless of assistance type and geographical area. The effect was greatest on households in hard-to-reach and Central/Southern governorates, where dietary diversity increased from 5.9 to 6.1 and 6.3 to 6.9 respectively.

When studying consumption-based coping strategies, which show behaviour adopted by a family when they have difficulties meeting their food needs, people were found to less frequently use, or use less extreme, coping strategies when compared with baseline and figures from 2015, as well as achieving the target set for 2016. Usage of the more severe coping strategies such as reducing quantities consumed by adults so children can eat and borrowing food or relying on help from friends or relatives remained low. Livelihoods coping strategies, which provide an idea of longer-term household coping capacities, showed the most frequently used strategies were spending savings and buying food on credit, suggesting families may be depleting their resources, for cultural reasons or otherwise, in order to maintain better food consumption and dietary diversity.

Although originally planned for 2016, food assistance for assets activities did not take place due to the rapidly developing emergency situation in several parts of the country. Nutrition activities did not take place as part of the Mosul response as malnutrition was not a major challenge. As such, the indicators are not reported on.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

The crisis around Iraq has left a large number of families led by women vulnerable to food insecurity. Social and cultural challenges have left limited options for women to pursue livelihoods in Iraq. This further exposes them to gender-based violence and other protection concerns based on assessments conducted by UNFPA. WFP worked throughout 2016 towards achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls, contributing

to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5. WFP obtained gender information based on Iraq national statistics, which doesn't account for women who have been without male family members due to the recent conflict.

A number of focus groups were conducted with a focus on women as part of WFP's efforts to mainstream gender considerations. These groups included unaccompanied, single and elderly women and young adolescent girls. Most women highlighted issues related to privacy and accessibility to services, especially in camp settings. Women were provided referrals for psycho-social support when needed, and focus group discussion findings on these topics were shared with shelter partners. WFP was unable to set up project committees during this period due to the new implementation of targeting, which resulted in uncertainty over which beneficiaries would continue receiving assistance. There are plans to begin this activity in 2017. Based on inputs from focus group discussions conducted with women, targeting criteria was amended. In addition, several changes to the WFP food basket were made based on recommendations put forth during these focus group discussions, including switching to a more preferred type of lentil and improving the quality of rice.

Women, both alone and together with men, were involved in the decision-making over WFP assistance in a large proportion of families, exceeding the target and including families headed by women. The number of households in which only men make decisions over food has steadily declined, with women increasingly being involved in decision-making. This is particularly notable when compared with decision-making over non-WFP resources, for which men were mainly responsible. The indicators also suggest that cash-based transfers are not adding to the protection concerns of women in their households at a time when cash and vouchers are scaled up.

As a lesson learned, WFP ascertained that some partners had low capacity to manage complaints mechanisms. In order to ensure adequate resources were available for beneficiary feedback and complaints, amended Field Level Agreements included a separate budget line for these activities. Trainings for partners also included gender sensitization such as how to deal with on-site protection issues and distribution processes for special groups. WFP staff in all sub-offices participated in gender-based violence activism including staff discussions and visibility activities.

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

Through the Communicating with Communities (CwC) mechanism, Iraqis receiving WFP support were at the heart of improving food assistance, ensuring it was focused on the needs of the people. WFP engaged with beneficiaries to inform them of programmatic changes, assist two-way communication and increase understanding of WFP assistance. A key part of its operations, WFP put people at the centre of assistance in Iraq.

Each month, WFP issued key messages for all families receiving food assistance. These gave clear and relevant information on a wide range of issues. Distribution times and schedules, information on assistance, information on the rights of beneficiaries and details on preventing Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) were provided. In addition, WFP gave updates on how to complain, targeting criteria, entitlement qualifications, programmatic changes and what to expect in the coming months.

WFP launched its first targeting exercise in February, decreasing the number of assisted households by 60 percent. Key messaging and a communications campaign allowed this process to move forward. Though communities were regularly informed about the reasons behind targeting, the Food Security Outcome Monitoring (FSOM) exercise completed in August revealed that the proportion of people fully informed about the programme remained very low. Misunderstandings about the targeting exercise and changes in transfer values and rations contributed to a low achievement of the target for this indicator. While about a quarter of beneficiaries knew how to contact WFP or the cooperating partner if they experienced any issues, few were aware of the value and quantity that they were entitled to and how they were chosen to receive assistance. To mitigate this, WFP worked closely with cooperating partners to further strengthen its feedback mechanisms and communications with assisted households. Since it was also found through CwC that households have low awareness level on their right to complain, WFP disseminated monthly key messages that include a portion on how to lodge a complaint. Each month there were between 20,000 and 35,000 complaints recorded across all governorates. WFP, through the CwC mechanism, received and consolidated all appeals, checked vulnerability, and referred eligible cases to be included in WFP assistance. WFP is investigating further ways to improve beneficiary awareness of feedback mechanisms, including through the mass communication campaign promoting the internally displaced persons (IDPs) hotline number.

In addition, beneficiary contact monitoring and focus group discussions were conducted by field monitors in Arabic, Kurdish and other languages where needed. Third party monitoring was strengthened to allow for better feedback on all issue areas, including accountability and protection. Lessons learned gathered through the beneficiary feedback mechanisms showed that physical interaction is still the most desirable method of providing feedback for assisted households. WFP and implementing partners have taken particular care to have a designated complaints

desk during distributions, in particular, in several camps where phones have been confiscated due to security reasons. WFP also liaises with camp managers to collect additional queries once distributions are finished. Distribution sites are carefully assessed for security, as such FSOM also revealed that no households experienced safety issues traveling to, from or at the WFP distribution sites. However, several distribution points were changed when assisted households reported that they were too far from their residences. Throughout the year, WFP continued to assess beneficiary status, allowing households to appeal exclusions from distribution lists. The Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment (CFSVA) will help improve accountability to recipients of WFP assistance through more accurate needs-based targeting in 2017.

WFP supported other United Nations agencies in running the inter-agency IDP call centre. The call centre served as a primary complaints and feedback mechanism and established two-way communications with beneficiaries. This free call centre was then managed by the United Nations' Office for Project Services (UNOPS). WFP ensured that beneficiaries were informed about the call centre number. As a result, the largest volume of calls received on the call centre was regarding food, related to the SCOPECARD, in-kind entitlements and vouchers. However, the call centre further served to locate beneficiaries from villages recently retaken from the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) and to direct assistance. There is capacity to receive and follow-up on complaints daily through the inter-agency IDP call centre, as such the referral timeframe remains short. However, the most challenging issues to address are those where households ask for an increased quantity of food or call from where WFP is not providing assistance. According to FSOM, of those interviewed beneficiaries who knew how to contact WFP, the majority knew how to use the call centre. Cooperating Partners also have hotlines, which together with the interagency call centre, add multiple layers of accountability to the households.

WFP trained all field monitors on gender-based violence (GBV) and PSEA, focusing on how to identify cases and where to refer them. Other food security actors including INGOs and NGOs have received training on GBV case referrals and a special training was organized for Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) cooperating partners.

WFP was a lead agency in establishing and coordinating an inter-agency Iraq network on PSEA. In particular, WFP's role is to establish specific PSEA complaint mechanisms, train hotline operators and handle PSEA cases. It has contributed to coordinating efforts among all United Nations agencies in introducing inter-agency referral systems, standard operating procedures and community-based complaint mechanisms in order to mainstream PSEA among larger humanitarian actors in the country. WFP conducted a mission with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) in July to gather information on reports that beneficiaries were subjected to exchange sexual favours to receive humanitarian assistance in an insecure part of the country. The mission concluded with recommendations that galvanized the whole United Nations system to mainstream PSEA fully at the field level with the Humanitarian Coordination team prioritizing PSEA in the Humanitarian Response Plan and other processes.

Story Worth Telling

Abdullah: "It has been 2 years, 2 months and 7 days since I saw my daughter. I have thought about her every second of every minute of every day since.

"When the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) took Mosul in 2014, we simply ran. There was gunfire and fighting and chaos. Somehow we became separated and Najah was left behind. I took half of the family and crossed to safety but when I went back to get Najah, the roads into the city were all blocked. I cannot put into words how I felt at that moment.

"Seeing her today, it feels like I have been reborn. It is as though I have been thirsty for nearly three years and finally someone has given me a drink.

"I tried to protect her from afar. I sent money undercover and even arranged for her to marry someone we knew just so that a member of ISIL wouldn't force her into a marriage contract."

Najah: "I have felt trapped for over two years - unable to go out. As it was just me and my mother, we had to send my five year old brother to the market to get food as he was the only male in the house. The relief I feel to be here with my father is unbelievable."

Abdullah was finally reunited with his daughter at Khazer camp in Iraq in early November, when she managed to flee from their hometown of Gogjali, just outside Mosul. They now have to adjust to life in a camp while they wait for home to become a safe place again. Abdullah is one of 25,000 people in a similar situation and who received monthly food parcels (Family Food Rations) from WFP and Samaritan's Purse in Khazer in November. Whilst they have so many things to think about at this difficult time, WFP is doing all it can to ensure that food is not an additional worry.

WFP provides monthly rations to displaced people who are temporarily settled and have access to cooking facilities. The Family Food Ration (FFR) is designed to meet the cultural preferences of Iraqi families and is regularly reviewed to reflect beneficiary feedback. FFRs were provided to over one million Iraqis each month, across all 18 governorates.

Family Food Rations consist of basic foods and are nutritionally composed to provide a family of five with 80 percent (1,841 kcal) of their daily nutritional requirements for 30 days. They contain 70.3 kg of food essentials: bulgur, wheat flour, rice, iodized salt, sugar, horse beans, red lentils and fortified vegetable oil.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Cover Image, Copyright: WFP/IngerMarie Vennize

Caption: A woman displaced from the Mosul area offers to share her bread in Hassan Sham camp near Erbil.

Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Table 1: Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Total Beneficiaries	1,377,000	1,323,000	2,700,000	765,861	735,826	1,501,687	55.6%	55.6%	55.6%
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	276,838	248,424	525,262	120,135	105,118	225,253	43.4%	42.3%	42.9%
Children (5-18 years)	409,362	383,777	793,139	240,270	225,253	465,523	58.7%	58.7%	58.7%
Adults (18 years plus)	690,800	690,799	1,381,599	405,456	405,455	810,911	58.7%	58.7%	58.7%
By Residence status:									
Internally displaced persons (IDPs)	1,377,000	1,323,000	2,700,000	765,860	735,827	1,501,687	55.6%	55.6%	55.6%

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Table 2: Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
General Distribution (GD)	2,000,000	700,000	2,700,000	1,172,003	385,366	1,557,369	58.6%	55.1%	57.7%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	-	12,500	12,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	150,000	-	150,000	-	-	-	-	-	-

Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
General Distribution (GD)	400,000	140,000	540,000	234,401	77,073	311,473	58.6%	55.1%	57.7%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	-	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	150,000	-	150,000	-	-	-	-	-	-

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Table 3: Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
General Distribution (GD)									
People participating in general distributions	270,000	270,000	540,000	155,736	155,737	311,473	57.7%	57.7%	57.7%
Total participants	270,000	270,000	540,000	155,736	155,737	311,473	57.7%	57.7%	57.7%
Total beneficiaries	1,377,000	1,323,000	2,700,000	794,258	763,111	1,557,369	57.7%	57.7%	57.7%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets									
Activity supporters	1,250	1,250	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total participants	1,250	1,250	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total beneficiaries	6,375	6,125	12,500	-	-	-	-	-	-

Nutrition Beneficiaries

Nutrition Beneficiaries

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition									
Children (under 5 years)	76,500	73,500	150,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total beneficiaries	76,500	73,500	150,000	-	-	-	-	-	-

Project Indicators

Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
SO1 Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies				
Stabilized or reduced undernutrition among children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women				
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions				
<i>MOSUL, Project End Target: 2017.06, MDR</i>	>66.00	-	-	-
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
<i>MOSUL, Project End Target: 2017.06</i>	>70.00	-	-	-
Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals				
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>IRAQ, Project End Target: 2017.06, PDM, Base value: 2014.09, WFP programme monitoring, PAB, Previous Follow-up: 2015.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM</i>	<0.60	3.00	3.00	1.00
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
<i>IRAQ, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2014.09, WFP programme monitoring, PAB, Previous Follow-up: 2015.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM</i>	<2.68	13.40	12.00	8.00
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>IRAQ, Project End Target: 2017.06, PDM, Base value: 2014.09, WFP programme monitoring, PAB, Previous Follow-up: 2015.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM</i>	<0.40	2.00	4.00	1.00
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>IRAQ, Project End Target: 2017.06, PDM, Base value: 2014.09, WFP programme monitoring, PAB, Previous Follow-up: 2015.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM</i>	<0.80	4.00	2.00	1.00
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>IRAQ, Project End Target: 2017.06, PDM, Base value: 2014.09, WFP programme monitoring, PAB, Previous Follow-up: 2015.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM</i>	<1.76	8.80	17.00	13.00
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>IRAQ, Project End Target: 2017.06, PDM, Base value: 2014.09, WFP programme monitoring, PAB, Previous Follow-up: 2015.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM</i>	<2.90	14.10	11.00	7.00
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>IRAQ, Project End Target: 2017.06, PDM, Base value: 2014.09, WFP programme monitoring, PAB, Previous Follow-up: 2015.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM</i>	>6.00	6.00	6.10	6.60

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
<i>IRAQ, Project End Target: 2017.06, PDM, Base value: 2014.09, WFP programme monitoring, PAB, Previous Follow-up: 2015.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM</i>	>5.80	5.80	6.10	6.50
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
<i>IRAQ, Project End Target: 2017.06, PDM, Base value: 2014.09, WFP programme monitoring, PAB, Previous Follow-up: 2015.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM</i>	>6.20	6.20	6.20	6.60
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
<i>IRAQ, Project End Target: 2017.06, PDM, Base value: 2014.09, WFP programme monitoring, PAB, Previous Follow-up: 2015.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM</i>	<18.20	18.20	12.10	9.00
Restored or stabilized access to basic services and/or community assets				
CAS: percentage of assets damaged or destroyed during emergency which were restored				
<i>IRAQ, Project End Target: 2017.06</i>	=5.00	-	-	-

Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>IRAQ, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.08</i>	>30.00	43.70	43.00	63.00
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>IRAQ, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.08</i>	>50.00	25.50	38.00	29.00
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>IRAQ, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.08</i>	<20.00	30.80	19.00	8.00
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>IRAQ, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.06</i>	>50.00	-	-	-
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>IRAQ, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.06</i>	>60.00	-	-	-

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>IRAQ, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.08</i>	>70.00	6.10	1.00	3.00
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>IRAQ, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.08</i>	>80.00	99.00	97.00	100.00
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>IRAQ, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.08</i>	>70.00	6.10	1.00	7.00
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites				
<i>IRAQ, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.08</i>	>80.00	99.00	97.00	100.00
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>IRAQ, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.03, Latest Follow-up: 2016.08</i>	>70.00	4.50	0.00	3.00
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>IRAQ, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.03, Latest Follow-up: 2016.08</i>	>80.00	99.00	100.00	100.00

Partnership Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		
<i>IRAQ, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=15,400,000.00	17,772,196.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>IRAQ, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=3.00	19.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>IRAQ, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>90.00	100.00

Resource Inputs from Donors

Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Australia	AUL-C-00230-01	Beans	-	224
Australia	AUL-C-00230-01	Bulgur Wheat	-	338
Australia	AUL-C-00230-01	Chickpeas	-	222
Australia	AUL-C-00230-01	Iodised Salt	-	53
Australia	AUL-C-00230-01	Lentils	-	96
Australia	AUL-C-00230-01	Rice	-	1,103
Australia	AUL-C-00230-01	Sugar	-	335
Australia	AUL-C-00230-01	Vegetable Oil	-	282
Australia	AUL-C-00230-01	Wheat Flour	-	1,266
Australia	AUL-C-00244-02	Beans	-	327
Australia	AUL-C-00244-02	Bulgur Wheat	-	288
Australia	AUL-C-00244-02	Iodised Salt	-	51
Australia	AUL-C-00244-02	Lentils	-	325
Australia	AUL-C-00244-02	Rice	-	750
Australia	AUL-C-00244-02	Sugar	-	293
Australia	AUL-C-00244-02	Vegetable Oil	-	246
Australia	AUL-C-00244-02	Wheat Flour	-	1,895
Germany	GER-C-00454-01	Rice	-	5
Germany	GER-C-00454-01	Wheat Flour	-	7
Germany	GER-C-00603-01	Biscuits	-	278
Germany	GER-C-00603-01	Bulgur Wheat	-	1,416
Germany	GER-C-00603-01	Canned Chicken	-	204
Germany	GER-C-00603-01	Canned Pulses	-	209
Germany	GER-C-00603-01	Chickpeas	-	209
Germany	GER-C-00603-01	Dried Fruits	-	209
Germany	GER-C-00603-01	Iodised Salt	-	203
Germany	GER-C-00603-01	Lentils	-	2,730
Germany	GER-C-00603-01	Rice	-	3,996
Germany	GER-C-00603-01	Sugar	-	1,165
Germany	GER-C-00603-01	Vegetable Oil	-	1,351
Germany	GER-C-00603-01	Wheat Flour	-	8,757
Italy	ITA-C-00189-01	Beans	-	79
Italy	ITA-C-00189-01	Bulgur Wheat	-	98
Italy	ITA-C-00189-01	Chickpeas	-	72

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Italy	ITA-C-00189-01	Iodised Salt	-	13
Italy	ITA-C-00189-01	Rice	-	275
Italy	ITA-C-00189-01	Sugar	-	182
Italy	ITA-C-00189-01	Vegetable Oil	-	81
Italy	ITA-C-00189-01	Wheat Flour	-	494
Japan	JPN-C-00467-01	Beans	-	504
Japan	JPN-C-00467-01	Bulgur Wheat	-	486
Japan	JPN-C-00467-01	Chickpeas	-	425
Japan	JPN-C-00467-01	Iodised Salt	-	63
Japan	JPN-C-00467-01	Rice	-	1,422
Japan	JPN-C-00467-01	Sugar	-	450
Japan	JPN-C-00467-01	Wheat Flour	-	2,875
Luxembourg	LUX-C-00144-01	Biscuits	-	8
Luxembourg	LUX-C-00144-01	Canned Chicken	-	6
Luxembourg	LUX-C-00144-01	Canned Pulses	-	6
Luxembourg	LUX-C-00144-01	Chickpeas	-	6
Luxembourg	LUX-C-00144-01	Dried Fruits	-	6
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Beans	-	327
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Biscuits	-	104
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Bulgur Wheat	-	343
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Canned Chicken	-	78
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Canned Pulses	-	78
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Chickpeas	-	353
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Dried Fruits	-	78
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Iodised Salt	-	866
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	450
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Rice	-	1,080
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Sugar	-	5,215
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Vegetable Oil	-	707
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Wheat Flour	-	1,954
Norway	NOR-C-00312-01	Beans	-	184
Norway	NOR-C-00312-01	Bulgur Wheat	-	210
Norway	NOR-C-00312-01	Chickpeas	-	153
Norway	NOR-C-00312-01	Iodised Salt	-	28

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Norway	NOR-C-00312-01	Rice	-	580
Norway	NOR-C-00312-01	Sugar	-	175
Norway	NOR-C-00312-01	Vegetable Oil	-	144
Norway	NOR-C-00312-01	Wheat Flour	-	1,057
Private Donors	WPD-C-03447-03	Biscuits	-	22
Private Donors	WPD-C-03447-03	Canned Chicken	-	16
Private Donors	WPD-C-03447-03	Canned Pulses	-	16
Private Donors	WPD-C-03447-03	Chickpeas	-	16
Private Donors	WPD-C-03447-03	Dried Fruits	-	16
Private Donors	WPD-C-03695-01	Biscuits	-	11
Private Donors	WPD-C-03695-01	Canned Chicken	-	8
Private Donors	WPD-C-03695-01	Canned Pulses	-	8
Private Donors	WPD-C-03695-01	Chickpeas	-	8
Private Donors	WPD-C-03695-01	Dried Fruits	-	8
Republic of Korea	KOR-C-00106-02	Sugar	-	149
Sweden	SWE-C-00258-01	Biscuits	-	130
Sweden	SWE-C-00258-01	Canned Chicken	-	98
Sweden	SWE-C-00258-01	Canned Pulses	-	98
Sweden	SWE-C-00258-01	Chickpeas	-	98
Sweden	SWE-C-00258-01	Dried Fruits	-	98
UN Common Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF)	001-C-01506-01	Biscuits	-	56
UN Common Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF)	001-C-01506-01	Canned Chicken	-	41
UN Common Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF)	001-C-01506-01	Canned Pulses	-	42
UN Common Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF)	001-C-01506-01	Chickpeas	-	42
UN Common Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF)	001-C-01506-01	Dried Fruits	-	42
USA	USA-C-01140-02	Biscuits	-	120
USA	USA-C-01140-02	Canned Chicken	-	88
USA	USA-C-01140-02	Canned Pulses	-	90
USA	USA-C-01140-02	Chickpeas	-	90
USA	USA-C-01140-02	Dried Fruits	-	90
USA	USA-C-01140-03	Beans	-	1,529

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
USA	USA-C-01140-03	Bulgur Wheat	-	1,604
USA	USA-C-01140-03	Chickpeas	-	1,525
USA	USA-C-01140-03	Rice	-	5,239
USA	USA-C-01140-03	Vegetable Oil	-	1,616
USA	USA-C-01140-03	Wheat Flour	-	9,574
USA	USA-C-01140-04	Beans	-	2,975
USA	USA-C-01140-04	Biscuits	-	207
USA	USA-C-01140-04	Bulgur Wheat	-	3,475
USA	USA-C-01140-04	Canned Chicken	-	148
USA	USA-C-01140-04	Canned Pulses	-	156
USA	USA-C-01140-04	Chickpeas	-	3,181
USA	USA-C-01140-04	Dried Fruits	-	156
USA	USA-C-01140-04	Rice	-	8,938
USA	USA-C-01140-04	Vegetable Oil	-	2,821
USA	USA-C-01140-04	Wheat Flour	-	15,679
USA	USA-C-01140-05	Biscuits	-	82
USA	USA-C-01140-05	Bulgur Wheat	-	1,725
USA	USA-C-01140-05	Canned Chicken	-	60
USA	USA-C-01140-05	Canned Pulses	-	61
USA	USA-C-01140-05	Chickpeas	-	1,211
USA	USA-C-01140-05	Dried Fruits	-	61
USA	USA-C-01140-05	Iodised Salt	-	298
USA	USA-C-01140-05	Lentils	-	1,955
USA	USA-C-01140-05	Rice	-	5,604
USA	USA-C-01140-05	Sugar	-	1,805
USA	USA-C-01140-05	Vegetable Oil	-	1,596
USA	USA-C-01140-05	Wheat Flour	-	6,718
		Total	-	132,047