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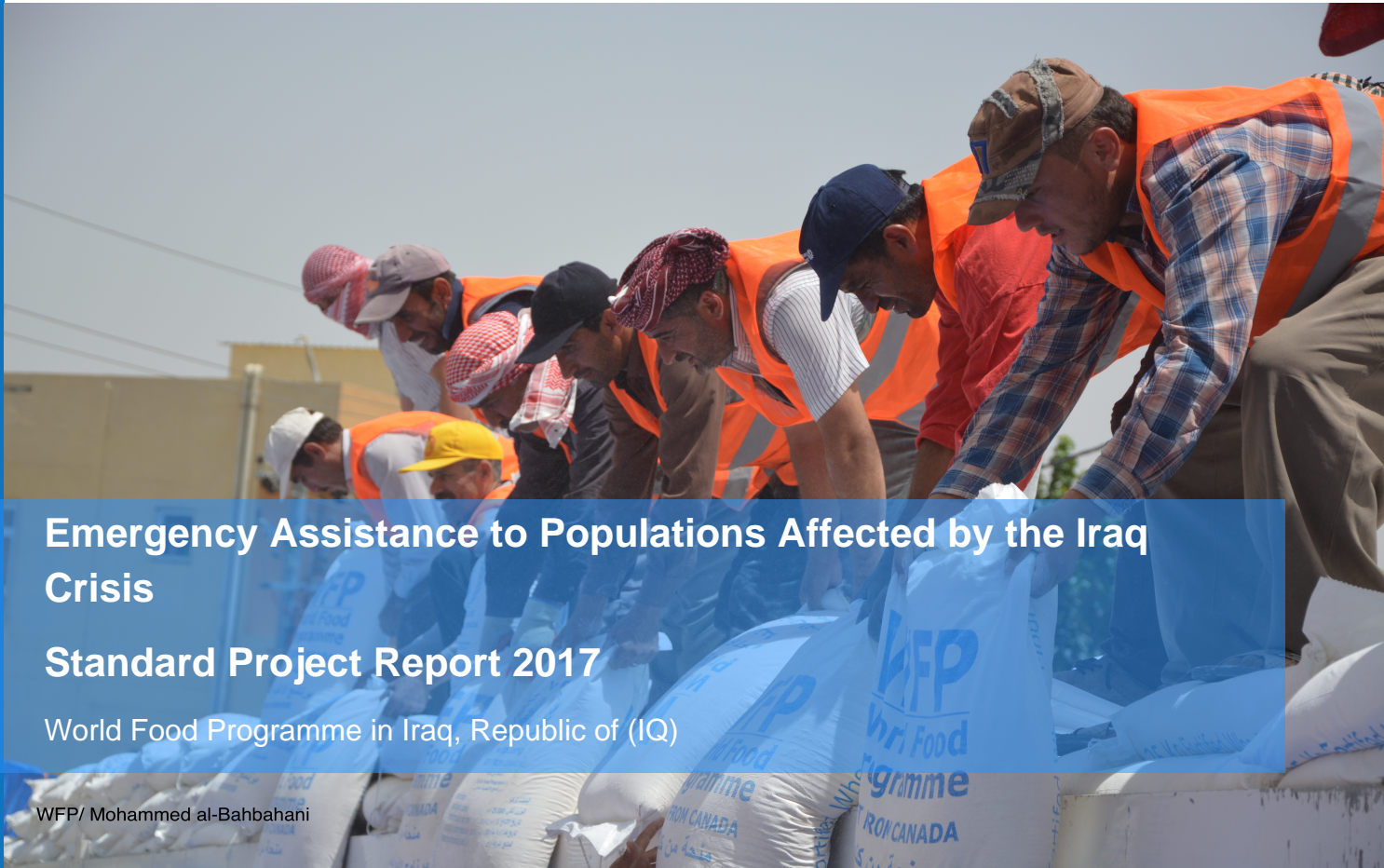
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Further Information

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SPR Reading Guidance



Emergency Assistance to Populations Affected by the Iraq Crisis
Standard Project Report 2017

World Food Programme in Iraq, Republic of (IQ)

WFP/ Mohammed al-Bahbahani



World Food Programme

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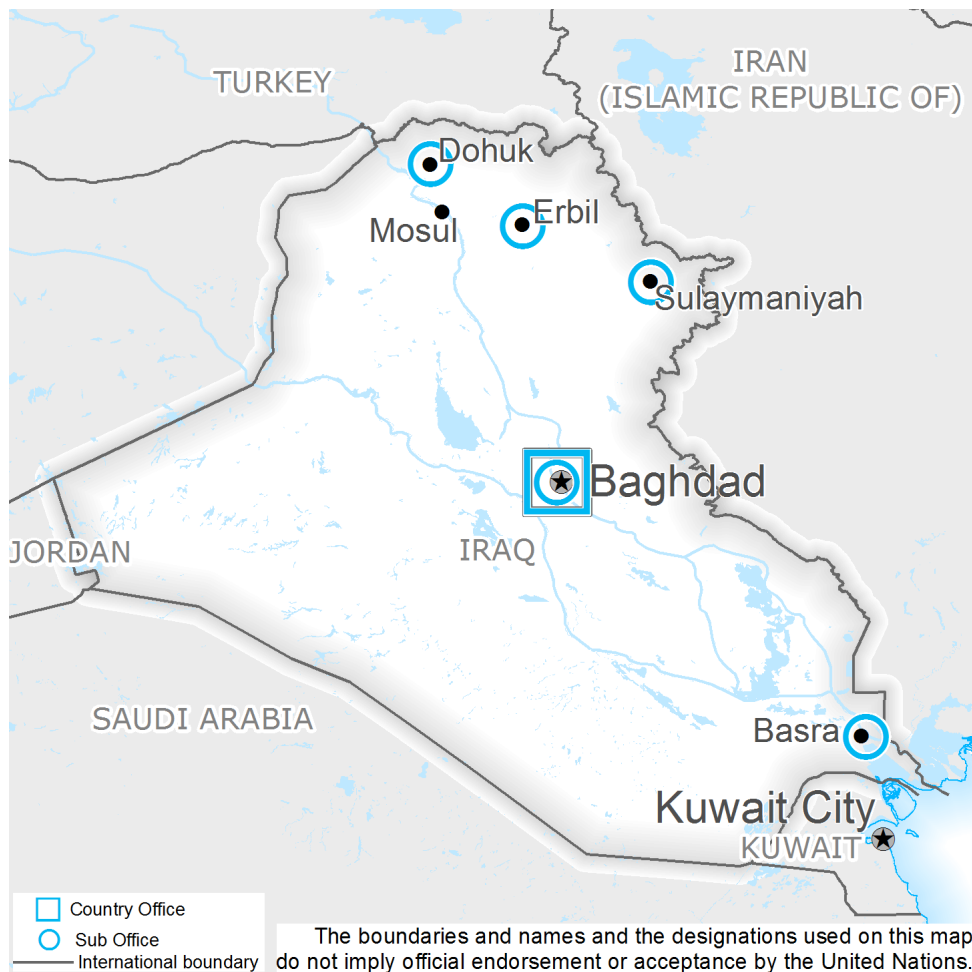
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Country Context and WFP Objectives



Achievements at Country Level

2017 saw a continuation of a challenging and complex humanitarian situation in Iraq, marked by the military offensive that began in late 2016 to liberate areas still under control of the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), notably the city of Mosul. In meeting this challenge, WFP responded to the needs of almost 2 million people affected by conflict by providing food assistance to those fleeing the city, as well as in the surrounding villages, people living in camps, and those able to return to Eastern Mosul.

A critical success factor in providing timely and vital assistance was the front-line Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) - an inter-agency collaboration between WFP, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). Assistance provided easily portable emergency food, water, sanitation, and dignity kits to a moving population within 72 hours, including to those fleeing conflict, located in hard-to-reach areas, caught at checkpoints or stranded between military front lines. Families of six or more received two kits, while 'light' kits composed of food and water only were distributed to displaced people in transit sites. This was followed by monthly food rations upon arrival at a camp.

In April 2017, WFP and the Government of Iraq launched a Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment (CFSVA) for Iraq – the first since 2007. The CFSVA is a baseline survey that gives an in-depth picture of the food security situation and the vulnerability of households in a given country, providing a breadth of information on the political, socio-economic and agro-ecological context, food supplies, markets, livelihoods, coping strategies, nutrition, health, education, and more. The CFSVA analysis drew from both qualitative and quantitative primary and secondary data sources. The CFSVA aimed to address a set of key questions, fundamental for the

comprehension of the vulnerability and the causes of food insecurity in target populations. The assessment established that internally displaced persons (IDPs) residing in camps were more food insecure than those living out of camps. The results guided the revision of beneficiary targeting starting from July, to ensure adequate support to the most vulnerable. In addition, in line with one of the key recommendations of the Iraq Country Portfolio Evaluation, WFP increased the proportion of assistance provided through cash-based transfer (CBT).

In 2017, the Food Security Cluster (FSC), co-led by WFP and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), was highly focused on the coordination of response mechanisms for food and livelihood assistance to food insecure people along displacement routes, in camps and in out-of-camp locations. The cluster rolled out a process for the review of Country Based Pooled Funds proposals through the establishment of a Strategic Review Team and the identification of strategic and technical criteria. In 2017, the FSC secured USD 4.09 million for its partners, requesting access to the Iraq Humanitarian Pool Fund (IHPF) reserve allocation twice. The cluster also developed a collaboration with the Food Security Clusters in Ukraine and Nigeria, to share knowledge and experiences on Country Based Pooled Funds, the Humanitarian Programme Cycle, winterization initiatives, advocacy, information management and contingency planning. Additionally, the cluster participated in several field missions and sectoral assessments to front lines and newly retaken areas.

Following the deepening of the humanitarian crisis in the first half of 2017, the WFP-led Logistics Cluster significantly scaled up its activities in Iraq to facilitate the growing and more complex humanitarian response, contributing to foster efficiency and effectiveness. The Logistics Cluster supported the broader humanitarian and recovery efforts in the country through leadership in logistics coordination, common service provision, as well as information management, data collection and assessments, filling critical gaps and ensuring accountability. It successfully transitioned its activities to an efficient and flexible model of common services provision, including emergency airlifts and the customs clearance project, which was established at the end of 2016 within the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) Ministry of Interior and the Joint Crisis Coordination (JCC) centre. This transition facilitated the customs clearance process for the importation of humanitarian supplies and consolidated strong links with humanitarian agencies, as well as more efficient processes and control. Collection, consolidation, and knowledge sharing through modern information management platforms was widely used and expedited operational decision making in the fluid context of Iraq.

In 2017, the WFP-led Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC) provided crucial communications services to the humanitarian community in 22 sites across Iraq, including the scale up to support humanitarian operations as part of the Mosul response. These services were comprised of security telecommunications, Internet connectivity. Alongside these, radio training and radio programming were carried out to ensure the safety and security of staff and assets which led to a more efficient humanitarian response. Additionally, the ETC 2020 strategy guides the cluster as it evolves to enable innovative and more effective humanitarian assistance, strengthening local communities as first-responders and facilitating delivery of digital aid. As part of its ETC 2020 strategy, aiming at ensuring access to vital communications services to all those responding to emergencies including affected communities, Internet connectivity was provided to the affected community in Domiz camp, Dohuk. As part of WFP's resilience project, the ETC provided Internet connectivity in Arbat camp where refugees, who attended classes at the American University in Sulaymaniyah, could pursue and consolidate the learning process and look for job opportunities while working from the camp. The ETC also engaged with local Internet Service Providers (ISPs) to develop and implement shared internet connectivity services in the most conflict-affected areas.

Country Context and Response of the Government

Iraq is classified as an upper-middle income country, ranking 121 out of 188 in the 2016 Human Development Index. However, the sharp drop in global oil prices in recent years and the ongoing security crisis had significant repercussions for the national economy and to an extent on food security. The pre-eminence of the civil conflict limited a sustained dialogue on the Government of Iraq's longer terms strategy for implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 2. Priority concerns in the country focus more on emergency response, recovery and reconstruction. The upsurge in conflict from 2014 and the concurrent downturn in the macro-economy continues to threaten livelihoods, increase poverty in places where rates have been historically high and contribute to vulnerability and food insecurity, especially among internally displaced persons, women, girls and boys, and the poor.

Iraq is largely self-sufficient in the production of vegetables, fruit and meat and has been able to meet cereal requirements mainly through imports. Nevertheless, its capacity to address the social protection or welfare needs of the population has been chronically hampered by macro-economic instability, duplication and mismanagement, as shown through the lower performance of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), as well as increased military spending related to conflict. The effects of economic stagnation include rising consumer food prices, large-scale population

displacement, disruption of livelihoods and employment, and a reduction in well-being for the poorest and most vulnerable groups.

The Iraq 2017 Humanitarian Response Plan estimated a total of 11 million Iraqis in need of humanitarian assistance, including 3.2 million people in need of food security assistance. With a population of 37.9 million, the military operations left more than 2.7 million people displaced at the end of 2017, and 2.4 million unable to meet their dietary needs and food preferences since 2014.

In the first half of 2017, Iraq witnessed an escalation in the conflict between Iraqi Security Forces (ISF) and fighters from Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL). Throughout the year, the already complex humanitarian situation was further exacerbated by the ISF operations to retake and consolidate control over Mosul City and, additionally by the offensives in Tal Afar, Hawija, and parts of Anbar Governorate, including the western border region of Al-Qaim and Rawa. Damage to infrastructure and housing has been significant, particularly in Mosul City and Anbar Governorate. Damages and loss assessments conducted by the Ministry of Planning and analysed by the World Bank estimate that reconstruction will take at least 10 years and cost well over USD 88 billion. [1]

Among the GDP sectors, agriculture sustained losses in production, storage and livestock, which have impacted on agricultural income and employment, and affected both the Public Distribution System (PDS) and non-PDS food items available for local consumption. Nearly one-third of Iraqis reside in rural areas and are primarily dependent on agriculture for their livelihoods. Displacement, looting and the destruction of agricultural infrastructure, machinery, and equipment in many areas has caused substantial damage. Vulnerable households are at risk of becoming food insecure due to increasing pressures on dwindling livelihoods, unsustainable coping strategies and protracted displacement. Additionally, conflict has been a significant impediment to the timely flow of the Government's PDS circulation, linked with general food price increases in 2016, and has been having an overall impact on household food access.

Furthermore, as a result of the referendum for independence in Kurdistan held in September 2017, territorial shifts and further displacements occurred; ISF retook control of the oil-rich multi-ethnic region of Kirkuk, part of Sinjar, and northern Diyala, and showed intent to impose federal control to all international entry points. The last quarter of 2017 led to the KRG's progressive isolation from the international scene, with all international flights from/to Erbil and Sulaymaniyah suspended until the end of February 2018.

Other key events leading up to 2018 that may contribute to uncertainty and insecurity of Iraq include potential continuing tensions over territorial control in some of the disputed areas between the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) and the Government of Iraq, including pre-conflict issues over the governance of parts of six of Ninewa's districts (Sinjar, Tel Afar, Tilkaif, Al-Shikhan, Akre and Al-Hamdaniya), and the impact of demobilisation of the Popular Mobilization Forces, Iraqi state-sponsored military organizations composed mainly of Shi'a Muslim militias, but also including Sunni Muslim, Christian, and Yazidis. Further potential obstacles to food security and nutrition are the systemic and socio-cultural gender inequalities (amongst others, disparity between female and male achievements in the empowerment and economic status, normative ideals for women's health, and how women are disadvantaged in these dimensions) which result in Iraq being ranked 123 in the 2016 Gender Inequality Index [2] and being listed as a country with high inequality in the Social Institutions and Gender Index. [3]

[1] <https://reliefweb.int/report/iraq/iraq-2018-humanitarian-response-plan-advance-executive-summary-enar>

[2] <http://hdr.undp.org/en/composite/GII>

[3] <http://www.genderindex.org/country/iraq>

WFP Objectives and Strategic Coordination

In April 2014, WFP launched an Emergency Programme to respond to the food needs of 240,000 displaced people from Anbar Governorate. Throughout 2016 and 2017, Iraq witnessed an escalation in the conflict between the Iraq security forces (ISF) and fighters from the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) that left millions displaced and unable to meet their dietary needs and food preferences. WFP has worked with the Government of Iraq to strengthen social safety nets, and particularly the Public Distribution System (PDS). To achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in particular SDG 2 on Zero Hunger and SDG 17 on partnerships, WFP is working closely with many partners to contribute to ending poverty and hunger, promoting an inclusive society, strengthening partnerships in Iraq and empowering women.

EMOP 200677: Approved budget USD 1.1 billion (April 2014 – December 2017)

WFP's support in Iraq leading up to the Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan (T-ICSP) concentrated for the most part on meeting emergency food requirements for those displaced internally by conflict and for Syrian

refugees. This Emergency Operation provided food assistance through flexible response modalities to conflict-affected Iraqis. WFP provided ready-to-eat Immediate Response Rations (IRRs) for those recently displaced or on the move, and monthly Family Food Rations (FFRs) and monthly cash-based transfers (CBTs) where conditions permitted. This was key to filling gaps in PDS assistance across all governorates. At the end of the year, the project established Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) activities through CBT modality for returnees and vulnerable host community members. Through this operation, WFP also co-lead together with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) the Food Security Cluster, to ensure a coordinated, efficient and effective sectoral humanitarian assistance.

PRRO 200987: Approved budget USD 58 million (January 2017 – December 2018)

As part of a regional Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO), WFP provided assistance to vulnerable Syrian refugees fleeing their homeland who were assessed to be the most food insecure through periodical assessments such as Joint Needs Assessment of Syrian Refugees in Iraq (2012), Needs Assessment of Syrian Refugees (2015) and Joint Vulnerability Analysis of Syrian Refugees (2017).

In 2017, WFP Iraq provided assistance through CBTs modality to about 56,000 Syrian refugees residing in nine camps across the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KR-I). Distributions were managed through SCOPE, WFP's beneficiary and transfer management platform. WFP has been supporting Syrian refugees in Iraq since 2012.

SO 200746: Approved budget USD 31.5 million (April 2014 – December 2017)

Through this Special Operation launched in 2014, WFP provided broader humanitarian support as the lead agency for the Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications clusters. In 2017, these WFP-led clusters supported the humanitarian community operating in Iraq by providing logistical expertise, consolidating and sharing information, facilitating common services for humanitarian cargo, addressing the existing Information and Communications Technology (ICT) gaps, and providing shared communications services. The work of both clusters enabled the humanitarian response by ensuring much-needed assistance reached families in a timely manner.

WFP Iraq is strongly committed to operationalizing the Grand Bargain Commitments, bringing increased efficiency, transparency, coordination and an innovative mind-set to its humanitarian response. Through the Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM), a multi-agency and multi-partner initiative in cooperation with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) that provides food, hygiene kits and female dignity kits to conflict-affected people, WFP has leveraged the comparative advantages of partners to provide life-saving assistance to over 2.4 million people since October 2016.

In collaboration with UN Agencies and other INGOs, WFP played an active role in the Cash Working Group, supporting the establishment of the overall Multi Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA) strategy in Iraq, and was a key member in the Targeting and Vulnerability as well as the Market Assessment Task Forces.

WFP-led clusters continued their broad engagement with the inter-cluster coordination forum, working closely with the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and Civil-Military Coordination actors on strategic planning and operational response.

WFP continues its solid partnership with the Government of Iraq, and worked in close cooperation with the Ministry of Trade to coordinate and complement food assistance provided as part of the PDS. Managed by the Ministry of Trade, the PDS is the most visible social protection program of the Government of Iraq, absorbing about 21 percent of government revenue. The program provides basic food items to the majority of Iraqi families on a monthly basis, although its reliability and transparency continued to be a feature in 2017.

Country Resources and Results

Resources for Results

In 2017, EMOP 200677 underwent two budget revisions. The first was finalized in June, and extended the operation from July to December with a reduced number of targeted beneficiaries - from 2.45 to 1.15 million people. The second, confirmed in December, extended the project for the whole of 2018, increased resilience and livelihoods activities, and aligned the project with the Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan (T-ICSP). In 2017, the EMOP 200677 was funded at 44.4 percent, with about 10 percent of funding coming from multilateral contributions. The vast majority of funds - 59.6 percent - became available to the country office in May and June 2017— four months after the military operations to retake Eastern Mosul had concluded and well into the offensive to retake the western sections of the city. Long lead times between announcement of contributions, procurement, and transportation of commodities meant that in-kind assistance funded with these grants reached beneficiaries in the second half of 2017, when the military offensive in Western Mosul had largely concluded. This challenging situation was partially overcome by using multilateral funds to procure food commodities and implement cash-based transfers modality in the first quarter of 2017. Although 17 donors contributed funds to the EMOP, two major donors accounted for 70 percent of all resources received (up from 68.4 percent in 2016). Reliance on only a limited number of donors exposed the EMOP's operational continuity to events outside of WFP's control, such as delayed budget negotiations in donor countries, shifting donor interest and funding to other L3 Emergencies operations, or strong earmarking and consequently over-funding of one transfer modality at the expense of the others.

In 2017, the Special Operation 200746 was funded at 37 percent, with the Logistics Cluster and the Emergency Telecommunication Cluster funded at about 50 percent each. Although four donors contributed funds to the SO, the majority - 61 percent - came from the Iraq Humanitarian Pooled Fund (IHPF), that provided timely resources to ensure continuation of service delivery to the humanitarian community through the cluster system at the height of the Mosul offensive.

Concurrently, the Iraq component, as part of the regional PRRO 200987, was funded at 64 percent. WFP Iraq greatly benefitted from broader, corporate fundraising efforts within the Syrian Regional Operation. This, in turn, also allowed WFP Iraq to focus its efforts on resources mobilization for the EMOP 200677 and the Special Operation in the context of funding shortfalls. Although only ten donors contributed funds to the PRRO Iraq component, three major donors accounted for 75 percent of all resources received. As already experienced under the EMOP, reliance on only a limited number of donors exposed the Iraq component of the regional PRRO to strong earmarking and consequent limitations of the ability to transition, for example, from e-vouchers to unrestricted cash via Mobile Money Transfers (MMT).

The country office continues to work on broadening the donor base, and expects that the phasing-out of the emergency response and the increased interest in livelihoods and resilience activities can attract new donors. In 2017, WFP Iraq did not have a partnership plan, due to the volatile context of the Iraq emergency response. The transition to the T-ICSP and then eventually to a Country Strategic Plan (CSP) will offer a compelling opportunity to engage more strategically with existing and new donors across the humanitarian-development nexus.

The challenging funding environment at the start of the year impacted on WFP's ability to distribute full rations to beneficiaries during the first few months of the year. Vulnerable groups were prioritized to minimize the negative impact of the limited resources by ensuring that those fleeing conflict in and around Mosul received full rations. In January, in-kind food rations to 1.2 million internally displaced person (IDPs) residing in and out of displacement camp settings were temporarily halved, due to the changing needs and vulnerability, and to limited funding. In February, full rations were restored thanks to prompt support from some donors and to WFP's corporate mechanisms that allocated additional flexible resources to the Iraq operation. However, from April until the end of June, all non-Mosul IDPs beneficiaries received half rations due to resource constraints. In April, the Government-led Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment (CFSVA) was launched, which reported that IDPs residing in camps were more food insecure than those living outside. This led WFP to implement a significant targeting exercise, including constant dialogue with the Government and major donors, reducing its beneficiaries by one million people, focusing on people living in camps. Concurrently, WFP made sure to communicate and explain the reductions to beneficiaries through the Communicating with Communities (CwC) mechanism, and to Government and partners through meetings. Throughout 2017, WFP's coordination with the Public Distribution System (PDS) to complement food rations provided by the Government, primarily wheat flour, avoided duplication of assistance and saved an estimated USD 4 million each month at the height of the emergency response. Resource mobilization efforts were intensified, and WFP was able to raise additional significant contributions ensuring that targeted beneficiaries living in camps were able to receive a full 70.3 kg monthly food

ration or cash transfers by July 2017.

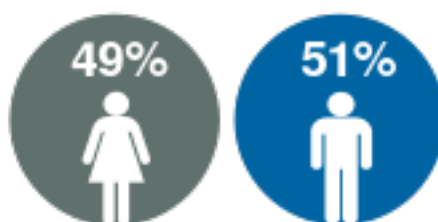
As a result, by August, WFP did not require additional funding to support IDPs in 2017 based on its revised targeted implementation plan. This reduced funding requirement was mainly due to three factors: many people still residing in Mosul were able to move in with host families without leaving the city; only 10,000 people remained in the Old City - instead of the 100,000 people anticipated by the United Nations (UN) and Government; and the population still residing in the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL)-held areas of Tel Afar, Hawija and western Anbar were at least 50 percent lower than expected. As new displacements progressively reduced, the number of people receiving Immediate Response Rations (IRRs) also declined from September.

The concept of Value for Money refers to the optimal use of resources to achieve the best outcomes for people affected by crisis and disaster, and is made up of three components, referred to as the 3 E's: Economy, Efficiency, and Effectiveness. An example of action undertaken by WFP Iraq to increase the effectiveness, efficiency and economy of the programme in Iraq was the transition from in-kind to cash-based transfer assistance in 30 displacement camps in July. The adoption of Mobile Money Transfer (MMT), as a delivery mechanism for cash (rather than the use of SCOPECARD beneficiary and transfer management platform and traditional Money Transfer Agents) for which the Country Office managed to negotiate very competitive rates with retailers, allowed WFP to be more cost effective, while giving beneficiaries greater choice for their preferred time and locations to receive their assistance ("cash-out").



Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	160,863	140,755	301,618
Children (5-18 years)	321,726	301,618	623,344
Adults (18 years plus)	542,912	542,912	1,085,824
Total number of beneficiaries in 2017	1,025,501	985,285	2,010,786




Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Single Country EMOP	89,999	7,699	17,349	274	16,996	132,316

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Total Food Distributed in 2017	89,999	7,699	17,349	274	16,996	132,316

Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Project Type	Cash	Value Voucher	Commodity Voucher
Regional PRRO	222,275	12,333,293	-
Single Country EMOP	30,888,121	16,605,519	-
Total Distributed in 2017	31,110,396	28,938,812	-

Supply Chain

In Iraq, WFP relied almost entirely on regional and international procurement, due to the country's damaged manufacturing base and losses in agricultural production caused by conflict. Food commodities for Immediate Response Rations (IRRs) were the only food items procured locally in 2017 while most other commodities were procured regionally from Turkey due to favourable prices through competitive tendering. Cooperation between WFP's operations in Iraq and Syria facilitated the development of Food Supply Agreements (FSAs) that required suppliers to have sufficient stock available to facilitate a WFP rapid response. This led to the finalization of two FSAs for 4,000 mt of IRRs as a preparedness measure in anticipation of larger than expected displacement from the Mosul operation. In the end, IRRs procured locally were sufficient for 2017 emergency needs.

For commodities purchased regionally or from international markets, WFP relied on the supply corridor through Turkey for delivery to Iraq via the Ibrahim Khalil border crossing, which was under control of the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG). Following the Kurdish independence referendum on 25 September 2017, and the threat of border closure to Turkey, WFP restarted assessments of alternative supply routes. Three supply corridors were identified: Turkey via Iran, a southern corridor through Um Qasr port (the only seaport in Iraq) and a south-western corridor from Jordan. In December, WFP began a test run of the Turaibil corridor from Jordan. The shipment – 50 mt of rice – was received and off-loaded on 06 January, taking about five weeks to arrive. It is expected that future shipments would take less time, though the Turkey corridor remains most reliable.

By the end of 2017, the Ibrahim Khalil border crossing had only closed on a few occasions, and the biggest challenge stemmed from Baghdad-Erbil tensions following the Iraqi Security Forces' retaking of territory held by Kurdish forces since 2014. As WFP's main warehouses are in the Kurdish capital of Erbil, this led to some short-term delays in getting food assistance deliveries into Ninewa Governorate – where the bulk of internally displaced persons (IDPs) from Mosul live in displacement camps. The impact of these tensions and road closures were also mitigated by strategically prepositioning food stocks at cooperating partner (CP) warehouses in Ninewa, and across the country, and by bolstering stocks held in Baghdad.

Throughout the year, WFP maintained three logistics hubs in country – Dohuk, Baghdad and Erbil (with storage capacities of 1,380 m², 17,200 m² and 35,750 m², respectively). From those hubs, food was dispatched to CP warehouses for distribution in camps. In all, WFP transported 124,864 mt of food. In the second half of the year, monthly food deliveries were reduced from 12,000 mt to 8,700 mt due to an expansion of cash-based transfer (CBT) activities and an increasing number of beneficiaries returning to their areas of origin, particularly in Ninewa governorate.

WFP limited post-delivery losses related to the expiration of commodities and transport losses by applying best practices, such as agreeing with suppliers to print the expiry dates of commodities part of the IRRs on the external surface of the IRR box, thus leading to easier tracking of Best Before Use (BBU) dates. Eight training sessions (two in Dohuk, two in Erbil, two in Baghdad, one in Sulaymaniyah, and one in Salah al-Din governorates) took place for CPs and WFP field monitors and warehouse staff as part of the mitigation measures. Repeated monitoring visits were conducted both to WFP's and to the CP's warehouses every month.

Additionally, in 2017, WFP contracted nine shops in eight camps for the redemption of vouchers under the Syrian refugees CBT programme. As part of the voucher distributions, WFP's logistics and procurement staff were trained to conduct retail assessments and undertake reconciliation procedures. WFP further engaged in a retail strategy mission for WFP-contracted shops in refugee camps across northern Iraq. The strategy aimed to increase the purchasing power of households receiving WFP assistance by collaborating with retailers to reduce prices and ensure that beneficiaries were not overcharged. The Supply Chain Unit carried out a market assessment of the 50 commodities in the basket before the start of the monthly distribution, and advised retailers of the prices for which commodities should be sold during that particular distribution. This effort was followed up through regular price monitoring conducted outside of the camps to guarantee that retailer prices were similar to shops for refugees in camps. This resulted in better value for money for the people assisted. Additionally, particularly popular items were added to the food basket for the e-vouchers.



Annual Food Purchases for the Country (mt)

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Biscuits	612	-	612
Bulgur Wheat	-	7,397	7,397
Canned Chicken	455	-	455
Canned Pulses	459	-	459
Chickpeas	459	4,454	4,913
Dried Fruits	459	-	459
Iodised Salt	-	1,213	1,213
Lentils	-	6,029	6,029
Rice	-	17,732	17,732
Split Lentils	-	5,626	5,626
Sugar	-	7,829	7,829
Vegetable Oil	-	7,220	7,220
Wheat Flour	-	53,180	53,180
Total	2,445	110,679	113,124
Percentage	2.2%	97.8%	

Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

At year-end there were three outstanding recommendations from the external WFP Iraq 2010-2015 Country Portfolio Evaluation, which was approved by the Executive Board in November 2015:

1. The evaluation recommended resuming WFP school feeding activities that have been on hold since 2014. In 2017, the Government of Iraq also asked WFP to restart an emergency school feeding programme in Mosul following the city's capture from the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL). An agreement was signed in Rome between WFP and the Iraqi Ministry of Education in July, followed by the circulation of the agreement by the Council of Ministers in December. It is envisaged that an emergency school feeding programme will resume in the first quarter of 2018.

2. The evaluation recommended a transition from in-kind food and voucher distributions to an increased use of cash. Stakeholders [1] consistently agreed that cash was the preferred modality of assistance, especially due to its cost-efficiency. The evaluation stated that the direct operational costs of distributing a net value of USD 100 of cash-based transfers (CBTs) were between three and seven times lower than the costs of distributing an equal net value of food. It also encouraged WFP to take more of a leading role in the cash assistance sector. To that end, WFP augmented its engagement in the Cash Working Group and, as the largest cash actor in the country, helped to design the overall Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA) strategy in country in collaboration with other key cash partners as well as being one of its biggest implementers.

In 2017, WFP reached up to 30 percent of its beneficiaries through CBT (without considering immediate response rations). From January to June, the majority of WFP's CBT assistance was delivered to internally displaced persons (IDPs) living outside of the camps. However, as the Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment (CFSVA) identified that the most food insecure households were those living in camps, WFP conducted cash appropriateness and feasibility assessments, leading to the transition of assistance in 32 camps to Mobile Money Transfers (MMT) in July and in additional 6 camps in October and November. Four IDP camps in Dohuk Governorate continued to receive assistance via e-vouchers throughout the year due to the relatively isolated locations of the camps, which limited access to markets, as well as to donor conditionality that specifically earmarked funds for e-voucher responses. Two camps continued to receive in-kind assistance due to constraints in accessing markets and technologies necessary to implement CBT.

WFP moved to MMT as a delivery mechanism for cash transfers based on the lessons learned of a pilot project in Erbil Governorate that ran from December 2016 to June 2017. One of the main drivers to choose MMT as a delivery mechanism was the desire to link humanitarian assistance with a commercially available solution rather than creating a parallel system. In the absence of a fully functional banking system in Iraq, coupled with political instability, this solution allowed for a more decentralised distribution of assistance while increasing beneficiary security and dignity, as well as helping beneficiaries re-establish a sense of normalcy. Furthermore, this approach increased cost-efficiency of cash distributions, as entitlements were transferred directly from WFP to the beneficiary via the mobile network operator at very competitive rates. The mobile money pilot project carried out in Erbil showed that 97 percent of beneficiaries were satisfied with the transfer approach. Post distribution monitoring information showed beneficiaries were satisfied with the experience and the flexibility such a system offered.

Building on the experience of Cash Working Group partners and on the potential value of WFP's corporate digital beneficiary and transfer-management platform (SCOPE), since May WFP partnered with four non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in jointly providing MPCA in newly retaken areas. Under this partnership, WFP covered the food component of the Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB), while NGO partners covered the other basic needs. In October, WFP launched its own MPCA programme in Mosul city, covering the full SMEB and closely coordinating its response with Cash Working Group partners. It not only boosted trade in by injecting cash into local markets, it also prevented the local economy from further deterioration. WFP will conduct a review of its engagement in MPCA in early 2018 to inform any future response.

3. Finally, the evaluation included a recommendation to prioritise the recruitment and placement of national and international staff to fill core positions, in particular for Vulnerability, Analysis and Mapping (VAM) and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E). In September 2016, the Iraq Country Office established a VAM and M&E Unit, with core national and international VAM and M&E staff, which has now been fully trained.

In Sep 2016, WFP Management made the decision of staffing the VAM/M&E unit with an experienced Head of Unit and proceeding with additional staffing. As a result, the country office hired a national VAM officer, a national M&E officer and an international VAM officer. Great attention was given to the hiring process to ensure experienced candidates with considerable relevant background were selected. Furthermore, they were trained in the specifics of VAM and M&E for WFP, to enable them to produce reliable work for the organization in the context of Iraq. The creation of these national officer posts and expedited hiring and training was a critical step in strengthening the M&E capacity in the country office.

[1] Stakeholders included Iraqi authorities, the donor community, interagency coordination platforms, cooperating partners, and other non-governmental organizations, beneficiaries and civil society.

Story Worth Telling

“We were prisoners in our houses. The ISIL (Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant) fighters did not allow women to go outside. It was horrible.”

At the top of the military operation to retake Mosul from ISIL, Suzan, a 42 year-old woman, finally reached safety at the screening site in Hamam Al-Alil south of the city. Alongside hundreds of other families, she and her husband carried their small children across the frontline as soon as the Iraqi Security Forces approached their neighbourhood.

In March 2017, around 10,000 people from West Mosul were passing through the central screening site of Hamam Al-Alil every day. When finally there, families were huddling on the ground, exhausted, hungry and still very scared.

Escaping Mosul was extremely dangerous. Many had to leave their houses barefoot at night not to alert the ISIL guards; some had snipers firing at them, others went through minefields to get out. They walked for hours and sometimes days; during the rainy season families stumbled through mud. Soaked and often feverish, children fell asleep on the bare ground at Hamam Al-Alil after having their first proper meal in a long time. While all men had to go through security screening, women picked up ready-to-eat food boxes from WFP and organized their journey onwards to displacement camps. Several women were crying while telling how they had to leave elderly family members behind; one old woman pointed at a wheel barrow, explaining how her grandsons had brought her along.

Rafal (20) too, was resting on the ground at Hamam Al-Alil surrounded by her debilitated children who were eating WFP biscuits. She was telling how life inside Mosul had become increasingly difficult: “We ran out of food, and had spent all our savings. My children were constantly crying because they were hungry and scared,” said Rafal.

Through the Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM), WFP has distributed ready-to-eat food boxes to families in Hamam Al-Alil and other screening sites throughout the Mosul offensive. Each family would get a box with water, hygiene kit, a female dignity kit, canned food, dried fruits, and biscuits to keep a family of six going for a week until they reached a camp. Over the course of one year, around one million people were provided with these boxes, some getting several rounds.

Mustafa (23), also waiting at Hamam Al-Alil with his parents and siblings, had been displaced inside Mosul before fleeing. “There was heavy fighting and constant mortar fire. We could not go out for days but finally made it to another neighbourhood,” said Mustafa whose family had to walk for two days to reach safety. “When we saw the checkpoint, we all started running towards it”, said Mustafa.

Once displaced families are settled in camps with access to cooking facilities, WFP provides rations of staples such as wheat flour, chickpeas, sugar, salt, and oil, enough to cover the needs of a family of five for one month. In March 2017, at the height of the Mosul operation, WFP provided monthly assistance to more than 1.9 million people throughout Iraq.

Project Results

Activities and Operational Partnerships

The EMOP 200677 was initially launched in April 2014 to respond to the needs of 240,000 displaced people from Anbar Governorate. It has since undergone 11 budget revisions to address the evolving needs, dictated by the impact of conflict on civilian populations and subsequent displacement. The EMOP is aligned with WFP's Strategic Objective 1: "to save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies". It achieved this by addressing urgent food needs of vulnerable women, men, girls and boys; assisting communities to strengthen coping mechanisms; and safeguarding the food security of most vulnerable groups. WFP has also been working with the Government of Iraq to strengthen social safety nets, particularly the Public Distribution System (PDS) at the governorate level.

Despite the volatile operating environment, which was further exacerbated by the military operations to retake Mosul from the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) in October 2016, WFP successfully responded to the food needs of almost 2 million people fleeing conflict, including those in displacement camps and surrounding villages, and families who returned to their place of origin.

WFP targeted the most vulnerable displaced by conflict, and in particular: households headed by women, households with individuals living with disabilities, large families (more than eight), and those without access to income. The 2016 Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment (CFSVA) was published in coordination with the Government of Iraq on 10 April 2017. The CFSVA is the most recent comprehensive study at the household level and offered data on food security, livelihoods, nutrition, health and education. As evidence-based policy and resource allocations have been a constant theme in the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2014-19 as well as in the national Development Plans 2015-17, following the successful compilation of the CFSVA in 2017, WFP will compile in 2018 a Socio-economic Atlas that will illustrate the status of development at district level. The CFSVA provided an in-depth analysis of household food security and vulnerability across Iraq and served to inform WFP programming. The report noted that approximately 2.1 percent of Iraqi residents were food insecure, while 5.6 percent of internally displaced persons (IDPs) were food insecure, though data collection was carried out prior to the Mosul offensive and did not include the governorates of Ninewa or Anbar. As a result of this analysis, WFP refined its targeting, bringing down the planned assistance figure by one million people, focusing primarily on Mosul IDPs and those displaced in camp settings. WFP also carried out regular assessments and monitoring to ensure appropriate assistance reached the most in need.

Monthly distributions assisted internally displaced Iraqis with Family Food Rations (FFRs) and cash-based transfers (CBTs). FFRs consisted of basic food essentials and were nutritionally designed to provide a family of five with 80 percent of their daily caloric intake requirements for one month, at around 1,800 kcal per person per day. They included basic food items such as wheat flour, rice, beans, bulgur and oil. The ration's composition was designed to meet the cultural preferences of Iraqi families and was regularly reviewed to reflect beneficiary feedback. Cooperating partners (CPs) for in-kind food assistance included the Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development, *Agence d'Aide à la Cooperation Technique Et au Developpement* (ACTED), Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), Muslim Aid, Save the Children, Women Empowerment Organization (WEO), Rebuild and Relief International (RIRP), Mercy Hands, Samaritan's Purse, Iraqi Salvation Humanitarian Organisation (ISHO), Barzani Charity Foundation (BCF), Civil Development Organization (CDO), Rehabilitation Education And Community Health (REACH) and World Vision International (WVI).

CBTs valued at USD 17 per person per month were distributed to IDPs by WFP, in partnership with Action Against Hunger, *Action Contre la Faim* (ACF), WVI, ACTED, Mercy Corps and Mercy Hands. Transfers were made using WFP's beneficiary and transfer management platform, SCOPE, and took the form of e-vouchers or cash. Following the targeting exercise, WFP prioritised the use of cash to IDPs in camps wherever feasible and appropriate, as it offered greater choice and empowerment to affected people and helped strengthen local markets. Though not initially planned for, forward-leaning Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA) and multi-wallet activities were also part of WFP's humanitarian response as soon as security conditions on the ground allowed for appropriate assessments. MPCA was instrumental in injecting cash into vulnerable food insecure households in Mosul and other areas, and played a pivotal role in helping neighbourhood markets and the local economy recover from the deprivations of war. WFP was the first UN agency to embark on MPCA and multi-wallet activities at scale through partnerships with Mercy Corps, ACF, Tearfund and Terre des Hommes (TdH) in eastern Mosul and eastern Ninewa governorates, as well as in Shirqat (northern Salah al-Din Governorate). WFP is an active member of the Cash Working Group in Iraq, a coordination body focused on improving the delivery of cash-based safety nets, and bridging the gap between humanitarian cash assistance and the government's social protection floor to achieve a more coordinated cash response.

WFP also built a strategic partnership with Asia Hawala, one of two Mobile Network Operators offering Mobile Money Transfers (MMT) in Iraq. This strategic partnership required that Asia Hawala adjust some of its processes to WFP's specific needs, and positioned WFP as the single biggest humanitarian provider of MMTs in Iraq in 2017. Following WFP's move to MMT as a delivery mechanism, other United Nations (UN) agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) embraced MMTs as a viable alternative to the traditional use of Money Transfer Agents ("*hawalas*").

Inter-agency collaboration was at the forefront of WFP's humanitarian response with the Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM), a multi-sector initiative in cooperation with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). The WFP Immediate Response Ration (IRR) covered the food requirements of the RRM package of assistance, which also included UNICEF's water and hygiene kit, and UNFPA's female dignity kits. The RRM was designed to deliver immediate and life-saving supplies to highly at-risk families fleeing conflict, located in hard-to-reach areas, caught at checkpoints, or stranded between military front lines – within 72 hours, and, also, when they arrived in camps. Additional rounds of IRRs were distributed to families who experienced multiple displacements, such as those moved through numerous transit centres, and families held for several days at screening centres. The RRM distributions also provided an entry point that allowed WFP and its partners to respond further to people's food needs, as these conflict-affected families were included in the food monthly assistance once settled in camps. The IRRs were composed of ready-to-eat food, enough to cover the immediate needs for five people for three days. Through the RRM, WFP leveraged the comparative advantages of cooperating partners such as the NRC, WEO, Secours Islamique France (SIF), RIRP and the United Iraqi Medical Society for Relief and Development (UIMS) to provide coordinated emergency assistance to families in eastern and western Mosul once accessible.

Partnerships with national and local NGOs enhanced access to communities in need, particularly in hard-to-reach areas, and ensure a timely and efficient humanitarian response in newly retaken, hardly accessible areas of Iraq. They played a key role in the emergency response operations throughout Iraq. Some of these organizations will also cooperate with WFP in 2018, thus building longer-term, stable partnerships. Within this context, WFP Iraq focal point for gender, accountability to affected populations and protection has been in regular contact with all CBT cooperating partners to ensure the approach in communicating with beneficiaries and in addressing beneficiary feedback, complaints and challenges, is gender-sensitive.

In March, WFP began the distributions of ready-to-use supplementary food (RUSF), a specialised nutritious supplement, to displaced children fleeing Mosul. Households with children aged 6-59 months were given a two-month supply (totalling 30 sachets) for each child along with communication materials on usage. The use of RUSF was based on a national protocol for treating malnutrition as part of a prevention strategy to respond to months of food deprivation under ISIL and protect children who may have experienced a deterioration in their nutritional status. The modified dosage of one sachet every other day (as opposed to daily) aligned closely with the nutrient content of other specialised nutritious foods - such as Medium quantity lipid-based nutrient supplement (LNS-MQ) - designed to prevent malnutrition. RUSF was distributed through Immediate Response Rations (IRR) approach to those arriving in camps as well as through monthly rations to those who had arrived earlier. In addition, WFP provided RUSF to partners in camps and clinics run by the Government of Iraq – such as the Department of Health in Ninewa governorate – to support the treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) in children aged 6-59 months. This ration was a daily dose of 100 mg for a maximum period of 90 days, and was extended to children exposed to severe acute malnutrition graduating from programmes supported by UNICEF. The adoption of RUSF in these programmes was agreed with government authorities.

With the government announcement of ISIL's defeat in Iraq in December, the security context in the country shifted, displacements significantly decreased while returns to places of origins progressively increased. Returning conflict-affected populations faced significant constraints, including lack of employment opportunities and services, damaged homes and infrastructure. Furthermore, many villages and neighbourhoods continued to face insecurity, looting, neglect, and were often contaminated by remnants of war. Without mine clearance assistance and education, particularly for children, families will be left alone in managing this extreme threat. Frequent violence, presence of lethal explosive hazards, reports of abductions, detentions and torture, evictions, and incidents of reprisals and collective punishment, tribal conflicts, sexual exploitation and abuse, and violations against children continued to take place, impacting all civilians, including the displaced and those returning.

In August, the Directorate of Water Resources in Fallujah (part of Anbar Governorate) requested assistance to rehabilitate 56 km of dysfunctional canals and irrigation systems in the Garma and Saqlawia sub-districts to restore large portions of agricultural land. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) agreed to work in Saqlawia while WFP responded in Garma. WFP engaged with key stakeholders (Government Departments, UN agencies, NGOs) as well as with the Food Security Cluster (FSC) and Emergency Livelihood Cluster (ELC) to identify further opportunities for resilience and livelihoods interventions. The private sector (corporations and Chamber of Commerce) and Universities were also consulted. A comprehensive mapping out off food assistance

for assets (FFA) potential opportunities in the current context took place over the second half of 2017, highlighting the need for vocational training and the rehabilitation of infrastructures through cash for work modalities.

In May 2017, WFP collaborated closely with the World Bank and the Ministry of Planning in the development and finalization of the Poverty Reduction Strategy (2018-2022). The strategy identifies key areas of intervention in establishing effective social safety nets, including reform efforts concerning the Public Distribution System.

In Iraq, WFP co-led the Food Security Cluster (FSC) with FAO. In 2017 the Cluster was highly focused on coordinating food and livelihood assistance to food insecure individuals along the displacement route, in camps and off camp locations. The FSC in Iraq included 33 partners from UN Agencies, International and National NGOs, working hand in hand to ensure an effective, timely, and appropriate food security response in Iraq.

Results

Overall in 2017, WFP reached almost 2 million people through in-kind Family Food Rations (FFRs), voucher and cash, Immediate Response Rations (IRRs), Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) and nutrition assistance.

Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies

Activity: General Food Assistance (in-kind and CBT - cash-based transfers)

The vast majority of WFP's assistance in 2017 was assistance through in-kind food, vouchers and cash. This came in the form of monthly FFRs or CBTs provided to internally displaced populations, living in camps and emergency sites, as well as out-of-camp settings in the first half of the year. Additionally, IRRs were distributed to highly at-risk families fleeing conflict, located in hard-to-reach areas, caught at checkpoints, or stranded between military front lines, and when they arrived in camps. Additional rounds of IRRs were distributed to families who experienced multiple displacements, and families held for several days at screening centres on temporary displacement awaiting clearance to return to their homes.

From April to June, WFP reduced its general assistance rations to most EMOP beneficiaries, with the exception of internally displaced persons (IDPs) from Mosul and surrounding areas. In May, a price increase was reported, which is typical ahead of Ramadan. The confluence of these two factors likely led to the recorded decline in the percentage of assisted households with acceptable food consumption (from 91 percent in the first quarter, to 68 percent in the second) as well as to the customary rise of negative coping strategies in the second quarter of the year. After the reduction in the targeted caseload in July, and return to full assistance for those living in camps, the proportion of people with an acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS) [1] steadily rose in the third and fourth quarters. The highest percentages of people with an acceptable FCS in 2017 were reported in the first and fourth quarters of the year (both around 90 percent).

In the second and third quarters, there was no statistically significant difference between the FCS households headed by men or women. However, in the last quarter, the data showed that households headed by men posted better FCS, though no households reported poor food consumption. Towards the end of the year, as military operations slowed, opportunities for casual and daily waged labour rose. In Iraq, men tend to be more economically active and so households headed by men likely benefitted from higher expenditures on food as a result of better employment opportunities, which led to better food consumption.

In the first half of the year, beneficiaries in the Kurdistan region (Dohuk, Erbil and Sulaymaniyah) had consistently better FCS than those from other parts of the country. In the same period, beneficiaries in hard-to-reach areas (Anbar and Ninewa) and in south and central parts of the country (including Baghdad, Salah al-Din, Kirkuk, Diyala, Basra, Missan and Kerbala) more frequently reported borderline and poor food consumption. This changed slightly in the third and fourth quarters, when households in the Kurdistan region increasingly reported borderline levels of food consumption.

Throughout the year, it was frequently reported that beneficiaries who received cash assistance spent more on food than on other expenditures such as rent, health and utilities. Households that spent more on food were generally found to have higher acceptable FCS, while those with poor FCS included those with the lowest food expenditures. A small ad hoc follow-up survey of 101 IDP households who shifted from in-kind to Mobile Money Transfers (MMT) in Erbil, Dohuk, Baghdad, Missan and Basra governorates showed a reduction in their use of coping strategies and an increase in the proportion of food expenditures (from 56 percent under in-kind assistance to 64 percent under MMT).

Diet Diversity Scores (DDS) [2] were consistently high amongst beneficiaries assisted through e-voucher and cash. Average DDS (defined as 4.5-6) was reported for in-kind recipients consistently, regardless of location (Kurdistan region or other parts of Iraq). As recorded in the second half of the year, WFP beneficiaries scored higher DDS than non-beneficiaries, with beneficiaries reporting that they had eaten from all listed food groups weekly, regardless of

the assistance modality (though in-kind recipients tended to eat from the different food groups less frequently).

In the second and third quarters, there was no significant difference in DDS between households headed by men or women. This changed in the fourth quarter when a significant difference was reported, with households headed by men scoring higher. Increased work opportunities, typically more accessible for men than women in Iraq, may account for this difference as the security situation stabilized. In each of the three DDS-related outcome indicators, the project end target was met and there was improvement over the base values. On average, respondents in Iraq maintained a DDS of at least six throughout 2017.

Overall, throughout 2017, the use of coping strategies was consistently well below the base value collected in September 2014. The Coping Strategy Index (CSI) [3] was at its lowest point in the first and third quarters of the year, and highest in the second and fourth quarters. The second quarter decrease is likely related to the WFP food ration decrease and the price increase of food commodities during that period ahead of Ramadan. For the fourth quarter, the decrease may be due to increased expenditures related to the start of the winter season and school year (Iraqi schools typically start in September), including school fees, transportation and clothing.

Across the year, there was no strong correlation between the gender of the head of household and the use of coping strategies. Beneficiaries of WFP assistance were less likely to employ coping strategies than non-beneficiaries, as reported in the third and fourth quarters. In the second half of the year, marking a change from the results of the first half of the year, IDPs in the Kurdistan region were more likely than people in other areas of the country to use coping strategies such as “relied on less preferred/expensive food” and “bought food on credit”.

Other information reported from WFP’s monitoring included: food was consistently listed as a top priority amongst respondents; food consumption was typically better if beneficiaries received assistance such as non-food items and health from other organizations; WFP cash assistance was considered within the top three sources of income (including casual labour and waged labour jobs).

All data presented above is the result of the Food Security and Outcome Monitoring (FSOM) exercise, with the exception of the follow-up survey of households who shifted from in-kind assistance to Mobile Money Transfer (MMT).

Activity: School Feeding

WFP did not reach any beneficiaries under the school feeding activity in 2017. This was due to prolonged discussions between WFP and the Government of Iraq. WFP school feeding activities have been on hold since 2014 but may resume in 2018, and as such, have been included in the Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan (T-ICSP).

Activity: Food assistance for assets activities

Food assistance for assets activities were added to the sixth budget revision of the EMOP and originally planned for 2016. However, due to the continuously changing and volatile security situation and conflict, WFP was unable to implement asset-creation activities. The situation continued to be unpredictable in 2017, with frequent displacements due to military operations and subsequent unfavourable conditions for the implementation of such activities. Towards the end of the year, with the stabilisation of the battlefield and returns increasingly matching and then outpacing displacement, opportunities for this activity began to emerge. As the security situation became more favourable, WFP was better placed to increase its livelihoods and resilience activities to support people returning to their areas of origin and host communities.

Following the request from the Directorate of Water Resources in Fallujah (Anbar Governorate) to WFP and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) to rehabilitate 56 km of damaged and dysfunctional water canals and irrigation systems in the Garma and Saqlawia sub-districts, food insecure communities in the area engaged in participatory planning processes to prioritize the assets to be rehabilitated. Their participation strengthened the sense of ownership needed to ensure their contribution to future maintenance, and the sustainability of the assets once rehabilitated. WFP began its activities in Garma sub-district in December. Within this activity, 152 people aged 18 to 55 from the most vulnerable returnee and host community households engaged in 22 working days to rehabilitate 36 km of irrigation canals and tributaries through a food assistance for assets programme (through cash modality) that provided USD 440 income per worker (equivalent to roughly 25,000 Iraqi Dinars per day). Besides the participants and 760 indirect household beneficiaries, it is estimated that about 3,200 other people living along the canals will indirectly benefit from the effects generated by the rehabilitation, which will also contribute to livestock watering and to the revival of surrounding drylands.

Activity: Nutrition

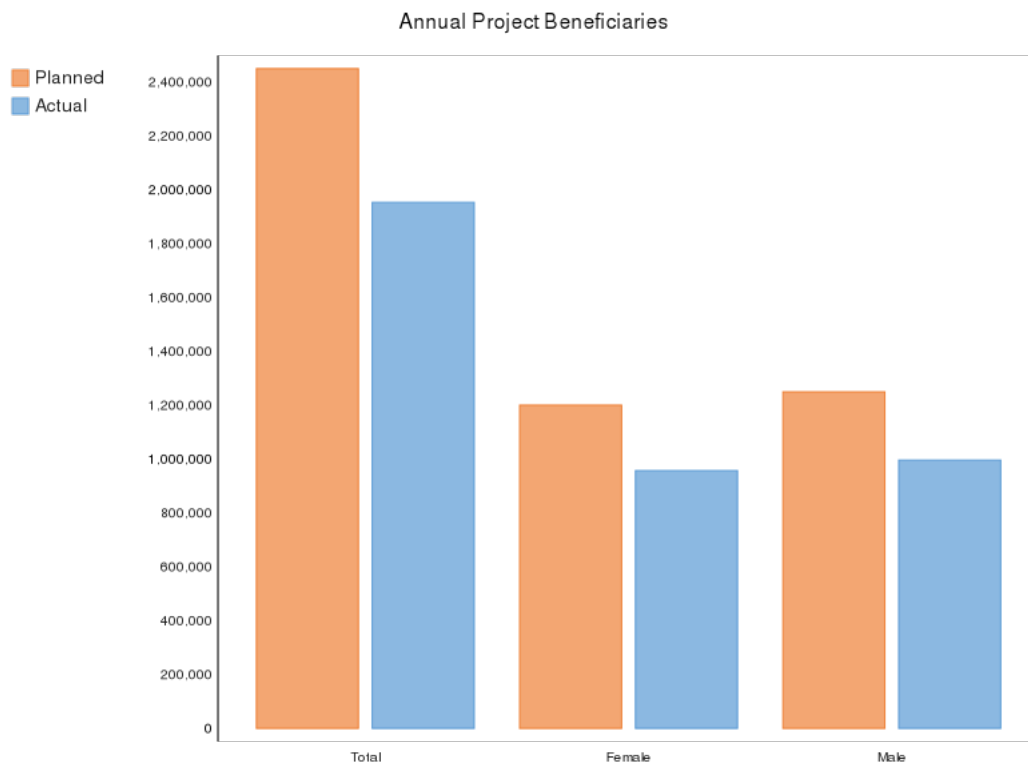
Although Iraq is an upper-middle-income country, micronutrient deficiency has been a concern to health and nutrition experts, particularly for children who endured months of nutritional deprivation under the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL). According to the Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA)

governorates showing medium to high severity levels in rates of wasting ranging from 9.6 to 15.9 percent included Wasit (9.6 percent), Thi Qar (9.8 percent), Basrah (11 percent), Qadisiya (10 percent) and Najaf (15.9 percent). The extremely fluid situation in Iraq prevented WFP from accurately anticipating the level of malnutrition of civilians who had been living in particularly harsh conditions under the ISIL ruling; initial estimates of number of malnourished people proved to be higher than reality. Thus, an ad hoc intervention was implemented in March through unconditional distributions of ready-to-use supplementary food (RUSF) to families fleeing Mosul, as a preventative measure against a further deterioration of the nutritional status of children 6-59 months old. WFP also supported Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) ad hoc treatment programmes through specialised non-governmental organization (NGO) clinics and Ministry of Health centres, as well as worked with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to continue interventions for graduated Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) cases.

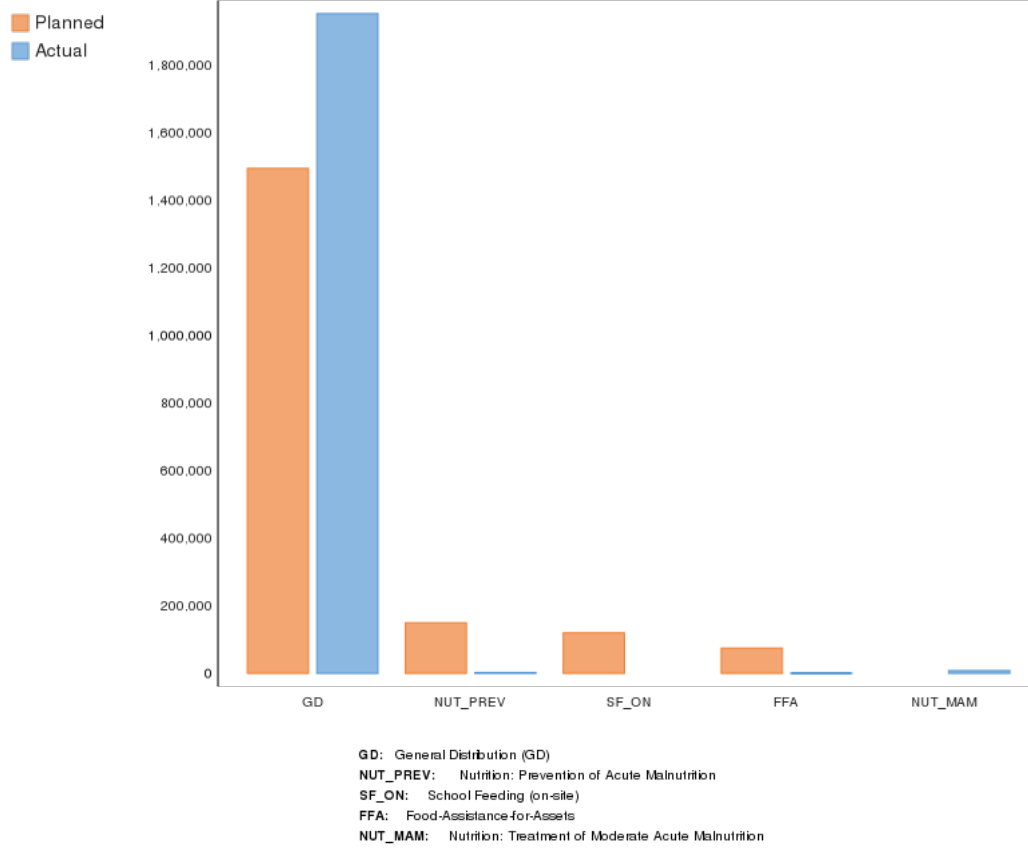
[1] The household Food Consumption Score (FCS) is a measure of dietary diversity, food frequency and the relative nutritional importance of the food consumed. An acceptable FCS reflects a high probability that a household's food intake is adequate. Households can also be rated 'borderline' or 'poor' under the FCS.

[2] The Dietary Diversity Score (DDS) measures the number of different food groups consumed over a given period. An increase in the score shows an increase in the quality of the diet, and a score of six or more indicates good dietary diversity.

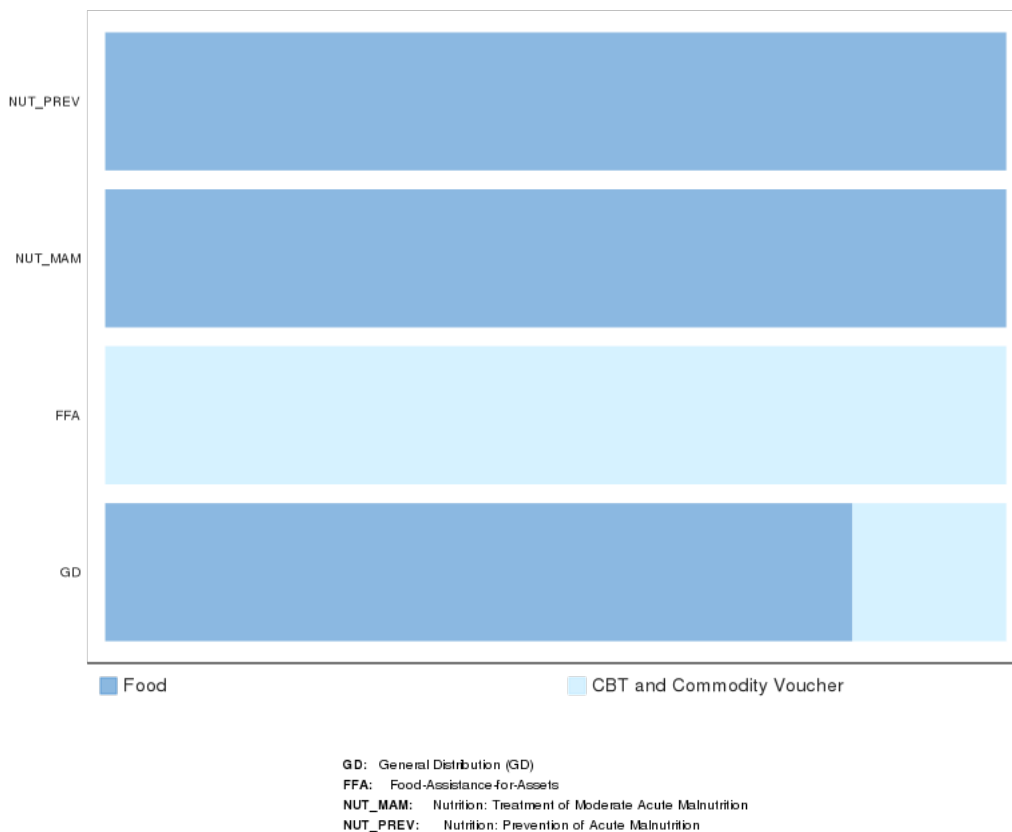
[3] Coping strategies are the behaviours households adopt when faced with difficulties in meeting their food needs.



Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity



Modality of Transfer by Activity





Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Beans	5,900	219	3.7%
Biscuits	-	9	-
Bulgur Wheat	14,436	8,888	61.6%
Canned Chicken	-	7	-
Canned Pulses	-	6	-
Chickpeas	11,486	5,756	50.1%
Dried Fruits	-	6	-
Iodised Salt	2,187	1,444	66.0%
Lentils	11,486	9,331	81.2%
Rations	5,188	5,801	111.8%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	345	265	76.8%
Rice	43,746	23,777	54.4%
Split Lentils	-	2,037	-
Sugar	14,436	9,738	67.5%
Vegetable Oil	13,124	7,699	58.7%
Wheat Flour	87,492	57,335	65.5%
Total	209,827	132,316	63.1%



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

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Cash	89,737,436	30,888,121	34.4%
Value Voucher	19,489,915	16,605,519	85.2%
Total	109,227,350	47,493,640	43.5%

Performance Monitoring

Due to a volatile security environment, WFP utilised mobile technology to collect food security data from hard-to-reach areas in real-time. Known as mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (mVAM), WFP was one of the few humanitarian actors able to collect reliable information from otherwise inaccessible areas. Monthly mVAM reports were compiled, and formed the basis for Bulletin #24, 'Returnees to Telafar liberated areas face rising food insecurity' and Bulletin #25, 'Lack of incomes cited as causing food insecurity in newly liberated areas of Mosul' published in January and February, respectively. In March, WFP published a Rapid Market Assessment covering eastern Mosul.

Additionally, WFP produced four Mosul Emergency Flash Updates in April, May, July and August, a report published in September '*Affected groups of Ninewa and IDPs in KRI Camps*' and another published in October '*Focus on conflict-affected groups in Ninewa and Diyala*'. Market Monitoring reports were produced monthly.

Over the year, WFP conducted quarterly Food Security Outcome Monitoring (FSOM) for the EMOP. Data collection typically entailed household interviews of beneficiaries. Interview teams had female members, in accordance with the Iraqi culture and norms. The presence of female monitors and data collectors, by creating a culturally appropriate and viable environment, facilitated the collection of complete, reliable and accurate data from female interviewees, positively impacting on the entire monitoring process. FSOM was conducted on a representative sample of WFP beneficiaries, covering all governorates in which WFP operated in Iraq, and was conducted in collaboration with the Kurdistan Region Statistical Office (KRSO) and a third-party, Islamic Relief Worldwide (IRW). In 2018, this monitoring will be conducted bi-annually.

WFP's monitoring system was established to ensure that WFP's assistance is delivered according to agreed standards. Process monitoring of WFP's activities was conducted monthly by WFP Field Monitors, with the exception of January to July semester during which hard-to-reach locations (Baghdad, Mosul, Diyala, Anbar, Salah al-Din) remained uncovered. Third-party Start Orbit Company (SOC) conducted pre-assistance baselines (PABs), post-distribution monitoring (PDM) and Immediate Response Rations (IRRs) process monitoring. Process monitoring findings were used to strengthen programmatic responses where needed.

Other PABs, PDMs and surveys were conducted on an ad-hoc basis or when changing modalities (in-kind to cash-based transfers). Cooperating partners (CPs) for Mobile Money Transfer (MMT) distributions were trained in order to provide regular monitoring information and necessary action points.

WFP and CP's field monitors carried out field monitoring visits during the "cash-out" time - particularly during the peak of the first four days - at the transfer agents' sites. All monitoring data collected was uploaded over WFP's Open Data Kit (ODK) server and then, through a monthly report, shared internally and with programme and sub-office staff. Serious and urgent matters were reported immediately to relevant staff members for action. Follow-up phone calls to beneficiaries after the cash-out were implemented based on a representative sample weighted by governorate of all MMT recipient households. Future plans to improve process monitoring include an online tracking system, which would allow data to be stored online and could provide unique and easy-to-use visualizations of findings.

The number of monitoring visits decreased by approximately 50 percent after WFP refined targeting to focus on internally displaced persons (IDPs) in camps in July, but, overall throughout the year, reached 96 percent of planned visits covering all ongoing activities. This included regular monitoring of shops and visits to displaced households to gauge satisfaction with the system and adherence to operational objectives; monitoring of Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA) activities in Mosul and monitoring of the food assistance for assets project activities launched in Anbar in November/December. Food security data was also collected when possible, on ad hoc basis. Before July, WFP monitoring staff visited 250 distribution sites and 28 shops, while 150 distribution sites and 18 shops monitoring visits took place after July 2017 on a monthly basis.

At the beginning of the year, WFP and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) started to share data in order to strengthen interoperability. This helped to remove duplicated data and improve WFP's beneficiary targeting. The two agencies worked together to finalise the livelihoods component of the Joint Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian refugees in Iraq, which will inform a re-targeting exercise expected in 2018.

WFP also supported the Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) by interviewing people and collecting data on assisted populations and geographical areas as part of the inter-agency Rapid Needs Assessment (RNA), contributing to the RRM Rapid Assessment Dashboard and informing subsequent inter-sectoral assistance. WFP provided technical advice to the Multi-Cluster Rapid Assessment #5, covering the area of Mosul.

All data collected under Process Monitoring is disaggregated by age and sex as per Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) and WFP corporate guidelines. Food Consumption data is collected at the household level in accordance with WFP guidelines.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

Due to significant efforts by the Government of Iraq, the percentage of women participating in the labour force increased since the 2007 Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment (CFSVA) report. Thirty-two women's labour rights and protections have been codified in various articles of Iraqi legislation: Articles 22 and 25 of the Iraqi Constitution (2005) guarantee all Iraqis, men and women, the right to work and equal work opportunities; the National Development Plan (2011–2014) upholds broad empowerment of women as well as the

extension of social security benefits to all groups and the creation of an enabling and fair economic environment for women; the Labour Law (2015) regulates the work of female employees by granting additional rights to those that existed in the previous law. Yet, as shown in the 2016 CFSVA, households headed by women were four to five times more likely to be economically inactive.

According to the CFSVA conducted in 2016, there were only marginal differences in the food security status between resident households headed by men or women, though there were slightly higher rates among internally displaced persons (IDPs) households headed by women in comparison to those headed by men. Notably, IDP households, headed by women, had the highest food insecurity rates overall (9 percent), while the most food secure households, headed by either men or women, were in the resident sample (headed by men 44 percent; headed by women 43 percent).

When comparing urban and rural areas, rural-based households headed by women in the resident sample faced more food security risk than households headed by men, while there were only minor differences between urban and rural areas in the IDP sample.

WFP assistance to displaced vulnerable households headed by women in Iraq in 2017 ensured key support to families otherwise lacking an income provider and relying entirely on support from larger family networks. Data collected on gender indicators showed that while there are still more male beneficiaries that lead decision-making over the use of assistance in the household, the percentage of households making joint decisions still remains above the target value.

In February, WFP trained 15 staff members from partner organisations in Baghdad, Anbar and Salah al-Din in designing distributions, from site planning to managing distributions, in accordance with protection and gender standards. In May and June, WFP organised training for partners on mainstreaming gender, protection and accountability to affected populations to ensure these components are included in project proposals. WFP's Field Monitors and staff from third-party monitors, including female staff, were specifically trained to be sensitive to local cultural and gender norms, and a refresher training took place in May for process monitoring in the field.

Additionally, the country office participated in the Masculinity Training of Trainers in Rome (Italy) in November, and one national staff member was identified as Gender Results Network (GRN) member in accordance with Gender policy implementation plan.

Finally, WFP Iraq joined the 16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence Campaign that took place from 25 November to 10 December. The campaign aimed to galvanise action to end violence against women and girls around the world, and in 2017 it was launched under the overarching theme "Leave No One Behind: End Violence against Women and Girls"—reflecting the core principle of the transformative 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. As in previous years, WFP staff committed to increase the visibility of the campaign by using the orange colour to bring local attention to the impact of violence against women and girls.

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

From the beginning of March 2015, WFP issued monthly key messages for the beneficiaries in order to keep affected communities informed about targeting criteria, entitlements and length of assistance regardless of the modality. These messages were customized each month based on changes occurred to entitlements and included information on cooperating partners' roles, beneficiaries' entitlements, how to report corruption and register complaints and what to expect in subsequent months. Cooperating partners (CPs) helped ensure that these key messages were delivered to beneficiaries on monthly basis.

However, only 13 percent of interviewed beneficiaries were informed about the programme. This was an improvement from the six percent in December 2016, although remains below WFP's target. Women were less informed than men according to the data collected by M&E (three percent vs ten percent). The low percentage of the informed beneficiaries (13 percent), despite key messages and outreach activities, can be attributed to a gap in communication with beneficiaries resulting from staff turnover during the emergency response and lack of regular staff on the ground. To support WFP Iraq during the peak of displacements from Mosul city, a Senior Protection Advisor was seconded by ProCAP [1] through WFP's Regional Bureau to offer guidance and technical expertise to the country office. In January 2018, a full time Protection/AAP officer, responsible for the Communication with Communities (CwC) strategy, has been hired to ensure consistent CwC, in addition to working with field monitors in recording accurately, via indicators, the progress on strengthening accountability and protection.

With regard to complaints and feedback mechanisms, WFP participated in an inter-agency help desk located in Hammam Al-Alil, the main site of displacement from western Mosul in the spring of 2017. The help desk was staffed by a rotating group of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) and United Nations staff, in the attempt to provide as much information as possible on services and camps to new arrivals. This proved to be particularly challenging

due to the large numbers of newly displaced population, in addition to coordination required between humanitarian clusters and actors.

WFP consulted with the Government on reducing its number of beneficiaries by one million people in July by holding high-level meetings in Baghdad. WFP senior staff visited all affected governorates to meet with governors to explain the changes in targeting. The new targeting criteria was communicated to other national and local authorities, partners and, most importantly, beneficiaries. A list of key messages to be shared with beneficiaries explaining the changes in targeting was shared with the inter-agency CwC Task Force and translated into Arabic for further dissemination to communities.

WFP developed a communication strategy to guide each sub-office as part of the roll-out of Mobile Money Transfers (MMT) to deliver cash transfers in several Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) camps in July and August. This included guidance on how to provide updated information, primarily to beneficiaries, and additional information regarding the transition and practicalities of receiving assistance through MMT. Furthermore, WFP staff worked with partners – staff allocated at hotlines and at WFP partner Asia Hawala help desks – to answer questions and respond to feedback and complaints as well as to analyse the need for adjustments to the programme based on feedback. For example, MMT beneficiaries complained through monitoring interviews, during the first cycle, that mobile money transfer agents were charging them an extra fee. This complaint was recorded and brought to the attention of relevant programme staff in order to address it and to verify the terms of service with the partner, Asia Hawala. As a result, WFP increased the effectiveness of communication to beneficiaries, clarifying and asserting that they should not pay an extra fee to receive their entitlement. As part of WFP's efforts to proactively inform communities, banners were displayed in IDP camps to illustrate the MMT disbursement process and beneficiaries' entitlements. Pictorial banners were used to ensure all were informed, including people with limited literacy skills.

Based on the experience gained through the MMT pilot project, which allowed beneficiaries to receive assistance more discretely, and confirmation from market assessments that conditions were in place to switch to a cash-based transfers (CBTs), WFP carried out an analysis in various camps before changing modality. This was performed through focus group discussions with beneficiaries to assess preference and mitigate the risks of introducing CBT, including practical concerns and potential protection risks, such as theft of entitlement. The MMT allowed for a more decentralised distribution of assistance and increased beneficiary security. It also protected the dignity of assisted populations, as beneficiaries were no longer clearly identifiable as recipients of aid when using points of sale and could choose when and where they redeemed their assistance, helping to re-establish a sense of normalcy. Based on the positive outcome of these assessments, WFP switched modality.

On behalf of the UN Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) implemented a national toll-free hotline, namely the Iraq Internally Displaced Persons Information Centre (Iraq IIC), allowing callers to access information on humanitarian services, provide feedback, and lodge complaints. A referral system through the Inter-Cluster Coordination Group ensured that complaints specific to sectors were forwarded to cluster partners and lead agencies, and that they were quickly addressed. WFP, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), the Iraq Humanitarian Pooled Fund and the Office of the UN Iraq Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator provided support to its establishment. During that time, when WFP did not have an appointed Protection/AAP Officer yet, the IDP Information Centre project, implemented by UNOPS, continued to act as the main source of two-way communication between IDPs and WFP. From January to November 2017, the IIC handled 69,400 calls. Women accounted for 17,000 (25 percent) of identified calls. In total, 20,600 calls were related to food security, representing 30 percent of the reported needs by sector. Of those, nearly 3,900 calls were from women (19 percent).

In May, WFP contributed to the guidelines developed by the Food Security, Shelter and Protection Clusters to ensure assistance is provided in a safe and dignified manner, without discrimination and minimising any protection risks that affected communities may face. Data collected showed that 100 percent of assisted people interviewed did not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites. While no safety issues were reported through interviews with beneficiaries and monitoring at distribution points, it was noted that there was a lack of shaded waiting areas. This was resolved once raised with CPs, which subsequently provided shelter, moved distributions indoors, or employed a tent-to-tent distribution setting in camps. There were a few cases where issues with CP performance were raised and these were dealt with swiftly by WFP. In general, displaced Iraqis are faced with a wide range of protection issues. Illiteracy is an issue amongst displaced population: many displaced women could speak, but not read Arabic; the mandatory passage through transit sites hindered their access to information on available services in displaced camps in outward destinations. Turkmen women, displaced during the military operations in Tel Afar, suffered similar problems, exacerbated by lack of female Turkmen speakers amongst the humanitarian actors who could provide verbal messages in Turkmen. WFP's sub office and programme staff organized meetings with CPs to address issues and provided recommendations for improvement, which were re-assessed at the following feasible opportunity. Additionally, WFP worked with the inter-agency Communication

with Communities Task Force to train and equip groups of protection monitors at transit sites with information on which camps had availability, and which services were provided there, including food.

During informal group discussions with WFP staff members, displaced population highlighted their fears of returning to their place of origin as a result of loss of property, livelihoods opportunities and potential risks for armed conflict in some areas of return. Additionally, IDPs, in camps along the border of Ninewa and Erbil governorates, reported their discomfort in raising specific issues with camp management agencies affiliated with specific authorities, including sensitive information, for fear of retaliation. Though the help desk served as an information point for newly displaced population, IDPs preferred to relay protection-sensitive information on the telephone, in case a face-to-face interaction with a trusted informant was not possible. The IIC continued to fill this important function on behalf of the whole humanitarian community in Iraq.

On behalf of the UN Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and WFP were the respective lead and co-lead of the Iraq Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) network. Established in July 2016, the network provided guidance to humanitarian agencies and trained humanitarian actors, including WFP staff members, on how to collectively advocate to implement zero tolerance for Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) in Iraq. It further reinforced collective accountability for prevention from and response to SEA, respecting and honouring the dignity and integrity of communities throughout Iraq. The PSEA network is particularly concerned with rights, protection and well-being of women, children and adolescents and worked closely with the Gender-Based Violence (GBV) sub-cluster.

[1] The Protection Standby Capacity Project (ProCap) is an inter-agency initiative created in 2005 in collaboration with the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) that seeks to build global protection capacity and enhance the humanitarian system's protection response.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

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Offloading Family Food Rations for displaced families in Shaqlawa

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	1,249,500	1,200,500	2,450,000	996,108	957,045	1,953,153	79.7%	79.7%	79.7%
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	196,000	171,500	367,500	156,252	136,721	292,973	79.7%	79.7%	79.7%
Children (5-18 years)	392,000	367,500	759,500	312,504	292,973	605,477	79.7%	79.7%	79.7%
Adults (18 years plus)	661,500	661,500	1,323,000	527,352	527,351	1,054,703	79.7%	79.7%	79.7%
By Residence status:									
Internally displaced persons (IDPs)	1,214,474	1,166,847	2,381,321	954,868	921,229	1,876,097	78.6%	79.0%	78.8%
Returnees	35,026	33,653	68,679	9,750	10,988	20,738	27.8%	32.7%	30.2%
Residents	-	-	-	28,722	27,596	56,318	-	-	-

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)	867,381	627,520	1,494,901	1,619,259	333,894	1,953,153	186.7%	53.2%	130.7%
School Feeding (on-site)	120,000	-	120,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	-	75,000	75,000	-	760	760	-	1.0%	1.0%

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)
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	-	-	-	8,509	-	8,509	-	-	-
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	150,000	-	150,000	2,699	-	2,699	1.8%	-	1.8%

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)	173,476	125,504	298,980	323,852	66,779	390,631	186.7%	53.2%	130.7%
School Feeding (on-site)	120,000	-	120,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	-	15,000	15,000	-	152	152	-	1.0%	1.0%
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	-	-	-	8,509	-	8,509	-	-	-
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	150,000	-	150,000	2,699	-	2,699	1.8%	-	1.8%

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	152,480	146,500	298,980	194,660	195,971	390,631	127.7%	133.8%	130.7%
Total participants	152,480	146,500	298,980	194,660	195,971	390,631	127.7%	133.8%	130.7%
Total beneficiaries	762,400	732,501	1,494,901	996,108	957,045	1,953,153	130.7%	130.7%	130.7%
School Feeding (on-site)									
Children receiving school meals in secondary schools	61,200	58,800	120,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total participants	61,200	58,800	120,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total beneficiaries	61,200	58,800	120,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food-Assistance-for-Assets									
People participating in asset-creation activities	-	-	-	76	76	152	-	-	-
Activity supporters	7,200	7,800	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-

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 participants	7,200	7,800	15,000	76	76	152	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%
Total beneficiaries	36,000	39,000	75,000	388	372	760	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%

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: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition									
Children (6-59 months)	-	-	-	4,510	3,999	8,509	-	-	-
Total beneficiaries	-	-	-	4,510	3,999	8,509	-	-	-
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition									
Children (6-59 months)	76,500	73,500	150,000	1,430	1,269	2,699	1.9%	1.7%	1.8%
Total beneficiaries	76,500	73,500	150,000	1,430	1,269	2,699	1.9%	1.7%	1.8%

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: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM</i>	<0.60	3.00	0.60	0.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
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: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM</i>	<2.68	13.40	9.60	7.90
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: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM</i>	<0.40	2.00	0.00	0.00
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: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM</i>	<0.80	4.00	5.00	0.00
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: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM</i>	<1.76	8.80	20.00	12.00
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: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM</i>	<2.90	14.10	8.00	7.00
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>IRAQ, Project End Target: 2017.06, PDM, Base value: 2014.09, WFP programme monitoring, PAB, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM</i>	>6.00	6.00	6.54	6.30
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: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM</i>	>5.80	5.80	6.46	6.04
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: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM</i>	>6.20	6.20	6.64	6.39
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: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM</i>	<18.20	18.20	6.07	6.90

Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
SO1: Food-Assistance-for-Assets				
Length (km) of irrigation canals constructed/rehabilitated	Km	36	36	100.0%

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: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11</i>	>30.00	43.70	43.50	32.10
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: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11</i>	>50.00	25.50	16.00	16.20
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: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11</i>	<20.00	30.80	40.00	51.70
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: 2016.08, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11</i>	>70.00	6.10	3.00	0.00
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: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11</i>	>80.00	99.00	100.00	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: 2016.08, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11</i>	>70.00	6.10	7.00	0.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
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: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11</i>	>80.00	99.00	100.00	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: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11</i>	>70.00	4.50	6.10	0.00
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: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11</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</i>	=15,400,000.00	-
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>IRAQ, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.06, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11</i>	=3.00	2.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>IRAQ, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.06, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11</i>	>90.00	100.00

Resource Inputs from Donors

Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2017 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Andorra	AND-C-00039-01	Biscuits	-	1
Andorra	AND-C-00039-01	Canned Chicken	-	1
Andorra	AND-C-00039-01	Canned Pulses	-	1
Andorra	AND-C-00039-01	Chickpeas	-	1
Andorra	AND-C-00039-01	Dried Fruits	-	1
Australia	AUL-C-00230-01	Wheat Flour	-	102
Canada	CAN-C-00535-02	Bulgur Wheat	-	300
Canada	CAN-C-00535-02	Chickpeas	-	286

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2017 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Canada	CAN-C-00535-02	Iodised Salt	-	44
Canada	CAN-C-00535-02	Lentils	-	197
Canada	CAN-C-00535-02	Rice	-	872
Canada	CAN-C-00535-02	Sugar	-	321
Canada	CAN-C-00535-02	Vegetable Oil	-	262
Canada	CAN-C-00535-02	Wheat Flour	-	1,995
Denmark	DEN-C-00199-01	Bulgur Wheat	-	525
Denmark	DEN-C-00199-01	Chickpeas	-	540
Denmark	DEN-C-00199-01	Iodised Salt	-	82
Denmark	DEN-C-00199-01	Lentils	-	372
Denmark	DEN-C-00199-01	Rice	-	1,650
Denmark	DEN-C-00199-01	Sugar	-	559
Denmark	DEN-C-00199-01	Vegetable Oil	-	493
Denmark	DEN-C-00199-01	Wheat Flour	-	3,771
Finland	FIN-C-00118-05	Biscuits	-	120
Finland	FIN-C-00118-05	Canned Chicken	-	87
Finland	FIN-C-00118-05	Canned Pulses	-	90
Finland	FIN-C-00118-05	Chickpeas	-	90
Finland	FIN-C-00118-05	Dried Fruits	-	90
Japan	JPN-C-00533-01	Bulgur Wheat	-	75
Japan	JPN-C-00533-01	Iodised Salt	-	12
Japan	JPN-C-00533-01	Lentils	-	2,720
Japan	JPN-C-00533-01	Rice	-	225
Japan	JPN-C-00533-01	Sugar	-	166
Japan	JPN-C-00533-01	Vegetable Oil	-	646
Japan	JPN-C-00533-01	Wheat Flour	-	519
Liechtenstein	LIE-C-00039-01	Biscuits	-	11
Liechtenstein	LIE-C-00039-01	Canned Chicken	-	8
Liechtenstein	LIE-C-00039-01	Canned Pulses	-	8
Liechtenstein	LIE-C-00039-01	Chickpeas	-	8
Liechtenstein	LIE-C-00039-01	Dried Fruits	-	8
Luxembourg	LUX-C-00152-06	Biscuits	-	33
Luxembourg	LUX-C-00152-06	Canned Chicken	-	25
Luxembourg	LUX-C-00152-06	Canned Pulses	-	25

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2017 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Luxembourg	LUX-C-00152-06	Chickpeas	-	25
Luxembourg	LUX-C-00152-06	Dried Fruits	-	25
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Biscuits	-	61
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Bulgur Wheat	-	947
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Canned Chicken	-	44
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Canned Pulses	-	46
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Chickpeas	-	644
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Dried Fruits	-	46
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Iodised Salt	-	91
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Lentils	-	1,851
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Rice	-	1,800
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Sugar	-	899
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Vegetable Oil	-	543
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Wheat Flour	-	9,448
OPEC Fund for International Development	OFD-C-00020-01	Bulgur Wheat	-	25
OPEC Fund for International Development	OFD-C-00020-01	Iodised Salt	-	5
OPEC Fund for International Development	OFD-C-00020-01	Lentils	-	58
OPEC Fund for International Development	OFD-C-00020-01	Rice	-	92
OPEC Fund for International Development	OFD-C-00020-01	Sugar	-	32
OPEC Fund for International Development	OFD-C-00020-01	Vegetable Oil	-	27
OPEC Fund for International Development	OFD-C-00020-01	Wheat Flour	-	191
Private Donors	WPD-C-03447-03	Biscuits	-	5
Private Donors	WPD-C-03447-03	Canned Chicken	-	4
Private Donors	WPD-C-03447-03	Canned Pulses	-	4
Private Donors	WPD-C-03447-03	Chickpeas	-	4
Private Donors	WPD-C-03447-03	Dried Fruits	-	4
Russian Federation	RUS-C-00053-04	Vegetable Oil	-	561
UN CERF	001-C-01601-01	Biscuits	-	380
UN CERF	001-C-01601-01	Bulgur Wheat	-	525
UN CERF	001-C-01601-01	Canned Chicken	-	285

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2017 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
UN CERF	001-C-01601-01	Canned Pulses	-	285
UN CERF	001-C-01601-01	Chickpeas	-	285
UN CERF	001-C-01601-01	Dried Fruits	-	285
UN CERF	001-C-01601-01	Iodised Salt	-	80
UN CERF	001-C-01601-01	Rice	-	1,600
UN CERF	001-C-01601-01	Split Lentils	-	1,020
UN CERF	001-C-01601-01	Sugar	-	548
UN CERF	001-C-01601-01	Vegetable Oil	-	484
UN CERF	001-C-01601-01	Wheat Flour	-	3,218
USA	USA-C-01140-03	Vegetable Oil	-	259
USA	USA-C-01140-04	Chickpeas	-	157
USA	USA-C-01140-04	Vegetable Oil	-	212
USA	USA-C-01140-05	Biscuits	-	1
USA	USA-C-01140-05	Canned Chicken	-	1
USA	USA-C-01140-05	Canned Pulses	-	1
USA	USA-C-01140-05	Chickpeas	-	1
USA	USA-C-01140-05	Dried Fruits	-	1
USA	USA-C-01140-06	Bulgur Wheat	-	2,025
USA	USA-C-01140-06	Chickpeas	-	1,237
USA	USA-C-01140-06	Iodised Salt	-	386
USA	USA-C-01140-06	Lentils	-	831
USA	USA-C-01140-06	Rice	-	3,100
USA	USA-C-01140-06	Sugar	-	1,816
USA	USA-C-01140-06	Vegetable Oil	-	1,061
USA	USA-C-01140-06	Wheat Flour	-	14,375
USA	USA-C-01316-01	Bulgur Wheat	-	2,975
USA	USA-C-01316-01	Chickpeas	-	700
USA	USA-C-01316-01	Iodised Salt	-	276
USA	USA-C-01316-01	Rice	-	8,393
USA	USA-C-01316-01	Salt - Iodized	-	238
USA	USA-C-01316-01	Split Lentils	-	822
USA	USA-C-01316-01	Split Lentils - Red	-	3,784
USA	USA-C-01316-01	Sugar	-	3,490
USA	USA-C-01316-01	Vegetable Oil	-	2,672

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2017 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
USA	USA-C-01316-01	Wheat - Flour	-	8,111
USA	USA-C-01316-01	Wheat Flour	-	11,450
		Total	-	112,189