

SAVING
LIVES

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LIVES



Iraq

Annual Country Report 2018

Country Strategic Plan

2018 - 2019

ACR Reading Guidance



World Food
Programme

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Summary

WFP launched its Emergency Operation in Iraq in 2014. In January 2018, WFP moved to a Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan (TICSP). As the situation and needs of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees remained precarious following the return process that began in early 2018, WFP worked to provide monthly food assistance to over 596,000 IDPs and about 59,000 Syrian refugees in camps, as well as Immediate Response Rations to newly or secondary displaced families. WFP also introduced an Emergency School Feeding programme in West Mosul - reaching around 89,000 children - and a resilience programme to support Syrian refugees, Iraqi returnees and host communities. In 2018, WFP Iraq assisted approximately 780,000 people.

As people affected by conflict began rebuilding their livelihoods, WFP scaled up its Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) programme to facilitate vulnerable households' access to food through restoring agricultural sources of income, protecting productive assets and increasing domestic production. The FFA programme reached more than 33,000 people and enabled households to earn an income while promoting the recovery of affected communities. By the end of 2018, WFP rehabilitated 629 km of irrigation canals, enabling water access for farming and livestock for 11,000 households and 20,000 hectares of land.

Digital innovation played a part in WFP's pioneering Tech for Food project, developed with the WFP Innovation Accelerator and first piloted in 2017. In 2018, WFP Iraq succeeded in expanding the project to 4 governorates, reaching 8,370 people [1]. Through training in IT, digital skill-sets and coaching, vulnerable youths from Syrian refugee camps, Iraqi IDPs and affected communities were able to acquire agile skills for access to the digital marketplace, promoting their chances of employment. In January 2018, the project won the 2017 MIT Enterprise Forum Pan Arab "Innovative for Refugees" award.

WFP continued working with the Government of Iraq to strengthen social-safety nets and, together with the International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA), supported the government in compiling a "National Strategic Review of Food Security and Nutrition in Iraq - Towards Zero Hunger", conducted under the leadership of the Secretary General of the Iraq Council of Ministers. The review formulated a set of policies, institutional changes and investments to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 2 "Zero Hunger". Additional WFP-led analysis including the "Socio-Economic Atlas" and the "Food Security Zones of Iraq" further supported and informed decision-making towards sustainable policies and programmes, guiding the WFP Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2020-2024 for Iraq.

Another WFP-commissioned internal study focused on the link between humanitarian assistance and the government's social protection system, highlighting that increased stability in Iraq should result in a transition from

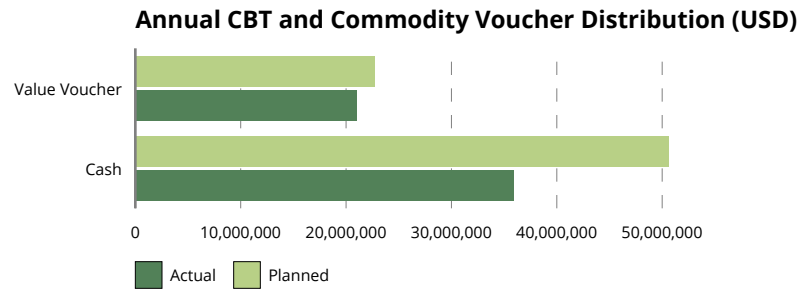
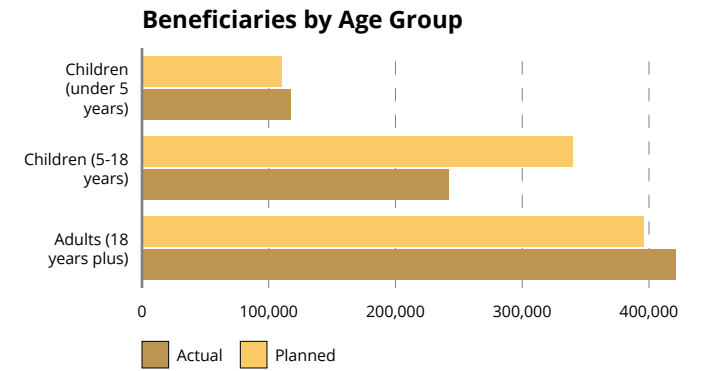
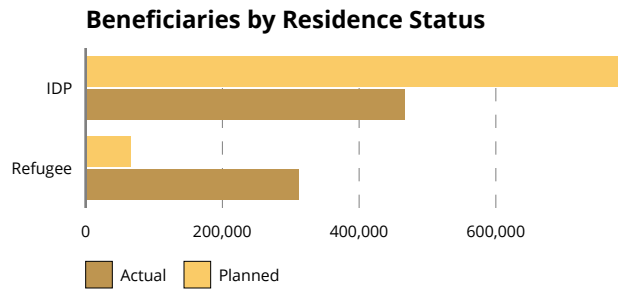
aid-delivery by international humanitarian actors to government-led social protection programmes, and developed a vision for a shock-responsive, flexible safety-net programme [3].

WFP also developed its partnership with the Ministry of Trade, providing technical expertise and support to test digital solutions to modernise the Public Distribution System (PDS), with the goal of improving the management and transparency of PDS operations, and efficient, prioritised services for citizens.

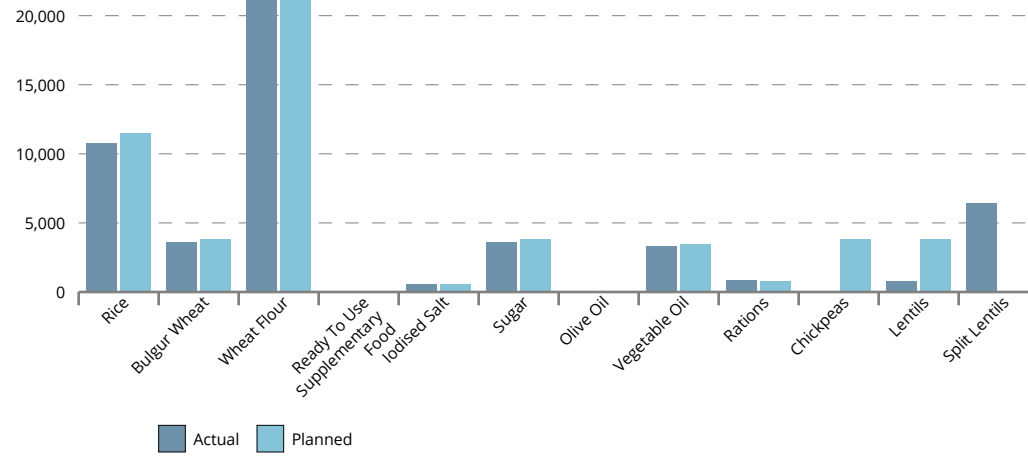
779,241
total beneficiaries
in 2018

49%
female

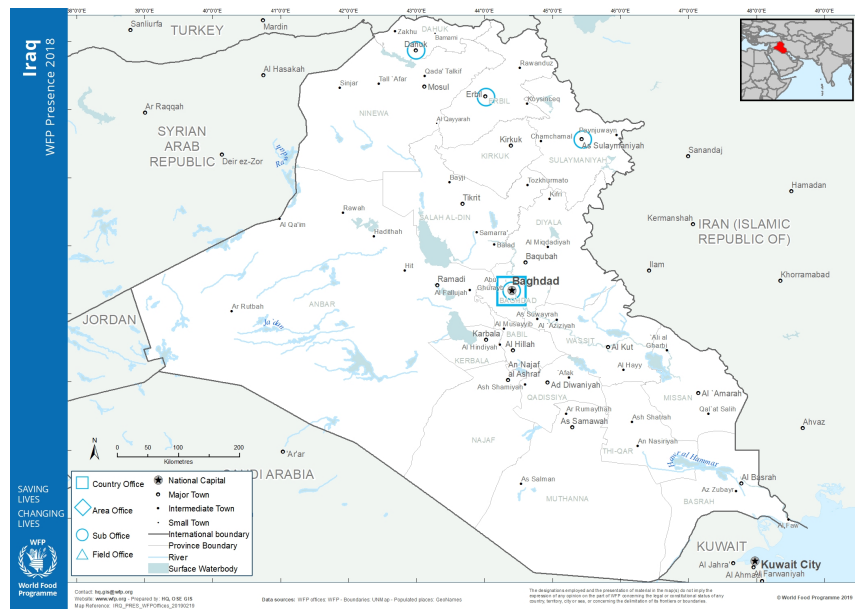
51%
male



Annual Food Distribution (mt)



Context and Operations



The overall security situation in Iraq has been improving since the defeat of the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) at the end of 2017, although significant challenges remain – including political and security transitions, economic instability, and social unrest due to rising unemployment, eroded public services and persistent low standards of living. The humanitarian situation is still precarious in many conflict-affected areas.

The first Iraqi parliamentary elections since the 2014 civil war were held in May 2018, followed by months of negotiations to form the new government. In September, a grand coalition allowed the appointment of the President and the Prime Minister. However, by the end of 2018, only 18 of the 22 ministers had been appointed. Key ministerial posts for WFP activities and for stability - Justice, Interior, Defence - remained unconfirmed.

Despite Iraq’s economic and human potential, the country is still suffering the effects of decades of conflict. The economy is gradually recovering following the strains of the last three years. However, the protracted crisis continues to have enormous costs on IDPs and host communities. Hundreds of Iraqis country-wide protested in August, demanding basic services, jobs and an end of corruption.

The standard of living in Iraq has deteriorated [1]. The poverty rate exceeds 40 percent in the areas most impacted by anti-ISIL military operations, and is 22.5 percent in the rest of the country [2]. The impact of the crisis has been harsher in governorates hosting high proportions of Syrian refugees and IDPs, such as Ninewa, Duhok and Erbil. Overall, 2.5 million people are vulnerable to food insecurity [3]. During the conflict with ISIL, 40 percent of agricultural production capacity was lost, especially in Ninewa, Anbar, Salah al-Din and Diyala. Climate change exacerbates the situation, further reducing agricultural productivity and pushing vulnerable households into food insecurity, malnutrition, poverty and forced displacement [4].

As of December 2018, there were over 1.8 million displaced Iraqis, 4.17 million returnees and 252,526 Syrian refugees in Iraq, compared to 2.7 million IDPs, 3.2 million returnees and 257,057 Syrian refugees at the end of 2017. While those numbers seemed to be decreasing, families reported secondary displacements as they were forced to return to camps because of security conditions and the lack of job and livelihood opportunities in their regions of origin. In some governorates, out-of-camp IDPs were encouraged to move into camps once plots were available. In some areas, specific ethnic groups - such as Yazidis from Sinjar - were prevented from returning to their areas of origin due to a complex mix of political and security concerns, and ongoing conflict between armed combatants and neighbouring countries. Those facing protracted displacement continued to rely on assistance from WFP to meet their food needs. The Ministry of Migration

and Displaced Persons (MoMD) and the Ministry of Trade's Public Distribution System (PDS) both distributed some food rations. However, the distributions were not regular due to the uneven availability of stock. The PDS tracking issues also hindered the government from easily providing support to people in displacement. Therefore, WFP's assistance was critical in complementing government rations.

Working towards Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 "Zero Hunger" & SDG 17 "Partnerships for the Goals" - alongside other SDGs - WFP collaborated with partners to support Iraq in achieving food security and improved nutrition, promoting an inclusive society and strengthening cooperation. WFP coordinated its activities in 2018 on emergency response, recovery and resilience with other actors via the Iraq Humanitarian Response Plan, the UN Recovery and Resilience Programme framework, the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan for the Syria Crisis, the General Framework of the National Plan for Reconstruction and Development, and Iraq's National Poverty Reduction Strategy (2018-2022).

WFP operations in Iraq under the TICSP 2018 encompassed three Strategic Outcomes (SO) focused on meeting the basic food requirements of food-insecure IDP households in camp settings and of Syrian refugees in Iraq through cash and food transfers (SO1 and SO2), and developing livelihoods activities and building resilience to support returnees and local communities whose livelihood assets and incomes had been negatively impacted by the crisis (SO3). SO4 focused on strengthening the government's capacity to meet its nutrition awareness objectives, while SO5 was to ensure that effective coordination for humanitarian support was provided when needed.

Toward the end of 2018, Iraq witnessed the reemergence of attacks by scattered ISIL fighters, targeting high-level local leaders and attacking electricity and water infrastructure. Most security incidents were reported in the Kirkuk, Diyala, Salah al-Din, Ninewa, Anbar governorates, Mosul city and the Baghdad belt, which exposed the implementation of deep field activities to higher risks, including WFP's work on livelihoods in rural areas. Diyala, Kirkuk, Ninewa and Salah al-Din are currently the center of the Islamic State's attempts to regroup.

Programme Performance - Resources for Results

The Iraq 2018 Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan (TICSP), extended to June 2019 through a budget revision approved in November, was fully funded against the adjusted need-based plan by the end of 2018. However, the timing of funds proved extremely challenging, resulting in a changing funding situation throughout the year which impacted programme activities.

Among the fifteen donors to the TICSP, the top donors were the United States, Germany, Japan and Canada. The Emergency School Feeding programme was fully funded by the Government of Iraq. School feeding activities had been on hold since 2014 but resumed in an Emergency School Meals programme from March to May 2018 in West Mosul. USD 26.2 million, to be used under the School Feeding programme, is on hold pending the agreement with the new Minister of Education in 2019.

As part of WFP Iraq's fundraising strategy and advocacy for flexible, predictable and multi-year funding, the donor base was broadened and there was increased support to resilience activities. Multilateral funding accounted for more than 10 percent of the received resources. This was vital to ensure an agile response and cover shortfalls in the middle of the year.

Nevertheless, the challenging funding environment in the second and third quarters of 2018 affected WFP's ability to distribute full rations to vulnerable internally displaced families under Strategic Outcome (SO) 1. In April, WFP suspended the distribution of double Family Food Rations (FFRs) to large-size families, and in September and October FFR and cash assistance entitlements were reduced by half. Full entitlements were restored in November, following renewed support from donors. USD 13.6 million towards general food assistance for IDPs was received at the very end of the year, and will be used to continue implementing assistance for IDPs in the first quarter of 2019.

For WFP's assistance to Syrian refugees under SO2, one major donor accounted for more than half the resourced funding. WFP Iraq was also supported by organisation-wide fundraising efforts within the framework of the Syria crisis. However, reliance on a limited number of donors exposed WFP to restricted funding, with limitations on the use of unrestricted cash transfers. USD 3.1 million towards general food assistance for refugees was received at the very end of the year, and will be used to continue implementing assistance for Syrian refugees in the first quarter of 2019.

The livelihoods programme under SO3 in support of Iraqi returnees, local communities and Syrian refugees was well funded at 73 percent. WFP continued to promote predictable, multi-year funding to ensure longer-term interventions, towards supporting activities well into 2019, particularly as the WFP Iraq increases its resilience portfolio in 2019.

The majority of funding for SO5 came from the Iraq Humanitarian Pooled Fund and two other major donors. This allowed WFP to implement Food Security, Logistics and Emergency Telecommunication Cluster activities.

From January to December 2018, a third-party monitoring and evaluation programme was commissioned by a major donor to WFP programmes in Iraq, with about 4 field visits undertaken each month. The monitoring exercise highlighted that assisted people are at times forced to sell food to pay for other essential needs, and strongly recommended a shift from in-kind to Mobile Money Transfers (MMT) where feasible. WFP Iraq took these recommendations on board for integration into future activities in 2019. However, this shift will require strong support from donors, especially those preferring in-kind assistance and conditional cash transfers to unconditional cash transfers.

To strengthen partnership engagement, the WFP Iraq office augmented its partnership and communication team, established to develop new, long-term strategies and help engage with existing and new donors across the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus.

Programme Performance

Strategic Outcome 01

Food insecure households of IDPs in affected areas have access to life-saving and nutritious food throughout 2019.

SO1 covered two programmes. Unconditional resource transfers (URT) to IDPs through cash-based transfers (CBT) or in-kind family food rations (FFR), and through ready-to-eat rations in the initial phase of displacement; and assistance to IDP children in newly reclaimed and rehabilitated schools through WFP's School Feeding programme.

Despite conflict subsiding in many parts of the country, Iraqis continued to face protracted displacement due to the lack of security, jobs and services in their areas of origin. WFP reached over 596,000 IDPs with monthly distributions of FFR and CBT - the latter through Mobile Money Transfers (MMT) and e-vouchers. The number of assisted people gradually reduced - on average by 10,000 people monthly - due to ongoing returns and camp consolidation.

Newly and secondary displaced families received a one-off, ready-to-eat Immediate Response Ration (IRR) of dates, biscuits, beans, canned chicken and chickpeas - enough to last three days while waiting to access monthly food and cash distributions. This was part of the food component under the multi-sectorial Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM), in cooperation with UNICEF and UNFPA who covered the other components.

FFR consisted of a monthly food basket: 30kg wheat, 15kg rice, 10kg lentils, 4.55kg vegetable oil, 5kg sugar, 0.75kg salt - enough to supplement a family diet with 1,800 kilocalories/day for an average of five people. CBT were provided at the cash equivalent of the food basket, corresponding to a current market price of 20,000 IQD per person. The breakdown of cash and food was around 50 percent each. Households reported that the flexibility of cash was a great benefit when they required essential items other than food, and that being able to make one's own purchasing choices respected their dignity.

Reduced rations (50 percent) were distributed in September and October, due to funding constraints; fundraising efforts restored full rations from November. WFP also faced difficulties in transferring funds internationally to its financial service provider in Iraq due to sanctions, resulting in MMT distribution delays. This is being currently tackled by WFP opening its own local Iraqi Dinar account.

In November, torrential rainfall affected 32,000 people in Ninewa and Salah al-Din. Several IDP camps, roads and bridges were impacted by severe flooding, leading to the authorities declaring a state of emergency, and concerns about the viability of the Mosul Dam. WFP Iraq delivered over 4,500 IRR parcels to people affected.

In spite of temporary reductions in WFP assistance, the acceptable food consumption levels remained high among assisted IDP households compared to 2017. Gender disaggregated Food Consumption Score (FCS) results [1] continued to show differences between households headed by women and men. Like the last quarter of 2017, baseline values for household food consumption was notably better in households headed by men than by women. In Iraq, men are traditionally more economically active and therefore more likely to have a variety of income sources. This allows their households to meet more of their basic needs [2].

Variances between men and women-headed households were also apparent in the respective use of consumption-based coping mechanisms and the share of total household expenditure spent on food (Food Expenditure Share - FES), which is a proxy of income. This may have been influenced by the limited income-generating opportunities for women. However, an overall reduction in the FES was observed, which could be a result of WFP's contribution to covering the household basic food needs. No significant change was observed in the food security results compared to the baseline, which can be attributed to WFP's continued food assistance which prevented food security levels from worsening.

Meanwhile, shop owners reported an increase in business, diversification in products and a reduction in food purchases on credit, also thanks to the provision of CBT.

Through the Emergency School Feeding programme, which was implemented in partnership with the Ministry of Education (MoE) from March to May 2018, WFP provided school meals to 88,881 children returning to 145 primary schools and 4 kindergartens in West Mosul, Ninewa governorate, where school feeding activities had been on hold since 2014.

WFP distributed healthy snacks of bread, cheese, milk and fresh seasonal fruit to children in Grades 1 to 6, four or five days a week. The food was sourced from local suppliers and bakeries and packed locally - helping revitalise the conflict-ravaged economy and creating almost 400 jobs in small businesses and packaging centres. Up to 40 percent of those employed were women.

In parallel, WFP's NGO partner provided educational and hygiene promotional materials to targeted schools, and rehabilitated dozens of school buildings damaged by the conflict.

WFP's school feeding programme contributed to retention rates of 94 percent, while improving the food intake of school children - both boys and girls. School principals and their deputies agreed that school feeding positively influenced students' attention spans, and that students were more alert during class discussions. Overall, attendance increased by 3.8 percent compared to the



baseline (6.3 percent for boys and 1 percent for girls), which could be attributed to the students receiving school meals.

In 2019, WFP intends to scale up the initiative to target over 1,000 schools in 15 governorates in collaboration with MoE, with a focus on poverty-stricken and conflict-affected locations.

Various beneficiary feedback mechanisms were implemented for the school feeding programme, including the inter-agency UNOPS hotline, suggestion boxes, Focus Group Discussions (FGD) and face-to-face communication. A formal process for analysing feedback data was not established during the pilot phase in 2018; however, with the planned formal scale-up in 2019, received feedback will be documented, analysed and integrated in the 2019 ACR.

Strategic Outcome 02

Food insecure Syrian refugees have access to life-saving and nutritious food throughout the year

SO2 encompassed two programmes centred around Syrian refugees. Unconditional Resource Transfers (URT) through food and cash were provided to meet refugees' basic food and nutrition needs. Cash assistance was mainly delivered through e-vouchers, with a value of IQD 22,000. The vast majority received electronic vouchers through SCOPE, WFP's beneficiary and transfer management platform. The remainder received unrestricted cash transfers, for a total of about 59,000 Syrian refugees reached.

In addition to unconditional food and cash assistance, WFP implemented the innovative Tech for Food resilience programme, which equipped young refugees and Iraqis with mobile income-generating skills that could be easily marketed in the global digital economy.

In June, WFP and UNHCR published a comprehensive Joint Vulnerability Assessment (JVA) in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KR-I), in collaboration with the Kurdistan Region Statistical Office. The purpose of the assessment was to: (i) provide an updated and comprehensive picture of multi-sectoral vulnerability, with a priority on food insecurity among Syrian refugees in KR-I; (ii) develop tools to map the distribution of vulnerable households disaggregated by camp and non-camp areas; (iii) inform decision-making for interagency interventions, appropriate assistance responses and targeting criteria for support from WFP and UNHCR mandates respectively; and (iv) assess and outline methodologies for targeting.

The JVA investigated the food security status of Syrian refugees, both in and outside camps, and found that 13 percent of refugees in-camps and 4.7 percent outside camps were food insecure [1]. The study concluded that more than half

of Syrian households in all governorates experienced a lack of food - or of money to buy enough food - to meet the needs of their household. A quarter of Syrian refugee households in Erbil and Sulaymaniyah used consumption coping strategies irrespective of their food security status. One third of Syrian refugee households in Erbil and Duhok had no sources of income. Among those that had at least one source of livelihood, non-agriculture casual labour remained the most commonly reported livelihood activity in all governorates. Following the publication of the JVA, WFP started a six-month targeting and verification exercise, to be concluded in early 2019, with the aim of identifying and targeting the most vulnerable households to continue to receive food assistance.

The monitoring tool used included indicators related to both food security and protection vulnerability, and was developed by UNHCR and WFP following the JVA. Existing UNHCR registration data was used to provide an initial prediction of which families were food insecure, based on the JVA's sample findings. A phased targeting exercise allowed for the careful monitoring of vulnerable households in the camps, in order to verify their food security and protection status. Preliminary findings anticipated that around 35,000 refugees could still require assistance to meet their food and nutritional needs in 2019.

The Food Security Outcome Monitoring (FSOM) exercise for unconditional food and cash assistance to refugees revealed that food consumption largely remained at acceptable levels. In the third quarter of 2018 there was an improvement of 13.6 percent compared with the same quarter of the previous year, and of 5 percent compared to the second quarter of 2018, with 96 percent of households reporting an acceptable level of food consumption [2]. No difference was observed between the food consumption of households headed by men and women [3].

Food coping strategies were stable for assisted households, however they increased by 6.2 percent in the third quarter when compared with the same period in 2017. Non-beneficiaries more frequently reported the use of consumption coping strategies when compared with beneficiary households. WFP's assistance may therefore have contributed towards minimising families having to resort to coping strategies. The most common coping strategies were to 'buy food on credit', or 'borrow money to purchase food' due to an increasing need for other non-food items and services, particularly health and utilities. Food remained the biggest expense and the main concern for households, followed by transportation, utilities, health, hygiene, telecommunications and leisure.

The Tech for Food project was developed by WFP Iraq together with the WFP Innovation Accelerator based in Munich. Through training in IT, digital skill-sets, basic English language and coaching, targeted vulnerable youths from Syrian refugee camps, Iraqi IDPs and affected communities were empowered with

knowledge and skills to boost their livelihoods and access the digital marketplace.

By the end of 2018, 1,674 participants had successfully graduated from the training. On top of the project being a new and cutting-edge approach, 17 percent of the trainees found employment after the training, 44.4 percent of whom were women; 2.4 percent of the trainees found internships. All participants reported to have acquired valuable 'soft' skills - such as confidence - through the programme.

During the training, participants were provided with monthly cash transfers via SCOPE, to contribute towards meeting their household's immediate food requirements. After completing the programme, students were able to perform internationally competitive tasks such as data entry, data cleaning, image annotation and photo editing, opening up their chances of employment. A group of graduates designed four projects and won a competition that was held by the European Union. The winning projects will now be fully funded by the EU.

The Tech for Food initiative successfully won the 2017 MIT Enterprise Forum Pan Arab 'Innovative for Refugees' award as a tech-driven, cutting-edge solution that addressed the most acute challenges faced by refugees. Through this project, WFP developed partnerships with academia and the private sector, including the University of Sulaymaniyah, the University of Mosul and Google (which donated 300 computers). In collaboration with the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC), Tech for Food made an agreement with the University of Mosul to refurbish the computer laboratory and equip it with 100 high-quality desktop computers, and uninterrupted power supply (UPS) back-up power devices. In turn, the University invited WFP and its partners to use the refurbished spaces for Tech for Food activities.

WFP continues to advocate for an environment which fosters increased refugee self-reliance and sustainable livelihoods.

Strategic Outcome 03

Vulnerable returnees and conflict affected communities rebuild their assets, recover livelihoods and improve their food security across the country by the end of 2019

Until security, livelihoods opportunities and the provision of basic services such as water and electricity improve, displaced families will continue to face protracted and/or secondary displacement. A combination of political and security factors affects each individual ethnic group. In line with ongoing efforts to break the cycle of food and nutrition insecurity, WFP provided life-saving assistance in a holistic manner in 2018, in an effort to bridge the

humanitarian-development divide.

Under SO3, WFP scaled up sustained resilience-building interventions through Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) schemes to stabilise household consumption in times of need, and rehabilitate nutrition-sensitive productive assets at the community level. Such resilience work aims to catalyse agricultural production and provide sustainable livelihoods to families in their areas of origin and return.

In addition to coordinating with other actors via both the national and UN mechanisms and frameworks, the resilience programme was specifically in line with the 'Restoring Agriculture and Water Systems' sector of the UN Recovery and Resilience Programme.

Following a 2017 request for assistance from the Directorate of Water Resources in Anbar governorate to rehabilitate damaged canals and irrigation systems, and thereby restore large portions of agricultural land, WFP engaged key stakeholders to identify further opportunities for resilience and livelihoods interventions. Working with the government, UN agencies, NGOs, Food Security Cluster and Emergency Livelihoods Cluster, WFP comprehensively mapped opportunities for the implementation of asset creation and rehabilitation activities through the use of cash transfers to their participants, highlighting the need for training and increased resilience.

In close coordination with the Ministry of Water Resources and Ministry of Agriculture, WFP worked with nine cooperating partners (CP) across 70 villages in 18 districts in 2018. Over 33,000 people from vulnerable returnee households benefited from FFA projects. More than 5,500 participants were engaged in different activities. These included the rehabilitation and cleaning of 629 km of concrete and soil irrigation canals, 12 water pumping stations (11 stations in Al Anbar and 1 station in Ninewa) and the rehabilitation and extension of 60 irrigation systems; the rehabilitation of 125 hectares of olive groves (17,000 olive trees), 266 greenhouses and the construction of 151 new greenhouses; the rehabilitation and construction of 103 livestock shelters; and the establishment of 90 kitchen gardens. In addition, 1,137 participants were trained in agricultural and nutritional practices.

During the projects, the provision of readily available income through conditional cash transfers contributed to temporarily stabilising households, increasing their resilience, promoting the recovery of affected communities and local economies, as well as restoring parts of the agriculture, water and forestry sectors. Communities - as represented by existing community leadership structures - assisted in prioritisation, helped with construction, made use, maintained and sometimes had ownership over the assets created. USD 1.86 million was injected into the local economies through FFA projects. Upon completion, these initiatives added to the overall economic growth across all communities in the areas,

returnees and displaced alike. In all, resilience activities contributed to the country's stabilisation, supporting dignified and voluntary returns, and rehabilitating dwindling livelihoods.

The majority of the FFA beneficiaries in targeted communities reported an increasing and diversified production due to enhanced livelihood assets. WFP's assistance in rehabilitating and enhancing livelihood assets could be one of the main reasons why the areas of cultivated and ploughed lands increased by 62 percent among FFA beneficiaries, in comparison to 45 percent of non-beneficiary farmers in the same season the previous year. The proportion of households with an acceptable level of food consumption increased to 100 percent, a 12-percentage point increase from the baseline. The food expenditure share for beneficiaries was 41 percent, a decrease of 7 percentage points compared to the pre-assistance baseline (PAB), indicating that beneficiaries became more food secure and started using a higher share of their household expenditure for goods and services other than food. Of the interviewed beneficiaries who harvested, 72 percent reported benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base, which increased their production by more than 21 percent compared to same season of the previous year. In addition, this resulted in participants rarely using negative coping mechanisms as a way to deal with food shortages.

Access and security remained the key challenges affecting resilience interventions. Toward the end of 2018, Iraq witnessed the reemergence of attacks by scattered ISIL fighters joining local militias as the groups became decentralised, targeting high-level local leaders and village mukhtars, attacking electricity and water infrastructure, including in areas where WFP was running resilience projects. In November, military operations by the Iraqi Security Forces (ISF) pursuing ISIL elements and the resurgence of armed groups prompted WFP to halt operations in western Anbar. Such deterioration in the security situation could continue to negatively impact future deep field activities.

Since March 2018, WFP has been providing technical expertise and support to the Ministry of Trade (MoT) to modernise the Public Distribution System (PDS), with the aim of providing better and more efficient services to citizens, prioritisation of those in most need and secure verification of data, while bringing significant productivity gains and improved management of daily PDS operations.

Preparations for a feasibility exercise - proof of concept - began in September 2018 and is expected to be concluded in April 2019. The proof of concept stage aims to demonstrate the benefits of using new technologies to manage the PDS operations, and test digital solutions available for the modernisation of the system, with the launch of the initiative in January 2019.

Strategic Outcome 04

Vulnerable groups, including children, adolescents, and pregnant and lactating women and girls, have improved nutritional awareness through IYCF, and the government capacity is strengthened to manage fortified food commodities through the national safety net programme by the end of 2019.

Iraq may be classed as an upper middle-income country, but 22.5 percent of the population continues to live below the National Poverty Line. Micronutrient deficiency is an ongoing concern for health and nutrition experts. In the aftermath of the Mosul crisis, WFP worked with the Ministry of Health (MoH) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to provide ad hoc treatment through specialised non-governmental organization (NGO) clinics and Ministry of Health Centres.

While WFP's initial plans were to continue providing nutritional support in 2018, by mid-year WFP reviewed its programme assistance and decided to adopt a cross-cutting approach to nutrition, which would be included throughout the programmes in Iraq - rather than to maintain nutrition as a standalone activity. This change required a reduction in budget, through a second Budget Revision to the TICSP.

As part of the cross-cutting approach, under SO1 WFP continued to support the nutritional activities of three NGO partners' through the provision of fortified food (PlumpySup) towards the prevention of moderate acute malnutrition. In 2018, this contribution helped to assist over 9,300 children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) residing in camps in Ninewa, Duhok and Kirkuk. In addition, WFP donated 38 mt of PlumpySup to fill gaps for the implementation of nutrition activities by ICRC and the Department of Health (DoH) in Ninewa governorate.

Also as part of the cross-cutting approach to nutrition in the resilience activities under SO3, two training sessions were conducted to ensure nutrition-sensitive programming at all levels of implementation. WFP's 2016 Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA) found that among children under five, 19.2 percent of IDPs suffered from long term undernourishment [1]. In November, 120 women from 8 villages attended nutritional training conducted through Mother-to-Mother Support Groups, led by WFP's cooperating partner Samaritan's Purse. The training sessions included interactive cooking demonstrations in the participants' villages, which encouraged discussions around health and nutrition. The women's understanding of nutrition was also tested in an interactive manner - through a competition between teams to create a tasty, healthy soup for their children. The competition proved a success as it facilitated creativity in coming up with new ideas for meal preparation with locally available foods. WFP continued its efforts to disseminate key messages via

education sessions targeted at women, on infant and young child feeding and food preparation. Women were the primary recipients as they are the primary caregivers in Iraqi families. WFP will expand these messages in 2019, to complement additional nutrition-sensitive activities tailored for smallholder farmers, reforestation and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) activities.

As the year progressed, activities under SO4 included engaging with the Nutrition Working Group, and strengthening coordination with other nutrition actors such as UNICEF and the Nutrition Research Institute of the Ministry of Health.

To streamline nutrition programming, WFP's regional nutrition advisor visited both the Baghdad and Erbil sub-offices and assisted staff in incorporating nutrition-sensitive programming into all activities. This included a review of the unconditional resource transfer (URT) food basket and its rations, and an analysis of food commodities purchased by beneficiaries in refugee camps.

Furthermore, throughout 2018 WFP undertook a series of relevant studies and analysis to guide government policies and actions on food security and nutrition, as well development partners' programmes and projects and WFP's own Country Strategic Plan 2020-2024. This included the "Socio-Economic Atlas", standing alongside the WFP-supported "Zero Hunger Strategic Review", which is a visual representation of the country's socio-economic data at the district level and includes comprehensive health and nutrition data. In addition to the Socio-Economic Atlas, the WFP Vulnerability Assessment and Mapping (VAM) team undertook the "Food Security Zones of Iraq" assessment, which views the country from a food security viewpoint, also critical for defining policy, budgets and programmes that advance food security and nutrition in the country. The food security zones aimed to identify areas of surplus and deficit production, those prone to droughts and floods, with high and low food consumption and those highly vulnerable to food insecurity. Such zoning allows stakeholders to prioritise resources according to the food security and status, and initiate bespoke nutrition programmes.

Towards the end of the year, WFP started preparing a Social Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) plan, which addresses both micronutrient deficiency and obesity in the Iraqi population. WFP will recruit a national nutrition staff member for its team in 2019. The incumbent will be instrumental in ensuring WFP's presence in the Nutrition Working Group. They will strengthen partnerships with UNICEF to disseminate nutrition information.

Strategic Outcome 05

Effective coordination for humanitarian support in Iraq

Under SO5, WFP worked to provide effective coordination for humanitarian support in Iraq through the Cluster services: the Logistics Cluster (LC), the Emergency and Telecommunications Cluster (ETC) and the Food Security Cluster (FSC).

WFP led the LC and the ETC, and co-led the FSC together with the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO).

The LC supported broader humanitarian and recovery efforts in the country through leadership in logistics coordination, common service provision, and facilitation of customs clearance of humanitarian commodities coming into the country.

The One-Stop-Shop (OSS) was established at the end of 2016 with the Kurdistan Regional Government's (KRG) Ministry of the Interior, and the Joint Crisis Coordination Center (JCCC). The OSS is a service used by all humanitarian partners, to facilitate the approval and documentation process for the import of humanitarian cargo, and internal country access approvals. Throughout the year, a customs expert worked closely with relevant ministries and departments in Federal Iraq, to clarify processes and develop links between humanitarian partners to resolve arising import constraints.

In 2018, common service activities were accompanied by usage evaluation, partner feedback surveys and market assessments, with the initial intention to close all service provision by the end of the year. An LC mission from WFP Headquarters activated a transition strategy for the cluster - with WFP, OCHA and partners. The transition phase is to take place in early 2019, with closure/transition to the sector working group by March.

The LC also provided humanitarian partners with information management, data collection and assessments, filling critical gaps and ensuring accountability.

In 2019, cluster coordination and information management activities will be handed over to a sector working group, with WFP and a national NGO to co-lead. The Federal Iraq customs liaison function will continue under WFP, in close collaboration with the OCHA Access unit. The OSS project will be handed over to JCCC and integrated with the KRG's Ministry of the Interior. Closure reports and information management training are to be conducted in early 2019, with support from the LC HQ in Rome.

As part of the transition strategy, capacity building training was conducted for the Logistics Response Team in November, with the aim to enhance logistics capacities during humanitarian crises and emergency response situations. Participants included disaster management authorities, NGOs, the Red Cross/Red Crescent, government and UN agencies from 23 organisations.

From January to December 2018, the LC provided over 11,620 m² of common storage services across six key locations, including in close vicinity to emergency sites and IDP camps; 29,905 m³ of humanitarian cargo was received for storage, and 37 mt transported on behalf of 19 humanitarian organisations. The OSS facilitated customs clearance and processed more than 610 requests for incoming cargo from some 76 organisations. To ensure the effective management of humanitarian cargo, mobile storage units (MSUs) were maintained in strategic locations across the country, ready to be deployed and installed at short notice, based on a specific partner's requirements, or urgent operational needs. MSUs with floor pallets were dispatched rapidly and constructed immediately upon arrival at the site, proving efficient in covering urgent and remote field storage requirements. The LC loaned a total of 15 MSUs during the year; 42 MSUs were donated as part of the scaling down and exit strategy, with the remaining 29 to be donated in 2019.

Due to ongoing changes regarding customs and import procedures, the LC expanded its liaison capacity to address humanitarian import issues for Federal Iraq, linking partners with relevant government counterparts. Customs/import activities remained the primary challenge to the delivery of humanitarian aid. This included navigating the complex and bureaucratic systems in place in Federal Iraq, ever changing import processes and rules, and difficulties moving cargo internally to and from KR-I and Federal Iraq.

The clusters' Information Management platform has been viewed/used by 89 partners: approximately 500 website views per month, with over 45 products circulated. The LC's dedicated communications platform has proved an efficient means of communication for over 600 members to share instant updates and information.

In 2018, the WFP-led ETC provided crucial communication services to the humanitarian community in several sites across Iraq, including the scale-up supporting humanitarian operations as part of the Mosul response. Internet connectivity supported data requirements for the humanitarian community. Services for communities themselves provided the ability to communicate, even access education opportunities. The ETC provided communications in 18 camps for IDPs.

As access to Mosul became possible in most of 2018, the ETC ensured that vital communication services were extended to cover east and west Mosul. These helped ensure the safety and security of the local and humanitarian communities.

Several capacity building activities took place on radio communication support and procedures, that were conducted and attended by humanitarian actors. The result was an increased awareness of the safety and security of staff and assets,

to enable a more efficient humanitarian response. The ETC also engaged with local internet service providers to develop and implement shared internet connectivity services, in the most conflict-affected areas. As part of the exit strategy for the ETC, some activities were handed over to UNDSS and UNAMI - for example, technical support services such as repeaters and radio networks.

The FSC focused on the coordination of response mechanisms for food and livelihoods assistance for food insecure people along displacement routes, both in camps and out-of-camp locations. The cluster implemented a series of training sessions to share knowledge and experiences on Country Based Pooled Funds (CBPF), the Humanitarian Programme Cycle, food security vulnerability assessment and monitoring, advocacy, information management and contingency planning. Through establishing a Strategic Review Team and the identification of strategic and technical criteria, the FSC rolled out a process for the review of CBPF proposals. The FSC facilitated training sessions and workshops with UNFPA for Gender Based Violence (GBV) mainstreaming and Protection against sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) for cluster partners, and gave trainings on nutrition to partners.

The FSC provided necessary alerts and guidelines when fish-farms in the Tigris River were threatened by pollution caused upstream.

Cross-cutting Results

Progress towards gender equality

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population

Ranked 120 of 189 countries on the Gender Inequality Index, Iraq's male-dominated society continues to be a challenging environment in which to implement gender-equitable programming, as traditionally women have a limited role in the public sphere. Iraqi women and girls today suffer from a lack of educational opportunities, limited health care and access to the labour market, as well as high levels of inequality. Violence, lack of security and stability constrain women and girls to conventional childbearing and motherhood roles, limiting their access to employment and education [1].

Despite women accounting for 49 percent of the total population and heading up 1 in 10 Iraqi households, they are more exposed to poverty and food insecurity because of their lower overall income levels.

WFP mainstreamed gender across all its activities in 2018, to ensure that food assistance and resilience programmes addressed the different needs of women, men, girls and boys. The Country Office took measures to address challenges around gender inequalities in the country, such as holding gender-specific focus groups, and prioritising economically vulnerable women when targeting and identifying populations requiring food assistance. Wherever possible, ration cards were issued in the name of a senior female family member to contribute to the woman's control of food assistance and their role in household decision-making on food.

Gender equality was incorporated from the planning phases of the Tech for Food programme, under which 52 percent of the participants were women, and made up 44.4 percent of the 17 percent of graduates who have since secured employment.

Operations in Iraq continued to be implemented in line with WFP's Gender Policy in 2018. On a macro level, WFP encouraged gender equality by ensuring that women, men, girls and boys were sensitised about gender issues, with a view to mitigating sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV). The Gender Results Network members in each sub-office were responsible for advocacy and campaigning activities to ensure gender sensitisation - 19 Gender Based Violence (GBV) sessions were held over the year for internally displaced persons (IDPs), refugees, cooperating partner (CP) staff and WFP. Two sessions were held on Transforming Patriarchal Masculinities and Social Norms, with 383 men and 345 women attending the sessions in 2018.

WFP had gender focal points in each sub-office, who worked with cooperating partners to ensure their behaviour fully aligned with shared gender objectives.

CPs had their own gender, protection and Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) staff who were involved in gender activities organised by the sub-offices. For instance, a requirement of contractual agreements with partners was for them to employ a gender focal point. All focal points were trained by WFP Gender Officers over the course of the year. Sensitisation activities mostly took place in the framework of the GBV campaign.

Across all activities, WFP worked to ensure that women, men, girls and boys had access to culturally appropriate complaints and feedback mechanisms, as well as ongoing consultation exercises, fostering the equal participation of women and men in programme decision making.

Protection

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity

Multiple displacements continued to affect the livelihoods of citizens and refugees in Iraq, as country-wide conflict persisted. Despite their efforts, many economically vulnerable displaced families were unable to return home without assistance. When feasible and not hindered by further security concerns, returnees faced a lack of income generating opportunities. Host communities throughout the country, particularly the Kurdistan Region with its influx of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees, grappled with unemployment and eroded public services.

In 2018, WFP integrated cross-cutting outcome indicators - protection and information-sharing - as part of its new organisation-wide response framework. Although there were no critical issues, protection did undermine food security. Issues included the exploitation by traders selected for voucher redemption and mobile money cash activities, the creation of pull-out factors for forced return, shelter, housing, schooling, health services, mined areas, and lack of livelihoods opportunities. For people living with disabilities, access to distribution points can be challenging. For this, WFP established safe processes for acquaintances to mediate and ensure access to assistance. Another issue affecting IDPs was the lack of official documentation, affecting families perceived as Islamic State affiliates - which were mostly women headed households. To ensure that no family was excluded from food assistance, WFP established processes to confirm their residency status in coordination with camp management and other actors. Food assistance modalities - in-kind, cash or e-voucher - were selected considering protection risks as well.

WFP had two mechanisms for targeted populations to report programmatic, behavioural or ethical issues, such as corruption, fraud and exploitation: partner-led complaint desks and boxes at distribution sites,



and the UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS) call-centre. Field monitors collected feedback during and after distributions. Focal points were appointed for the referral of sensitive cases. WFP ran Focus-Group Discussions with beneficiaries regularly, including in response to protection concerns.

To mitigate risks, WFP regularly communicated with communities - directly and through cooperating partners, in order to provide timely and accurate information for beneficiaries and the community about entitlements, targeting criteria and the operations. For protection cases, WFP had focal points who referred cases to protection actors for their follow-up. For the Joint Vulnerability Assessment, the process worked the other way around. Protection actors in the field identified cases that - despite having been assessed as food secure, due to their protection vulnerabilities - were included under WFP-targeted beneficiaries. The UN High Commissioner for Refugees and WFP jointly defined the vulnerability criteria for the reassessment of cases when there were changes in the household to avoid potential exclusion errors. WFP identified referral pathways at the governorate level for protection cases encountered during the implementation.

WFP co-chaired the Interagency Preventing Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) Network in Iraq, playing a key role in SEA reporting and referral, capacity building and awareness raising. In 2019, WFP will develop both Women's Empowerment and Protection Risk Mitigation Strategies, and conduct gender and protection assessments. Across all activities, WFP will focus on resilience, reflecting beneficiaries' voices in the decision-making process.

Accountability to affected populations

Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

Accountability is a core value in all WFP activities. In 2018, the Country Office maintained its endeavours to remain accountable to the people it served, and to involve them in the decisions affecting their lives. Basing programmes on the preferences of beneficiaries themselves helped ensure their needs were correctly identified, understood and that programmes were designed in a contextually appropriate, bespoke manner. To this end, WFP Iraq focused on Communication with Communities (CwC), consultations, Complaints and Feedback Mechanisms (CFM) and interagency cooperation.

CwC strategies cut across all operations. Besides the ongoing dissemination of messages on entitlements, targeting criteria and logistics, WFP developed key messages which were communicated for every single change during project implementation. These ensured that communities were effectively informed of

key programmatic decisions affecting their lives, namely: (i) the reduction of double rations to large families in April; (ii) refugees' joint vulnerability assessment and targeting processes; and (iii) reduction in food assistance in September and October. In addition, there was a concern to ensure feedback and complaints received through the existing CFMs were addressed. WFP's main CFM is the UNOPS Iraq Information Centre (IIC). In 2018, the IIC received 87,824 calls of which 11.6 percent were related to food assistance. WFP-related complaints and requests for assistance were referred by the IIC on a daily basis and addressed individually. For the refugee targeting process, WFP established a specific hotline to channel complaints and identify inclusion and exclusion errors. As part of WFP's accountability during the targeting exercise, camp review committees (CRC) were established to analyse and act upon inclusion and exclusion errors. More than 600 cases were referred to and assessed by the CRC.

In September-October 2018, when WFP had to reduce double rations for large family sizes and halve rations for returnees due to funding constraints, WFP's approach was to first develop a CwC action plan and messages in consultation with stakeholders, such as the CwC and cash working groups, Protection and Camp Management Clusters. Messages flowed to camp-based populations in collaboration with Camp Management, CPs, CwC partners and sector leaders. WFP held Focus Group Discussions (FGD) - with representatives of the IDP community to gauge how the messages were received, and the perceived impact of the changes. The information channels that WFP used were CwC focal points / face to face, banners and leaflets. Across 2018 WFP undertook regular consultations through FGDs to better understand the impact of its programmatic decisions in IDP/refugee communities. Inputs from consultations were recorded for action and analysis. The Intercluster Coordination Group ran a referral system, through which sector-specific complaints were sent straight to cluster partners and lead agencies, ensuring they were addressed quickly. WFP co-established the system and regularly examined reports from the IIC when making programmatic decisions. As per the contractual agreements with implementing partners - and in addition to the hotline - WFP worked with CPs to establish CFM at distribution points: information desks, suggestion boxes and complaints focal points, to best capture and address beneficiary concerns and needs.

Environment

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment

Located in an arid and semi-arid climate, Iraq is vulnerable to the impact of climate change, earthquakes and floods, particularly its fragile farming systems. Although Iraq's economy is dominated by oil, agriculture is the second largest

contributor to the country's GDP (approximately 5 percent) and serves as an important source of livelihoods for 25 percent of the population [1]. In Iraq, climate change has manifested in higher temperatures, lower rainfall - with uneven spatial and temporal distribution - higher frequency/severity of droughts and sand storms, emerging new pests and diseases.

The decline of the agricultural sector - due in part to environmental drivers - is evident in the continued loss of arable land, productivity losses and the reduction in agriculture's overall contribution to GDP. Further reductions in arable land and productivity could damage livelihoods and increase food insecurity [2]. Iraq is heavily dependent on water resources which originate beyond its borders. Furthermore, years of conflict have destroyed infrastructure, irrigation systems have grown obsolete, and water-intensive crops are common. All severely impact upon the availability of water for agriculture and livestock. The result is another dependency, on imported food staples.

In June 2018, the Iraqi government placed a temporary restriction on the cultivation of water-intensive crops - such as rice, corn, sesame and sunflowers - for the summer agricultural season, due to the reduced availability of water for irrigation. The ban intended to ensure and prioritise drinking water sources across the country, as well as water for orchards, industrial purposes and vegetable planting across 150,000 hectares. A parallel aim was to control the water shortage in Iraq's dams after the Republic of Turkey started to store water from the Tigris River in the Aliso dam, reducing Iraq's water from the river to about 9.7 billion m³/year from the usual 20.93 billion m³/year. In order to meet water supply shortages in the rivers and streams in Wassit governorate, the General Authority of Groundwater requested financial allocations to maintain field machines to drill wells.

WFP's previous analysis with the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) indicated that the annual precipitation in Iraq is set to decline significantly. Changes to the mean annual temperature between the current climate and those for 2010–2040 are in the range 1–1.5°C. The combined impact of such changes is expected to aggravate the economic status of the already rural poor, influence their migration to urban cities and reduce food security at the household level [3].

In 2018, to help the country mitigate the multiple, compounded effect of climate change, WFP's FFA programme ran afforestation and canal rehabilitation schemes (in areas where canal irrigation was previously present), across 8 districts. WFP intends to expand activities that promote livelihoods for communities, in partnership with major stakeholders. As part of the philosophy of WFP resilience interventions, attention is being paid to encouraging projects with environmentally sensitive outcomes: solar powered bore hole pumps, drip

irrigation replacing wasteful flood irrigation techniques, improved seed quality, yield and more.

Innovation

Digitally Transforming Iraq's Public Distribution System (PDS)

The World Food Programme (WFP) is supporting the Ministry of Trade to digitise its Public Distribution System (PDS), aiming to provide better and more efficient services to citizens, improving transparency and streamlining operations.

The PDS is a food ration scheme, first launched in 1991 to help Iraqis weather the international sanctions. Even today, all the country's citizens - except those residing outside Iraq and civil servants earning more than 1 million dinar per month - remain entitled to their PDS ration: a combination of rice, wheat flour, oil and sugar. It is the most visible social protection programme of the Government of Iraq.

However, its processes rely on outdated technology: records can only be updated in specific locations, and they are manually transferred to the central system in Baghdad. Distributions lists are printed on paper; citizens are issued paper ration cards to collect their food baskets.

The modernisation of the PDS is in line with Iraq's National Poverty Reduction Strategy 2018 - 2022. The fifth outcome of the Strategy focuses on effective social protection for the poor, encompassing reform and modernisation of the PDS on the agenda of the Strategy's sustainable development goals, shifting from a system of mass subsidies to targeted direct assistance to the most vulnerable.

The digital Identity and Transfer Management Platform will decentralise the management of citizens' identity and transfers. The platform will also allow for the easy tracking of ration collections, reconciliations, data analysis and reporting, while adding transparency and accountability due to the traceability of operations.

With the digitised PDS, data will be securely managed: safely encrypted, transferred and stored. It will also be biometrically enhanced with fingerprints and/or iris scans through which duplicate identities can be identified and removed. Fingerprint verification will be conducted at the time of food collection. The new system will assure that each intended citizen receives their food entitlement, prioritising those in most need and saving time.

Citizens will be given fingerprint-protected Digital PDS Cards to replace the current paper ration cards, and access to the myPDS App, through which they can remotely update their own family data on births, deaths and marriage, using personal smartphones. The myPDS App is an alternative solution for citizens to collect their entitlements. WFP is developing the app in direct consultation with citizens, incorporating their feedback for a truly user-driven experience.

Preparation for a feasibility exercise - proof of concept - began in September 2018, to demonstrate the benefits of using new technologies, define

requirements and test available digital solutions for the modernisation of the PDS. After the joint launch by the Ministry of Trade and WFP Iraq in early 2019 at the PDS Headquarters, the first phase is rolling out to approximately 43,000 people in Anbar, Baghdad, Basra, Duhok, Maysan, Al-Najaf and Ninewa governorates, including Khazer IDP camp in Ninewa. It aims to eventually reach all the 39 million citizens covered under the PDS safety net.

Globally, WFP has a long tradition of supporting safety nets. This includes developing platforms to register and manage information on safety net citizens, improving targeting and innovative money transfer mechanisms. WFP also builds government capacity to improve the ability of social protection systems to respond to emergencies. It did so in Fiji after cyclone Winston. WFP Iraq is reviewing lessons learned from other countries and, together with WFP HQ, developed the paper 'Iraq - Linking Humanitarian Assistance and the Social Protection System' in 2018 [1].

The modernisation of the PDS is the first step towards a people-centred safety net for Iraq's citizens, harnessing a digital opportunity for social impact.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Summary

Cover page photo © WFP/Inger Marie Vennize
An IDP family returns home

1. For the calculation of annual totals, 40 percent is deducted from the Tech for Food total to avoid double counting, due to a 40 percent overlap with the General Food Assistance for Syrian Refugees programme. 8370 minus 40 percent = 5,022 unique beneficiaries reached.
2. World Bank, Iraq – Reconstruction and Investment, Damage and Needs Assessment of Affected Governorates, 2018.
3. WFP Iraq (Internal Study), Linking Humanitarian Assistance and the Social Protection System in Iraq, 2018

Context and operations

1. World Bank, Iraq – Reconstruction and Investment, Damage and Needs Assessment of Affected Governorates, 2018
2. OCHA, Humanitarian Needs Overview, 2019.
3. OCHA, Iraq Humanitarian Response Plan, 2019.
4. International Food Policy Research Institute - IFPRI, 2014.

Strategic outcome 01

1. The FCS is a measure of dietary diversity, food frequency and the relative nutritional importance of the food consumed.
2. A higher expenditure on food is sometimes a proxy indicator for the Food Expenditure Share, which indicates vulnerability when it is high.
 - The percentage of households with a "Poor" Food Consumption Score was zero at the baseline and end line, meaning that people assisted instead had Acceptable or Borderline scores.
 - The target was also zero in these cases, because the other categories of "Acceptable" / "Borderline" were preferable as targets.
 - Targets were determined based on the baseline and the Iraq CO programme resources and capacity.

Strategic outcome 02

1. Joint Vulnerability Assessment (JVA) for Syrian Refugees (WFP, UNHCR & Kurdistan Region Statistical Office, 2018)
2. The Q4 FSOM was cancelled, to avoid confusion amongst the beneficiaries who were already responding to the JVA and targeting surveys. Hence Q3 of 2018 is the most recent data.
3. Results for female headed households are indicative due to the sample size.
 - The percentage of households with a "Poor" Food Consumption Score was zero at the baseline and end line, meaning that people assisted instead had Acceptable or Borderline scores. The target was also zero in these cases, because the other categories of "Acceptable" / "Borderline" were preferable as targets. Regarding the Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset bases, the evaluation was made on the aggregate.

Strategic outcome 03

Households with poor food consumption access mostly a combination of cereals and vegetables, just once a week.

The percentage of households with a "Poor" Food Consumption Score was zero at the baseline and end line, meaning that people assisted instead had Acceptable or Borderline scores. The target was also zero in these cases, because the other categories of "Acceptable" / "Borderline" were preferable as targets. Regarding the "Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset bases", the evaluation was made on the aggregate.

the Number of People Trained output indicator will be reported on in 2019.

Strategic outcome 04

1. Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA) 2016, WFP.

n.b. The cross-cutting nutrition activities under SO1 are reported in the data table in that section.

n.b. The cross-cutting nutrition activities under SO3 are also reported in the data table in that section.

n.b. The indicator for SO4 is the Zero Hunger Capacity Scorecard (ZHCS) for nutrition. As the ZHCS itself has since been adjusted, there is no longer a need to report on it.

Strategic outcome 05

n.b. Regarding the Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs, the gender breakdown was not recorded as it is not applicable in this case of partnership support.

n.b. Regarding the number of FSC training/workshop activities (213 in total), this output indicator will be added in the 2019 ACR.

Progress towards gender equality

1. Multi Cluster Need Assessment, September 2018.

https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/assessments/reach_irq_report_mcna_vi_sept2018_1.pdf

- The proportion of decision-making entities / households was evaluated by the aggregate.

Accountability to affected populations

For the proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements, the evaluation was made by the aggregate. All beneficiary feedback was taken into account and integrated accordingly.

Environment

1. USAID climate risk profile, https://www.climatelinks.org/sites/default/files/asset/document/2017Mar3_GEMS_Climate%20Risk%20Profile_Iraq_FINAL.pdf

2. *ibid.*

3. De Pauw, E. et al (2015), Mapping climate change in Iraq and Jordan. ICARDA Working Paper 27.

Innovation

1. WFP Iraq (Internal Study), Linking Humanitarian Assistance and the Social Protection System in Iraq, 2018

Beneficiaries by Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	416,274	397,413	95.5%
	female	429,550	381,828	88.9%
	total	845,824	779,241	92.1%
By Age Group				
Adults (18 years plus)	male	197,274	210,395	106.7%
	female	198,790	210,395	105.8%
	total	396,064	420,790	106.2%
Children (5-18 years)	male	174,662	124,679	71.4%
	female	165,080	116,886	70.8%
	total	339,742	241,565	71.1%
Children (under 5 years)	male	44,338	62,339	140.6%
	female	65,680	54,547	83.0%
	total	110,018	116,886	106.2%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Refugee	65,686	311,696	474.5%
IDP	780,138	467,545	59.9%

Annual Food Distribution (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Food insecure households of IDPs in affected areas have access to life-saving and nutritious food throughout 2018.			
Rice	11,499	10,736	93.4%
Bulgur Wheat	3,795	3,560	93.8%
Wheat Flour	22,998	23,162	100.7%

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	59	-
Iodised Salt	575	537	93.4%
Sugar	3,795	3,575	94.2%
Olive Oil	0	1	-
Vegetable Oil	3,450	3,268	94.7%
Rations	793	806	101.7%
Chickpeas	3,795	2	0.1%
Lentils	3,795	764	20.1%
Split Lentils	0	6,391	-

Annual CBT and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Food insecure households of IDPs in affected areas have access to life-saving and nutritious food throughout 2018.			
Cash	43,857,103	33,455,565	76.3%
Value Voucher	10,851,066	9,278,889	85.5%
Strategic Outcome: Food insecure Syrian refugees have access to life-saving and nutritious food throughout the year.			
Cash	1,029,511	563,438	54.7%
Value Voucher	11,837,134	11,724,836	99.1%
Strategic Outcome: Vulnerable returnees and conflict affected communities rebuild their assets, recover livelihoods and improve their food security across the country by end of 2018.			
Cash	5,729,240	1,880,138	32.8%
Value Voucher	0	4,056	-

Output Indicators

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food				
Strategic Outcome 02: Food insecure Syrian refugees have access to life-saving and nutritious food throughout the year				
Output C: Targeted Syrian refugees, Iraqi IDPs and people from affected communities receive training/technical support to build marketable skills in order to have resilient and diversified livelihoods				
Act 04. Provision of support for resilience and livelihood activities for Syrian refugees, Iraqi IDPs and people from affected communities.				
Number of men trained	individual	854.0	854.0	100.0
Number of women trained	individual	820.0	820.0	100.0
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food				
Strategic Outcome 03: Vulnerable returnees and conflict affected communities rebuild their assets, recover livelihoods and improve their food security across the country by the end of 2019				
Output C: Targeted population benefit from technical assistance provided to the Government in order to address food insecurity				
Act 05. Resilience building through livelihoods activities and social protection to support the food insecure				
Number of people trained	individual	-	-	0.0
Output C: Targeted population receives training/technical support to build marketable skills in order to have resilient and diversified livelihoods				
Act 05. Resilience building through livelihoods activities and social protection to support the food insecure				
Number of individuals who have received short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training	individual	1200.0	1200.0	100.0
Output D: Individuals living in targeted municipalities benefit from the creation or rehabilitation of community assets to build social cohesion, improve living conditions and stimulate economic opportunities				
Act 05. Resilience building through livelihoods activities and social protection to support the food insecure				
Kilometres (km) of irrigation canals rehabilitated	Km	200.7	1583.0	788.7
Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition				
Strategic Outcome 04: Vulnerable groups, including children, adolescents, and pregnant and lactating women and girls, have improved nutritional awareness through IYCF, and the government capacity is strengthened to manage fortified food commodities through the national safety net programme by the end of 2019.				
Output C: Iraqi institutions receive capacity strengthening training in order to improve nutrition of children, adolescents and pregnant and lactating women and girls across the country				
Act 06. Nutrition capacity strengthening for government partners				
Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	-	-	0.0

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Strategic Result 8: Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs				
Strategic Outcome 05: Effective coordination for humanitarian support in Iraq				
Output H: Vulnerable populations will benefit from the provision of Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC) leadership in Iraq.				
Act 08. Provision of Emergency Telecommunications Cluster services to the humanitarian community.				
Number of emergency telecoms and information and communications technology (ICT) systems established	system	18.0	21.0	116.7
Output H: Vulnerable populations will benefit from the provision of food security cluster co-leadership in Iraq.				
Act 09. Provision of Food Security Cluster services to the humanitarian community.				
Number of WFP-led clusters operational	unit	4.0	3.0	75.0
Output H: Vulnerable populations will benefit from the provision of logistics services, information management, and coordination for the humanitarian community				
Act 07. Provision of Logistics Cluster services to the humanitarian community.				
Metric tons of cargo transported	metric ton	50.0	37.0	74.0

Outcome Indicators

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
Strategic Result 1 - Everyone has access to food								
Strategic Outcome 01: Food insecure households of IDPs in affected areas have access to life-saving and nutritious food throughout 2019.								
Outcome Indicator: Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)								
Baghdad/Salah Al-Deen/Diayla/Anbar/Karbala/Erbil/Duhok/Sul ymaniyah/Nina wa/Kirkuk	URT: Provision of general food assistance in the form of regular cash-based transfers or in-kind monthly food entitlements and ready-to-eat rations in the initial phase of displacement	Cash, Food, Value Voucher	male	6.80	6.80	<6.80	<6.80	Base Value: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.12
			female	7.50	7.30	<7.50	<7.50	
			overall	6.90	6.90	<6.90	<6.90	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score								
Baghdad/Salah Al-Deen/Diayla/Anbar/Karbala/Erbil/Duhok/Sul ymaniyah/Nina wa/Kirkuk	URT: Provision of general food assistance in the form of regular cash-based transfers or in-kind monthly food entitlements and ready-to-eat rations in the initial phase of displacement	Cash, Food, Value Voucher	male	93.00	93.30	≥96.30	≥96.30	Base Value: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.12
			female	88.00	87.10	≥97.80	≥97.80	
			overall	92.10	92.30	≥96.70	≥96.70	

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score								
Baghdad/Salah Al-Deen/Diayla/ Anbar/Karbala/ Erbil/Duhok/Sul ymaniyah/Nina wa/Kirkuk	URT: Provision of general food assistance in the form of regular cash-based transfers or in-kind monthly food entitlements and ready-to-eat rations in the initial phase of displacement	Cash, Food, Value Voucher	male	7	6.70	<3.70	≤3.70	Base Value: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.12
			female	12.00	12.40	<2.20	≤2.20	
			overall	7.90	7.60	<3.30	≤3.30	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score								
Baghdad/Salah Al-Deen/Diayla/ Anbar/Karbala/ Erbil/Duhok/Sul ymaniyah/Nina wa/Kirkuk	URT: Provision of general food assistance in the form of regular cash-based transfers or in-kind monthly food entitlements and ready-to-eat rations in the initial phase of displacement	Cash, Food, Value Voucher	male	0	0	=0	=0	Base Value: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.12
			female	0	0.50	=0	=0	
			overall	0	0	=0	=0	
Outcome Indicator: Food Expenditure Share								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Baghdad/Salah Al-Deen/Diayla/ Anbar/Karbala/ Erbil/Duhok/Sul ymaniyah/Nina wa/Kirkuk	URT: Provision of general food assistance in the form of regular cash-based transfers or in-kind monthly food entitlements and ready-to-eat rations in the initial phase of displacement	Cash, Food, Value Voucher	male	44.00	41.00	≤44.00	≤44.00	Base Value: 2017.11, WFP survey, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.12
			female	50.00	46.00	≤50.00	≤50.00	
			overall	45.00	42.00	≤45.00	≤45.00	
Outcome Indicator: Retention rate								
West Mosul	SMP: Provision of assistance in schools newly reclaimed and rehabilitated.	Cash	male	94.00	95.20	=94.00	≥94.00	Base Value: 2018.03, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.04, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.12
			female	92.90	93.00	=93.00	≥93.00	
			overall	93.50	94.10	=94.00	≥94.00	
Strategic Result 1 - Everyone has access to food								
Strategic Outcome 02: Food insecure Syrian refugees have access to life-saving and nutritious food throughout the year								
Outcome Indicator: Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)								
Erbil/Duhok/Sul ymaniyah	URT: Provision of general food assistance to vulnerable refugees.	Value Voucher	male	4.70	6.30	<4.70	<4.70	Base Value: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.08, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.12
			female	4.60	5.30	<4.60	<4.60	
			overall	4.70	6.20	<4.70	<4.70	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Erbil/Duhok/Sul ymaniyah	URT: Provision of general food assistance to vulnerable refugees.	Value Voucher	male	67.00	96.10	≥92.00	≥92.00	Base Value: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.08, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.12
			female	85.00	100.00	≥88.00	≥88.00	
			overall	83.00	96.60	≥92.00	≥92.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score								
Erbil/Duhok/Sul ymaniyah	URT: Provision of general food assistance to vulnerable refugees.	Value Voucher	male	33.00	3.90	<8	≤8	Base Value: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.08, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.12
			female	15.00	0	<12.00	≤12.00	
			overall	17.00	3.40	<8	≤8	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score								
Erbil/Duhok/Sul ymaniyah	URT: Provision of general food assistance to vulnerable refugees.	Value Voucher	male	0	0	=0	=0	Base Value: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.08, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.12
			female	0	0	=0	=0	
			overall	0	0	=0	=0	
Outcome Indicator: Food Expenditure Share								
Erbil/Duhok/Sul ymaniyah	URT: Provision of general food assistance to vulnerable refugees.	Value Voucher	male	45.00	46.25	<45.00	≤45.00	Base Value: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.08, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.12
			female	47.00	50.56	<47.00	≤47.00	
			overall	45.00	46.60	<45.00	≤45.00	
Outcome Indicator: Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)								
Erbil/Duhok/Sul ymaniyah	URT: Provision of general food assistance to vulnerable refugees.	Value Voucher	male	4	4.08	<4	<4	Base Value: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.08, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.12
			female	4	3.13	<4	<4	
			overall	4.20	3.90	<4.20	<4.20	

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Strategic Result 1 - Everyone has access to food								
Strategic Outcome 03: Vulnerable returnees and conflict affected communities rebuild their assets, recover livelihoods and improve their food security across the country by the end of 2019								
Outcome Indicator: Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)								
Baghdad/ Salah Al-Deen/ Ninawa / Anbar	ACL: Resilience building through livelihoods activities and social protection to support the food insecure	Cash	male	4.01	2.67	<4.01	<4.01	Base Value: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.12
			female	6.50	6.50	<6.50	<6.50	
			overall	4.10	2.70	<4.10	<4.10	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score								
Baghdad/ Salah Al-Deen/ Ninawa / Anbar	ACL: Resilience building through livelihoods activities and social protection to support the food insecure	Cash	male	86.50	100.00	≥87.40	>87.40	Base Value: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.12
			female	89.00	100.00	≥100.00	>100.00	
			overall	88.00	100.00	≥87.90	>87.90	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score								
Baghdad/ Salah Al-Deen/ Ninawa / Anbar	ACL: Resilience building through livelihoods activities and social protection to support the food insecure	Cash	male	13.50	0	<12.60	<12.60	Base Value: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.12
			female	11.00	0	<0	<0	
			overall	12.00	0	<12.10	<12.10	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Baghdad/ Salah Al-Deen/ Ninawa / Anbar	ACL: Resilience building through livelihoods activities and social protection to support the food insecure	Cash	male	0	0	=0	=0	Base Value: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.12
			female	0	0	=0	=0	
			overall	0	0	=0	=0	
Outcome Indicator: Food Expenditure Share								
Baghdad/ Salah Al-Deen/ Ninawa / Anbar	ACL: Resilience building through livelihoods activities and social protection to support the food insecure	Cash	male	48.07	40.56	<48.07	<48.07	Base Value: 2018.07, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.12
			female	42.22	50.18	<42.22	<42.22	
			overall	48.00	41.00	<48.00	<48.00	
Outcome Indicator: Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)								
Baghdad/ Salah Al-Deen/ Ninawa / Anbar	ACL: Resilience building through livelihoods activities and social protection to support the food insecure	Cash	male	8.83	3.19	<8.83	<8.83	Base Value: 2018.07, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.12
			female	11.50	6.50	<11.50	<11.50	
			overall	8.90	3.20	<8.90	<8.90	
Outcome Indicator: Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Baghdad/ Salah Al-Deen/ Ninawa / Anbar	ACL: Resilience building through livelihoods activities and social protection to support the food insecure	Cash	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.01, WFP survey, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	0	72.00	>80.00	>80.00	
Strategic Result 8 - Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs								
Strategic Outcome 05: Effective coordination for humanitarian support in Iraq								
Outcome Indicator: User satisfaction rate								
Baghdad/Salah Al-Deen/Diayla/ Anbar/Karbala/ Erbil/Duhok/Sul ymaniyah/Ninawa/Kirkuk	CPA: Provision of Food Security Cluster services to the humanitarian community., CPA: Provision of Logistics Cluster services to the humanitarian community.	Cash, Food, Value Voucher	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.04, WFP survey, WFP Records Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	100.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	

Cross-cutting Indicators

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
Progress towards gender equality								
Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women								
Baghdad/Salah Al-Deen/Diayla/Anbar/Karbala/Erbil/Duhok/Sul ymaniyah/Ninawa/Kirkuk	Cash, Food, Value Voucher	URT: Provision of general food assistance in the form of regular cash based transfers or in-kind monthly food entitlements and ready-to-eat rations in the initial phase of displacement.	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.01 Latest Follow-up: 2018.01 Year end Target: 2018.01 CSP end Target: 2018.01
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	32.00	32.30	>50.00	>50.00	
Erbil/Duhok/Sul ymaniyah	Value Voucher	URT: Provision of general food assistance to vulnerable refugees	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.01 Latest Follow-up: 2018.01 Year end Target: 2018.01 CSP end Target: 2018.01
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	47.00	47.00	>50.00	>50.00	
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions jointly made by women and men								
Baghdad/Salah Al-Deen/Diayla/Anbar/Karbala/Erbil/Duhok/Sul ymaniyah/Ninawa/Kirkuk	Cash, Food, Value Voucher	URT: Provision of general food assistance in the form of regular cash based transfers or in-kind monthly food entitlements and ready-to-eat rations in the initial phase of displacement., URT: Provision of general food assistance to vulnerable refugees	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.11 Latest Follow-up: 2017.11 Year end Target: 2017.11 CSP end Target: 2017.11
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	32.10	46.80	>32.10	>32.10	
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by men								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
Baghdad/Salah Al-Deen/Diayla/ Anbar/Karbala/ Erbil/Duhok/Sul ymaniyah/Nina wa/Kirkuk	Cash, Food, Value Voucher	URT: Provision of general food assistance in the form of regular cash based transfers or in-kind monthly food entitlements and ready-to-eat rations in the initial phase of displacement., URT: Provision of general food assistance to vulnerable refugees	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.11 Latest Follow-up: 2017.11 Year end Target: 2017.11 CSP end Target: 2017.11
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	16.20	29.20	<16.20	<16.20	
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by women								
Baghdad/Salah Al-Deen/Diayla/ Anbar/Karbala/ Erbil/Duhok/Sul ymaniyah/Nina wa/Kirkuk	Cash, Food, Value Voucher	URT: Provision of general food assistance in the form of regular cash based transfers or in-kind monthly food entitlements and ready-to-eat rations in the initial phase of displacement., URT: Provision of general food assistance to vulnerable refugees	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.11 Latest Follow-up: 2017.11 Year end Target: 2017.11 CSP end Target: 2017.11
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	51.70	24.00	>51.70	>51.70	
Protection								
Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity								
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges								
Baghdad/Salah Al-Deen/Diayla/ Anbar/Karbala/ Erbil/Duhok/Sul ymaniyah/Nina wa/Kirkuk	Cash, Food, Value Voucher	ACL: Provision of support for resilience and livelihood activities for Syrian Refugees., ACL: Resilience building through livelihood activities and social protection to support the food insecure., URT: Provision of general food assistance in the form of regular cash based transfers or in-kind monthly food entitlements and ready-to-eat rations in the initial phase of displacement., URT: Provision of general food assistance to vulnerable refugees	male	100.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	Base Value: 2017.11 Latest Follow-up: 2017.11 Year end Target: 2017.11 CSP end Target: 2017.11
			female	100.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	
			overall	100.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	
Accountability to affected populations								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences								
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)								
Baghdad/Salah Al-Deen/Diayla/Anbar/Karbala/Erbil/Duhok/Sul ymaniyah/Nina wa/Kirkuk	Cash, Food, Value Voucher	URT: Provision of general food assistance in the form of regular cash based transfers or in-kind monthly food entitlements and ready-to-eat rations in the initial phase of displacement.	male	21.00	61.00	≥80.00	≥80.00	Base Value: 2017.11 Latest Follow-up: 2017.11 Year end Target: 2017.11 CSP end Target: 2017.11
			female	15.00	53.00	≥80.00	≥80.00	
			overall	19.00	58.00	≥80.00	≥80.00	
Erbil/Duhok/Sul ymaniyah	Value Voucher	URT: Provision of general food assistance to vulnerable refugees	male	68.00	66.00	≥80.00	≥80.00	Base Value: 2017.11 Latest Follow-up: 2017.11 Year end Target: 2017.11 CSP end Target: 2017.11
			female	32.00	47.00	≥80.00	≥80.00	
			overall	50.00	59.00	≥80.00	≥80.00	
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements								
Baghdad/Salah Al-Deen/Diayla/Anbar/Karbala/Erbil/Duhok/Sul ymaniyah/Nina wa/Kirkuk	Cash, Food, Value Voucher	ACL: Provision of support for resilience and livelihood activities for Syrian Refugees., ACL: Resilience building through livelihood activities and social protection to support the food insecure., URT: Provision of general food assistance in the form of regular cash based transfers or in-kind monthly food entitlements and ready-to-eat rations in the initial phase of displacement., URT: Provision of general food assistance to vulnerable refugees	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.11 Latest Follow-up: 2017.11 Year end Target: 2017.11 CSP end Target: 2017.11
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	100.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	

World Food Programme

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Cover page photo © WFP/Inger Marie Vennize
An IDP family returns home.

<https://www1.wfp.org/countries/iraq>

Annual Country Report - Donor Version

Iraq Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2019)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Food insecure households of IDPs in affected areas have access to life-saving and nutritious food throughout 2018.	Provision of assistance in schools newly reclaimed and rehabilitated.	16,819,946	6,836,376	0	6,836,376	3,790,416	3,045,960
		Provision of general food assistance in the form of regular cash based transfers or in-kind monthly food entitlements and ready-to-eat rations in the initial phase of displacement.	99,488,798	109,674,296	0	109,674,296	87,521,030	22,153,266
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Food insecure Syrian refugees have access to life-saving and nutritious food throughout the year.	Provision of support for resilience and livelihood activities for Syrian Refugees.	2,894,559	2,542,742	0	2,542,742	2,445,387	97,355
		Provision of general food assistance to vulnerable refugees	14,385,375	17,442,098	0	17,442,098	13,221,221	4,220,877
	Vulnerable returnees and conflict affected communities rebuild their assets, recover livelihoods and improve their food security across the country by end of 2018.	Resilience building through livelihood activities and social protection to support the food insecure.	19,183,791	13,967,259	0	13,967,259	7,584,134	6,383,125

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Iraq Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2019)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Vulnerable returnees and conflict affected communities rebuild their assets, recover livelihoods and improve their food security across the country by end of 2018.	Non Activity Specific	0	-34,578	0	-34,578	0	-34,578
		Non Activity Specific	0	459	0	459	0	459
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			152,772,469	150,428,652	0	150,428,652	114,562,188	35,866,464
2	VULNERABLE GROUPS, INCLUDING CHILDREN, ADOLESCENT, AND PREGNANT AND LACTATING WOMEN AND GIRLS, HAVE IMPROVED NUTRITIONAL AWARENESS THROUGH IYCF, AND THE GOVERNMENT CAPACITY IS STRENGTHENED TO MANAGE FORTIFIED FOOD COMMODITIES THROUGH NATIONAL SAFETY NET PROGRAMME BY END OF 2018.	Nutrition capacity strengthening for government partners.	720,211	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			720,211	0	0	0	0	0

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Iraq Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2019)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
8	Effective coordination for humanitarian support in Iraq.	Provision of Logistics Cluster services to the humanitarian community.	2,770,257	2,347,809	0	2,347,809	1,687,718	660,091
		Provision of Emergency Telecommunications Cluster services to the Humanitarian community.	1,417,562	1,134,597	0	1,134,597	1,132,689	1,907
		Provision of Food Security Cluster services to the Humanitarian community.	438,263	449,845	0	449,845	449,511	334
		Provision of Platform Services for the humanitarian community.	503,384	470,102	0	470,102	7,045	463,057
Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)			5,129,465	4,402,353	0	4,402,353	3,276,964	1,125,389
		Non Activity Specific	0	26,256,391	0	26,256,391	0	26,256,391
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	26,256,391	0	26,256,391	0	26,256,391
Total Direct Operational Cost			158,622,146	181,087,397	0	181,087,397	117,839,152	63,248,244
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			9,488,515	9,989,121	0	9,989,121	6,280,081	3,709,040
Total Direct Costs			168,110,661	191,076,517	0	191,076,517	124,119,233	66,957,284
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			10,927,193	9,969,727		9,969,727	9,969,727	0
Grand Total			179,037,854	201,046,244	0	201,046,244	134,088,960	66,957,284

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest Approved Version of Needs Based Plan in USD

Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral allocations, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing); excludes: internal advances.

Advance and allocation:

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid in USD.

This includes different types of internal advance (IPL or MAF) and allocation (IRA).

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received up to the reporting period.

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures

Annual Country Report - Donor Version

Iraq Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2019)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan*	Expenditures
Iraq	179,037,854	90,376,003	132,558,456
<i>*Original Implementation Plan as per the Management Plan 2018</i>			