

SAVING  
LIVES

CHANGING  
LIVES



# Iraq

## Annual Country Report 2019

Country Strategic Plan  
2018 - 2019



World Food  
Programme

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# Summary

Throughout 2019 in Iraq, WFP continued to work to meet the needs of vulnerable people, across the context of the humanitarian, development and peace nexus. WFP distributed food and cash-based assistance to displaced persons and refugees in camps, helped people rebuild their lives through work and training opportunities, and provided healthy meals to children in schools. In 2019, the last year of the Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan, WFP reached 711,639 people, 85 percent of the planned total.

Iraq remains a challenging environment for humanitarian organizations. From August, camp consolidations, closures and relocations affected around 85,400 internally displaced persons (IDPs). From October, violence in northeast Syria caused over 19,000 refugees to flee to Iraq. Civil unrest during the fourth quarter led to delays in food and cash-based assistance. WFP remained agile and met the monthly food requirements for 457,180 IDPs in camps, and provided ready-to-eat food packages to families displaced for the first or second time. Of the 42,476 refugees who WFP supported in the Kurdistan Region, over 17,000 were new arrivals from northeast Syria.

To better meet people's needs, WFP worked to transition from food to cash-based transfers (CBT). Targeting exercises helped prioritise the most vulnerable people for WFP's support.

Work opportunities for IDPs who return home from camps remain crucial. To help recovery and foster livelihoods, WFP scaled up its resilience programme, reaching 70,872 returnees, and indirectly some 126,000 people in the communities. Such initiatives gave returnees the chance to earn a living, or the wider communities to restart agricultural livelihoods, removing barriers such as damaged irrigation systems. Communities who had never worked together before, or mistrusted each other, worked together successfully for the common good. WFP signed a Memorandum of Understanding with FAO to further coordinate on livelihood programming. Both organizations continued co-leading the Food Security Cluster.

In its third year, WFP's pioneering "EMPACT-Empowerment in Action" training programme reached 13,665 people. In June, EMPACT was selected by the No Lost Generation Tech Summit in Jordan as an innovative solution for enhancing employment opportunities, through the development of digital and English language skills. WFP allocated nearly half of all places on livelihood projects to women.

In December, WFP recommenced the School Feeding Programme, in partnership with the Ministry of Education. WFP quickly reached 127,446 children in six governorates, providing them with nutritious meals. Nutrition continues to underpin WFP's programmes. School Feeding had been on hold since mid-2018, pending the appointment of the new Minister of Education, and because of civil unrest. Early positive responses from parents, children and teachers indicated how the provision of healthy meals encourages students to attend school and focus in class.

In March, because of funding gaps, WFP was forced to reduce monthly distributions to IDPs to every six weeks. WFP took the initiative to bring together the Ministry of Migration and Displacement (MoMD), the Ministry of Trade (MoT)'s Public Distribution System (PDS), and the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs to discuss coordination. An agreement was reached, that when MoMD distributed food rations to IDPs in camps, WFP provided smaller, complementary "top-ups" of food or cash. These coordination efforts, along with new donor support, allowed WFP to return to a four-week cycle from July. Assisted-people's levels of food consumption dropped while WFP distributed every six weeks, then improved when back on the four-week cycle. Coordination also led to cash and food savings of USD 7.5 million, helping continued support for those most in need.

A cornerstone of WFP's work in 2019 was the PDS partnership, launched with MoT in January. WFP provided technical expertise to test digitalizing the PDS information management system to improve transparency and efficiency, so the right people receive food at the right time. The digital "ePDS" registered 70,000 people in 11 governorates, and introduced iris scanning. WFP is developing an app to make it easy for beneficiaries to update their information in the system without having to visit the PDS office. At MoT's request, the PDS initiative is expanding to all 19 governorates in 2020. It is a pillar of WFP's Country Strategic Plan 2020-2024, which intends to support the government to better meet the needs of its citizens, alongside initiatives that lead to people's self-sufficiency and lasting resilience.

# 711,639

Total Beneficiaries in 2019

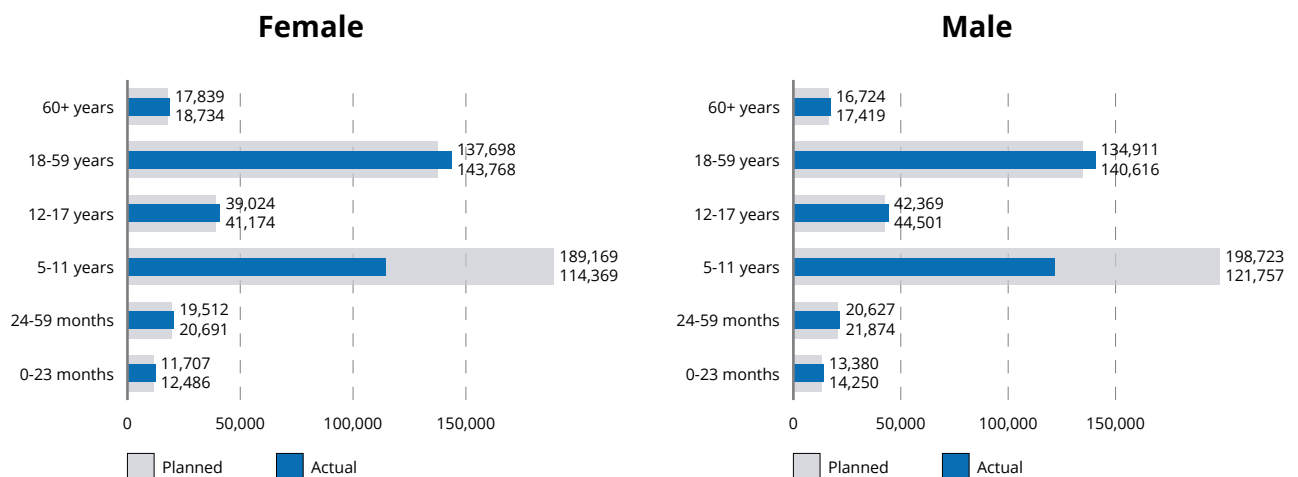


49%  
female

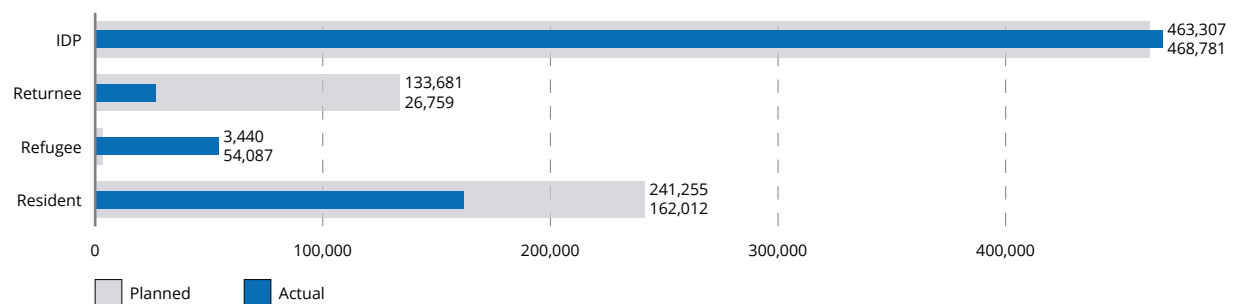


51%  
male

## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



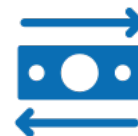
## Beneficiaries by Residence Status



## Total Food and CBT

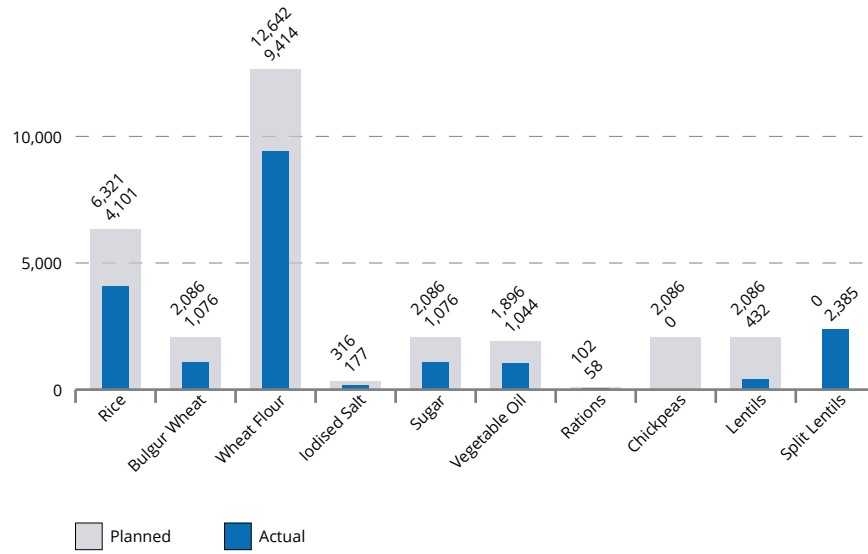


**19,763 mt**  
total actual food transferred in 2019  
of 29,622 mt total planned

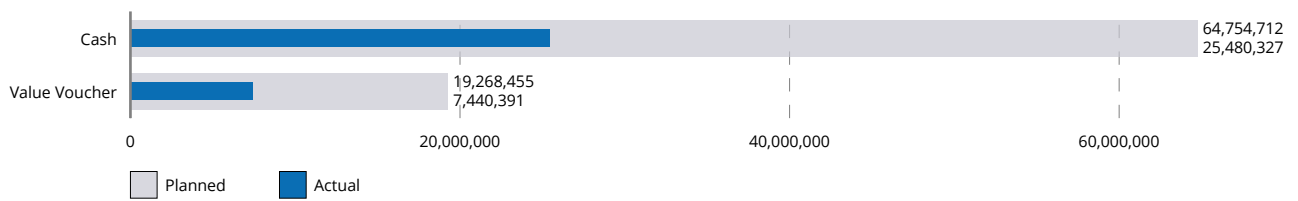


**US\$ 32,920,718**  
total actual cash transferred in 2019  
of \$US 84,023,168 total planned

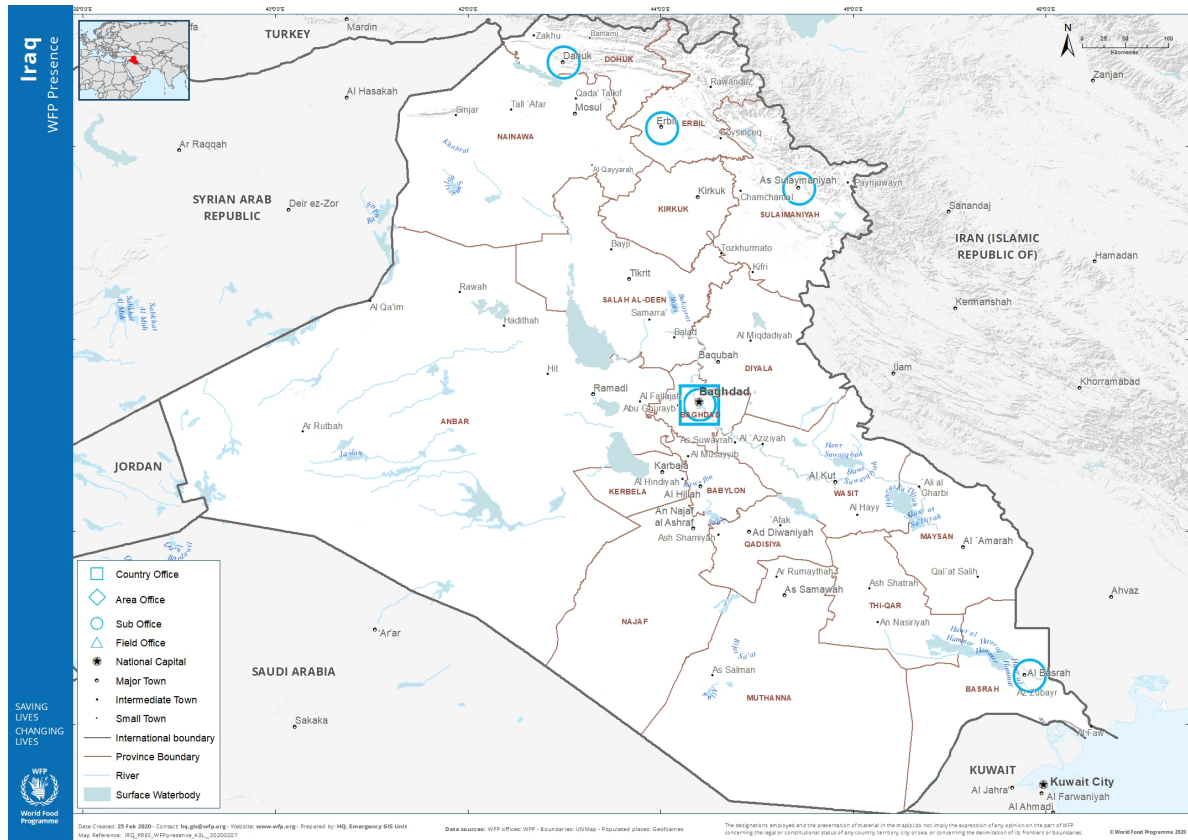
### Annual Food Transfer



### Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



# Context and Operations



Although more than two years have passed since the Iraqi government declared victory over the Islamic State, by the end of 2019 some 1.77 million people were still in need of food assistance, including 1.41 million internally displaced people (IDPs). Following renewed conflict in northeast Syria, the resulting influx brought the total number of refugees in Iraq to 245,810 by the end of the year. With tendencies towards political and socio-economic instability, conflict, even natural disasters, Iraq is in the unusual position of being officially an upper middle-income country, with uneven distribution of income and at risk of humanitarian crises.

The last quarter of the year was characterized by anti-government protests (except in the Kurdistan Region (KR) and some northern areas), spurred by a dearth of employment opportunities, perceived corruption and a lack of basic services. By the end of December, violent clashes led to some 500 fatalities, and 21,000 people injured.

In August, the government began to consolidate and close several IDP camps, with the goal of all IDPs returning home by the end of 2020. WFP continued to support its partners in identifying durable solutions, such as livelihood projects, for those who wished to return home. WFP also registered the newly-transferred families for support in the receiving camps, with special attention being paid to their need for protection. Many people were unprepared to go home because of a continued lack of security, jobs and services in their areas of origin. Nonetheless, compared to the end of 2018, the number of IDPs in Iraq had fallen by about 400,000; numbers were decreasing even before the relocations. Despite the influx from northeast Syria, there were 7,000 fewer refugees overall in Iraq. The number of people in need of food assistance had been reduced by about 730,000.

Civil unrest caused some delays in operations, including approvals for the transportation of food, and payments to people assisted took longer than usual. To adapt and respond flexibly as needed, under the new Country Strategic Plan 2020-2024, WFP prepared a budget revision for January 2020 that included a contingency for food assistance in unexpected emergency situations. Cash-based transfers (CBT) remain the preferred option for people assisted. Transport clearances and banking delays affected many humanitarian actors, and WFP continued to collaborate with its partners to find solutions, such as closely liaising with local government.

2019 saw the publication of the second WFP Iraq Socio-Economic Atlas. The areas in most need are still in the governorates that directly experienced conflict – among them Anbar, Ninewa, Kirkuk and Salah al-Din - plus those still hosting significant numbers of refugees and IDPs, such as Duhok.

Under Strategic Outcomes 01 and 02, WFP provided monthly in-kind food or CBT assistance to IDPs and refugees in most need, and concluded assessments on the situation of both groups, to be able to prioritize the most vulnerable. WFP's assessment on the situation of refugees concluded in February 2019. From April to June, WFP and partners undertook an IDP assessment. WFP further refined the numbers by piloting a second round of targeting in three camps in Duhok. This was later scaled up to reach all the KR and Baghdad camps in 2020. Under Strategic Outcome 01, the School Feeding Programme restarted in December, prioritizing the most vulnerable children in



poverty-affected areas. The programme sources from local suppliers, thereby invigorating local economies as well as assisting students.

WFP welcomed a team of researchers led by the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) in March, whose preliminary findings were that WFP's work contributed to social cohesion, peacebuilding, reconciliation and reintegration. WFP continued to meet the food needs of people in camps, regardless of ethnic or religious affiliation. Through Strategic Outcome 03, WFP scaled up resilience projects and training, which brought together conflict-affected communities, refugees and returnees, who participated harmoniously, fostering social cohesion and mutual understanding. In 2020, bolstered by the reopening of the Basra office, WFP plans to run resilience projects in the south, where poverty indicators are worst, aggravating tensions, and communities are at risk from the effects of climate change.

At the request of the government and in response to overwhelming feedback from citizens over the year, WFP will scale up Public Distribution System (PDS) digitalization in 2020. Contributing to greater efficiency and transparency, WFP has taken the initiative to involve the Ministry of Interior on a framework linking the PDS digital identity to the national ID system. This will enable digital data exchange, sharing and much-needed interoperability between the Ministry of Trade and other line ministries.

Such partnerships contribute towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) including SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals, SDG 2: Zero Hunger and SDG 4: Quality Education. WFP's 22 operational partners were instrumental in assisting people, and joint collaboration will continue both directly and through the clusters in 2020.

# CSP financial overview

At the close of the Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan (TICSP), the operation was relatively well-funded at 72 percent. However, the timing of the receipt of contributions continued to cause challenges, resulting in a changing funding situation throughout the year, which impacted several activities. WFP prepared a Partnership Action Plan: connecting partner priorities to WFP's strategic outcomes and activities, mapping out opportunities to enhance partnerships with traditional and non-traditional donors, Iraqi government, UN agencies, civil society, academia and the private sector.

The top 10 donors to the TICSP were Germany, USA, Japan, Canada, Italy, Belgium, Republic of Korea, Switzerland, Ireland and the UN Pooled Fund. Multilateral funding accounted for 9 percent of the received resources.

The funding environment for Strategic Outcome 01 (food assistance for internally displaced people, IDPs) was challenging all year. Due to funding constraints early in the year, WFP was forced from March until June to reduce distributions from four to six weeks. WFP's system of "top-ups" to the government's assistance saved over USD 7.5 million. Coordination, along with new donor contributions, plus a reduction in people prioritized due to the targeting exercises, allowed WFP to move back to a four-week distribution cycle in July. The approach helped ensure value for money in the use of government and donor resources.

At the end of 2019, food assistance for IDPs was 61 percent funded. The top five donors were the United States Agency for International Development's Office of Food for Peace (USAID FFP), Japan, Germany (GFFO), Canada and Belgium. Multilateral funding accounted for 4 percent of the contributions received. Such multilateral contributions were vital to ensure an agile response and cover shortfalls around the middle of the year.

School Feeding was fully-funded by the Iraqi government. Given the programme's delayed start in December, most of the funds are transferred into the new CSP starting in January 2020, to implement the School Feeding Programme during the 2019-2020 academic year.

Under Strategic Outcome 02, assistance to Syrian refugees, WFP had a significant carryover from 2018, which combined with large contributions from Germany, USA and multilateral funding, ensured the activity was fully-funded. Given increased needs following violence in northeast Syria in the fourth quarter, WFP intensified its fundraising efforts and sought to diversify its donor base. Contributions received from the Republic of Korea and Italy in December will hence be utilised in 2020. Under the CSP in 2020, the Syrian refugee response will be merged with the IDP response. The consolidation will enable WFP to better plan and deliver programmes to maximize the impact for people assisted and of donor resources.

The Empowerment in Action "EMPACT" digital skills and English training programme, under Strategic Outcome 02 for Syrian refugees and vulnerable Iraqi youth, was well-funded by Germany (BMZ). WFP secured a unique partnership with Google, which donated Chromebooks for participants to use for small-scale freelancing ("Microwork"). International private sector relationships played a vital role in the success of EMPACT, linking participants directly to the global digital economy.

Strategic Outcome 03's livelihoods and resilience activities, in support of Iraqi returnees from camps and local host communities, were well-funded, and received considerable support from Germany (BMZ) and Japan. WFP continued to advocate with donors for predictable, multi-year funding to ensure longer-term interventions; Canada signed a new multi-year commitment to WFP. WFP's work to digitise the PDS was also encompassed under this activity, and WFP received its first donor contribution from FFP for these vital reform efforts.

In 2019, under the TICSP, WFP undertook a Budget Revision (BR04) [1], bringing the total value to USD 341 million (179 in 2018 and 162 in 2019).



# Programme Performance

## Strategic outcome 01

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

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$92,008,823	\$61,243,450	\$55,743,794	\$39,840,866

In 2019, two programmes continued under Strategic Outcome 01: monthly food assistance to internally displaced people (IDPs) through cash-based transfers (CBT) or in-kind family food rations (FFR), plus ready-to-eat rations in the initial phase of displacement; and assistance to IDP and host community children through School Feeding.

Of the requirement for the assistance to IDPs, 61 percent was resourced, with 71 percent of resources being utilised in 2019. Due to the late confirmation of several donor contributions combined with significant savings made from 'topping up' government contributions towards the end of the year, USD 15 million was migrated to the Country Strategic Plan (CSP), to use after 1 January 2020.

WFP reached 457,180 IDPs with monthly distributions of FFR and CBT - the latter through Mobile Money Transfers (MMT) and e-vouchers. In August, government authorities in Ninewa, Anbar and Salah-al Din began relocating IDPs from camps back to their governorates of origin, often with little notice or apparent planning. Such relocations took place despite the lack of security, employment opportunities and services in IDPs' areas of origin. In response, WFP registered the transferred families for FFRs in the receiving camps, and continued their support. When arriving, newly and secondary displaced families received a one-time, ready-to-eat Immediate Response Ration (IRR) of dates, biscuits, beans, canned chicken and chickpeas - enough for a family of five, for three days.

After three days, families received FFRs, consisting of a 70.3kg basket: 30kg wheat, 15kg rice, 10kg lentils, 5kg bulgur, 4.55kg vegetable oil, 5kg sugar, 0.75kg salt - enough to support a family of five for one month. The basket satisfied around 80 percent of the 1,800 kilocalories required per person per day. WFP's CBT, Supply Chain and Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping / Monitoring and Evaluation (VAMME) teams undertook an in-depth review of the CBT transfer value, adjusting it to the current programmatic requirements. CBTs were provided monthly at the cash equivalent of the food basket, at 17,000 IQD per person (USD 14). In the months that the Ministry of Migration and Displacement (MoMD) distributed food, WFP provided smaller, complementary, "top-up" FFRs of 50 kg of cereals and lentils per household, comprising 65 to 70 percent of the overall MoMD ration. In camps that implemented cash-based assistance, WFP provided a smaller, complementary cash "top-up" of 11,000 IQD (USD 9).

Households continued to report that the flexibility of cash remained a great benefit, and that being able to make one's own purchasing choices respected their dignity. In 2020, WFP is transitioning to 100 percent cash assistance, for which much of the preparation was in 2019.

In the instances of payment delays, for example, due to banking restrictions, people affected were informed via SMS about the delays. WFP shared all changes, Key Messages and updates via the Iraq Information Centre (IIC) hotline, when people assisted phoned with questions or complaints. After overcoming considerable legal and banking hurdles related to the Iraq context, WFP has opened its own local Iraqi Dinar accounts to boost efficiencies and to help avoid this problem in the future.

In addition, delays in cash transfers occurred in the fourth quarter due to civil unrest, as staff of the Central Bank of Iraq were unable to safely reach their offices and could not clear payments. There was also a problem with liquidity when Point of Service agents refused to issue cash. WFP is implementing a budget revision in the new CSP from January 2020, to be able to flexibly respond and cover a food contingency response as needed, should a similar scenario arise, and is working with the HQ emergencies team on contingency planning.

Over the course of April to June, WFP, MoMD and partners undertook an assessment of the situation of every IDP family in camps reached by WFP, plus analysis of the data gathered. The survey focused on identifying families whose income would allow them to meet their food security needs. The results supported a reduction in assistance of 12.7 percent of families. The largest components of the reduction included (1) no-show, (2) returned and (3) families above the income threshold. WFP has also piloted a second round of prioritization in three camps in Duhok, and agreed with the government to replicate this exercise in all Kurdistan Region and Baghdad camps.

From March to June, when WFP distributed assistance to IDPs every six weeks, 75 percent of households had acceptable levels of food consumption (FC). The levels increased to 90 percent upon returning to the four-week cycle. Meanwhile, like the previous year, shop owners reported an increase in business, diversification in products and a reduction in food purchases on credit, thanks to the provision of CBT.

The School Feeding Programme was fully funded by the government. Meals were provided to schoolchildren, but the programme was 100 percent cash, via transfers to WFP's implementing partners, who then oversaw local procurement. The activity had been on hold since June 2018, due to the pending appointment of the new Minister of Education, and subsequent civil unrest in late 2019. Following the endorsement of the Deputy Minister of Education, preparations to recommence School Feeding took place from July. The delays meant that the actual numbers of students reached were lower than those planned.

School Feeding activities were implemented in collaboration with the Ministry of Education (MoE) and cooperating partners in late December 2019. WFP provided meals to 127,446 children in primary schools in Kirkuk, Salah al-Din, Diyala, Anbar, Basra and Muthanna governorates, under the government-led programme. The schools and locations were selected by the Ministry of Planning.

The school meal included a bottle of water (or fruit juice, once a week), local Iraqi bread, a piece of fruit and cheese. The simple, but nutritious meal provided the energy that school children needed to focus and learn during classes. Improved concentration in classes was a key objective of the programme, as well as improved attendance and staying in school longer, which will be evaluated at the end of the academic year in 2020. The daily requirement for a child aged 6-12 is 1,850 calories, and the meal has 550 to 650 total calories, covering 30 percent of the total nutritional value requirements, as confirmed by Iraq's Nutrition Research Institute. The meal is an accepted, balanced combination of carbohydrates, protein, fat and fibre, with the fruit offering vital vitamins and minerals.

All the food items were procured from local bakeries, fruit markets and small businesses. Local procurement began to strengthen the capacity of small business owners, facilitate the creation of hundreds of livelihood opportunities in the areas of intervention, including for women, and invigorate national and local food systems, therefore helping support local economies, in a context where jobs are much needed.

The complementary activities under School Feeding included hygiene promotion, healthy eating, physical exercise and waste management, including recycling. The Social and Behaviour Change Communication element of the programme, on healthy eating, will be further promoted in 2020.

At the end of December, early feedback from schools, teachers, parents, local Directorates of Education and the children themselves indicated the programme was welcomed due to its reputation of improving student retention rates, food intake and attention spans.

In 2020, WFP will continue the roll-out of School Feeding, prioritising 330,000 children in 1,200 schools in 11 governorates during the academic year, with a focus on poverty-stricken and conflict-affected locations. WFP is also working to strengthen the capacity of MoE on training and logistics, for future implementation.

WFP supported the participation of officials from Iraq in the Global Child Nutrition Forum, in Cambodia in December. Iraq engaged in high-level dialogue, peer-learning sessions and field visits around nutrition and food security. Such South-South exchange and triangular cooperation contributed towards advocacy for the prioritization of School Feeding and enhanced partnerships between countries.

## Strategic outcome 02

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

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$12,804,452	\$7,515,271	\$12,886,726	\$10,504,019

Strategic Outcome 02 continued to encompass two programmes centred around Syrian refugees: food assistance via cash-based transfers (CBT) and digital skills and English training to boost work opportunities. WFP implemented the innovative "EMPACT" ("Empowerment in Action," formerly Tech for Food) resilience and self-reliance programme, to equip young refugees, vulnerable Iraqi internally displaced people (IDPs), and host communities with income-generating skills, to be able to work from anywhere, and that could be easily marketed in the global digital economy.

In 2019, 101 percent of the requirement was resourced, and 82 percent was utilised, meaning that the assistance to refugees could be planned and implemented consistently throughout the year.

The majority of the Syrian refugees in Iraq continued to be registered in the Kurdistan Region (KR), namely in Erbil, Duhok and Sulaymaniyah governorates, mostly in urban settings. Only the most vulnerable people living in camps were prioritized. WFP coordinated with the Iraqi and Kurdistan Region governments and the humanitarian community to meet the food needs of Syrian refugees in camps.

Unconditional resource transfers (URT) through cash were provided to meet refugees' basic food and nutrition needs. WFP initially delivered cash assistance through electronic "e"-vouchers, and subsequently Mobile Money Transfers (MMT), with a value of IQD 22,000 (USD 18) per person per month. The e-vouchers were provided through SCOPE, WFP's beneficiary and transfer management platform, and people could redeem them at designated shops in the camps.

Following assessments and regular monitoring, in July 2019, WFP began to shift the modality to MMT for all Syrian refugees. 42,476 Syrian refugees were reached in 2019 with food assistance, e-vouchers and MMT.

After the publication of the WFP and United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Joint Vulnerability Assessment (JVA) in the KR, in collaboration with the Kurdistan Region Statistical Office, WFP's six-month targeting and verification exercise, which began in the third quarter of 2018, concluded in February 2019. The exercise identified and prioritized the most vulnerable households to continue to receive food assistance. The findings were that around 35,000 refugees would still require assistance to meet their food and nutritional needs in 2019, and this number increased following the renewed northeast Syria crisis from October.

In the case of delays, for instance, due to banking restrictions, refugees, EMPACT students and returnees/host communities, like all affected people, were informed via the Iraq Information Centre (IIC) hotline staff. WFP also sent SMS messages, via the IIC, with advice and updates. Having overcome significant legal and banking hurdles related to the Iraq context, WFP has opened its own local Iraqi Dinar accounts.

In response to the influx of refugees from northeast Syria to the Kurdistan Region, WFP provided all people who arrived in camps with ready-to-eat food packages which did not require cooking, followed by monthly food rations, as soon as cooking stoves and fuel were distributed in Bardarash and Gawilan camps. After, newly arrived refugees continued to receive the ready-to-eat packages, followed by monthly rations two days later. Food proved the quickest and most practical solution for this emergency response, as shops were not yet functioning in the camps, and cash was not a practical option as families did not yet have approval to leave the camps. This is another reason why a food contingency will be included under the new Country Strategic Plan (CSP).

The Food Security Outcome Monitoring (FSOM) exercise for cash assistance to refugees revealed that food consumption largely remained at acceptable levels, with 94 percent of households in that category. This is similar to the first half of the year and stable since last year. From the survey, it was observed that beneficiaries were consuming more varied and nutritious food than non-beneficiaries. The food expenditure share for people assisted remained the biggest portion of household costs for the families surveyed. Consequently, food continued to be a top priority. WFP's assistance covered refugees' basic food needs in terms of kilocalories, allowing them to use their own resources to buy complementary food items, such as meat or other proteins.

Similar to the previous year, the most commonly reported coping strategy used by 41 percent of people assisted was to "rely on less preferred or less expensive food," and it was used, on average, one day and a half in the week prior to the survey. Compared to August 2018, the average food consumption-based Coping Strategy Index dropped notably by 3 percent, while there was no change in the adoption of livelihood coping strategies. WFP's assistance may, therefore, have contributed towards minimising families having to resort to coping strategies.

The EMPACT programme was almost fully funded by Germany's Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ). WFP secured a unique partnership with Google, who donated Chromebooks to be used by participants to learn certain apps, and begin small-scale, online freelancing tasks and projects for employers ("Microwork"). A bespoke curriculum was developed utilising the Chromebooks. International private sector relationships have also played a vital role in the success of EMPACT, where participants are linked directly to the global online digital economy.

Initially, EMPACT focused on refugees, but expanded to target IDPs and vulnerable host communities as well. The programme was designed based on consultation with the target groups through focus group discussions, with women and men. Both women and men trainers were employed by cooperating partners (CPs).

Under EMPACT, young people were able to get vocational digital skills and English language training, focusing on Syrian refugees and vulnerable Iraqi youth. The scheme partnered with leading technology firms to provide software training and connect alumni with online work opportunities. EMPACT helped young people and their host communities to build sustainable livelihoods. During the training, participants were provided with monthly cash transfers via MMT, to contribute towards meeting their household's immediate food requirements.

By the end of 2019, 2,733 participants had successfully graduated from the training. Almost all participants were satisfied with the programme, level and quality of the training they received. One student at the graduation ceremony at WFP's partner, the University of Mosul, discussed how she joined and benefited from the EMPACT project. At the end of the graduation ceremony, the President of the University offered her a job at the University. A survey on employment will be conducted after six months, and initial indications are positive.

After completing the programme, students were able to perform highly marketable, competitive tasks such as data entry, data cleaning, image annotation and photo editing. Advanced students progressed to the “Microwork” lab sessions, in which they took on income-generating, small-scale, online freelance projects, in real-time with mentoring from the EMPACT centre trainers.

The EMPACT initiative was selected for the No Lost Generation (NLG) Tech Summit in Jordan as a tech-driven, cutting-edge solution that addressed the most acute challenges faced by refugees. WFP presented tech-driven, learn-to-earn solutions to take the platform and connect it with other similar promising solutions in the region in order to find synergies and scale. Such solutions enable young people to learn and acquire skills that are directly relevant for employment opportunities. WFP is continuing to explore potential partnerships around the programme.

### 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 the year.

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$36,576,727	\$26,583,970	\$19,836,155	\$15,844,449

Under Strategic Outcome 03, WFP supported returnees from camps and host communities through scaled-up, longer-term resilience and livelihoods activities, such as restoring irrigation systems, providing agricultural inputs and training opportunities. Such activities helped vulnerable people and their communities get back to work, and meet their food requirements. WFP also continued to provide technical expertise and support to the Ministry of Trade (MoT) to reform the Public Distribution System (PDS) of food rations.

In 2019, 54 percent of the requirement was resourced and 80 percent of the resources were utilised. WFP adjusted the scale of its resilience programmes accordingly to ensure that WFP could deliver and sustain its initiatives from start to finish.

Resilience and livelihoods programming is an example of how WFP continued to move beyond direct food assistance, using its dual humanitarian-development mandate for income-generation activities that re-established livelihoods and strengthened social protection systems and food-producing assets. In this case, the focus was to support vulnerable food-insecure people, prioritising areas of return.

To strengthen the transition from emergency assistance to longer-term development initiatives, WFP worked to put essential mechanisms in place so that households had the resources and capacity to invest in small-scale rural income generation activities in conflict-affected governorates.

When people returned, immediate income generation opportunities were needed, together with innovative approaches to support livelihoods beyond emergency assistance, towards long-term sustainability. WFP seized opportunities to build social cohesion through collective livelihoods rehabilitation, strengthening programmes and working across humanitarian, development and peacebuilding elements.

In continued coordination with the Ministry of Water Resources and Ministry of Agriculture, WFP worked with 11 implementing partners across Anbar, Ninewa and Salah al-Din governorates on resilience programming. The projects were designed with the local government, in consultation with local communities. WFP's programmes built on relationships established through its role in the humanitarian emergency in recent years, leveraging and intensifying partnerships with government entities and local partners.

Almost 71,000 people from vulnerable returnee households benefited from the resilience projects, with around 126,000 people indirectly benefiting from outcomes such as improved water access [1]. Access to water is vital especially in the context of climate change and reduced rainfall. Activities included the rehabilitation of irrigation canals, water pumping stations/boreholes, drip irrigation systems, the planting of olive and other harvestable trees, the creation of greenhouses, and more. These outputs and assets enabled participants to create or improve agricultural livelihoods, leading to a virtuous circle as economic benefits spread to the community.

Training in agricultural and nutritional practices meant that participants could use the knowledge gained to boost their agricultural productivity and eat more nutritious meals. Following Mother-to-Mother Support Group training, women indicated their improved knowledge and positive behaviour change towards practices in ante-natal health, hygiene, breastfeeding and nutrition intake. There were also improved social cohesion and gender-related norms in the community, due to the empowerment of the women through the training.

In total, 19,404 people benefited from receiving agricultural inputs, such as seeds and tools [2]. The Food Security Outcome Monitoring (FSOM) showed that subsequently, 43 percent of participants in greenhouse activities reported

increases in production and 71 percent had diversified their crops, when compared to the same season last year. The food expenditure share for people assisted was 49 percent, which indicated that people's food security was maintained. The support that WFP provided may also have enabled households to spend their budgets on other non-food basic needs. In addition, around 82 percent of participant farmers had harvested, of whom 84 percent had an increase in their production by more than 5 percent, compared to the same season last year. They reported the productivity of various crops such as wheat, barley, tomatoes, eggplants, potatoes, cucumbers, green beans and olives. Food consumption was observed as acceptable in all households, along with a reduction in the proportion of people applying livelihood-based negative coping strategies.

The rehabilitated irrigation infrastructure also provided a sustainable water supply for smallholder farmers, increasing their ability to grow more food, immediately addressing the availability and accessibility issues hampering food security.

Meanwhile, climate change continues to pose a threat to agriculture and livelihoods in Iraq, hence resilience programming in mitigation will be a priority in 2020. The programme coverage area will expand to the southern part of Iraq in order to target the areas most vulnerable to the effects of climate change.

A key opportunity for stronger planning on resilience initiatives in coming years is through partnership: WFP coordinated with other UN agencies, clusters (Food Security, Emergency Livelihoods, Cash Working Group), the NGO Early Recovery Forum, the Donors Working Group for Agriculture and Water, and government authorities at a national and local level. WFP also signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with FAO to ensure closer collaboration in Iraq. A joint workshop is planned for 2020 to drive forward operationalising the MoU. FAO and WFP will share expertise on information management and assessments for evidence-based programming that targets the most vulnerable.

In 2019, WFP partnered with the University of Mosul, on a "three-pronged approach" (3PA) and Seasonal Livelihoods Planning (SLP) training, towards stronger, participatory resilience projects [3]. With the support of Headquarters and the Regional Bureau Cairo, WFP successfully implemented urban SLPs in Telkaf and Mosul, in Ninewa governorate. The SLPs were facilitated by staff from the University of Mosul, trained by WFP.

The visiting research team led by the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) set out three theories of change (ToCs), including the importance of social cohesion in rural communities [4]. In 2020, WFP will begin resilience programmes in the south, with a focus on social cohesion between different cultural groups. WFP secured a USD 500,000 grant from an internal "2030 Fund" to field-test two of the three ToCs. The newly-reopened office in Basra will help coordinate these efforts.

Iraq's largest social protection programme is the PDS, which is meant to provide basic and regular food to the entire population, although its actual coverage and frequency are limited, and it does not have overtly food security objectives. According to Iraq's 2018 Zero Hunger Strategic Review - which WFP supported - the PDS implementation costs are very high because of a lack of prioritization, plus inefficiencies and leaks in supply and delivery mechanisms. It is largely still paper-based. Reforming the entire social protection system, especially the PDS, has been a national priority for some time.

In view of constraints faced by the PDS system budget and reach, in January, WFP launched a project to support its digitalization. WFP is supporting national efforts to improve the efficiency of the management of PDS operations and digitalization is an important first step. Digitisation also provides timely, more efficient services and easier access for users, including updating their information online to ensure entitlements. More transparency has the potential to significantly improve food security for the most vulnerable.

The proof of concept period in 2019 aimed at demonstrating the benefits of using new technologies to manage the PDS operations, and tested digital solutions available for the reform of the system, reaching 70,000 citizens [5]. Upon MoT's request, the digitalisation initiative will expand countrywide in 2020. Iraq is the first among WFP offices to roll out iris biometric verification with a partner government.

As part of the testing phase, WFP is supporting the development of a mobile application, in consultation with citizens for truly user-centered design. The application will enable citizens to update and access their data, digitally pay for chargeable PDS services via cashless "mobile money," and host a digital PDS card. WFP is bringing in the Ministry of Interior who have agreed to work on a framework for collaboration, to link the PDS digital identity to the national unified ID, enabling digital data exchange and sharing between MoT and the other ministries such as the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs and the Ministry of Health, for much-needed interoperability.

#### **Strategic outcome 04**

Vulnerable groups, including children, adolescents, 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 the year.



Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$177,781	\$0	\$0	\$0

In Iraq, 22.5 percent of the population continues to live below the national poverty line. In both cases, micronutrient deficiency is still a concern for health and nutrition experts, but so is the rising problem of obesity [1].

Throughout 2019, building on the work done in 2018, when WFP started to mainstream nutrition throughout WFP's activities as part of a cross-cutting approach, WFP conducted first-hand research with people assisted, regarding their dietary habits, and continued to promote healthy eating.

There were no dedicated resources to implement Strategic Outcome 04, which meant that nutrition-related activities were funded as part of the other strategic outcomes. For example, for a nutrition workshop in the third quarter, the funds came from activity 01. Under the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) from January 2020, Social and Behaviour Change Communications (SBCC) on nutrition will be a sub-activity, under Capacity Strengthening with the government.

As part of WFP's resilience programming, training sessions with participants were conducted on nutrition and healthy eating, including building on the Mother-to-Mother Support Group training of 2018 with Mother-to-Mother Support Group Facilitator training in 2019. Women successfully acquired the skills to lead and mentor a group. WFP prioritized women in these sessions as they continue to be the primary caregivers in Iraqi families.

From June to August, a Harvard University fellow worked with WFP to conduct formative research on people's dietary habits to help underpin the SBCC action plan, which will roll out during the CSP. Research and consultations with people assisted were conducted in the Kurdistan Region, Ninewa, Kirkuk, Anbar and Baghdad. WFP also engaged an SBCC expert, who ran a workshop in the autumn in Baghdad and consulted with the Nutrition Working Group, the Nutrition Research Institute of the Ministry of Health, and other key nutrition actors such as the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). Follow-up workshops are planned in early 2020, which due to the civil unrest, could not take place in the fourth quarter as intended.

Furthermore, in 2019, WFP undertook a series of relevant studies and analyses to guide government policies and actions on food security and nutrition, including the second volume of the Iraq Socio-Economic Atlas. The Atlas is a visual representation of the country's socio-economic data at the district level, and includes comprehensive health and nutrition data, which helps decision-makers prioritise resources according to food security and status, and initiate bespoke nutrition programmes.

Under the School Feeding Programme, nutrition and healthy eating form a key part of WFP's complementary activities around providing healthy meals, alongside hygiene, physical activity and waste management. WFP and its partners are sharing nutrition posters throughout the 1,200 schools being reached over the 2019-2020 academic year, indicating the recommended frequency of eating various food groups, and emphasising a balanced diet including fruits and vegetables. A South-South Cooperation approach is being adopted, using outreach materials previously tested by WFP Tunisia and WFP Egypt, which were adapted for the Iraqi audience. A School Feeding Day is planned in 2020 in all schools, which will have a dedicated session on nutrition and healthy eating. A simple booklet including nutrition-related activities and healthy recipes is also being prepared and shared with school children.

Under the CSP, WFP will support the government in SBCC, to tackle the dual issues of micronutrient deficiency and obesity among the Iraqi population. Partnering with the Nutrition Working Group, WFP will continue to advocate for healthy eating and share nutrition information through a national campaign.

## Strategic outcome 05

Effective coordination for humanitarian support in Iraq

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$2,190,244	\$1,478,927	\$1,256,846	\$836,270

Under Strategic Outcome 05, WFP worked to provide effective coordination for humanitarian support in Iraq through the Cluster services: the Logistics Cluster (LC), the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC) and the Food Security Cluster (FSC). There were also two parallel Emergency Response and Preparedness initiatives, run with the Global LC, and WFP's UN partners.

57 percent of the 2019 requirement was resourced, and 67 percent of the resources were utilised; this was mainly due to the LC scaling down. In addition, although later in the year, Capacity Strengthening activities commenced with the government on emergency preparedness and response, the LC related grant could not be extended for use on these



projects.

WFP led the LC and the ETC before they were deactivated at the end of March, and co-led the FSC together with 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 LC scaled down in early 2019, via an exit strategy phase. This transitional period was to ensure a smooth handover to the Logistics Sector working group, and to conclude activities. All common storage sites closed. The closure was accompanied by advance and ongoing notice to users over the preceding six months. A comprehensive storage market assessment was conducted and shared with partners to assist with alternative solutions. The process went smoothly, with only one partner late to remove their cargo.

Mobile storage units (MSUs) were mobilised across the country to support local authorities. Humanitarian interventions were transferred to the partners for their use, and/or maintained in stock by WFP as a contingency and preparedness measure. A total of 71 MSUs were donated to government entities and humanitarian partners.

Coordination and information management (IM) continued under the Logistics Sector working group. The sector continued to be co-led by WFP and national NGO partner Mercy Hands, with increased involvement from the government. The IM capacity was transferred to the Logistics Sector working group. Mercy Hands and WFP co-ran the final Logistics Cluster coordination meetings in Erbil and Baghdad in January.

Before deactivating the Logistics Cluster, Capacity Strengthening on procurement, installation and staff training for the Joint Crisis Coordination Centre warehouse management system took place in the Kurdistan Region. Cross border operations with Syria continued at a low level for the remainder of 2019. One WFP staff member managed the activity until the end of the year.

In December, WFP donated 2,000 plastic pallets to UNHCR in Duhok, with a value of USD 40,000, to help raise the flooring in communal areas in refugee camps, because of the flooding. The donation ensured that people could walk safely on dry flooring during ongoing rains and flooding.

Although the LC was deactivated in Iraq, it continues to be active globally, and in the fourth quarter, a Logistics Cluster Preparedness Officer joined to spearhead the Logistics Cluster Preparedness Project. The project aims to enable the government, national and international NGOs, UN agencies, development partners, and the private sector to have a coordinated approach towards improving local supply chain resilience, and to ensure humanitarian actors have joint logistics responses, an established information exchange framework and open communication channels. A key output of the Preparedness project is the formulation of a National Logistics Cluster Preparedness network, which brings stakeholders together before an emergency, to identify potential bottlenecks and solutions, plan effective responses, draft a joint action plan, and establish an operational team environment. This work was funded by the Global LC and will continue under the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) from January 2020.

In parallel, in 2019, WFP worked with UNICEF and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) on Capacity Strengthening with the government, towards the handover of the Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) to the government. The UN partners undertook a needs and capacity assessment, and a risk analysis to evaluate the possibility for the eventual handover. The assessment revealed a larger area of intervention was needed because of gaps in policy structure and operational levels. Much improvement in emergency preparedness and response is needed and there is no government department currently responsible for disaster and crisis response. A workshop with government actors on the capacity development plan was held in December. The RRM partners are coordinating with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) on a joint programme in 2020, under the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF), towards enhanced government capacity in crisis and disaster management.

In 2019, the ETC also concluded its work in providing crucial communication services to the humanitarian community and people in camps across Iraq. Internet connectivity supported not only data requirements for the humanitarian community, but also services for people living in the camps, to ensure their ability to communicate, including education opportunities. The ETC provided communications in 18 camps for internally displaced people (IDPs), before handing over its technical support services – repeaters and radio networks – to the UN Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI) and the UN Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS). The ETC conducted meetings with different actors from the humanitarian community and local internet service providers to share with them the details of the ETC phase-out and to advise them on the way forward.

The ETC received USD 137,000 under the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) in 2019. The ETC consumed the funds received to carry out its activities as part of its phase-out and closure by March.

In line with the ETC's phase-out from Iraq, the ETC completed a comprehensive inventory of the warehouse and physical asset counting. Before the ETC deactivated, it installed a queueing system in the International Organization for Migration (IOM) Community Resource Centres in East Mosul, West Mosul and Fallujah.

In 2019, the FSC was granted USD 937,000 from the Iraq Humanitarian Fund's (IHF) second standard allocation. The FSC continued to coordinate between humanitarian actors to best meet the needs of vulnerable people in Iraq, with a shift in cluster priorities, transitioning from the humanitarian response towards agricultural rehabilitation and helping returnees rebuild their lives.

The cluster coordinator position was assumed by a national staff member all year, who implemented a series of lessons learned workshops with partners, to share knowledge and best practice, and to boost coordination. The FSC also oversaw the introduction of the ActivityInfo 2019 IDPs database, through which FSC partners could report their activities monthly.

In 2019, the cluster also coordinated more closely with the Ministry of Migration and Displacement (MoMD), which, for instance in Duhok, participated in the monthly FSC meeting with WFP and the Board of Relief and Humanities Affairs (BRHA). The FSC advocated with the MoMD office in Erbil, to emphasise the importance of reporting MoMD's distributions in the camps on the ActivityInfo database to strengthen coordination and ensure the timely delivery of partners' assistance to beneficiaries. The FSC also advocated on the quality of items in the MoMD food basket. After arranging a visit by the Minister of Migration and Displacement to the Duhok IDP camps to hear the feedback of IDPs, the Minister changed the MoMD food basket supplier, with the goal of increasing the quality standards of food provided.

To revitalise and support the Food Security Cluster, the cluster leads for WFP and FAO appointed focal points across 11 governorates.

# Cross-cutting Results

## Progress towards gender equality

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

Iraq is ranked 120 out of 189 countries on the Gender Inequality Index. Although women constitute 49 percent of the total population and are the heads of 1 in 10 Iraqi households, they are more exposed, in a male-dominated society, to poverty and food insecurity because of their lower overall income levels, and lack of educational and work opportunities.

WFP mainstreamed gender across its activities in 2019 to ensure that food assistance and resilience programmes met the different needs of women, men, girls and boys. To continue to address challenges around gender inequalities, WFP implemented strategic and complementary Capacity Strengthening activities. It is currently undertaking a gender analysis for the new Country Strategic Plan (CSP), which qualified for Gender and Age Marker 4.

All operations in Iraq during 2019 were carried out in line with WFP's gender policy. WFP worked to ensure that women, men, girls and boys had access to consultation exercises, thus fostering gender equality in programme decision-making. WFP monitoring data showed that more than 70 percent of women were involved in decisions on the assistance for internally displaced people (IDPs) and Syrian refugees.

To prevent and address risks, particularly for women, WFP put mitigation measures in place, in consultation with women and men. These measures included defining vulnerability and targeting criteria, identifying the most suitable household entitlement holders, and consulting with community leaders and cooperating partners (CPs) to identify and arrange food distribution for people unable to travel to distribution points, such as new mothers. WFP ensured that distribution points had appropriate facilities for men and women, including gender-segregated lines and sanitary facilities.

By organizing training and awareness sessions on gender issues and social norms, WFP further developed gender empowerment and the mitigation of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) along with the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA). WFP ran these sessions for CPs and camp retailers as well as WFP staff. The Gender Results Network members in each sub-office were responsible for advocacy and campaigning activities to ensure gender sensitisation. WFP also co-facilitated several trainings with the GBV sub-cluster on gender mainstreaming to Food Security Cluster partners, including WFP staff as well as sessions for CPs.

In the delivery of food assistance to IDPs and refugees, WFP and its partners regularly undertook protection risk analyses to identify issues experienced by people receiving assistance, particularly women, on their way to and from distribution points. WFP carefully considered a series of issues, including safety problems at distribution points, the risk of retaliation or tension, lack of access to distribution points for vulnerable groups, and exploitation or abuse.

WFP continued to co-chair the interagency PSEA network, playing a key role in the reporting and referral of sexual exploitation and abuse, Capacity Strengthening and awareness-raising. Two WFP staff received training on gender transformative work, and ran protection and PSEA sessions as part of wider trainings with partners and staff. Women staff were available to respond to reports as needed, both in-person and via the Iraq Information Centre hotline.

## Protection

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

In 2019, WFP continued to prioritize the safety, dignity and integrity of people assisted. Given the complex context of Iraq, an established Protection Cluster is active, and effective mechanisms exist for the reporting and follow-up of protection cases.

WFP continued to apply two key complaints and feedback mechanisms (CFM) for the reporting of programmatic, behavioural or ethical issues, such as corruption, fraud and exploitation. These mechanisms consist of partner-led help desks and suggestion boxes at distribution sites, and the Iraq Information Centre hotline. WFP ensured the sharing of posters, leaflets and details about the hotline, in camps and at project sites. Regular trainings and meetings were held with call centre staff on how to effectively respond to protection concerns raised by callers. WFP's focal points at the sub-office levels referred sensitive cases to protection actors for follow-up. The process was decentralized to the sub-offices for a more effective, timely response.

In addition, WFP's field monitor teams continued to collect and analyse feedback in person, during and after distributions. During other activities, such as resilience programmes, WFP ran on-site focus group discussions regularly with people assisted, in response to protection concerns, and organized ad-hoc meetings. WFP also ran protection training sessions with cooperating partners.

Protection actors in the field also identified cases that WFP then included for assistance due to protection vulnerabilities, even if assessed as non-food insecure. For refugees, UNHCR and WFP developed vulnerability criteria for the re-assessment of cases involving changes in household circumstances. For people who could not easily reach

distribution points, because of disabilities or other barriers, WFP continued to ensure safe processes for their family, close acquaintances or friends to mediate and obtain assistance.

During the transition towards 100 percent cash assistance that began in 2019 and is planned to be completed in 2020, decisions were made to implement Mobile Money Transfers (MMT) or e-vouchers not only on feasibility grounds but also in the light of potential protection risks. Both cash modalities enhance the purchaser's dignity of choice. However, some MMT third-party agents reportedly charge fees when people collect their entitlement. WFP produced sensitisation materials to encourage the immediate reporting of such behaviour, and in such cases ceased working with the respective agents immediately.

In 2019, WFP rolled out CFM standard operating procedures to help improve systems, and from August imported weekly complaints into the new "Sugar" customer relationship management (CRM) platform [1]. SugarCRM facilitated the tracking and response to referred complaints. Since August, when the Sugar tool was rolled out, feedback and complaints were collected by the call centre on a weekly or bi-weekly basis, and more efficiently tracked than using spreadsheets. Sugar has helped ensure more timely and efficient closure of the feedback loop with people assisted.

Across all activities, WFP continued to focus on giving people a voice and respecting their rights. From interviews with 914 households, people reported that they travelled to and from distribution points and collected their assistance safely, without experiencing any issues of insecurity.

### **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 to people assisted remained at the heart of all activities implemented in 2019.

WFP's approach focused on Communication with Communities (CwC), consultations, and complaints and feedback mechanisms (CFM) including information sharing via the toll-free Iraq Information Centre (IIC) hotline. CwC cut across all activities. The Intercluster Coordination Group ran a referral system, through which sector-specific complaints were sent straight to partners and focal points to ensure quick follow-up.

To boost the ongoing sharing of information, WFP regularly developed and dispersed key messages to help inform communities of key programmatic issues affecting them. The issues covered in 2019 included: the reduction in frequency of assistance to internally displaced people (IDPs) from March to July; delays in Mobile Money Transfers (MMT) payments; the adjusted complement of food/cash assistance when the government distributed rations to IDPs; guidance to avoid paying unnecessary fees to agents when redeeming entitlements; and the targeting exercise to identify those most in need.

When some programmes experienced delays in the summer, text messages (SMS) were sent to the affected people, mentioning the free IIC hotline. Regular focus group discussions (FGD) were also held.

Regardless of efforts, some people assisted reported they did not understand, for example, the criteria for prioritization ("targeting"), why their transfer value decreased when the Ministry of Migration and Displacement distributed, or operational delays. In response, WFP refined the CwC strategy to include dedicated training on WFP updates and key messages, to ensure that all stakeholders, including the affected population, cooperating partners and call centre fully understood the issues, plus mechanisms for checks and balances.

As part of WFP's accountability to people assisted during the IDPs targeting exercise in 2019, case review committees (CRC) were established to analyse and review cases, as needed. 2,728 cases were referred to and assessed by the CRCs, with few being re-added for assistance, mainly due to changes in their households.

WFP continued to ensure that referrals received through the existing CFMs were addressed. WFP's main CFM remained the IIC, and the "Sugar" customer relationship management (CRM) platform will introduce an online reporting form in 2020 for people able to easily access the internet, such as EMPACT students.

In 2019, the IIC handled 121,205 calls, of those 13,096 were related to the food security cluster. The IIC resolved 10,744 of these on the first call, using bespoke key messages and guidance that WFP developed specifically for people assisted. The IIC referred the remaining 2,352 calls to WFP; all were resolved. Not all calls were directly related to food or cash assistance. Some, for example, were technical mobile phone issues when trying to redeem an entitlement. From August, WFP-related complaints and requests were referred via SugarCRM, and addressed/tracked accordingly.

WFP displayed sensitisation materials in camps, near key distribution points or in retailers, on knowing your rights, and what to do in case of doubts or questions. In 2020, in addition, WFP will continue using SMS to reach people, run regular "town hall" meetings, and post on the new IIC Facebook page.

## Environment

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

In the context of the overall global climate crisis, Iraq is facing a challenging future. Climate change is expected to increase Iraq's annual temperature by 2 degrees and decrease average rainfall by 9 percent by 2050, leading to frequent heat waves and droughts, as well as serious constraints on the country's water irrigation volume and linked agricultural production. Some of these effects are already visible.

Resilience and climate change mitigation and adaptation activities remained crucial in 2019, not only to support the country's recovery but also to install a safeguard for future conflict over diminishing resources. WFP's climate change analysis confirmed that long-term, average temperatures are set to rise in Iraq, with a projected decrease in rainfall of 17 percent in the south. Such data helped inform the reopening of WFP's office in Basra, initially to manage school feeding, and subsequently from 2020, resilience and livelihoods activities.

Tackling the causes of conflict and vulnerability – such as poverty, inequality and the lack of functioning systems – helps reduce the impact of recurrent shocks and stresses, and support the peacebuilding that is essential for sustainable development. The creation of jobs is a priority in post-conflict situations to make the recurrence of conflict less likely, as well as generate and spread incomes and productivity, especially for women.

WFP continued to champion projects with environmentally-sensitive outcomes: such as drip irrigation replacing wasteful flood irrigation techniques, and improved seed quality, among others. WFP is preparing to conduct Seasonal Livelihoods Planning (SLP) and Community Based Participatory Planning (CBPP) exercises in the south, through a recent award made via WFP's internal 2030 Fund, for which WFP in Iraq successfully competed. In 2020, WFP will continue to work on GCF project proposal development.

In 2019, to help people mitigate the impact of climate change, WFP's resilience programme, in conjunction with partners, continued afforestation and canal rehabilitation schemes (in areas where canal irrigation was previously present). On Sinjar Mountain, 40 hectares of mountain slope protection projects and three soil conservation structures were completed, ensuring people could continue to cultivate even in the dry season. Water was conserved at the various levels of the mountain. Such initiatives helped both farmers and grazing animals. WFP's projects also installed or repaired drip irrigation across 154 hectares in Ninewa and Salah al-Din. WFP intends to promote livelihood activities for communities, in partnership with the government, civil society organisations and communities.

An important aspect of work around the environment is sharing best practice, partnership, and coordination. With the University of Mosul, WFP ran two workshops in Telkaif and Mosul on SLP under the 3-Pronged Approach (3PA). The 3PA takes into account the nationwide, seasonal/livelihoods and community levels for planning. This participatory approach allows communities to determine their specific needs to ensure the sustainability of the programmes and investments.

Over 30 people attended each workshop, including community representatives on food, health, education, plus government and humanitarian actors. For all resilience programmes, WFP analyses each location to ensure that each project will cause no harm.

# The Public Distribution System

## **Innovation: Digitally Transforming Iraq's Biggest Social Protection Programme - the Public Distribution System (PDS)**

WFP is working with the Ministry of Trade (MoT) in a technical assistance initiative to digitalise the PDS. The aim is to create an electronic PDS - "ePDS" - platform for transparency, efficiency and prioritisation.

The PDS is a food ration scheme, launched in 1991 to help Iraqis weather the international sanctions. Even today, all 39 million citizens - except those residing outside Iraq and civil servants earning more than 1.5 million dinars monthly - remain entitled to their PDS ration: rice, wheat flour, oil and sugar. It is the most visible social protection system of the Iraqi government.

In 2019, WFP and MoT implemented a 12-month proof of concept (PoC) of the PDS digitalisation project in 10 governorates - Al-Muthanna, Anbar, Al-Najaf, Baghdad, Basra, Duhok, Maysan, Ninewa, Sulaymaniyah and Thi-Qar. The PoC involved 70,000 people and 15 food agents. WFP tested in urban and rural locations; in Ninewa, the PDS testing took place in Khazer camp, reaching IDPs. The goal at Khazer was to avoid duplicate registrations in the system, through supporting coordination in food assistance delivery between WFP, MoT and the Ministry of Migration and Displacement (MoMD).

The ePDS allows for easy identity management and tracking of ration collections, reconciliation, data analysis and reporting, and better decision-making. The availability of information electronically will permit the "ePDS" to instantly check who has collected rations. The tracking will also enable prioritizing food distributions for the most vulnerable. The PDS digitalisation is one of the priorities of Iraq's National Poverty Reduction Strategy 2018-2022.

The PDS processes have been relying on outdated technology. Citizen information can only be updated in the main PDS branches where the lines are long. Multiple visits to PDS offices are often necessary. Distribution lists and ration cards are issued on paper. Data is manually inputted, which is inefficient, slow, and it is transferred to the central system in Baghdad - insecurely - which results in information loss in many cases.

Under the new system, data is securely managed - safely encrypted, transferred and stored. After testing with fingerprinting, the PoC found that iris biometric scan verification was preferable to citizens. Thereby, duplicate identities are detected and removed, and iris verification is conducted at the time of food collection. The new system will assure that the right citizen is receiving the right food ration at the right time. Iraq is the first among WFP offices to roll out iris biometric verification with a partner government.

Citizens registered on the digital system have received iris biometric protected digital or virtual PDS cards, replacing the current paper ration cards. WFP is working with specialized private sector entities to design and develop a smartphone application, after direct consultation with citizens, for a genuinely user-driven experience. The app will enable them to update and access their data, digitally pay for PDS services via cashless "mobile money," and support the provisioning of a functional PDS digital identity, which is linked to the national ID. WFP is bringing in the Ministry of Interior (MoI), who agreed to work on a framework for collaboration, to link the PDS digital identity to the unified national ID, enabling digital data exchange and sharing between MoT and other ministries such as MoMD for much-needed interoperability.

WFP and MoT are working on a PoC plan to expand the testing phase to the nine remaining governorates in 2020, building on the current approach. In this way, citizens will be reached in all governorates during the testing phase.



## Summary

n.b. FAO is the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

n.b. WFP's pioneering EMPACT project provides coaching and training in IT and digital skillsets, to vulnerable youths from Syrian refugee camps, Iraqi IDPs, returnees and host communities. EMPACT connects trainees to the job market by partnering with leading tech firms.

- No data on people with disabilities was gathered in 2019, but WFP plans to capture this data in 2020.
- SDG 4: 127,446 children received meals under the School Feeding programme, which started in December, enabling them to focus and learn in class, and encouraging them to stay in school. This was 42 percent of the target, as many schools did not start due to the civil unrest. (42 percent of girls and boys reached under SDG 4).
- SDG 2: 126,000 people indirectly benefited from the resilience and livelihood programme, implemented through rehabilitation, construction and creation of various agricultural assets through cash for asset modalities, plus training.
- SDG 2: 53,000 trees have been planted, 325 greenhouses have been installed and supported, among several complementary activities; 650 hectares of land have been rehabilitated through improved irrigation and crop production systems.
- SDG 2: The training opportunities provided enhanced the lifeskills of 13,665 people for improved and sustainable livelihoods. This was under the "Empowerment in Action" EMPACT programme: providing digital skills and English training. n.b. this is a small-scale programme, to create and boost livelihoods (rather than food production per se).
- SDG 2: 457,180 IDPs received 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. 42,476 refugees received assistance in the form of regular monthly cash-based transfers, or in-kind food assistance (the latter to newly arrived refugees from northeast Syria), making 499,656 people reached.
- SDG 17: Around 22 active partners regularly attended Food Security Cluster meetings and collaborated, sharing technical support. The partners coordinated through the cluster to avoid duplication of efforts, ensuring that their projects were aligned with the Iraq Humanitarian Response Plan's Strategic Objectives and activities.
- SDG 17: 70,000 People registered on the digitalised Public Distribution System (PDS). WFP is collaborating with the government to digitalise the PDS food ration system, which is Iraq's biggest social protection programme, improving transparency, efficiency and helping reach the most vulnerable.

## Context and operations

- IDP and returnee figures from IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), <http://iraqdtm.iom.int>
  - Syrian refugee figures from UNHCR, Syrian Regional Refugee Response, <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/syria/location/5>
  - People in need figures from OCHA, Humanitarian Needs Overview 2020, [https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/iraq\\_hno\\_2020.pdf](https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/iraq_hno_2020.pdf)
- n.b. The refugee targeting exercise followed the Joint Vulnerability Assessment (JVA) which WFP and UNHCR completed in June 2018.
- n.b. Over the course of April to June, WFP, the Ministry of Migration and Displacement (MoMD) and partners undertook a census of every family living in every official IDP camp. The questionnaire was focused on identifying IDP families whose income would allow them to meet their food security needs.
- WFP thanks its 22 implementing partners in 2019, who were: Action Contre la Faim International (ACF), Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED), Al Khiamiat Organization for Agricultural Development and Instruction, Al Mortaqa Foundation for Development, Caritas, Hope Organization for Development and Improvement, Human Appeal, Human Relief Foundation, Mercy Hands For Humanitarian Aid, OROKOM Organization for Relief and Development, OXFAM, People in Need, Rebuild Iraq Recruitment Program (RIRP), REACH - Rehabilitation, Education and Community Health, Samaritan's Purse, Secours Islamique France, Swedo - The Swedish Development Aid Organization, The United Iraqi Society for Relief Development, Triangle Generation Humanitaire (TGH), Welthungerhilfe, Women Empowerment Organization, World Vision International.

## CSP financial overview

n.b. Germany GFFO is the German Federal Foreign Office, and BMZ is the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development.

[1] The purpose of BR04 was to adjust planning figures for several activities, in light of government priorities and the evolving humanitarian situation in Iraq. WFP extended assistance to IDPs and refugees and reduced planned numbers, taking into consideration the targeting exercises and IDP returns; the School Feeding Programme was expanded; assistance to vulnerable youth via the EMPACT programme was extended and planned numbers increased; resilience and livelihoods programmes were extended but planned numbers reduced (in response to a shortage of partners, continuing access issues and the slow pace of returns of IDPs); and WFP's SCOPECARD services were extended and with an increased budget, to cover WFP's leadership of the interoperability initiative with partners wishing to use the same platform and technology. SCOPE is the system through which WFP registers people for assistance, and the

interoperability initiative was launched in the first quarter of 2019.

## Strategic outcome 01

- Activity 02, Output A, the Planned figure of USD 15.7 million for the School Feeding Programme was for the whole academic year, 2019-2020.
  - Activity 02, Output A, the cash-based transfers are made to WFP's cooperating partners to purchase items locally for the school meals, supporting local suppliers. The school children then receive locally procured food.
- n.b. Further information on the Gender and Age Marker can be found here:  
<https://gender.manuals.wfp.org/en/gender-toolkit/gender-in-programming/gender-and-age-marker>

## Strategic outcome 02

- n.b. The metric tonnes (MT) distributed to newly-arrived refugees from northeast Syria as IRRs and FFRs are recorded in the Activity 01 tables, as the Activity 03 tables cover cash-based assistance.
- Activity 04: 2,710 participants were recorded above as completing the entire attendance on the EMPACT programme; however, the actual number of participants is 2,733, as these are the students who participated in the programme and fulfilled the attendance requirements for the monthly stipends.

## Strategic outcome 03

- [1] The 126,000 people who indirectly benefited have been mentioned in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) table, under the opening Summary section.
- [2] The 19,404 people who benefited from receiving agricultural inputs include the household members (for Resilience and Livelihood projects, households are 6 people).
- [3] The 3PA takes into account the nationwide, seasonal/livelihoods and community levels for planning.
- [4] The SIPRI ToCs are: (1) If livelihood options are increased and communities thrive, then rural communities will not present an enabling environment for radical groups; (2) If communities work together to identify common needs, and collectively respond to these needs, then relationships will be fostered across ethnic and tribal divides; and (3) if urban youth at risk of stigma, violence and displacement have opportunities for socio-economic inclusion and access to safe spaces, then they connect and develop, become agents of change in their communities and support themselves and their families without becoming caught in conflict dynamics.
- [5] The 70,000 people reached by the ePDS are indirectly assisted, and mentioned in the SDGs table under the Summary.

## Strategic outcome 04

- [1] According to the 2015 STEP survey by WHO, the prevalence of obesity is high among the adult population in Iraq: an estimated one-third of the entire population is obese (33.5 percent), with an additional one-third being estimated as overweight (31.9 percent). Rates of anaemia in Iraq are also high: 19 percent of non-pregnant women and girls aged 15-49 were identified as anaemic and nearly three-quarters (74.5 percent) suffered from vitamin D deficiency (based on a 2012 assessment). The prevalence of anaemia in children aged 6-59 months was 22.9 percent and 67 percent in children aged 6-11 months.
- n.b. Due to the civil unrest in the fourth quarter of 2019, the third planned training / workshop was postponed.

## Strategic outcome 05

- Activity 07: The Logistics Cluster was deactivated in March 2019, and scaled down in the first quarter 2019, hence little cargo was transported on behalf of NGOs.
- Activity 08: The Emergency Telecommunications Cluster implemented connectivity projects in Community Resource Centres (CRCs), before handing over to the International Organization for Migration (IOM).
- Activity 09: At the beginning of the year, all three clusters: Logistics Cluster, Emergency Telecommunications Cluster, Food Security Cluster were active. The LC and ETC deactivated in March 2019, so the only remaining WFP-led cluster is the FSC.

## Protection

- [1] "Sugar" is the trademark name of the provider. SugarCRM is a case management system for support and response, and it streamlines information sharing and case routing.
- n.b. The above tables cover all activities except School Feeding, which began only in the last week of December.

## Accountability to affected populations

- "Sugar" is the trademark name of the provider. SugarCRM is a case management system for support and response, and it streamlines information sharing and case routing.

# Figures and Indicators

## WFP contribution to SDGs



### SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

WFP Strategic Goal 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger					WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results				SDG-related indicator		Direct			Indirect
		Female	Male	Overall			Female	Male	Overall	
Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	%				Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	246,658	252,998	499,656	
Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	US\$				Number of small-scale food producers reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that contribute to improved incomes	Number	6,873	6,792	13,665	
Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	%				Number of hectares of land rehabilitated (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support)	Ha			650	
					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that aim to ensure productive and sustainable food systems	Number	35,931	34,941	70,872	126,000



### SDG 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

WFP Strategic Goal :					WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results				SDG-related indicator		Direct			Indirect
		Female	Male	Overall			Female	Male	Overall	
Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex	%				Percentage of students reached (by WFP or by governments or partners with WFP support) who, by the end of two grades of primary schooling, demonstrate that they can read and understand the meaning of grade level text	%	42	42	42	



### SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development



WFP Strategic Goal 2: Partner to support implementation of the SDGs			WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)			
SDG Indicator	National Results		SDG-related indicator		Direct	Indirect
		Overall			Overall	
Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development	Number		Number of mechanisms (by type) developed (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to enhance policy coherence (linked to zero hunger)	Number	1	70,000
Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals	Number		Number of partners participating in multi-stakeholder partnerships (including common services and coordination platforms where WFP plays a leading or coordinating role)	Number	22	

## Beneficiaries by Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	426,734	360,417	84%
	female	414,949	351,222	85%
	total	841,683	711,639	85%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	13,380	14,250	107%
	female	11,707	12,486	107%
	total	25,087	26,736	107%
24-59 months	male	20,627	21,874	106%
	female	19,512	20,691	106%
	total	40,139	42,565	106%
5-11 years	male	198,723	121,757	61%
	female	189,169	114,369	60%
	total	387,892	236,126	61%
12-17 years	male	42,369	44,501	105%
	female	39,024	41,174	106%
	total	81,393	85,675	105%
18-59 years	male	134,911	140,616	104%
	female	137,698	143,768	104%
	total	272,609	284,384	104%
60+ years	male	16,724	17,419	104%
	female	17,839	18,734	105%
	total	34,563	36,153	105%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	241,255	162,012	67%
Refugee	3,440	54,087	1572%
Returnee	133,681	26,759	20%
IDP	463,307	468,781	101%

## Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Rice	6,321	4,101	65%
Bulgur Wheat	2,086	1,076	52%



Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Wheat Flour	12,642	9,414	74%
Iodised Salt	316	177	56%
Sugar	2,086	1,076	52%
Vegetable Oil	1,896	1,044	55%
Rations	102	58	57%
Chickpeas	2,086	0	0%
Lentils	2,086	432	21%
Split Lentils	0	2,385	-

## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Value Voucher	11,224,615	3,929,492	35%
Cash	51,234,282	17,721,190	35%
Value Voucher	8,043,840	3,510,899	44%
Cash	1,816,430	4,126,878	227%
Cash	11,704,000	3,632,260	31%

## Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01		- Crisis Response - Emergency Response						
Food insecure households of IDPs in affected areas have access to life-saving and nutritious food throughout the year.								
Activity 01	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	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A	The targeted, food insecure population receive adequate food assistance, in order to meet their basic food needs.							
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	118,320 121,680 240,000	116,870 120,188 237,058		
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	106,864 109,899 216,763	108,519 111,603 220,122		
A.2	Food transfers			MT	29,621	19,763		
A.3	Cash-based transfers			US\$	46,769,230	21,450,188		
Activity 02	Provision of assistance in schools newly reclaimed and rehabilitated.	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A	Targeted students enrolled in regular school programmes will benefit from school feeding, ensuring that girls and boys complete primary education.							
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	140,111 144,089 284,200	62,831 64,615 127,446		
A.3	Cash-based transfers			US\$	15,689,667	200,492		
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
HHs in most conflict-affected and vulnerable areas across Iraq; Iraq; Cash								
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new)								
Drop-out rate	Act 02: Provision of assistance in schools newly reclaimed and rehabilitated.	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Overall	2 2 2	≤1 ≤1 ≤1	≤1 ≤1 ≤1		
Retention rate	Act 02: Provision of assistance in schools newly reclaimed and rehabilitated.	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Overall	98 98 98	≥99 ≥99 ≥99	≥99 ≥99 ≥99		
Iraqi IDP households; Iraq; Cash, Food, Value Voucher								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)								

	Act 01: 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	General Distribution	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	7.45 6.80 6.90	<6.80 <6.30 <6.50	<6.80 <6.30 <6.50	4.50 6.40 5	7.30 6.80 6.90
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Iraqi IDP Households; Iraq; Cash, Food, Value Voucher

**Food Expenditure Share**

	Act 01: 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	General Distribution	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	50 44 45	≤44 ≤39 ≤40	≤44 ≤39 ≤40	49 45 46	46 41 42
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Iraqi IDPs; Iraq; Cash, Food, Value Voucher

**Food Consumption Score**

Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 01: 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	General Distribution	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	88 92.50 91.90	≥91.50 ≥98 ≥96.50	≥91.50 ≥98 ≥96.50	85.90 91.10 90	87.10 93.30 92.40
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 01: 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	General Distribution	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	12 7.30 7.90	≤8.50 ≤1.80 ≤3.30	≤8.50 ≤1.80 ≤3.30	12.30 7.30 8.50	12.40 6.70 7.60
Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 01: 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	General Distribution	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	0 0.20 0.20	=0 =0.20 =0.20	=0 =0.20 =0.20	1.80 1.60 1.50	0.50 0 0

Strategic Outcome 02	Food insecure Syrian refugees have access to life-saving and nutritious food throughout the year.	- Crisis Response						
Activity 03	Provision of general food assistance to vulnerable refugees.	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A	Targeted Syrian refugees receive adequate and appropriate food assistance in order to meet their basic food needs							
A.1	<b>Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers</b>	All	General Distribution	Female Male <b>Total</b>	29,060 29,886 58,946	21,269 21,207 42,476		
A.3	<b>Cash-based transfers</b>			<b>US\$</b>	8,208,000	6,314,144		

Activity 04	Provision of support for resilience and livelihood activities for Syrian refugees, Iraqi IDPs and people from affected communities.	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
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							
A.1	<b>Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers</b>	All	Food assistance for training	Female Male <b>Total</b>	4,240 4,360 8,600	6,792 6,873 13,665		
A.3	<b>Cash-based transfers</b>			<b>US\$</b>	1,652,270	1,323,633		
C.1	<b>Number of people trained</b>							
	Number of direct beneficiaries receiving Capacity Strengthening transfers (Male)		Food assistance for training	<b>Number</b>	1,200	1,850		
	Number of direct beneficiaries receiving Capacity Strengthening transfers (Female)		Food assistance for training	<b>Number</b>	1,200	860		
<b>Outcome results</b>				<b>Baseline</b>	<b>End-CSP Target</b>	<b>2019 Target</b>	<b>2019 Follow-up value</b>	<b>2018 Follow-up value</b>
Syrian Refugee Households; Iraq; Cash, Value Voucher								
<b>Food Consumption Score</b>								
Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 03: Provision of general food assistance to vulnerable refugees.	General Distribution	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	85 67 83	≥100 ≥98 ≥98	≥100 ≥98 ≥98	96.20 93.40 93.80	100 96.10 96.60
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 03: Provision of general food assistance to vulnerable refugees.	General Distribution	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	15 32.90 16.90	≤0 ≤1.90 ≤1.90	≤0 ≤1.90 ≤1.90	3.80 4.60 4.50	0 3.90 3.40
Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 03: Provision of general food assistance to vulnerable refugees.	General Distribution	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	0 0.10 0.10	≤0 ≤0.10 ≤0.10	≤0 ≤0.10 ≤0.10	0 2 1.70	0 0 0
<b>Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)</b>								
	Act 03: Provision of general food assistance to vulnerable refugees.	General Distribution	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	4.60 4.70 4.65	<4.60 <4.70 <4.65	<4.60 <4.70 <4.65	3.35 3.03 3.07	5.30 6.30 6.20
<b>Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)</b>								
	Act 03: Provision of general food assistance to vulnerable refugees.	General Distribution	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	4 4 4	<3 <3.90 <3.70	<3 <3.90 <3.70	3.65 4.05 3.98	3.13 4.08 3.90
<b>Food Expenditure Share</b>								

	Act 03: Provision of general food assistance to vulnerable refugees.	General Distribution	<b>Female</b>	47	<47	<47	43.84	50.56
			<b>Male</b>	45	<45	<45	39.17	46.25
			<b>Overall</b>	46	<46	<46	39.85	46.60

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 the year.	- Emergency Response - Resilience Building						
Activity 05	Resilience building through livelihoods activities and social protection to support the food insecure	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A	Targeted population receives conditional food assistance through Cash-Based Transfers (CBT) to meet their basic food needs							
Output C	Targeted population receives training/technical support to build marketable skills in order to have resilient and diversified livelihoods							
Output C	Targeted population benefit from technical assistance provided to the Government in order to address food insecurity							
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							
A.1	<b>Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers</b>	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male <b>Total</b>	16,356 16,818 33,174	34,941 35,931 70,872		
A.3	<b>Cash-based transfers</b>			<b>US\$</b>	11,704,000	3,632,260		
C.1	<b>Number of people trained</b>							
	Number of direct beneficiaries receiving Capacity Strengthening transfers (Male)		Food assistance for asset	<b>Number</b>	400	480		
	Number of direct beneficiaries receiving Capacity Strengthening transfers (Female)		Food assistance for asset	<b>Number</b>	600	658		
D.1	<b>Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure</b>							
	Hectares (ha) of degraded hillsides and marginal areas rehabilitated with physical and biological soil and water conservation measures, planted with trees and protected (e.g. closure, etc)		Food assistance for asset	<b>Ha</b>	2,000			
	Kilometres (km) of irrigation canals constructed		Food assistance for asset	<b>Km</b>	244	26		
	Number of animal diptanks rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	<b>Number</b>	4	4		
	Kilometres (km) of irrigation canals rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	<b>Km</b>	230	180		
	Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities		Food assistance for asset	<b>Number</b>	291	290		

	Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)		Food assistance for asset	<b>Ha</b>	307	337		
	Number of tree seedlings produced/provided		Food assistance for asset	<b>Number</b>	89,200	52,576		
	Number of non-food items distributed (tools, milling machines, pumps, etc.)		Food assistance for asset	<b>Number</b>	3,234	3,234		
	Number of boreholes for agriculture or livestock created		Food assistance for asset	<b>Number</b>	28	29		
	Number of social infrastructures and Income Generating infrastructures constructed (School Building, Facility Center, Community Building, Market Stalls, etc.)		Food assistance for asset	<b>Number</b>	40	40		
	Hectares (ha) of orchards improved/maintained		Food assistance for asset	<b>Ha</b>	124	124		
	Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)		Food assistance for asset	<b>Ha</b>	164	164		

<b>Outcome results</b>				<b>Baseline</b>	<b>End-CSP Target</b>	<b>2019 Target</b>	<b>2019 Follow-up value</b>	<b>2018 Follow-up value</b>
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Iraqi returnee and conflict-affected HHs; Iraq; Cash

#### Food Consumption Score

Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 05: Resilience building through livelihoods activities and social protection to support the food insecure	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	100 94.80 95	≥100 ≥99.50 ≥99.60	≥100 ≥99.50 ≥99.60	75 98.50 98	
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 05: Resilience building through livelihoods activities and social protection to support the food insecure	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	0 4.70 4.60	≤0 ≤0.48 ≤0.39	≤0 ≤0.48 ≤0.39	25 1.49 1.99	
Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 05: Resilience building through livelihoods activities and social protection to support the food insecure	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	0 0.50 0.40	=0 =0.02 =0.01	=0 =0.02 =0.01	0 0.01 0.01	

#### Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)



	Act 05: Resilience building through livelihoods activities and social protection to support the food insecure	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	5 3.70 3.72	≤4.75 ≤3.50 ≤3.70	≤4.75 ≤3.50 ≤3.70	0.25 1.39 1.36	
<b>Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)</b>								
	Act 05: Resilience building through livelihoods activities and social protection to support the food insecure	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	5.50 7.90 7.87	≤5.22 ≤7.50 ≤7.47	≤5.22 ≤7.50 ≤7.47	1 4.28 4.21	
<b>Food Expenditure Share</b>								
	Act 05: Resilience building through livelihoods activities and social protection to support the food insecure	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	63.62 51.56 51.67	≤60.43 ≤48.98 ≤49	≤60.43 ≤48.98 ≤49	43.44 49.39 49	
<b>Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base</b>								
	Act 05: Resilience building through livelihoods activities and social protection to support the food insecure	Food assistance for asset	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥80	≥80	84	

Strategic Outcome 05	Effective coordination for humanitarian support in Iraq	- Crisis Response						
Activity 07	Provision of Logistics Cluster services to the humanitarian community.	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output H	Vulnerable populations will benefit from the provision of logistics services, information management, and coordination for the humanitarian community							
H.4	<b>Total volume of cargo transported</b>							
	Metric tons of cargo transported		Logistics Cluster	<b>metric ton</b>	50	1		
Activity 08	Provision of Emergency Telecommunications Cluster services to the humanitarian community.	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output H	Vulnerable populations will benefit from the provision of Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC) leadership in Iraq.							
H.8	<b>Number of emergency telecoms and information and communications technology (ICT) systems established, by type</b>							
	Number of emergency telecoms and information and communications technology (ICT) systems established		Service Delivery General	<b>system</b>	1	1		
Activity 09	Provision of Food Security Cluster services to the humanitarian community.	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output H	Vulnerable populations will benefit from the provision of food security cluster co-leadership in Iraq.							
H.2	<b>Number of WFP-led clusters operational, by type</b>							
	Number of WFP-led clusters operational		Logistics Cluster	<b>unit</b>	3	3		
<b>Outcome results</b>				<b>Baseline</b>	<b>End-CSP Target</b>	<b>2019 Target</b>	<b>2019 Follow-up value</b>	<b>2018 Follow-up value</b>
Syrian Refugees, Iraqi IDPs and conflict-affected community households; Iraq; Cash, Food, Value Voucher								

User satisfaction rate								
	Act 09: Provision of Food Security Cluster services to the humanitarian community.	Service provision and platforms activities	<b>Overall</b>	100	=100	=100	100	100

## Cross-cutting Indicators

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity								
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Iraqi IDPs households; Iraq; Cash, Food, Value Voucher	Act 01: 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	General Distribution	Female	100	=100	=100	100	100
			Male	100	=100	=100	100	100
			Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100
Iraqi returnee and conflict-affected HHs; Iraq; Cash	Act 05: Resilience building through livelihoods activities and social protection to support the food insecure	Food assistance for asset	Female	100	=100	=100	100	
			Male	100	=100	=100	100	
			Overall	100	=100	=100	100	
Syrian refugee households; Iraq; Cash, Value Voucher	Act 03: Provision of general food assistance to vulnerable refugees.	General Distribution	Female	100	=100	=100	100	100
			Male	100	=100	=100	100	100
			Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100
Syrian refugee, Iraqi IDPs and conflict-affected community HHs; Iraq; Capacity Strengthening	Act 04: Provision of support for resilience and livelihood activities for Syrian refugees, Iraqi IDPs and people from affected communities.	Food assistance for training	Female	100	=100	=100	100	
			Male	100	=100	=100	100	
			Overall	100	=100	=100	100	
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Iraqi IDPs households; Iraq; Cash, Food, Value Voucher	Act 01: 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	General Distribution	Female	100	=100	=100	100	100
			Male	100	=100	=100	100	100
			Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100
Iraqi returnee and conflict-affected HHs; Iraq; Cash	Act 05: Resilience building through livelihoods activities and social protection to support the food insecure	Food assistance for asset	Female	100	=100	=100	100	
			Male	100	=100	=100	100	
			Overall	100	=100	=100	100	

Syrian refugee households; Iraq; Cash, Value Voucher	Act 03: Provision of general food assistance to vulnerable refugees.	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	<b>100</b> <b>100</b> <b>100</b>	=100 =100 =100	=100 =100 =100	100 100 100	100 100 100
Syrian refugee, Iraqi IDPs and conflict-affected community HHS; Iraq; Capacity Strengthening	Act 04: Provision of support for resilience and livelihood activities for Syrian refugees, Iraqi IDPs and people from affected communities.	Food assistance for training	Female Male Overall	<b>100</b> <b>100</b> <b>100</b>	=100 =100 =100	=100 =100 =100	100 100 100	
<b>Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new)</b>								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Iraqi IDPs households; Iraq; Cash, Food, Value Voucher	Act 01: 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	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	<b>100</b> <b>100</b> <b>100</b>	=100 =100 =100	=100 =100 =100	100 100 100	100 100 100
Iraqi returnee and conflict-affected HHS; Iraq; Cash	Act 05: Resilience building through livelihoods activities and social protection to support the food insecure	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	<b>100</b> <b>100</b> <b>100</b>	=100 =100 =100	=100 =100 =100	100 100 100	
Syrian refugee households; Iraq; Cash, Value Voucher	Act 03: Provision of general food assistance to vulnerable refugees.	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	<b>100</b> <b>100</b> <b>100</b>	=100 =100 =100	=100 =100 =100	100 100 100	100 100 100
Syrian refugee, Iraqi IDPs and conflict-affected community HHS; Iraq; Capacity Strengthening	Act 04: Provision of support for resilience and livelihood activities for Syrian refugees, Iraqi IDPs and people from affected communities.	Food assistance for training	Female Male Overall	<b>100</b> <b>100</b> <b>100</b>	=100 =100 =100	=100 =100 =100	100 100 100	
<b>Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new)</b>								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Iraqi IDPs households; Iraq; Cash, Food, Value Voucher	Act 01: 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	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	<b>100</b> <b>100</b> <b>100</b>	=100 =100 =100	=100 =100 =100	100 100 100	100 100 100

Iraqi returnee and conflict-affected HHs; Iraq; Cash	Act 05: Resilience building through livelihoods activities and social protection to support the food insecure	Food assistance for asset	Female	100	=100	=100	100	
			Male	100	=100	=100	100	
			Overall	100	=100	=100	100	
Syrian Refugee households; Iraq; Cash, Value Voucher	Act 03: Provision of general food assistance to vulnerable refugees.	General Distribution	Female	100	=100	=100	100	100
			Male	100	=100	=100	100	100
			Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100
Syrian refugee, Iraqi IDPs and conflict-affected community HHs; Iraq; Capacity Strengthening	Act 04: Provision of support for resilience and livelihood activities for Syrian refugees, Iraqi IDPs and people from affected communities.	Food assistance for training	Female	100	=100	=100	100	
			Male	100	=100	=100	100	
			Overall	100	=100	=100	100	

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

##### Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Category	Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Iraqi IDPs households; Iraq; Cash, Food, Value Voucher	Act 01: 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	General Distribution		Overall	32.30	>50	>50	46	32.30
Syrian Refugee households; Iraq; Cash, Value Voucher	Act 03: Provision of general food assistance to vulnerable refugees.	General Distribution		Overall	47	>50	>50	17	47

##### Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Category	Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Iraqi IDPs households; Iraq; Cash, Food, Value Voucher	Act 01: 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	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	Overall	51.70	≥51.70	≥51.70	27	24
			Decisions made by men	Overall	16.20	≤16.20	≤16.20	30	29.20
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	32.10	≥32.10	≥32.10	43	46.80

Syrian refugee households; Iraq; Cash, Value Voucher	Act 03: Provision of general food assistance to vulnerable refugees.	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	<b>Overall</b>	31	>34	>34	26	34
			Decisions made by men	<b>Overall</b>	32	<22	<22	20	22
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	<b>Overall</b>	37	>44	>44	54	44

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

**Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)**

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Iraqi IDPs households; Iraq; Cash, Food, Value Voucher	Act 01: 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	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	<b>15</b> <b>21</b> <b>19</b>	≥62 ≥62 ≥62	≥62 ≥62 ≥62	42 31 36	53 61 58
Syrian Refugees households; Iraq; Cash, Value Voucher	Act 03: Provision of general food assistance to vulnerable refugees.	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	<b>22</b> <b>53</b> <b>49.70</b>	≥80 ≥80 ≥80	≥80 ≥80 ≥80	35 34 34	46 61 58.80

**Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements**

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Iraqi IDPs households; Iraq; Cash, Food, Value Voucher			Overall	<b>100</b>	=100	=100	100	100
Iraqi returnee and conflict-affected community HHs; Iraq; Cash			Overall	<b>100</b>	=100	=100	100	
Syrian Refugee households; Iraq; Cash, Value Voucher			Overall	<b>100</b>	=100	=100	100	100
Syrian refugee, Iraqi IDPs and conflict-affected community HHs; Iraq; Capacity Strengthening			Overall	<b>100</b>	=100	=100	100	

## **World Food Programme**

Cover page photo © Cover photo © WFP/Photolibrary  
Farming family in Ninewa, where WFP's projects have returned irrigation and water access to communities.

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

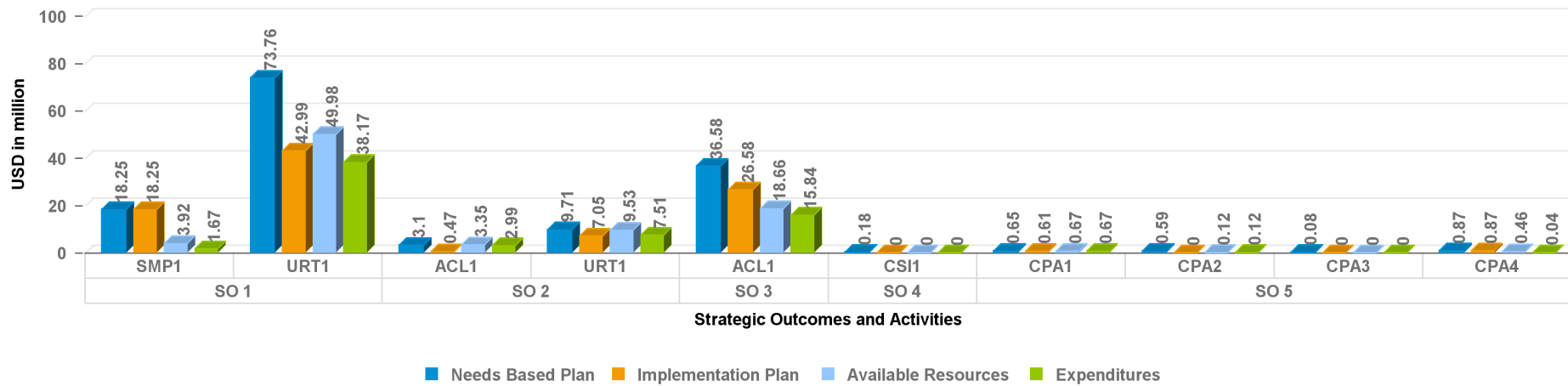


# Annual Country Report

## Iraq Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2019)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

#### Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Food insecure households of IDPs in affected areas have access to life-saving and nutritious food throughout the year.
SO 2	Food insecure Syrian refugees have access to life-saving and nutritious food throughout the year.
SO 3	Vulnerable returnees and conflict affected communities rebuild their assets, recover livelihoods and improve their food security across the country by the end of the year.
SO 4	Vulnerable groups, including children, adolescents, 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 the year.
SO 5	Effective coordination for humanitarian support in Iraq
Code	Country Activity Long Description
ACL1	Provision of support for resilience and livelihood activities for Syrian refugees, Iraqi IDPs and people from affected communities.
ACL1	Resilience building through livelihoods activities and social protection to support the food insecure
CPA1	Provision of Logistics Cluster services to the humanitarian community.
CPA2	Provision of Emergency Telecommunications Cluster services to the humanitarian community.
CPA3	Provision of Food Security Cluster services to the humanitarian community.
CPA4	Provision of Platform Services for the humanitarian community.
CSI1	Nutrition capacity strengthening for government partners
SMP1	Provision of assistance in schools newly reclaimed and rehabilitated.
URT1	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
URT1	Provision of general food assistance to vulnerable refugees.

# Annual Country Report

## Iraq Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2019)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
	Food insecure households of IDPs in affected areas have access to life-saving and nutritious food throughout the year.	Provision of assistance in schools newly reclaimed and rehabilitated.	18,250,201	18,250,201	3,918,549	1,669,905
		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	73,758,622	42,993,249	49,980,093	38,170,961
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	1,845,152	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, Iraqi IDPs and people from affected communities.	3,098,537	468,317	3,354,216	2,994,485
		Provision of general food assistance to vulnerable refugees.	9,705,915	7,046,954	9,532,510	7,509,534
	Vulnerable returnees and conflict affected communities rebuild their assets, recover livelihoods and improve their food security across the country by the end of the year.	Resilience building through livelihoods activities and social protection to support the food insecure	36,576,727	26,583,970	18,664,444	15,844,449

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# Annual Country Report

## Iraq Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2019)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1	Vulnerable returnees and conflict affected communities rebuild their assets, recover livelihoods and improve their food security across the country by the end of the year.	Non Activity Specific	0	0	1,171,711	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>141,390,001</b>	<b>95,342,692</b>	<b>88,466,675</b>	<b>66,189,333</b>
2	Vulnerable groups, including children, adolescents, 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 the year.	Nutrition capacity strengthening for government partners	177,781	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>177,781</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Iraq Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2019)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
8	Effective coordination for humanitarian support in Iraq	Provision of Logistics Cluster services to the humanitarian community.	646,836	608,026	670,225	670,160
		Provision of Emergency Telecommunications Cluster services to the humanitarian community.	592,992	0	123,230	123,230
		Provision of Food Security Cluster services to the humanitarian community.	79,515	0	334	334
		Provision of Platform Services for the humanitarian community.	870,901	870,901	463,057	42,546
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)			2,190,245	1,478,927	1,256,846	836,270
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	9,892,335	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	9,892,335	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			143,758,026	96,821,619	99,615,855	67,025,604
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			8,403,131	8,403,131	7,865,931	6,847,042
Total Direct Costs			152,161,157	105,224,750	107,481,786	73,872,646
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			9,890,475	6,839,609	2,599,290	2,599,290
Grand Total			162,051,632	112,064,358	110,081,076	76,471,935



Brian Ah Poe  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

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Needs Based Plan  
Latest annual approved version of operational needs as of December of the reporting year. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Implementation Plan  
Implementation Plan as of January of the reporting period which represents original operational prioritized needs taking into account funding forecasts of available resources and operational challenges

Available Resources  
Unspent Balance of Resources carried forward, Allocated contribution in the current year, Advances and Other resources in the current year. It excludes contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years

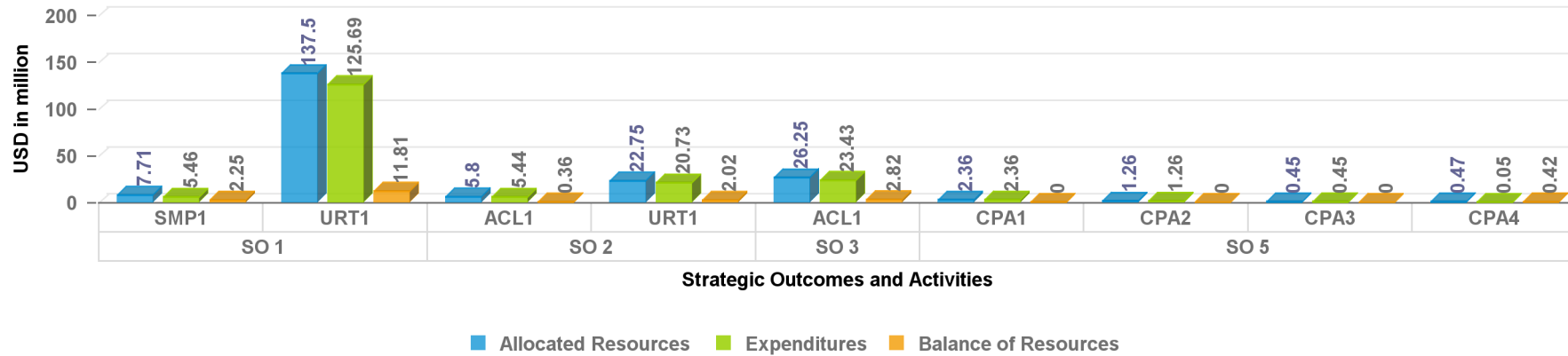
Expenditures  
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## Iraq Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2019)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

#### Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Food insecure households of IDPs in affected areas have access to life-saving and nutritious food throughout the year.
SO 2	Food insecure Syrian refugees have access to life-saving and nutritious food throughout the year.
SO 3	Vulnerable returnees and conflict affected communities rebuild their assets, recover livelihoods and improve their food security across the country by the end of the year.
SO 5	Effective coordination for humanitarian support in Iraq
Code	Country Activity - Long Description
ACL1	Provision of support for resilience and livelihood activities for Syrian refugees, Iraqi IDPs and people from affected communities.
ACL1	Resilience building through livelihoods activities and social protection to support the food insecure
CPA1	Provision of Logistics Cluster services to the humanitarian community.
CPA2	Provision of Emergency Telecommunications Cluster services to the humanitarian community.
CPA3	Provision of Food Security Cluster services to the humanitarian community.
CPA4	Provision of Platform Services for the humanitarian community.
SMP1	Provision of assistance in schools newly reclaimed and rehabilitated.
URT1	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
URT1	Provision of general food assistance to vulnerable refugees.

# Annual Country Report

## Iraq Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2019)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (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 Syrian refugees have access to life-saving and nutritious food throughout the year.	Provision of support for resilience and livelihood activities for Syrian refugees, Iraqi IDPs and people from affected communities.	5,993,096	5,799,603	0	5,799,603	5,439,873	359,730
		Provision of general food assistance to vulnerable refugees.	24,091,290	22,753,731	0	22,753,731	20,730,755	2,022,976
	Food insecure households of IDPs in affected areas have access to life-saving and nutritious food throughout the year.	Provision of assistance in schools newly reclaimed and rehabilitated.	35,070,147	7,708,966	0	7,708,966	5,460,321	2,248,645
		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	173,247,420	137,501,123	0	137,501,123	125,691,991	11,809,132
		Non Activity Specific	0	1,845,152	0	1,845,152	0	1,845,152



# Annual Country Report

## Iraq Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2019)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (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 the end of the year.	Resilience building through livelihoods activities and social protection to support the food insecure	55,760,517	26,248,578	0	26,248,578	23,428,583	2,819,995
		Non Activity Specific	0	1,171,711	0	1,171,711	0	1,171,711
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>294,162,470</b>	<b>203,028,863</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>203,028,863</b>	<b>180,751,522</b>	<b>22,277,341</b>
2	Vulnerable groups, including children, adolescents, 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 the year.	Nutrition capacity strengthening for government partners	897,992	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>897,992</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

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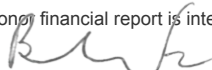
# Annual Country Report

## Iraq Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2019)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (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.	3,417,093	2,357,943	0	2,357,943	2,357,878	65
		Provision of Emergency Telecommunications Cluster services to the humanitarian community.	2,010,554	1,255,919	0	1,255,919	1,255,919	0
		Provision of Food Security Cluster services to the humanitarian community.	517,778	449,845	0	449,845	449,845	0
		Provision of Platform Services for the humanitarian community.	1,374,285	470,102	0	470,102	49,591	420,510
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)			7,319,710	4,533,810	0	4,533,810	4,113,234	420,576
		Non Activity Specific	0	9,892,335	0	9,892,335	0	9,892,335
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	9,892,335	0	9,892,335	0	9,892,335
Total Direct Operational Cost			302,380,172	217,455,008	0	217,455,008	184,864,756	32,590,252
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			17,891,646	14,146,012	0	14,146,012	13,127,123	1,018,889
Total Direct Costs			320,271,818	231,601,020	0	231,601,020	197,991,879	33,609,141
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			20,817,668	12,569,017		12,569,017	12,569,017	0
Grand Total			341,089,486	244,170,037	0	244,170,037	210,560,896	33,609,141

This donor financial report is interim



Brian Ah Poe  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

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## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

Latest approved version of operational needs. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

### Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral contributions, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing). It excludes internal advance and allocation and contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years.

### Advance and allocation

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid. This includes different types of internal advance (Internal Project Lending or Macro-advance Financing) and allocation (Immediate Response Account)

### Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

### Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting period

### Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures