

SAVING
LIVES

CHANGING
LIVES



Iraq

Annual Country Report 2020

Country Strategic Plan
2020 - 2024



World Food
Programme

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2020 Overview

The situation in Iraq continued to present a challenging and fluid context for WFP's humanitarian and development work in 2020. While the need for life-saving food assistance to vulnerable populations persisted in many areas, some Iraqi families returned home from camps, and participated alongside host communities in livelihood-oriented activities, supporting families' self-sufficiency and building resilience to future shocks. Given the COVID-19 pandemic, and the uncertain security environment, WFP applied a dynamic approach aligned with its humanitarian-development mandate, which also facilitated response to the diverse needs of the Iraqi population and Syrian refugees. Despite challenges, including bank liquidity constraints due to the pandemic, WFP successfully supported 898,000 women and men, girls and boys across its life-saving and life-changing activities in Iraq in 2020, the first year of the Country Strategic Plan (2020-2024).

The pandemic engendered mitigation measures and losses in livelihoods, eroding households' ability to meet basic needs. WFP responded to the emerging needs by reintegrating tens of thousands of Syrian refugees and internally displaced people (IDPs) into relief assistance, who had become food insecure. This allowed WFP to provide emergency food assistance to 371,100 IDPs and refugees.

Under WFP's resilience-building portfolio, food assistance for community assets creation and rehabilitation (FFA) and dedicated training sessions supported 39,000 people in rural areas. These are a key part of the durable solutions, both for families who return home from camps, and their host communities who continue to require support. New Urban Livelihoods activities were also introduced in response to COVID-19 to help participants get back to work, supporting 42,800 people who had lost sources of income. WFP's award-winning 'EMPACT' ('Empowerment in Action!') digital skills and English training innovatively moved online due to the pandemic, supporting 10,900 vulnerable youth and their families.

Notably, in partnership with the Ministry of Education, WFP expanded the School Feeding Programme significantly in 2020 in recognition of its multidimensional nature furthering food security, nutrition, education and gender equality objectives, reaching 321,800 children. As a consequence of COVID-19 movement restrictions, schools closed and School Feeding paused from April 2020. During Ramadan, WFP supported 112,800 of the children's family members with 'take-home' food baskets.

Despite the pandemic, WFP was able to maintain operational flexibility and readiness to mobilise alternative modalities such as virtual cards, activate contingency plans and diversify the delivery mechanisms for cash-based transfers (CBT). To better meet people's needs, the use of CBT in 2020 significantly scaled up to nearly 100 percent of assistance, although in-kind food remained in place for contingency use.

WFP continued to work closely with the host and donor governments, UN partners, World Bank and non-governmental organization partners, to ensure ongoing capacity strengthening and complementarity of interventions. Through the work of the WFP-co-led Food Security Cluster, WFP continued to cement its role as an enabler and partner of choice for the wider humanitarian and development community.

From April, WFP pioneered a Hunger Monitoring System of data collection and analysis on the impact of COVID-19 on food security in Iraq, alongside weekly and monthly price and market monitor reports. Together with the Food and Agriculture Organization, International Fund for Agricultural Development and World Bank, WFP used the analysis to publish regular joint reports, supporting the government and humanitarian-development actors with decision-making. WFP also contributed to the development of the United Nations Iraq Socio-Economic Response Plan to COVID-19.

A vital part of WFP's social protection work in 2020 was devoted to the partnership with the Ministry of Trade (MoT) to digitalise and reform the national Public Distribution System for food rations (PDS). The 'Tamwini' ('My Food Ration') smartphone application was launched in July, helping families stay home safely and update their data remotely. At MoT's request, the digitalisation initiative continues to expand in 2021.

2020 also began a transformative phase for the mainstreaming of gender-responsive and conflict-sensitive programming for WFP in Iraq. The Country Office began to implement the WFP Gender Transformation Programme, alongside conflict analysis research, to further successfully integrate gender equality, women's empowerment and conflict sensitivity in all aspects of WFP's programme of work. WFP continues to champion women in all its activities; women usually constitute half of all participants in its projects. In October, WFP received the Nobel Peace Prize in recognition of "its efforts to combat hunger, and contribution to bettering conditions for peace in conflict-affected areas."



897,625

Total Beneficiaries in 2020

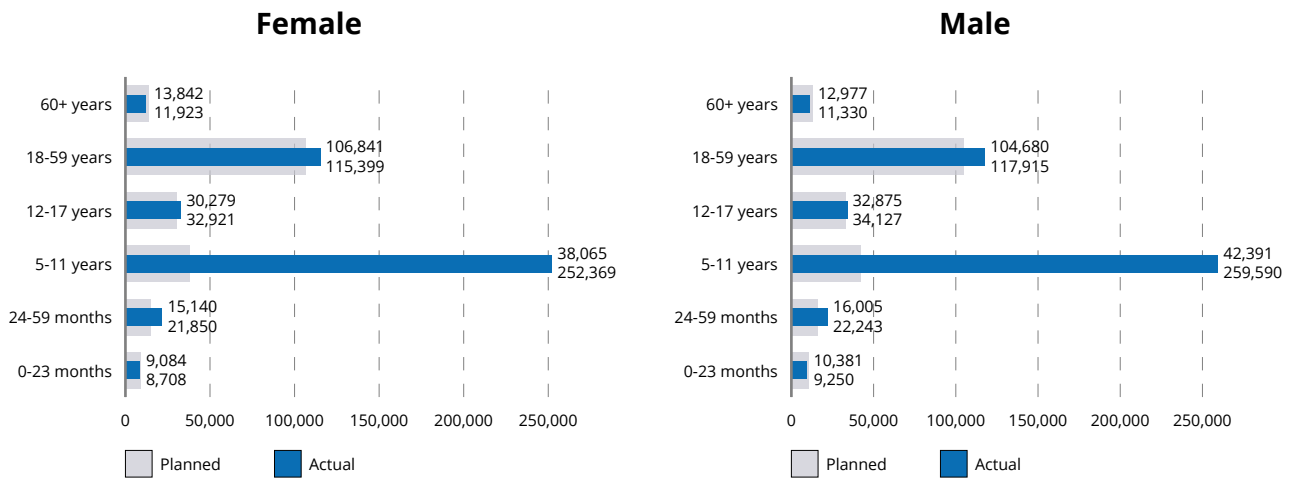


49% female

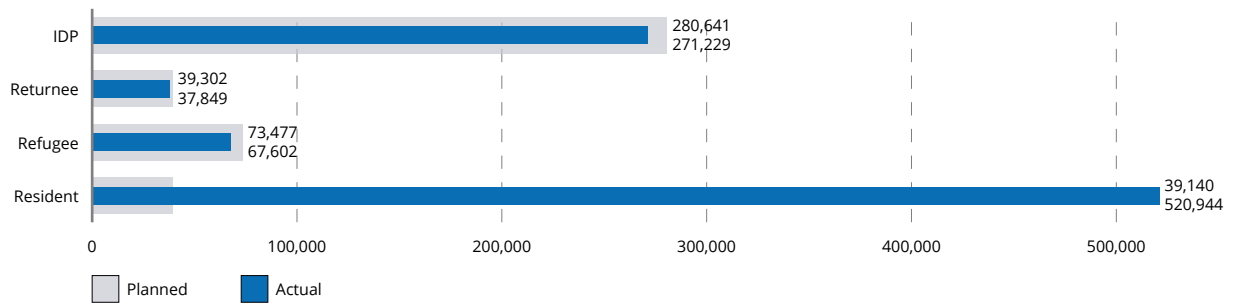


51% male

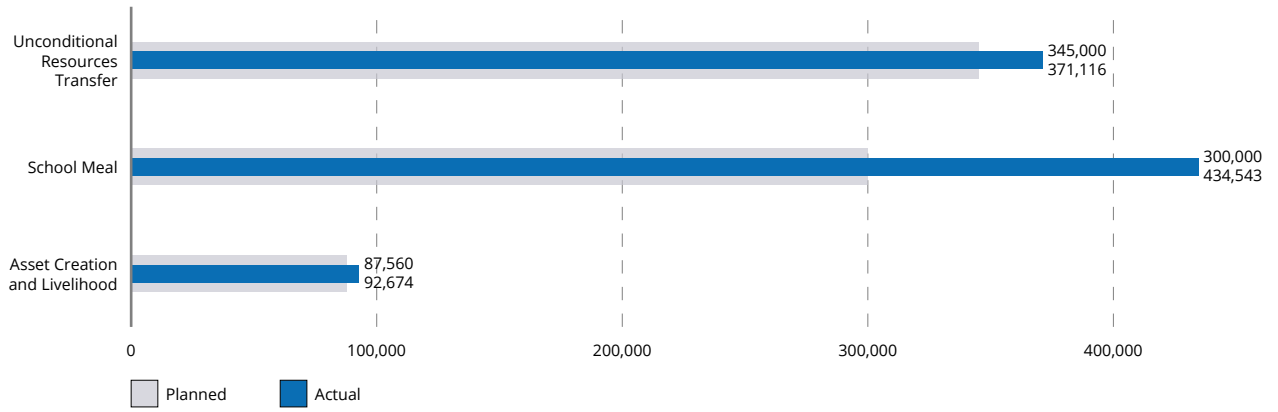
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



Beneficiaries by Residence Status



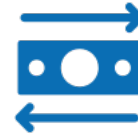
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



Total Food and CBT

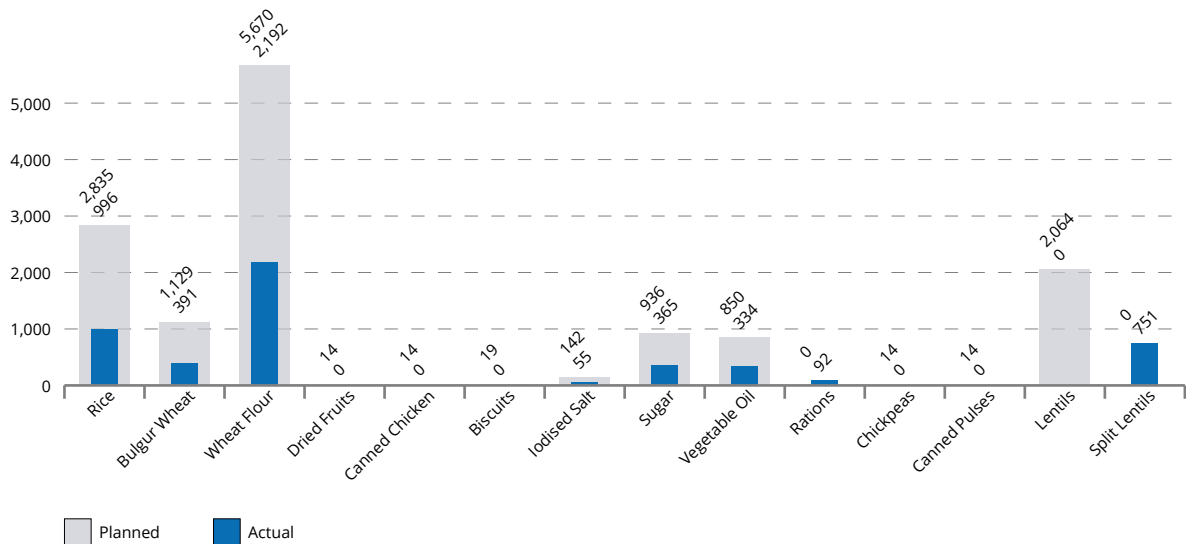


5,177 mt
total actual food transferred in 2020
of 13,702 mt total planned

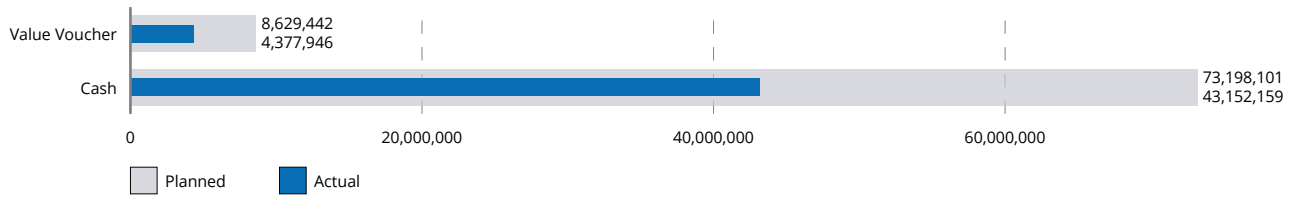


US\$ 47,530,105
total actual cash transferred in 2020
of \$US 81,827,543 total planned

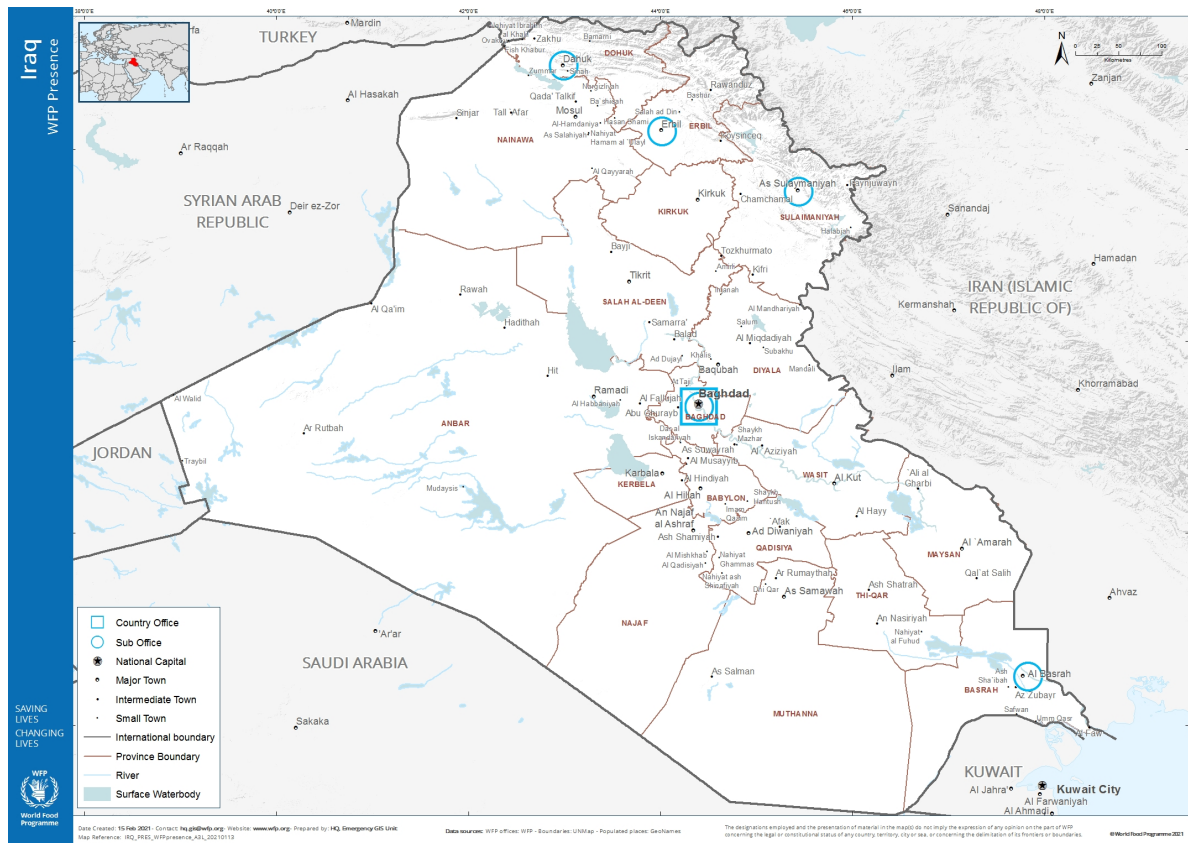
Annual Food Transfer



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



Context and operations & COVID-19 response



The protracted humanitarian crisis, compounded by COVID-19, took its toll on Iraq in 2020. The unstable security situation, lack of employment and basic services also continued to fuel large-scale population displacement. At the end of the year, 1.22 million people remained internally displaced, alongside 241,200 Syrian refugees. Both figures are below the previous year's overall totals, but people's levels of vulnerability have been impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic and economic uncertainty [1]. These factors, together with the closure of camps for internally displaced people (IDPs), meant that the total people in acute need of food and livelihoods assistance rose by 25 percent to 2.4 million people from 1.77 million people at the start of 2020 [2]. WFP supported 898,000 of the most vulnerable people in Iraq in 2020, through humanitarian, development and social protection programmes.

With an economy heavily dependent on oil, the collapse in global oil prices and production cuts from the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries significantly reduced the resources available for the Iraqi Government. Hence, a decision was made to devalue the Iraqi dinar by 18 percent in December to reconcile its budget gap of IQD 80 trillion [3]. Since most essential food items are imported, the decision caused price rises of some essential foods, which in turn impacted upon food security at the household level. This was an added challenge in the time of the pandemic, when many people were unable to work and lost daily employment and income. WFP's initial research indicates that government subsidies to essential food items, and price controls may be needed. The pandemic has put Iraq, like all countries, in an unprecedented situation.

Sporadic violence and ongoing insecurity continued throughout the country, alongside renewed protests over the delays in government salary payments and limited basic services such as the lack of electricity in the height of summer. Insecurity and movement approval delays hampered WFP's movements but eventually were always granted.

Meanwhile, WFP's Financial Service Providers (FSPs) and transportation contractors encountered access issues to camps and projects in the early stages of the lockdowns, since they were not considered essential service. Through a collective approach within the UN system led by the Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, access issues were resolved.

The COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 widened and deepened the socio-economic vulnerabilities of the poor while raising the requirement for a comprehensive social protection system in Iraq. This highlights the need for evidence generation to enable informed decision-making, improved targeting, plugging leakages, and enhanced outreach. In this context, WFP designed a four-year joint programme beginning 2021 with the United Nations Children's Fund and International Labour Organisation, funded by the European Union, to support the Government with national social protection system reform. WFP will focus on evidence generation, digitalisation and reform of the national Public Distribution

System for food rations (PDS) - including establishing a single social register; capacity strengthening to hand over the National School Feeding Programme; and development of government-led active labour market interventions.

According to WFP's Hunger Monitoring System (partly supported by the World Bank), around 3 million people in Iraq had insufficient food consumption by the end of 2020. Such regular joint data, analysis and reports have supported the government and humanitarian-development community with decision-making. Protection issues were aggravated by the pandemic and unexpected IDP camp closures, and people's access to basic services paused due to lockdowns.[4] Families resorted to negative coping strategies such as borrowing funds, or eating cheaper food or less food. For many, anxiety and stress increased. IDPs and returnees remained the most food-insecure population groups, along with households headed by women, children, persons living with disabilities or chronic illness, poor rural households with limited or no access to markets or agricultural land, and households living in hard-to-reach areas. From the perspective of IDPs assisted, camp closures and the possibility of being asked to return to areas of origin with no concrete durable solutions was and remains a likelihood.

Higher than usual levels of food insecurity persisted due to insecurity, loss of livelihoods, high unemployment rates and reduced purchasing power among households. Assessment results found that households headed by women were significantly more vulnerable to food insecurity, as employment and other livelihood opportunities for women remained limited. Although food prices increased briefly at the start of the pandemic, they began to stabilise until the end of the year, when the Iraqi dinar was devalued. Prices of essential food items increased. However, retailers and supply were not majorly impacted. Markets remained functional with goods and services available. The CBT transfer value will be adjusted in 2021 to better support people assisted.

In 2020, WFP's activities in Iraq were conducted under its first Country Strategic Plan (CSP). Reflecting the dynamic and transitional context, these activities fell under the crisis response (Strategic Outcome 01), resilience building (Strategic Outcome 02) and capacity strengthening (Strategic Outcome 03) focus areas. Contributing towards Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 (Zero Hunger) under Strategic Outcome 01, WFP focused the majority of its available resources on meeting the basic food requirements of the most food-insecure populations through Unconditional Resource Transfers (General Food Assistance, GFA). Under Strategic Outcome 02, WFP sought to enable food insecure families to meet their own basic food and nutrition needs through livelihood activities, such as the repair of irrigation systems, facilitation of kitchen gardens and technical skills training. As outlined in Strategic Outcome 03, under which WFP aimed to strengthen the government's social protection programmes, WFP continued activities focusing on School Feeding and the digitalisation and reform of the PDS.

All activities worked towards SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), especially WFP's cross-cutting work co-leading the Food Security Cluster, Cash Working Group and Logistics Working Group to provide support and expertise, and Conflict Sensitivity capacity strengthening work, benefiting humanitarian and development partners across all sectors.

Across its activities, WFP worked closely with 19 cooperating partners to ensure a timely, harmonised and comprehensive response.[5] Through partnerships and coordination, WFP continued and will continue to facilitate joint operational plans, minimise duplication and address critical gaps. In 2021, WFP will continue to work with partners on best meeting vulnerable families' needs, and expanding its resilience-building and social protection programmes in the country.

Risk Management

In January, WFP established a permanent Risk Management Working Group (WG) to ensure overall responsibility for a strategic, proactive approach to risk throughout the Country Office's operations. WFP developed and implemented mitigation actions and contingency plans to address key risks around political instability, security, civil unrest and operational challenges. However, the situation changed with the outbreak of COVID-19, which exacerbated existing challenges and brought new ones. Accordingly, the WG planned and implemented additional measures to ensure staff health and safety, business continuity, programme delivery, fast-track strategy review and fundraising for increased needs. One example was the need to adapt monitoring and evaluation, which changed to a remote monitoring system via phone, plus in-person when the situation permitted.

The WG closely monitored the implementation of mitigation actions. The Country Office, Area Office, and Field Offices in Iraq carried out 'first-line' functions (operational management that owned and managed risk as part of day-to-day work) alongside 'second-line' functions (management and independent functions that monitored risk and controls, and served as standard-setters). The Country Office worked closely with the Risk Management and Compliance unit in the Regional Bureau in Cairo to review and amend the risk register, ensure compatibility with audit recommendations, and follow up on issues.

Movement restrictions and security remained a risk for WFP's operations throughout 2020. An explosive device was detonated on a WFP mission in Ninewa in August. Staff suffered minor injuries but fully recovered. There were no major implications on the delivery of programmes, and the Country Office reviewed and checked its security measures in



place.

WFP is planning a risk assessment in 2021, and is closely monitoring existing risks and mitigation actions. Priorities into 2021 are to ensure operational continuity for people assisted, address issues around FSP performance and delays, and ensure sufficient funding and resources to implement the activities of the CSP, through the pandemic and beyond.



Partnerships

Partnerships remain at the core of WFP's work. In line with Sustainable Development Goal 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), throughout 2020, the Country Office continued to implement the Partnership Action Plan: connecting partner priorities to WFP's strategic outcomes and activities, enhancing partnerships with traditional and non-traditional donors, the Iraqi Government, multilateral institutions, government donors, UN agencies, NGO partners, civil society, academia and the private sector. WFP continued to strengthen and create new partnerships in Iraq. The Nobel Peace Prize awarded to WFP in October, would not have been possible without the partners who collaborate with WFP.

WFP's partnership with the Iraqi Government helps strengthen capacity across different ministries, to support its Iraq Vision 2030 [1] and best meet people's needs. Through continuous dialogue and partnership with the private sector, academia, humanitarian actors and Government, WFP Iraq's Supply Chain team continued the Emergency Preparedness Project to define a new National Logistics Preparedness Action Plan. WFP maintained contact and follow-up with the authorities and stakeholders, which helped progress after initial delays due to the pandemic. The Emergency Preparedness Project moved towards implementing activities in central and southern Iraq, while maintaining regular follow-up on activities in the Kurdistan Region. The Iraq Emergency Preparedness Website was also officially launched; this serves as a platform where Emergency Preparedness Project updates, activities and reports are now published and available for the humanitarian-development community.

WFP's provision of common services was an important enabling element of the COVID-19 response, with WFP's headquarters establishing passenger flights in Iraq when commercial options were grounded. The Country Office helped facilitate and support humanitarian-development partners in-country. From 2020, WFP has been the chair of the interagency Logistics Working Group in Iraq. As part of interagency support during the COVID-19 outbreak, WFP's Supply Chain team initiated the procurement of essential items for the UN Country Team through the UN Humanitarian Response Depot. Under the Business Operations Strategy 2.0 umbrella, WFP Procurement is leading and managing a Long Term Agreement database for UN agencies in Iraq, and chairing the Logistics Working Group [2].

WFP's Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM) work flourished in Iraq in 2020, with the team pioneering new "mobile VAM (mVAM)" to remotely gather data, since movement to conduct in-person surveys was suspended during the pandemic. In a brand-new partnership with the Food and Agriculture Organization, International Fund for Agricultural Development and World Bank, WFP published regular joint reports that will continue in 2021, on the impact of COVID-19 on food security. These gained national media attention and the series supports key stakeholders with informed decision-making.

Under the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF 2020-2024), WFP co-chaired the Social Protection Pillar Working Group and Strategic Communications Group in 2020. Closer collaboration on joint communications included the UN75 campaign [3], engaging youth on the future they wish for the UN.

None of WFP's achievements in Iraq would be possible without cooperating partners. WFP collaborated directly with 19 NGO cooperating partners across Iraq in 2020, many of whom are long-term partners who worked with WFP on more than one activity to build synergies.[4] WFP ran several capacity strengthening activities with partners, including on gender.

As co-lead of the Food Security Cluster (FSC), WFP continued to coordinate between humanitarian actors to best meet the needs of vulnerable people in Iraq, contributing to both the global Humanitarian Response Plan (gHRP) and Iraq 2020 HRP COVID-19 Addendum, to address urgent food and livelihood needs of vulnerable populations. Cluster partners continued to report their activities on the ActivityInfo system. The FSC also established a new online interactive dashboard in 2020, serving as a holistic system where partners could easily share their updates (presence, activities, targets reached, donors, including data by governorate). This resource dashboard is updated monthly.

Overall through the FSC, WFP and partners reached 707,500 individuals through food assistance, agriculture and livelihood activities (HRP & non-HRP, COVID-19 & non-COVID-19) responses. The FSC finalised the Terms of Reference for the Agriculture Working Group, which will become operational in 2021, aiming to provide guidance on seeds/crops, livestock, fisheries and forestry both to FSC partners and government bodies (local and central), and facilitate closing the gap between humanitarian and development programming.

In 2020, WFP augmented its National staff dedicated to building government, multilateral and private sector partnerships.



CSP Financial Overview

WFP Iraq's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) was fairly well-resourced in 2020, at 78 percent. This represents an improvement over 2019 (72 percent) and is the highest yearly funding percentage achieved since 2017.

Only 10 percent of contributions received in 2020 could be allocated freely across activities. WFP will seek donors' support for flexible allocation of contributions allowing for maximising impact for people assisted, through provision of increased unearmarked funding.

Due to the changeable operational context in Iraq, WFP made a budget revision to the CSP in January 2020, to include a contingency of in-kind food. In late 2020, WFP commenced a second budget revision in response to the ongoing pandemic, to increase the planned number of people assisted with a corresponding increase in the CSP budget.

Throughout 2020, the Country Office implemented the Partnership Action Plan, developing new partnerships, including for the first time, the World Bank and individual donors.

The principal donors to the CSP in 2020 were: the United States, Germany, European Union, Canada and Japan. Overall, multilateral funding accounted for 11 percent of received resources.

The resourcing situation for Strategic Outcome 01 (crisis response) was relatively steady throughout the year. Multilateral funding accounted for 9 percent of contributions, vital to ensure an agile response to COVID-19 which included an additional 39,000 beneficiaries from May onwards. Under the CSP from 2020, the activity addresses the needs of both internally displaced people (IDPs) and Syrian refugees. This consolidation of activities helped WFP to better plan and respond to people's needs. The main donors were the US Agency for International Development's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (USAID/BHA), Germany (German Federal Foreign Office, GFFO), European Union, Canada (multi-year commitment) and Japan.[1]

For the first time, WFP Iraq received a contribution from individual donors via the ShareTheMeal application, to support Syrian refugees.[2]

The government of Iraq continued its role supporting IDPs, and for the first time due to the COVID-19 outbreak, distributed one-time food baskets to refugees in camps. Coordination continued between WFP and the government on crisis response, to make best use of limited resources. The approach helped WFP save almost USD 13 million in 2020, allowing for longer support to people in need. This, and WFP's funds carried over from 2019, some of which arrived end-year, helped ensure the activity was fully-funded by the end of 2020.

Under Strategic Outcome 02, WFP's resilience and livelihoods programme was funded at 65 percent. Multilateral funding accounted for 20 percent of resources, which helped WFP introduce Urban Livelihoods initiatives for 42,800 people needed as part of the COVID-19 response.

The activity was largely supported by Germany (German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, BMZ), whose multi-year partnership with WFP on resilience-building has helped change the lives of vulnerable families. France made its first contribution to WFP's resilience projects in southern Iraq.

Under Strategic Outcome 03, capacity strengthening and social protection, School Feeding in Iraq was fully-funded by the Government. The programme paused from April due to the pandemic. Funds carried over to 2021 will support renewed implementation of School Feeding as schools reopen.

















For WFP's work to digitalise the Public Distribution System for food rations, it is worth noting that while underfunded, contributions from USAID/BHA and Germany allowed reform efforts to continue throughout 2020 despite implementation delays due to COVID-19.

Since the COVID-19 outbreak, WFP's Hunger Monitoring System provides weekly data and analysis on food security, supporting evidence-based decision-making by key actors. The World Bank contributed to this new partnership from the third quarter, continuing into 2021.

WFP continues to advocate for predictable, flexible, multi-year funding, to better plan and deliver programmes to maximise the impact for people assisted and donor resources.



Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
01: Crisis-affected people in Iraq, including internally displaced persons and refugees, are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of crises throughout the year.	 75,491,535	 53,068,899	 71,886,263	 48,462,575
02: Targeted communities, including farmers, have enhanced livelihoods and increased resilience to shocks by 2024.	 35,786,407	 33,451,004	 23,509,056	 15,705,587
03: National and subnational institutions have strengthened capacities and systems for targeting and assisting food-insecure vulnerable people by 2024.	 48,278,761	 19,694,260	 29,726,589	 9,721,772
Total:	 159,556,703	 106,214,163	 125,121,908	 73,889,934

The annual financial figures presented in this table are aggregated at Strategic Outcome level. The full presentation of the annual financial overview for the CSP, including breakdown of financial figures by activity, resources not yet allocated to a specific Strategic Outcome, Direct Support Costs and Indirect Support Costs are available in the Annual Financial Overview for the period 01 January to 31 December 2020.

Programme Performance

Strategic outcome 01: Crisis-affected people in Iraq, including internally displaced persons and refugees, are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of crises throughout the year.



The post-conflict situation in Iraq combined with the impact of COVID-19 means that vulnerable populations remain in need of life-saving food assistance. In 2020, under Strategic Outcome 01: crisis response via monthly food support continued, for internally displaced people (IDPs), Syrian refugees, and other crisis-affected populations, through cash-based transfers (CBT), in-kind family food rations (FFR) plus ready-to-eat Immediate Response Rations (IRRs) for emergency situations. These activities were designed in alignment with WFP's mandate of achieving Sustainable Development Goal 2 (Zero Hunger).

The activity was fully-funded by the end of 2020. Significant savings continued to be made through government coordination efforts. WFP worked with three cooperating partners to implement activities, both local and international, all in collaboration with local authorities.

WFP successfully completed 12 monthly cycles in 2020, across nine governorates. Programme performance remained consistent throughout the year, with an average of 95 percent of prioritised people reached each month. Around half were women and girls. By the end of 2020, WFP provided regular food assistance to 371,100 IDPs and Syrian refugees. Around 80 percent were IDPs (some newly returned home) and 20 percent refugees [1].

The implementation of activities was deeply affected during 2020, due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Distributions, especially Mobile Money Transfers (MMT) in Duhok, Erbil, Kirkuk and Ninewa governorates, were hampered by limited access to camps, limited Financial Service Provider (FSP) and bank capacities, and liquidity issues. Vulnerabilities increased among IDPs and refugees in camps, as many lost their daily incomes and livelihoods because of prolonged curfews and economic instability. Government plans for camp consolidation and closure also resumed in the second half of 2020. The incidence of COVID-19 cases among cooperating partner and WFP staff, and camp populations also led to delays and setbacks in timely assistance. Mobility constraints due to unrest, insecurity and pandemic-induced restrictions affected timelines and made field level monitoring difficult.

In light of increased vulnerabilities and the economic downturn of the COVID-19 pandemic, and in line with WFP's COVID-19 response strategy, the Country Office put on hold the planned second-level targeting for IDPs that was expected to decrease 20-30 percent of people assisted in targeted camps in urban areas from the second quarter onwards. Based on assessments and coordination with key stakeholders, WFP continued to assist an expanded number of IDPs and refugees through re-integration/re-inclusion of vulnerable households. Due to growing needs during the pandemic, WFP added 39,000 people to the monthly cycle of assistance. Throughout, WFP continued closely monitoring food prices to determine if an increase in the CBT transfer value was needed.

During the year, WFP continued to work closely with government counterparts to ensure the ongoing complementarity in interventions, through the 'top-up' system in camps where the Ministry of Migration and Displacement (MoMD)

provides food rations for IDPs and WFP tops-up the government package with cash assistance. In the months that MoMD distributed food, WFP provided smaller, complementary cash top-ups. This helped generate significant savings resulting in WFP realising lower entitlement transfers.

The coordination with MoMD also helped ensure that beneficiaries could meet their full nutritional needs. In an effort to maintain smooth, uninterrupted operations and to provide the best solutions to beneficiaries in the context of the pandemic, WFP also expanded its cash assistance options with new delivery mechanisms including hybrid food and cash assistance, direct cash, and cashless transactions.

To overcome the challenges in MMT operations, WFP maintained operational flexibility and readiness to mobilise alternative modalities. The Country Office activated its contingency plans utilising available FFRs and where possible, diversifying the delivery mechanisms for CBT using various instruments such as cashless transactions through retailers or e-vouchers, direct cash via Money Transfer Agent (MTA), and pre-paid cards. The response varied from location to location, depending on the needs and unique contexts.

Thus, in Duhok and Kirkuk, WFP distributed a 'hybrid' ration of food and direct cash from August through November, comprising a full 'basket' of FFRs and direct cash assistance, back-to-back. In Ninewa, WFP shifted the delivery mechanisms to MTA in three camps, and e-vouchers in two camps. Such contingency plans and operational agility also proved useful as a COVID-19 precautionary measure, reducing families' unnecessary movement for food purchases, or to 'cash out' their assistance outside of the camp. Meanwhile, the cash support provided back-to-back with in-kind distributions enabled people to purchase fresh vegetables and proteins to complement the essential items in the food basket.

WFP prepositioned ready-to-eat IRR food packages in key locations across the country, helping fill immediate gaps in camps such as support to IDPs leaving camps on short notice as well as families in quarantine. Some minorities from the west of Ninewa, who resided in Duhok governorate since the crisis began in 2014, returned home in the third quarter of 2020. At the request of MoMD, WFP supported newly-returned families in Sinjar with in-kind food baskets, reaching 30,700 people.

The pace of camp closures increased during the fourth quarter, and led the Country Office to review and constantly monitor the IDP populations, track movements and adjust the response. As a result of the sudden and rapid closure of several camps across Anbar, Baghdad, Diyala, Ninewa and Kirkuk from the first weeks of November, around 40,000 people left to return to their places of origin or alternative locations. The number of WFP's prioritised IDPs dropped from November as the camp situation remained fluid.[2]

Throughout, people assisted were informed by key messages through multiple channels about the changes to their assistance, and of the UN Hotline number in case of questions or concerns. WFP will continue to raise awareness of community feedback mechanisms (CFMs) in 2021.

Regular verification exercises, strong CFMs, and robust monitoring through third-party monitoring, cooperating partner reporting and WFP field monitors ensured vigilance and visibility over programme activities and facilitated time-sensitive and effective response to evolving situations.

Regular monitoring showed that COVID-19 mitigation measures negatively affected the food security of both IDPs and Syrian refugees in August compared to the end of 2019. The preventive measures affected people's movements and the job market and hence their income to buy food, especially when their main income source was casual work. This resulted in households using consumption and livelihood coping strategies and relying more on assistance from WFP, MoMD and NGOs, to cope with the shortage in food. Common coping strategies included buying food on credit from the local camp shops, incurring debt. Later, the relaxation of preventive measures led to the gradual return of people resuming work and therefore an overall recovery in income.[3]

Monitoring data showed that most IDP households with acceptable levels of food consumption maintained the same food consumption score of 87 percent with a slight increase; on the other hand the consumption-based coping strategy index decreased by 3 percentage points compared to August.[4] It is worth noting that different results were found among Syrian refugee households, confirming the IDP families' increased levels of vulnerability due to the fluid situation around IDP camp closures and people's movements.

For Syrian refugees assisted, 95 percent of households had an acceptable level of food consumption in December, 9 percentage points higher than August and returning to the same levels as one year earlier. Meanwhile, the consumption-based coping strategy index was 2 percentage points, a decrease of 3 percentage points from August, and slightly less than one year earlier.

Households continued to report that they preferred cash to food assistance, since it enhanced dignity and freedom of choice when purchasing at food markets. In early 2020, WFP transitioned to 100 per cent cash assistance, but will continue to maintain and use the contingency of in-kind food when needed.



To best support returnees from camps, WFP is undertaking vulnerability assessments of the affected populations, and is on standby to support families with temporary food assistance before they transition to durable solutions initiatives including WFP's resilience building activities and joint initiatives with the government on social protection in 2021. With the devaluation of the Iraqi dinar in December and price rises of some essential foods, WFP will also increase the CBT transfer value for IDPs and refugees in 2021.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide unconditional food assistance to internally displaced persons, refugees and other crisis-affected people	3

Strategic outcome 02: Targeted communities, including farmers, have enhanced livelihoods and increased resilience to shocks by 2024.



Under Strategic Outcome 02 in 2020, WFP supported returnees from camps and host communities through scaled-up resilience and livelihoods activities in rural and urban areas, including training opportunities. Such activities helped vulnerable people and their communities get back to work, and meet their food requirements, which was especially needed during the pandemic.

In 2020, 65 percent of the funding requirement was resourced, and WFP adjusted the scale of its resilience programmes accordingly, to ensure delivering and sustaining its initiatives, from the start to conclusion.

In line with this strategy, the activities implemented under WFP's resilience building portfolio expansion upon proven livelihood activities implemented in 2019. They revolved around two themes: 1) the provision of technical training and inputs to enhance the asset base of households, to increase household-level food consumption, and develop income-generating opportunities (Food Assistance for Assets [FFA]); and 2) vocational skills training based on identified demands and labour gaps, as well as the provision of start-up toolkits and business development support to facilitate labour market re-entry (Food Assistance for Training [FFT]). Initiatives were designed in line with Sustainable Development Goal 2 (Zero Hunger), in addition to significant positive multiplier effects towards Goals 1 (No Poverty), 4 (Quality Education), 5 (Gender Equality) and 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions).

Food Assistance for Assets

While 2020 was a uniquely disruptive year due to COVID-19, in collaboration with nine cooperating partners, WFP was able to reach 39,000 people with resilience building interventions strengthening the capacities of smallholder farmers, women and men. FFA focused on asset creation and rehabilitation, and livelihood promotion and recovery activities.[1] WFP supported the construction and rehabilitation of over 544 km of irrigation canals, 15 water boreholes for agriculture and livestock, 40 animal shelters, 755 km of drainage and canal cleaning, established gardens and planted or provided 42,800 saplings, among other initiatives.

As the context in Iraq transitions from emergency to recovery and eventually stabilisation, innovative approaches were needed to support livelihoods beyond emergency assistance, towards long-term sustainability. WFP in coordination with key partners seized opportunities to build social cohesion through collective livelihoods rehabilitation, strengthening programmes and working across humanitarian, development and peacebuilding elements.

In order to meet rising needs of families returning in conflict areas or vulnerable to the negative impacts of climate change, FFA activities targeted five governorates with high food insecurity: Ninewa, Anbar, Salah al-Din, Thi-Qar and Basra.[2]

The main types of assets created or rehabilitated included: greenhouses, animal shelters, bread ovens, sheep dips, home gardens, box culverts, water pumps, water wheels and tree plantation/reforestation. After completion of the community assets, handover to local authorities and project participants emphasised ownership and ensured that the members of the community could continue to benefit from the assets created, beyond the duration of the interventions.

A key part of resilience-building for smallholder farmers was capacity strengthening of women and men who rely on agriculture or animal husbandry for their livelihoods. This included the promotion of modern agricultural techniques especially in areas affected by drought, in addition to improved livestock-keeping and dairy production.

COVID-19 mitigation measures resulted in delays in commencing FFA activities, and acquiring the needed approvals. Access restrictions in some areas resulted in disruptions in activity implementation.[3] In continued coordination with the Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Water Resources, WFP worked with nine cooperating partners to ensure that resilience building programming proceeded, responded to local community needs and aligned to national and local sectoral plans. WFP continues to build on these strong partnerships to scale up FFA interventions, to enhance agricultural livelihoods in Iraq's most food-insecure areas.

The pandemic affected people's lives in Iraq on many levels. One evident problem was the loss of income for workers relying on day or seasonal employment, who had to stay home because of movement restrictions.

Urban Livelihoods

Having identified the negative effects on vulnerable households' food security, WFP quickly secured funds and designed and implemented new Urban Livelihoods projects in the most affected areas.[4] Over six months, 42,800 people were assisted in Baghdad, Basra, Ninewa and Wassit through the provision of temporary jobs to participants, which also led to the improvement of their communities' infrastructure. Nearly 150 school buildings were cleaned and renovated, public parks were revamped, roads were cleaned and planted with trees, and other public service buildings rehabilitated (including health centres, libraries, an orphanage and centre for the deaf and mute). Most schools were part of the National School Feeding Programme; Urban Livelihoods activities supported reopening and helped ensure safe schools.

Despite the limited duration and operational and access challenges, WFP was able to successfully implement and complete activities. Around half all participants were women. This was done through coordination with federal and local government partners, applying COVID-19 protective measures, monitoring activity implementation, supporting cooperating partners on the ground, and providing participants' entitlements through Mobile Money Transfers. All of this was achieved without a case of COVID-19 recorded among project participants.

For FFA, by the end of the activities, 89 percent of participant households had acceptable levels of food consumption, 11 percentage points higher than at the beginning of the interventions [5]. For Urban Livelihoods participants, 88 percent had acceptable levels of food consumption, improving by 6 percentage points during the projects. In rural areas, the interventions supported local communities with improved access to vital resources for livelihoods, such as water. In urban areas, participants reported the projects contributed to improving their local community environment and sense of wellbeing. The Food Expenditure Share (FES) for FFA participant households in rural areas was 46 percent, a reduction of 7 percentage points compared to the start of activities. For Urban Livelihoods, FES remained stable around 42 percent.[6]

Empowerment in Action (EMPACT)

WFP's 'EMPACT' project continues to train and equip vulnerable youth with digital and English language skills, to be able to access work opportunities online. The Country Office transformed the project during the pandemic, adapting to dedicated training online.

In 2020, WFP with its four cooperating partners reached 10,900 people in Anbar, Baghdad, Duhok, Erbil, Ninewa and Sulaymaniyah. As the Country Office reached an agreement with all partners on an interim 'lean period budget' due to delays caused by COVID-19 restrictions on holding in-person classes, devising new ways to perform assessments, registration and ultimately hold classes online naturally constituted challenges.

To facilitate the transformation from in-person classes to online, WFP's TEChnology team supported the procurement of equipment and internet access for students, alongside developing a loan system for laptops. WFP developed clear Standard Operating Procedures and guidelines to mitigate the risk of COVID-19, and online classes began in August. Online assessments and registration as well as remote training were part of the measures. Partners including government counterparts were extensively involved at each step of the changes.

Due to the shift to online learning, EMPACT training material was revised to be compatible. Session hours and class sizes were also recalibrated to enhance training quality. In coordination with WFP's Innovation Accelerator in Munich and partners, the Country Office was able to access diverse sources of rich curricula and tailor aspects to best fit the remote-learning experience. Online class sizes and course timings were also amended, to enhance the efficiency of online learning. 'Microwork' [7] classes, theories, and practices were blended into a Hybrid Advanced course in order to equip students with the requisite skills to do work via international platforms.

A total cash allowance of IQD 720,000 (around USD 600) was provided in installments to eligible participants upon meeting set criteria. Previously based solely on attendance, this transfer conditionality for the EMPACT programme



changed in 2020 to a merit-based system. There has since been a boost in success rates of participants and increased engagement and commitment.

Monitoring data showed that all EMPACT participants saw a great benefit to the training, having developed a skillset to help them access income-generating opportunities. More than 84 percent expressed they could independently work after graduation with their new digital and English skills, with 16 percent indicating they were also ready for employment but welcomed additional support.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide livelihood support, asset creation and climate adaptation activities, including capacity strengthening, to targeted communities including farmers	3

Strategic outcome 03: National and subnational institutions have strengthened capacities and systems for targeting and assisting food-insecure vulnerable people by 2024.



School Feeding Programme

In 2020, following the successful pilot in Mosul in 2018 and relaunch in December 2019, WFP continued to implement a National School Feeding Programme across 11 governorates. The programme reached 1,100 schools and 321,800 primary school children in the most vulnerable districts in Iraq.[1] Fully funded by the Government, the programme strengthened the existing partnership with the Ministry of Education (MoE), alongside the Ministry of Health and eight national and international NGOs.

The programme aims to increase child enrolment and attendance, while providing support to the most vulnerable families and communities. Children received a healthy meal at the beginning of the school day, which included: bread, cheese, fruit (a banana, dates or apples on a rotational basis), and water / juice.

Complementary nutrition and hygiene education in schools helped share knowledge and skills on healthy eating and hygiene. More than 3,000 sessions were conducted in over 485 schools. The sessions covered topics that proved to be vital during the pandemic.

WFP successfully continued the School Feeding Programme into 2020, despite the precarious security situation reaching the targeted number of children. The COVID-19 outbreak in late February then resulted in the closure of educational institutions. In April during Ramadan when schools were closed, WFP arranged take-home food baskets for the children's families, reaching nearly 113,000 people.

With School Feeding paused, WFP focused on building partnerships and running capacity strengthening activities, such as training for 50 Directorate of Education personnel and schools on digital skills, communication and data collection. Participants gave positive feedback and requested further training from WFP, including on nutrition, protection and health. WFP also began working with a specialist consultancy firm, to develop a policy framework towards universal school meals for all primary school children in Iraq, to strengthen institutional capacity for a phased handover of School Feeding Programme to MoE and for sustainability.

In November, WFP and UNICEF signed a Joint Work Plan to bring together expertise and support to improve education and learning, nutrition and health, for school age children. The collaboration is working to enhance the overall wellbeing of school children in Iraq. The two agencies quickly developed a joint survey to understand Iraqi parents' perceptions of children returning to school, and challenges faced in remote learning during school closures. The report was shared with education stakeholders, to leverage for programme development to help ensure safe schools.[2]

With the Basra Directorate of Education, WFP and UNICEF are collaborating on a new pilot project in 2021, to help around 2,500 girls transition from primary to intermediate education, through providing cash stipends to support the girls' families during the academic year.

Despite the short implementation period in 2020, the School Feeding Programme recorded children's 99 percent retention and 97 percent attendance rates, an improvement of 2 and 6.5 percentage points respectively, compared with the previous year 2018-2019. The headteachers acknowledged how School Feeding provided equal opportunities

for students to have nutritious breakfasts together; that the programme encouraged children to attend school, increased their activity levels and concentration during lessons. Thirty-one percent of schools reported how children began re-enrolling, primarily due to the provision of school meals.

The School Feeding programme had a positive impact on communities. All food was purchased from local suppliers. USD 2.2 million was injected into local economies, 450 jobs were created through direct implementation of the programme.[3] Through suppliers such as bakeries and warehouses, 300 jobs were indirectly created, and 100 women secured work. Through decentralised procurement, WFP strengthened the capacity of small business owners, invigorating national and local food systems.

In late November, schools in federal Iraq reopened, with students attending one day per week on a rotational basis. MoE decided to extend the School Feeding implementation by WFP in the academic year 2020-2021. WFP will continue strengthening partnerships with MoE, while always seeking to achieve more for the future of the children in Iraq.

Public Distribution System for Food Rations (PDS)

In 2020, WFP and the Ministry of Trade (MoT) continued to work on a Proof of Concept phase for the PDS digitalisation. It is Iraq's biggest social protection programme, reaching most of the country's 39 million citizens. The activity was underfunded, but the scale of implementation was adjusted accordingly, and some elements were also delayed due to the pandemic.

In 2020, the teams developed four workstreams to help shape the project scale-up and implementation:

1. Digital biometrics registration and distribution: Around 100,000 citizens have been registered across 18 governorates. The citizens were provided with biometrically-protected smartcards, which can be used to collect their food entitlements. This exercise aimed at demonstrating the value of digital technology to ensure accountability towards citizens, to identify existing and non-existing registered citizens, reduce leakages and more. From March, new registrations slowed down due to the COVID-19 movement restrictions. However, two key observations were made that helped guide effective decision-making:

- the need for identity and verification management to confirm existing/non-existing families;
- the need for targeting to ensure vulnerable people are prioritised, given the limited resources.

WFP is liaising between MoT and Ministry of Interior (MoI), to explore linkages between the functional PDS identity system, and the foundation national identity system, which relies on biometric verification. Currently, 16 of 39 million citizens in Iraq hold the unified digital national identity (unified ID).

WFP is providing technical and infrastructure expertise to the Government, on integration and data management to facilitate linking the two systems. WFP is also advocating for the value of creating an interoperable platform based on the responsible exchange of information to effectively coordinate distribution for targeted citizens.

Based on MoT's request, WFP will support the Government in reforming the targeting of the PDS and establishing a monitoring and evaluation system, to reduce leakage and rationalise spending in light of limited fiscal space available for social protection spending in Iraq, to better support vulnerable communities, including displaced people.

2. 'Tamwini': 'My Food Ration' smartphone application has been developed with collaboration of the government, based on extensive user research and citizen interviews. The app launched in July, aiming to improve 'Citizen to Government' (C2G) engagement, enabling families to overcome challenges of travelling to PDS branches to request updating their household data (including life events such as marriages and births), waiting times, filling paper forms or the need to take leave from work for visits.

Tamwini helps ensure people's data is protected and collected in real-time. Citizens are able to update their family details at their convenience, and make digital payments for such requests. The app has been piloted in Baghdad and Mosul, reaching around 10,000-12,000 people, and the next step is to roll out to all 1.6 million citizens in Najaf governorate, in 2021. (This plan was delayed due to the ongoing pandemic). So far, the pilot has revealed the need to expand the sample, given that not all citizens in Iraq hold a unified ID (which Tamwini relies on), also because among the people reached by Tamwini, some have not yet needed to make changes to their data. Ongoing collaboration between MoT and MoI is a key factor in the success in the trial, given the requirement for citizens to have the unified ID.

3. Single social registry: MoT and MoI are working on creating an integration layer, to provide assurance that the right citizens are receiving their rations. This collaboration sets the foundation for creating a 'single social registry' in Iraq, whereby a citizen is able to view and collect their entitlements, from different ministries. The single registry will improve social service delivery, and represents a 'one-stop-shop' for the government to manage citizens' entitlements from the different government entities, also improving programmes by minimising inclusion and exclusion errors.

4. PDS strategy: WFP has engaged the Estonia Governance Academy (EGA); a management consulting firm that is overlooking the Proof of Concept period, architecture, and capacity requirements, to review and evaluate the progress



based on the government needs.

EGA is supporting the design of a blueprint/roadmap for the eventual scale-up of the 'ePDS' to all eligible people in the country.[4]

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide support to government officials and partners in enhancing information technology for managing PDS modernization and in strengthening the safety net component of the government social protection system	4
Provide institutional capacity strengthening to government officials and partners	4

Cross-cutting Results

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

The post-conflict transition and pandemic aggravated people's ability to meet their basic needs, compounding pre-pandemic gendered social norms and vulnerabilities affecting women and girls. Women are particularly disadvantaged in Iraq in terms of work opportunities, and thereby economic independence. Their labour force participation is low, around 20 percent. Women who do participate in the labour market are more likely to be unemployed, under-employed or employed part-time.[1] This undermines their food security situation.

Responding to these needs, WFP worked to ensure gender transformative programming across its activities in Iraq in 2020, in consultation with communities to meet the different needs of women, men, girls and boys. WFP endeavoured through both the design and implementation of activities to ensure that programmes remained gender-responsive, continuing to develop synergies between efforts towards Sustainable Development Goals 2 (Zero Hunger) and 5 (Gender Equality). WFP continued to prioritise women-headed households for food assistance, aiming to increase the decision-making power of women and girls at household, community, and societal levels.[2] WFP continues to dedicate half of all places on its projects for women. Overall, women and girls represented around half of WFP's beneficiaries in 2020.

In 2020, WFP Iraq began a comprehensive gender analysis, with support from the Regional Bureau Cairo to enhance implementation and further integrate gender transformative approaches and strategies throughout programmes. The Country Office also began to implement the WFP Gender Transformation Programme, another leap towards holistically aligning all activities with WFP gender policy, further integrating gender equality and women's empowerment in all aspects of programming.

The expansion of WFP's resilience-building programmes further allowed WFP to contribute to gender equality in 2020. WFP worked with cooperating partners, local leaders and authorities to focus on women participants, conducting training sessions on the intersection of gender and nutrition. Monitoring data showed that total household expenditures (which are a proxy indicator for income) increased for women-headed households assisted, by over 11 percentage points.

Through the Gender Results Network, Field Offices addressed gender inequality issues, and sensitised partners and people assisted on the different needs of women, men, boys and girls regarding food security and nutrition. Capacity strengthening, including training sessions were conducted on gender inequalities, for WFP and partner staff, to ensure that during programme implementation, gender is always considered, and the work environment is gender-sensitive.[3]

WFP is part of the gender-based violence (GBV) sub-cluster, mainstreaming GBV / sexual GBV in coordination with the interagency task force. This helped enhance WFP's existing referral systems, aligning with interagency referral pathways for cases reported. A dedicated person is in place for receiving sensitive cases, and a specialist is in charge of giving feedback. In November, the Country Office conducted an awareness-raising campaign for the 16 Days of Activism against GBV, including interactive events to enhance knowledge and understanding, and joint webinars with the GBV-sub cluster.

In 2021, WFP and UNICEF are launching a project to support primary school girls from financially struggling families to continue their education, which will involve specific outreach to girls and their families on messages of empowerment, rights and positive futures.

Protection and accountability to affected populations: Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity. Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

Given the ongoing post-conflict transition, protection and vulnerability risks in Iraq persist, including violence, exploitation and abuse. Such factors can affect humanitarian assistance, hence protecting the safety, dignity and integrity of people assisted was a priority for WFP in Iraq, throughout 2020.

The national, established Protection Cluster continues to be active and effective mechanisms are in place for the reporting and follow-up of cases. In 2020, the Country Office appointed a dedicated National staff member focusing on Protection, Gender and Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP). WFP prioritised people's protection needs through training and sensitising both internal and cooperating partner staff on risks and mitigation measures, reinforcing understanding of the referral system for sensitive cases, mainstreaming gender and representing WFP in the Protection Cluster. WFP and partner personnel involved in the management of community feedback mechanisms (CFMs) are trained on handling, following up and processing complaints, and providing feedback with the utmost confidentiality.

Greater awareness among beneficiaries has been created on accessing CFM tools to best serve their protection needs, however monitoring results show that some beneficiaries across activities still do not understand to whom or how to ask questions, give feedback or make complaints.[1] As such, as part of Communication with Communities (CwC) initiatives in 2020, WFP developed a bespoke Action Plan to ensure that all stakeholders, including the affected population and all partners, clearly understand the mechanisms and processes in place, and know their rights.

Due to the pandemic, WFP ran fewer Focus Group Discussions than usual. However, sensitisation sessions did take place in a safe manner with people assisted, and included protection aspects, as well as protecting one's health, and the new precautionary measures in place during programme implementation. Key Messages on nutrition, food safety and food hygiene during COVID-19 for vulnerable populations were produced and disseminated jointly with the Food and Agriculture Organisation, Food Security Cluster, UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS).

The Country Office is in the final stages of linking the different feedback mechanism platforms: 'Sugar-Client Relationship Management', and WFP 'SCOPE' Beneficiary Management Platform, the UNOPS interagency Iraq Information Centre (IIC) hotline system, and the cooperating partners' Mobile Operational Data Acquisition (MoDA) platform, to minimise the time between the referrals and feedback from WFP and different communities. In addition, data privacy annexes are being included, to protect Personally Identifiable Information of the beneficiaries with different stakeholders.[2]

Varied procedures remain in place to adequately handle high priority complaints, such as fraud, corruption, and sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA). The Country Office endorsed a 2020 priority checklist on Protection against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), to sensitise internal staff and partners on this critical issue. WFP has dedicated plans in place for PSEA, and an Action Plan is being developed. In addition, a new Terms of Reference for PSEA focal points with Field Offices are being developed, to sensitise on this important cross-cutting agenda.

In 2020, WFP continued two key CFMs for people assisted to report programmatic, behavioural or ethical issues, such as corruption, fraud and exploitation: partner-led Help Desks and suggestion boxes at distribution sites, and the UNOPS IIC Hotline. WFP shared additional and new posters, leaflets and information about the Hotline, in camps and at project sites, including on COVID-19 and staying healthy during the pandemic.

During the course of 2020, WFP strengthened its communications with people assisted in collaboration with the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster, the UNOPS IIC Hotline operators, the CwC and AAP working group, and other partner clusters to update them on WFP's programmatic changes. WFP considers collaboration with partners as a key factor to help ensure that people understand their assistance and rights, and that WFP is represented appropriately.

The dissemination of key messages of all changes to programmes has always been one of the priorities that WFP focused on throughout implementation, and are communicated through WFP's field offices, field monitor staff, cooperating partners, interagency clusters and working groups, to make sure that communities are always provided with the most recent updates on the programme and implementation aspects.

Further to the above, the CwC Action Plan is also being implemented in the Country Office, helping ensure efficient two-way communication. WFP Iraq has finalised an understanding with the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) to mobilise and share vital information via its Community Outreach Volunteer (COV) network, both in and out of camps, to communicate messages with people assisted. The COVs are disseminating key messages about programmatic changes, to enhance vulnerable communities' understanding on two-way complaints and feedback processes, making sure all

women, men, girls and boys are aware of the CFMs, and helping ensure that messages are broadcasted effectively, and reach the targeted audiences.

Social media platforms are also being utilised to receive feedback from people assisted, and share key messages, in coordination with UNOPS, UNICEF and UNHCR. WFP also continued using SMS to reach people without smartphones or internet access.

In 2020, WFP also appointed a dedicated Conflict Sensitivity specialist who is helping mainstream conflict sensitive approaches across WFP's programmes, which include a strong CwC element. WFP Iraq is the first Country Office worldwide to have its own specialist staff, who is also researching to understand how WFP's work can contribute to conditions for peace and social cohesion in communities assisted. This fits with WFP's global commitment to ensure all work is done in a conflict sensitive manner; minimising risks of creating or exacerbating conflict and tensions, while maximising the positive impacts.

Training sessions for internal and cooperating partner staff were run, on conflict sensitivity and conflict analysis tools and approaches, including CwC. Research began in Ninewa, Basra, Thi-Qar and nationwide, to expand WFP's understanding of linkages between food security, access to and competition over natural resources and livelihoods, incorporating conflict drivers, dynamics, actors and power relations at the community and sub-district level. Initial research is across the School Feeding, Resilience and Public Distribution System digitalisation projects. Based on the findings, and coupled with community consultations and expert advice, WFP will field-test how its adaptive resilience livelihoods programming can enhance community relations.

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

The protracted crisis in Iraq continues to have an impact on the agriculture sector, which shrank and will take substantial investment to reach pre-crisis levels.[1] Agriculture remains a key potential part of reviving the economy, with the Ministry of Planning launching its National Food Security Project (2020-2022) in Iraq to increase food self-sufficiency. Ensuring people have enough to eat, and enhancing community resilience plays a key role in mitigating the risk of climate impact. Climate change can aggravate risks to peace, human security and stability, impacting upon people's livelihoods, economic conditions and the availability of resources. The country experienced a record heatwave in 2020 hitting 51.8 degrees in July, above even usual summer temperatures, and access to water grew ever more important. Tackling root causes and drivers of conflict and vulnerability – such as climate change – helps reduce the impact of recurrent shocks and stresses, and supports stable communities essential for sustainable development.

WFP Iraq's resilience-building projects continued to have a strong climate change aspect, with improving access to water and enhancing irrigation a core part of many projects. To safeguard communities from possible unintended harm from WFP projects, extensive community consultations are carried out, with representatives from all facets of the local society, alongside consultations at the national and subnational levels.

In 2020, WFP Iraq made good progress in preparing for a dedicated project with the Green Climate Fund (GCF), intended to address adaptation to climate change effects in southern Iraq. Project preparations in 2020 established a successful partnership between WFP and the Iraqi Ministry of Health and Ministry of Environment, towards a potential GCF contribution. As soon as COVID-19 movement restrictions were eased, renewed and considerable time and effort were invested to thoroughly plan the project, and base all recommendations on evidence generated by multi-layered consultations, and first round data collection efforts with government partners, community representatives, and academic institutions.

As the most affected by climate change in the hottest south parts of the country, Basra, Thi-Qar, and Qadissiya were prioritised for the first phase of the GCF project. Therefore, the second round of data collection and analysis in 2021 will focus more on localised community mapping and needs assessment, to propose and finalise the most relevant and impactful interventions, that will range from directly strengthening the government capacity and infrastructure for meteorology and climate-sensing, to directly supporting the farmers to able to grow climate-tolerant crops with more economic feasibility.

Together with WFP Iraq's Conflict Sensitivity specialist, the Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping and Resilience teams are gathering data to assess how changes in availability and access to food, including those influenced by both climate change and COVID-19, may be impacting community relations and competition over resources throughout the country. Once the data is analysed, WFP will assess the appropriate follow-up actions and if any concerning trends are visible. Connected to this, WFP and the Food and Agriculture Organization are combining data on conflict related to climate change, COVID-19 and food security, to issue joint analyses and other research publications in 2021.

Data Notes

2020 Overview

[1] Please note that the total number of people assisted includes the total number of unique beneficiaries assisted at least once over the course of 2020 across all activities.

[2] The 112,800 people reached by Take-Home Rations as part of the School Feeding programme are the schoolchildren's family members, to avoid overlap with the 321,800 children already reached at school.

[3] Please note that the Beneficiaries by Residence Status-data are estimates, since not all cooperating partner distribution reports contain an accurate breakdown of the residence status of the recipients of assistance, noting also that displacement of people assisted was a frequent occurrence over the course of 2020.

[4] The total amount of USD transferred was less than the plan, partly due to ongoing coordination with the Ministry of Migration and Displacement which saved USD 13 million, and also due to some implementation delays caused by the pandemic.

[5] Please note that it was unfortunately not possible to capture disability figures for Iraq in 2020. WFP intends to capture more data in 2021 on people with disabilities, as well as working to promote the inclusion of persons living with disabilities.

[6] SDG 2: 271,260 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. 69,123 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). 30,733 returnees in Sinjar received food baskets from WFP in November, at the request of the Ministry of Migration and Displacement.

2,544 young participants receiving training opportunities, to enhance their lifeskills 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).

600,228 people in local communities indirectly benefiting and 81,747 people directly benefiting from WFP's resilience and livelihood programmes, which implemented rehabilitation, construction or creation of various agricultural and community assets, plus training.

42,783 tree saplings have been planted or provided, 255 family gardens or greenhouses have been created or supported, among several complementary activities; 656 hectares of land have been rehabilitated through improved irrigation and crop production systems. Nearly 150 school buildings were cleaned and renovated through Urban Livelihoods projects, most of them primary schools benefiting from the National School Feeding Programme.

[7] SDG 4: 321,776 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.

Over 3,000 hygiene and nutrition promotion sessions were conducted in over 485 schools. 450 jobs were created through direct implementation of the programme. 300 jobs were indirectly created through suppliers such as bakeries and warehouses; over 100 women secured work in these.

[8] SDG 9: 2,355 kilometres (km) of feeder roads maintained, and 135 kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated, as part of WFP's resilience-building and livelihoods projects.

[9] SDG 17: 35,875 people (indirect beneficiaries) registered on the digitalised national Public Distribution System for food rations (PDS). WFP is collaborating with the government to reform the food ration system, which is Iraq's biggest social protection programme, helping the right food reach the right people at the right time. Due to the pandemic, registration slowed in 2020. However, the launch of the 'Tamwini' ('My Food Ration') app reached around 12,000 people, enabling families to stay home safely to update their data.

Around 26 active partners regularly attended Food Security Cluster meetings and collaborated, sharing technical support including on the COVID-19 response and Addendum to the Iraq Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) and Global HRP. The partners coordinated through the cluster to avoid duplication of efforts, ensuring that their projects are aligned with HRP's Strategic Objectives and activities.

Context and operations & COVID-19 response

[1] Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment 2020 - IDPs (OCHA, REACH) and Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - Refugees (UNHCR, REACH), 2020, Humanitarian Needs Overview 2021 and 2020 (OCHA). The 2.4 million people includes host communities (mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping, and Multi-Cluster Needs Assessments).

[2] Around 40,000 people were affected by camp closures by the end of the year. Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster and Protection Cluster, Camp Closures Situation Reports, October 2020 to January 2021.

[3] In early 2021, WFP Iraq will publish a paper and findings on the Iraqi dinar devaluation and the price of the food basket.

[4] CCCM Cluster and Protection Cluster, Camp Closures Situation Reports, October 2020 to January 2021; WFP Weekly Snapshots, Iraq, <https://dataviz.vam.wfp.org/Dashboards/Hunger-Snapshots-Countries>

[5] WFP works with 19 cooperating partners and the Government directly, alongside additional partners through the Food Security Cluster.

Partnerships

[1] Iraq Ministry of Planning, Iraq Vision 2030. https://mop.gov.iq/en/min_publications/view/list?id=18&lastcontent;=474

[2] The Business Operations Strategy (BOS) is a results-based framework that focuses on joint business operations with the purpose of eliminating duplication, leveraging the larger common bargaining power of the UN and maximising economies of scale. It focuses on common services that are implemented jointly or delivered by one UN entity on behalf of other UN entities.

[3] 2020 marked the 75th anniversary year of the United Nations (UN). Hence, the UN launched #UN75, a dialogue campaign with youth within and across borders, sectors and generations to reach as many people as possible to listen to their hopes and fears, learn from their experiences, and empower them to think and act globally.

[4] WFP would like to thank all cooperating partners for their collaboration and support in 2020, including: Mercy Hands for Humanitarian Aid, World Vision Iraq, Rehabilitation, Education and Community Health - REACH Iraq, Caritas Czech Republic in Iraq, Samaritan's Purse, Action Against Hunger, ACTED Iraq, Rebuild and Relief International, Human Relief Foundation - Iraq, Human Appeal, University of Sulaymaniyah, SWEDO, GOAL, Welthungerhilfe Iraq, OROKOM, University of Mosul, Al Mortaqa Foundation, Secours Islamique France, Triangle Generation Humanitaire.

n.b. As well as directly collaborating with the Government of Iraq, WFP has 19 direct cooperating partners, and collaborates with 26 partners indirectly through the Food Security Cluster (FSC).

CSP Financial Overview

[1] WFP thanks the other key donors to Strategic Outcome 01: Republic of Korea, Switzerland and Luxembourg.

[2] WFP thanks the 92,000 individual donors who donated to the Iraq campaign through the ShareTheMeal application. <https://sharethemeal.org>

Strategic outcome 01

[1] Under Strategic Outcome 01, the 371,100 people assisted is calculated based on the maximum, unique number of people reached during the year, and removing overlaps.

[2] Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster and Protection Cluster, Camp Closures Situation Reports, October 2020 - January 2021.

[3] Food Security Outcome Monitoring (FSOM) in December 2020 found that the food security situation for Syrian refugees and IDPs overall did not greatly change. The food security situation of IDPs in the Kurdistan Region improved, though for IDPs in the rest of Iraq, the IDP camp closures in these regions affected their household situation and livelihoods. This resulted in more IDPs in these areas adopting livelihood coping strategies and reducing their household non-food expenditure, impacting upon their food security.

[4] FSOM data, August 2020. Due to the constantly changing situation in 2020, the end-year outcomes are compared to the situation from the previous round of monitoring in August 2020.

[5] The reached figures for in-kind food assistance (MT) are lower than planned, since WFP changed the modality to cash or 'hybrid' (cash/food) assistance as the most appropriate response during COVID-19.

[6] The Gender and Age Marker is 3, in part due to limitations during COVID-19 in organising more dedicated gender and age-related focus group discussions, and awareness raising. WFP will continue to prioritise these themes in 2021, as best as possible through the pandemic.

Strategic outcome 02

[1] Assets and activities were selected and developed in close consultation with local communities, leaders and partners, tailored to the specific needs of participants in that area.

[2] The selection of target governorates was informed by the Resilience Priority and Geographical Targeting (RPGT) mapping which is a classification of geographical areas (districts) into priority areas based on social, economic, food insecurity, displacement and climate indicators. The prioritisation allows for a better understanding of how food insecurity, poverty, unemployment and climate conditions affect different parts of Iraq.

[3] Two related FFA outcome indicators are not reported upon, since due to delays during the pandemic, the implementation continued into 2021, and the end-line survey will take place two months after the activity completion. Similarly, some outputs were lower than planned, and the reached USD transfer amount for FFA in 2020 was less than the planned figure, also due to delays.

[4] These were prioritised on the evidential basis of decrease of economic/industrial and human activities. (WFP Iraq Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping data)

[5] Data for Iraqi returnee families in rural areas, who had returned from camps.

[6] The project activities were adjusted during implementation, due to the fluid situation during the pandemic. Hence some outputs are lower or higher than originally envisaged.

FFA participants who had a lactating woman in their family, or who received Public Distribution System (PDS) rations, had a low FES. On the other hand, food, telecommunication, hygiene, transportation, debt repayment, leisure, education, clothes and shelter rehabilitation expenditures increased among male headed households. Health expenditures increased when households had family members who were living with a disability or lactating or pregnant woman, or if the age of the head of household was over 60 years old. The livelihood-based coping strategy indices were 2.6 and 5.4 percent respectively for both FFA and Urban Livelihoods participant households, a slight decrease of 1 and 1.6 percentage points respectively from the start of activities. FFA participant households in rural areas applied crisis (4.8 percent) and emergency (29.2 percent) coping strategies, a decrease of more than 1 and 16 percentage points respectively from the start of projects. As for Urban Livelihoods participants, after project completion their households did not apply crisis strategies, and only 6 percent of households applied emergency strategies, compared with 3 and 15 percent in the initial stages of the projects respectively.

The FFA participant households in rural areas with a lactating or pregnant woman in their family were less likely to resort to livelihood coping strategies, while the likelihood increased when heads of households had received a maximum of primary school education or below. It is observed that Urban Livelihoods male-headed households in urban settings applied livelihood-based coping strategies more than female-headed households.

[7] 'Microwork' is small-scale freelancing for online employers.

[8] Nearly 150 schools were rehabilitated, among other social infrastructures and Income Generating infrastructures, including medical centres, centre for the deaf, mute and blind; libraries, orphanage, and public parks adding to 162 infrastructures.

[9] The Gender and Age Marker is 3, in part due to limitations during COVID-19 in organising more dedicated gender and age-related focus group discussions, and awareness raising. WFP will continue to prioritise these themes in 2021, as best as possible through the pandemic.

Strategic outcome 03

[1] The plan was for all students, and all students reached were in Primary School. Alternative take-home rations were not initially planned, but introduced as part of the COVID-19 response during the pandemic.

[2] A sample of over 300 parents from 11 governorates were interviewed for the Back to Learning Survey, which found that parents supported children returning to school, as long as safety measures were in place. Parents had several ideas to help keep schools safe, such as a full-time health worker per school.

[3] 450 jobs were created in NGO partner staff, across the country.

n.b. Unfortunately data on some School Feeding outcome and output indicators could not be collected, because of the ongoing school closures in 2020.

[4] The 'ePDS' is the electronic PDS or digitalised PDS.

[5] The Gender and Age Marker for both the School Feeding and PDS activities was 4, indicating that despite challenges during the pandemic, capacity strengthening continued to support the government with full incorporation of gender and age.

Progress towards gender equality

[1] Promoting decent work in Iraq, https://www.ilo.org/beirut/countries/iraq/WCMS_433682/lang--en/index.htm, ILO, 2020.

[2] For internally displaced and Syrian refugee and households, there was no significant change in the proportion of decisions made by women regarding WFP's assistance. This could be due to the pandemic and very challenging situations, where gender was not a priority among families. WFP will continue to support decision-making by women and empowerment wherever possible.

[3] Due to the pandemic, fewer focus group discussions specifically on gender could be conducted with people assisted, but WFP intends to resume engagement as soon as the situation improves.

Protection and accountability to affected populations

[1] It is not clear why some people are still not aware of the CFMs, however WFP will work on dedicated outreach in 2021 to ensure that people know their rights and how to access help, or express a concern.

[2] A Privacy Impact Assessment (PIA) exercise was conducted by WFP Iraq in 2020, and prevention/mitigation measures are being developed accordingly for use in 2021.

Environment


[1] World Bank, Iraq Reconstruction and Investment : Damage and Needs Assessment of Affected Governorates, 2018

[2] WFP is also innovating on its internal processes to help safeguard the environment. WFP Sulaymaniyah innovated to set up the first Recycle Bins in the WFP Sulaymaniyah Field Office, to collect disposable water bottles. The purpose of the initiative is to advocate to protect the environment against plastic pollution issues, and help eliminate the huge impact of plastic waste on the environment in Sulaymaniyah (in Iraq, recycling is still not common, but much needed). The office proactively coordinated with a disadvantaged family whose Head of Household collected the plastic bottles on a regular schedule, which he delivered to the factory where he received a small payment for them. WFP Sulaymaniyah oversaw the bottle collection process, and coordinated with other UN agencies in the building to collect their bottles as well. The collection has paused due to COVID-19 but is recommencing in 2021. In addition, the TECHNOLOGY unit has also introduced new smart printing solutions, saving trees and funds each year, as well as helping ensure privacy when printing confidential documents. To drive forward operational efficiencies, the unit is also automating and simplifying manual business processes, reducing non-value added paperwork.


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
	Unit	Female	Male	Overall	Year		Unit	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	181,878	189,238	371,116	
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	1,247	1,297	2,544	
Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	%					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	40,056	41,691	81,747	600,228
						Number of hectares of land rehabilitated (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support)	Ha			656	

 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
	Unit	Female	Male	Overall	Year		Unit	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	%					Number of children reached (by WFP or by governments or partners with WFP support) to promote access to and retention in school	Number	149,475	172,301	321,776	
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 SDG 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation											
WFP Strategic Goal :						WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results					SDG-related indicator	Direct				Indirect
	Unit	Female	Male	Overall	Year		Unit	Female	Male	Overall	
Proportion of the rural population that lives within 2 km of an all-season road	%					Kilometers of road repaired or constructed (by WFP or by governments or partners with WFP support)	Km			2,490	

 SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development											
WFP Strategic Goal 2:						WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
Partner to support implementation of the SDGs											
SDG Indicator	National Results			SDG-related indicator	Direct		Indirect				
	Unit	Overall	Year		Unit	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	35,875				
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	26					

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	219,309	454,455	207%
	female	213,251	443,170	208%
	total	432,560	897,625	208%

By Age Group



Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
0-23 months	male	10,381	9,250	89%
	female	9,084	8,708	96%
	total	19,465	17,958	92%
24-59 months	male	16,005	22,243	139%
	female	15,140	21,850	144%
	total	31,145	44,093	142%
5-11 years	male	42,391	259,590	612%
	female	38,065	252,369	663%
	total	80,456	511,959	636%
12-17 years	male	32,875	34,127	104%
	female	30,279	32,921	109%
	total	63,154	67,048	106%
18-59 years	male	104,680	117,915	113%
	female	106,841	115,399	108%
	total	211,521	233,314	110%
60+ years	male	12,977	11,330	87%
	female	13,842	11,923	86%
	total	26,819	23,253	87%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	39,140	520,944	1331%
Refugee	73,477	67,602	92%
Returnee	39,302	37,849	96%
IDP	280,641	271,229	97%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	87,560	92,674	105%
School Meal	300,000	434,543	144%
Unconditional Resources Transfer	345,000	371,116	107%

Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Rice	2,835	996	35%
Bulgur Wheat	1,129	391	35%



Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Wheat Flour	5,670	2,192	39%
Dried Fruits	14	0	0%
Canned Chicken	14	0	0%
Biscuits	19	0	0%
Iodised Salt	142	55	39%
Sugar	936	365	39%
Vegetable Oil	850	334	39%
Rations	0	92	-
Chickpeas	14	0	0%
Canned Pulses	14	0	0%
Lentils	2,064	0	0%
Split Lentils	0	751	-

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Cash	49,035,533	34,318,070	70%
Value Voucher	8,629,442	4,377,946	51%
Food systems are sustainable			
Cash	12,162,568	5,944,905	49%
Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs			
Cash	12,000,000	2,889,183	24%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01 : Crisis-affected people in Iraq, including internally displaced persons and refugees, are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of crises throughout the year.

Output Results

Activity 01: Provide unconditional food assistance to internally displaced persons, refugees and other crisis-affected people.

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	127,562 131,188 258,750	169,388 166,273 335,661
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	42,520 43,730 86,250	87,005 85,404 172,409
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	13,702	5,177
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	57,664,975	38,696,017

Outcome Results

Activity 01: Provide unconditional food assistance to internally displaced persons, refugees and other crisis-affected people.

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
Iraqi IDP households; Iraq; Cash, Food, Value Voucher									
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	General Distribution	Female	6.4	≤2	≤5	5			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	4.5	≤2	≤3	4			
		Overall	5	≤2	≤4	4.2			
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	86	≥94	≥89	84			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	91	≥96	≥93	88			
		Overall	90	≥95	≥91	87			
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	12	≤6	≤10	16			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	7	≤4	≤6	12			
		Overall	8	≤5	≤8	13			
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	2	=0	≤1	0			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	2	=0	≤1	0			
		Overall	2	=0	≤1	0			
Food Expenditure Share	General Distribution	Female	49	≤40	≤47	53			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	45	≤40	≤43	49			
		Overall	46	≤40	≤44	50			
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	General Distribution	Female	6	≤2	≤4	8			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	6	≤2	≤4	7			
		Overall	6	≤2	≤4	7.2			
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	17	≥26	≥21	8			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	14	≥23	≥18	7			
		Overall	15	≥25	≥20	7			
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	48	≤44	≤46	39			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	41	≤38	≤40	42			
		Overall	43	≤39	≤41	41			

Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	5	≤2	≤4	7	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	5	≤2	≤4	5	
		Overall	5	≤2	≤4	6	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using stress coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	30	≤28	≤29	46	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	40	≤37	≤38	46	
		Overall	37	≤34	≤35	46	
Syrian refugee households; Iraq; Cash							
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	General Distribution	Female	3	≤1	≤2	3	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	3	≤1	≤2	2	
		Overall	3	≤1	≤2	2.2	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	96	≥98	≥97	90	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	93	≥97	≥95	96	
		Overall	94	≥98	≥95	95	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	4	≤2	≤3	10	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	5	≤3	≤5	4	
		Overall	4	≤2	≤5	5	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	0	=0	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	2	=0	=0	0	
		Overall	2	=0	=0	0	
Food Expenditure Share	General Distribution	Female	44	≤37	≤41	47	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	39	≤35	≤37	48	
		Overall	40	≤36	≤38	47.8	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	General Distribution	Female	3.6	≤2	≤3	4	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	4	≤2	≤3	4	
		Overall	3.9	≤2	≤3	4	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	27	≥40	≥30	23	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	23	≥40	≥26	16	
		Overall	24	≥40	≥27	17	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	34	≤30	≤33	25	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	34	≤30	≤33	31	
		Overall	34	≤30	≤33	30	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	4	≤0	≤3	1	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	3	≤0	≤2	1	
		Overall	3	≤0	≤2	1	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using stress coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	35	≤30	≤34	51	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	40	≤30	≤39	52	
		Overall	39	≤30	≤38	52	

Output Results

Activity 02: Provide livelihood support, asset creation and climate adaptation activities, including capacity strengthening, to targeted farmers and communities.

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output Category D: Assets created

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	34,337 35,313 69,650	36,713 45,034 81,747
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for training	Female Male Total	8,830 9,080 17,910	5,288 5,639 10,927
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	12,162,568	5,944,905
	A.1*: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers					
A: Targeted farmers and food-insecure people, especially women and young people, receive conditional assistance in exchange for participating in livelihoods and asset creation activities that enhance their self-reliance.	A.1.13: Number of women-headed households that receive food assistance		Food assistance for asset	individual	100	100
A: Targeted farmers and food-insecure people, especially women and young people, receive conditional assistance in exchange for participating in livelihoods and asset creation activities that enhance their self-reliance.	A.1.18: Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (community preparedness, early warning, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation)		Food assistance for asset	individual	180	180
A: Targeted farmers and food-insecure people, especially women and young people, receive conditional assistance in exchange for participating in livelihoods and asset creation activities that enhance their self-reliance.	A.1.21: Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA)		Food assistance for asset	individual	2,930	2,630
A: Targeted farmers and food-insecure people, especially women and young people, receive conditional assistance in exchange for participating in livelihoods and asset creation activities that enhance their self-reliance.	A.1.21: Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA)		Food assistance for training	individual	2,825	2,544
	D.1*: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure					
D: Targeted communities benefit from new or rehabilitated assets that improve their agricultural productivity, adaptation to climate change (SDG 13) and social cohesion (SDG 16)	D.1.119: Kilometres (km) of irrigation canals rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	Km	519.53	544.34

D: Targeted communities benefit from new or rehabilitated assets that improve their agricultural productivity, adaptation to climate change (SDG 13) and social cohesion (SDG 16)	D.1.122: Number of boreholes for agriculture or livestock created		Food assistance for asset	Number	15	15
D: Targeted communities benefit from new or rehabilitated assets that improve their agricultural productivity, adaptation to climate change (SDG 13) and social cohesion (SDG 16)	D.1.139: Kilometres (km) of feeder roads maintained		Food assistance for asset	Km	2,392	2,355
D: Targeted communities benefit from new or rehabilitated assets that improve their agricultural productivity, adaptation to climate change (SDG 13) and social cohesion (SDG 16)	D.1.141: Volume (m3) of water harvesting systems rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	m3	2,500	0
D: Targeted communities benefit from new or rehabilitated assets that improve their agricultural productivity, adaptation to climate change (SDG 13) and social cohesion (SDG 16)	D.1.145: Number of new animal diptanks constructed		Food assistance for asset	Number	5	5
D: Targeted communities benefit from new or rehabilitated assets that improve their agricultural productivity, adaptation to climate change (SDG 13) and social cohesion (SDG 16)	D.1.154: Number of non-food items distributed (tools, milling machines, pumps, etc.)		Food assistance for asset	Number	153,870	314,285
D: Targeted communities benefit from new or rehabilitated assets that improve their agricultural productivity, adaptation to climate change (SDG 13) and social cohesion (SDG 16)	D.1.157: Number of animal shelters constructed		Food assistance for asset	animal shelter	40	40
D: Targeted communities benefit from new or rehabilitated assets that improve their agricultural productivity, adaptation to climate change (SDG 13) and social cohesion (SDG 16)	D.1.158: Community common centres established/rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	centre	15	15
D: Targeted communities benefit from new or rehabilitated assets that improve their agricultural productivity, adaptation to climate change (SDG 13) and social cohesion (SDG 16)	D.1.159: Hectares (ha) of land brought under plantation		Food assistance for asset	Ha	3.6	3.72
D: Targeted communities benefit from new or rehabilitated assets that improve their agricultural productivity, adaptation to climate change (SDG 13) and social cohesion (SDG 16)	D.1.161: Length (m) of drainage canals constructed / rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	meter	755,000	755,000
D: Targeted communities benefit from new or rehabilitated assets that improve their agricultural productivity, adaptation to climate change (SDG 13) and social cohesion (SDG 16)	D.1.17: Hectares (ha) of land cleared		Food assistance for asset	Ha	82	103.1
D: Targeted communities benefit from new or rehabilitated assets that improve their agricultural productivity, adaptation to climate change (SDG 13) and social cohesion (SDG 16)	D.1.22: Hectares (ha) of gardens created		Food assistance for asset	Ha	200	202.54

D: Targeted communities benefit from new or rehabilitated assets that improve their agricultural productivity, adaptation to climate change (SDG 13) and social cohesion (SDG 16)	D.1.27: Hectares (ha) of micro watersheds rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	Ha	0.51	0
D: Targeted communities benefit from new or rehabilitated assets that improve their agricultural productivity, adaptation to climate change (SDG 13) and social cohesion (SDG 16)	D.1.29: Hectares (ha) of orchards improved/maintained		Food assistance for asset	Ha	5	
D: Targeted communities benefit from new or rehabilitated assets that improve their agricultural productivity, adaptation to climate change (SDG 13) and social cohesion (SDG 16)	D.1.33: Kilometres (km) of live fencing created		Food assistance for asset	Km	22	22.34
D: Targeted communities benefit from new or rehabilitated assets that improve their agricultural productivity, adaptation to climate change (SDG 13) and social cohesion (SDG 16)	D.1.35: Kilometres (km) of live fencing maintained		Food assistance for asset	Km	1,200	1,350
D: Targeted communities benefit from new or rehabilitated assets that improve their agricultural productivity, adaptation to climate change (SDG 13) and social cohesion (SDG 16)	D.1.38: Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	Km	170	135
D: Targeted communities benefit from new or rehabilitated assets that improve their agricultural productivity, adaptation to climate change (SDG 13) and social cohesion (SDG 16)	D.1.45: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities		Food assistance for asset	Number	7,298	4,893
D: Targeted communities benefit from new or rehabilitated assets that improve their agricultural productivity, adaptation to climate change (SDG 13) and social cohesion (SDG 16)	D.1.5: Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)		Food assistance for asset	Ha	432.5	655.53
D: Targeted communities benefit from new or rehabilitated assets that improve their agricultural productivity, adaptation to climate change (SDG 13) and social cohesion (SDG 16)	D.1.52: Number of social infrastructures and Income Generating infrastructures rehabilitated (School Building, Facility Center, Community Building, Market Stalls, etc.)		Food assistance for asset	Number	137	162
D: Targeted communities benefit from new or rehabilitated assets that improve their agricultural productivity, adaptation to climate change (SDG 13) and social cohesion (SDG 16)	D.1.58: Number of culverts and drainage systems built (between 4-6m in width)		Food assistance for asset	Number	6	6
D: Targeted communities benefit from new or rehabilitated assets that improve their agricultural productivity, adaptation to climate change (SDG 13) and social cohesion (SDG 16)	D.1.65: Number of family gardens established		Food assistance for asset	garden	699	263
D: Targeted communities benefit from new or rehabilitated assets that improve their agricultural productivity, adaptation to climate change (SDG 13) and social cohesion (SDG 16)	D.1.70: Number of hives distributed		Food assistance for asset	Number	26	56

D: Targeted communities benefit from new or rehabilitated assets that improve their agricultural productivity, adaptation to climate change (SDG 13) and social cohesion (SDG 16)	D.1.73: Number of fuel efficient stoves distributed		Food assistance for asset	Number	60	60
D: Targeted communities benefit from new or rehabilitated assets that improve their agricultural productivity, adaptation to climate change (SDG 13) and social cohesion (SDG 16)	D.1.82: Number of chicken houses constructed		Food assistance for asset	Number	50	
D: Targeted communities benefit from new or rehabilitated assets that improve their agricultural productivity, adaptation to climate change (SDG 13) and social cohesion (SDG 16)	D.1.98: Number of tree seedlings produced/provided		Food assistance for asset	Number	49,716	42,783

Outcome Results

Activity 02: Provide livelihood support, asset creation and climate adaptation activities, including capacity strengthening, to targeted farmers and communities.

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
Iraqi households in urban areas; Iraq; Cash									
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Food assistance for asset	Female	8.4	≤2	≤6	8			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	7	≤2	≤5	5			
		Overall	7.2	≤2	≤5	5.4			
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	79	≥95	≥90	89			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	83	≥95	≥90	84			
		Overall	82	≥95	≥90	88			
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	18	≤5	≤10	11			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	15	≤5	≤10	14			
		Overall	15	≤5	≤10	11			
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	3	=0	=0	0			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	2	=0	=0	2			
		Overall	3	=0	=0	1			
Food expenditure share	Food assistance for asset	Female	43	≤38	≤41	40			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	41	≤35	≤39	43			
		Overall	42	≤36	≤40	42			
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Food assistance for asset	Female	3.2	≤1	≤2.5	2			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	3.5	≤1	≤2.5	3			
		Overall	3.5	≤1	≤2.5	2.6			
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	43.5	≥63	≥51	49			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	47	≥60	≥56	53			
		Overall	47	≥61	≥55	53			
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	11	≤7	≤9	0			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	16	≤10	≤13	7			
		Overall	15	≤9	≤12	6			
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	2	=0	=0	0			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	3	=0	=0	0			
		Overall	3	=0	=0	0			

Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using stress coping strategies</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	43.5 34 35	≤30 ≤30 ≤30	≤40 ≤31 ≤33	51 40 41		WFP programme monitoring
Iraqi returnee and conflict-affected households in rural areas; Iraq; Cash								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	11 6 7	≤3 ≤3 ≤3	≤9 ≤4 ≤5	11 6 7		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	74 79 78	≥95 ≥95 ≥95	≥90 ≥90 ≥90	90 89 89		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	20 18 18	≤5 ≤5 ≤5	≤10 ≤10 ≤10	10 11 11		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	6 3 4	=0 =0 =0	=0 =0 =0	0 0 0		WFP programme monitoring
Food expenditure share	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	47 54 53	≤40 ≤46 ≤44	≤45 ≤51 ≤50	51 45 46		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	7 7 7	≤2 ≤2 ≤2	≤5 ≤5 ≤5	6 5.2 5.4		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	3 7.4 7	≥45 ≥49 ≥48	≥35 ≥39 ≥38	0 2 1.6		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	45 45.3 45	≤16 ≤19 ≤19	≤20 ≤23 ≤23	45 26 29.2		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	8 3.3 4	≤0 ≤0 ≤0	≤2 ≤2 ≤2	3 5 4.8		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using stress coping strategies</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	44 44 44	≤39 ≤32 ≤33	≤43 ≤36 ≤37	52 67 64.4		WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 03 : National and subnational institutions have strengthened capacities and systems for targeting and assisting food-insecure vulnerable people by 2024.

Output Results

Activity 03: Provide institutional capacity strengthening to government officials and partners.

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Female Male Total	0	68,297 70,237 138,534
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	147,900 152,100 300,000	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	0	158,636 163,140 321,776
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	12,000,000	2,889,183

Outcome Results

Activity 03: Provide institutional capacity strengthening to government officials and partners.

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
HHs in most conflict-affected and vulnerable areas across Iraq; Iraq; Cash									
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): <i>Drop-out rate</i>	School feeding (on-site)	Female	3.2	≤1	≤1	1			WFP survey
		Male	2.5	≤1	≤1	1			
		Overall	2.8	≤1	≤1	1			
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): <i>Retention rate</i>	School feeding (on-site)	Female	96.8	≥99	≥99	99			WFP survey
		Male	97.5	≥99	≥99	99			
		Overall	97.2	≥99	≥99	99			

government officials and partners; Iraq; Capacity Strengthening

Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	0	=2	≥2	1			WFP programme monitoring
Resources mobilized (USD value) for national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	0	=56,413,900	≥23,700,000	3,700,000			WFP programme monitoring

Activity 04: Provide support to government officials and partners in enhancing information technology for managing PDS modernization and in strengthening the safety net component of the government social protection systems.

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
government officials and partners; Iraq; Capacity Strengthening									
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	0	=1	=1	1			WFP programme monitoring

Number of national programmes enhanced as a result of WFP-facilitated South-South and triangular cooperation support (new)	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	1	=1	=1	1			WFP programme monitoring
Resources mobilized (USD value) for national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	0	=52,911,237	≥30,394,940	4,018,824			WFP programme monitoring

Cross-cutting Indicators

Progress towards gender equality indicators

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	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Iraqi IDP households; Iraq; Cash, Food, Value Voucher	Act 01: Provide unconditional food assistance to internally displaced persons, refugees and other crisis-affected people.	General Distribution		Overall	46	≥70	≥50	17	
Syrian refugee households; Iraq; Cash	Act 01: Provide unconditional food assistance to internally displaced persons, refugees and other crisis-affected people.	General Distribution		Overall	17	≥70	≥50	41	
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	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Iraqi IDP households; Iraq; Cash, Food, Value Voucher	Act 01: Provide unconditional food assistance to internally displaced persons, refugees and other crisis-affected people.	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	Overall	27	≥31	≥28	27	
			Decisions made by men	Overall	30	≤20	≤27	42	
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	43	≥49	≥45	31	
Syrian refugee households; Iraq; Cash	Act 01: Provide unconditional food assistance to internally displaced persons, refugees and other crisis-affected people.	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	Overall	26	≥30	≥27	27	
			Decisions made by men	Overall	20	≤12	≤18	24	
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	54	≥58	≥55	49	

Protection 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 having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Iraqi IDP and Syrian refugee households; Iraq; Cash, Food, Value Voucher	Act 01: Provide unconditional food assistance to internally displaced persons, refugees and other crisis-affected people.	General Distribution	Female	100	=100	=100	100	
			Male	100	=100	=100	100	
			Overall	100	=100	=100	100	
Iraqi returnee, conflict-affected, and vulnerable households in rural and urban areas; Iraq; Cash	Act 02: Provide livelihood support, asset creation and climate adaptation activities, including capacity strengthening, to targeted farmers and communities.	Food assistance for asset	Female	100	=100	=100	100	
			Male	100	=100	=100	100	
			Overall	100	=100	=100	100	
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Iraqi IDP and Syrian refugee households; Iraq; Cash, Food, Value Voucher	Act 01: Provide unconditional food assistance to internally displaced persons, refugees and other crisis-affected people.	General Distribution	Female	100	=100	=100	100	
			Male	100	=100	=100	100	
			Overall	100	=100	=100	100	
Iraqi returnee, conflict-affected, and vulnerable households in rural and urban areas; Iraq; Cash	Act 02: Provide livelihood support, asset creation and climate adaptation activities, including capacity strengthening, to targeted farmers and communities.	Food assistance for asset	Female	100	=100	=100	100	
			Male	100	=100	=100	100	
			Overall	100	=100	=100	100	
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Iraqi IDP and Syrian refugee households; Iraq; Cash, Food, Value Voucher	Act 01: Provide unconditional food assistance to internally displaced persons, refugees and other crisis-affected people.	General Distribution	Female	100	=100	=100	100	
			Male	100	=100	=100	100	
			Overall	100	=100	=100	100	

Iraqi returnee, conflict-affected, and vulnerable households in rural and urban areas; Iraq; Cash	Act 02: Provide livelihood support, asset creation and climate adaptation activities, including capacity strengthening, to targeted farmers and communities.	Food assistance for asset	Female	100	=100	=100	100
			Male	100	=100	=100	100
			Overall	100	=100	=100	100

Accountability to affected population indicators

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	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Iraqi IDP households; Iraq; Cash, Food, Value Voucher	Act 01: Provide unconditional food assistance to internally displaced persons, refugees and other crisis-affected people.	General Distribution	Female	42	>70	>50	33	
			Male	31	>70	>50	37	
			Overall	36	>70	>50	36	
Iraqi returnee, conflict-affected, and vulnerable households in rural and urban areas; Iraq; Cash	Act 02: Provide livelihood support, asset creation and climate adaptation activities, including capacity strengthening, to targeted farmers and communities.	Food assistance for asset	Female	0	≥70	≥50	12	
			Male	0	≥70	≥50	13.40	
			Overall	0	≥70	≥50	13	
Syrian refugee households; Iraq; Cash	Act 01: Provide unconditional food assistance to internally displaced persons, refugees and other crisis-affected people.	General Distribution	Female	34.60	≥70	≥50	31	
			Male	33.80	≥70	≥50	37	
			Overall	33.90	≥70	≥50	36	

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

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Iraqi IDP and Syrian refugee households; Iraq; Cash, Food, Value Voucher			Overall	100	=100	=100	100	
Iraqi returnee, conflict-affected, and vulnerable households in rural and urban areas; Iraq; Cash			Overall	0	=100	=100	100	

Environment indicators

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Iraqi IDP and Syrian Refugee households; Iraq; Cash, Food, Value Voucher	Act 01: Provide unconditional food assistance to internally displaced persons, refugees and other crisis-affected people.	General Distribution	Overall	0	=100	=0		
Iraqi returnee and conflict-affected households; Iraq; Cash	Act 02: Provide livelihood support, asset creation and climate adaptation activities, including capacity strengthening, to targeted farmers and communities.	Food assistance for asset	Overall	0	=100	=0		

World Food Programme

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WFP's resilience projects in Sinjar, helping bring back water to communities: enabling people to irrigate and harvest olives, and sell the surplus.

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

Financial Section

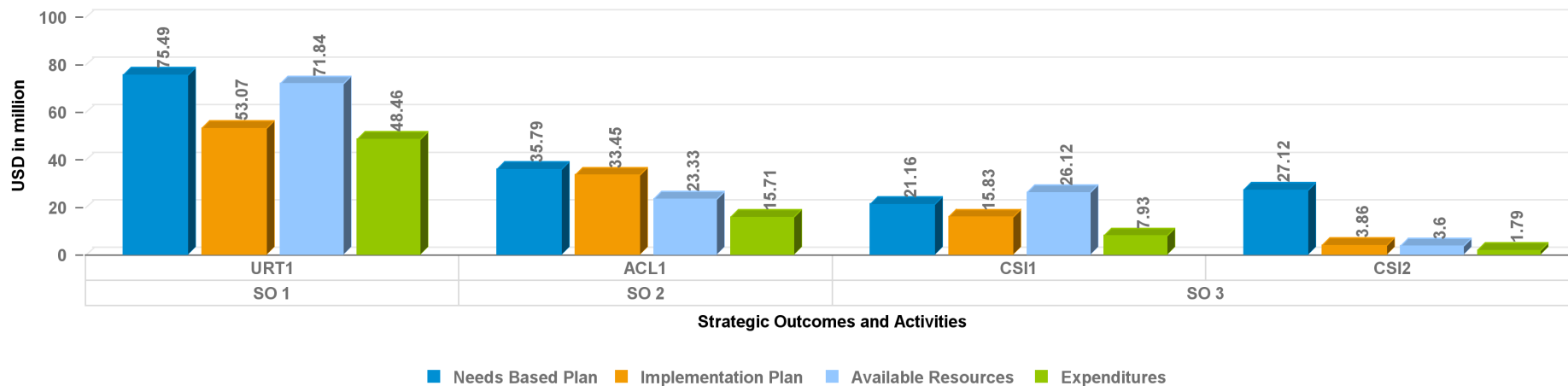
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Iraq Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2020-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Crisis-affected people in Iraq, including internally displaced persons and refugees, are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of crises throughout the year.
SO 2	Targeted communities, including farmers, have enhanced livelihoods and increased resilience to shocks by 2024.
SO 3	National and subnational institutions have strengthened capacities and systems for targeting and assisting food-insecure vulnerable people by 2024.

Code	Country Activity Long Description
ACL1	Provide livelihood support, asset creation and climate adaptation activities, including capacity strengthening, to targeted farmers and communities.
CSI1	Provide institutional capacity strengthening to government officials and partners.
CSI2	Provide support to government officials and partners in enhancing information technology for managing PDS modernization and in strengthening the safety net component of the government social protection systems.
URT1	Provide unconditional food assistance to internally displaced persons, refugees and other crisis-affected people.

Annual Country Report

Iraq Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2020-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1	Crisis-affected people in Iraq, including internally displaced persons and refugees, are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of crises throughout the year.	Provide unconditional food assistance to internally displaced persons, refugees and other crisis-affected people.	75,491,535	53,068,899	71,840,125	48,462,575
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	46,139	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			75,491,535	53,068,899	71,886,264	48,462,575
4	Targeted communities, including farmers, have enhanced livelihoods and increased resilience to shocks by 2024.	Provide livelihood support, asset creation and climate adaptation activities, including capacity strengthening, to targeted farmers and communities.	35,786,408	33,451,004	23,328,905	15,705,587
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	180,152	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			35,786,408	33,451,004	23,509,057	15,705,587

Annual Country Report

Iraq Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2020-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
5	National and subnational institutions have strengthened capacities and systems for targeting and assisting food-insecure vulnerable people by 2024.	Provide institutional capacity strengthening to government officials and partners.	21,156,138	15,832,980	26,124,569	7,933,194
		Provide support to government officials and partners in enhancing information technology for managing PDS modernization and in strengthening the safety net component of the government social protection systems.	27,122,624	3,861,281	3,602,020	1,788,579
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			48,278,762	19,694,261	29,726,589	9,721,773
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	37,462	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	37,462	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			159,556,705	106,214,164	125,159,372	73,889,935
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			8,337,240	8,771,368	11,618,620	4,702,970
Total Direct Costs			167,893,945	114,985,532	136,777,992	78,592,905
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			10,913,106	7,474,060	6,692,147	6,692,147
Grand Total			178,807,051	122,459,591	143,470,139	85,285,053



Brian Ah Poe
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

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

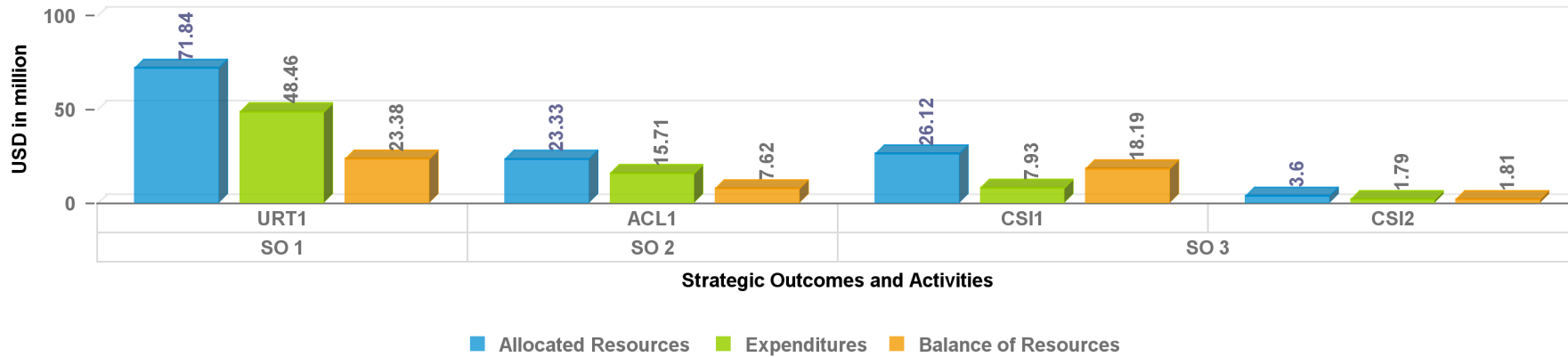
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Iraq Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2020-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Crisis-affected people in Iraq, including internally displaced persons and refugees, are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of crises throughout the year.
SO 2	Targeted communities, including farmers, have enhanced livelihoods and increased resilience to shocks by 2024.
SO 3	National and subnational institutions have strengthened capacities and systems for targeting and assisting food-insecure vulnerable people by 2024.

Code	Country Activity - Long Description
ACL1	Provide livelihood support, asset creation and climate adaptation activities, including capacity strengthening, to targeted farmers and communities.
CS11	Provide institutional capacity strengthening to government officials and partners.
CS12	Provide support to government officials and partners in enhancing information technology for managing PDS modernization and in strengthening the safety net component of the government social protection systems.
URT1	Provide unconditional food assistance to internally displaced persons, refugees and other crisis-affected people.

Annual Country Report

Iraq Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2020-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Crisis-affected people in Iraq, including internally displaced persons and refugees, are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of crises throughout the year.	Provide unconditional food assistance to internally displaced persons, refugees and other crisis-affected people.	75,491,535	71,840,125	0	71,840,125	48,462,575	23,377,550
		Non Activity Specific	0	46,139	0	46,139	0	46,139
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			75,491,535	71,886,264	0	71,886,264	48,462,575	23,423,689
4	Targeted communities, including farmers, have enhanced livelihoods and increased resilience to shocks by 2024.	Provide livelihood support, asset creation and climate adaptation activities, including capacity strengthening, to targeted farmers and communities.	35,786,408	23,328,905	0	23,328,905	15,705,587	7,623,318
		Non Activity Specific	0	180,152	0	180,152	0	180,152
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			35,786,408	23,509,057	0	23,509,057	15,705,587	7,803,470

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Annual Country Report

Iraq Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2020-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
5	National and subnational institutions have strengthened capacities and systems for targeting and assisting food-insecure vulnerable people by 2024.	Provide institutional capacity strengthening to government officials and partners.	21,156,138	26,124,569	0	26,124,569	7,933,194	18,191,375
		Provide support to government officials and partners in enhancing information technology for managing PDS modernization and in strengthening the safety net component of the government social protection systems.	27,122,624	3,602,020	0	3,602,020	1,788,579	1,813,442
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			48,278,762	29,726,589	0	29,726,589	9,721,773	20,004,817
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	37,462	0	37,462	0	37,462
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	37,462	0	37,462	0	37,462
Total Direct Operational Cost			159,556,705	125,159,372	0	125,159,372	73,889,935	51,269,437
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			8,337,240	11,618,620	0	11,618,620	4,702,970	6,915,650
Total Direct Costs			167,893,945	136,777,992	0	136,777,992	78,592,905	58,185,087
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			10,913,106	8,149,000		8,149,000	8,149,000	0
Grand Total			178,807,051	144,926,992	0	144,926,992	86,741,906	58,185,087



This donor financial report is interim
 Brian Ah Poe
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

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