



World Food
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Iraq

Annual Country Report 2022

Country Strategic Plan
2020 - 2024

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Overview

In 2022, Iraq made slow progress toward recovery and development. The impact of the Ukraine crisis on food prices [1] coupled with reduced agricultural production caused by water scarcity put further stress on food security in the country.

WFP's country strategy in Iraq is shifting from a humanitarian focus towards a sustainable development portfolio, aligned with the updated United Nations Strategic Development Cooperation Framework (2020 - 2024).

However, due to the pressures of heightened food insecurity in 2022, WFP continued to directly assist over 726,000 vulnerable people with food and cash, of which 37 percent were returnees, internally displaced persons (IDPs) and Syrian refugees. A re-targeting exercise was conducted to prioritize the most food-insecure internally displaced persons (IDPs) and Syrian refugees in camps resulting in a reduction in the number of people targeted for assistance [2]. Given funding unpredictability, WFP opted for direct implementation of its food assistance to meet the needs of the most vulnerable and maximize cost-efficiency.

WFP expanded the resilience-building portfolio across Iraq to enhance resilience against shocks and enhance the food security of the most vulnerable. This included a cash-for-work programme to support daily wage workers and inject money into the economy, as well as various urban livelihood activities to develop the skills of beneficiaries and increase their access to employment.

In the centre, south, and west of Iraq, asset creation interventions helped to increase the productivity of over 20,000 smallholder farmers through the provision of seeds, greenhouses, livestock, and beekeeping support. Of those, nearly 10,000 households headed by women were engaged in horticultural and poultry farming activities to help them cultivate home gardens and diversify their food sources.

Through the Empowerment in Action (EMPACT) project, WFP provided IDPs and host community members with digital and soft skills training to facilitate their access to employment. Building on the success of EMPACT, WFP partnered with the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research (MoHESR) and the private sector to launch *Jousour*, (Bridges) initiative to provide youth with marketable digital and English language skills to boost their employability and enable them to build better livelihoods. It is being implemented by the Government of Iraq on a wider scale in universities and tailored to the Iraq context.

In support of Iraq's efforts to combat water scarcity and climate change, WFP partnered with the Government of Iraq to initiate innovative green projects to help promote sustainable and water-efficient agriculture practices.

WFP's partnership with the Ministry of Education (MoE) was strengthened throughout 2022, supporting almost 450,000 children in thirteen governorates through the National School Feeding Programme (NSFP). The programme provided children with access to nutrition and education, resulting in 97 percent of school attendance and the creation of economic opportunities in local areas. WFP is also building the capacity of MoE staff in preparation for a complete handover of the NSFP to the Government by 2026.

In Partnership with other UN agencies, WFP is helping to develop and implement the EU-UN Joint Programme for Social Protection Reform in Iraq. WFP led the digitalization of the Public Distribution System (PDS) and conducted a business analysis for the Government's single registry, with the aim of facilitating the highest possible level of national ownership. WFP also provided technical support to the Government to enhance food security and socio-economic monitoring.

Finally, in addition to WFP's coordination efforts through the leadership of the Food Security Cluster and the Cash Working Group, the office has continued to advance gender equality in Iraq. The Gender Transformation Programme advocates for gender mainstreaming and conflict sensitivity across all aspects of operations. This ensured that all activities were conducted in a way that increase women and men's equal access to opportunities and resources, and reinforce their equal voice in decision-making.

726,871

Total beneficiaries in 2022



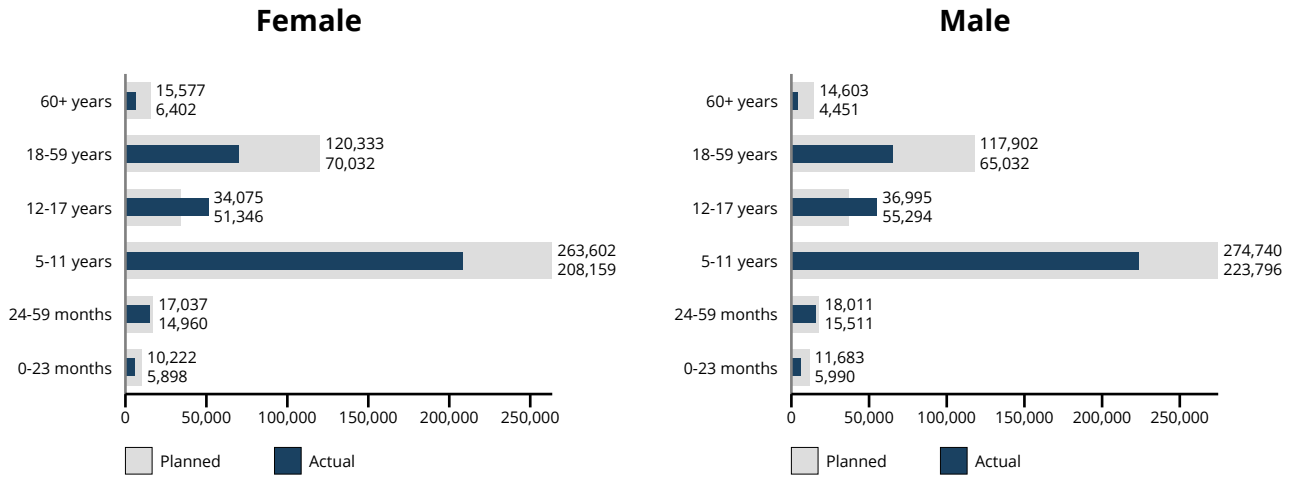
49% female



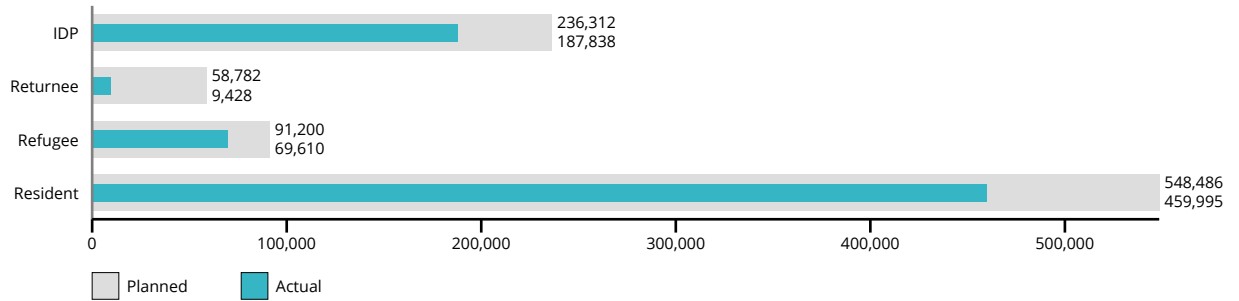
51% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 108,986 (49% Female, 51% Male)

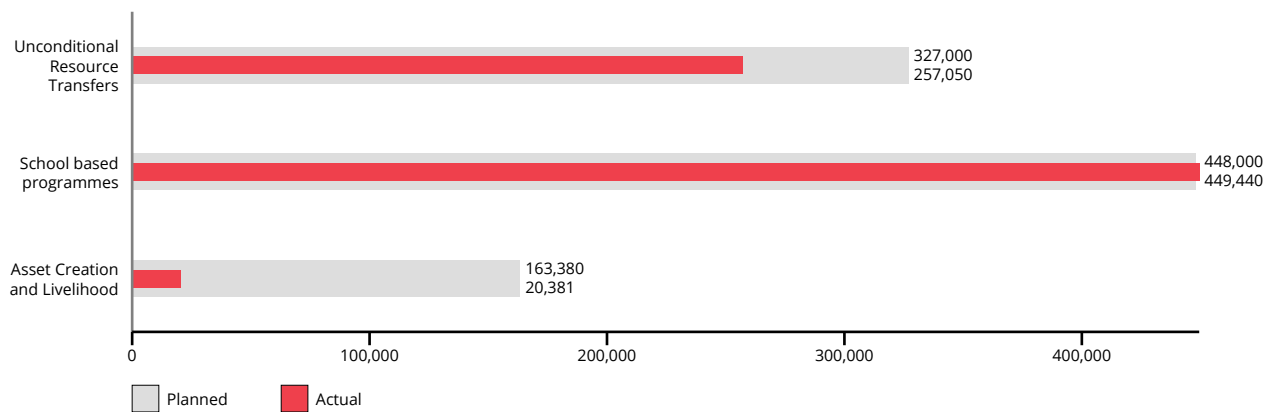
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



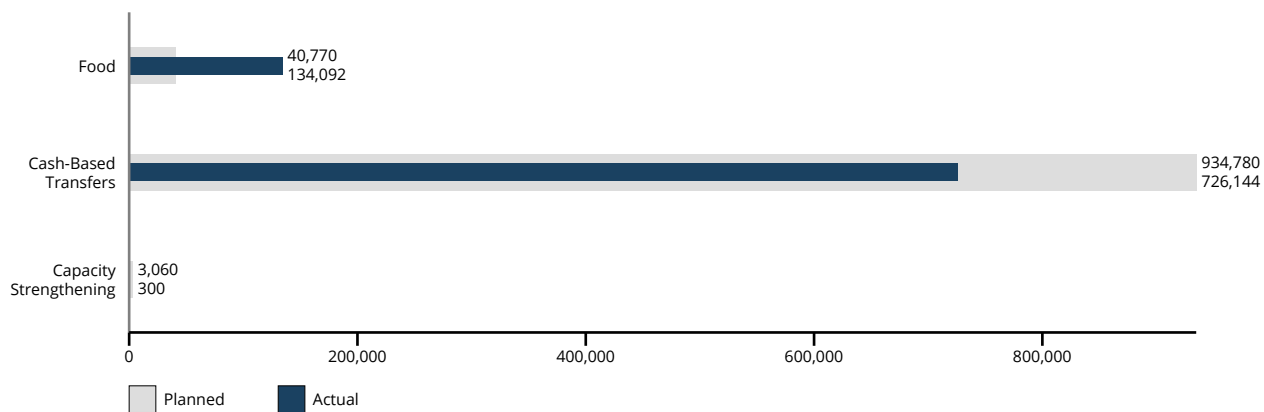
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



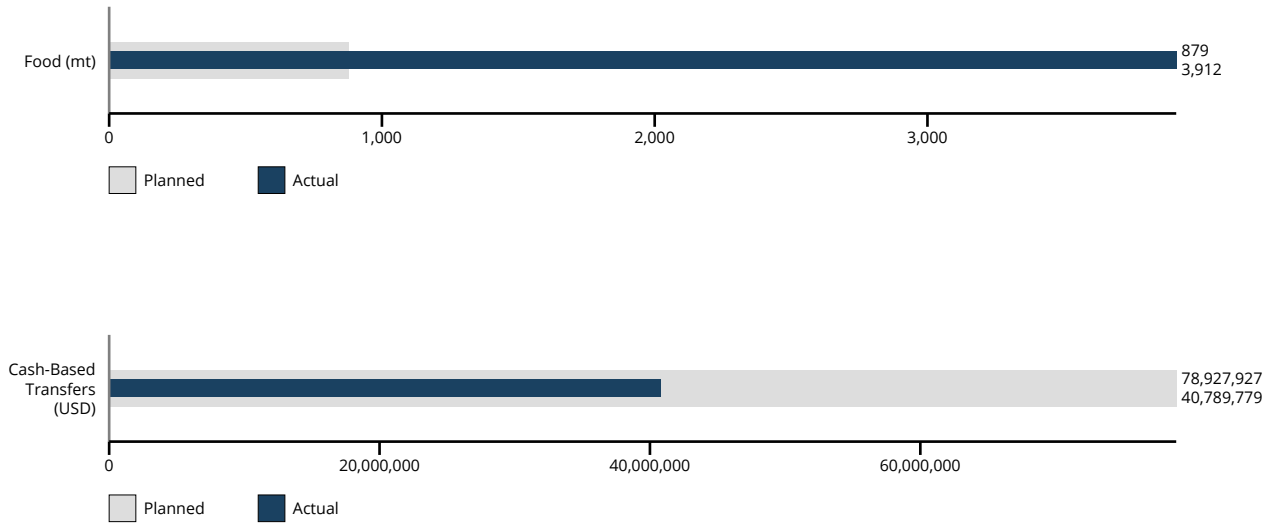
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



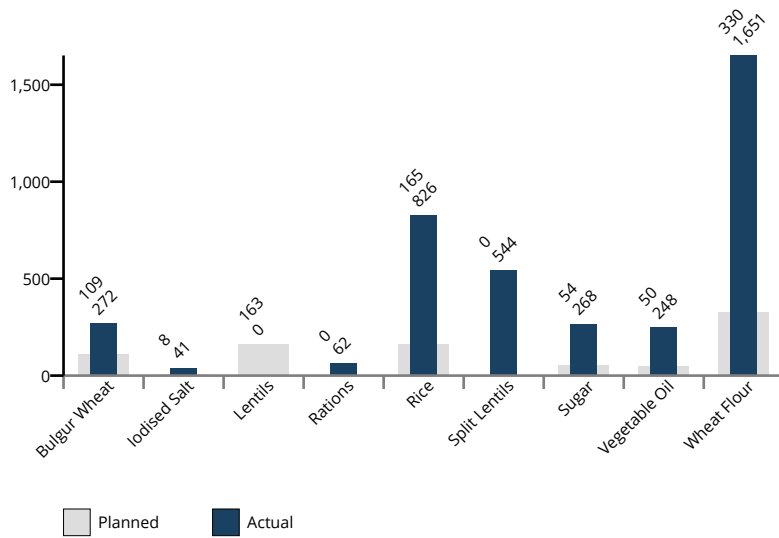
Beneficiaries by Modality



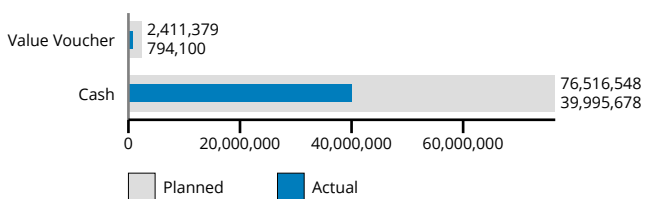
Total Transfers by Modality



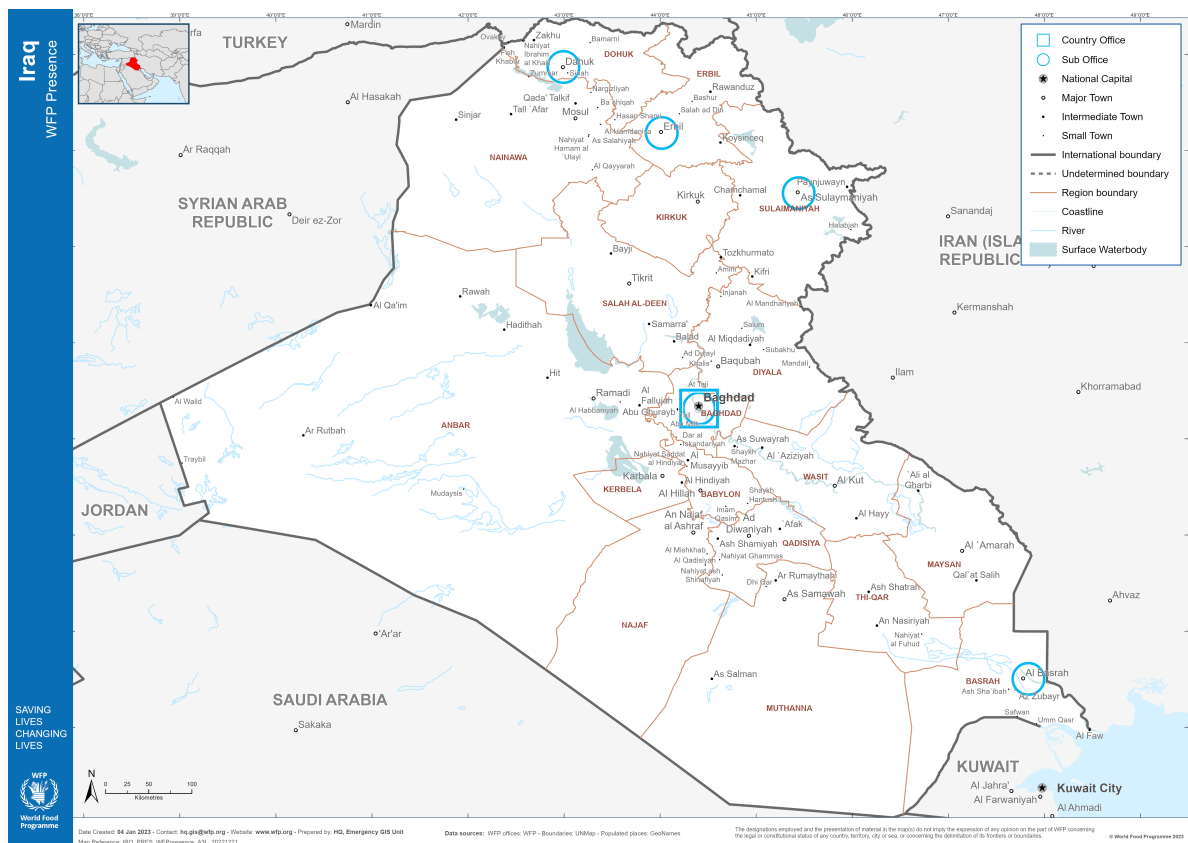
Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Context and operations



The humanitarian situation in Iraq was significantly affected by the protracted displacement crisis, political uncertainty, economic volatility, and the increasing vulnerability of the country to climate extremes in 2022. Several decades of conflict have hampered the country's socio-economic development, leading to an undiversified, oil-dependent economy with limited employment opportunities and depleted human capital-

Five years after the conclusion of the military operations against the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), over 1.16 million people remain internally displaced, with a return rate of only 0.2 percent due to the lack of livelihood opportunities and housing in areas of origin and improved safety and security in areas of displacement [1]. In addition, the prolonged Syrian crisis increased slightly the number of Syrian refugees in Iraq to over 258,000 compared to 256,000 last year [2].

Iraq also experienced several climate-related risks during the year. Low rainfall and water flow in the Tigris-Euphrates River basin impacted the agricultural sector, decreasing crop yields and water availability. As a result, the Government reduced its agriculture plan for strategic crops such as wheat, despite the measures taken to alleviate the climate change impact on agriculture. In addition, crop failure in rainfed areas led to further internal displacement in the centre and south of Iraq [3].

In addition, the political deadlock that Iraq experienced following the elections in October 2021 hindered any funding allocations to support the Government activities, including humanitarian assistance.

The Ukraine-Russia conflict created new risks for Iraq, a country highly dependent on food imports. The rise in global fuel and food prices and disrupted agriculture imports increased local food prices [4]. In consequence, the budget of the Government's food subsidy programme spiked, challenging the ability of the Government to serve the most vulnerable when needs skyrocketed [5]. These changes furthered the pre-crisis poverty rate [6] and eroded people's purchasing power, requiring them to spend more of their budget on food. In November, WFP monitoring revealed that 83 percent of beneficiary households were food insecure or vulnerable to food insecurity, a five percent increase compared to March 2022. However, WFP's assistance helped to improve food consumption and decrease livelihood-based coping strategies.

In response, WFP developed a variety of programmes under its 2020-2024 country strategic plan (CSP) to provide humanitarian assistance to the vulnerable people in Iraq and support the Iraqi Government in accelerating its progress towards the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. WFP continued to shift its role from assisting vulnerable

populations directly to enabling national programmes. This approach aligns with Iraq's transition from immediate crisis response to resilience building and long-term peace and development.

Gender-transformative and nutrition-sensitive, the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) of Iraq focuses on three interrelated strategic outcomes that contribute to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2 and 17.

Under Strategic Outcome 1 (access to food), WFP provided unconditional assistance to people affected by crises, particularly internally displaced persons (IDPs) and Syrian refugees living in camps. This assistance was vital in helping them to meet their basic needs and provided them with a lifeline in difficult times.

Through its Strategic Outcome 2 (sustainable food systems), WFP and partners provided vocational training and agricultural development to IDPs and host communities to enhance their resilience through income generation. These activities helped to improve local food systems and agricultural productivity and support Iraq's fight against climate change, not only in the areas where IDPs are returning but also in southern Iraq, where the climate change impact is severe.

Under Strategic Outcome 3 (capacity strengthening), WFP's strategic investment in institutional capacity strengthening helped to build the capacity of national and subnational institutions to improve the social protection system, contributing to better food security and nutrition, and gender equality. WFP's engagement in the social protection reform initiative aimed to build a strong safety net for the most vulnerable population.

WFP partnered with the Ministry of Education in Iraq to scale up the school feeding programme, advocating for its continuity to ensure school children receive adequate nutrition and health support while attending schools.

Moving forward, WFP will expand its existing livelihood activities to support Iraq's smooth transition toward sustainable development and enhance the school feeding programme to facilitate a complete handover to the Government by the end of the academic year 2025-2026.

Across all its activities, WFP promotes gender equality and equity by encouraging the participation of women and youth to improve their food security and nutrition. It remains also committed to helping the most vulnerable IDPs and Syrian refugees while enabling the Government to take ownership of the crisis-affected populations.

Risk Management

In 2022, WFP developed mitigation actions and contingency plans to address risks including political instability and associated insecurity, civil unrest, and access constraints. These plans were necessary due to the uncertain security context since 2019 and the overall political dynamics in Iraq. They helped to address restrictions on movements and activities, delays of mission and travel, and access constraints.

To mitigate security challenges and mobility restrictions and maintain the continuity of operations, WFP adopted technical security methodologies and access techniques to enable WFP programme implementation, ensuring the assistance was delivered efficiently and effectively.

To address operational challenges, WFP diversified the number of its financial service providers (FSPs) to ensure timely delivery of cash assistance to the beneficiaries without interruption.

To ensure programmatic and financial compliance and address potential supply chain risks, WFP closely monitored risks related to failure of service delivery by partners, suppliers, and vendors through regular service evaluation, spot-checks, and reconciliation processes.

In anticipation of increased funding limitations, WFP applied a cost-containment exercise where the costs of its operations were reviewed to identify areas where resources could be saved and reallocated to help the most vulnerable beneficiaries. These proactive measures enabled WFP to respond to funding shortfalls and ensure that resources were properly utilized [7].

WFP implemented gender-sensitive measures to mitigate insecurity risks and provide protection for beneficiaries, such as providing separate waiting areas and bathrooms for women and men at the distribution points, and sensitizing communities on the use of the assistance. At the organizational level, WFP provided security training for all staff and mandatory Women Security Awareness Training (WSAT) for women staff to sensitize them on operational and sexual harassment risks.

Partnerships

WFP invested significant efforts in 2022 to strengthen partnerships with different stakeholders with focus on the changing lives agenda. In line with the United Nations (UN) Sustainable Development Goal (SDG 17 - Partnerships for the Goals), WFP scaled up its implementation of the WFP Iraq Partnership Strategy in 2022. WFP was able to continue its support in Iraq thanks to key donors. Their close collaboration enabled WFP to transition from humanitarian to development, focusing on climate change, youth, and social protection [1]. The upscaling was achieved by connecting partner priorities to WFP's strategic outcomes and activities, and enhancing partnerships with traditional and non-traditional donors, the Government of Iraq, multilateral institutions, UN agencies, Non-Governmental Organizations, academia, and the private sector. In addition, WFP works with various partners to build capacities, reform policies, and support the country toward sustainable development.

Partnerships with the Government and the United Nations

WFP's partnership with the Government of Iraq has been strengthening throughout the year at the local, national and regional levels, in line with Iraq's Vision 2030, transitioning from food assistance to resilience-building and sustainable development. WFP worked closely and signed memorandums of understanding with 15 governmental entities including the Ministry of Trade, Ministry of Planning, Ministry of Education (MoE), Ministry of Environment (MoEnv), Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) and Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR), among others.

WFP also signed a Letter of Understanding (LoU) with the Kurdistan Regional Government, Department of Information technology (KRG-DIT) to formalise their collaboration on improving and reforming the Social Protection System in the Kurdistan Region. The LoU aims to drive efforts to ensure that vulnerable groups, including children, youth, women, the elderly, people with disabilities and internally displaced people inside Iraq will benefit from fair access to a comprehensive and inclusive digital social protection system that is more responsive to shocks.

As for the partnership with sister UN agencies, WFP has been working closely with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and the International Labour Organization (ILO), to implement the four-years joint social protection reform programme in collaboration with the Government. In 2022, WFP signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) to design inclusive, gender-transformative and sustainable resilience and livelihood activities. It also partnered with the Food Agriculture Organization (FAO) to build capacities of smallholder farmers and transform food systems.

In addition, WFP's Hunger Monitoring System has been providing weekly data and analysis on food security, supporting evidence-based decision-making by key actors in close partnership with the World Bank.

Under the updated Iraq UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF 2020-2024), WFP continued to co-chair the Priority Working Group (PWG) 4 on environment and climate change and contributes as a participant to the working groups on social protection, economy for all, services and institutions and durable solutions.

The Private Sector and Academia

WFP augmented its outreach to the private sector including innovation hubs and incubators to implement resilience-building activities such as climate-smart agriculture and afforestation initiatives to enhance Iraq's resilience against climate change. This year witnessed the signature of an agreement with Lezzoo [2] to support youth and smallholder farmers in Iraq with digital supply chain solutions.

WFP's partnership with PepsiCo continued to support farmers in Ninewa and Halabja with new farming methods to plant potatoes under challenging conditions. PepsiCo held its Training of Trainers (ToT) course in Penjwen. As a result, the Ninewa and Halabja farmers met and exchanged with agronomist trainers for the first time. Generated knowledge from this exchange was disseminated to a broader audience of farmers.

WFP continued expanding partnerships with academia. WFP signed an agreement with the University of Muthana and renewed its agreements with Sulaymaniyah and Mosul to develop research products, enhance knowledge-sharing and establish a new agricultural incubator to strengthen youth skills under the Jousour training programme.

In addition, WFP has been intensely engaged in higher-level advocacy events, including the Brussels VI conference in which it co-organized a side event with the private sector to explore how to capitalize on innovative opportunities including digital solutions to foster greater self-reliance and economic inclusion among refugees and host communities as a key driver of improving overall well-being, with a particular focus on young people.

WFP also participated in launching a series of climate action panels with the Station Foundation for Entrepreneurship, one of Iraq's leading coworking spaces, to mark the world day to combat desertification and drought. Discussions focused on youth and climate change and aimed to raise awareness of potential avenues of collaboration to counter

the adverse effects of climate change on Iraq. Further, WFP attended HITEX 2022 in Erbil and participated in a panel discussion on the role of business incubators in promoting tech-entrepreneurship.

Additionally, WFP co-organised the second Annual Baghdad International Water Conference to discuss climate-smart, innovative solutions to help smallholder farmers with water access, minimize water usage, and support them with training and tools to plant and grow food, and sell the surplus.

NGO Partnerships

WFP partnered with 12 Non-Governmental Organizations (four national and eight International). These strategic and operational partnerships supported WFP targeting exercise, the capacity strengthening and training for young women and men, and the exchange and transfer of experiences and lessons learned throughout the process. WFP worked in close collaboration with the local partners to build their capacity in proposal writing and submission and facilitate their onboarding and understanding of the WFP systems and contractual regulations. Partners also received awareness sessions on Gender, Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) policy and regulations.

CSP Financial Overview

Since its inception, WFP Iraq Country Strategic Plan (CSP 2020-2024) covered 66 percent of its funding requirements. With the generous support of its donors, WFP Iraq was able to meet 97 percent of its funding requirements in 2022. However, only 61 percent were new funds raised throughout the year. The overall funding level masks significant disparities in the resources available by strategic outcome. Also, the timing of funds remained extremely challenging, resulting in a fluid funding situation which hampered WFP's ability to reach the targeted people in a timely and predictable manner.

In March 2022, WFP undertook a budget revision to respond to the persisting humanitarian needs across the country [1]. The budget revision adjusted the planned number of beneficiaries to maintain 327,000 beneficiaries who were targeted at the end of 2021 for cash and in-kind assistance of which 225,000 were internally displaced persons and 72,000 were Syrian refugees. Also, the National School Feeding Programme was extended until May 2023 to reach a total of 448,000 children, at the request of the Government.

The key donors to the CSP in 2022 were Germany, the United States, Japan, Canada, the European Union, the Republic of Korea, and Ireland. The Government of Iraq fully funded the school feeding programme.

Under Strategic Outcome 1, the mobilization of resources has been difficult in the first quarter of the year given the dwindling funding for humanitarian response in Iraq, which affected WFP's strategy to support vulnerable IDPs and refugees. However, contributions confirmed in the later months of the year helped WFP to sustain its assistance.

Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP's resilience and livelihoods work was primarily funded by Germany with contributions from Korea. The engagement with the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries and the private sector helped to scale up durable solutions, address climate change issues, and tackle youth unemployment and poverty.

































Under Strategic Outcome 3, school feeding was fully funded by the Government of Iraq. The digitisation of the Public Distribution System continued, supported by Germany, the United States, and the EU to support the reform of the social protection system and strengthen the capacities of the government. The multilateral and multi-year funding was vital to ensure an agile response and cover shortfalls to support vulnerable communities through long-term interventions.





































However, the late arriving contributions forced WFP to expedite the implementation of activities to make the most of the funding received, while the unspent contributions will be carried forward to 2023. This also constrained WFP's ability to plan for the long-term, as the funding situation was quite fluid throughout the year, impacting programme activities.









WFP allocated USD 6 million (0.5 percent of the total budget) to achieve the CSP gender-sensitive activities, including gender-responsive monitoring and reporting and implementing measures to encourage women's participation in activities.

WFP will continue to advocate for multi-year funding to ensure operational continuity in 2023. In addition, WFP will continue to emphasize the importance of long-term partnerships with the government and donors as it progresses toward achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome (Amount in USD)

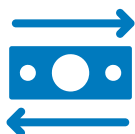
	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SR 1. Everyone has access to food	 59,539,900	 35,109,441	 50,493,564	 39,537,422
SO01: Crisis-affected people in Iraq, including internally displaced persons and refugees, are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of crises throughout the year.	 59,539,900	 35,109,441	 50,493,564	 39,537,422
Activity 01: Provide unconditional food assistance to internally displaced persons, refugees and other crisis-affected people.	 59,539,900	 35,109,441	 50,493,564	 39,537,422
Non-activity specific	 0	 0	 0	 0
SR 4. Food systems are sustainable	 36,511,286	 21,358,630	 30,675,962	 9,059,564
SO02: Targeted communities, including farmers, have enhanced livelihoods and increased resilience to shocks by 2024.	 36,511,286	 21,358,630	 30,675,962	 9,059,564
Activity 02: Provide livelihood support, asset creation and climate adaptation activities, including capacity strengthening, to targeted farmers and communities.	 36,511,286	 21,358,630	 29,431,596	 9,059,564
Non-activity specific	 0	 0	 1,244,366	 0

SR 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs	 27,705,732	 17,359,595	 31,047,578	 12,812,289
SO03: National and subnational institutions have strengthened capacities and systems for targeting and assisting food-insecure vulnerable people by 2024.	 27,705,732	 17,359,595	 31,047,578	 12,812,289
Activity 03: Provide institutional capacity strengthening to government officials and partners.	 19,933,203	 11,572,623	 23,039,908	 10,037,577
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.	 7,772,528	 5,786,971	 7,921,516	 2,774,711
Non-activity specific	 0	 0	 86,153	 0
Non-strategic result	 0	 0	 5,365,215	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 123,756,919	 73,827,666	 112,217,106	 61,409,276
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 8,806,457	 7,903,138	 14,348,535	 6,691,711
Total Direct Costs	 132,563,376	 81,730,805	 126,565,641	 68,100,988

Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 8,616,619	 5,312,502	 4,576,937	 4,576,937
Grand Total	 141,179,996	 87,043,307	 136,507,794	 72,677,925

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.



257,000 **IDPs** and Refugee families received WFP cash assistance in 38 **camps** across Iraq.



Prioritizing assistance to the **most food-insecure** IDPs and refugees through targeting, sustained assistance to those most in need



WFP partnerships with the Ministry of Migration & Displacement helped to support IDPs & Returnees with cash top-ups to support their food security



134,000 IDPs and beneficiaries received WFP food assistance in key locations across Iraq.

The protracted situation of internally displaced persons (IDPs) alongside the Syrian refugees called for the continued provision of life-saving assistance. Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP provided monthly unconditional resource transfers to IDPs, Syrian refugees, and other crisis-affected populations in Iraq through four different modalities (cash-based transfers, cash-for-food vouchers, family food rations, and Immediate Response Rations (IRR)). The different modalities allowed for adaptation to the specific context of each vulnerable group to support their food and nutrition needs. Cash-for-food vouchers, for instance, were utilized in two camps due to movement restrictions and the lack of a functioning local market. The amount of assistance and eligibility were determined based on ongoing assessments and data from the field.

The biggest challenge for WFP's response under this strategic outcome was the mobilization of resources in time due to the donors shift towards minimizing their humanitarian funding for Iraq. Given the low funding forecasts in the first quarter of the year, increased partner implementation costs and an imminently expected shortfall of funds in March 2022, WFP opted for a direct implementation approach to cash assistance distribution in 38 camps across six governorates. This proved efficient, resulting in more than USD 1 million in savings. Additionally, it allowed for more direct engagement with the people served to better meet their needs.

In September, WFP implemented a targeting exercise to prioritize the food insecure and vulnerable in-camp IDPs and Syrian refugees in the Kurdistan of Iraq and Ninawa. This exercise reduced the number of assisted IDPs by 30 percent and Syrian refugees by 50 percent while ensuring assistance reached those most in need. In addition, the exercise enabled WFP to secure further funds to continue assistance during the first quarter of 2023 for both IDPs and Syrian refugees.

Complementing the targeting exercise was the Case Review Committee (CRC), through which WFP engaged with other humanitarian actors to review appeals, particularly protection cases, according to established criteria. This ensured that the most vulnerable populations were appropriately targeted and received assistance. In addition to facilitating the targeting process and ensuring accountability for affected populations, WFP established help desks, sent SMS messages, and raised awareness of the community feedback mechanisms (CFMs).

Despite funding challenges, WFP leveraged its ability to adapt and scale-up operations to ensure the conflict-affected populations continued to have safe and dignified access to assistance throughout the year. By the end of 2022, WFP provided food and cash assistance to close to 257,000 IDPs (73 percent) and Syrian refugees in camps across six governorates in Iraq without interruption, representing 78 percent of its target of 327,000 beneficiaries.

WFP monitored the movements of IDPs in Iraq and responded to sudden camp closures. Following the transfer of thousands of IDPs from Al Hol camp to Jaddah-I camp, WFP stepped in to assist them. In this respect, WFP reached over 134,000 relocated IDPs in camps with 3,912 mt of food (in-kind IRRs), 328 percent over its plan. The assistance covered their food needs, especially those being repatriated from the Al-Hol camp in Northeast Syria while integrating them into the voucher system. Concurrently, WFP continued to work closely with the Ministry of Migration and Displacement (MoMD) to complement their in-kind distribution in IDP camps with cash top-ups. This process ensured that IDPs fully met their nutritional needs and helped generate significant savings resulting in lower WFP entitlement transfers. WFP continued to collaborate with MoMD and MoT to facilitate the transition of WFP-assisted IDPs into the Public Distribution System (PDS), under the UN-led reform. This transition will help IDPs to maintain their food security in the long-term and comes in line with WFP's aim to enable national programmes in Iraq [1].

WFP successfully shifted its transfer mechanism to Mobile Money Transfer (MMT) to allow a more efficient, secure, and inclusive way for beneficiaries to access funds. The MMT modality served around 87 percent of the beneficiaries, while the remaining 13 percent who lacked documentation to open electronic wallets, received direct cash. To facilitate the process, WFP distributed SIM cards to beneficiaries to facilitate their easy access to funds.

WFP enabled a shift towards digital financial inclusion in the areas it serves, improving the transfer process' speed, convenience, and accuracy. To maintain operational flexibility, WFP contracted three Financial Service Providers (FSPs) with various transfer mechanisms, including MMT and cash-in-envelope distribution through SCOPE cards. Furthermore, a money transfer agent (hawala) was contracted as a backup FSP to distribute cash-in envelopes where mobile money companies cannot operate. Every household member is eligible to open an e-money account, with adult female members eligible to avail of the benefits.

The escalating conflict in Ukraine and the poor rainfall season of 2020-2021 severely impacted Iraq's food security as a net food importer. According to WFP's Hunger Monitoring System in Iraq, the retail price of essential commodities, mainly vegetable oil and cereals, increased by 16 percent within two weeks of the conflict. To alleviate the impact of the increased food prices, WFP increased the transfer value of the assistance from IQD 12,000 (USD 8.28) to IQD 18,500 (USD 12.75) per IDP beneficiary and IQD 24,000 (USD 16.5) per refugee beneficiary.

Food Security Outcome Monitoring (FSOM) revealed that the food consumption score of the Syrian Refugee beneficiaries remained stable at around 97 percent during 2022, while it dropped for IDP beneficiaries to 85 percent in November compared to 94 percent in March. The assistance from the Ministry of Migration and Displacement (MoMD), and the PDS in addition to WFP monthly cash assistance, played a vital role in containing the drop in the food consumption of IDPs. Given food inflation due to the Ukraine conflict, the expenditure share of food among Syrian refugees (65 percent) and IDP beneficiaries (76 percent) increased. Hence, around 24 percent of IDPs and 47 percent of Syrian Refugees beneficiaries resorted to crisis coping strategies. WFP cash assistance, PDS, and MoMD in-kind assistance provided support to IDPs, while Syrians relied on livelihood coping strategies to meet their needs [2].

Gender was fully integrated into the implementation of Strategic Outcome 1, as reflected in GaM scoring of 3. Efforts were made to ensure vulnerability assessments and targeting are informed by gender, age and disability analysis. A gender-based approach was adopted to ensure women and men were equally represented in the distribution and monitoring of assistance. Focus group discussions were held separately to allow women and men to express their opinions and needs. The elderly and people with disabilities were also given priority in the distribution of assistance.

As a future step towards stability for IDPs in Iraq, WFP aims to include them in its food assistance for assets and livelihoods support to facilitate their transition from immediate assistance to recovery, with the ultimate objective of strengthening peace, and social cohesion.

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.



FFAs supported food security, leading to a **35% increase** in cultivated areas and **87 households** using greenhouses to increase production.



Jousour, a national initiative building on EMPACT was launched to promote digital skills and entrepreneurship in partnership with the private sector



20,000 food-insecure people reached with asset creation and livelihood strengthening activities

Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) and Food Assistance for Training (FFT) initiatives aimed to enhance people's skills and facilitate their access to income-generating opportunities, thus improving their food security. FFA provided access to land and agricultural inputs, while FFT focused on vocational skills training, start-up toolkits, and business support to help vulnerable households achieve sustainable livelihoods and food security.

This strategic outcome was well-funded in 2022, with available resources sufficient to cover 80 percent of its annual requirement, enabling WFP to further scale up the activity. However, expenditures fell below available resources due to late-arriving contributions and limited visibility of funding prospects.

In 2022, WFP scaled-up resilience and livelihood activities in rural and urban areas to facilitate beneficiaries and their communities access to employment and support their food and livelihood needs. During this year, WFP conducted an extensive review to ensure its resilience and livelihoods programme remained effective, relevant, and aligned with Iraq's vision 2030. This led to restructuring the activities, adopting a thematic approach, and prioritising partnerships with the Government. However, implementation was challenged by the low capacities of cooperating partners (CPs), weak administration structures, social unrest, political instability, and the resulting insecurity that restricted movements.

Notwithstanding, WFP continued to build the resilience of vulnerable communities and mitigated these factors by building the capacities of its CPs and government partners, and closely monitoring the security situation to avert any interruption of its assistance. WFP ensured the presence of adequate and experienced field capacities. It invested in building solid relationships and capacities with government institutions and the private sector. WFP also hired service providers and assigned staff to coordinate with the Government and ensure a common understanding of the purpose of its activities. All these actions helped WFP to achieve its targets.

Food Assistance for Assets (FFA):

Hence, WFP assisted over 20,000 people (more than 10,171 men and 9,910 women) with technical skills and resources to broaden their capacities and help them become self-reliant and resilient against shocks. They were supported with modern farming techniques and received training, and agricultural inputs. WFP also installed water pumps, rehabilitated irrigation canals, and established 920 family gardens across nearly 9,800 hectares. In Ninawa Governorate, WFP provided five new tractors to the Directorate of Agriculture to support smallholder farmers. It also expanded its network to universities in Basra and Koya to prepare for future partnerships.

The FFA projects had a significant impact on smallholder farmers, providing them with access to the resources they needed to cope with the adverse effects of conflict and climate change. Participants aged between 18 and 45 were provided with the means to sustain their livelihoods, with a strong focus on providing women with opportunities to increase their income. This support included greenhouses, poultry farming (2), livestock and beehives (338), and household gardens (920), which enabled farmers and household heads, both men and women, to sustain their livelihoods.

Through PepsiCo Foundation's support, WFP provided farmers with training and technical expertise, and shared agricultural best practices, such as the targeted use of irrigation and fertilizer. PepsiCo will purchase potatoes from the farmers to use in food production, helping build the farmers' livelihoods. The project's success has the potential to continue in 2023.

The cash-for-work project provided daily wage workers affected by the COVID-19 lockdown with payment for low-skilled, temporary services. This project provided them with immediate economic relief while helping to revive local markets. The success of the cash-for-work project led to the establishment of a work stream that focuses on Urban Livelihoods since 2021 helping over 2,900 participants with vocational skills and training. Of these, 2,700 people - of

which more than half were women - received toolkits, increasing their chances of getting hired or starting their own businesses. The project generated significant economic opportunities and had a positive social impact on engaged women. In Ninawa governorate, WFP supported 460 women to establish micro businesses in food processing and other activities. Also, a group of graduates volunteered to install air conditioners at an orphanage, and a participating person with disability helped to design training for other persons with disabilities.

Job prospects remain a main concern for vulnerable populations. In 2022, WFP established vocational training centres in Maysan and Muthanna governorates with modern and specialized tools and equipment to improve services to job-seeking youth. These centers provided vocational training for 77 young people to support their access to jobs and improve their quality of life. WFP will continue to focus on job seekers in need of technical and in-kind support to help them start employment as well as freelancers with the potential for more advanced jobs. Monitoring results showed that the UL projects enabled participants to create/support businesses and purchase items they previously could not afford. Their food expenditure share, consumption-based, and livelihood-based coping strategies decreased, resulting in improved food security [1].

Empowerment in Action (EMPACT):

EMPACT has been training and equipping vulnerable youth with digital and English language skills since 2017. The programme has also supported IDPs, refugees, returnees, and host communities, providing them with equal access to learning and financial support. Monitoring results showed the success of the training programme, with 39 percent of male and 32 percent of female participants securing full-time formal or informal employment, with a majority experiencing an increase in income [2].

In December 2022, WFP launched **Jousour**, a national initiative to promote digital skills and entrepreneurship in Iraq. Jousour is being implemented in partnership with the Ministry of Higher Education and Research (MoHER), which approved its rollout through universities across Iraq, with 150 participants (47 men and 103 women) enrolled in November. WFP provided cash allowances (USD 414) to eligible participants and partnered with Lezzoo [3] to offer web development and programming internships. Moreover, through the partnership with Lezzoo, the programme provides career guidance such as job searching, freelancing, and CV-building training and webinars, as well as a Hackathon to stimulate the Jousour trainees.

Monitoring showed that WFP assistance complemented by the Public Distribution System, improved the food security of beneficiaries, evidenced by increased cultivated areas, households using greenhouses, enhanced livelihood asset base, and better-equipped communities to manage climatic shocks and risks. All beneficiary households had an acceptable food consumption score, with an increase by 24 percentage points compared to the previous year [4].

To address the effects of climate change and drought on livelihoods, WFP is assisting the Iraqi water directorates in effectively managing water resources through the rehabilitation of water stations and canals, integrating modern irrigation techniques such as sparking systems and drip irrigation, training local farmers on the most effective irrigation practices and techniques, and providing improved seed varieties to ensure sustainable crop production.

In addition, WFP is working to promote sustainable crop production through techniques such as improved seed varieties and innovative solutions to address drought. In Anbar and Basra governorates, WFP introduced hydroponic methods and integrated fish farming to produce green fodder and vegetables, which reduce water usage and chemical fertilizers and help local farmers increase crop production.

Gender and age were fully integrated into the implementation of Strategic Outcome 2, as reflected by the Gender and Age Marker code of 3. Women needs and equal participation in livelihoods activities were considered, as they specifically aimed to address gender inequalities.

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.



WFP Leads efforts to support Iraq's Social Protection reform along with the EU and UN to strengthen the Government capacities, and improve services.



Over **449,000** ~~449,000~~ **449,000** students were served nutritious meals in 13 Governorates for the school year 2021-2022.



WFP support to school children resulted in an improved school retention rate of **97 percent**.



WFP is creating a comprehensive and unified Single Registry system with Iraq Government and partners to ensure the most vulnerable are assisted.

Under Strategic Outcome 3, WFP strengthens capacities and systems of national and subnational institutions involved in social protection and school feeding to better target and assist food-insecure vulnerable people.

School Feeding

In 2022, WFP and the Ministry of Education (MoE) continued to scale up the implementation of the national school feeding programme (NSFP) in Iraq's most vulnerable districts. The government-funded programme is implemented in thirteen governorates, covering over 449,000 students in 1,314 schools. WFP partnered with MoE, the Ministry of Health (MoH), UNICEF, and six cooperating partners (CPs) to implement the NSFP in Iraq to support children's access to better education and health services as well as support vulnerable families and communities. Drawing on its years of experience in delivering school feeding programmes, WFP provided technical and logistic advisory support to strengthen the capacities of government staff and pave the way for a complete handover.

The Government of Iraq fully funds the programme. With WFP's technical partnerships in school feeding management and procurement, MoE directly provided school feeding support to 180,000 students, 40 percent of the total target. The remaining 60 percent was covered by WFP through six CPs. This direct implementation attested to the programme's cost-effectiveness, allowing MoE to take part in the implementation and prepared for the handover of the NSFP. The programme incorporated nutrition and health for children into the food system, providing them with nutritious meals and educational activities to encourage their healthy nutrition and hygiene. Additionally, NSFP contributed to reviving the local economy. Approximately USD 5 million were infused into local markets, generating nearly 900 jobs for people from nearby areas.

To further strengthen the impact of the NSFP, WFP collaborated with MoE and other relevant public ministries to create a conducive legal and policy environment. They also facilitated sessions with experts to develop a food safety and quality manual for the NSFP, which benefited over 1,300 school administrators. In December, WFP organized a Social Behaviour and Change Communication (SBCC) workshop and a food safety and quality workshop as part of WFP's capacity-strengthening approach to share knowledge and best practices with MoE, contributing to the sustainability of the programme.

Additionally, the programme enhanced coordination with MoE and MoH to create a nationally owned nutrition-sensitive and transformative NSFP. This programme conducted multiple capacity-building and awareness sessions to equip children with knowledge and life skills regarding hygiene, health, and nutrition. As a result, more than 5,160 nutrition and hygiene awareness sessions were provided to 784 schools across 13 governorates, reaching 172,208 participants.

Monitoring data demonstrated positive education outcomes with a stabilized retention rate of 97 percent for boys and girls for the academic year 2021-2022 compared to 98 percent and 97 percent in 2020-2021 for boys and girls, respectively. A two percent dropout rate in 2022 was attributed to families' financial obstacles in returning their children to schools, particularly after the hybrid learning approach adopted the previous year due to the COVID-19

lockdown [1]. The programme also proved its positive impact on the overall educational outcomes of children; 97 percent of the school principals reported that school meals positively influenced students' attention as they were more alert in the in-class discussions than before.

WFP overcame sustainability, funding, capacity, and logistical challenges by engaging in dialogue and evidence-sharing with MoE, resulting in a restart of the school feeding programme in February 2023. WFP will support MoE in designing and implementing a response plan for a successful NSFP, coordinate with key ministries and local authorities, and undertake studies to analyse institutional capacity for the national school feeding programme. WFP will continue to support MoE by providing capacity-building for supply chain, logistics, food quality control, financial management, and project management. WFP will also advocate for a national pooled fund for the NSFP to be financed by the Central Bank of Iraq, key ministries, and private companies.

Social Protection

WFP is working with the Government of Iraq to build a robust social protection system by 2024. This system will ensure equitable access to social protection programmes and services. It aims to enhance access to employment-based social protection schemes and active labour market programs and improve the income security of older persons and persons with disabilities. It seeks to strengthen capacities of national and sub-national institutions to better design and target social protection interventions.

Under the Joint Programme (JP) formed in 2021, WFP, the European Union, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and the International Labour Organization (ILO) continued in 2022 to support the Government of Iraq in building an integrated social protection system through capacity building, policy dialogue, and technical assistance. JP enabled to secure the highest level of national ownership for the social protection reform in Iraq and its implementation in both the federal and Kurdistan regions.

Consequently, WFP became the key agency for developing and reforming the social protection system in Iraq. WFP and its partners led the digitization of the government's social protection system. They developed a stakeholder mapping to introduce the single registry objectives and benefits and conducted advocacy to identify synergies and complementarities between the Single Registry and other digitalization initiatives.

WFP provided technical support to the Ministry of Planning at the federal and Kurdistan regions to better inform resource allocation for food security monitoring. WFP also initiated a consultation process to reform the targeting methodologies of the social protection schemes in Iraq in support of the Iraqi Household Socio-Economic Survey (IHSES-III).

WFP collaborated with the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MOLSA) and other partners to develop the skills and livelihoods of vulnerable populations in Iraq and mitigate the effects of shocks and disasters in the future. MOLSA remained a key part in implementing the shock-responsive programme intended to address delays and turnover of focal points due to political instability and stalemate.

Single Registry

In 2022, the Ministry of Interior (MoI) and the Ministry of Trade (MoT) worked together to create an integration layer to ensure that the right citizens receive their food rations. This collaboration set the foundation for creating a Single Social Registry in Iraq, whereby citizens can view and access their entitlements from different ministries.

WFP consulted with the Government and partner organizations to ensure the Single Registry is aligned with the government's digitalization strategies, legal and policy context, technology standards, and international best practices. This consultation informed the creation of a new vision for the Public Distribution System (PDS) through an evidence-based targeting methodology. Based on this insight, WFP drafted a roadmap for the Single Registry. This roadmap included a project plan, with a business process analysis re-engineering, and developing an enterprise architecture framework.

This collaboration will result in a comprehensive and unified system for the distribution of food rations, providing a secure and efficient digital platform for the citizens of Iraq.

Public Distribution System (PDS)

WFP extensively supports Iraq's social protection reform agenda through its innovative PDS reform programme. This programme focuses on registration and Information and Communication Technology (ICT) solutions in four governorates (Baghdad, Najaf, Diyala, and Duhok). The registration process involves 35 fields of information about households and tailored targeting proxies, which will help inform the design of a vulnerability framework. This process is being conducted in cooperation with MOT, Central Statistics Organisation (CSO), and the Independent High Electoral Commission (IHEC).

To ensure the PDS is effective, WFP and other development actors are investing in digitalization of the PDS, which is considered the largest social protection scheme in terms of coverage. All efforts aim to support the interconnection of the PDS with the data integration layer of the single registry as a key enabler for proper targeting, evidence generation, transparency, and effective management of social protection resources. This will allow the Government to identify and remove duplicate records as well as conduct biometric verification at the time of food collection. The new system replaces the current paper-based system.

Gender was fully integrated into the implementation of the school feeding activity that contributed to Strategic Outcome 3, as reflected in GaM scoring of 3. WFP supported girls and boys equally and integrated SBCC to address negative gendered socio-cultural attitudes.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide institutional capacity strengthening to government officials and partners	3
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	N/A

Cross-cutting results

Progress towards gender equality

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

Gender inequality in Iraq has been a long-standing challenge, given women's economic marginalization, lack of opportunities, restrictive social norms, and gender barriers all playing a role in limiting women, and girls' access to opportunities and resources. The violent conflict in Iraq has further exacerbated these constraints, increasing the risk of gender-based violence and reducing women's security. Due to social norms, women and girls are particularly vulnerable, with limited access to and control over resources, such as education, employment, and land [1].

The COVID-19 pandemic has also exacerbated gender inequalities and affected the lives of women, men, girls, and boys. These impacts materialized through loss of livelihoods, increases in food insecurity and malnutrition, limitations on mobility due to lockdowns, implications on physical and mental health, halting educational systems and processes, increasing unpaid care and domestic chore burdens, and exacerbating protection and gender-based violence risks.

In response, WFP incorporated gender equality and women's empowerment into its activities. WFP also completed the Gender Transformation Programme (GTP) to mainstream gender equality at the institutional and operational levels, in line with WFP Gender Policy. In this context, WFP conducted capacity building through training sessions and webinars on the key gender inequalities in Iraq for WFP and partners' staff to ensure mainstreaming of gender aspects in the work environment.

Throughout its programming, WFP ensured that data analyses on sex, age, and disability were collected and used. This data helped to better understand the different needs and capacities of women, men, girls, and boys and to evaluate the changes that WFP programmes introduce to their lives. As a result, under the Food Assistance For Assets projects, 52 percent of women beneficiaries confirmed they had successful and productive projects, including food projects and hatcheries [2]. WFP worked to combat gender-based violence and discrimination by raising awareness and referring survivors for legal support.

To address cultural gender disparities in relation to control over resources, WFP ensured equal decision-making power of men and women regarding the use of WFP assistance at household and community levels, which showed an increase in 2022 among IDPs and Syrian refugees [3].

In response to a 2020 gender analysis, WFP created the gender result network, which identified the critical dynamics of gender relations and gender inequalities in Iraq affecting food security and nutrition. Through this network, WFP ensures that it meets the needs of food security and nutrition for vulnerable women, men, girls, and boys. WFP also contributed to the 16 days campaign against gender-based violence through awareness-raising and interactive sessions, dissemination of key messages, and visibility items to raise awareness and promote gender equality.

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

Protection issues remain significant in the humanitarian sphere in Iraq. Food insecurity, loss of livelihoods, limited access to basic services, and competition for scarce resources and services, especially considering the declining economic and livelihood situation of the vulnerable populations, are among the main protection risks threatening to increase violence and exploitation.

WFP prioritized the people's unhindered and dignified access to food across all its programming by ensuring the programme sites were safe, and accessible and that beneficiaries were treated with respect.

WFP established several systems for affected people to deliver their complaints and provide feedback in a secure and dignified manner. These systems include hotlines and WFP online system to record and respond to beneficiary complaints.

The community feedback mechanism (CFM), through help desks in camps managed by trained WFP personnel, provided tools for managing, following up, and resolving complaints with the utmost confidentiality. As a result, beneficiaries developed a greater awareness of using CFM resources to report any protection risks.

These tools proved efficient while implementing the targeting exercise in September, as they ensured that the people understood the inclusion and exclusion criteria. Besides the CFM, WFP conducted focus group discussions (FGD) at all camps to share information about the targeting procedure and address other protection needs.

For this purpose, a Case Review Committee (CRC), consisting of camp managers, community leaders, WFP staff, and protection actors, was formed to review the eligibility for assistance. The CRC reviewed appeals, particularly protection cases referred by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), based on well-defined criteria, including persons with disabilities and chronically ill household members, to ensure that the most vulnerable populations were adequately targeted and received assistance.

To ensure the proper implementation of in-camp assistance and large-scale targeting exercises, WFP contracted a local third-party stakeholder who used Mobile Operational Data Acquisition (MODA) to confirm families' exclusion and inclusion status using their unique IDs. These measures proved successful, particularly in Jadaa 1 camp, where food insecurity and protection risks were high. Monitoring results showed that all beneficiaries reported safe access to distribution sites, and 98 percent preferred to contact WFP staff and helpdesks for issues [1]. Similar results were found in other operational areas where cash assistance and livelihood support were provided. All beneficiaries could access WFP programmes safely, conveniently, and with dignity. Monitoring data also confirmed that all beneficiaries received respectful treatment when accessing WFP assistance.

In 2022, WFP assisted approximately 108,000 people with disabilities, including over 1,500 participants engaged in livelihood activities. Adjustments were made to distribution sites, as well as work sites to ensure these groups had easy access to WFP assistance based on a WFP disability priority checklist that was developed in late 2021.

Beyond basic training and sensitizing to ensure the safety, dignity, and integrity of the people it serves, WFP reviewed projects and proposals, attaching data privacy annexes to protect the Personally Identifiable Information (PII) of beneficiaries. To further ensure the protection of PII, WFP took steps to mainstream protection aspects in all project cycles, from the proposal phase to spot checks on partners on both the strategic and implementation levels. As a result, data privacy annexes were attached to all WFP project proposals and third-party stakeholders' contracts to ensure proper implementation of in-camp assistance and large-scale targeting exercise and flag any potential violations. Further, procedures were established to handle potential violations or non-compliance.

WFP developed a range of procedures to effectively address high-priority complaints, such as fraud, corruption, and sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA). With a focus on PSEA, WFP created a proactive approach to ensure all staff and stakeholders were held to the highest standards, including a work plan and action plan. WFP assigned a focal point in each sub-office to oversee the implementation of the PSEA agenda according to approved terms of reference, providing onboarding sessions to cooperating partners and sensitizing them on PSEA policy and survival reporting channels. In addition, WFP scaled up internal PSEA training, sensitizing WFP staff on critical risks and mitigation measures and

ensuring they were aware of the existing referral system for sensitive cases.

Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP)

Recognizing the importance of AAP, WFP developed a communication strategy to identify entry points for mainstreaming and inclusion of AAP in WFP programmes. The strategy aimed to strengthen community engagement and awareness of WFP programmatic changes during 2022. This was achieved through communication with communities (CwC) and collaboration with camp coordination and camp management (CCCM). Additionally, WFP disseminated key messages of all programme changes through WFP's field offices, field monitors, and working groups to ensure that affected communities had the most up-to-date information on the programmes and expected changes.

During the targeting exercise, WFP delivered SMS messages to the heads of households to reach people without smartphones or internet access. WFP also employed a community engagement approach to involve vulnerable communities with a two-way CFM and ensure all women, men, girls, and boys were aware of the CFMs. WFP also utilized social media platforms, including UNHCR and The United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), to receive feedback from beneficiaries and broadcast essential messages.

Environment

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

According to a recent UN report, Iraq is the fifth most-affected country by climate change [1]. Changes in rainfall, heat waves and dust storms decreased the amount of arable land. The Mesopotamian Marshes in the south have been particularly impacted. In addition, drought has been a recurrent issue over the last decades, leading to decreased water availability for farming, particularly irrigation [2].

WFP took a multi-faceted approach to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. It also promoted climate-smart agriculture practices, like organic fertilizers and solar systems, instead of private generators across its food assistance for assets activities. WFP also provided technical support to the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) through reforestation activities. These activities are essential in increasing the size of the forest and applying forest management best practices to absorb greenhouse gases.

Additionally, to mitigate the effects of climate change, WFP collaborated with the Ministry of Planning (MoP) to develop appropriate policies and rules concerning the environment, forestation, and absorbing CO2 towards carbon credit and climate financing.

WFP also provided technical and financial support to the Iraqi-Turkey Joint Water Research Centre to develop cross-border water management and improve the governance of transboundary water resources with neighbouring countries.

As a priority for its operations in Iraq, WFP ensured compliance with the Environment and Social Screening Framework. WFP applied screening tools to its field-level agreements and activities to measure potential adverse environmental and social impacts and identify several measures to mitigate them. A community-based approach was embraced to recognize environmental risks and promote environmental sustainability. No matter how small, all impacts were considered to ensure that activities do no harm to the surrounding environment nor disrupt the local environment. The screening proved all activities represented low environmental and social risks.

Environmentally conscious approaches are of significant interest to WFP in Iraq. WFP country and field offices in Iraq have put in place environmental-friendly tools in its premises, such as solar panels, motion-activated lighting and water taps, water treatment, and recycling systems, and limiting utilization of plastic to the extent possible, thereby reducing the carbon footprint of its operations.

Maximizing WFP cost-efficiency

In anticipation of dwindling humanitarian funding to Iraq, in April, WFP Iraq conducted a strategic cost-containment exercise to identify potential cost savings options across its operations and offices. As a result, WFP reallocated over USD 3 million towards supporting the internally displaced persons and refugees in camps in Iraq and averting the interruption of assistance.

In parallel, WFP adopted a direct implementation approach early in the year which helped to reduce the cost of assistance per beneficiary by approximately 80 percent, contributing to cost savings of over USD 1 million under strategic outcomes 1 and 2 in addition to the operations administration and security costs where the cost containment approach saved over USD 200,000.

The cost containment initiative is an example of the proactive approach WFP has taken to ensure that donor funds are allocated efficiently in a constrained funding environment. It goes beyond a traditional, one-off cost-cutting initiative to continuously monitor and analyze expenses and identify opportunities to reduce costs and prevent or minimize further cost growth.

WFP is also committed to evaluating the success of its programmes and activities to ensure that donor funds are spent efficiently. As one of the signatories of the Grand Bargain (GB), WFP remains also committed to improving the leadership, delivery and capacity of local responders in addressing humanitarian needs and will continue to advance its role as enabling of national programmes to improve the food security and well-being of all vulnerable people in Iraq.

Data Notes

Overview

[1] WFP Market Monitor Report -Issue No.3, March 2022

[2] As a result of the targeting exercise, the number of targeted IDPs for assistance dropped by 30% (from 185,000 individuals to 130,000 individuals) and for the number of Syrian refugees dropped by 50% (from 72,000 individuals to 35,000 individuals).

Context and Operations

(1) Iraq – Complex Emergency Fact Sheet#3, Fiscal Year (FY) 2022 (USAID).

(2) UN UNHCR Operational Data Portal-Refugee Situations. Situation Syria Regional Refugee Response (unhcr.org).

(3) Drought conditions that began in 2018 led to nearly 63000 people displaced across ten governorates in the centre and southern Iraq, with approximately 76 percent residing in urban areas. Moreover, displaced households often resort to negative coping to meet basic food and water needs, including eating less expensive foods and going for several days without eating. Iraq – Complex Emergency Fact Sheet#3, Fiscal Year (FY) 2022 (USAID).Iraq – Complex Emergency Fact Sheet#3, Fiscal Year (FY) 2022 (USAID).

(4) The FAO Food Price Index averaged 140.7 points in February 2022, a new all-time high, up 3.9 percent from January and as much as 20.7 percent above its level a year ago. The rise was led by large increases in vegetable oil and dairy price sub-indices. Cereals and meat prices were also up. Concerns over crop conditions and adequate export availabilities explain only a part of the current global food price increases. A much bigger push for food price inflation comes from outside food production, particularly the energy, fertilizer, and feed sectors. Iraq Market Monitoring Report, issue 31-March 2022, WFP

(5) WFP Market Monitor Report- November 2022.

(6) According to the recent poverty estimates for Iraq's Second National Voluntary Review on the achievements 29 of the SDGs 53 conducted by the Central Statistics Organization (CSO) in 2021, poverty in Iraq increased from 20.7% in 2018 to 31.7% in 2020 because of COVID19. In 2021 the situation slightly improved to 12.27 million (29.6 percent) Iraqis under the poverty line. The poverty rates are higher in southern governorates—Iraq Common Country Analysis 2022-Condensed Version-UN in Iraq.

(7) Please refer to the extra section for further details on the cost containment exercise

Partnerships

(1) Lezzoo is a leading local start-up delivery operating in Iraq, including the Kurdistan Region, and the only one backed by YCombinator (YC). Lezzoo services aim to digitize the supply chain of Iraq in food, groceries, pharmaceuticals, electronics, digital goods, water and beverages, and many other services.

CSP Financial Overview

(1) At the beginning of 2022, the COVID-19 pandemic still impacted livelihoods and eroded households' ability to meet their basic needs. As a result, the targeting exercise and the Government plans to close or reclassify IDP camps as informal settlements were suspended. As neither has resumed, WFP continued to provide general food assistance to the same number of people supported in 2021.

Strategic outcome 01

(1) WFP intends to strengthen the capacities of the Ministry of Trade for both supply and demand sides of food ration schemes, encompassing entitlement, redemption, transfers, outreach, complaint redressal, data protection, and targeting through a dedicated project implementation plan with an emphasis on digitalizing the PDS and support linking the current IDP caseload to the Social Safety Net (SSN).

(2) Food Security Outcome Monitoring (FSOM) revealed that the food consumption of the Syrian Refugee beneficiaries remained stable at around 97 percent during 2022, while the FCS of IDP beneficiaries dropped to 85 percent in November compared to 94 percent in March. The assistance from the Ministry of Migration and Displacement (MoMD), and Public Distribution System (PDS) in addition to WFP monthly cash assistance, played a vital role in containing the drop in the food consumption of IDPs. Compared to FSOM March data, the Expenditure Share of Food among Syrian Refugee (65 percent) and IDP beneficiaries (76 percent) deteriorated (8-9%). Syrian Refugees beneficiaries resorted more to livelihood coping strategies than the IDP beneficiaries. The FSOM data also revealed that all the IDP non-beneficiaries (excluded through targeting exercise), as well as Syrian Refugee (non-beneficiaries) living in camp settings, have the economic capacity to meet their essential needs (the monthly expenditure is above the Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket). The economic capacity was assessed using WFP's standard indicator Economic Capacity to Meet Essential Needs (ECMEN), using the corporate methodology.

Strategic outcome 02

- (1) WFP Urban Livelihood activities base-line-end-line Monitoring Report-August 2022 found that 98 percent of beneficiary households who had participants reported WFP activities enabled them to create/support their business. They also had acceptable food consumption, an increase of 6 percentage points compared to the baseline.
- (2) Follow-up Exercise Results of WFP- EMPACT activity □September 2022.
- (3) Lezzoo is a leading local delivery start-up operating in Iraq, including the Kurdistan Region, and the only one backed by YCombinator (YC) . Lezzoo services aim to digitize the supply chain of Iraq in food, groceries, pharmaceuticals, electronics, digital goods, water and beverages, and many other services.
- (4) FFA activities supported 92 percent of beneficiary farmers in cultivating their lands, resulting in an increased cultivated area for 35 percent of these beneficiaries compared with the same season last year. FFA activities also helped five percent of beneficiaries mainstream cultivation using greenhouse strategies; of these, 80 percent expanded their area under cultivation, and 83 percent reported an increase in production and diversification of crops compared to the same season last year. WFP Resilience Activity -Food for Assets- Baseline and Endline Monitoring. December 2022.

Strategic outcome 03

- (1) Final School Feeding (SF) Report 2021-2022.
- (2) WFP SFP Endline Baseline Findings-July 2022 monitoring report showed positive impacts on education outcomes, Ministry records, and success stories, with 30 percent of students receiving SF meals. The retention rate was 97 percent, and attendance was adopted in person this academic year with almost zero cost. The most common dropout reason was “working to support the family.”

Progress towards gender equality

- (1) UNDP (2019). Human Development Report. <http://hdr.undp.org/en/composite/GII>
- (2) WFP Resilience Activity “Food for Asset” Baseline and End-line Monitoring- Women Business Intervention is a component of the Resilience FFA.
- (3) Results of food assistance for WFP’s IDP and Syrian Refugee Operations in Iraq □ March 2022 (WFP)

Protection and accountability to affected populations

- (1) Post Distribution Monitoring Results of WFP Food Assistance via E-Vouchers to IDP households in Jadaa1 camp □October 2022 (WFP)

Environment

- [1] UNEP. 2019. GEO6 Report. https://www.unep.org/resources/global-environment-outlook-6?_ga=2.143000305.556830598.1678295855-758176285.1678295855
- (2) To prioritize the water for drinking, the government of Iraq restricted the plantation of cereal crops to 50 percent, compared to the previous year. The crops with high water demand, e.g., rice and corn, are also restricted for the cropping season 2021-22. Iraq Market Monitoring Report – March 2022 (WFP).

Annex

Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports

To produce estimates of the total number of unique beneficiaries WFP has assisted yearly, the data from all activities and transfer modalities must be adjusted to eliminate overlaps and add new beneficiaries. Further background information is provided in the summary tables annex of the ACR.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET at the end of every year:


- the total number of beneficiaries, which is the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under all country level activities, based on the adjusted totals that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries receiving food transfers, cash-based transfers and commodity vouchers or capacity strengthening, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under the activities for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under each programme area, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under WFP's eight programme areas at the country level;
- the number of schoolchildren assisted under school-based programmes, the sum of all participants assisted under the school-based programmes, adjusted to exclude overlaps and activity supporters such as teachers and cooks.


Although WFP conducts quality assurance to provide beneficiary data which are as accurate as possible, numerous challenges remain regarding data collection, verification, entry and processing. Beneficiary numbers in ACRs should be considered "best estimates", subject to over- and under- estimation.

For the 2022 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; head counts in single activities, disaggregation of data from post distribution monitoring reports (PDMs) and other data sources from UN agencies and National Census data. As standardized guidance was not available in WFP prior to 2020, these methods have varied according to the existing needs, capacity, and experience of various WFP activities and operational contexts. Moving forward, as part of the 2020 Disability Inclusion Road Map, WFP is building on continued efforts to mainstream and standardize disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

Figures and Indicators

WFP contribution to SDGs

 SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture											
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	
Prevalence of undernourishment	%					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	131,800	125,250	257,050	
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	159	68	227	
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	9,875	10,206	20,081	309,371
						Number of hectares of land rehabilitated (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support)	Ha			2,616	

 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	215,239	234,201	449,440	
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SDG 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation 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 population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water	%					Number of people reached (by WFP or by governments or partners with WFP support) through interventions that aim to strengthen hygiene and sanitation	Number	84,382	87,826	172,208	



SDG 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work 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	
Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	%					Number of people reached (by WFP or by governments or partners with WFP support) to promote access to employment and decent work	Number			900	



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

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	Overall	Year	Unit	Overall		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	492,000			

Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals	Number		Number of partners participating in multi-stakeholder partnerships (including common services and coordination platforms where WFP plays a leading or coordinating role)	Number	40
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Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	473,934	370,074	78%
	female	460,846	356,797	77%
	total	934,780	726,871	78%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	11,683	5,990	51%
	female	10,222	5,898	58%
	total	21,905	11,888	54%
24-59 months	male	18,011	15,511	86%
	female	17,037	14,960	88%
	total	35,048	30,471	87%
5-11 years	male	274,740	223,796	81%
	female	263,602	208,159	79%
	total	538,342	431,955	80%
12-17 years	male	36,995	55,294	149%
	female	34,075	51,346	151%
	total	71,070	106,640	150%
18-59 years	male	117,902	65,032	55%
	female	120,333	70,032	58%
	total	238,235	135,064	57%
60+ years	male	14,603	4,451	30%
	female	15,577	6,402	41%
	total	30,180	10,853	36%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	548,486	459,995	84%
Refugee	91,200	69,610	76%
Returnee	58,782	9,428	16%
IDP	236,312	187,838	79%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	163,380	20,381	12%
School based programmes	448,000	449,440	100%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	327,000	257,050	78%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Bulgur Wheat	109	272	250%
Iodised Salt	8	41	497%
Lentils	163	0	0%
Rations	0	62	-
Rice	165	826	501%
Split Lentils	0	544	-
Sugar	54	268	493%
Vegetable Oil	50	248	500%
Wheat Flour	330	1,651	500%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic result 01: Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Cash	49,316,897	30,920,385	63%
Value Voucher	2,411,379	794,100	33%
Strategic result 04: Food systems are sustainable			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	12,415,651	1,714,443	14%
Strategic result 05: Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Cash	14,784,000	7,360,850	50%

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.				Crisis Response	
Output Results					
Activity 01: Provide unconditional food assistance to internally displaced persons, refugees and other crisis-affected people.					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	740	0
			Male	760	0
			Total	1,500	0
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	161,211	131,353
			Male	165,789	125,270
			Total	327,000	256,623
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	20,101	69,383
			Male	20,669	64,709
			Total	40,770	134,092
A.2: Food transfers			MT	879	3,912
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	51,728,276	31,714,485

Outcome Results								
Activity 01: Provide unconditional food assistance to internally displaced persons, refugees and other crisis-affected people.								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: IDP returning households - Location: Nainawa - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	2.4	=0	≤1	0.2	2.6		WFP
	Male	2.1	=0	≤1	0.2	2.6		programme monitoring
	Overall	2.3	=0	≤1	0.2	2.6		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	32	=100	=100	100	78		WFP
	Male	47	=100	=100	100	92		programme monitoring
	Overall	38	=100	=100	100	84		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	65	=0	=0	0	22		WFP
	Male	50	=0	=0	0	8		programme monitoring
	Overall	59	=0	=0	0	16		WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	3	=0	=0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	3	=0	=0	0	0	
	Overall	3	=0	=0	0	0	
Food Expenditure Share	Female	100	≤40	≤50	99	83	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	≤40	≤50	99	83	
	Overall	100	≤40	≤50	99	83	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	0	=0	=0	5	10	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=0	=0	5	10	
	Overall	0	=0	=0	5	10	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	95	=100	=100	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	97	=100	=100	0	0	
	Overall	96	=100	=100	0	0	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	1.8	=0	=0	1	98	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2.8	=0	=0	5	98	
	Overall	2	=0	=0	3	98	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	0	=0	=0	0	2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=0	=0	0	2	
	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	2	

Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	3.5	=0	=0	99	0		WFP
	Male	0	=0	=0	95	0		programme
	Overall	2	=0	=0	97	0		monitoring
WFP programme monitoring								
WFP programme monitoring								
WFP programme monitoring								
WFP programme monitoring								
Target Group: Iraqi IDP households - Location: Iraq - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	6.4	≤0	≤4	0.4	8.7	5	WFP
	Male	4.5	≤0	≤4	0.4	7.7	4	programme
	Overall	5	≤0	≤4	0.4	8	4.2	monitoring
WFP programme monitoring								
WFP programme monitoring								
WFP programme monitoring								
WFP programme monitoring								
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	86	=100	≥98	81	85	84	WFP
	Male	91	=100	≥98	86	94	88	programme
	Overall	90	=100	≥98	85	91.8	87	monitoring
WFP programme monitoring								
WFP programme monitoring								
WFP programme monitoring								
WFP programme monitoring								
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	12	=0	≤2	2	14	16	WFP
	Male	7	=0	≤2	1	6	12	programme
	Overall	8	=0	≤2	1	8	13	monitoring
WFP programme monitoring								
WFP programme monitoring								
WFP programme monitoring								
WFP programme monitoring								
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	2	=0	=0	17	1	0	WFP
	Male	2	=0	=0	13	0	0	programme
	Overall	2	=0	=0	14	0.2	0	monitoring
WFP programme monitoring								
WFP programme monitoring								
WFP programme monitoring								
WFP programme monitoring								
Food Expenditure Share	Female	49	≤40	≤45	80	56	53	WFP
	Male	45	≤40	≤45	74	56	49	programme
	Overall	46	≤40	≤45	76	56	50	monitoring
WFP programme monitoring								
WFP programme monitoring								
WFP programme monitoring								
WFP programme monitoring								

Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	6	≤2	≤4	4	6.25	8	WFP
	Male	6	≤2	≤4	4	4.5	7	programme monitoring
	Overall	6	≤2	≤4	4	5	7.2	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	17	≥26	≥20	6	13	8	WFP
	Male	14	≥23	≥20	6	5	7	programme monitoring
	Overall	15	≥25	≥20	6	6.5	7	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	48	≤44	≤40	24	38	39	WFP
	Male	41	≤38	≤40	24	43	42	programme monitoring
	Overall	43	≤39	≤40	24	42	41	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	5	≤2	≤4	1	13	7	WFP
	Male	5	≤2	≤4	1	5	5	programme monitoring
	Overall	5	≤2	≤4	1	6.5	6	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	30	≤28	≤36	69	36	46	WFP
	Male	40	≤37	≤36	69	47	46	programme monitoring
	Overall	37	≤34	≤36	69	45	46	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Syrian refugee households - Location: Iraq - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	3	≤0	≤2	1	6	3	WFP
	Male	3	≤0	≤2	1	6	2	programme monitoring
	Overall	3	≤0	≤2	1	6	2.2	WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	96	=100	≥98	95	81.5	90	WFP
	Male	93	=100	≥98	98	94	96	programme monitoring
	Overall	94	=100	≥98	97	92	95	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	4	=0	≤2	4	17	10	WFP
	Male	5	=0	≤2	1	6	4	programme monitoring
	Overall	4	=0	≤2	2	8	5	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	0	=0	=0	1	1.5	0	WFP
	Male	2	=0	=0	1	0	0	programme monitoring
	Overall	2	=0	=0	1	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Food Expenditure Share	Female	44	≤30	≤39	63	48.5	47	WFP
	Male	39	≤30	≤39	66	50.1	48	programme monitoring
	Overall	40	≤30	≤39	65	49.8	47.8	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	3.6	≤2	≤3	6	2.5	4	WFP
	Male	4	≤2	≤3	5	2.9	4	programme monitoring
	Overall	3.9	≤2	≤3	5.3	2.8	4	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	27	≥40	≥32	2	19	23	WFP
	Male	23	≥40	≥32	4	11	16	programme monitoring
	Overall	24	≥40	≥32	3	12	17	WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	34	≤30	≤30	54	6	25	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	34	≤30	≤30	44	10	31	
	Overall	34	≤30	≤30	47	9	30	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	4	=0	≤3	5	3	1	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	3	=0	≤3	2	3	1	
	Overall	3	=0	≤3	3	3	1	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	35	≤30	≤35	40	72	51	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	40	≤30	≤35	49	77	52	
	Overall	39	≤30	≤35	47	76	52	

Strategic Outcome 02: Targeted communities, including farmers, have enhanced livelihoods and increased resilience to shocks by 2024.				Resilience Building	
Output Results					
Activity 02: Provide livelihood support, asset creation and climate adaptation activities, including capacity strengthening, to targeted farmers and communities.					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	592	0
			Male	608	0
			Total	1,200	0
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	Food assistance for training	Female	79	150
			Male	81	150
			Total	160	300
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	71,080	9,910
			Male	73,100	10,171
			Total	144,180	20,081
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for training	Female	9,466	0
			Male	9,734	0
			Total	19,200	0
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	12,415,651	1,714,443

Output Results				
Activity 02: Provide livelihood support, asset creation and climate adaptation activities, including capacity strengthening, to targeted farmers and communities.				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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.				
Food assistance for asset				
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.13: Number of women-headed households that receive food assistance	Individual	750	785
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.18: Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (community preparedness, early warning, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation)	Individual	1,803	1,803
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.21: Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA)	Individual	2,150	2,196
Individual capacity strengthening activities				
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.28: Number of project participants (male)	Individual	0	109
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.29: Number of project participants (female)	Individual	0	158
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.32: Number of people receiving NFIs	Number	700	996
D: Targeted communities benefit from new or rehabilitated assets that improve their agricultural productivity, and adaptation to social cohesion (SDG 16)				
Food assistance for asset				
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.119: Kilometres (km) of irrigation canals rehabilitated	Km	103.63	33.63
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.122: Number of boreholes for agriculture or livestock created	Number	0	8
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.145: Number of new animal diptanks constructed	Number	0	3
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.154: Number of non-food items distributed (tools, milling machines, pumps, etc.)	Number	2,584	2,609
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.158: Community common centres established/rehabilitated	centre	1	0
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.159: Hectares (ha) of land brought under plantation	Ha	1,400	1,680

D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.161: Length (m) of drainage canals constructed / rehabilitated	meter	3,000	3,025
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.17: Hectares (ha) of land cleared	Ha	8,649.3	1,827.5
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.22: Hectares (ha) of gardens created	Ha	15	15
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.29: Hectares (ha) of orchards improved/maintained	Ha	650	252
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.45: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities	Number	557	558
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.5: Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	9,681.2	6,017
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.65: Number of family gardens established	garden	850	920
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.70: Number of hives distributed	Number	275	338
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.82: Number of chicken houses constructed	Number	750	750
G: Targeted communities benefit from new or rehabilitated assets that improve their agricultural productivity, and adaptation to climate change (SDG 13)				
Food assistance for asset				
G.10: Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's Risk Management activities	G.10.1: Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's Risk Management activities	Individual	309,371	309,371

Outcome Results								
Activity 02: Provide livelihood support, asset creation and climate adaptation activities, including capacity strengthening, to targeted farmers and communities.								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Iraqi returnee and conflict-affected households in rural areas (2022) - Location: Iraq - Modality: Cash - Subactivity:								
Food assistance for asset								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	7	=0	=0	0.6			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	7	=0	=0	0.6			
	Overall	7	=0	=0	0.6			

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	83	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	73	=100	=100	100		
	Overall	76	=100	=100	100		
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	16	=0	=0	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	20	=0	=0	0		
	Overall	19	=0	=0	0		
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	1	=0	=0	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	7	=0	=0	0		
	Overall	5	=0	=0	0		
Food expenditure share	Female	57	≤40	≤40	43		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	58	≤40	≤40	41.8		
	Overall	57.5	≤40	≤40	42		
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	7	=0	=0	3		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	7	=0	=0	3		
	Overall	7	=0	=0	3		
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	5	≥45	≥45	17		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	7	≥45	≥45	28		
	Overall	6.5	≥45	≥45	25		

Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	52	≤30	≤30	0.5		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	60	≤30	≤30	1.5		
	Overall	58	≤30	≤30	1		
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	3	=0	=0	0.5		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2	=0	=0	0.5		
	Overall	2.5	=0	=0	0.5		
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	40	≤25	≤25	82		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	31	≤25	≤25	70		
	Overall	33	≤25	≤25	73.5		
Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climate shocks and risks	Overall	0	≥80	≥80	45		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Overall	0	≥90	≥50	55		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Target Group Iraqi households in urban areas (2022) - Location: Iraq - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for training							
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	8.9	=0	≤4	6		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	7.8	=0	≤4	3		
	Overall	8	=0	≤4	3.5		
Food expenditure share	Female	42	≤35	≤38	38		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	48	≤35	≤41	41		
	Overall	45	≤35	≤40	40		

Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	5.6	=0	=0	3.5		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	4.5	=0	=0	2.7		
	Overall	5	=0	=0	3		
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	12	≥45	≥45	18		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	25	≥45	≥45	37		
	Overall	18	≥45	≥45	34		
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	29	≤15	≤15	14		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	27	≤15	≤15	10		
	Overall	28	≤15	≤15	11		
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	6	=0	=0	4		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	4	=0	=0	3		
	Overall	5	=0	=0	3		
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	53	≤40	≤40	64		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	44	≤40	≤40	50		
	Overall	49	≤40	≤40	52		
Target Group: Target Group Iraqi households in urban areas - Location: Iraq - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for training							
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	92	=100	=100	93		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	93	=100	=100	99		
	Overall	92	=100	=100	98		

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	7	=0	=0	7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	7	=0	=0	1	
	Overall	7	=0	=0	2	
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	1	=0	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=0	=0	0	
	Overall	1	=0	=0	0	

Strategic Outcome 03: National and subnational institutions have strengthened capacities and systems for targeting and assisting food-insecure vulnerable people by 2024.					Resilience Building	
Output Results						
Activity 03: Provide institutional capacity strengthening to government officials and partners.						
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	99	0	
			Male	101	0	
			Total	200	0	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	220,864	215,157	
			Male	227,136	234,283	
			Total	448,000	449,440	
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	14,784,000	7,360,850	

Outcome Results								
Activity 03: Provide institutional capacity strengthening to government officials and partners.								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: HHs in most conflict-affected and vulnerable areas across Iraq (2022) - Location: Iraq - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)								
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): Drop-out rate	Female	3	≤1	≤1	3			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2	≤1	≤1	3			
	Overall	2.6	≤1	≤1	3			

Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new):	Female	97	≥99	≥99	97				WFP programme monitoring
Retention rate	Male	98	≥99	≥99	97				WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	97.4	≥99	≥99	97				WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: government officials and partners - Location: Iraq - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Emergency preparedness activities									
Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index	Overall	1	=3	=3	2	2			Secondary data
Target Group: government officials and partners_ Ministry of planning (2021-2022) - Location: Iraq - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities									
Resources mobilized (USD value) for national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	0	≤1,500,000	≤283,513	283,513	68,600			Secondary data
Target Group: government officials and partners_MOLSA (2022) - Location: Iraq - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities									
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	0	≥1	≥1	1				Secondary data
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.									
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up		source
Target Group: government officials and partners (2020-2022) - Location: Iraq - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities									
Resources mobilized (USD value) for national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	0	≤52,911,237	≤1,517,071	1,517,071	2,500,000	4,018,824		Secondary data

Cross-cutting Indicators

Progress towards gender equality indicators

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
Activity 01: Provide unconditional food assistance to internally displaced persons, refugees and other crisis-affected people.								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: IDP returning households - Location: Nainawa - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - -	Overall	0	=100	=100	100	100		WFP survey
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	0	≥10	≥10	37	14		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	0	=0	=0	3	18		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	60	68		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Iraqi IDP households - Location: Iraq - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - -	Overall	46	≥70	≥50	49	15	17	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	43	≥49	≥45	49	32	31	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	30	≤20	≤27	27	42	42	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	27	≥31	≥28	24	26	27	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Syrian refugee households - Location: Iraq - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								

Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - -	Overall	17	≥70	≥50	18	6	41	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	54	≥58	≥55	53	45	49	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	20	≤12	≤18	19	38	24	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	26	≥30	≥27	28	17	27	WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity								
Activity 01: Provide unconditional food assistance to internally displaced persons, refugees and other crisis-affected people.								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: IDP returning households - Location: Nainawa - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	100	100		WFP
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	100		programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	100	100		WFP
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	100		programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	100	100		WFP
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	100		programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Iraqi IDP and Syrian refugee households - Location: Iraq - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	100	100	100	WFP
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	100	100	programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	100	100	100	WFP
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	100	100	programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring

Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 02: Provide livelihood support, asset creation and climate adaptation activities, including capacity strengthening, to targeted farmers and communities.								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Iraqi households in urban areas (2022) - Location: Iraq - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for training								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	100			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100			WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	100			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Iraqi returnee and conflict-affected households in rural areas (2022) - Location: Iraq - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	100			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100			WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	100			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100			WFP programme monitoring

Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	100			WFP
	Male	100	=100	=100	100			programme
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100			monitoring
WFP programme monitoring								
WFP programme monitoring								
WFP programme monitoring								
Target Group: Target Group Iraqi households in urban areas (2022) - Location: Iraq - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for training								
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	100			WFP
	Male	100	=100	=100	100			programme
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100			monitoring
WFP programme monitoring								
WFP programme monitoring								
WFP programme monitoring								

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								
Activity 01: Provide unconditional food assistance to internally displaced persons, refugees and other crisis-affected people.								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: IDP returning households - Location: Nainawa - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity:								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	0	=100	=100	100	100		WFP survey
Target Group: IDP returning households - Location: Nainawa - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	0	=100	=100	94	67		WFP survey
	Male	0	=100	=100	97	63		WFP survey
	Overall	0	=100	=100	95	66		WFP survey
Target Group: Iraqi IDP and Syrian refugee households - Location: Iraq - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity:								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Iraqi IDP households - Location: Iraq - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	42	>70	>50	53	46	33	WFP
	Male	31	>70	>50	52	49	37	programme
	Overall	36	>70	>50	52.6	48	36	monitoring
								WFP programme monitoring
								WFP programme monitoring
								WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Syrian refugee households - Location: Iraq - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	34.6	≥80	≥50	20	14.5	31	WFP
	Male	33.8	≥80	≥50	23	12.5	37	programme
	Overall	33.9	≥80	≥50	22	13	36	monitoring
								WFP programme monitoring
								WFP programme monitoring
								WFP programme monitoring
Activity 02: Provide livelihood support, asset creation and climate adaptation activities, including capacity strengthening, to targeted farmers and communities.								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Iraqi returnee and conflict-affected households in rural areas (2022) - Location: Iraq - Modality: Cash - Subactivity:								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	0	=100	=100	100			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Iraqi returnee and conflict-affected households in rural areas (2022) - Location: Iraq - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								

Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	0	=100	≥80	71		WFP
	Male	0	=100	≥80	69		programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=100	≥80	70		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Target Group Iraqi households in urban areas (2022) - Location: Iraq - Modality: Cash - Subactivity:							
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Target Group Iraqi households in urban areas (2022) - Location: Iraq - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for training							
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	0	≥100	≥70	61		WFP
	Male	0	≥100	≥70	38		programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥100	≥70	50		WFP programme monitoring
							WFP programme monitoring

Environment indicators

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment								
Activity 01: Provide unconditional food assistance to internally displaced persons, refugees and other crisis-affected people.								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Iraqi IDP and Syrian Refugee households - Location: Iraq - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	0	=100	=100	100	100		WFP programme monitoring
Activity 02: Provide livelihood support, asset creation and climate adaptation activities, including capacity strengthening, to targeted farmers and communities.								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Iraqi returnee and conflict-affected households - Location: Iraq - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	0	=100	≥80	100	71		Secondary data

Cover page photo © Saif Al-Tatooz

Vikra, Zahra, Raghad, Wadhah and Sihan from Nimrud village in Ninewa operate a small bakery that they opened thanks to WFP assistance.

World Food Programme

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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 2022 (2020-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (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 2022 (2020-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (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.	59,539,901	35,109,441	50,493,565	39,537,422
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			59,539,901	35,109,441	50,493,565	39,537,422
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.	36,511,286	21,358,630	29,431,596	9,059,565
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	1,244,367	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			36,511,286	21,358,630	30,675,963	9,059,565

Annual Country Report

Iraq Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2020-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (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.	19,933,204	11,572,624	23,039,909	10,037,578
		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.	7,772,528	5,786,972	7,921,517	2,774,712
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	86,153	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			27,705,732	17,359,595	31,047,579	12,812,290
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	5,365,216	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	5,365,216	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			123,756,919	73,827,667	117,582,322	61,409,277
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			8,806,458	7,903,139	14,348,535	6,691,711
Total Direct Costs			132,563,377	81,730,805	131,930,857	68,100,988
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			8,616,619	5,312,502	4,576,937	4,576,937
Grand Total			141,179,996	87,043,307	136,507,794	72,677,925



Wanee Piyabongkarn
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

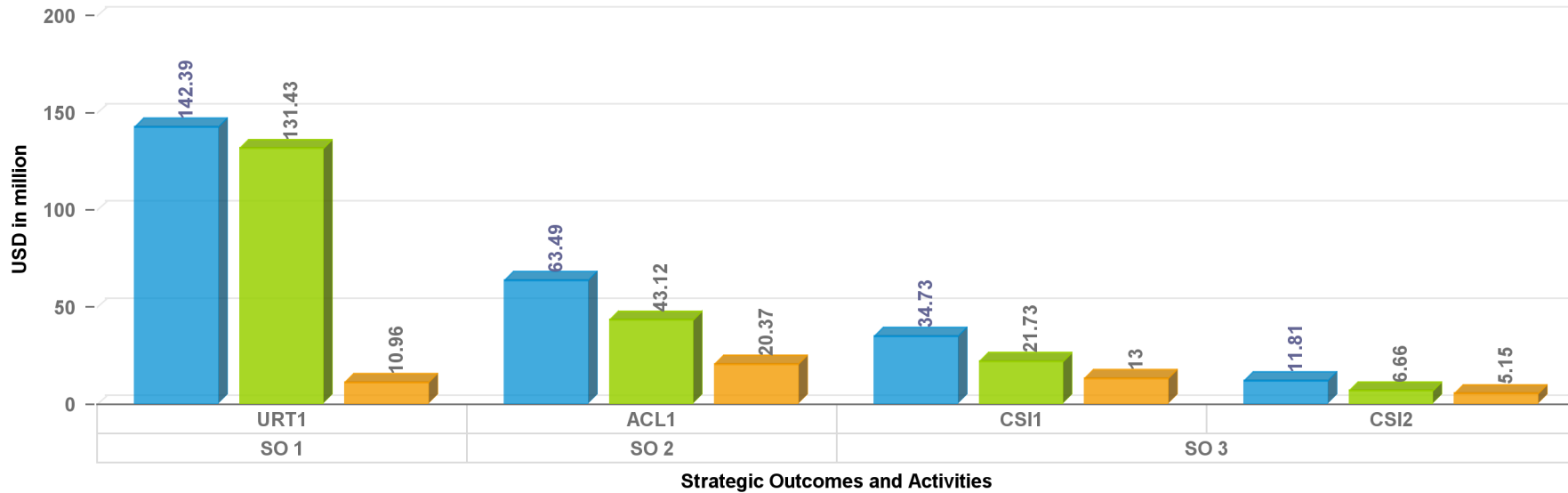
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Iraq Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2020-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

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.
CS1	Provide institutional capacity strengthening to government officials and partners.
CS2	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 2022 (2020-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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.	195,834,498	142,386,027	0	142,386,027	131,429,885	10,956,142
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			195,834,498	142,386,027	0	142,386,027	131,429,885	10,956,142

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Annual Country Report

Iraq Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2020-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
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.	108,678,469	63,490,774	0	63,490,774	43,118,742	20,372,031
		Non Activity Specific	0	1,244,367	0	1,244,367	0	1,244,367
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			108,678,469	64,735,141	0	64,735,141	43,118,742	21,616,398

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Annual Country Report

Iraq Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2020-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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.	55,348,242	34,730,027	0	34,730,027	21,727,696	13,002,331
		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.	41,977,424	11,806,902	0	11,806,902	6,660,097	5,146,805
		Non Activity Specific	0	86,153	0	86,153	0	86,153
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			97,325,666	46,623,082	0	46,623,082	28,387,793	18,235,289
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	5,365,216	0	5,365,216	0	5,365,216
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	5,365,216	0	5,365,216	0	5,365,216

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Annual Country Report

Iraq Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2020-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
		Total Direct Operational Cost	401,838,633	259,109,465	0	259,109,465	202,936,420	56,173,045
		Direct Support Cost (DSC)	25,315,289	25,896,143	0	25,896,143	18,239,319	7,656,824
		Total Direct Costs	427,153,923	285,005,608	0	285,005,608	221,175,739	63,829,869
		Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	27,765,005	17,079,983		17,079,983	17,079,983	0
		Grand Total	454,918,928	302,085,592	0	302,085,592	238,255,722	63,829,869

This donor financial report is interim



Wannee Piyabongkarn
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