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Programme

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Iraq

Annual Country Report 2023

Country Strategic Plan
2020 - 2024

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Overview

In 2023, WFP laid down a broader development-oriented vision for its operations in Iraq focusing on climate change adaptation and resilience-building. This vision is underpinned by a comprehensive understanding of Iraq's political landscape and socio-economic challenges and aligns with Iraq's developmental priorities as mapped out in Iraq's vision 2030^[1].

Recent political stability and strengthened security, albeit fragile, have created opportunities for Iraq to move toward a longer-term development trajectory. However, food security remains one of the most persistent challenges for Iraq. The adverse effects of climate change have impacted the country's agricultural productivity, with increased salinization, desertification, and reduced water flows in the Tigris and Euphrates along with decreasing rainfall resulting in significant loss of arable land and crops. The repercussions of the climate change have disproportionately affected the most marginalized communities and rural households in particular who rely on land and water for income, leading to fewer livelihood opportunities, distress and increased food insecurity. Depreciation of the Iraqi dinar and consumer price inflation have also raised the price of food contributing further to food insecurity.

In response to these challenges, WFP, through its Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2020-2024, implemented innovative solutions to mitigate adverse impacts of climate change, tackle high youth unemployment and foster a conducive ground for entrepreneurship, contributing to Iraq's efforts to achieve zero hunger. It also strived to develop the skills of displaced people and returnees in climate-vulnerable areas to help them rebuild their agricultural livelihoods. WFP continued to support Iraq's national school feeding programme in addition to strengthening its social protection system. **Through this holistic strategy, WFP extended its operations beyond addressing immediate needs to building the resilience of Iraq to withstand increasing climate pressures and shocks, reaching over 680,000 food-insecure women, men, girls and boys in 2023. Half of them were women and girls and 15 percent were persons with disabilities.**

Despite diminishing funding for emergency response activities, WFP remained committed to providing immediate support to the most marginalized, internally displaced and crisis-affected Iraqis, including those missing one or more essential civil documents to be integrated within the national social safety net. WFP prioritized its assistance, using its limited resources based on food security vulnerability criteria. Simultaneously, WFP advocated for the prioritization and inclusion of crisis-affected populations in national protection mechanisms and supported the coordination of cash assistance within the humanitarian response to these targeted populations. In 2023, WFP provided lifesaving support to over 150,000 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), more than 40,500 Syrian refugees in camps and 3,389 returnees across Iraq.

Under WFP's resilience-building portfolio, WFP has pursued a multifaceted approach that encompasses environmental conservation, climate smart agriculture, effective water management systems, and a participatory planning consultative approach to empower communities and support them to become resilient to climatic shocks and stressors. In Southern Iraq, where the impact of climate change is felt most, WFP, in partnership with the local government of Basra, Iraq's Ministry of Environment, and the University of Basra's Marine Science Centre established a mangrove nursery in the tidal flats region with the capacity to produce up to 1 million mangrove seedlings annually. This is an unprecedented approach to combat heatwaves, preserve marine life, and sustain the livelihoods of the communities within the area. It also helps the Government of Iraq advance its commitment to planting 5 million trees by 2028.

WFP also employed innovative nature-based solutions to not only preserve vital ecosystems in the marshlands of Southern Iraq but to also create socio-economic opportunities for marginalized Marsh Arab communities. WFP supported 2,511 smallholder farmers grappling with climate change and salinity, through rehabilitation of land and water canals, equipping them with smart irrigation systems, drip irrigation and sprinklers in particular. In parallel, WFP also worked with relevant ministries on strengthening climate information systems with the development of effective early warning systems and participatory planning to ensure timely and appropriate responses to climate-related threats.

With youth representing over 60 percent of the Iraqi population, WFP's market-relevant vocational training programme and Jousour (bridges) initiative actively supported more than 39,000 unemployed youth in 33 governorates with marketable digital and English language skills to boost their employability and enable them to build better livelihoods. To achieve this, WFP built successful partnerships with the private sector and academia to leverage their knowledge and technology. This initiative contributes to promoting human capital development and entrepreneurship among youth, women, and people with disabilities, while also advancing financial inclusion to address inequalities.

WFP provided school meals to over 452,000 school children in 13 governorates across Iraq. WFP worked with the Ministry of Education to develop the National School Feeding Policy and strengthen the institutional capacity for the handover of the National School Feeding Programme (NSFP) by 2024. Additionally, WFP supported the Ministry to develop a Social Behavior Change Communication (SBCC) strategy and trained its personnel to lead an SBCC campaign aimed at promoting nutrition and hygiene practices not only among school children, but also teachers, parents and the wider community.

To strengthen social protection systems, WFP continued to share its expertise with the Government to reform the Public Distribution System (PDS) through digitalization, which aims to help the Government save up to 30 percent in expenditure on the PDS and better target the most marginalized communities. The digitalization of PDS was successfully completed in Najaf Governorate and registration for digital cards is underway in the governorates of Muthana, Kirkuk, Duhok, with Baghdad and Basra.

Maintaining its commitment to the SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals, WFP continued to play a crucial role as a strategic and operational partner to the Government, donors, and United Nations partners. WFP has also strengthened its capacity to integrate gender equality, social inclusion, and conflict sensitivity across its programmes.

Moving forward, WFP will continue to position itself as a strategic partner to the Iraqi government and work together with affected communities to ensure longer-term peace, security and stability and achieve the goal of food security and eradication of hunger in Iraq.

687,207

Total beneficiaries in 2023



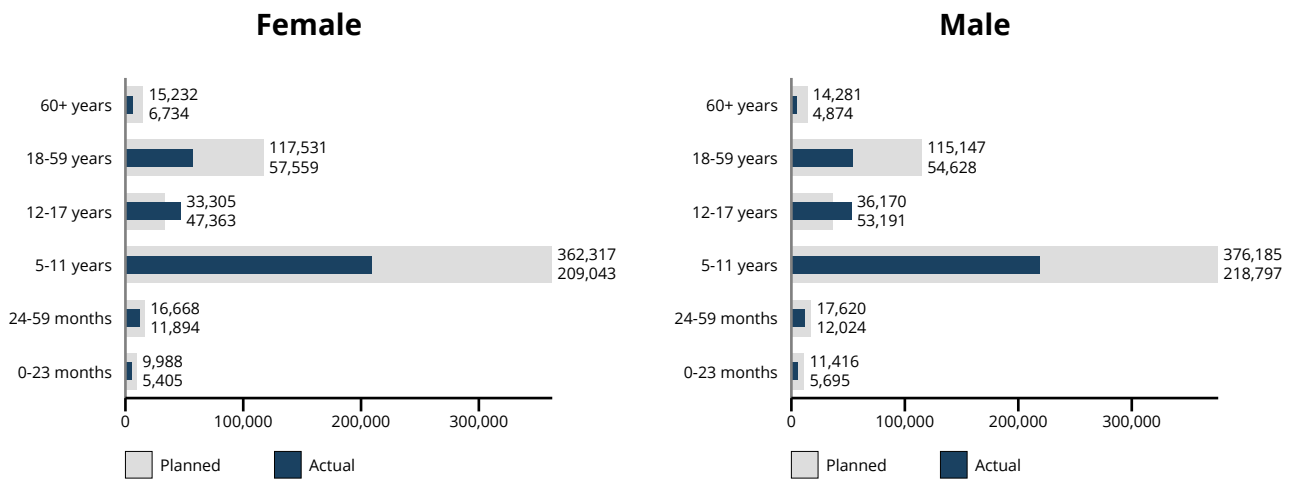
49% female



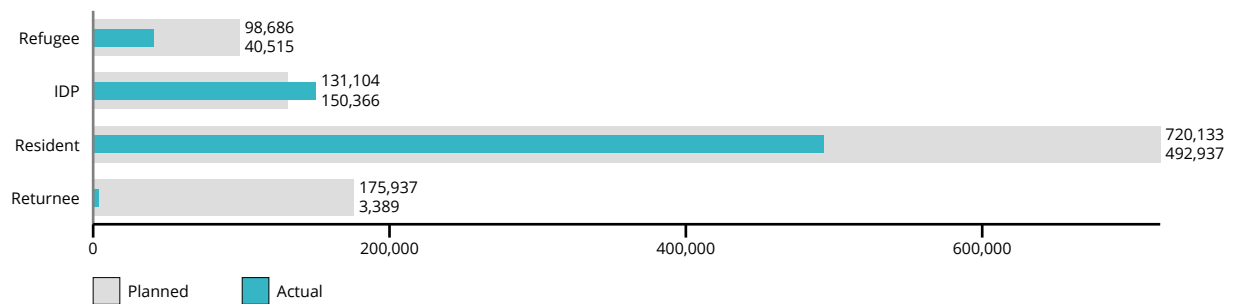
51% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 103,081 (49% Female, 51% Male)

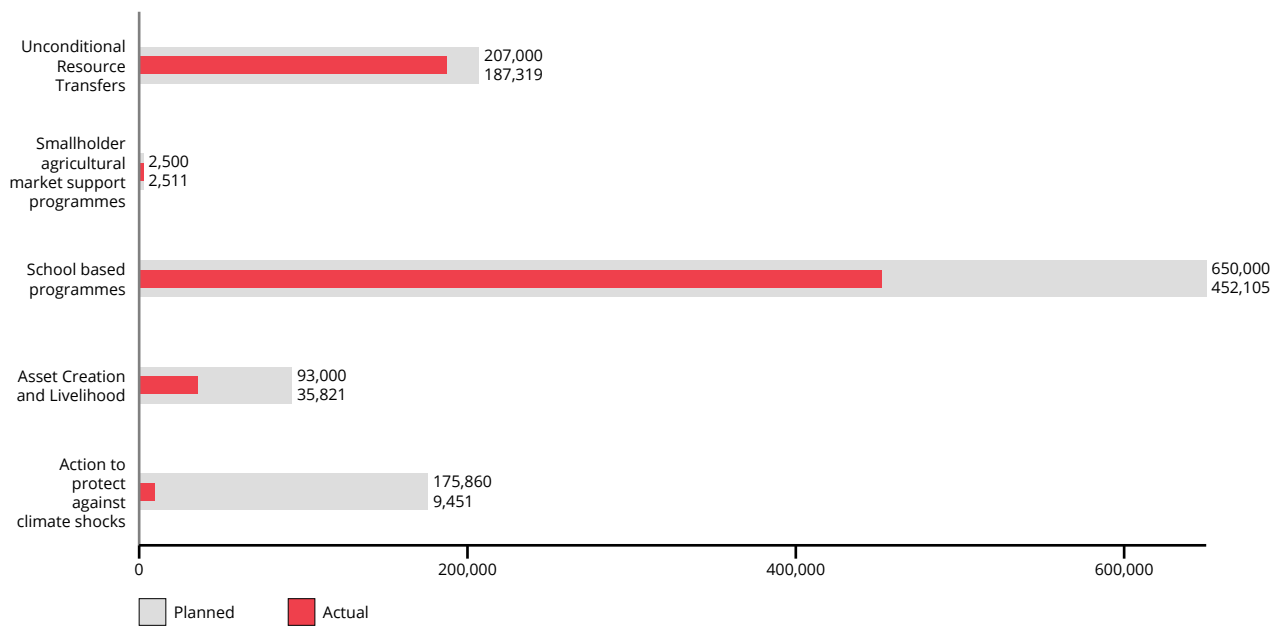
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



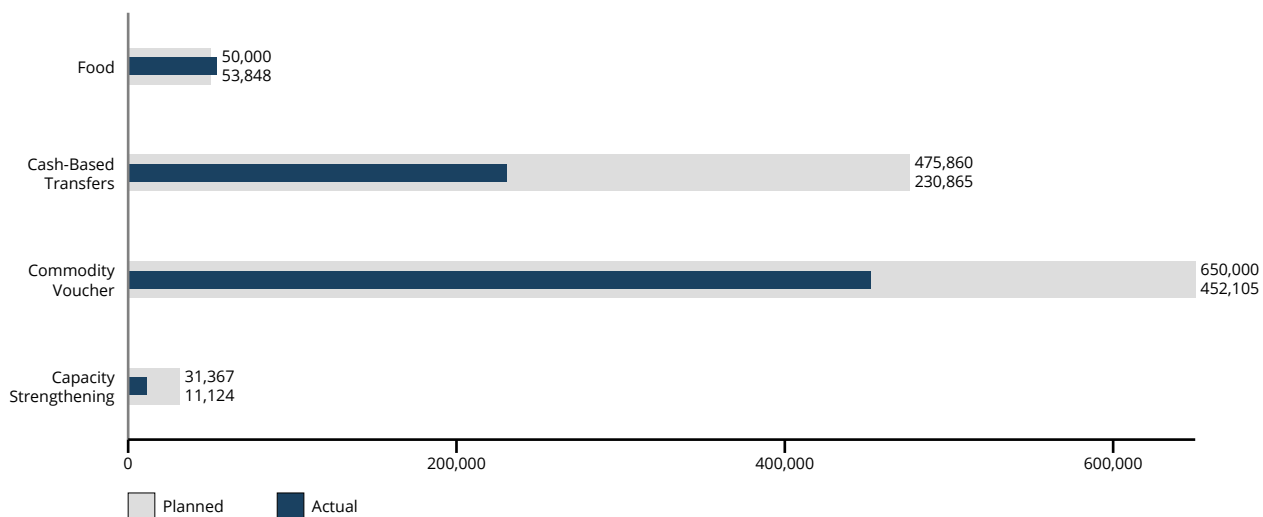
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



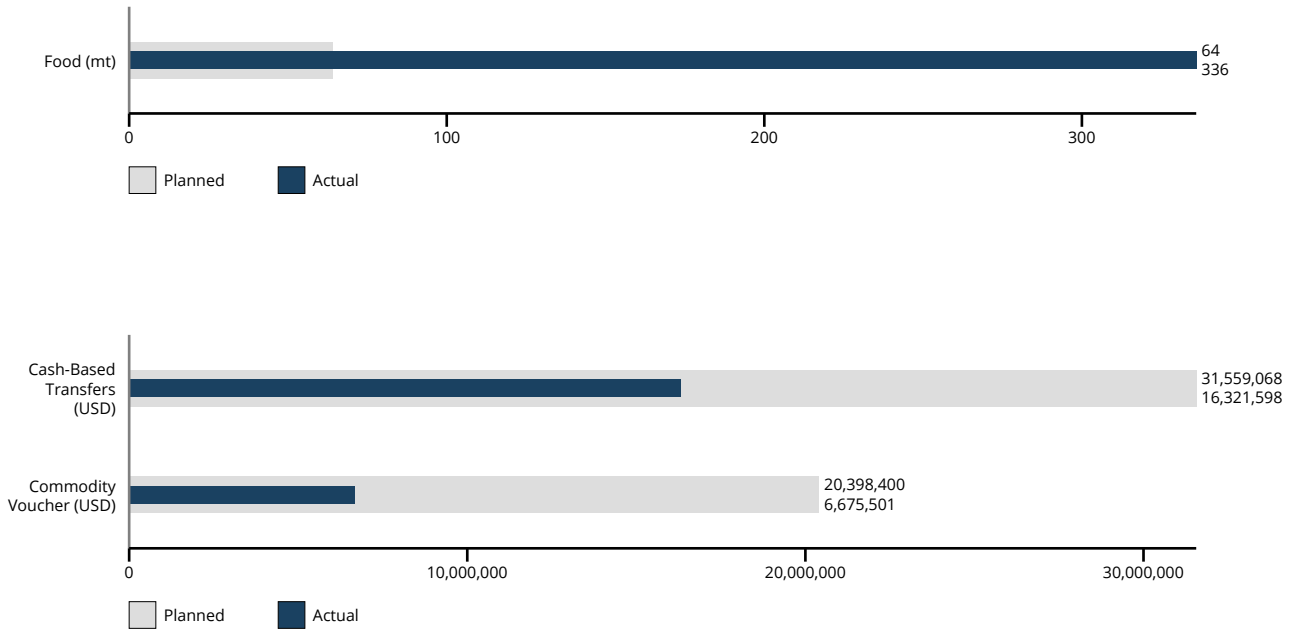
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



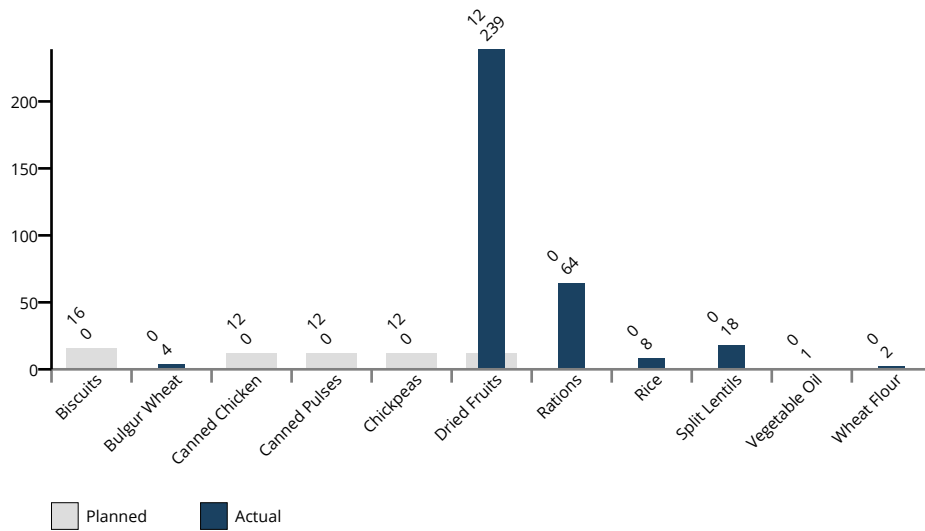
Beneficiaries by Modality



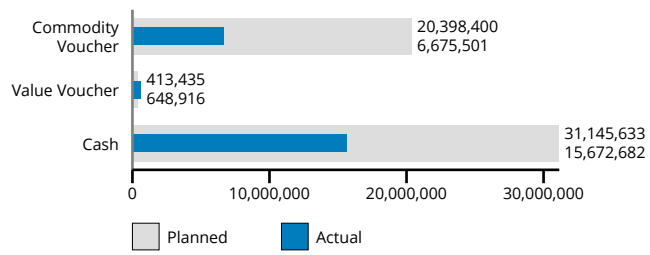
Total Transfers by Modality



Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context



During 2023, Iraq underwent significant changes, marked by improved security conditions and political stability^[1]. The Government of Iraq (GoI) is actively pursuing reforms across various sectors, with a focus on delivering better services to the population. However, Iraq still grapples with complex challenges, particularly in addressing the food security

needs of the most marginalized population. Despite positive strides, food security challenges remain persistent. Approximately 1.2 million Iraqis face inadequate food consumption, with 3.6 million resorting to crisis-level coping strategies ^[2].

Food insecurity is fuelled by water scarcity and lack of water management policies, reduced agriculture production and outdated agricultural technologies, global increase in food prices, and limited livelihood opportunities for rural communities and youth. Iraq has an internally displaced (IDP) population of 1.2 million, some of whom face significant barriers to return or have an effective local integration.

As the Government proceeds with camp closure plans that started in 2019^[3], IDP and Syrian refugee populations are facing secondary displacements fuelled by a lack of livelihood opportunities, limited services like water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), housing, electricity, monthly food rations, and security concerns. Additionally, the exchange rate depreciation of the Iraqi dinar to the US dollar influenced by the sanctions imposed on Iraqi banks caused economic instability that led to an increase in commodity prices. Increased food prices resulting from these shocks affected the purchasing power of marginalized populations, pushing them towards food insecurity and multidimensional poverty. The stagnant minimum wages over the past two years exacerbated the challenges.

Accordingly, WFP aligned its strategies with a view to supporting the GoI in achieving Zero Hunger, supporting the transition of the most marginalized households, and laying the groundwork for durable solutions. With a focus on building resilience, WFP supported the social protection system, enabling it to support marginalized communities more efficiently, developing income generation and entrepreneurial skills of youth, and creating livelihood opportunities for marginalized communities, including the returnees from protracted displacement. These efforts are aimed at building self-reliance, protecting marginalized groups from stressors and shocks, and contributing to longer term peace and development in Iraq.

In this context, WFP seeks to achieve SDGs 2, Zero Hunger and 17, Partnerships for the Goals through the CSP 2020-2024. Through three strategic outcomes, WFP provides lifesaving assistance to the most food-insecure people and works across the humanitarian-development nexus to build the resilience of individuals, communities, and national institutions to respond to shocks and move towards recovery and sustainable development. Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP maintained its commitment to providing immediate support to crisis-affected populations while focusing on enhancing livelihoods and establishing resilient food systems, particularly in farming communities to foster agricultural development and sustainable food production.

Despite the conclusion of funding for the emergency response activities to IDPs in camps across the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI) in March 2023, WFP devised a crisis response plan to continue addressing the persistent food needs of the most marginalized IDPs in Jada'a 1 camp and Syrian refugees, where the allocation of resources was prioritized based on food security vulnerability criteria to ensure timely assistance.

WFP also provided multi-purpose cash assistance (MPCA) to IDPs and crisis-affected populations living in formal and informal sites who lack key civil documentation. This project is implemented in Baghdad, Salah-al-din, Anbar, Diyala, Babil, Kirkuk and Ninewa governorates. This intervention targeted 3,304 households in above governorates. Concurrently, WFP continued to advocate with the Government to incorporate marginalized groups into the national social safety nets. WFP also continued to explore pathways to support the IDPs and Syrian refugees through durable solutions together with other partners, towards ensuring their food security and long-term stability.

Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP aimed to address the food security of the marginalized populations, including returnees, hosting communities, and Syrian refugees - with a specific focus on youth and women - through resilience building and livelihoods support in urban and rural communities. WFP provided livelihood skills development through providing on-demand training to unemployed youth and IDPs. Additionally, WFP promoted digital skills through the national Jousour programme, which was successfully adopted by the GoI's Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research.

Within this Strategic Outcome, WFP demonstrated a strong commitment to addressing the impact of climate change on marginalized communities, encompassing ecosystem restoration, food system rehabilitation, water resource management, climate information systems for early warning and anticipatory action, as well as the promotion of locally led community adaptation plans and renewable energy solutions. WFP undertook initiatives that revitalize essential community assets aimed at fortifying the agricultural landscape and bolstering the food security of marginalized populations. This included the restoration and creation of key infrastructure, such as irrigation systems and orchards.

Moreover, WFP was instrumental in generating employment opportunities through involvement in climate change adaptation and mitigation activities. WFP's activities extended to the training of mini-growers, establishment of mangrove nurseries, support for beekeeping and cleaning of water canals, in addition to providing the necessary assets of kits, tools, and seedlings. Through these multifaceted efforts, WFP actively contributed to building resilience and ensuring sustainable livelihoods in the face of climate change challenges.

Working towards SDG 17, Strategic Outcome 3 focused on strengthening the capacity of national institutions to deal with food and nutrition insecurity and shocks. WFP supported the Ministry of Education, running the National School Feeding Programme (NSFP) across 13 governorates in Iraq. In addition to providing nutritional daily school snacks to students at schools, WFP's technical assistance has significantly contributed to laying the groundwork for the Government assumption of the programme implementation.

Risk management

In 2023, WFP vigilantly assessed risks and implemented corresponding mitigation strategies via diverse channels including oversight committees, market monitoring, and financial risk evaluations. WFP consistently applied risk management principles and internal controls in decision-making processes, updating its risk register and creating monitoring regularly shifts to reflect shifts in its operational landscape.

Facing considerable financial challenges in 2023, WFP responded proactively to funding cuts that led to the conclusion of the emergency response program in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI) to IDPs within the camps. Initiatives included pre-emptive communication of funding cut messages to beneficiaries, the establishment of hotlines and help desks in camps to address inquiries, and implementation of conflict-sensitive measures to navigate potential challenges in these locations. WFP also adjusted operational tactics, such as extending distribution cycles and alternating cash and in-kind assistance where suitable, ensuring continued assistance to marginalized populations lacking alternative food sources.

Furthermore, WFP conducted regular financial risk assessments and projected funding needs to guarantee the sustainability of its programs. The organization closely monitored market conditions amidst economic volatility and the resulting fluctuations in the dollar to Iraqi dinar exchange rate. In addition, the heightening threat of armed conflict and the proliferation of non-state armed groups along with the ongoing development in the region, poses in some cases a direct threat to United Nations/WFP personnel and operations. Sporadic Security Threat Information (STI) gathered by United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) cyclically underscores hostile intent against the UN in Iraq, as well as hostile rhetoric against the UN and UN officials.

Lessons learned

WFP in Iraq has gleaned several vital lessons derived from the CSP evaluation, decentralized evaluations for resilience and livelihood activities, and the CSP Mid-Term Review^[4]. Successfully navigating a transition aligned with the government's shift from humanitarian to development focus, WFP laid the foundation for robust, longer-term resilience and climate-related initiatives. However, persistent vulnerabilities among undocumented individuals, refugees, and IDPs demands sustained attention. The CSP's adaptability to evolving contexts allowed WFP to align with Iraq's priorities, but funding assumptions and optimistic expectations regarding the government's programming capacity posed challenges^[5].

WFP emerged as a key player in the humanitarian-development-peace nexus, emphasizing its strengths in emergency preparedness. However, short-term funding, 'one size fits all' approach to the design of training challenged the sustainability of interventions. Recognising that transitioning WFP to an enabling role, and handover to national institutions has required additional capacity strengthening efforts than initially envisaged, longer lead times will need to be planned for in WFP's resourcing approach to secure multi-year, sustainable and diverse funding. This will enable WFP to secure the requisite technical expertise for capacity strengthening over an extended period. WFP's community-level presence offers an opportunity for transformative change in its programmatic interventions, particularly in gender inclusion.

Harvesting Hope

A tale of renewed life in Salahaldin



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A water-saving irrigation system in the field. Sprinklers and drip irrigation help Iraqi farmers beat drought.

In the heart of Salahaldin Governorate in Iraq, a transformative initiative was introduced into the lives of Huda, Taha, and Omar, bringing positive changes to each of them and their families. In 2023, the World Food Programme (WFP) embarked on a project that would breathe life into the fields of small-holder farmers across the region as part of its commitment to empower local communities.

Huda, Taha, and Omar and their families faced the devastating consequences of displacement in 2014 that forced them to leave their home in Ishaqi and relocate within Balad and Kirkuk. Their agricultural practices were disrupted, and their dreams of a thriving farm seemed to fade away. As they were recovering in the aftermath of conflict, their lives changed when they received a drip irrigation system to help them improve crop irrigation practices.

With the support of WFP, the three families reclaimed three donums of land: cucumber, cowpea, watermelon, eggplant, and sunflower seeds were sown with determination, symbolizing not only the rebirth of the land with the promise of a vibrant harvest but also the resilience of the community. The drip irrigation system proved to be a game-changer, efficiently utilizing water resources, and mitigating challenges posed by water scarcity and climate change so farmers could cultivate with consistency throughout the year.

As crops flourished under the diligent care of Huda, Taha, and Omar's families, the harvest season became a celebration of more than just agricultural success. It marked the restoration of self-sufficiency and financial stability. The income generated from the sale of their produce empowered them to dream beyond the confines of their rehabilitated land.

With new prosperity, the families outlined plans. The dream of rebuilding their homes now stood within reach, and the vision extended to expanding their farming operations. Funds would be directed towards securing resources for the upcoming planting season, ensuring not just food security but a sustainable and flourishing livelihood.

The families acknowledged the pivotal role played by WFP and its donors in pursuing a path toward a future where the seeds of transformation could yield a harvest of hope for generations to come.

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.



148,500 Iraqi IDPs and returnees (52 percent women and girls) received WFP cash transfers amounting to USD 6.6 million and 54 mt of food assistance



38,850 Syrian refugees received WFP in-kind and cash assistance, of which 52 percent are women and girls



53,850 Syrian refugees and Internally displaced persons received WFP in-kind assistance

Under this strategic outcome, WFP provided food and cash assistance to 187,319 food-insecure Syrian refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs, 74 percent), returnees and other crisis-affected populations across 16 governorates to address their food and nutrition needs (52 percent are women and girls). Using different delivery mechanisms and financial service providers (FSPs) increased WFP adaptability and allowed to continue delivering assistance throughout the year in a timely manner.

WFP in Iraq provides food assistance to vulnerable Syrian refugees and IDPs residing in camp settings through unrestricted cash and electronic vouchers. The amount of assistance and eligibility are determined through ongoing assessments and field monitoring data. Mobile Money Transfer (MMT) serves as the primary delivery mechanism for Syrian refugees in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI). Cash assistance through MMTs permits beneficiaries to purchase commodities of their choice from any market.

In contrast, vouchers are utilized in Ninawa at the Jadaa'1 camp, which accommodates Iraqis returning from Al-Hol camp in Syria who are unable to leave the camp, giving them access to a limited selection of items exclusively through WFP-contracted retailer in the camp. Both vouchers and cash have the same transfer value, allocated based on household size, with an assistance value of IQD 24,000 (USD 18.32) per person per month. The cash transfer value was based on food and nutritional needs analysis but due to funding constraints, it was reduced by half starting from July 2023.

WFP continues to shift its transfer mechanism to MMT in all distribution points. This allows for a more efficient, secure, and inclusive way for beneficiaries to access the funds. WFP distributes SIM cards to beneficiaries to ensure they could easily access the funds. Furthermore, WFP communicates the shift of the transfer mechanism to MMT to all stakeholders, including the Government and partners.

Moreover, WFP distributed multi-purpose cash assistance to more than 7,000 returnees, lacking civil documentation [1] to open E-wallet assistance (digital wallet) in Ninewa, Kirkuk, Anbar, Baghdad, Babylon, and Diyala Governorates to meet their essential needs while being enrolled in civil documentation programmes supported by UNHCR^[2].

WFP reached 53,844 IDPs and Syrian refugees with in-kind distributions helping to fill immediate gaps such as (1) supporting IDPs when leaving camps on short notice, (2) when families were affected by accidents in camps, like fires, and (3) when implementing targeted programs addressing perceived affiliations of returnees from Al Hol camp in Syria who are being integrated into the voucher programme in Jada'a 1 camp, fostering social cohesion for their effective reintegration. Immediate response rations (IRRs)^[3] were provided in emergency situations, upon the arrival of Iraqi families returning from Al-Hol camp in Northeast Syria at Jada'a 1 centre in Ninawa Governorate. Concurrently, WFP worked closely with the Ministry of Migration and Displaced to complement in-kind distribution in IDP camps with cash top-ups.

With the discontinuation of the humanitarian response plan in 2022 and the kickstart of the IDPs transition to the national Social Safety Net (SSN) system by the Government of Iraq, WFP's crisis response programme faced severe funding shortfalls. This led to the halt of food assistance to food insecure IDPs across KRI camps in April 2023 when a

total of 25,374 internally displaced families (135,018 beneficiaries) phased out from 26 IDP camps. WFP continued to advocate to prioritize the inclusion of marginalized IDPs in social protection mechanisms. However, the lack of civil documentation for IDPs restricts their access to national social protection schemes. Most of the IDPs are already enrolled in PDS, and they receive their entitlements through informal means, from food agents in their places of origin. Out of almost 26,500 IDPs in camps, almost 9,000 IDPs receive SSN cash transfers, while the advocacy for better and broader coverage is being carried out, together with UNHCR.

Due to sustained pressing needs, WFP assistance continued to assist **7,000 returnees in Jada'a 1 camp** alongside with **38,848 food insecure Syrian refugees** in 10 camps in KRI. WFP extended the cash distribution cycle from a four-week to a six-week cycle for the Syrian refugees with a transfer value reduced by almost 15 percent to IQD 20,500 (USD 15) per person in August 2023 to ensure uninterrupted assistance (the amount of cash was adjusted when accompanied by in-kind food assistance). This approach helped to optimize the usage of the limited resources and extended the assistance until early 2024.

WFP applied a communication protocol using multiple channels to inform the beneficiaries of changes to their assistance and provide information on complaints and feedback mechanisms in case of questions or concerns. To ensure inclusion and accountability and to leave no one behind, illiterate beneficiaries were supported by establishing helpdesks to help them register their complaints and feedback. Also, during the distribution days, field monitors were available to provide information and answer any concern that beneficiaries had. Another channel is the camp management and community leaders who are informed about any programme changes so that they can be reached out to when needed.

WFP post-distribution monitoring underscores significant progress in the food security status of returnee households residing in the Jadaa'1 camp, although their lack of mobility outside the camp implied that they fully relied on food assistance from both WFP and MoMD. In contrast, the food security situation for Syrian refugee beneficiary households in KRI remained consistent with 95 percent of households having acceptable food consumption, closely mirroring the 94 percent reported in the 2022.

Looking ahead, WFP aims to reconstruct and restore lost or destroyed assets, establishing livelihoods to facilitate the transition from immediate assistance to recovery after a protracted displacement crisis, while boosting efforts to strengthen peace, reconciliation, community stability, and social cohesion.

Gender and age considerations were integrated in strategic outcome 1, reflected in the assignment of Gender and Age Marker - Monitoring (GaM - M) code 3. WFP undertook gender and age analyses to tailor each modality to the needs of women, men, girls, and boys, as well as persons with disabilities.

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 - Fully integrates gender

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



WFP Rural livelihoods activities provided cash transfers and assets to support **9,451 food-insecure people** and benefitted **55,925 people indirectly**



WFP Jousour Programme & Vocational Training Centers assisted **40,000 marginalized youth** with digital & entrepreneurial skills to encourage innovation



WFP established a **Mangrove Nursery in Basra** capable of producing **1 million mangroves annually** to support coastal communities



WFP trained **2,511 smallholder farmers** on applying smart agriculture techniques, modern farming methods and water-saving irrigation systems.

Under strategic outcome 2, WFP aims to improve people's livelihoods and strengthen their abilities to withstand shocks, ultimately contributing to enhanced food security. Throughout 2023, WFP conducted several assessments ^[1] to ensure the effectiveness and alignment of its resilience program with the country's leadership vision. This led to a restructuring of activities through an integrated approach prioritizing partnerships with the Government along with bolstering WFP's internal capacity. These changes were prompted by Iraq's transition towards long-term development and WFP's shift of focus to changing lives solutions. In this respect, WFP is also altering from direct implementation to capacity strengthening, working closely with the Government to facilitate their ownership and sustainability of durable solutions devised, while minimizing the use of cooperating partners. Nevertheless, WFP continues to monitor closely the security situation to prevent interruptions in assistance.

Overall in 2023, WFP's resilience-building portfolio, covering the economic empowerment activities, rural livelihoods interventions, and the Jousour programme supported over 47,780 individuals, of which 45 percent were women.

Rural Livelihoods Activities

Rural livelihoods programme aim to support food-insecure households and smallholder farmers to invest in small-scale productive activities through an integrated approach combining direct provision of cash, basic inputs and equipment for food processing and marketing with organizing training sessions on modern and efficient agriculture practices to enhance their skills and productivity. WFP focused its efforts on two primary areas: areas of return for Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) to facilitate their transition from emergency assistance to longer-term development (Anbar, Ninawa, and Salah Al-Din); and areas highly vulnerable areas to food insecurity (Basrah, Muthanna, Qadissyah, Najaf, Erbil, Thi-Qar, Dohuk, Sulaimaniyah, and Wassit).

In 2023, WFP climate activities assisted 9,451 food-insecure women (38 percent) and men with cash amounting to USD 580,000 and 2,511 smallholder farmers (5 percent were women). WFP trained local farmers on modern irrigation practices and provided them with dripping and sprinkler irrigation kits systems, and improved seed varieties to sustain their crop production.

In governorates such as Anbar, Diyala, and Basra, WFP introduced hydroponic methods for green fodder production and integrated fish farming to help local farmers reduce water usage and chemical fertilizers and increase their produce. To combat greenhouse gas emissions, WFP promoted climate-smart agriculture practices such as organic fertilizers and zero tillage technique that can improve yields and release less gasses into the atmosphere, which leads to better agricultural outputs and a cleaner environment. WFP trained 400 beekeepers in southern governorates on retaining and enhancing the beekeeping value chain, creating networks for knowledge exchange and providing livelihood opportunities.

In Basra, in partnership with the local government, Iraq's Ministry of Environment, and the University of Basra's Marine Science Centre, WFP inaugurated a mangrove nursery in the tidal flats region with the capacity to produce up to 1

million mangrove seedlings annually. Mangroves enhance biodiversity, filter out saltwater, capture carbon, and generate income for fisherfolk communities. WFP set up a laboratory on aquaponics and hydroponics in Basra University to prepare the agronomy and agriculture engineering students on new techniques and practical learning.

As part of its efforts to expand its afforestation projects, WFP supported the Sarchnar Nursery in Sulaymaniyah by increasing its capacity by 1,000 percent to up to 1.5 million seedlings; installing 12 greenhouses and a solar panel system to ensure its sustainable irrigation. This project supported the livelihoods and food security situation of 130 families and contributed to the restoration of degraded landscapes, increasing forest cover, and mitigating the impact of the climate crisis.

In Erbil, WFP is planting 5,000 trees on an area of 26 dunams at the Agricultural College of the University of Salahadin using the latest technology (Groasis Waterboxx) for conserving water and preventing waste and evaporation, with the objective of reaching 20,000 trees in Erbil's greenbelt and along the 120 m road with the assistance of 20,000 Groasis Waterboxx by the end of the project. WFP will also conduct three capacity-building workshops for the environmental departments in the Governorates of Erbil, Duhok, and Sulaimani on carbon credit and contemporary forest management practices.

WFP is actively engaged in assisting governorates' directorates of water in managing water resources effectively through the rehabilitation of water stations and canals. With the Minister of Water Resources, WFP successfully rehabilitated over 166,000 hectares of land for farming across 2023 of which 70,000 hectares were in liberated areas to increase farming livelihood opportunities for returnees.

With Iraq's Ministry of Environment, WFP launched a series of national consultations aimed at strengthening climate information systems in the country integrating data from various ministries and strengthening early warning mechanisms. WFP is strengthening agro-climatic information systems through rehabilitating automatic weather stations that ensures real-time access to weather data and forecasts, enabling farmers to make informed decisions based on weather conditions, reducing risks and losses. It trained Iraq's Agrometeorological Center staff in the Ministry of Agriculture on weather data logging, communication for effective production of agro-climatic forecast products and anticipatory outlooks for timely climate information and early warning to farmers.

In Ninewa, WFP is piloting a project to transform crop residues into affordable fertilizers. This innovative project supports smallholder farmers' self-sufficiency, reducing reliance on imported and carbon-intensive chemicals. In Kufa in Najaf Governorate, WFP, with the Ministry of Agriculture and Directorate of Agriculture, is championing a project converting food waste conversion to organic fertilizers project and training staff & farmers on turning food waste into compost.

WFP launched the Land Use Land Cover Project in Erbil with Kurdistan Regional Statistical Office and Central Statistics Organization of Iraq to supports evidence-based land recovery policies.

WFP monitoring highlighted that 50 percent of interviewed households in targeted communities experienced environmental benefits resulting from the rehabilitation or construction of livelihood assets, which suggests the positive ecological outcomes of WFP's interventions. A remarkable 21 percentage point increase in the Climate Resilience Capacity Score underscores the efficiency of WFP's interventions in strengthening the climate resilience capacities of households within the targeted communities.

Jousour Programme (Previously EMPACT)

In 2023, Jousour programme trained 3,989 marginalized young Syrian refugees and marginalized Iraqis and equipped them with digital entrepreneurship and English language skills, to increase their employability in online job opportunities locally and globally.

WFP had successfully facilitated the integration of the Jousour programme into the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research (MoHESR) in 2022 and was approved for national rollout through universities across Iraq. In 2023, WFP actively participated in governmental initiatives such as the Riyada initiative, launched by the Prime Minister's Council and aimed at providing essential support to unemployed youth in Iraq. This involvement includes offering technical, vocational, and skills training, along with facilitating access to funding for small projects and private business start-ups. In collaboration with the Gol, plans are underway to train 1,950 participants across six universities in digital skills in 2024. WFP and UNICEF will be signing an agreement to deliver Life Skills and Citizenship Education to Jousour participants, finalize an E-Youth concept note for empowering youth with job placement and market connections, and develop a comprehensive learning management system.

Economic Empowerment (Vocational Training)

In 2023, WFP supported 20 Vocational Training Centers (VTCs) across 14 governorates in Iraq benefitting over 35,800 young women (half of the beneficiaries) and men from diverse backgrounds in targeted communities with technical and entrepreneurial capacity strengthening, cash transfers, in-kind toolkits, and post-training

follow-up to acquire market-matched skills (electrical connections, carpentry, computer skills, sewing).

An outcome assessment exercise conducted recently revealed that around 77 of the VTCs interviewed graduates recognized WFP training's relevance to the local job market, meeting needs, and facilitating income generation. Approximately 58 percent of the graduates (52 percent women) successfully secured part-time, full-time, or informal employment in the local labour market, directly attributed to their participation in WFP trainings. Notably, 60 percent of these employed individuals were still working at the time of the interview. Women were less able to get an employment opportunity, which suggests potential gender biases in the labour market that warrant further investigation and targeted intervention. Securing employment had a positive impact on food security, household income, and prompted changes in consumption and livelihood strategies. Looking ahead, WFP aims to facilitate access to finance, providing customized business development solutions (financial literacy, incubation, networking) and piloting women-owned business models.

Financial Inclusion

As part of WFP Iraq's livelihoods and economic empowerment agenda, financial inclusion has been identified as a pivotal priority in need for comprehensive support. In 2023, WFP has actively collaborated with public and private institutions to formulate an all-encompassing financial inclusion strategy that incorporates microfinance and climate-risk insurance access. This approach is known as the **Savings, Insurance, and Loan Layering Approach (SAILL)**.

Alongside the WFP Innovation Accelerator (INKA) and the WFP global team for climate resilience (PRO-C), WFP Iraq formed a multi-disciplinary team to conceptualize this SAILL approach that integrates these three products, allowing first-mile beneficiaries of rural and urban programs as well as micro and small enterprises operating within WFP's programmatic interventions in the country, to access financial instruments that complement and de-risk each other. This integration allows participants, especially smallholder farmers, to access financial instruments that will help mitigate climate induced risks and at the same time increase their access to high-quality productive inputs. Integrated and expanded access to financial products in regions with high climate variability can reallocate resources from unproductive liquid assets to invest in climate adaptation, resilience-building and livelihood assets, generating a multiplier effect for overall livelihood opportunities.

Gender and age marker - Monitoring (GaM-M)

WFP's resilience building programme responded to the gender-related needs, and fully integrated gender in line with assigned GAM-M code 3.

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 - Fully integrates gender

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



WFP provided school meals to 452,105 girls (48 percent) and boys in 13 Governorates through the nationally-funded school-feeding programme



WFP works with the Government of Iraq to strengthen social protection system, ensuring efficient targeting and inclusion of marginalized populations



WFP provided technical and capacity strengthening assistance to the Government of Iraq to shape its first National School Feeding Policy

School Feeding Programme Support

In 2023, WFP continued to work with the Ministry of Education (MoE), the Ministry of Health, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and six other partners to implement the National School Feeding Programme (NSFP) in Iraq. The government-funded programme was implemented in 13 governorates, covering 452,105 students (48 percent were girls), to enhance their school enrolment and attendance.

To strengthen the sustainability of the NSFP, WFP provided technical and logistics advisory support to strengthen the capacity of the Government staff^[1]. WFP collaborated with over 60 stakeholders to develop a comprehensive national school feeding policy in Iraq. To further promote nutrition and hygiene for school going children, WFP supported MoE to finalize an implementation plan for the Social Behavior Communication Change activities and provided training to MoE officials who are now leading the Nutrition education in schools across participating governorates.

United Nations (UN) agencies, UNICEF in particular, played a key role in improving the program's impact on children's well-being and education. Local suppliers and vendors made substantial contributions to logistics and food procurement. WFP collaborated with MoE and other relevant ministries to create a conducive legal and policy environment by conducting child health awareness sessions and facilitated sessions with experts to develop a food safety and quality manual for the NSFP benefitting over 1,400 school administrations.

Funding uncertainties initially delayed program implementation. Additional funds in the second semester allowed WFP to adapt the feeding schedule to available resources, spreading it across 18 feeding days while maintaining the same number of beneficiaries as the previous academic year. WFP faced challenges with clarity on capacity needs, and logistical issues, which were addressed through dialogue, advocacy, and evidence-sharing to demonstrate the benefits of the NSFP.

The NSFP outcome monitoring survey results indicate a consistent student retention rate of 97 percent, sustained since the academic year 2020-2021. This stability suggests that WFP's school feeding may have encouraged children and their parents to stay at schools. Findings also underscore the critical significance of water and sanitation facilities within educational institutions. Adequate provision of water and sanitation has proven instrumental in facilitating students' successful completion of the school year. Notably, the presence of a functional water drinking system in schools exhibited a positive association with higher student retention rates. Conversely, instances of dropout were negatively correlated with the availability and functionality of toilets in schools. The survey further revealed that student attendance, particularly among women students, experienced an upswing in schools where soap was readily available at handwashing stations, and where both students and teachers felt secure in well-maintained school buildings. The findings suggest a necessity for collaboration with diverse stakeholders, including UNICEF and other WASH organizations, to address the identified needs related to WASH facilities at schools.

To ensure a successful handover, WFP support to the Government will focus on five pillars: capacity building, supply chain, policy development, nutrition, hygiene education. Capitalizing on the lessons learned in the handover strategy, WFP will undertake relevant studies such as value-for-money assessments to analyse the NSFP's institutional capacity. To ensure quality assurance and control management, WFP will continue working with the MoE and other ministries to develop standard operating procedures to ensure adequate food quality.

Social Protection

Iraq is actively reforming its social protection system through the Joint Programme, "Leveraging Effective Response and Accelerating Reform" for Social Protection, led by the European Union, UNICEF, International Labour Organization (ILO),

and WFP. Launched in 2021, it has reshaped the policy landscape, strengthened operational frameworks, and enhanced delivery mechanisms. The program has entered its second phase in 2024, building on past successes.

Leveraging the expertise of its partners, WFP has successfully conducted extensive training, policy dialogue, and technical assistance sessions for the Government to foster national ownership. Additionally, WFP is offering technical support to the Ministry of Planning at both Government of Iraq and the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) levels, aiding in more effective resource allocation for food security monitoring. WFP is spearheading a consultation process to revamp the targeting methodologies for the Public Distribution System (PDS) in Iraq, while looking at how this can inform the wider social protection system. It also supports the Iraqi Household Socio-Economic Survey (IHSES-III)^[2].

Furthermore, WFP collaborated with the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MoLSA), national partners and UN agencies to enhance the skills and livelihoods of marginalized populations in Iraq to mitigate the effects of future shocks and stressors. Under the Graduation Pathway project, WFP is collaborating with UN agencies to provide technical support to the MoLSA to develop and design a graduation strategy for Social Safety Net (SSN) beneficiaries to assist them in their transition journey, enabling them to graduate from social assistance programs by increasing their employment opportunities and foster self-reliance. The journey is facilitated through establishing linkages with skill enhancement/vocational training services, financial inclusion mechanisms, access to assets and productive resources.

Single Registry

Under the purview of the Technical Committee for Single Registry and Digitalization, WFP capitalized on the validation of the single registry strategic framework and the proposed model of the single registry to undertake a comprehensive Business Process Reengineering (BPR) study. The primary objective was to delineate the existing process descriptions for core processes identified in social protection programs and supporting entities at both GoI and KRG levels to articulate the envisioned Single Registry process descriptions. WFP drafted the required documents for the design and development of a Single Registry through a series of policy discussions and consultation workshops taking into consideration the ICT, programmes, and policy perspectives in both Federal Iraq and KRI. These included (1) the System Design Document (SDD), (2) the System Requirement Specification (SRS), (3) the Business Requirement Document, and (4) the Enterprise Architecture Framework (EAF). The documents were reviewed and endorsed by the relevant governmental stakeholders. Actions are now being taken based on the feedback provided to complete the Single Registry design phase to initiate the establishment of the Single Registry.

WFP also provides capacity building and technical assistance, and coordinates with other key initiatives, such as the Ministry of Trade's e-PDS reform project, the Ministry of Health's Childbirth Registration and MoLSA's Management Information System (MIS) for graduation pathways. The maturity of these systems is key to enabling the Single Registry's establishment.

The Public Distribution System (PDS)

WFP intensively supported Iraq's social protection reform agenda through its innovative PDS reform programme. This programme focuses on the re-registration of beneficiaries and ICT solutions for service provision in five governorates, Baghdad, Najaf, Duhok, Muthanna and Kirkuk. WFP has provided technical support to MoT in rolling out the new digital system in Najaf, Dohuk, Muthanna, Kirkuk branches and three branches in Baghdad. This led to the update of information for 2,031,438 households (9,490,851 individuals), approximately 23 percent of the entire population. The large-scale registration operations were conducted through joint teams (WFP contributed with 169 staff) that worked at registration centres and verified households' information. A total of 171,336 individuals deceased or out of the country were discovered and suspended from the system in line with efficiency improvement endeavors for better utilization of available resources.

This digital transformation, identified as the Government's most significant investment thus far, is expected to result in efficiency gains ranging from 10 percent to 30 percent in Government spending on the PDS. WFP remains committed to assisting MoT through the PDS Reform Project, involving diverse interventions like digital transformation, database validation, and infrastructure rehabilitation^[3]. To ensure the PDS' effectiveness, WFP and UN agencies and national partners are investing in digitalization. This includes data integration of the single registry, allowing for different data sources to be connected. Thus, the PDS can better target people, create evidence, and be more transparent. Additionally, a survey is being planned with CSO and the Kurdistan Regional Statistical Office (KRSO) in the four governorates to inform the targeting model.

Gender and age considerations were partially integrated in strategic outcome 3, reflected in the assignment of Gender and Age Marker - Monitoring code 1.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide institutional capacity strengthening to government officials and partners	1 - Partially integrates gender and age
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	1 - Partially integrates gender and age

Cross-cutting results

Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

Gender inequality in Iraq has been a long-standing challenge, with economic marginalization of women, limited skills development opportunities, and restrictive social norms. The conflict in Iraq has further exacerbated these constraints, increasing the risk of gender-based violence and reducing women's sense of security. Women and girls are particularly marginalized due to limited access to and control over resources, such as education, employment, and land. Pervasive societal norms, encompassing attitudes and beliefs, often constrain women's progress. These norms affect various aspects of their well-being, including freedom of movement, decision-making, property ownership, and access to education and healthcare.

WFP is working to combat gender inequality in Iraq and ensure that all individuals, regardless of gender, have equitable access to food security and nutrition. Overall, women beneficiaries represented approximately half of the total beneficiaries served across all WFP activities in Iraq.

WFP's activities were gender-inclusive, considering the needs of women and men in the prioritization criteria. Additionally, to address gender disparities in relation to control over resources, WFP promotes equal decision-making power of men and women regarding the use of WFP assistance at household and community levels. Based on WFP post-distribution monitoring, around 95 percent of households headed by women among Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) and 71 percent among Syrian refugee beneficiaries indicated women's active involvement, either independently or collaboratively with men, in decision-making regarding the utilization of WFP assistance.

WFP also mainstreamed gender equality in its resilience, digital literacy, and economic empowerment interventions, with the aim to empower women, facilitate their access to job opportunities and shift them towards financial independence. In this respect, in the outcome survey of WFP Vocational Training Project (VTC), half of the participants were women. Around 52 percent of these women, mostly in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI), as well as in the middle and south regions of Iraq, experienced an increase in income generation or were positively impacted after training.

WFP also contributed to the 16 Days of Activism Campaign against gender-based violence along with partners through awareness-raising and interactive sessions, dissemination of key messages, and visibility items to raise awareness and promote gender equality. WFP conducted comprehensive staff awareness sessions to address Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA). These sessions included online trainings and interactive discussions, ensuring that all staff members were well-informed about the latest policies.

In late 2023, WFP initiated piloting the new Integrated Context Analysis and Risk Assessment (ICARA) tool, an integrated analysis that merges contextual factors influencing food and nutrition security in Iraq with analyses of protection, gender, and conflict sensitivity environment, informing programme operational design and implementation. The ICARA analysis' objective is to establish a robust framework for active community involvement which will feed into the new Country Strategic Plan of Iraq (2025-2029).

In 2023, WFP and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) continued their collaboration on joint gender transformative interventions. The collaboration between WFP and UN Women is focused on providing crucial support to vulnerable pregnant and breastfeeding Iraqi women and children aged 6-23 months who are grappling with food insecurity due to increased poverty, displacement and the socio-economic fallout of the Russia-Ukraine crisis. Around 1,860 PBWG received cash transfers amounting to 28,000 IQD (USD 21.37) per person over 12 months to cover their immediate food needs. Emphasizing youth and women at risk empowerment, both agencies worked closely with the Ministry of Health in Muthanna and integrated conflict-sensitive measures, essential health messages, and community engagement across the initiative.

Additionally, WFP and UN Women are working to empower vulnerable women in the south through economic empowerment training, fostering a transition from humanitarian assistance to self-sufficiency. The collaboration also prioritizes conflict sensitivity, conducting regular visits to high-risk areas and implementing community-compliant mechanisms for conflict resolution. By aligning activities with findings and focusing on youth empowerment, the

partnership seeks to contribute to the broader goal of enhancing women's empowerment in the context of food security and emergency assistance.

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

Iraq has faced significant protection challenges over the past two decades due to intense conflict and violence. Following its transition towards development, protection issues persisted 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 economic and livelihood situation of the marginalized populations, highlight the need for durable solutions.

WFP placed a strong emphasis on upholding people's rights to food, safety, and dignity in all its programmes. This commitment was reflected in measures such as ensuring accessible programme sites, respectful treatment of beneficiaries, and minimizing delays in accessing services. To reinforce the understanding of protection risks and necessary mitigation measures, WFP sensitized key stakeholders and cooperating partners to those risks, strengthened the referral system for sensitive cases, and integrated gender considerations into all activities.

To ensure proper implementation of in-camp assistance and large-scale targeting exercises, WFP contracted a third-party stakeholder, who utilized Mobile Operational Data Acquisition (MODA) to confirm the exclusion and inclusion status of families using their unique IDs.

In 2023, WFP worked towards establishing an in-house hotline with two operators hired and trained and capacitated to communicate and provide feedback. 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.

In 2023, WFP assisted over 103,000 persons (49 percent were women) with disabilities. In order to enhance accessibility, adjustments were implemented at distribution sites. These adjustments included the installation of ramps, designated pathways, and training field staff on disability awareness to ensure that persons with disabilities could easily access the assistance provided, following the WFP Iraq disability priority checklist developed in late 2021.

WFP also developed a range of procedures to effectively address high-priority complaints, such as fraud, corruption, and prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA). In a dedicated commitment to PSEA, WFP created a proactive approach to ensure all staff and stakeholders are held to the highest standards, including an action plan, to ensure accountability. Additionally, internal staff and partners are continually made aware of the PSEA policy and the endorsed priorities checklist.

In 2023, WFP Iraq started consultations for the country office community engagement strategy which aims to reinforce the operationalization of the protection and accountability policy. This will positively contribute to better involve the community in the design and implementation of WFP activities.

Accountability to Affected Population

Realizing the importance of accountability to affected populations, WFP focused on applying all accountability measures in each activity during 2023. WFP worked to strengthen community engagement and awareness of WFP programmatic changes. This was achieved through communication with communities (CwC) and collaboration with camp coordination and camp management (CCCM), WFP displayed sensitization materials in camps, near key distribution points or in retailers, on knowing your rights, and what to do in case of doubts or questions.

Additionally, to ensure information was appropriately shared with beneficiaries, WFP disseminated key messages of all changes to programmes by providing updates through WFP's field offices, field monitor staff, and working groups to affected communities. This ensured that the most up-to-date information was provided on the programmes and expected changes. For example, in-kind distributions along with cash transfers, monthly cycle changes, and during the targeting process and IDO assistance reduction, WFP delivered key messages, letters and SMS messages to the heads of households to reach people without smartphones or internet access. To further prevent any technological issues, WFP employed a community engagement approach to involve marginalized communities with two-way communication and feedback, and make sure all women, men, girls, and boys were aware of the community feedback mechanism

(CFM). Regular focus group discussions (FGDs) were held by WFP field monitors to receive feedback from beneficiaries particularly within the Jousour, economic empowerment and resilience projects.

WFP established several systems for affected populations to deliver their complaints and provide feedback in a secure and dignified manner. These systems include hotlines as well as WFP online system to record and answer beneficiary complaints supported by local help desks, facilitators, and a dedicated call center with toll free number, to improve the accessibility for cash beneficiaries. In addition, WFP CFM through help desks established in locations with personnel on-site provided tools for managing, following up on, and resolving complaints with the utmost confidentiality.

Over the course of 2023, WFP committed to further integrating conflict sensitivity (CS) in its operations, ensuring that interventions were designed or adapted to minimize risks of creating or exacerbating conflict and tensions while maximizing potential positive impacts. Building on previous CS support, a regional CS expert delivered a series of in-person and remote trainings in Iraq reaching 66 field staff across the country, as well as conducted a CS risk mapping exercise to inform program planning. This was then complemented by the piloting of an Integrated Context and Risk Analysis (I-CARA) tool that assessed CS among the other cross-cutting priorities through dedicated FGDs and KIIs to support the new Country Strategic Plan development.

Environmental sustainability

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

Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework (ESSF)

Iraq has been subject to a number of converging pressures stemming from population growth, the impact of conflicts and war, climate change and variability extremes, poor land use planning, outdated and ineffective agricultural practices and human-induced degradation of fragile ecosystems. In terms of climate risk profile, overview of projected climate parameters under different climate change scenarios ^[1] shows Iraq will suffer from higher temperatures, intense heatwaves, a decrease in mean annual rainfall along with an increase in intensity, a decrease in runoff and sea level rise in the Gulf ^[2].

In WFP's continuous endeavour of not doing harm to the country's environment, screening of environmental and social risks office is initiated from the onset of any project design, implementation, construction and decommission ^[3] phases being implemented by WFP vendors, cooperating partners or in coordination with governmental stakeholders. Companies with Environmental and social screening (ESS) policies, grievance redress mechanism and integration of environmental and social governance (ES) aspects into their day-to-day business are prioritized during selection. Results of this can be seen through satisfactory performance of our vendors and materials sourced.

ESS is prioritized taking into consideration several factors: i) labour and working conditions, ii) resource efficiency and pollution prevention, iii) community health, safety and security, iv) land ownership and involuntary resettlement, v) biodiversity conservation and sustainable management of living natural resources, vi) indigenous people's knowledge and rights, v) cultural heritage considerations. All these risks are categorized into low, medium and high. Project categorized with medium risks develop an action plan. Projects categorized as high risk go through a full ESS impact assessment as per Iraq's Environmental legislation and an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) compliance license is obtained.

WFP Iraq resilience projects have undergone ESS screening with robust action plans developed followed up during the implementation phase. This includes i) integrated ecosystem restoration projects that entails the establishment, expansion, and rehabilitation of community tree nurseries, ii) construction and rehabilitation of community adaptive assets such as water regulators, canals, installation of climate smart agricultural equipment's and automatic weather stations. These projects ensured adequate measures of water usage, mitigation of soil erosion, the promotion of biodiversity and ecosystem conservation and reduction of energy consumption. The project considered social aspects such as labour and working conditions including the provision of proper personal protective equipment to all workers. Local workers (community of project origin) are prioritized as part of the labour force ensuring that 70 percent of workers are local and 30 percent are external workers.

WFP field monitors conducted regular monitoring at all steps of the project implementation against the ESS action plans to ensure that the project achieved its intended environmental sustainability objectives. Key success from the implementation of the ESS is the solarization of modern irrigation equipment's (photovoltaic irrigation) that benefited two farmers association groups in central Baghdad. The solarization of Sarchnar tree nursery in Sulaymaniyah Governorate that now produces 1.5 million tree saplings per production cycle reducing the energy demand for tree production by 70 percent.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

WFP did not enrol in the implementation of an Environmental Management System (EMS) in its premises yet. It intends to initiate new initiatives to improve the sustainability of in-house operations in the areas of energy, and water next year.

Nutrition integration

Communities, households and individuals supported by WFP are able to meet their nutritional needs and protect their nutrition status in the face of shocks and long-term stressors, through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification

The nutritional landscape in Iraq presents a mix of challenges and progress. Approximately 12 percent of children under five suffer from moderate to severe stunting, while 6.1 percent are overweight or obese. Iraq has made progress in reducing stunting and wasting among children. Exclusive breastfeeding rates have improved. Obesity affects 40.1 percent of adult women and 26.5 percent of men. Diabetes prevalence is also significant. Anaemia affects 28.6 percent of women and 74.5 percent of women and girls are deficient in vitamin D. While progress has been made in certain areas, addressing malnutrition and promoting healthier lifestyles remain crucial for the overall health and well-being of Iraqi people^[1].

WFP Iraq is committed to combating malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies across all its activities through a multi-faceted and nutrition-sensitive approach.

Under strategic outcome 1, WFP provided in-kind nutrition-sensitive assistance that included fortified food. Additionally, interventions with farming communities were bolstered to enhance agricultural development, integrating nutrition-sensitive practices to improve dietary diversity and nutritional intake among marginalized populations.

Under strategic outcome 3, WFP supported the National School Feeding Programme implementation through strengthening national capacities and bolstering community awareness on school children health and nutrition through nutrition-sensitive Social and Behaviour Change Communication interventions. Recognizing the critical link between nutrition and productivity, WFP supported the integration of nutrition considerations into the national school feeding policy, through a dedicated policy pillar emphasizing the importance of public health and nutrition.

Moving forward, WFP will continue its support to the Government of Iraq by strengthening the role of the Nutrition Research Institute in examining foods used in the national school feeding program, collaborating with health and nutrition specialists to set standards for the food basket items, and leveraging food testing laboratories to ensure compliance with national nutrition standards. Additionally, WFP will work closely with the Higher Technical Committee for School Feeding to align program objectives with those of the National Nutrition Strategy, aiming to achieve a significant reduction in malnutrition rates and improving overall health outcomes among school children in Iraq.

Partnerships

WFP invested significant efforts in 2023 to strengthen partnerships with different stakeholders with a focus on the changing lives agenda. In line with the SDG 17, Partnerships for the Goals, WFP Iraq scaled up its implementation of the partnership strategy in 2023 in line with the transition from humanitarian assistance to development-oriented support. The upscaling was achieved by connecting partner priorities to WFP's strategic outcomes and activities as well as enhancing partnerships with traditional and non-traditional donors, the Government of Iraq, multilateral institutions, UN agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), academia, and the private sector.

WFP's partnership with the Government has been strengthening throughout the year at the local, national, and regional levels, in line with Iraq's Vision 2030. WFP worked closely and signed memorandums of understanding (MoUs) and technical/non-technical agreements with a range of Government entities including the Ministry of Trade, the Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR), as well as Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs of KRG, in addition to the ongoing cooperation with other Ministries.

In 2023, WFP and the Government of Iraq launched the Land Use Land Cover (LULC) project in Baghdad, a vital step in fighting climate change. LULC generates high-resolution satellite imagery crucial for understanding environmental challenges and guiding sustainable development. This joint project supports evidence-based land management and environmental preservation. It is implemented in partnership with the Central Statistics Organization (CSO) of the Ministry of Planning and is generously funded by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ). This is the first time the Land Use Land Cover project has been implemented in Iraq and the Kurdistan Region.

WFP played a pivotal role in supporting the first active participation of the Government of Iraq in the Conference of the Parties (COP28), the 28th annual UN climate meeting which took place in Dubai and was represented in Iraq's first ever COP28 Pavilion. The well-prepared Iraqi Pavilion attracted a diverse audience and became a magnet for various side meetings, fruitful exchanges and partnership building and networking opportunities. It hosted four sessions focused on forestry, water- energy food nexus, climate finance and green growth and preparing supply chains for Climate Change. WFP Iraq took a lead role in training the core Iraqi delegation (the negotiation team) on various technical topics before the conference^[1] which strengthened their skills and knowledge.

The Private Sector and Academia

WFP continued 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 Basrah Gas Company to support smart climate agriculture in Basra Governorate.

WFP's partnership with Lezzoo continued to support youth and smallholder farmers in Iraq with digital supply chain solutions. WFP signed an agreement with the University of Technology in Baghdad and renewed agreements with Sulaymaniyah and Mosul universities to develop research products, enhance knowledge-sharing and establish a new agricultural incubator to strengthen youth skills under the Jousour training programme.

In 2023, during COP28, WFP signed MoUs with the International Center for Biosaline Agriculture (ICBA), the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), and the Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI) to provide integrative knowledge that bridges science, policy, and practice in the field of environment and development.

Focus on localization

WFP Iraq partnered with four NGOs (two national and two international). These strategic and operational partnerships supported WFP's targeting exercise and capacity strengthening and training initiatives for young women and men.

WFP worked closely with the local partners to build their capacity in developing project proposals and facilitate their onboarding and understanding of WFP systems and contractual regulations. Partners also received awareness sessions on Gender and Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) policy and regulation.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

WFP has been working closely with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the International Labour Organization (ILO), to implement a four-year joint social protection reform programme in collaboration with the Government.

In 2023, WFP partnered with the International Trade Centre (ITC) to improve efficiency and competitiveness of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) in Iraq.

WFP also joined hands with the Food Agriculture Organization (FAO) to build capacities of smallholder farmers. WFP continued its partnership with UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) in supporting Syrian refugees in Iraq.

WFP has worked with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to provide policy and programmatic support to the Government of Iraq to combat climate change effects.

WFP has collaborated with the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) to implement jointly the Smallholder Agriculture Revitalization Project (SARP) programme aiming to strengthen national capacity to invest in agriculture and livelihood diversification for smallholder farmers and other communities in particularly vulnerable areas.

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 contributed as a participant to working groups on Social Protection, Economy for All, Services and Institutions, and Durable Solutions.

Financial Overview

WFP Iraq's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) was fairly well-resourced in 2023, at 89 percent against the need-based plan requirements. However, this figure indicates a decline compared to the previous year's 97 percent funding level. Around 38 percent of the resources were raised in 2023 while remaining amount was carried over from previous years. This marks the lowest annual funding received since the inception of the CSP in 2020. In addition, timing of funds proved to be highly challenging, contributing to a deteriorating funding situation throughout the year.

The key donors to the CSP in 2023 were Germany, Sweden, the European Commission (EC), Ireland, Japan, and Canada. The Government of Iraq (GoI) mainly funded the school feeding programme.

Under strategic outcome 1, the challenging funding environment in 2023 affected WFP's strategy to support marginalized populations. Although funding successfully reached 94 percent of the total needs-based plan, the Country Office (CO) extended the food distribution cycle during the last quarter of the year to align it with an anticipated lower level of funding forecasted and thus extending resources until the first quarter of 2024. This extension explains the reduced expenditure levels, accounting for 69 percent of the available resources and 67 percent of the implementation plan.

Under strategic outcome 2, WFP's resilience and livelihoods portfolio was primarily funded by Germany. Multi-year funding was promoted to ensure sustainability of longer-term interventions. Country Office managed to kick start agreements with the GoI using carried-over resources from 2023, as most of the contributions received during 2023 were confirmed after the third quarter. This impacted the achievement level during the year which left the country office with expenditure level at 60 per cent of available resources, and 59 per cent of the implementation plan.

A fourth budget revision was approved for WFP Iraq operations in September 2023 which added a new activity under strategic outcome 2 through which WFP will act as a technical service provider, implementing activities under IFAD's Smallholder Agricultural Revitalization Project (SARP) on behalf of the Government, like WFP's climate portfolio under CSP Outcome 2. It also increased slightly the number of beneficiaries under the climate and livelihoods portfolio.

Under strategic outcome 3, school feeding interventions were fully funded by the Government. The Public Distribution System (PDS) for food rations digitalization activities continued, supported by Germany and the EC, to help reform the social protection system and strengthen capacity of GoI. It was overly funded at 129 percent which resulted in expenditures exceeding the implementation plan by 12 percent.





































In 2023, WFP Iraq received USD 10 million through WFP internal advance mechanism which enabled the collaboration and co-designing with respective ministerial stakeholders at national and federal level of nature-based solutions for agroforestry activities and enhancing governmental capacity on climate information system. Similarly, the advance facility positioned WFP as a key capacity-building partner for national actors and strengthened their engagement in COP 28 frameworks and negotiation of articles around on carbon market (Paris Agreement, article 6) and loss and damage (article 8). To ensure inclusivity, a financial inclusion mainstreaming initiative was designed to support rural and urban economic empowerment initiatives activities.













WFP received its first Changing Lives Transformation Fund (CLTF) funding in 2023. CLTF contributes to the implementation of transformative, catalytic and sustainable programmes that empower governments to better meet the food and nutrition security needs of vulnerable population groups. Resources allocated will build on the successful collaboration between WFP and the Government to integrate and streamline information management systems across various ministries by creating a unified registry. This initiative is designed to enhance the effectiveness, efficiency, and sustainability of the country's social protection system. In the upcoming phase of this project, WFP plans to collaborate with partners such as the International Labour Organization (ILO) and UNESCO. Together, they will work towards establishing transition pathways for marginalized youth from assistance to employment and sustainable livelihoods. This involves strengthening capacity of national institutions to develop human capital in alignment with labour market demands. Ultimately, these efforts will significantly impact the food and nutrition security of program participants.

Moving forward, WFP will continue to advocate for timely and flexible funding and multi-year contributions to assist the country office in addressing the most pressing needs, enabling strategic allocation of resources to bridge urgent funding gaps and sustain the implementation of life-changing activities.

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	24,248,109	23,663,885	22,940,121	15,801,946
Non strategic outcome, non activity specific	0	0	60,109	0
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.	24,248,109	23,663,885	22,880,012	15,801,946
Activity 01: Provide unconditional food assistance to internally displaced persons, refugees, and other crisis-affected people.	24,248,109	23,663,885	22,880,012	15,801,946
SDG Target 4. Sustainable Food System	41,534,269	35,815,901	41,118,877	21,203,307
SO02: Targeted communities, including farmers, have enhanced livelihoods and increased resilience to shocks by 2024.	41,534,269	35,815,901	41,118,877	21,203,307
Activity 02: Provide livelihood support, asset creation, and climate adaptation activities, including capacity strengthening, to targeted farmers and communities.	40,470,570	35,815,901	35,348,145	21,203,307
Activity 05: Implement climate resilience projects for targeted individuals and communities for and on behalf of the Government and other actors.	1,063,699	0	0	0

Non-activity specific	 0	 0	 5,770,731	 0
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	 33,269,332	 17,096,647	 22,707,552	 18,276,135
SO03: National and subnational institutions have strengthened capacities and systems for targeting and assisting food-insecure vulnerable people by 2024.	 33,269,332	 17,096,647	 22,707,552	 18,276,135
Activity 03: Provide institutional capacity strengthening to government officials and partners.	 26,983,158	 12,076,786	 14,630,265	 12,657,348
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.	 6,286,173	 5,019,860	 8,069,752	 5,618,786
Non-activity specific	 0	 0	 7,534	 0
Non-SDG Target	 0	 0	 3,971,668	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 99,051,712	 76,576,434	 90,738,219	 55,281,390
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 9,488,016	 7,678,701	 10,543,471	 4,566,928

Total Direct Costs	 108,539,728	 84,255,135	 101,281,691	 59,848,318
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 6,979,319	 5,476,583	 2,209,862	 2,209,862
Grand Total	 115,519,047	 89,731,719	 103,491,553	 62,058,180

Data Notes

Overview

[1] The future we want : Iraq vision for Sustainable Development 2030. <https://andp.unescwa.org/plans/1143>

Operational context

[1] <https://hungermap.wfp.org/>

[2] IOM. Iraq Displacement Tracking Matrix. August 2023

[3] IDPs in Iraq have resided in camps established since early 2010, seeking refuge due to conflict and insecurity. The closure of several camps in 2019 was driven by improved security conditions and the successful return of displaced populations to their original homes, marking progress in post-conflict stabilization efforts.

[4] These insights have been derived from the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) evaluation, decentralized evaluations for resilience and livelihood activities, and the CSP Mid-Term Review (MTR).

[5] WFP is responding by moving towards more capacity-strengthening of national institutions to increase the Government ownership of operations and facilitate a smooth handover and WFP has conducted a budget revision in 2023 to reflect so.

Strategic outcome 01

[1] the lack of civil documentation for IDPs is the main challenge restricting access to national social protection schemes. Most of the IDPs are already enrolled in PDS, and they receive their entitlements through informal means, from food agents in their places of origin. Out of almost 26500 IDPs in camps, almost 9000 IDPs receive SSN cash transfers, while the advocacy for better and broader coverage is being carried out, together with UNHCR.

[2] UNHCR and its partners collaborate to identify complex cases lacking civil documentation, sharing them with WFP. WFP field offices conduct Essential Needs Assessments (ENA) to verify vulnerabilities and collect additional data for the Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA) through Mobile Money Transfer (MMT) or Manual Transfer Authorization (MTA). Once verified, eligible cases are enrolled in SCOPE, receiving cash assistance for a minimum of three months. Subsequently, WFP and UNHCR conduct monthly checks to identify individuals who have obtained new civil documentation. Those who have received new documentation receive an additional month of MPCA before being excluded in the subsequent months.

Strategic outcome 02

[1] WFP conducted pre-feasibility studies on integrated ecosystem restoration activities and approaches to facilitate ARR initiatives (Mangrove, forest, and Marshland conservation) and feasibility studies on savings and Insurance loan layering approach (SAILL) approach in Iraq. Furthermore, scoping exercises and feasibility analysis was conducted for piloting phytotechnology in constructed wetlands for ecosystem rejuvenation and unlocking effluent potential, this was further strengthened with Decentralized evaluation results that guided livelihood intervention designs.

Strategic outcome 03

[1] WFP Iraq School Feeding Report 2022-2023.

[2] WFP established a Targeting Working Group in 2023 with the Ministry of Planning (MOP) Central Statistic Organization) and MOLSA (Social Protection Authority) hand in hand with the partner agencies (UNICEF and ILO) in addition to the World Bank. The Targeting Working Group serves as a platform for discussion on targeting aspects and a coordination forum to provide technical assistance and recommendations to the Government on how to design targeting criteria that are evidence-based and to promote synergy and coherence among different social protection schemes, including PDS and SSN. On 26 June 2023, WFP with MOP and MOLSA, held the second meeting of the TWG (Technical Working Group) where discussion covered an overview of the proposed formula-based food sensitive shock responsive approach for PDS and proposed targeting approach for PDS.

[3] WFP is collaborating with the Government of Iraq to conduct joint assessments through agreements signed with Authority of Statistics and Geographic Information Systems (ASGIS, previously CSO) and Kurdistan Regional Statistical Organization (KRSO), and contributing to the government-led nationwide assessments such as Iraq Household Socio-Economic Survey (IHSES), and beneficiary targeting for social protection system.

Environmental sustainability

[1] <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/sixth-assessment-report-cycle>

[2] These expected changes will and are already having adverse impacts on the agricultural sector, water resources, human health, the energy sector, infrastructure and overall social cohesion and stability of the country: <https://weatheringrisk.org/en/publication/Climate-Risk-Profile-Iraq>

[3] https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/5b3b63a3e5274a6ff466faa5/Environmental_risks_in_Iraq.pdf

Nutrition integration

[1] World Health Organization. Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean. (2023). Nutrition country profile: Iraq. World Health Organization. Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean. <https://iris.who.int/handle/10665/367697>.

Partnerships

[1] Capacity building on Gas flaring, and Article 6 (Mitigation), Nature based solutions to Emission reduction, Capacity building on Water, Food Security, Marshlands, and forestry (Adaptation), land Use and land cover, Capacity building on Climate Change Displacement, and on Article 8 (Adaptation), loss and Damage.

Financial Overview

[1] 35 percent was received on 2023 , while the remaining funds were carry over.

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 and outputs, 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 and outputs for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under outputs defined by country offices and specific to their operations;
- 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.

Figures and Indicators

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	570,819	349,209	61%
	female	555,041	337,998	61%
	total	1,125,860	687,207	61%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	11,416	5,695	50%
	female	9,988	5,405	54%
	total	21,404	11,100	52%
24-59 months	male	17,620	12,024	68%
	female	16,668	11,894	71%
	total	34,288	23,918	70%
5-11 years	male	376,185	218,797	58%
	female	362,317	209,043	58%
	total	738,502	427,840	58%
12-17 years	male	36,170	53,191	147%
	female	33,305	47,363	142%
	total	69,475	100,554	145%
18-59 years	male	115,147	54,628	47%
	female	117,531	57,559	49%
	total	232,678	112,187	48%
60+ years	male	14,281	4,874	34%
	female	15,232	6,734	44%
	total	29,513	11,608	39%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Returnee	175,937	3,389	2%
Resident	720,133	492,937	68%
IDP	131,104	150,366	115%
Refugee	98,686	40,515	41%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Action to protect against climate shocks	175,860	9,451	5%
Asset Creation and Livelihood	93,000	35,821	38%
School based programmes	650,000	452,105	69%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	2,500	2,511	100%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	207,000	187,319	90%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Biscuits	16	0	0%
Bulgur Wheat	0	4	-
Canned Chicken	12	0	0%
Canned Pulses	12	0	0%
Chickpeas	12	0	0%
Dried Fruits	12	239	1,992%
Rations	0	64	-
Rice	0	8	-
Split Lentils	0	18	-
Vegetable Oil	0	1	-
Wheat Flour	0	2	-

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Cash	20,036,273	12,394,425	62%
Value Voucher	413,435	648,916	157%
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	11,109,360	3,278,258	30%
Capacity Building			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Commodity Voucher	20,398,400	6,675,501	33%

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.

Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs

CSP Output 01: (1.1) Vulnerable internally displaced persons and other crisis-affected people receive nutritious food or cash-based transfers that meet their basic food and nutrition needs.

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	All	General Distribution	Female	82,331	77,939
			Male	84,669	70,532
			Total	167,000	148,471
A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	64	54.2
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	11,242,380	6,037,251
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	413,435	648,915
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		General Distribution	Number	18,584,940	14,800,568

CSP Output 02: (1.2) Vulnerable refugees receive nutritious food or cash-based transfers that meet their basic food and nutrition needs.

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	All	General Distribution	Female	19,720	20,319
			Male	20,280	18,529
			Total	40,000	38,848
A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT		281.7
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	8,793,893	6,357,173
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		General Distribution	Number	14,400,000	12,919,183

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.						
Corporate output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors						
CSP Output 03: (2.1) Targeted communities benefit from new or rehabilitated assets that improve their agricultural productivity, adaptation to climate change (SDG 13) and social cohesion (SDG 16)						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1.8 Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based/commodity vouchers/individual capacity strengthening transfers through actions to protect against climate shocks	All	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Female	86,697	3,618	
			Male	89,163	5,833	
			Total	175,860	9,451	
A.3.5 Total value of cash transferred to people through actions to protect against Climate Shocks			USD	6,770,610	579,714	
CSP Output 05: (2.3) 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.						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1.5 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through livelihood skills training activities	All	Food assistance for training	Female	45,843	17,770	
			Male	47,157	18,051	
			Total	93,000	35,821	
A.3.3 Total value of cash transferred to people through livelihood skills training activities			USD	4,338,750	2,698,543	
Corporate output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools						
CSP Output 04: (2.2) Targeted farmers benefit from strengthened technical capacities and marketable skills that increase agricultural incomes and improve livelihoods.						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
F.1 Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	Activity supporters	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Female	1,225	127	
			Male	1,275	2,384	
			Total	2,500	2,511	

Other Output

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

Corporate Output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors

CSP Output 03: (2.1) Targeted communities benefit from new or rehabilitated assets that improve their agricultural productivity, adaptation to climate change (SDG 13) and social cohesion (SDG 16)

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.11: Number of water points (ponds, shallow wells, weirs, dams) constructed or rehabilitated	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Number	2	1
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.13: Total number of climate adaptation assets built, restored or maintained	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Number	6,572	6,343
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.3: Hectares of land rehabilitated/benefiting from irrigation infrastructures	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Ha	164,805	166,656.25
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.6: Kilometres of irrigation canals	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Km	6	7
D.1.3: Number of additional country specific assets constructed, rebuilt or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.3.15: Number of tree seedlings produced/provided	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Number	225,000	215,000

CSP Output 03: (2.1) Targeted communities benefit from new or rehabilitated assets that improve their agricultural productivity, adaptation to climate change (SDG 13) and social cohesion (SDG 16).

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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 (overall)	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Individual	79,325	55,925
			Individual	5,062	5,062
			Individual	4,845	4,845
G.8: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8.4: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through face-to-face communication channels	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Individual	96	96

CSP Output 05: (2.3) 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.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.g.1: Number of textbooks and other teaching and learning materials provided	Food assistance	Number	350	310
		for asset	Number	5,480	5,138

C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Community and household asset creation (CCS)	Number	40	40
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Community and household asset creation (CCS)	Number	136	136
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Community and household asset creation (CCS)	Number	15	15
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Community and household asset creation (CCS)	Number	4	4

Corporate Output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools

CSP Output 04: (2.2) Targeted farmers benefit from strengthened technical capacities and marketable skills that increase agricultural incomes and improve livelihoods.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems	F.2.1: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number		822
F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems	F.2.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number		455

Activity 05: Implement climate resilience projects for targeted individuals and communities for and on behalf of the Government and other actors.

Corporate Output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods

CSP Output 11: Targeted individuals and communities benefit from WFP services provided to the Government and other actors to improve resilience and climate-adaptive capacities and overall national food systems.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
H.1: Number of shared services, data and analytics platforms provided by type	H.1.1: Number of technology solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP	Service Delivery	Number	6	6

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.					
Corporate output 4.1: National actors have increased capacity and knowledge to enhance policies, strategies, processes and programmes, contributing to the achievement of zero hunger and other SDGs					
CSP Output 07: (3.2) School-age children benefit from the increased capacities of the national government to manage a national school feeding programme that promotes access to nutritious food, equitable education and equal opportunities (SDG 4).					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	320,450	218,225
			Male	329,550	233,880
			Total	650,000	452,105
A.4.2 Total value of vouchers (value voucher or commodity voucher) transferred to family members of girls and boys benefiting from school-based programmes			USD	20,398,400	6,675,501

Other Output

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

Corporate Output 4.1: National actors have increased capacity and knowledge to enhance policies, strategies, processes and programmes, contributing to the achievement of zero hunger and other SDGs

CSP Output 07: (3.2) School-age children benefit from the increased capacities of the national government to manage a national school feeding programme that promotes access to nutritious food, equitable education and equal opportunities (SDG 4).

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	14	14
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	127	127
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	2	2
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.5: Number of training series organized	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	2	2
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	4	4

Corporate Output 4.2: Components of national emergency preparedness and response, social protection and food systems are strengthened

CSP Output 06: (3.1) Vulnerable people benefit from better information systems, capacity and coordination mechanisms for food security, nutrition and agriculture interventions.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	5	5
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.7: Number of private sector institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	4	4
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.8: Number of supranational institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	26	26
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.10: Social protection system building blocks supported-Advocacy	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Not completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.11: Social protection system building blocks supported-Assessment and analysis	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Not completed

C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.12: Social protection system building blocks supported-Planning and financing	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Not completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.1: Social protection system building blocks supported-Policy and Legislation	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Not completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.2: Social protection system building blocks supported-Governance, capacity and coordination	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Not completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.3: Social protection system building blocks supported-Platforms and infrastructure	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Not completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.4: Social protection system building blocks supported-Accountability, protection and assurance	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Not completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.5: Social protection system building blocks supported-Benefit delivery	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Not completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.6: Social protection system building blocks supported-Registration and enrolment	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Not completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.7: Social protection system building blocks supported-Design of programme features	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Not completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.8: Social protection system building blocks supported-Monitoring, evaluation and learning	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Not completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.9: Social protection system building blocks supported-Engagements and communication	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Not completed
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	325	325
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.1: Number of advocacy and information exchange initiatives facilitated or implemented	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	20	20
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.2: Number of on-the-job learning engagements facilitated	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	106	106

C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.5: Number of training series organized	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	16	16
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	39	39

Cross-cutting Indicators

Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 01: Provide unconditional food assistance to internally displaced persons, refugees, and other crisis-affected people.						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Syrian refugee households and IDP returning households - Location: Iraq - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	100	=100	=100	100	Secondary data
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	Secondary data
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	Secondary data
Target Group: Syrian refugee households, and IDP returning households - Location: Iraq - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Female	0	≥10	≥0	0	Secondary data
	Male	0	≥10	≥0	0	Secondary data
	Overall	0	≥10	≥0	0	Secondary data
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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: HHs including Syrian refugee HHs in most conflict-affected and vulnerable areas across Iraq (2023), urban setting - Location: Iraq - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for training						
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	0	=100		100	Secondary data
	Male	0	=100		100	Secondary data
	Overall	0	=100		100	Secondary data
Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Female	0	≥10	≥0	0	Secondary data
	Male	0	≥10	≥0	0	Secondary data
	Overall	0	≥10	≥0	0	Secondary data
Target Group: Iraqi returnees in liberated areas and HHs in vulnerable areas across Iraq (2023), rural setting - Location: Iraq - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices						
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	0	=100	=100	100	Secondary data
	Male	0	=100	=100	100	Secondary data
	Overall	0	=100	=100	100	Secondary data

Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Female	0	=10	=10	0	Secondary data
	Male	0	=10	=10	0	Secondary data
	Overall	0	=10	=10	0	Secondary data
Activity 03: Provide institutional capacity strengthening to government officials and partners.						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: HHs in most conflict-affected and vulnerable areas across Iraq (2023) - Location: Iraq - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)						
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	100	=100	=100	100	Secondary data
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	Secondary data
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	Secondary data
Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Female	0	≥10	≥0	0	Secondary data
	Male	0	≥10	≥0	0	Secondary data
	Overall	0	≥10	≥0	0	Secondary data

Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 01: Provide unconditional food assistance to internally displaced persons, refugees, and other crisis-affected people.						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Iraqi IDP and Syrian Refugee households - Location: Iraq - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=100	100	Secondary data
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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Iraqi returnee and conflict-affected households - Location: Iraq - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset						
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=100	73.81	Secondary data

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Percentage of food assistance decision making entity members who are women	Overall	17		≥50		WFP programme monitoring

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: IDP households - Location: Iraq - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex, age and type of activity	Female	0	≥0	≥0	28,805	Secondary data
	Male	0	≥0	≥0	25,039	Secondary data
	Overall	0	≥0	≥0	53,844	Secondary data
Target Group: IDP returning households - Location: Nainawa - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	0	≥30	≥30	31	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	0	≤5	=5	5	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	0	≥65	≥65	64	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Pregnant and Lactating Women's households - Location: Iraq - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	0	≥40	≥40	43	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	0	≤20	≤20	56	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	0	≥40	≥40	1	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Syrian refugee and IDP returning households - Location: Iraq - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex, age and type of activity	Female	0	≥0	≥0	4,176	Secondary data
	Male	0	≥0	≥0	3,119	Secondary data
	Overall	0	≥0	≥0	7,295	Secondary data
Target Group: Syrian refugee households - Location: Iraq - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	54	≥58	≥58	47	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	20	≤12	≤12	29	WFP programme monitoring

Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	26	≥30	≥30	24	WFP programme monitoring
Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex, age and type of activity	Female	0	≥0	≥0	92,978	Secondary data
	Male	0	≥0	≥0	85,418	Secondary data
	Overall	0	≥0	≥0	178,396	Secondary data
Target Group: a crisis-affected HHs residing in formal and informal sites lacking essential civil documentation (2023) - Location: Iraq - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	0	≥30	≥20	36	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	0	≤10	≤20	18	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	0	≥60	≥60	46	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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: HHs in most conflict-affected and vulnerable areas across Iraq , urban and rural setting(2023) - Location: Iraq - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Community and household asset creation (CCS)						
Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex, age and type of activity	Female	0	≥0	≥0	21,714	Secondary data
	Male	0	≥0	≥0	22,215	Secondary data
	Overall	0	≥0	≥0	43,929	Secondary data
Activity 03: Provide institutional capacity strengthening to government officials and partners.						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Students in most conflict-affected and vulnerable areas across Iraq (2023) - Location: Iraq - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)						
Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex, age and type of activity	Female	0	≥0	≥0	217,925	Secondary data
	Male	0	≥0	≥0	234,180	Secondary data
	Overall	0	≥0	≥0	452,105	Secondary data

Protection indicators

Protection indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female	2,947	≥3109	≥3,109	3,013	WFP
	Male	1,795	≥3130	≥3,130	2,470	programme monitoring
	Overall	4,741	≥6239	≥6,239	5,483	WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators

Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: IDP returning households - Location: Nainawa - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	100	WFP
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	100	WFP
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	0	=100	=100	100	WFP
	Male	0	=100	=100	100	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Pregnant and Lactating Women's households - Location: Iraq - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	100	WFP
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	100	WFP
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	=100	=100	100	WFP
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	programme monitoring
Target Group: Syrian refugee households - Location: Iraq - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution						

Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	100	WFP
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	programme
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	100	WFP
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	programme
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	=100	=100	100	WFP
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	programme
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring

Target Group: a crisis-affected HHs residing in formal and informal sites lacking essential civil documentation (2023) - **Location:** Iraq - **Modality:** Cash - **Subactivity:** General Distribution

Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	100	WFP
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	programme
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	100	WFP
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	programme
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	=100	=100	100	WFP
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	programme
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: HHs including Syrian refugee HHs in most conflict-affected and vulnerable areas across Iraq (2023), urban setting - Location: Iraq - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for training						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	100	WFP
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	100	WFP
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	=100	=100	100	WFP
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Iraqi returnees in liberated areas and HHs in vulnerable areas across Iraq (2023), rural setting - Location: Iraq - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	100	WFP
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	100	WFP
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring

Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	=100	=100	100	WFP
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	programme
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	monitoring
						WFP
						programme
						monitoring
						WFP
						programme
						monitoring

Accountability to Affected Population indicators

Accountability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	WFP programme monitoring
Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	No	Yes	No	No	Secondary data
Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)	Overall	Missing	Meeting	Approaching	Approaching	Secondary data
Number of children and adults who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by humanitarian, development, protection and/or other personnel who provide assistance to affected populations (IOM, OHCHR, UNDP)	Female	0	≥330833	≥315,079	315,079	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥338853	≥322,717	322,717	
	Overall	0	≥669686	≥637,796	637,796	

Accountability indicators

Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: IDP returning households - Location: Nainawa - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	0	≥70	≥50	10.81	WFP
	Male	0	≥70	≥50	16.81	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥70	≥50	12.47	WFP programme monitoring

Target Group: Pregnant and Lactating Women's households - Location: Iraq - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	0	≥80	≥70	19.93	WFP
	Male	0	≥80	≥70	0	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥80	≥70	19.93	WFP programme monitoring

Target Group: Syrian refugee households - Location: Iraq - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	34.6	≥70	≥50	18.63	WFP
	Male	33.8	≥70	≥50	30	programme monitoring
	Overall	33.9	≥70	≥50	26.57	WFP programme monitoring

Target Group: a crisis-affected HHs residing in formal and informal sites lacking essential civil documentation (2023) - Location: Iraq - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	0	≥80	≥50	18.93	WFP
	Male	0	≥80	≥50	12.61	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥80	≥50	15.99	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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: HHs including Syrian refugee HHs in most conflict-affected and vulnerable areas across Iraq (2023), urban setting - Location: Iraq - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for training						

Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	0	≥80	≥70	23.74	WFP
	Male	0	≥80	≥70	21.66	programme
	Overall	0	≥8	≥70	22.58	monitoring
						WFP
						programme
						monitoring
						WFP
						programme
						monitoring

Cover page photo © WFP/WFP Iraq

Displaced internally for 4 years due to the conflict, Taha Ibrahim boosts his donum's yield in Salahaldin Governorate with WFP's drip irrigation

World Food Programme

Contact info

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Financial Section

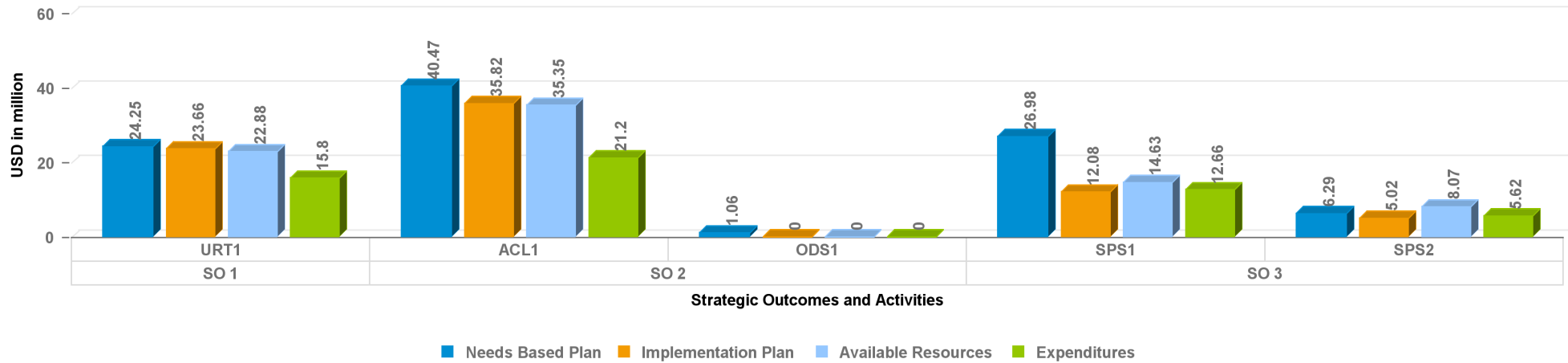
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Iraq Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2020-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (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	Activity Code	Country Activity Long Description
SO 1	URT1	Provide unconditional food assistance to internally displaced persons, refugees, and other crisis-affected people.
SO 2	ACL1	Provide livelihood support, asset creation, and climate adaptation activities, including capacity strengthening, to targeted farmers and communities.
SO 2	ODS1	Implement climate resilience projects for targeted individuals and communities for and on behalf of the Government and other actors.
SO 3	SPS1	Provide institutional capacity strengthening to government officials and partners.
SO 3	SPS2	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.

Annual Country Report

Iraq Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2020-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.1	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.	24,248,110	23,663,886	22,880,012	15,801,946
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	60,110	0
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			24,248,110	23,663,886	22,940,122	15,801,946
2.4	Targeted communities, including farmers, have enhanced livelihoods and increased resilience to shocks by 2024.	Implement climate resilience projects for targeted individuals and communities for and on behalf of the Government and other actors.	1,063,700	0	0	0
		Provide livelihood support, asset creation, and climate adaptation activities, including capacity strengthening, to targeted farmers and communities.	40,470,570	35,815,901	35,348,145	21,203,308
	Non Activity Specific	0	0	5,770,732	0	
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			41,534,270	35,815,901	41,118,877	21,203,308

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Annual Country Report

Iraq Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2020-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
17.9	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.	26,983,158	12,076,787	14,630,265	12,657,349
		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.	6,286,174	5,019,861	8,069,752	5,618,787
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	7,535	0
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			33,269,332	17,096,647	22,707,553	18,276,136
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	3,971,668	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	3,971,668	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			99,051,712	76,576,434	90,738,220	55,281,390
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			9,488,016	7,678,702	10,543,472	4,566,928
Total Direct Costs			108,539,728	84,255,136	101,281,691	59,848,318
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			6,979,319	5,476,584	2,209,862	2,209,862
Grand Total			115,519,047	89,731,720	103,491,554	62,058,181



Wannee 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

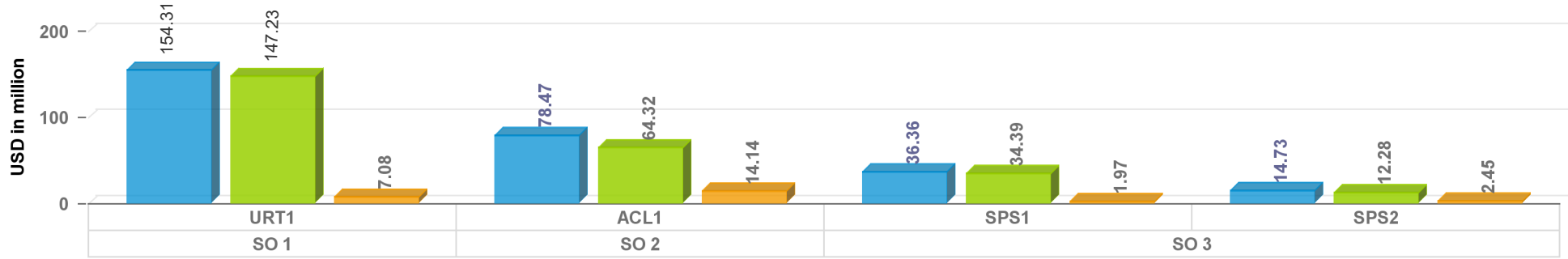
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Iraq Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2020-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ 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	Activity Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SO 1	URT1	Provide unconditional food assistance to internally displaced persons, refugees, and other crisis-affected people.
SO 2	ACL1	Provide livelihood support, asset creation, and climate adaptation activities, including capacity strengthening, to targeted farmers and communities.
SO 3	SPS1	Provide institutional capacity strengthening to government officials and partners.
SO 3	SPS2	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.

Annual Country Report

Iraq Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2020-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.1	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.	220,082,608	154,309,897	0	154,309,897	147,231,831	7,078,066
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	60,110	0	60,110	0	60,110
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			220,082,608	154,370,006	0	154,370,006	147,231,831	7,138,175

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Annual Country Report

Iraq Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2020-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.4	Targeted communities, including farmers, have enhanced livelihoods and increased resilience to shocks by 2024.	Implement climate resilience projects for targeted individuals and communities for and on behalf of the Government and other actors.	1,063,700	0	0	0	0	0
		Provide livelihood support, asset creation, and climate adaptation activities, including capacity strengthening, to targeted farmers and communities.	149,149,040	78,466,888	0	78,466,888	64,322,050	14,144,837
		Non Activity Specific	0	5,770,732	0	5,770,732	0	5,770,732
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			150,212,739	84,237,619	0	84,237,619	64,322,050	19,915,569

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Annual Country Report

Iraq Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2020-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
17.9	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.	82,331,400	36,357,961	0	36,357,961	34,385,045	1,972,916
		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.	48,263,598	14,729,849	0	14,729,849	12,278,884	2,450,966
		Non Activity Specific	0	7,535	0	7,535	0	7,535
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			130,594,998	51,095,345	0	51,095,345	46,663,928	4,431,417
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	3,971,668	0	3,971,668	0	3,971,668
Subtotal SDG Target			0	3,971,668	0	3,971,668	0	3,971,668
Total Direct Operational Cost			500,890,345	293,674,639	0	293,674,639	258,217,810	35,456,830
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			34,803,305	28,782,791	0	28,782,791	22,806,248	5,976,543

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Annual Country Report

Iraq Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2020-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
		Total Direct Costs	535,693,651	322,457,431	0	322,457,431	281,024,058	41,433,373
		Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	34,744,324	19,915,393		19,915,393	19,915,393	0
		Grand Total	570,437,975	342,372,824	0	342,372,824	300,939,451	41,433,373

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