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# Iraq

## Annual Country Report 2024

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Country Strategic Plan  
2020 - 2025

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# Overview

## Key messages

- **Through strategic partnerships with the Government, WFP introduced innovative nature-based solutions to support climate adaptation through mangrove restoration, community assets, and climate information systems to boost agricultural productivity while strengthening government capacity for emission reduction.**
- **WFP has pioneered financial inclusion to empower vulnerable women, youth and smallholder farmers to access better livelihoods, reduce their dependency on aid and foster their economic resilience.**
- **WFP advanced the digital transformation of Iraq's social protection by developing the country's first Single Registry platform in the federal and Kurdistan regions and modernizing the electronic public distribution system.**

Iraq's trajectory in 2024 toward long-term stabilization encompassed both progress and persistent challenges. The nation has experienced a degree of political stabilization and enhanced security, yet its economic resilience remained challenged by a reliance on oil exports making it sensitive to oil price fluctuations along with the lack of fiscal policy reforms.

Iraq's food security was defined by a contrast between agricultural abundance and systemic vulnerabilities, highlighting the urgent need for sustainable and climate-resilient strategies for long-term food security. While a bumper wheat harvest provided short-term relief, reduced rainfall, frequent droughts, water shortages, and land degradation threatened the country's agricultural production, increasing its reliance on food imports and exacerbating domestic vulnerabilities.

Protracted displacement remained a critical issue, with over one million internally displaced persons lacking access to essential services, livelihood opportunities, and sustainable housing solutions. For 4.8 million returnees<sup>[1]</sup>, reintegration is hindered by damaged infrastructure, limited economic opportunities, and inadequate social services in areas of return. Around 300,000 refugees and asylum seekers<sup>[2]</sup>, primarily from neighboring countries, continued to face legal barriers, restricted access to employment, and social integration challenges. Addressing these needs requires a comprehensive approach that combines immediate assistance with long-term development solutions, focusing on livelihood restoration, social cohesion, and inclusive economic growth.

In the final year of its Country Strategic Plan (CSP) for 2020-2024, WFP made significant strides in implementing a development strategy that aligns with the priorities of the Government's National Development Plan and Iraq's Vision 2030. WFP established new strategic partnerships with six ministries at the federal and Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) levels<sup>[3]</sup>. These collaborations aimed to strengthen the Government's capacity to support national programmes focused on enhancing livelihoods, building community resilience to climate change, and promoting economic empowerment.

Leveraging its technical expertise and understanding of Iraq's socio-economic landscape, WFP continued to support the Government in advancing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), with a focus on SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals).

In 2024, WFP assisted 82,000 food-insecure people (of which 51 percent were women and girls) to help them meet their food and nutrition needs. Priority<sup>[4]</sup> was given to households identified as most vulnerable to food insecurity.

Declining emergency response funding forced WFP to scale down its humanitarian response, focusing on 67,700 beneficiaries (83 percent of total beneficiaries), including 4,000 residents in Al-Amal Centre<sup>[5]</sup> and 38,000 Syrian refugees in nine camps in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI). The number of cycles for cash-based transfers for refugees was reduced to once every six weeks to stretch limited resources while maintaining the number of beneficiaries. WFP also collaborated with UNHCR to refine the targeting criteria for Syrian refugees, ensuring assistance reaches the most vulnerable populations while upholding transparency and accountability.<sup>[6]</sup>

Regular WFP market monitoring revealed significant food basket price fluctuations since February 2024. In response, WFP increased the transfer value for Al-Amal Centre residents and refugees in camps to IQD 30,000 (USD 22.9) per person ensuring that households could access essential food items and maintain sufficient calorie intake and nutritional value per person.

Simultaneously, WFP enhanced its community feedback mechanism (CFM) by establishing a dedicated complaints and feedback hotline.

Through its food-energy-water nexus approach, WFP, in collaboration with national institutions, local authorities, and academia, advanced innovative solutions to combat climate change and enhance livelihoods, particularly in southern Iraq, where climate change impacts are the most severe.

WFP continued to expand its mangrove nursery seedlings and advance research into locally adaptive climate-smart solutions, including sustainable hydroponics and aquaponics systems, as well as drought-resistant crops. Though still in the early stages, these initiatives showed promising impacts on climate resilience and livelihoods, sparking academic and public awareness interest.

In other regions of Iraq, WFP interventions, such as solar-powered sprinklers, drip irrigation systems, and improved water infrastructure, contributed to enhanced agricultural productivity and resilience against climate shocks. Modern irrigation and water conservation training equipped farmers with the skills to optimize water use, reducing dependency on unpredictable rainfall.

In August 2024, WFP pioneered SheCan, an innovative financial inclusion initiative that offered accessible finance to communities, mostly women, transitioning from humanitarian assistance to establish micro businesses for the first time. In September 2024, WFP trained 60 participants to strengthen their financial and business management capacities.

WFP's partnership with the International Trade Center (ITC) connected farmers to larger markets, enhancing their value chain practices. WFP also advanced entrepreneurship through vocational, business, and digital skills training under the Jousour programme and supported women-led food processing cooperatives with toolkits and grants to expand their businesses.

The collaboration with the Ministry of Water Resource also resulted in the development of a drought risk management plan in April 2024, climate-informed planning, climate risk insurance, and water resource optimization strategies. Furthermore, nature-based solutions were employed to treat wastewater, restore ecosystems, and improve food security and livelihood opportunities across the country. In partnership with the Ministry of Environment, WFP studies found that the potential of nature-based solutions in the form of mangrove plantations in Basra and afforestation in KRI could capture carbon up to 96 million tons of CO<sub>2</sub> over 30 years. By improving soil health, regenerating forests, and managing resources sustainably, these solutions presented much-needed climate change adaptation and mitigation measures while supporting vulnerable communities with restored ecosystems and job creation. To unlock this potential, WFP supported the Government in registering in the voluntary carbon market as outlined in Iraq's National Determined Contributions (NDCs) support reducing greenhouse gas emissions. <sup>[7]</sup>

A formalized partnership with the Ministry of Education advanced the national school feeding programme through capacity strengthening to improve school meal quality and distribution processes. This collaboration also led to the development of a national school feeding policy, which will guide the implementation of a comprehensive national strategy.

WFP has been instrumental in advancing the establishment of the first Single Registry platform in Iraq, a milestone in social protection and digital transformation. Launching the proof of concept in December 2024, the initiative operates across Federal Iraq and KRI. Overseen by the Technical Committee on the Single Registry and Digitalization of Social Protection and co-chaired by the Ministry of Planning (MoP) and the Department of Information Technology (DIT) in KRI, the initiative enhances coordination and strategic alignment in social protection systems.

Additionally, WFP spearheaded the electronic Public Distribution System (e-PDS) transition to the Ministry of Trade (MoT) to modernize Iraq's food public distribution system. The e-PDS system was migrated to the National Data Centre (NDC), a key step towards achieving national data governance and stewardship. WFP delivered final knowledge transfer sessions and comprehensive training materials to MoT staff, ensuring operational independence.

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

Moving forward, WFP will continue to support Iraq's food security, resilience-building, and social protection by strengthening access to sustainable livelihoods, improved food systems, and enhanced institutional capacities under the national development and UN frameworks.



# 81,993

## Total beneficiaries in 2024



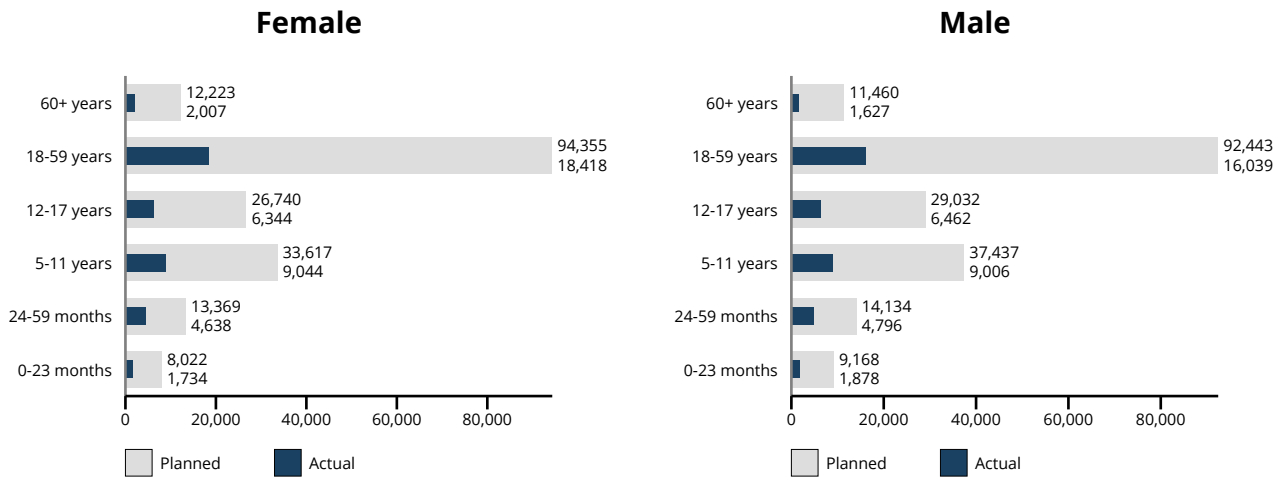
51% female



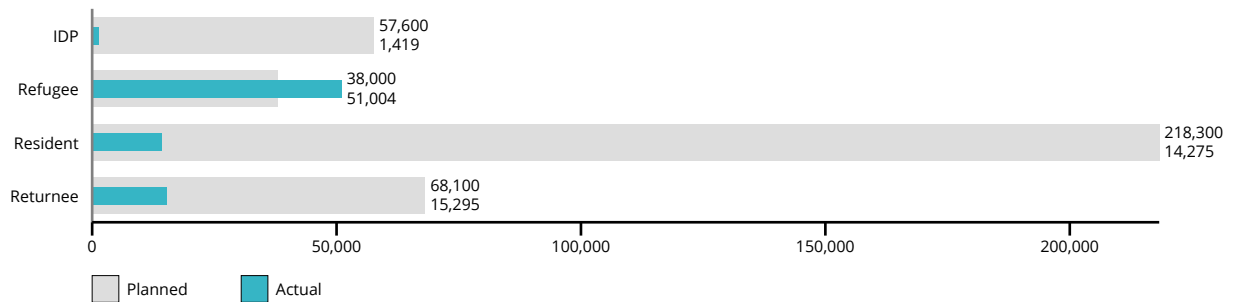
49% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 6,091 (41% Female, 59% Male)

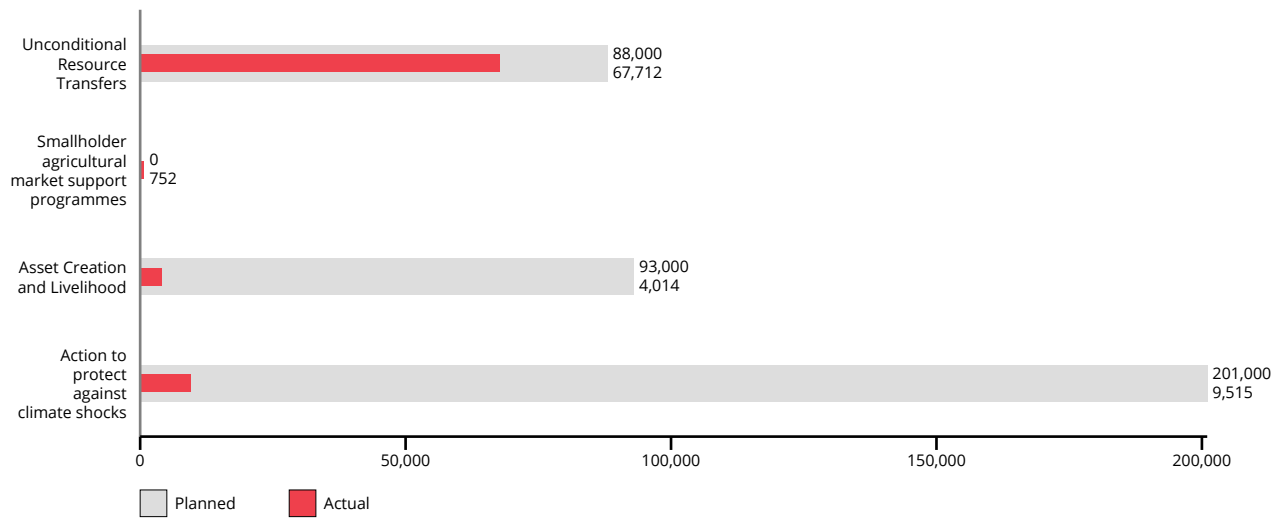
### Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



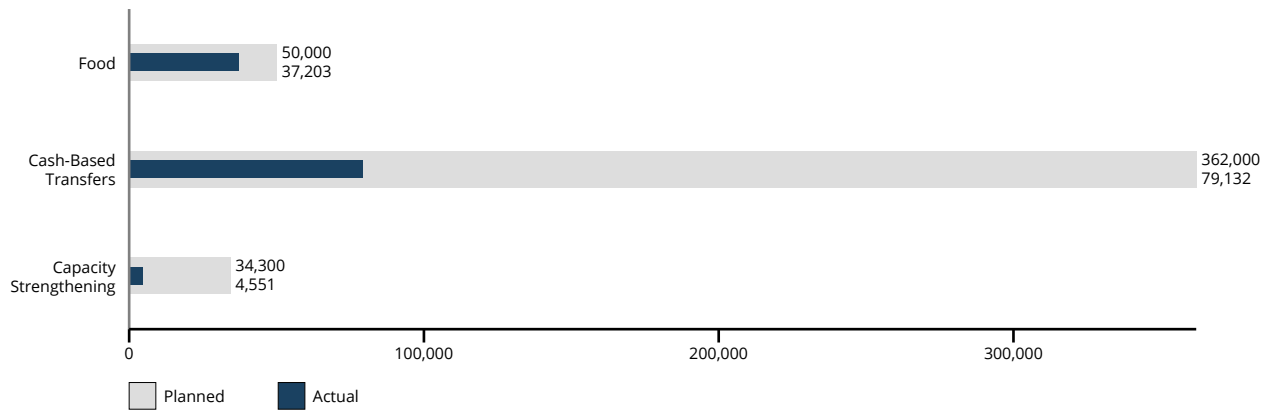
### Beneficiaries by Residence Status



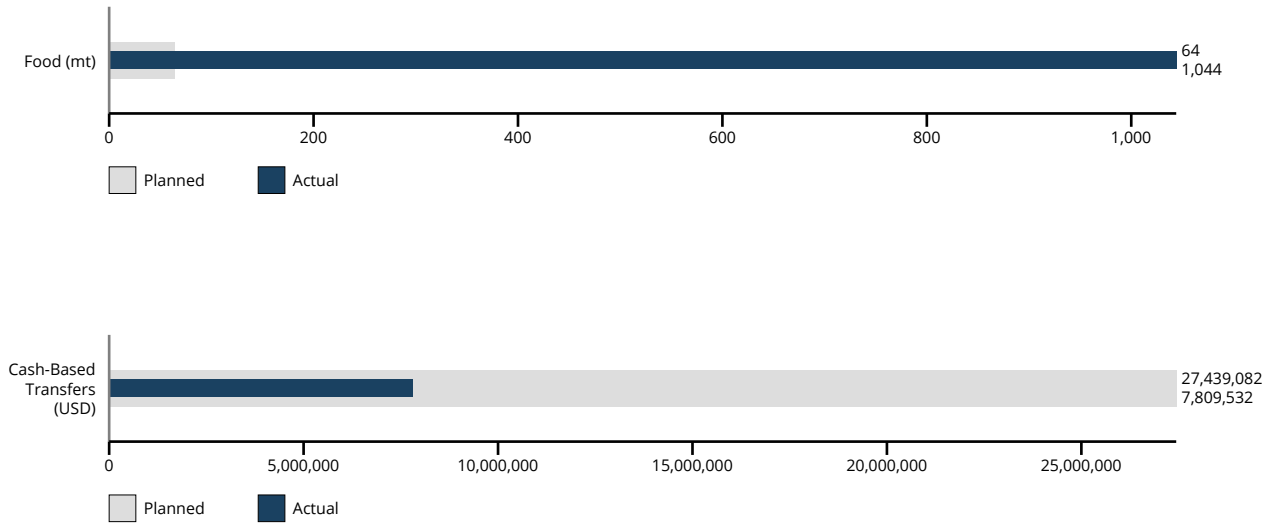
## Beneficiaries by Programme Area



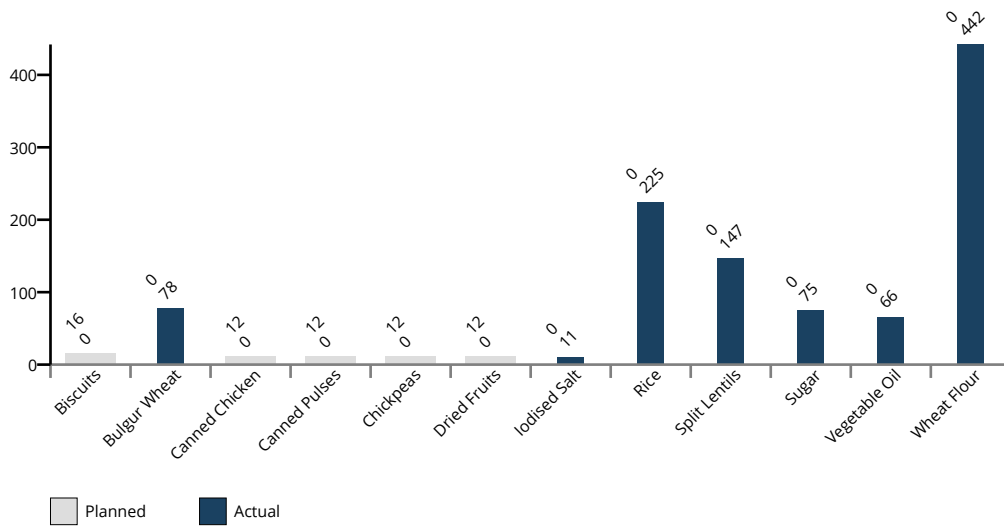
## Beneficiaries by Modality



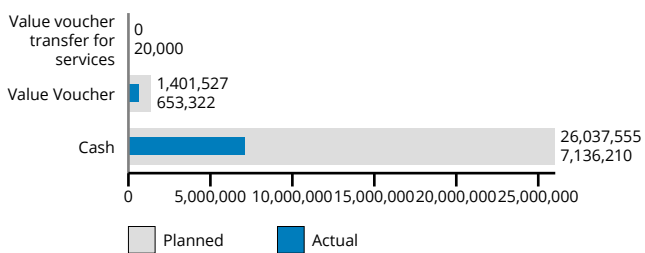
### Total Transfers by Modality



### Annual Food Transfer (mt)



### Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)





# Operational context



In 2024, Iraq continued its journey towards stability and sustainable development, navigating the complex challenges of conflict recovery, climate impacts, and socioeconomic vulnerabilities. Progress has been made in reducing food insecurity, with lower levels of insufficient food consumption across the country.<sup>[1]</sup>

In 2024, above-average precipitation led to an 11 percent increase in cereal production. Additionally, government subsidies and measures to stabilize the national currency contributed to easing domestic staple food prices.<sup>[2]</sup> However, climate change threatened food security and development efforts. Environmental degradation, marked by desertification, droughts, and floods, disrupted agricultural livelihoods and triggered climate-induced displacement, affecting over 23,000 households (more than 140,000 individuals) who remained displaced across 12 governorates. Of these families, 48 percent were displaced within their district of origin, while slightly more than half were displaced to urban locations.<sup>[3]</sup> Agriculture, the primary source of income for many returnees, has been affected by changing climate conditions in their places of origin, limiting economic stability and slowing progress toward durable solutions.<sup>[4]</sup> Compounding these issues are inadequate infrastructure, water scarcity, unreliable power supply, and limited economic opportunities, particularly for youth.

Despite the transition towards long-term development, Iraq continued to address the residual humanitarian needs of over one million internally displaced persons and more than 4.8 million returnees, alongside hosting 300,000 refugees and asylum seekers.<sup>[5]</sup> Many vulnerable populations, including those in Al-Amal Centre<sup>[6]</sup>, single-headed households, and Syrian refugees continue to rely on humanitarian assistance. Approximately one-quarter (23 percent) of the residents of Al-Amal Centre experiences moderate food insecurity, while an additional 55 percent are classified as marginally food-insecure.<sup>[7]</sup>

Similarly, Syrian refugees in camps face significant food insecurity challenges; households headed by women are particularly vulnerable, despite receiving WFP assistance. While most refugees meet their daily caloric needs, poor diet quality, marked by insufficient vitamin and protein-rich foods, poses a risk to their overall food security and well-being. Economic instability exacerbates the situation, as the majority depend on irregular, short-term livelihoods, making WFP support an essential lifeline for sustaining their basic needs.

### WFP's Strategic Response

Within this context, WFP remained committed to supporting vulnerable populations while prioritizing the humanitarian-development nexus through long-term strategies to address climate-induced risks. By enhancing Government preparedness, promoting livelihoods, and advancing climate adaptation, WFP sought to strengthen resilience, combat climate impacts, ensure food security, and support the Government's transition toward sustainable development as outlined in SDGs 2 (Zero Hunger), SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), and 2030 development agenda.

In contributing towards SDG 2, **strategic outcome 1** focused on meeting the basic food requirements of those affected by shocks through unconditional cash and food transfers. Due to considerable funding challenges under its emergency response activities, WFP scaled down humanitarian assistance to prioritize the most vulnerable populations, including over 4,000 individuals in Al-Amal Centre, and over 38,000 Syrian in-camp refugees. The allocation of resources was prioritized based on food insecurity and socioeconomic criteria to ensure targeted support.

Since May 2023, WFP has provided cash assistance to complex cases lacking civil documentation, referred by UNHCR and IOM civil documentation programme. This initiative enabled beneficiaries to meet basic needs while proceeding towards legal documentation, accessing livelihood opportunities, and integration into the national social protection programmes.

**Strategic outcome 2** addressed the nutritional status of vulnerable populations, including returnees, host communities, and Syrian refugees, with a particular emphasis on youth and women. Through resilience-building and livelihood support, WFP promoted economic empowerment, financial inclusion, and market linkages to enhance the self-reliance of smallholder farmers and marginalized communities.

In 2024, WFP prioritized innovative mitigation and adaptation efforts to strengthen Iraq's food systems. This included enhancing agro-meteorological capacities, promoting sustainable agricultural practices, and supporting water resource management to improve resilience against climate shocks. Additionally, WFP advanced ecosystem restoration, early warning systems, and anticipatory action to safeguard vulnerable populations.

In partnership with national institutions, WFP explored nature-based solutions to address climate change, restore ecosystems, and create sustainable livelihood opportunities. By integrating climate resilience into social protection frameworks, WFP contributed to long-term food security and economic stability for affected communities.

Through **strategic outcome 3**, WFP and partners supported the Government in reforming the social protection system to serve vulnerable and food-insecure populations. This included supporting a modernized Public Distribution System (PDS), pathways for transitioning social safety net beneficiaries to economic self-reliance and, establishing the Single Registry to improve coordination and efficiency across social protection programmes. WFP's 2020-2024 Country Strategic Plan emphasized institutional capacity strengthening, aligning with SDG 17. Accordingly, WFP collaborated with the Ministry of Education (MoE) to improve the School Feeding (SF) programme, providing capacity strengthening to the Ministry's staff in supply chain and procurement systems while supporting the development of a national school feeding policy.

# Risk management

In 2024, amidst **evolving regional dynamics and uncertain security context**, WFP Iraq's risk register highlighted emerging risks, including resource constraints, limited technical expertise for resilience and development activities, and political and economic instability. The office **implemented risk management strategies to ensure operational continuity and support for vulnerable populations**.

A key challenge **was securing adequate and flexible funding for WFP programmes**. To mitigate this risk, WFP extended the assistance distribution period to maximize limited resources, prioritized beneficiaries most in need, and launched funding appeals to donors while collaborating with the **Government to integrate those beneficiaries into the national social safety nets**. **Additionally, upon the WFP cash working group's (CWG) recommendations and regular market monitoring, WFP increased the food assistance transfer value in October 2024 to support Syrian refugees and residents at Al-Amal Centre in meeting their basic food needs**. Beneficiaries were informed through active messaging and a call centre to respond to queries and complaints. Concurrently, gender-sensitive protection measures ensured the safety and dignity of beneficiaries during assistance delivery.

Iraq is increasingly threatened by climate change impacts. In this respect, **WFP, in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the United Nations Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR), organized a national forum on Anticipatory Action Planning for Disaster Risk Reduction**, connecting government officials, local representatives, and climate experts to create a cohesive **national anticipatory action plan**. This initiative addressed immediate climate threats by improving disaster preparedness and laid the foundation for a resilient and adaptive national framework to safeguard livelihoods and communities, in line with the Government's climate adaptation strategies.

WFP conducted market monitoring to track price fluctuations and food availability, ensuring timely adjustments to its assistance. Furthermore, WFP regularly provided anti-fraud and anti-corruption protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) training and awareness sessions to staff and suppliers.

## Lessons learned

In 2024, WFP underwent an internal audit of its country and field offices. Insights from the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) evaluation and the mid-term review shaped WFP's programming for the current and next CSP.

WFP's shift to a development-centered approach created a strong basis for resilience-building and climate initiatives. **The 5<sup>th</sup> CSP budget revision demonstrated WFP's flexibility to align with Iraq's priorities in such a changing context**. WFP's presence at the institutional and community levels provided a platform for driving meaningful change, particularly in advancing gender inclusion. Capacity strengthening successfully piloted and handed over the national school feeding programme and laid the foundation for future work on social protection.

**While WFP has stood firm as a climate resilience, and social protection<sup>[8]</sup> enabler, further work is needed to articulate WFP's contribution to long-term sustainable change and clarify its comparative advantage as Iraq progresses to a middle-income development context**. A forward-looking strategy focused on securing multi-year, diversified funding to support capacity-building is crucial. Strengthening technical expertise is vital for programme delivery. Enabling national institutions to take greater ownership is critical. By addressing these areas, WFP can reinforce its role in the humanitarian-development-peace nexus and contribute effectively to sustainable development in Iraq.

# Mangroves: Basra's Guardian

## A new Visitor of Basra: A Tale of Mangroves and Renewal



© Left: © WFP/Maysoun Hameed, Right: © WFP/Saif Al-Tatooz

Left: The constructed wetland demo site in Sulaymaniyah University , Right: Mangrove seedlings planted in Khor Al-Zubair-Basra

Basra has been the city of palms for centuries, its towering palm trees lining the Shatt al-Arab, providing shade and sustenance. But today, a new guardian has arrived—the mangrove.

WFP, in partnership with the Government of Iraq and the University of Basra, is leading an ambitious initiative to plant mangroves across 20,000 hectares across the tidal flats in Khor Al-Zubair. So far, 400,000 trees have been planted, to reach 90 million over five years. This project is more than reforestation—it is a shield to combat rising salinity, dwindling water supplies, and displacement risks.

Once rich in rivers and agriculture, Basra has suffered from prolonged droughts and upstream water diversions. Sea levels are rising, pushing saltwater inland and leaving once-fertile lands barren. Generations of farmers now face an uncertain future, forced to abandon their homes. Even the iconic palm trees struggle against the encroaching salinity.

Mangroves, however, thrive where land and sea meet. Their roots filter salt, stabilize shorelines, and act as natural barriers against erosion and storms. WFP's project is not just planting trees; it is planting resilience. These trees will provide habitat for marine life, revitalize fish stocks, and offer sustainable livelihoods to local fishers.

Beyond ecological benefits, the initiative fosters socio-economic growth. Community engagement ensures that active participation of local community members, job skills training, renewable energy projects, and sustainable resource management are integral to this initiative, helping communities adapt to changing environmental realities.

The impact extends to climate action. Over 30 years, these mangroves will sequester an estimated 9 million mt of CO<sub>2</sub>. As climate change threatens food security, these trees offer a tangible step toward mitigation and adaptation.

### A New Chapter for Basra

As the first mangrove seedlings take root, they signal a new era. The palm trees remain the heart of Basra, but now they have a companion - a forest of resilience and renewal - together, they are guardians of the land and sea.

WFP's commitment goes beyond mangroves. Through carbon markets, climate-smart agriculture, and disaster risk reduction, WFP is introducing sustainable solutions to Iraq's climate challenges, ensuring long-term impact and scalability.

### Harnessing Nature for Sustainability: WFP's Constructed Wetland Project in Sulaymaniyah

The University of Sulaymaniyah recently celebrated **World Zongaw Day**, named after the Kurdish word for wetland, highlighting its Integrated Constructed Wetland (ICW) project. This initiative, developed in partnership with WFP and the university's Colleges of Engineering and Environmental Sciences, is Iraq and the Kurdistan Region's first successful artificial wetland model. It presents an innovative solution to growing water scarcity.

The ICW project goes beyond wastewater treatment. It integrates the Water-Energy-Food Nexus, using phytotechnology to address environmental challenges while enhancing agricultural productivity. Treated wastewater is repurposed to support agriculture and aquaculture, enriching soil fertility with reclaimed nutrients, providing purified water for irrigation, sustaining fish farming, and even generating biogas from organic sludge for clean energy production.

Constructed wetlands are engineered ecosystems that replicate natural wetland functions, using plants, soil, and microorganisms to purify wastewater. The University of Sulaymaniyah's ICW features Vertical Subsurface Flow (VSSF) and Horizontal Subsurface Flow (HSSF) wetlands, designed to efficiently treat wastewater while promoting biodiversity and ecological balance.

Beyond environmental and agricultural benefits, the ICW serves as a learning hub for students, researchers, and the community. It aligns with the university's sustainability goals and provides a replicable model for other regions facing wastewater challenges.

By fostering collaboration, raising awareness, and promoting sustainable practices, the Zongaw ICW initiative paves the way for a more resilient and sustainable future for Iraq.

# 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.**



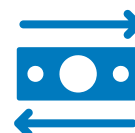
Nearly **51,000 Syrian refugees**, of whom **52% women**, received life-saving **cash assistance** while **over 37,000** also benefited from **1,044 mt** of **in-kind food**



**Over 4,000 residents at Al-Amal Centre** received **life-saving cash** transfers amounting to over **USD 3 million**.



WFP provided **cash assistance** for over **12,000 complex cases** missing civil documentation.



The **majority of CBT** was delivered via **mobile money transfers**, as per WFP's commitment to digitalization, financial inclusion and dignified assistance.

Under its strategic outcome (1), WFP supported the most vulnerable food insecure populations, including Iraqi households returning from Northeast Syria residing at Al-Amal Centre (Hope Centre, formerly known as Al Jada'a 1), Syrian refugees in camps, and people without civil documentation.

In 2024, WFP supported 4,768 residents of Al-Amal Centre (of whom 58 percent were women and girls), and 50,859 Syrian Refugees (of which 52 percent were women and girls and 7.5 percent were persons with disabilities) in nine camps in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI).

Despite the scaling down of WFP's emergency response programme in 2023<sup>[1]</sup>, humanitarian needs persisted among groups with limited or no access to alternative food sources, leaving them vulnerable to food insecurity. These risks prompted WFP to stretch available resources while advocating for sustained support to ensure food security and facilitate the transition to durable solutions.

While Strategic Outcome 1 appears almost fully funded, tightly earmarked contributions—primarily for cash assistance to Syrian refugees—and the late arrival of funds in the second half of 2024 contributed to lower expenditures.

WFP introduced programmatic adjustments beginning in May 2024 to ensure transparency and optimize the use of limited resources. In collaboration with the United Nations Refugees Agency (UNHCR), WFP conducted a comprehensive update of the general food assistance distribution list for Syrian refugees to enhance beneficiary targeting. The process included a verification exercise through face-to-face household interviews, ensuring alignment with WFP selection criteria. During this review period, WFP distributed 1,044 mt of in-kind food assistance to over 37,000 Syrian refugees to sustain their food security amid challenging circumstances.

Furthermore, WFP continued to monitor food prices identifying significant fluctuations in food basket prices across various regions in Iraq. Accordingly, WFP increased the transfer value per beneficiary for Al-Amal residents and Syrian refugees from IQD 24,000 (USD 18.3) to IQD 30,000 (USD 22.9) in October 2024. This ensured beneficiary households could maintain their minimum calorie intake and access essential food items.

Simultaneously, WFP strengthened its field engagement mechanisms by establishing a dedicated hotline to enhance responsiveness and transparency while implementing these changes. In June 2024, WFP introduced a plan to improve the visibility of the community feedback mechanism (CFM), with key messages shared during distributions to inform

beneficiaries about available channels. This was followed in July 2024 by sensitization activities aimed at increasing awareness, supported by informative messaging and community engagement, including meetings, focus group discussions, and information-sharing sessions, to promote transparency and enhance beneficiaries' understanding of the programme.

By leveraging diversified delivery mechanisms and multiple financial service providers (FSPs), WFP enhanced adaptability, ensuring timely and effective assistance throughout the year. Assistance was delivered through Mobile Money Transfers (MMT), direct cash, and electronic vouchers (E-Vouchers) with transfer values adjusted based on household size.

The majority of assistance (89 percent) was delivered through MMT, supporting WFP's commitment to digital transfers, financial inclusion, and cost-effective, dignified support. E-vouchers accounted for 6 percent of assistance, used exclusively in the Al-Amal Centre, where cash access is restricted. Meanwhile, Direct Cash made up 5 percent, allocated to households unable to open e-wallets due to missing documentation. This diversified approach enabled WFP to adapt to varying needs and constraints, ensuring continued assistance delivery throughout the year.

Since May 2023, WFP, in collaboration with UNHCR and the International Organization for Migration (IOM), has provided cash assistance to 12,085 vulnerable individuals missing civil documentation, including internally displaced persons (IDPs) and returnees across Baghdad, Anbar, Kirkuk, Diyala, Ninewa, and Salah Al-Din Governorates. On average, a household (five members) received monthly cash assistance of a minimum IQD 125,000 (USD 95.4) and a maximum IQD 300,000 (USD 229) per household, contingent on household size and aiming to cover 80 percent of their calorie intake. Assistance is provided through MMT and Money Transfer Agents (MTAs) modalities, allowing beneficiaries to purchase commodities freely from any market. It is tailored to meet essential needs while enabling beneficiaries to proceed toward obtaining the necessary civil documentation, facilitating access to national social safety nets, and transitioning to sustainable development opportunities.

The food security outcome monitoring conducted in December 2024 highlighted the critical role of WFP's e-voucher programme for residents of the Al-Amal Centre, who continue to rely heavily on this assistance due to limited access to alternative support. Despite these challenges, households have maintained acceptable food consumption levels since October 2022. Nevertheless, the limited livelihoods and income opportunities available within the center force residents to adopt coping strategies that may compromise their long-term well-being and potential for development.

Food security outcome monitoring in December for Syrian refugees revealed that Syrian refugees maintained their food security status, with 94 percent of households achieving acceptable food consumption levels—a stable trend since December 2023. However, between June and December 2024, the use of emergency and crisis livelihood coping strategies increased by five percentage points, signaling a decline in purchasing power. This was primarily due to limited access to income sources, driven by a liquidity shortage in the Kurdistan region caused by delays in approving the national budget. The resulting economic strain affected market activity, reducing work opportunities, income, and overall livelihoods.

The latest food security outcome monitoring for the cash assistance programme for the crisis-affected people without civil documentation demonstrated positive outcomes, with 88 percent of beneficiaries attaining acceptable food consumption levels—a 28 percent increase compared to the previous assessment in November 2023. While there was a decrease in the use of emergency and stress coping strategies, over 50 percent of assessed households still adopted crisis coping strategies, representing an increase of 4 percentage points compared to the previous year, indicating ongoing vulnerability.

Moving forward, WFP remains committed to advocating for solutions that uphold the safety, dignity, and voluntary return of displaced populations while supporting their reintegration. In alignment with the Technical Working Group for returnees from Northeast Syria, WFP collaborates to coordinate and address humanitarian needs. Additionally, through the UN Country Team's Durable Solutions Taskforce, which brings together UN agencies, NGOs, and other actors in the humanitarian, development, and stabilization, WFP continues to support the Government in implementing its National Durable Solution Plan.

WFP's general food assistance responded to the specific gender and age-related needs, and fully integrated gender and age considerations in line with the assigned Gender and Age Marker - Monitoring (GaM-M) code 4.

## WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide unconditional food assistance to internally displaced persons, refugees and other crisis-affected people	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

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



WFP **Climate Smart Agriculture projects** assisted **over 7,000** food-insecure men and women (50 percent women), including **750 smallholder farmers**.



**4,000 youth**, of whom 49 percent women, were supported with **rural livelihoods, economic empowerment, and financial inclusion initiatives**.



Through **Shecan** and **Enable her** initiatives, WFP empowered **200 food-insecure women** with financial training and cash grants to boost their income.

### Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP provides vulnerable people and communities with integrated climate-resilient and livelihood support to strengthen their resilience to economic and climate shocks.

In 2024, WFP resilience programmes supported vulnerable smallholder farmers, returnees, and communities affected by economic and climate shocks. Key initiatives focused on restoring ecosystems through nature-based solutions, enhancing food production and value chains, empowering at-risk youth through rural livelihood activities, and promoting financial inclusion to improve access to finance and business opportunities. WFP also prioritized strategic government partnerships and institutional capacity building to ensure sustainable livelihoods.

Flexible funding carried out from 2023 and multi-year contributions covered 73 percent of the funding requirements of the resilience-building and livelihood activities under strategic outcome 2.

**Resilience-building portfolio covering climate-smart rural livelihoods, economic empowerment, and financial inclusion supported over 4,000 individuals (of which almost half were women) via cash transfers for food for training and capacity strengthening.**

#### Value Chain and Income Diversification

Rural livelihood activities helped smallholder farmers and vulnerable households achieve food security through climate-resilient interventions that restore ecosystems, boost food production, and strengthen value chains. WFP employed an integrated approach, combining agricultural input provision, food processing and marketing equipment, and capacity building in modern farming practices, business strategies, and financial literacy. These interventions prioritized return areas of internally displaced persons (Anbar, Ninawa, Salah Al-Din) to support their transition from emergency aid to development, as well as food-insecure regions (Basra, Muthanna, Missan, Najaf, Erbil, Thi-Qar, Diyala, Sulaimaniyah).

WFP, in partnership with the International Trade Centre (ITC), established an aggregation hub in Ninawa governorate, benefiting 200 women farmers in horticultural value chains by improving market access and strengthening agricultural value chains. Through tailored capacity-building and post-harvest services—including aggregation, sorting, grading, cleaning, and packaging—farmers connected with buyers, leveraging economies of scale. As a result, farmers sold 2.3 tons of Grade A tomatoes at twice the regular market price. The partnership showcased significant potential for value chain enhancement, with farmers eager to scale up efforts in 2025.

WFP, in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), promoted sustainable food production and strengthened agricultural value chains through smart agricultural practices. In central and southern Iraq, over 100 women received training and dairy asset packages, leading to a doubling of their productivity and income. Additionally, mushroom production in southern Iraq, supported by the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research, boosted incomes and enhanced agricultural practices, with 94 percent of beneficiaries recommending it as a viable agricultural initiative [1].

**A food waste composting project in Najaf governorate** has significantly raised awareness about the environmental and economic benefits of composting. The **40 supported farmers who utilized this organic method** reported improved soil quality and reduced reliance on chemical fertilizers by 80 percent. This shift lowered costs and increased agricultural production by 25 percent. Additionally, the initiative created jobs in compost production, waste collection, and training activities, contributing to sustainable agricultural practices.

In September, WFP and MoA launched the **E-Farming platform**, enabling farmers to access climate data and services. The collaboration also included **anticipatory action planning, installing 17 agrometeorological stations across**



**Iraq, and training** 15 staff to manage them. WFP further developed a module for real-time climatic data analysis.

### **Climate-Smart Agriculture**

Through climate-smart activities, WFP **assisted 7,115 food-insecure men and women (50 percent women), of which 752 were smallholder farmers.**

In the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI), WFP promoted environmental restoration through afforestation, reforestation, and revegetation (ARR) initiatives. Renovated nurseries produced over 1.3 million seedlings<sup>[2]</sup>, enhancing carbon sequestration, biodiversity, and green spaces to help restore lost forest cover. These efforts also engaged communities through awareness programmes, including school visits to nurseries, fostering a culture of environmental conservation.

WFP advanced climate-smart and water-efficient agriculture by introducing agro-solar irrigation to smallholder farmers in Ninewa, Anbar, and Salaheddin governorates. Over 1,500 solar-powered sprinklers and drip irrigation systems were distributed to 1,200 farmers, enhancing livelihoods, promoting sustainable practices, and building resilience to water scarcity.

In Ninewa, drip irrigation supported 220 donums with over 18,000 trees in a natural reserve, achieving a 95 percent survival rate and a 75 percent yield increase. Around 450 farmers were trained in water management through a demonstration plot.

In desertification-affected areas of west Anbar, WFP and MoA rehabilitated two wells and installed additional infrastructure to sustain water extraction and restore oases. Drip irrigation optimized water use for 200 hectares, enabling the planting of 35,000 drought-resistant seedlings, improving local livelihoods, and fostering environmental restoration.

### **Nature Based Solutions**

WFP partnered with the University of Sulaymaniyah to develop a **constructed wetland capable of** treating 4,000 m<sup>3</sup> of wastewater daily and reclaiming 4,000 litres for reuse.

Additionally, in collaboration with the Ministry of Water Resources, WFP assessed Iraq's irrigation policies and reuse standards, benchmarking them against international practices to identify opportunities for safe, nature-based ecosystem restoration.

Initiatives like zero tillage in **Ninawa**, silvopasture and afforestation in **Sulaymaniyah**, and dune stabilization in **Anbar improved land and water management, enhancing soil health, water retention, biodiversity, and animal productivity** while lowering labor costs. Monitoring indicated that beneficiary households have adopted climate-smart techniques and invested in livelihoods and food systems, enabling them to cope with climate change.<sup>[3]</sup>

Since 2023, the mangrove<sup>[4]</sup> nursery in Basra has grown 300,000 young trees, showing early signs of ecosystem recovery as crabs and mudskippers return. WFP and the local government are expanding efforts to establish a mangrove forest within five years, enhancing climate, biodiversity, and economic opportunities.

### **Financial Inclusion**

In 2024, WFP launched the SheCan initiative with the Innovation Accelerator programme. Offering tailored concessional loans alongside assets and training, empowered 100 women in Kerbala to boost income-generating activities. As a complimentary de-risking activity, WFP partnered with the Iraqi Insurance Diwan to introduce the first **climate risk insurance** in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region, covering 2,400 host community members in Kerbala and Ninewa against drought risks.

### **Youth economic empowerment**

**WFP** supported over 4,000 host community populations (51 percent women), enhancing livelihood through asset provision and entrepreneurial services alongside government capacity-building.

WFP provided vocational training and productive assets to over 260 beneficiaries in central and southern Iraq to enhance their marketable skills in beekeeping, dairy processing, and ornamental trees. Graduates received start-up toolkits to launch businesses, with around 90 percent reporting improved income.

The national **Jousour programme**, concluded in 2024, trained over 1,800 youth countrywide in digital, entrepreneurial, and financial skills, with over 20 percent securing jobs and increasing incomes. Additionally, 735 graduates joined WFP's global E-youth platform to boost employability. The project also supported six learning centres in five cities<sup>[5]</sup> to enhance the learning space for Jousour and non-Jousour participants.

In KRI, WFP promoted green skills such as beekeeping and ornamental plant nurseries, equipping over 140 participants with training and toolkits for income generation. Outcome monitoring revealed that 77 percent of households benefited from improved assets, with a 95 percent success rate in beekeeping in Erbil and Sulaymaniyah. In Duhok,

WFP installed 12 greenhouses in IDP and refugee camps, providing alternative food and livelihood sources for 432 vulnerable beneficiaries (72 households) and indirectly benefiting 23,000 people through revitalized local markets and improving access to fresh produce.

The **EnableHer** initiative empowered 100 women in Erbil, Ninewa, and Duhok with financial training, cash grants, toolkits in addition to entrepreneurial mentorship, and seed funding for 30 rural women in Erbil, helping them establish and grow businesses. Over 63 **percent** reported improved financial outcomes, including income, savings, or economic capacity, compared to 2023.

An end-line survey in November demonstrated significant improvements among rural livelihood beneficiaries. Food security increased notably, with 99 percent achieving acceptable food consumption levels compared to 83 percent at baseline (February-May). Households reported higher food consumption scores and a 33 percent decline in consumption-related coping strategies. Moreover, over seven out of ten households in targeted communities reported benefiting from an enhanced livelihood asset base.

Implementation of WFP's livelihood and asset creation accounted for gender and age considerations, as reflected in Gender and Age Marker - Monitoring (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 collaborates with Government to strengthen social protection systems, enhance food monitoring framework, and promote nutrition-sensitive policies



WFP pioneered the establishment of the **first Single Registry platform in Iraq** to improve targeting, and streamline social protection management



WFP, in collaboration with UNICEF, **advanced disability rights in Iraq** influencing the Law No. 11 (2024) shift from caring to a rights-based approach



WFP Supported the Government in developing a **School Feeding Policy** that will guide a national School Feeding strategy.

Under Strategic Outcome 3, WFP provides technical expertise, strengthens institutional capacities, and supports research and policy development. Collaborating with the Government, WFP contributes to developing the national social protection strategy, enhancing programmes, advancing the Food Security Monitoring System (FSMS), and promoting nutrition-sensitive policies, including school feeding.

Strategic Outcome 3 was 93 percent funded against its needs-based plan requirements, primarily through multiyear contributions dedicated to strengthening the capacities of government institutions. Extensive discussions with the Government to ensure national ownership of reforms delayed the implementation of some activities which explains the low expenditures.

In 2024, WFP made notable contributions to Iraq's social protection landscape through the Joint Programme, "Leveraging Effective Response and Accelerating Reform" for Social Protection, funded by the European Union and implemented in partnership with the Government, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and the International Labour Organization (ILO). Within this framework, WFP supported the national social protection reform by assessing food security and poverty vulnerability index to inform evidence-based schemes. WFP's targeted support to the national statistical offices—the Commission of Statistics and Geographical Information Systems (CSGIS) and the Kurdistan Region Statistics Office (KRSO)—focused on strengthening the operational capacity of the **Food Security Monitoring System (FSMS)**. Within this role, WFP provided essential hardware, software, and technical training, enabling CSGIS teams to independently conduct food security assessments in return areas, supporting the integration of former camp residents.

As a member of the technical coordination committee (TCC) of the Iraqi Household Socio-Economic Survey (IHSES-III), WFP strengthened **national food security analysis** by training 16 CSGIS and KRSO members in data processing and analysis to generate accurate food security indicators. The outcomes of this triangular partnership generated key insights, informed evidence-based policies, and supported targeted food security interventions under resilience activities and social protection.

Leveraging the expertise of its partners, WFP supported extensive capacity development on social protection for 75 representatives from relevant ministries and departments across Iraq using the **TRANSFORM**<sup>[1]</sup> methodology, introducing state-of-the-art knowledge in transforming and strengthening national social protection frameworks. The training focused on building critical thinking and enhancing the capacities of policymakers and practitioners at national and decentralized levels to improve the design, effectiveness, and efficiency of social protection systems, fostering **cross-sector collaboration and knowledge sharing**.

In line with the Government's priorities to empower youth and transition social safety nets (SSN) beneficiaries to self-reliance, WFP signed a Letter of Cooperation (LOC) with the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MoLSA) in July, launching the **Youth Economic Empowerment Pathways pilot project** under the Changing Lives Transformation

Fund (CLTF). This initiative strengthens MoLSA's capacity to connect SSN beneficiaries with livelihoods, entrepreneurship support, and financial services. In October, WFP trained 19 MoLSA staff in the Al-Diwaniya governorate to support SSN participants.

With the conclusion of the modernization project of the **Public Distribution System (PDS)**, WFP fully handed over the system's management, including data security, to the Department of Planning and Follow-up (DoPF) within the Ministry of Trade (MoT) in November 2024. WFP played a pivotal role in transforming Iraq's PDS, providing comprehensive support from developing digital solutions to the final handover. Recognized as the Government's most significant investment thus far, This digital transformation has generated **annual savings of over USD 21 million for the Iraqi Government** <sup>[2]</sup>.

Acknowledging the importance of data governance, WFP supported the setup of critical infrastructure at the National Data Centre (NDC), providing technical training and knowledge transfer sessions to enable the Government to apply advanced data governance approaches, ensuring sustainable system management.

### **Advancing Digital Transformation in Social Protection: WFP's Support for Iraq's Single Registry Platform**

In line with Iraq's National Development Plan and priorities, including digital transformation as one of the fundamental pillars, WFP supported the Government in establishing the Single Registry platform, a centralized digital system consolidating data on individuals and households receiving social benefits across the federal and Kurdistan regions of Iraq. The platform aims to improve targeting, reduce duplication, and streamline social protection management, with proof of concept launched in December 2024.

With the first phase completed in 2023, focusing on design, stakeholder consultations, and process re-engineering, the second phase in 2024 addressed governance policies, vendor selection, and capacity building, for which WFP organized 11 knowledge transfer sessions and six workshops in data management policy and single registry to strengthen the capacity of 193 government staff. The third phase, set for 2025, will include project implementation in federal and KRG locations and explore advanced technologies, such as artificial intelligence, ensuring efficient service delivery for vulnerable populations.

### **Strengthening Social Protection for Persons with Disabilities in Iraq: WFP's Support Role in ICT, MIS Development and Policy Reform**

In 2024, WFP supported Iraq's Persons with Disabilities (PWD) programme<sup>[3]</sup>, established under law 11 of 2024, to prioritize full integration of PWD into society and ensure equal rights and opportunities, benefiting an estimated 15-16 percent of Iraq's population. As part of this effort, WFP, in collaboration with UNICEF, enhanced the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs' information and communication technology (ICT) infrastructure and Management Information System (MIS) to transition the programme towards a functionality-based approach aligned with global disability standards. WFP also contributed to policy reforms, influencing **the amendment of Law No. 13 (2013) to Law No. 11 (2024)**<sup>[4]</sup>, shifting from "caring" to a "rights-based" approach that emphasizes inclusion, societal participation, and legal recognition of disability rights rather than a mere care provision. Furthermore, WFP is actively engaged as a development partner, alongside the Disability Rights Commission and UNICEF, in drafting the National Disability Rights Strategy at the federal level and in the Kurdistan Region. This joint effort aims to build a more inclusive and adequate social protection system for Iraq's most vulnerable populations.

In September, WFP joined forces with UNICEF, the World Health Organization (WHO), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and the Ministry of Health (MoH) to support the **National Nutrition Strategy for Iraq (2024-2030)** by providing evidence-based and cost-effective solutions to enhance access to nutrition services in Iraq and expand coverage to reach the entire population. This landmark strategy reflects a collaborative effort led by UNICEF, WHO, and multi-sectoral government entities to advance nutrition research, promote healthy diets, and strengthen advocacy for nutrition-sensitive social protection programmes.

As a key player in enhancing food security and promoting better nutritional outcomes in Iraq, **WFP presented its nutrition research agenda** to MoH, focusing on the integration of nutrition into social protection programmes. This initiative aligns with the National Nutrition Strategy, ensuring vulnerable populations have improved access to nutritious food through robust social protection mechanisms.

### **Supporting the Government for the establishment of a national school feeding programme:**

WFP continues to strengthen the **national school feeding programme** in Iraq by enhancing institutional capacities and introducing innovative solutions. In September, WFP signed a Letter of Agreement with the Ministry of Education (MoE) to establish a collaboration framework on national capacity building and providing technical support to MoE staff. As part of this framework, WFP provided extensive technical support to MoE in drafting the **School Feeding Policy**, which is in the final stages of government clearance. Additionally, WFP conducted capacity-building training for MoE staff across 25 districts, focusing on key areas of supply chain management, procurement, and contracting. The training aimed to optimize food distribution processes, enhance logistical management, minimize food waste, and ensure the

quality and safety of school meals.

Implementation of WFP's social protection and capacity-strengthening activities focused on developing the skills of government officials and partners. No direct implementation was conducted that can account for age and gender, which is reflected in Gender and Age Marker - Monitoring (GaM-M) code 1.

#### **WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER**

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

# Cross-cutting results

## Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

In Iraq, women continued to experience lower levels of education, employment, and decision-making power <sup>[1]</sup>. Only 11.5 percent of women participate in the workforce, compared to 70 percent of men **[2]**, with unemployment rates for households headed by women reaching 50 percent **[3]**.

Data from the Ministry of Planning (MoP) and Iraq's national statistics organization - the Commission of Statistics and Geographic System (CSGIS) revealed that two out of every eight women in their twenties are illiterate, further hindering their access to economic opportunities. Financial inclusion in Iraq remains relatively low, with the financial inclusion gap for women attributed to collateral requirements, cultural norms, and a lack of information. <sup>[4]</sup>

A recent integrated cross-cutting context analysis and risk assessment analysis (I-CARA) revealed that social norms, particularly in southern Iraq, often limit women's participation in resilience programmes and economic activities. Despite contributing up to one-third of household income, displaced women often engage in low-paying or unpaid care work, with employment driven more by the need to alleviate poverty rather than economic empowerment. These inequalities are exacerbated by factors such as disabilities and lack of documentation, leaving women disproportionately affected by food insecurity and gender-based violence (GBV). The analysis indicated that approximately 1.32 million people face GBV risks in Iraq, with 75 percent being women and adolescent girls.

Further, gender-based inequalities limit women's access to information, technology, and resources, reducing their capacity to adapt to shocks. Power imbalances restrict decision-making, mobility, and public engagement, while unequal workloads and overrepresentation in informal work deprive women of legal protection. During crises, women face greater asset losses, job insecurity, and increased burden.

To tackle these challenges, WFP has integrated gender-responsive actions into its programmes, prioritizing the inclusion of women, youth, and persons with disabilities. These initiatives aimed to empower women economically, socially, and educationally while addressing their vulnerabilities and needs. WFP introduced the Iraq Aid Helpline, a safe and more accessible platform for feedback on assistance and programming, offering virtual calls and chatbot options to ensure inclusivity. Over half of the calls came from women beneficiaries.

**Under its Emergency Response Programme**, WFP adapted its strategies to ensure safer and more dignified access to assistance for women and persons with disabilities. Measures included **expanding cash redemption points to allow enough and safer space redemption and provide on-site support**. WFP's activities also considered the needs of women and men in the prioritization criteria and promoted equal decision-making power of men and women regarding the use of WFP assistance at household and community levels.

WFP ensured clear communication of the beneficiary selection criteria through community engagement activities, including additional meetings, focus group discussions (FGD), and information-sharing sessions to promote transparency and enhance understanding. Additionally, consultations with community representatives ensured inclusive decision-making and addressed any concerns related to the selection process that arose.

**Recognizing women's crucial role in household food security, WFP prioritized economic empowerment activities under its resilience programmes.** SheCan, Jousour, and business growth for smallholder farmers across Iraq initiatives supported women's education, financial literacy, and economic independence. Under the SheCan initiative in southern Iraq, WFP built the capacity of Women-Led Organizations (WLOs) through targeted training on gender equality and violence against women and girls (VAWG) under the Call-to-Action Field Implementation (CAFI) project. Then, its cooperating partner, Baghdad Women Association (BWA), trained over 150 participants on financial inclusion, entrepreneurship, and loan management to improve women's access to education and livelihood opportunities. These activities reported increased financial literacy and entrepreneurship among women, empowering them to contribute significantly to household incomes.

**Joining the global movement to celebrate the 16 Days of Activism against GBV**, these trainings included awareness sessions on GBV and social norms under the Call-to-Action Field Implementation (CAFI) project. Both men and women were engaged to challenge harmful gender norms and promoted the benefits of Women’s Economic Empowerment (WEE).

WFP also participated in the International Rural Women’s Day organized by the Ministry of Agriculture, where both showcased collaborative initiatives, highlighting women’s success in launching small businesses and improving livelihoods. Through these efforts, WFP aimed to create meaningful and lasting change, ensuring that gender considerations drive transformative impact. By equipping staff with the necessary knowledge and tools, WFP reinforced commitment to gender equality, while fostering more inclusive and equitable opportunities for all.

Lastly, WFP **integrated disability inclusion activities in its social protection (SP) programme, actively engaging with the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs and its UN SP partners to provide** management information system (MIS) support to improve service delivery for persons with disability.

# Protection and accountability to affected people

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

In 2024, the Government of Iraq made notable strides in addressing internal displacement, facilitating the repatriation of affected groups to their places of origin. To support reintegration, the Government committed resources to increase return grants, expedited compensation claims, and employment opportunities for returnees. Despite these efforts, challenges persisted, particularly for groups at risk, such as those returning from the Al-Hol camp in Syria, who face complex protection needs due to a lack of civil documentation. This documentation gap poses risks of statelessness, particularly for youth, increasing their vulnerability. Social cohesion remains fragile as displaced and host communities grapple with heightened protection risks and strained resources.

Acknowledging the protection risks driven by food security and economic challenges in Iraq, WFP implemented interventions to enhance coping capacity and reduce vulnerability among those most affected.

In collaboration with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP provided cash assistance to the most vulnerable groups missing civil documentation, enabling them to access food and other essential needs while supporting them in obtaining civil documentation. WFP also advocated with the Ministry of Migration and Displaced and the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs for their inclusion in national social protection programmes and coordinated case management and legal support referrals. Additionally, since 2023, WFP has co-led the Iraq Cash Forum (ICF), ensuring effective implementation and delivery of cash-based interventions to support crisis-affected populations. Also, WFP engaged in inter-agency forums to align humanitarian and development strategies, contributing to national durable solutions for displacement and reintegration.

Coordination with UNHCR facilitated a comprehensive update of food assistance distribution lists for Syrian refugees. This involved a profiling exercise to update socio-economic indicators and adjust vulnerability scores based on established targeting criteria, ensuring that households most affected by food insecurity received assistance.

Leveraging insights from the integrated cross-cutting context analysis and risk assessment (I-CARA) tool implemented in 2023, WFP ensured that interventions are evidence-based and targeted to the most vulnerable groups in areas of return to address food insecurity, strengthen livelihoods, and promote social cohesion.

Under its social protection program, WFP emphasized disability inclusion, working closely with the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs to integrate persons with disabilities into society. These measures aim to create inclusive and equitable opportunities for people with disabilities.

Addressing the risk of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA), WFP has developed a comprehensive risk management strategy and delivered regular capacity-building assessments for local partners to ensure compliance with WFP's code of conduct and Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) policies. Staff and partners received training and updates on these policies, reinforcing accountability and safeguarding throughout the assistance process.

## **Accountability to affected populations:**

WFP prioritized accountability to affected populations (AAP) through robust feedback mechanisms, proactive communication, and ongoing capacity-building initiatives. These measures aimed to ensure transparency, operational integrity, and the protection of vulnerable groups.

In addition to the existing toll-free hotlines, which were the main Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM) throughout 2024, WFP launched the *Iraq Aid Helpline* towards the end of the year. This new platform will be maintained, particularly for communities with limited internet access, to ensure receiving their feedback. The helpline gathers feedback and concerns about WFP's assistance and programming. Designed to be safe, appropriate, and accessible, it offers various formats for feedback, including virtual calls and chatbots.

In addition to the existing helplines and call centre, WFP maintained Communication with Communities (CwC) as a core aspect of its accountability efforts. Through collaboration with Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM), WFP displayed sensitization materials in camps, at distribution points, and with camp retailers. These materials informed beneficiaries about their rights and the steps to take if they have concerns or questions about assistance. WFP utilized these tools to communicate essential information to beneficiaries. This included distribution schedules,



types of assistance, CFM guidelines, contact information, and measures to prevent PSEA to enhance transparency and minimize operational risks.

To emphasize CWC, WFP implemented a visibility plan, providing informative key messages to beneficiaries about community feedback and response mechanism (CFRM) channels during distribution times, ensuring they knew how to provide feedback or report concerns. Hence, 78 percent of beneficiaries reported being provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA, a significant increase from 38 percent reported in 2023. Nevertheless, WFP will exert more efforts to achieve its accountability targets.

In the field, WFP ensured on-site monitoring teams were present at cash distribution sites for in-camp Syrian refugees, overseeing operations and promptly addressing protection-related concerns. Help desks are also available to provide immediate support and resolve issues, reinforcing WFP's commitment to upholding the dignity and safety of all beneficiaries during assistance collection.

# Environmental sustainability

**WFP works to enhance the environmental and social sustainability of its operations while limiting the potentially negative impacts on people, communities and the natural environment resulting from WFP programme activities and support operations such as administration, procurement, logistics, information technology and travel**

## Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

Iraq grapples with various environmental challenges intensified by climate change, including rising temperatures, desertification, land degradation, drought, sandstorms, and air and water pollution. These issues threaten public health, agriculture, water resources, and social cohesion, particularly in the Al-Jazira region [1]. Prolonged droughts have exacerbated water scarcity, straining domestic use, agriculture, and ecosystems such as the Mesopotamian Marshes [2]. Iraq ranked 126<sup>th</sup> out of 187 on the ND-Gain index, making it the 100<sup>th</sup> most vulnerable country and 153<sup>rd</sup> most ready for climate change. [3]

In southern Iraq, reduced water flow from neighbouring countries and high salinity in the Shatt Al-Arab River have degraded arable lands and livelihoods. [4]. Drought-induced displacement threatens food security, with southern governorates like Dhi Qar and Missan most affected [5].

Urban areas face air pollution from vehicle emissions, industrial activity, and generator use, while population growth in recent years contributed to reduced river water flow, leading to crop failure and a 50 percent reduction in agricultural production between 2020 and 2021 [6].

WFP supported Government efforts to build climate resilience and sustainability. In collaboration with government partners, WFP took a stance to increase smallholders' adoption of climate-smart agricultural practices, especially conservation agriculture, fostering increased productivity while safeguarding the environment.

Through its climate resilience programme, WFP supported the construction of 35 greenhouses and the planting of over a million seedlings across 62.5 hectares in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq to reduce the risk of carbon emissions. In Southern Iraq, WFP contributed to planting 300,000 seedlings under its Mangrove project. These efforts, along with other initiatives aimed at maintaining and increasing vegetation cover, serve as natural carbon sequestration methods to improve air quality.

Institutionally, WFP focused on enhancing climate information systems by establishing **an inter-ministerial working group**, particularly with the Iraq Meteorological Department of the Ministry of Agriculture, to support anticipatory action planning and develop a national climate information roadmap. Community-led adaptation plans are advancing in six governorates [7], empowering local decision-making to support smallholder farmers. A cornerstone of these efforts was the development of **multi-hazard early warning systems and weather index-based insurance schemes designed to mitigate the economic impacts of climate-related disasters**.

In 2024, WFP, in partnership with federal and Kurdistan Regional Government ministries, released a groundbreaking **drought study**, introducing an **Integrated Coordinated Drought Risk Management Framework (ICDRMF) to guide mitigation, preparedness, and proactive drought response plans**. The study assessed drought impacts on groundwater and marshes, introducing a marsh health index. Complementing this, WFP's **2023 Land Use Land Cover (LULC) analysis** provided critical insights for natural resource management and conservation across Iraq's ecological zones. Additionally, WFP continues to collaborate with the Ministry of Water Resources to strengthen Iraq's capacity for environmental and water governance through targeted training [8].

Operationally, WFP **emphasizes sustainable practices and screening environmental and social risks (ESS) in collaboration with stakeholders**. Projects are categorized by risk level, with medium-risk initiatives supported by environmental and Social Action Plans (ESAPs) and high-risk initiatives undergoing comprehensive Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIA) aligning with national laws and donor standards.

## Environmental Management System (EMS)

Although WFP Iraq has not yet launched an EMS, WFP Iraq is making all efforts to minimise the environmental footprint in its premises. WFP country and field offices in Iraq have put in place environmental-friendly tools in its premises, such as solar panels, motion-activated lighting, water conservation and water treatment, and recycling systems, limiting utilization of plastic to the extent possible, thereby reducing the carbon footprint of its operations, procurement practices, and awareness-building initiatives. All this helps reduce environmental footprint while fostering an in-house culture of sustainability across operations. WFP continues to ensure environmental sustainability during the full programme cycle.

To enhance **energy efficiency** and **decarbonize WFP's operations as part of the energy efficiency programme (EEP)**, WFP is part of the **One-UN solarization programme initiated by UNAMI**, where solar panels have been installed at all office and accommodation facilities, reducing reliance on fossil fuels and decreasing greenhouse gas emissions. Energy-saving measures such as incorporating sensor Light Emitting Diode systems have also been installed. Staff awareness was raised on optimizing air conditioning settings and switching off lights when not in use to minimize energy consumption.

Additionally, WFP signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the International Trade Centre (ITC), initiating a UN carpooling programme involving four other UN agencies: UNICEF, ILO, UNHCR, and UNDP in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq. These efforts significantly reduce the carbon footprint and align with WFP's global commitment to achieving carbon neutrality and enhancing operational resilience to climate change.

WFP promoted proper **E-waste management** in line with corporate guidelines, prioritizing reuse, recycling, and auctioning of old electronic components, thereby fostering a circular waste management approach. Additionally, WFP contributed to the **UN Iraq water campaign**, "*Water is Life*," recognizing the critical importance of efficient water use in Iraq and advocating for water management strategies within its operations. Additionally, WFP ensured the availability of drinking water that adheres to global safety standards, prioritizing staff health and well-being.

**The sustainable procurement** processes are continuously advanced in operations. Having shifted towards direct project implementation, WFP has ensured that Environmental and Social Governance (ESG) consideration is integrated into the procurement process. During the technical evaluation of companies/vendors, scoring is given to environmentally compliant vendors - consider eco-friendly products, energy efficiency assets/ equipment, occupational health and safety policies in labour and working policies, and sustainability of sourced materials.

To cultivate an environmentally conscious culture within WFP, staff engaged in environment awareness campaigns and training sessions such as the World Environmental Day, World Water Day, and World Wetlands Day celebrations. Staff also contributed to national tree planting activities and workshops on environmental management.

# 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**

Iraq is grappling with significant nutritional challenges, including widespread micronutrient deficiencies, and rising rates of overweight, obesity, and non-communicable diseases (NCDs) such as diabetes and cardiovascular diseases. These issues are particularly prevalent among low-income populations who are at greater risk due to limited access to nutritious foods and healthcare [1]. These challenges strain Iraq's efforts to achieve global nutrition targets and a sustainable food system.

Recognizing these challenges, the Government demonstrated commitment through its recently signed National Nutrition Strategy (2024-2030). This multisectoral framework, developed with input from key line ministries, integrates food security and nutrition objectives into broader social protection and development programming and is aligned with Iraq's sustainable development goal 2 (SDG 2) aiming to eliminate hunger and all forms of malnutrition.

In alignment with its mission to save lives and change lives, WFP has adopted an integrated strategy for nutrition that ensures vulnerable populations, particularly those most at risk, receive adequate and healthy diets to lead productive lives. WFP incorporated nutrition-sensitive approaches across its strategic outcomes to achieve this strategy and forged robust partnerships with the government, UN agencies, and local stakeholders.

*Under strategic outcome 1:* WFP collaborates with the Ministry of Migration and Displaced (MoMD) to provide food and nutrition support to the residents of Al-Amal center and Syrian refugees. WFP's cash assistance, complemented by in-kind support from MoMD, ensures crisis-affected populations meet their caloric and nutritional needs. In 2024, WFP adjusted the cash transfer value to align with market assessment findings to maintain the adequacy of nutritional intake for beneficiaries.

*Under Strategic Outcome 2,* WFP strengthens agricultural development by integrating nutrition-sensitive practices. This includes improving **crop cultivation** through modern and innovative irrigation techniques, introducing **climate-smart agricultural methods**, and enhancing **soil health** to maintain the nutritional quality of food. Additionally, WFP supports rural **women's economic empowerment in agriculture**, recognizing their key role in household food security. Additionally, WFP promoted **sustainable farming techniques** and **market linkages to ensure** better access to affordable, nutrient-rich foods, fostering long-term resilience and sustainability.

*Under Strategic Outcome 3,* WFP partners with the Ministry of Education to enhance school children's nutrition through the integration of nutrition considerations into the national school feeding policy by linking nutrition to productivity, promoting healthier outcomes for Iraqi youth.

*Within its social protection programme's* policy and research, WFP's collaboration with UN partners and government stakeholders has advanced nutrition research and evidence generation. Key milestones include supporting the National Nutrition Strategy and presenting its comprehensive nutrition research agenda to the Ministry of Health. This underscores WFP's commitment to supporting the national social protection and development plans.

WFP is committed to enhancing the resilience of food systems, scaling up nutrition-sensitive interventions, and fostering partnerships with government and international actors. Through close collaboration with WHO, UNICEF, FAO, and government stakeholders, WFP will continue to promote access to essential nutrition services by aligning food systems with health, livelihoods, and social protection goals.

# Partnerships

In 2024, WFP worked to solidify its role as a relevant partner of choice to the Government of Iraq, focusing on resilience, recovery, and development. It designed and implemented interventions that align with Iraq's developmental priorities, introducing innovative solutions to address adverse climate impacts, tackling high youth unemployment, fostering a conducive ground for entrepreneurship, and supporting livelihoods recovery for displaced people in conflict and climate-impacted areas. This required fundraising efforts for strategic multi-year programming, and close collaboration with relevant development actors.

Building upon 2023's groundwork, WFP's partnership with the Government of Iraq has been further broadened and deepened; at the national level, technical partnerships have been further strengthened with the Ministries of Agriculture, Education, Environment, Labor and Social Affairs, Planning, Foreign Affairs, Water Resources, and Trade. Donor countries seek greater government commitment and ownership, prompting WFP to engage with relevant ministries to leverage national budgets for project implementation. WFP also provided technical assistance and service provision support to optimize budget utilization and enhance sustainability.

International government donors continued to provide the majority of funding in 2024. The three main donors - Germany (BMZ), the United States (BHA and CPS), as well as the European Union (ECHO and INTPA) - provided 93 percent of donor contributions for the year. Delayed confirmation of grants and reduction of the largest donors' contribution led to a major funding shortfall in mid-2024. Multi-year and flexible funding dedicated to crisis response, climate resilience, livelihoods, and social protection activities was mainly from Austria, Germany, Ireland, the United Kingdom, and Sweden (carried over from 2023). Notably, WFP Iraq signed an award with the USAID Bureau for Conflict Prevention and Stabilization (CPS) for a three-year Climate Adaptation for Food Security and Stability Activity project. It is the first time WFP globally unlocked climate funding from CPS. Further, WFP started the implementation of the first development project with the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) to enhance agricultural sustainability under the water-energy-food nexus.

Further, WFP pursued technical partnerships and sought to diversify funding opportunities with public donors, International Financial Institutions, and the private sector, including Canada, Italy, Japan, the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), Switzerland, the World Bank, and the German Development Bank.

Regular bilateral meetings, field missions, and monthly briefings kept partners and donors informed about WFP operations. Government, donors, partners, and key stakeholders were engaged and consulted on WFP's upcoming Country Strategic Plan, assessments, monitoring activities, and the changing operational environment.

WFP established coordination mechanisms with the Government, UN Country Team (UNCT), and key stakeholders at both the federal and the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI) levels, ensuring engagement across sectoral, sub-sectoral, horizontal, and vertical levels. These efforts included a sector-wide social protection dialogue, a steering committee for the joint WFP-UNICEF-ILO programme, cash and technical working groups, and regular joint-agency coordination meetings with USAID.

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, participating in social protection, economy for all, services and institutions, and durable solutions.

In terms of financing modalities, WFP engaged in various financing flows, including direct donor funding and co-financing with national governments. Recently, WFP Iraq pursued a service provision role with the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Environment, and International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) to implement a loan project for the Government of Iraq and other stakeholders. WFP is also exploring innovative financing mechanisms, such as impact investments in carbon offset markets. These financing modalities would enable WFP to enhance the sustainability and impact of its interventions while strengthening partnerships with national institutions and other stakeholders. Further, WFP is engaging with the World Bank and the Ministry of Environment to become part of the Climate Resilient and Inclusive Development (CRID) programme in Iraq, for which a proposal was submitted in December 2024.

## Focus on localization

WFP is adopting a locally-led approach to drive climate adaptive solutions, working closely with existing local community structures and establishing new ones where necessary. Key elements of this approach include community collaboration, partnering with local governments and directorates, and engaging with local organizations and universities such as the University of Sulaimani and the University of Basra.

Under the SheCan pilot, WFP channeled USD 0.2 million to its cooperating partners, Cooperative Housing Foundation (CHF) Vitas and Baghdad Women's Association (BWA). These partnerships focus on providing tailored solutions to meet the diverse needs of women and girls, addressing factors like age, socio-economic status, and urban-rural disparities. The aim is to strengthen women's social capital and confidence to sustain changes in gender norms, and to mitigate gender-based violence risks associated with economic empowerment. WFP also partnered with regional and international actors to bridge local efforts with international expertise, creating a comprehensive empirical foundation for driving locally-led resilience.

## Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

WFP, United National Children's Fund (UNICEF), and the International Labour Organization (ILO) are collaborating on a joint programme to reform and strengthen Iraq's social protection system, which has one of the largest food assistance programmes in the world: the Public Distribution System (PDS), which has the broadest per capita coverage in the world reaching 96 percent of the Iraqi population. From 2021 to 2027, this seven-year initiative aims to enhance the social protection system's sustainability, efficiency, and responsiveness to ongoing socio-economic shocks in close partnership with the Government of Iraq.

Each agency's role within the Joint Programme reflects its comparative advantage in the specific context of Iraq, focusing on in-house capacities. WFP specializes in delivery mechanisms and implementation, with expertise in the digitalization of social protection systems in Iraq, UNICEF excels in public finance and cash plus programming, while ILO brings a normative approach and formalization with a focus on social security. Key joint activities include conducting the Iraq Household Socio-Economic Survey (IHSES-III) and community consultations for data collection and analysis, as well as developing operational manuals and digital tools like "School Connect" for streamlined service delivery.

WFP continued its partnership with the International Trade Centre (ITC) to improve the efficiency and competitiveness of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs), as well as with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) in supporting Syrian vulnerable Iraqis and refugees. WFP also joined hands with the Food Agriculture Organization (FAO) to build capacities of smallholder farmers. Further, WFP 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.

# Financial Overview

In 2024, WFP mobilized 93 percent of its needs-based annual requirements. However, 42 percent of this funding consisted of multi-year contributions designated for future operations, ensuring sustained support beyond 2024. WFP also revised its Country Strategic Plan (CSP), reducing the overall needs-based plan by 5 percent to USD 668 million and extending its timeframe by six months, now concluding in June 2025. Since the start of the CSP, 57 percent of the total required resources have been mobilized.

In 2024, WFP secured contributions from nine donor countries, with USAID's <sup>[1]</sup> first-ever four-year commitment and the European Union emerging as key contributors to ongoing projects, enhancing long-term funding predictability. Additionally, private sector donors contributed over USD 0.4 million, diversifying WFP Iraq's funding base.

Under strategic outcome 1 (SO1), delayed donor funding in early 2024 posed operational challenges, forcing WFP to limit assistance, particularly for Syrian refugees and Al-Amal Centre residents. However, resource mobilization improved in the second half of the year, with a significant portion of contributions taking the form of earmarked multi-year commitments - particularly for assistance to individuals lacking civil documentation - continuing through mid-2025, enhancing funding stability and predictability.







Under strategic outcome 2, a substantial share of contributions in 2024 was earmarked for resilience-building and social protection, with funding covering 73 percent of needs-based requirements. Contributions from Germany, Sweden, and USAID enabled WFP to advance livelihood and resilience-building initiatives. Former beneficiaries of BMZ-funded assets transitioned to capacity-building programs focused on entrepreneurship and financial inclusion.

Strategic outcome 3 received 93 percent of its needs-based requirements. Lengthy discussions with the Government to secure their buy-in for the social protection activities contributed to the low expenditures. Following the completion of the e-PDS data migration to the Ministry of Trade servers, WFP put further support on hold at the ministry's request to finalize the system handover. The remaining funds were reallocated to the second phase of the Single Registry Project, further enhancing government capacity in digital food assistance management. Unspent balances have been carried over into 2025 to sustain ongoing initiatives.

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	18,763,493	8,114,917	18,663,372	9,984,229
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.	18,763,493	8,114,917	18,663,372	9,984,229
Activity 01: Provide unconditional food assistance to internally displaced persons, refugees, and other crisis-affected people.	18,763,493	8,114,917	18,663,372	9,984,229
SDG Target 4. Sustainable Food System	46,624,473	19,925,095	33,849,855	9,799,790
SO02: Targeted communities, including farmers, have enhanced livelihoods and increased resilience to shocks by 2024.	46,624,473	19,925,095	33,849,855	9,799,790
Activity 02: Provide livelihood support, asset creation, and climate adaptation activities, including capacity strengthening, to targeted farmers and communities.	44,330,884	18,597,654	33,849,855	9,799,790
Activity 05: Implement climate resilience projects for targeted individuals and communities for and on behalf of the Government and other actors.	2,293,589	1,327,441	0	0
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	10,075,471	6,178,610	9,342,838	2,848,538



SO03: National and subnational institutions have strengthened capacities and systems for targeting and assisting food-insecure vulnerable people by 2024.	 10,075,471	 6,178,610	 9,342,838	 2,848,538
Activity 03: Provide institutional capacity strengthening to government officials and partners.	 1,929,689	 1,503,611	 2,073,607	 523,760
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.	 8,145,783	 4,674,999	 7,269,230	 2,324,778
Non-SDG Target	 0	 0	 9,943,043	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 75,463,437	 34,218,622	 71,799,108	 22,632,558
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 9,526,253	 5,976,588	 9,902,077	 4,492,847
Total Direct Costs	 84,989,690	 40,195,210	 81,701,185	 27,125,405
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 5,356,427	 2,511,335	 2,531,785	 2,531,785
Grand Total	 90,346,117	 42,706,544	 84,232,969	 29,657,190

# Data Notes

## Overview

[1] IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) <https://iraqdtm.iom.int/>.

[2] September 2024 -UNHCR Iraq Factsheet.

[3] Federal: Ministries of Agriculture, Environment, Education, Labour and Social Affairs, Water Resources

KRG: Ministry of Water Resources

[4] WFP prioritizes beneficiaries based on vulnerability criteria to ensure targeted assistance reaches those most in need. The criteria includes:

- Women-Headed Households: Representing 73 percent of residents of Al-Amal centre's recipients and 30 percent of Syrian refugees, these households face economic hardship and caregiving burdens.

- Marital Status: 37 percent of Al-Amal residents' households and 19 percent of Syrian refugee households are led by widowed, divorced, or single individuals, increasing financial vulnerability.

- Education Level: 90 percent of Al-Amal residents' household heads and 78 percent of Syrian refugee household heads have only completed primary school or below, limiting employment opportunities.

- Disability & Elderly-Headed Households: 5 percent of Al-Amal residents' households and 11 percent of Syrian refugee households are led by individuals with disabilities.

Additionally, 4 percent of Al-Amal residents' households and 19 percent of Syrian refugee households are headed by individuals aged 60+, facing economic and physical challenges.

- High Dependency Ratios: 42 percent of Al-Amal residents' households and 46 percent of Syrian refugee households have a dependency ratio exceeding 1.5, placing a greater burden on income earners.

- Health & Maternal Needs: 3 percent of Al-Amal residents' households and 20 percent of Syrian refugee households have an adult with a limiting health condition. Additionally, 10 percent of Al-Amal residents' households and 7 percent of Syrian refugee households include a lactating woman, while 1 percent of Al-Amal residents' households and 3 percent of Syrian refugee households include a pregnant woman, all requiring specialized support. For more information, please refer to the WFP FSOM reports for J1 and Syrian Refugees - June 2024

[5] Al-Amal Centre (formerly Jada'a 1 Center) is located near the town of Qayyarah, approximately 70 km south of Mosul in Ninewa governorate. The camp hosts 950 Iraqi households who have returned from Al Hol camp in Syria. An estimated 49 percent of Iraqi nationals displaced to Al Hol camp originate from Anbar Governorate, primarily from the al-Qaim district, which accounts for 30 percent of the overall caseload. Smaller numbers come from Salaheddin and Ninewa Governorates, including over 4,300 individuals from Mosul. Many residents of Al Hol camp are perceived to have some degree of affiliation with ISIL, although the level of affiliation remains unclear.

[6] Working together with UNHCR, WFP conducted a comprehensive review of the targeting criteria for Syrian refugees utilizing UNHCR's updated ProGres database, which contains detailed socio-economic indicators for households in the nine refugee camps, WFP aimed to refine the distribution lists to accurately identify the most vulnerable populations. This coordinated approach ensured that assistance was effectively targeted, benefiting those in need of assistance while upholding principles of transparency and accountability.

[7] WFP has been offering strategic support to the Government's advocacy efforts, including accompanying officials to COP28 and COP29 as part of the Government delegations and participating in policy-level negotiations.

## Operational context

[1]. HungerMap LIVE as of 23 November 2024

[2]. November 2024, GIEWS Country Brief, FAO. <https://reliefweb.int/report/iraq/giews-country-brief-republic-iraq-22-november-2024>

[3]. IOM displacement tracking matrix 1-30 June 2024. [https://iraqdtm.iom.int/files/Climate/20248194033531\\_IOM\\_DTM\\_Climate\\_ET\\_June\\_2024.pdf](https://iraqdtm.iom.int/files/Climate/20248194033531_IOM_DTM_Climate_ET_June_2024.pdf)

[4]. Climate-induced stressors are increasingly undermining the ability of returnees to rebuild their livelihoods, particularly in agriculture-dependent regions such as Anbar, Kirkuk, Ninewa, and Salahaddin. Further can be found at <https://www.nrc.no/resources/reports/cracked-earth-shrinking-harvest-drought-impact-on-displaced-and-returnee-iraqis>.

[5]. Country - Iraq (unhcr.org)

[6]. Formerly known as Al Jada'a 1 centre

[7]. WFP 2024 - Jada'a 1 Centre WFP Rapid Assessment.

[8]. The successful pilot and handover of the national school feeding programme to the Government have established a strong foundation for future advancements in social protection, positioning WFP to support continued capacity-strengthening efforts.

## Strategic outcome 01

[1] Although in Iraq the overall number of people requiring humanitarian assistance has declined, residual needs remained substantial for specific populations, with over one million internally displaced persons (IDPs) and over 300,000 refugees and asylum seekers still dependent on humanitarian assistance to access basic services., according to UNHCR Report in September 2024. The discontinuation of the humanitarian response plan in 2022 exacerbated funding constraints, leading to a severe resource shortfall. Consequently, WFP's emergency response downscaled in March 2023 with the cessation of food assistance for over 173,000 IDPs in camps.

## Strategic outcome 02

[1] WFP (2024). Rural Livelihood Activities\_Baseline\_Endline Report

[2] The 1.6 million tree seedlings produced/provided by WFP consist of 300,000 in the Basra mangrove, 1,300,000 in Sarchinar nursery rehabilitation in Sulaimaniya, and over 2,200 in the Sinjar demo in Mosul

[3] WFP (2024). Rural livelihood activities base\_line-end\_line report.

[4] Inaugurated in 2023, WFP's mangrove plantation project in Basra governorate is a critical effort to restore degraded coastal wetlands and strengthen community adaptation to climate change while enhancing the resilience of vulnerable coastal fisherfolk communities. In collaboration with the Ministry of Environment, Basra Governorate, and the University of Basra's College of Marine Science, WFP plans to plant 95 million mangrove trees across 90 designated plantation zones covering 2,000 hectares (200 m<sup>2</sup>) over five years (2024–2029).

[5] Baghdad, Anbar, Missan, Basra, ThiQar, and Mosul.

## Strategic outcome 03

[1] The TRANSFORM approach fosters critical thinking and introduces innovative methodologies for designing effective social protection systems. It is built on the foundational principles of a holistic and interdependent social protection framework and has been tailored to address the unique needs and context of Iraq. WFP, Iraq (2024).

[2] Based on MoT's August 2024 estimates, with each of the ten yearly mandated PDS food baskets costing approximately USD 12.96 per individual, the e-PDS project facilitated an annual savings of over USD 21 million for the Iraqi government. Final Briefing Note\_ WFP Support to the e-PDS. WFP, Iraq (October 2024).

[3] Iraq's Persons with Disabilities Programme, established under Law 11 of 2024, adopts a rights-based approach, shifting from viewing disability as a medical condition to recognizing it as a matter of inclusion and social participation. It prioritizes the full integration of persons with disabilities into society, moving beyond care provision to ensure equal rights and opportunities. The programme operates under three key pillars:

1. Financial Assistance – Includes a 250,000 Iraqi dinar caregiver allowance.
2. Educational Access – Expands inclusive education mandates and postgraduate opportunities.
3. Support Services – Covers healthcare, transportation subsidies, and accessibility measures.

The programme serves diverse groups, including 720,000 individuals with mobility disabilities, 356,000 with cognitive disabilities, and 251,000 with visual impairments. Despite challenges in resource allocation and coordination, Iraq remains committed to enhancing disability rights through improved implementation mechanisms, public awareness, and institutional support.

[4] Law 11 of 2024 marks a significant shift in Iraq's approach to disability, transitioning from a medical-care model to a rights-based framework aligned with the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD). This change emphasizes inclusion, societal participation, and legal recognition of disability rights.

Major improvements include education reforms, financial support, caregiver allowance raised to IQD250,000 (up from IQD170,000), and new transportation benefits, including discounts on travel tickets.

## Gender equality and women's empowerment

[1] The World Bank. (2024). World Bank Gender Data Portal.

[2] WFP. (2024). Integrated cross-cutting and risk assessment analysis.

[3] UN Women. (2024). UN Women in Iraq. Retrieved from: <https://iraq.unwomen.org/en/about-us/un-women-in-iraq>.

[4] The World Bank. (2021). Global Findex Database.

## Environmental sustainability

[1] Governorates of Ninewa, Anbar, Salah-Al-Din, extending southwards.

[2] Historically, the Mesopotamian Marshes in Iraq were one of the largest wetland ecosystems in the Middle East, but they suffered significant degradation due to various human activities, including drainage for agriculture, dam construction, and upstream water diversion. WFP. (April 2024) Drought Study.

[3] <https://gain.nd.edu/our-work/country-index/rankings/> The ND-Gain Matrix illustrates the comparative resilience of the country's vulnerability to climate change and other global challenges and its readiness to improve resilience.

[4] WFP. (2023) Carbon Potential for Mangrove Project in Iraq.

[5] As of 15th March 2023, a total of 12,212 families (73,272 individuals)<sup>4</sup> remains displaced due to drought conditions across ten governorates with the southern governorates of Dhi Qar (3,787 families) and Missan (3,193) having the highest number of climate-induced displaced persons. Moreover, nearly 62,000 families live in locations where climate-induced displacement is taking place. Climate-induced mobility is often permanent; people move in a high degree of vulnerability with limited assets and to informal locations, with limited basic services and a high potential for social cohesion issues

[6] <https://gain.nd.edu/our-work/country-index/rankings/>

[7] Basra, Maysan, Muthanna, Diyala, Ninewa and Salah Al Din governorates.

[8] Mapping the interconnections between the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs); SDG6-Policy Support System (SDG6-PSS) in Iraq: Creating evidence-based policies and practices for water-related SDG success; Integrity in water governance in Iraq, Roles of stakeholders, challenges, managing scarcity and securing the future; Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA); Water-Energy-Food nexus: understanding the complex interactions between water, energy, and food in Iraq; HEC-RAS and its application for water quality modelling

## Nutrition integration

[1] Ministry of Health. (2024) The National Nutrition Strategy

## Financial Overview

[1] A USAID grant of USD 10 million, spanning two years, allocated to WFP Iraq in 2024 was cancelled following the US executive directive to pause aid announced in early 2025. This grant was instrumental to enhance climate resilience activities, safeguarding agricultural livelihoods, and improving preparedness for future shocks. The U.S. executive directive suspending funding will create severe funding constraints for WFP Iraq operations for 2025 and beyond.

# 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.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET (the tool for programme design, implementation, monitoring and performance management) 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.

## Disclaimer for gender-disaggregated indicators

WFP introduced mandatory gender disaggregation for some Corporate Results Framework indicators in 2024. In such cases, gender-disaggregated data may not be available for 2023 values.

## «No data» function in cross-cutting indicators

A new "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on cross-cutting indicators. This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to cross-cutting indicators only at baseline, target, or follow-up levels. This function can be used for reporting an indicator at one level (baseline, target, or follow-up) or at two levels (baseline and follow-up). Country offices must choose either "Not collected" or "Not applicable" option.

A. **Not applicable**: used when data is not collected for **methodological note requirements**.

B. **Not collected**: used when data is not collected for **context-related reasons**.

# Figures and Indicators

## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	193,674	39,808	21%
	female	188,326	42,185	22%
	total	382,000	81,993	21%
<b>By Age Group</b>				
0-23 months	male	9,168	1,878	20%
	female	8,022	1,734	22%
	total	17,190	3,612	21%
24-59 months	male	14,134	4,796	34%
	female	13,369	4,638	35%
	total	27,503	9,434	34%
5-11 years	male	37,437	9,006	24%
	female	33,617	9,044	27%
	total	71,054	18,050	25%
12-17 years	male	29,032	6,462	22%
	female	26,740	6,344	24%
	total	55,772	12,806	23%
18-59 years	male	92,443	16,039	17%
	female	94,355	18,418	20%
	total	186,798	34,457	18%
60+ years	male	11,460	1,627	14%
	female	12,223	2,007	16%
	total	23,683	3,634	15%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Returnee	68,100	15,295	22%
Resident	218,300	14,275	7%
Refugee	38,000	51,004	134%
IDP	57,600	1,419	2%

## Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Action to protect against climate shocks	201,000	9,515	4%
Asset Creation and Livelihood	93,000	4,014	4%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	0	752	-
Unconditional Resource Transfers	88,000	67,712	76%

## 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	78	-
Canned Chicken	12	0	0%
Canned Pulses	12	0	0%
Chickpeas	12	0	0%
Dried Fruits	12	0	0%
Iodised Salt	0	11	-
Rice	0	225	-
Split Lentils	0	147	-
Sugar	0	75	-
Vegetable Oil	0	66	-
Wheat Flour	0	442	-

## 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	13,960,305	6,761,595	48%
Value Voucher	1,401,527	653,322	47%
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	12,077,250	374,615	3%
Value voucher transfer for services	0	20,000	-
Capacity Building			
Strategic Outcome 03			

## Strategic Outcome and Output Results

<b>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.</b>	<b>Crisis Response</b>
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### 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	24,650	9,322
			Male	25,350	7,531
			<b>Total</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>16,853</b>
A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	64	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	5,606,107	3,651,812
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	1,401,527	653,322
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		General Distribution	Number	5,550,000	4,007,190

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	18,734	26,257
			Male	19,266	24,602
			<b>Total</b>	<b>38,000</b>	<b>50,859</b>
A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT		1,044.29
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	8,354,198	3,109,781
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		General Distribution	Number	13,680,000	5,636,850

### Outcome Results

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
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**Target Group:** IDP returning households - **Location:** Nainawa - **Modality:** Value Voucher - **Subactivity:** General Distribution



Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	2.4	≤1	≤1	0.4	0.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2.1	≤1	≤1	0.4	0.7	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	2.3	≤1	≤1	0.4	0.7	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	32	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	47	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	38	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	65	=0	=0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	50	=0	=0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	59	=0	=0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	3	=0	=0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	3	=0	=0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	3	=0	=0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	1.5	=0	=0	14.7	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2.8	=0	=0	13.4	3	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	2	=0	=0	14.2	1	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	0	=0	=0	0.5	1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=0	=0	0.1	1	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	=0	=0	0.3	1	WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	3.5	=0	=0	24.5	95	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=0	=0	26.1	93	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	2	=0	=0	25.1	94.5	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	95	≥100	≥100	60.3	4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	97	≥100	≥100	60.4	3	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	96	≥100	≥100	60.4	3.5	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage Increase in Purchasing Power of WFP Voucher Beneficiaries	<b>Overall</b>	0	=0	=0	-6		WFP survey
Percentage of Essential Need Items Available to Beneficiaries in the Targeted Markets where WFP Operates	<b>Overall</b>	100	=100	=100	100		WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Syrian refugee households - <b>Location:</b> Iraq - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	3	≤0.5	≤0.5	4	0.55	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	3	≤0.5	≤0.5	2.8	0.4	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	3	≤0.5	≤0.5	3.2	0.45	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	96	=100	≥98	92.5	97	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	93	=100	≥98	96.2	91	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	94	=100	≥98	93.6	95	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	4	=0	≤2	6.9	3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	5	=0	≤2	3.8	7	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	4	=0	≤2	6.2	4	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	0	=0	=0	0.6	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2	=0	=0	0	2	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	2	=0	=0	0.2	1	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	34	≤29	≤29	21.1	49	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	34	≤29	≤29	20.4	27	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	34	≤29	≤29	25.7	35	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	4	=0	=0	3	6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	3	=0	=0	1.6	6	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	3	=0	=0	2.2	7	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	35	≤28	≤28	39.1	20	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	40	≤28	≤28	36.2	38	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	39	≤28	≤28	35.7	30	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	27	≥43	≥43	36.8	25	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	23	≥43	≥43	41.8	29	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	24	≥43	≥43	36.4	28	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

Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	0.95	≤0.95	≤0.95	4	0.97	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0.93	≤0.93	≤0.93	4	0.97	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0.94	≤0.94	≤0.94	4	0.97	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	43	≥95	≥80	88	61	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	69	≥95	≥80	88	58	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	55	≥95	≥80	88	59.7	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	32	≤5	≤20	12	28	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	18	≤5	≤20	10	29	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	26	≤5	≤20	11	28.6	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	25	=0	=0	0	11	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	13	=0	=0	2	13	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	19	=0	=0	1	11.7	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	66.5	≤60	≤60	52	44	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	49.2	≤45	≤45	51.1	50	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	59	≤55	≤55	51.6	47	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	20.5	≤15	≤15	3.4	30	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	8.6	≤5	≤5	7.6	11	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	15	≤10	≤10	5.1	21	WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	11.9	≤5	≤5	40	26	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	41.9	≤35	≤35	32.6	39	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	25	≤20	≤20	37.1	32	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	1.1	≥20	≥20	4.6	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0.3	≥15	≥15	8.7	0	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	1	≥15	≥15	6.2	0	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 02: Targeted communities, including farmers, have enhanced livelihoods and increased resilience to shocks by 2024.					Resilience Building	
<b>Output Results</b>						
<b>Activity 02: Provide livelihood support, asset creation, and climate adaptation activities, including capacity strengthening, to targeted farmers and communities.</b>						
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	99,093	3,421	
			Male	101,907	3,694	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>201,000</b>	<b>7,115</b>	
A.3.5 Total value of cash transferred to people through actions to protect against Climate Shocks			USD	7,738,500	290,978	
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	45,849	1,994	
			Male	47,151	2,020	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>93,000</b>	<b>4,014</b>	
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	Micro / Meso Insurance	Female		1,183	
			Male		1,217	
			<b>Total</b>		<b>2,400</b>	
A.3.3 Total value of cash transferred to people through livelihood skills training activities			USD	4,338,750	83,637	
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD		20,000	
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		8	
			Male		744	
			<b>Total</b>		<b>752</b>	

<b>Other Output</b>						
<b>Activity 02: Provide livelihood support, asset creation, and climate adaptation activities, including capacity strengthening, to targeted farmers and communities.</b>						
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	Food assistance for asset	Number	18	18
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.12: Total annual capacity, installed, restored or maintained for energy generation or storage	Food assistance for asset	Megawatt	0.05	0.05
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	Food assistance for asset	Number	3,065	3,075
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.14: Total number of hectares of areas brought under restoration/improved ecosystems and/or climate-resilient management practices	Food assistance for asset	Ha	925.5	925.5
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.16: Total value of physical assets made more resilient to the effects of climate change and/or more able to reduce GHG emissions	Food assistance for asset	US\$	1,019,920	1,019,920
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.1: Hectares of community gardens and orchards established/rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Ha	67	55
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.2: Hectares of land forested	Food assistance for asset	Ha	145	138
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	Food assistance for asset	Ha	956	1,065
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	Food assistance for asset	Km	1.4	1.65
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.8: Number of community infrastructure	Food assistance for asset	Number	6	6
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	1,601,000	1,602,250
D.3: Number of participants who completed vocational/livelihood skills training activities	D.3.g.1: Number of participants who completed vocational/livelihood skills	Food assistance for training	Number	2,400	2,445

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
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G.1: Number of people covered by an insurance product through risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.1.10: Total number of people covered by micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)	Micro / Meso Insurance	Individual	2,400	2,400
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	6,788	2,474
G.2: Total USD value of premiums paid under risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.2.2: Total USD value of premiums paid under micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)	Micro / Meso Insurance	US\$	20,000	20,000
G.3: Total sum insured through risk management interventions	G.3.3: Total sum insured through micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)	Micro / Meso Insurance	US\$	200,000	200,000
G.4: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	G.4.1: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP (Overall)	Food assistance for training	Individual Individual	1,600 313	1,558 200
G.8: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8.3: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through mobile phones and/or SMS services	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Individual	50,000	51,000

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
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	504	504
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.5: Number of teachers/educators/teaching assistants trained or certified	Community and household asset creation (CCS)	Number	75	75
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	11	11
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	Community and household asset creation (CCS)	Number	44	44



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		99	99
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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.13: Number of smallholder farmers supported with agricultural inputs and equipment	F.13.1.F: Number of smallholder farmers supported with agricultural inputs and equipment (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	298	298
F.13: Number of smallholder farmers supported with agricultural inputs and equipment	F.13.1.M: Number of smallholder farmers supported with agricultural inputs and equipment (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	682	682
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	200	200
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.1: Number of farmers' organizations supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	35	35
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.5: Number of farmer service centers supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	3	3
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.1: Number of agricultural production equipment provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	210	202
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.4: Quantity of agricultural inputs provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Kilograms	164,000	164,000

### Outcome Results

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> HHs in most conflict-affected and vulnerable areas across Iraq (2023), HHs including Syrian refugee, urban setting (Jousour) - <b>Location:</b> Iraq - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for training							
Proportion of people engaged in Income generating activities (IGA) as a result of skills development trainings (FFT)	Female	0	≥50	≥50	20.5		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥50	≥50	19		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥50	≥50	20		WFP programme monitoring

**Target Group:** Iraqi returnee and vulnerable households in rural areas (2024) - **Location:** Iraq - **Modality:** Cash - **Subactivity:** Food assistance for asset

Climate resilience capacity score: 1. Total Low CRS	<b>Overall</b>	30	≤5	≤5	33	WFP programme monitoring
Climate resilience capacity score: 2. Total Medium CRS	<b>Overall</b>	62	≤75	≤75	44	WFP programme monitoring
Climate resilience capacity score: 3. Total High CRS	<b>Overall</b>	8	≥20	≥20	23	WFP programme monitoring
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	3.9	≤1	≤1	5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2	≤1	≤1	0.2	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	2.22	≤1	≤1	0.8	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	88	=100	=100	95	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	82	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	83	=100	=100	99	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	9	=0	=0	5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	16.1	=0	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	15	=0	=0	1	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	3	=0	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	1.9	=0	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	2	=0	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	19	=0	=0	10	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	15.6	=0	=0	2.2	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	16	=0	=0	3	WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	3	=0	=0	5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	1.3	=0	=0	0.8	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	1.5	=0	=0	1	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	50	≤40	≤40	30	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	49.5	≤40	≤40	18	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	49.5	≤40	≤40	20	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	28	≥60	≥60	55	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	33.6	≥60	≥60	79	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	33	≥60	≥60	76	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	0	≥80	≥50	65	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥80	≥50	79	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥80	≥50	77	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Female	0	≥50	≥50	67	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥50	≥50	72	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥50	≥50	71	WFP programme monitoring
Shock Exposure Index (SEI)	Female	6	=0	=0	1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	10	=0	=0	0.6	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	9	=0	=0	0.7	WFP programme monitoring

<b>Strategic Outcome 03: National and subnational institutions have strengthened capacities and systems for targeting and assisting food-insecure vulnerable people by 2024.</b>	<b>Resilience Building</b>
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**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	0	1
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	60	60
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	2	2

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.2: Number of civil society institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	14	14
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.5: Number of national/sub-national coordination mechanisms supported	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	23	23
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	239	239
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	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	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	11	11

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	11	11
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Outcome Results							
Activity 03: Provide institutional capacity strengthening to government officials and partners.							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> government officials and partners Ministry of Education (2024) - <b>Location:</b> Iraq - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> School Based Programmes (CCS)							
Amount of annual host government budget for nationally owned programmes and systems contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs released following WFP capacity strengthening support	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥37,121,212 .12	≥37,121,212 .12	37,121,212.12		Secondary data
Transition strategy for School Health and Nutrition/including School feeding fully implemented by national stakeholder and WFP	<b>Overall</b>	0	=1	=1	1		Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> government officials and partners_Ministry of Education (2024) - <b>Location:</b> Iraq - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> School Based Programmes (CCS)							
Number of Enhanced Programme Designs, Processes, and Platforms Contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs Implemented at Scale by National Organizations Following WFP Capacity Strengthening Support	<b>Overall</b>	0	=1	=1	1		Secondary data
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components relating to school health and nutrition/including school feeding enhanced/developed with WFP capacity strengthening support and/or advocacy	<b>Overall</b>	0	=1	=1	1		Secondary data
Proportion of national stakeholders contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs reporting improved consensus, coalitions, or networks after WFP capacity strengthening support	Female	0	=100	=100	100		Secondary data
	Male	0	=100	=100	100		Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	0	=100	=100	100		Secondary data
Proportion of people participating in training, coaching, or mentoring reporting improvement in knowledge/skills contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	<b>Overall</b>	0	=100	=100	100		Secondary data
Resources mobilized (USD value) for national school Health and Nutrition/including School Feeding programmes with WFP capacity strengthening support and/or advocacy	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥255,000	≥255,000	255,000		Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> government officials and partners_Ministry of labour and Social Affairs (2024) - <b>Location:</b> Iraq - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food Security Sector (CCS)							
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	<b>Overall</b>	0	=1	=1	1		Secondary data

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> government officials and partners - <b>Location:</b> Iraq - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food Security Sector (CCS)							
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	<b>Overall</b>	0	=2	=1	1		Secondary data
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP-facilitated South-South and triangular cooperation support	<b>Overall</b>	0	=2	=1	0		Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> government officials and partners_Ministry of Trade (2024) - <b>Location:</b> Iraq - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food Security Sector (CCS)							
Transition strategy for programmes or other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs fully implemented by national stakeholder and WFP	<b>Overall</b>	0	=1	=1	1		Secondary data

# Cross-cutting Indicators

## Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> IDP returning households - <b>Location:</b> Iraq - <b>Modality:</b> Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	0	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation - a- Number of men/women reporting leadership position (Meaningful participation)	Female				1		WFP programme monitoring
	Male				1		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>				2		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation - b- Number of men/women reporting they have the right to be part of decision making (Meaningful participation)	Female				1		WFP programme monitoring
	Male				1		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>				2		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation - c- Number of men/women reporting they have the right to be consulted	Female				1		WFP programme monitoring
	Male				1		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>				2		WFP programme monitoring

Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation - <i>d- Number of men/women reporting they have the right to be informed</i>	Female				1		WFP programme monitoring
	Male				1		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>				2		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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
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**Target Group:** Vulnerable households in urban settings (2024) - **Location:** Iraq - **Modality:** Cash - **Subactivity:** Food assistance for training

Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	0	≥50	≥50	61.7		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥0	≥0	0		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥50	≥50	61.7		WFP programme monitoring



## Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	<b>Overall</b>	Missing	Approaching	Approaching	Approaching		Secondary data
Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female	2,947	≥3,109	≥1,553	1,553	3,013	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	1,795	≥3,130	≥1,208	1,208	2,470	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	4,741	≥6,239	≥2,761	2,761	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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> IDP returning households - <b>Location:</b> Nainawa - <b>Modality:</b> Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	100	=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	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	100	=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	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Syrian refugee households - <b>Location:</b> Iraq - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							

Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	100	=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	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	100	=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	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	100	=100	=100	100	100	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	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	100	=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	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	100	=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	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	100	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring

## Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	<b>Overall</b>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	WFP programme monitoring
Country office has an action plan on community engagement	<b>Overall</b>	No	Yes	No	No	No	Secondary data
Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)	<b>Overall</b>	Missing	Meeting	Approaching	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	≥975,211	≥188,326	42,185	315,079	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥1,002,909	≥193,674	39,808	322,717	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥1,979,120	≥382,000	81,993	637,796	WFP programme monitoring

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> IDP returning households - <b>Location:</b> Nainawa - <b>Modality:</b> Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	0	≥70	≥50	31.32	10.81	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥70	≥50	38.24	16.81	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥70	≥50	34.28	12.47	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Syrian refugee households - <b>Location:</b> Iraq - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	34.6	≥70	≥50	31.82	18.63	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	33.8	≥70	≥50	45.04	30	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	33.9	≥70	≥50	44.03	26.57	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> a crisis-affected HHs residing in formal and informal sites lacking essential civil documentation (2023) - <b>Location:</b> Iraq - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							

Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	0	≥80	≥50	0	18.93	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥80	≥50	1.63	12.61	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥80	≥50	0.28	15.99	WFP programme monitoring

## 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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Iraqi IDP and Syrian Refugee households - <b>Location:</b> Iraq - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	<b>Overall</b>	0	=100	=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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Iraqi returnee and conflict-affected households - <b>Location:</b> Iraq - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> 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	<b>Overall</b>	0	=100	=100	96.3	73.81	Secondary data

## Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Nutrition-sensitive score	<b>Overall</b>	2	≥2	≥2	2		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	=100	=100	97.59		Secondary data
	Male	0	=100	=100	94.64		Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	0	=100	=100	96.16		Secondary data

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Crisis-affected HHs residing in formal and informal sites lacking essential civil documentation - <b>Location:</b> Iraq - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> 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
	<b>Overall</b>	100	=100	=100	100		Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> Syrian refugee households and IDP returning households - <b>Location:</b> Iraq - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	100	=100	=100	100	100	Secondary data
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	100	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	100	=100	=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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> HHs including Syrian refugee HHs in most conflict-affected and vulnerable areas across Iraq (2024), urban setting - <b>Location:</b> Iraq - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for training							
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
	<b>Overall</b>	0	=100	=100	100		Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> Iraqi returnees in liberated areas and HHs in vulnerable areas across Iraq (2024), rural setting - <b>Location:</b> Iraq - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> 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
	<b>Overall</b>	0	=100	=100	100	Secondary data



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Mangrove plantation in Basra Governorate

**World Food Programme**

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

# Financial Section

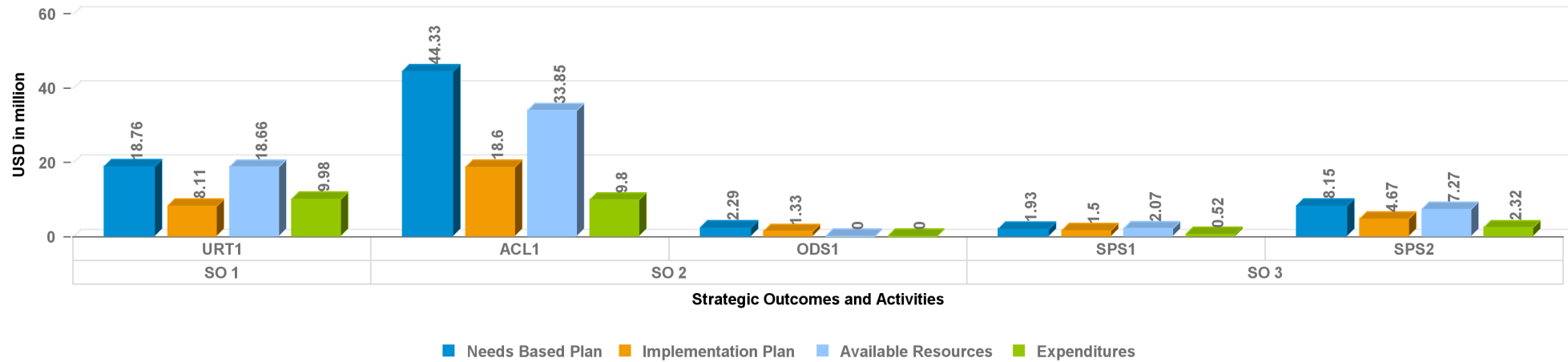
*Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.*

# Annual Country Report

## Iraq Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2020-2025)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (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 2024 (2020-2025)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.4	Targeted communities, including farmers, have enhanced livelihoods and increased resilience to shocks by 2024.	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
		Provide livelihood support, asset creation, and climate adaptation activities, including capacity strengthening, to targeted farmers and communities.	44,330,884	18,597,654	33,849,855	9,799,790
		Implement climate resilience projects for targeted individuals and communities for and on behalf of the Government and other actors.	2,293,589	1,327,441	0	0
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>46,624,473</b>	<b>19,925,095</b>	<b>33,849,855</b>	<b>9,799,790</b>
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.	Non Activity Specific			0	
		Provide unconditional food assistance to internally displaced persons, refugees, and other crisis-affected people.	18,763,493	8,114,917	18,663,372	9,984,229
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>18,763,493</b>	<b>8,114,917</b>	<b>18,663,372</b>	<b>9,984,229</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Iraq Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2020-2025)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (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.	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
		Provide institutional capacity strengthening to government officials and partners.	1,929,689	1,503,611	2,073,607	523,760
		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.	8,145,783	4,674,999	7,269,230	2,324,778
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>10,075,471</b>	<b>6,178,610</b>	<b>9,342,838</b>	<b>2,848,538</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	9,943,043	0
<b>Subtotal SDG Target</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9,943,043</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>75,463,437</b>	<b>34,218,622</b>	<b>71,799,108</b>	<b>22,632,558</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>9,526,253</b>	<b>5,976,588</b>	<b>9,902,077</b>	<b>4,492,847</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>84,989,690</b>	<b>40,195,210</b>	<b>81,701,185</b>	<b>27,125,405</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>5,356,427</b>	<b>2,511,335</b>	<b>2,531,785</b>	<b>2,531,785</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>90,346,117</b>	<b>42,706,544</b>	<b>84,232,969</b>	<b>29,657,190</b>

  
CHIEF, CFORC  
 Michael Herpling  
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

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

### Implementation Plan

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

### Available Resources

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

### Expenditures

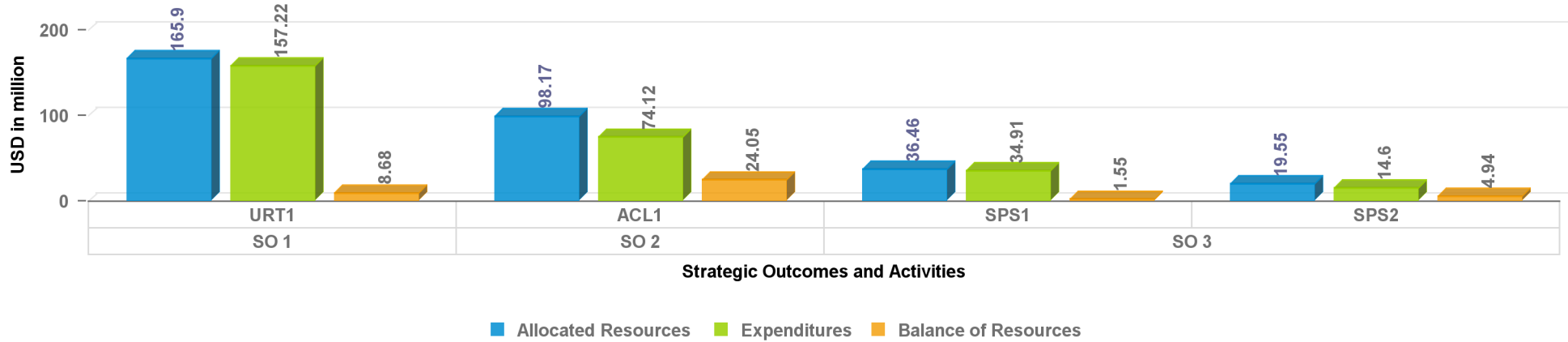
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## Iraq Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2020-2025)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

#### Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome	
SO 1	Crisis-affected people in Iraq, including internally displaced persons and refugees, are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of crises throughout the year.	
SO 2	Targeted communities, including farmers, have enhanced livelihoods and increased resilience to shocks by 2024.	
SO 3	National and subnational institutions have strengthened capacities and systems for targeting and assisting food-insecure vulnerable people by 2024.	
Code	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 2024 (2020-2025)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (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.	238,846,101	165,895,203	0	165,895,203	157,216,060	8,679,143
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>238,846,101</b>	<b>165,895,203</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>165,895,203</b>	<b>157,216,060</b>	<b>8,679,143</b>
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.	3,357,288	0	0	0	0	0
		Provide livelihood support, asset creation, and climate adaptation activities, including capacity strengthening, to targeted farmers and communities.	193,479,924	98,171,905	0	98,171,905	74,121,841	24,050,064
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>196,837,212</b>	<b>98,171,905</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>98,171,905</b>	<b>74,121,841</b>	<b>24,050,064</b>

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (CFORC)



# Annual Country Report

## Iraq Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2020-2025)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (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.	84,261,089	36,458,652	0	36,458,652	34,908,805	1,549,847
		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.	56,409,381	19,548,114	0	19,548,114	14,603,661	4,944,453
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>140,670,470</b>	<b>56,006,766</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>56,006,766</b>	<b>49,512,467</b>	<b>6,494,300</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	9,943,043	0	9,943,043	0	9,943,043
<b>Subtotal SDG Target</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>9,943,043</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9,943,043</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9,943,043</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>576,353,783</b>	<b>330,016,918</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>330,016,918</b>	<b>280,850,368</b>	<b>49,166,550</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>44,329,558</b>	<b>32,708,325</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>32,708,325</b>	<b>27,299,095</b>	<b>5,409,230</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>620,683,341</b>	<b>362,725,242</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>362,725,242</b>	<b>308,149,463</b>	<b>54,575,780</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>40,100,751</b>	<b>22,447,178</b>		<b>22,447,178</b>	<b>22,447,178</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>660,784,091</b>	<b>385,172,420</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>385,172,420</b>	<b>330,596,640</b>	<b>54,575,780</b>

This donor financial report is interim

  
 Michael Herling  
 Chief, CFORC  
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

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

### Allocated Contributions

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

### Advance and allocation

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

### Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

### Expenditures

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

### Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures