



World Food
Programme

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Iraq

Annual Country Report 2025

Country Strategic Plan
2020 - 2026

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Overview

Key messages

- Despite funding turbulence, WFP safeguarded life-saving support for Iraq's most vulnerable, including IDPs, returnees, refugees and undocumented households, ensuring continued access to food while upholding protection, gender and accountability standards.
- WFP strengthened household and community resilience by delivering Iraq's first climate-risk insurance payouts and expanding climate-adaptive livelihood solutions, protecting smallholder farmers from drought and heatwaves and sustaining hard-won resilience gains.
- WFP reinforced national systems for inclusive, shock-responsive social protection by supporting social protection systems reform and enabling the operational expansion of integrated data systems such as the Single Registry, improving targeting, interoperability and preparedness.

In 2025, Iraq faced a complex convergence of political transition, regional instability, climate-driven pressures, and underlying socioeconomic fragility. Throughout these evolving dynamics, WFP remained a committed and trusted partner to the Government of Iraq. WFP worked collaboratively with national institutions, local communities, and international stakeholders to safeguard vulnerable populations, strengthen essential systems, and advance sustainable pathways towards food security and resilience. The year reaffirmed the continued relevance of WFP's engagement in Iraq, both for responding to immediate needs and for reinforcing national systems to manage recurrent shocks.

Food insecurity in Iraq remains closely connected to structural economic challenges, protracted displacement, environmental degradation and weather-related shocks. Water scarcity reached a critical stage in 2025 due to exceptionally low rainfall, decreased upstream inflows and rising temperatures across the Euphrates-Tigris basin. Reservoirs dropped to historically low levels earlier than anticipated, placing immense pressure on irrigation, hydropower generation and drinking water supply systems. Water shortages forced the Government to reduce its winter agricultural plan, which weakened domestic production and increased reliance on imports during a period of fluctuating global supply chains.

The economic context was characterized by a blend of structural vulnerabilities and emerging opportunities. Iraq experienced fiscal shortfalls due to fluctuating oil revenues that created a budget deficit. This contributed to deep structural vulnerabilities that affect food security and poverty dynamics. For vulnerable households, these pressures translated into persistently high living costs, limited job opportunities and constrained access to stable income sources.

Regional instability further complicated the operating environment. The mid-year escalation between Iran and Israel prompted temporary airspace restrictions and heightened public concern across Iraq. Although Iraq did not experience direct hostilities, cross-border trade routes and energy markets were temporarily disrupted, exposing the country's vulnerability to external shocks. WFP closely monitored market dynamics and food-price fluctuations throughout these developments, ensuring programmatic decisions remained evidence-based and responsive to emerging risks. In addition, WFP coordinated with neighbouring country offices and national partners to develop scenario-based planning and operational readiness measures to ensure continuity of assistance should conditions deteriorate.

Protracted displacement remained a major humanitarian concern. More than one million internally displaced people continued to face significant barriers to livelihoods, documentation and stable housing. Meanwhile, 4.8 million returnees^[1] contended with inadequate infrastructure, weak local economies, reintegration challenges, and limited access to services in their areas of origin. Refugees, particularly the nearly 300,000 Syrians residing in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq, remained reliant on humanitarian support due to legal and economic constraints limiting self-reliance. In this context, WFP assisted 84,880 food-insecure people, prioritising the most vulnerable^[3]. This included 38,000 Syrian refugees in nine camps and 6,994 Iraqi returnees, primarily women and children arriving from al-Hol and residing at al-Amal Centre^[4]. Cash-based transfers and e-vouchers remained the principal modality, supporting dignity, dietary choice and local markets, with US\$9 million delivered over the year.

In June 2025, WFP faced a significant funding shortfall affecting refugee assistance. In response, cost-containment measures were implemented, including closing field offices in Mosul, Sulaymaniyah and Dohuk, alongside targeted staffing adjustments, to preserve life-saving support. Despite these constraints, all resilience and

systems-strengthening activities remained adequately resourced, allowing WFP to sustain strategic development-focused interventions.

Political dynamics evolved throughout the year, culminating in parliamentary elections in November. While major legislative decisions naturally slowed during the pre and post-election period, ministries and technical departments continued progressing essential processes in social protection reform, digital transformation, climate adaptation and education system improvements. WFP ensured its support remained aligned with these evolving priorities, maintaining flexibility while safeguarding momentum across core government-led reforms.

Beyond humanitarian assistance, 2025 marked substantial progress in resilience and foods and social protection systems strengthening under WFP's Country Strategic Plan. Following WFP's launch of Iraq's first Climate Risk Insurance scheme in 2024, the first payouts were transferred to farmers in 2025, representing a significant milestone for the project. Partnerships with the International Trade Centre strengthened value chains and market access, while collaboration with the Ministries of Agriculture, Water Resources and Environment advanced drought-risk planning and climate-informed agricultural strategies. WFP supported vulnerable communities through an integrated package of activities that enhanced their capacity to manage economic and climate-related shocks, reaching 7,890 beneficiaries. Building on 2024 gains, WFP expanded ecosystem-based adaptation, climate-risk information services, climate-risk insurance and climate-smart agricultural practices. These initiatives were implemented in close coordination with government and technical partners, reinforcing national systems and supporting long-term adaptive capacity.

Systems strengthening remained a central pillar of WFP's work. Foundational analytical products, including the Food Security and Nutrition Analysis and the Fill the Nutrient Gap baseline, provided critical evidence to inform national investments in nutrition-sensitive programming. WFP supported integration of behaviour-change insights into programme design, piloted nutrition-smart interventions in retail contexts and advanced Economic Empowerment Pathways to help vulnerable households transition into more resilient livelihoods.

Significant momentum was achieved in school feeding reform, with the Government expanding the National School Feeding Programme. WFP provided technical assistance to strengthen governance, procurement and digital information systems, and supported legislative progress on a national school feeding policy and law, reinforcing the centrality of school feeding to human-capital development.

Digital transformation was another key area of progress. Building on the Single Registry launched in late 2024, WFP supported operational expansion throughout 2025, improving data interoperability and strengthening coordination between ministries and institutions. This will contribute to more accurate targeting and lays the foundation for a more efficient, shock-responsive and integrated national social protection system.

Looking ahead, the combination of political uncertainty, regional instability, climate change impacts, and economic vulnerability underscores the importance of sustained investment in food systems transformation, social protection, and climate resilience. WFP remains committed to supporting Iraq in strengthening access to sustainable livelihoods, enhancing institutional capacities, and advancing inclusive, shock-responsive systems aligned with national development priorities and the broader United Nations framework.

69,740

Total beneficiaries in 2025



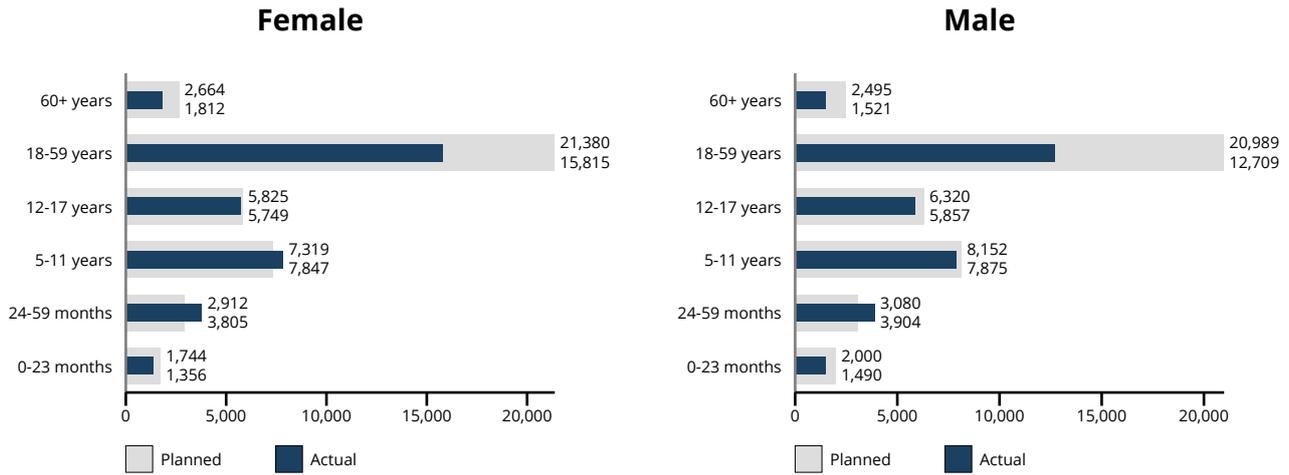
52% female



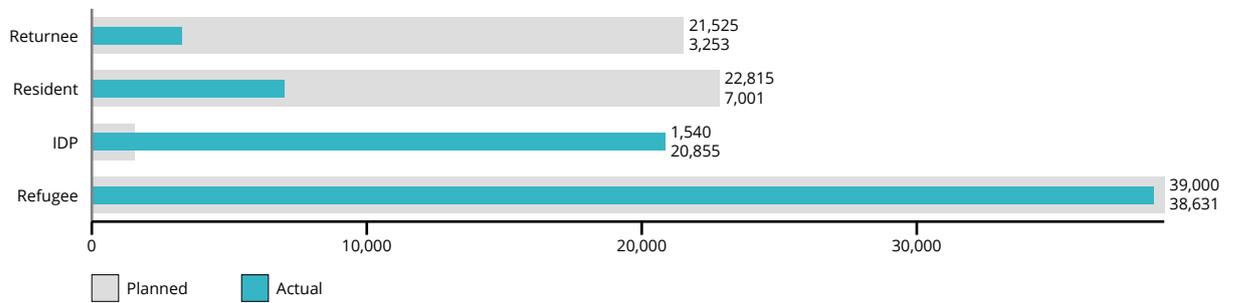
48% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 8,345 (51% Female, 49% Male)

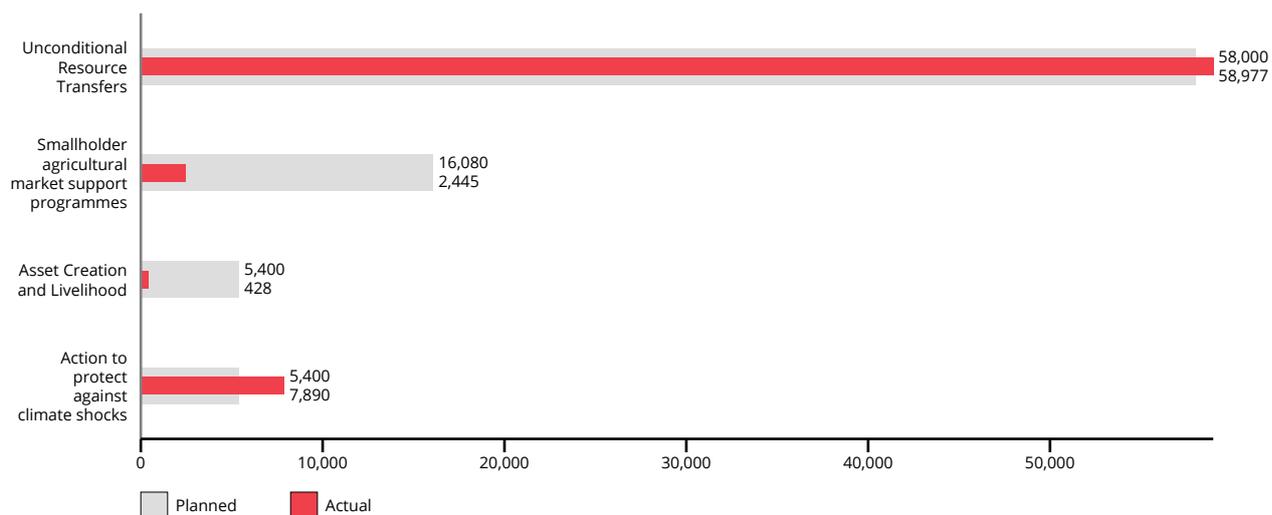
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



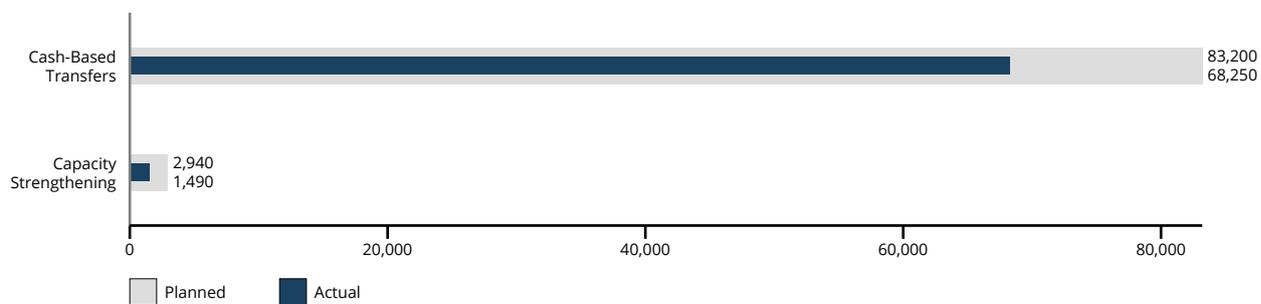
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



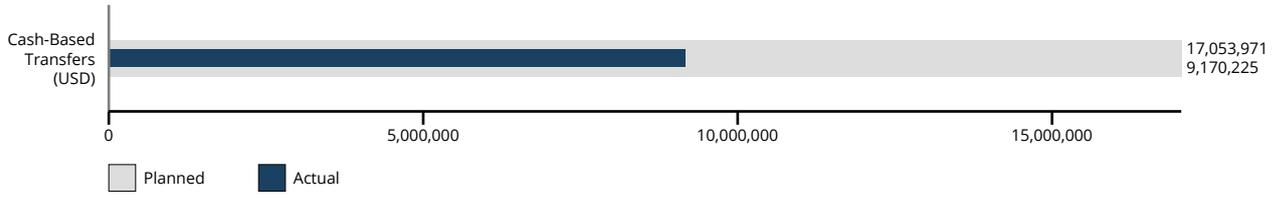
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



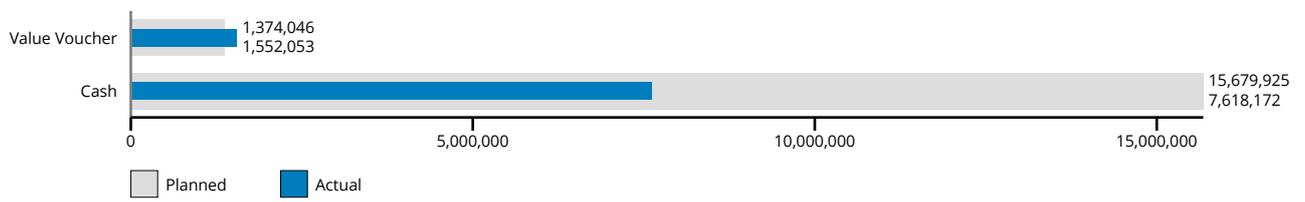
Beneficiaries by Modality



Total Transfers by Modality



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context



In 2025, Iraq's transition from recovery to sustainable development continued to be shaped by interconnected political, economic and human development challenges. While the overall security situation remained stable, the long-term consequences of past conflict persisted in the form of limited employment opportunities, uneven service provision and

marked regional disparities. According to the 2025 Household Socio-Economic Survey, 17.5 percent of the population lived in poverty, while 11 percent were multidimensionally poor. High unemployment, particularly among youth and women, a large informal labour market and persistently low female workforce participation further constrained household resilience. Almost 28 percent of households were considered vulnerable to food insecurity, reflecting the fragility of many families whose consumption patterns and nutrition outcomes remained highly sensitive to shocks. Populations most at risk included those experiencing protracted displacement and those residing in rural areas severely affected by climate variability.

Economic pressures further deepened these vulnerabilities. National unemployment stood at 13.5 percent, with even higher rates among youth. Continued dependence on oil revenue exposed the economy to global price fluctuations, while fiscal constraints reduced the government's capacity to expand and improve public services. Human development indicators echoed these systemic pressures, with persistent gaps in access to healthcare, education, potable water and livelihood opportunities, particularly in underserved governorates. Environmental threats remained one of the most significant threats to development gains. Extended drought, severe water scarcity, salinization and environmental degradation reduced agricultural productivity and undermined food and nutrition security, especially in governorates reliant on irrigation and rain-fed farming. These political, economic and environmental factors collectively reinforced the need for sustained and targeted support to the most vulnerable populations.

Throughout the reporting period, contextual developments further shaped the operational environment and directly influenced WFP's prioritization and planning. Protracted displacement remained a major driver of humanitarian need. Approximately one million people continued to reside in displacement settings, while more than 4.9 million returnees struggled to reintegrate in areas characterized by damaged infrastructure, constrained economic opportunities and inconsistent access to government services. Households lacking civil documentation remained unable to enroll in social protection programmes, placing them at heightened risk of food insecurity. Syrian refugees, most of whom lived outside camps, continued to face significant legal and economic barriers, including restricted access to employment, high living costs and limited access to public services. These factors contributed to elevated vulnerability among displaced and refugee populations and informed WFP's targeting parameters under its humanitarian interventions.

Environmental pressures intensified over the course of the year. Severe drought, reduced river flows, falling groundwater levels, unreliable electricity supply and high agricultural input prices continued to erode the livelihoods of smallholder farmers and climate-dependent communities. Agriculture, central to the livelihoods of many rural households and returnees, remained highly vulnerable to climate shocks. Resulting declines in productivity contributed to rising rural-urban migration and widened existing inequalities. Limited access to credit, financial services and stable markets further constrained households' adaptive capacities, underscoring the importance of resilience and livelihood support aligned with national climate adaptation and agricultural development priorities.

Additionally, WFP experienced constrained humanitarian funding and limited multi-year resources. The mid-year funding shortfall significantly affected refugee assistance and resulted in the closure of three field offices and a staffing reduction. WFP intensified advocacy, pursued flexible multiyear contributions, explored private-sector partnerships, and diversified financing through individual giving and thematic funding.

Within this context, WFP's operations focused on addressing acute needs while supporting government-led efforts to strengthen long-term national systems.

Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP targeted crisis-affected populations, including Syrian refugees, residents of the Al-Amal Centre and individuals without civil documentation who faced significant barriers to meeting basic food and essential needs. Many of these households encountered legal and administrative constraints limiting their access to state social protection systems. To ensure assistance reached those most at risk, WFP interventions were guided by vulnerability and food security assessments, displacement and protection data and coordination with national authorities and humanitarian partners especially IOM and UNHCR. In 2025, WFP reached 11,000 beneficiaries under this outcome with food assistance and essential needs support.

Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP and its partners strengthened livelihoods, resilience and food systems through climate-informed and market-oriented approaches. Rural communities dependent on agriculture experienced heightened vulnerability due to climate variability, water scarcity and environmental degradation. In response, WFP supported adaptive agricultural practices, increased access to productive assets, facilitated financial inclusion and expanded opportunities for women and youth. These efforts aimed to build more resilient rural economies and reduce reliance on negative coping strategies. Collaboration with national ministries, particularly those responsible for agriculture, water resources, the environment, ensured alignment with national development plans and supported institutional capacities to manage climate-related risks. WFP reached 10,763 people, the majority women, through resilience, financial inclusion and green livelihoods initiatives.

In partnership with the Ministry of Water Resources, WFP contributed to the implementation of Iraq's drought risk management plan, integrating climate-informed planning, risk insurance and water-optimization strategies. Nature-based solutions, such as mangrove nurseries in Basra and afforestation in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq, were

scaled up to support climate adaptation, create livelihood opportunities and reinforce the food-energy-water nexus.

Under Strategic Outcome 3, WFP advanced its role in supporting institutional reform and modernization of Iraq's social protection and human capital systems, in line with Vision 2030 and national reform priorities and in coordination with UNICEF and ILO. Support focused on strengthening analytical, policy and programmatic capacities within government institutions, enhancing digital tools and expanding data-driven decision-making. A key area of engagement was the expansion of the national Single Registry platform, reflecting the government's commitment to improved targeting, transparency and efficiency across the social protection system. WFP also supported the continued development of the National School Feeding Programme as a major child-focused safety net, reinforcing governance, digital data systems, procurement processes and the integration of nutrition and behaviour-change approaches. Technical assistance to the Ministry of Education strengthened programme governance, procurement and logistics and supported the development of a national school feeding policy and law.

Across all strategic outcomes, WFP's planning and implementation remained aligned with national development frameworks and international humanitarian and development commitments.

Risk management

In 2025, WFP Iraq operated in a complex and evolving risk environment where operational, strategic, and external environments required continuous monitoring and mitigation.

Strategic risks were shaped by the general geopolitics and regional instability, including the closure of UNAMI in December 2025, which reduced access facilitation and heightened exposure to non-state actors, leading to some field mission cancellation due to security concerns. WFP strengthened coordination with UNDSS and national authorities, applied scenario-based contingency planning to guide operational adjustments. WFP worked with neighbouring country offices on contingency CONOPs, expanded early warning and preparedness systems, and coordinated with government counterparts to align national strategies. Environmental pressures, especially water scarcity, land degradation and climate-related shocks, continued to affect stability and social cohesion. Together with partners, WFP co-led a national forum on Anticipatory Action Planning, reinforcing disaster preparedness and integrating climate resilience into food-for-assets projects.

Operational risks reflected capacity gaps in national financial systems, IT infrastructure, cybersecurity and community engagement, which could affect secure delivery of cash-based and digital assistance. WFP strengthened internal controls, supported adoption of cybersecurity standards in government systems, and maintained strong financial safeguards through due diligence, fraud-risk assessments and secure digital platforms. Streamlined cybersecurity measures protected government-linked systems, while updated technical assessments and reinforced partner agreements enhanced operational resilience. Additionally, WFP integrated protection standards into software development, and reinforced liability clauses in agreements with government partners.

WFP upheld strong accountability and protection standards through regular PSEA and Anti-fraud anti-corruption (AFAC) training expanded beneficiary feedback and gender-sensitive safeguards in assistance delivery.

Lessons learned

In 2025, WFP Iraq's experience underscored the need for greater adaptability within an increasingly constrained funding environment. Declining resources highlighted the importance of advancing multi-year and flexible financing arrangements, while recalibrating programme scope to protect core assistance for the most vulnerable. This reinforced that funding predictability is essential to sustain humanitarian support and preserve the continuity of national system-strengthening efforts.

The operating context also demonstrated the value of deeper collaboration with government counterparts and development partners. Engagement in social protection reform, school feeding, and climate adaptation confirmed that durable results depend on strengthened national ownership, clearer institutional roles, and more coordinated planning across ministries. These lessons pointed to the need for early joint prioritization to align ambitions with available resources and ensure sustainability.

Country office story

Between Heat and Harvest: Climate Risk Insurance Grows Resilience in Iraq

In Ninewa Governorate, farming has always required patience. In recent years, it has required resilience.

Saya, a smallholder farmer from Al-Hamdaniya District, has cultivated wheat on her family's land for decades. Like many farmers in northern Iraq, she relies on rainfall and groundwater to sustain her crops. But rising temperatures, prolonged dry spells and increasingly erratic seasons have made farming unpredictable and risky.

"Before, we could plan," she explains. "Now the weather changes without warning. One bad season can undo years of work."

Saya's experience reflects a broader reality across Iraq. Once known as *the Land Between Two Rivers*, the country is now among the most vulnerable to climate change in the region. Extreme heat, recurring droughts and shifting rainfall patterns are placing growing pressure on agricultural livelihoods, particularly for smallholder farmers who depend on seasonal harvests for both income and household food consumption.

In response, WFP's work in Ninewa has focused on addressing climate risks through an integrated, step-by-step approach to resilience. Saya first received support through activities implemented in partnership with the Directorate of Agriculture, an essential entry point in a context where traditional farmer cooperatives are limited. Through this collaboration, her community benefited from rehabilitated irrigation canals and water structures, helping stabilize production and reduce pressure on scarce water resources. Building on this foundation, Saya participated in agricultural training and received productive assets to improve yields and strengthen access to markets. These interventions helped increase production and income, but they did not eliminate the underlying exposure to climate shocks.

That gap became clear during successive drought and heatwave seasons.

To help farmers protect the gains made through resilience programming, WFP introduced climate risk insurance as an additional layer of support. Through a pilot implemented with the Government of Iraq and local insurance partners, farmers in Saya's community were enrolled in an index-based insurance scheme providing coverage for drought and heatwaves.

Before coverage began, farmers participated in sensitization sessions explaining how the insurance works, how payouts are triggered and what to expect in the event of a shock. They were supported to complete registration, open digital wallets and finalize enrolment. When predefined climate thresholds were met during the 2025 drought and heatwave seasons, payouts were issued automatically, without the need for individual loss assessments.

In Saya's district, all insured farmers received a payout.

"The payment didn't replace everything I lost," she says. "But it helped me recover. I didn't have to sell equipment or reduce planting for the next season."

For Saya, the payout made the difference between absorbing a shock and losing momentum. It allowed her to maintain the progress made through earlier resilience investments, rather than resort to negative coping strategies. Similar experiences were reported by farmers across Ninewa, highlighting the importance of timely financial support during extreme weather events.

As climate risks intensify, farmers across Iraq are often forced to cope by selling assets, reducing inputs or abandoning agriculture altogether. Financial protection helps interrupt this cycle, allowing households to recover more quickly and continue investing in their livelihoods. Looking ahead, WFP is working closely with government counterparts to refine the pilot, strengthen institutional capacity and lay the groundwork for national ownership. The long-term objective is to integrate financial protection into Iraq's broader agricultural and resilience systems, ensuring farmers are better equipped to manage climate shocks independently.

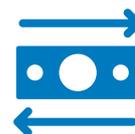
For farmers like Saya, resilience is no longer just about producing more. It is about being able to withstand the next shock, recover with dignity and keep farming despite an increasingly uncertain climate.

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.



WFP supported **7,853 residents of Al-Amal Centre** (60 percent were women and girls) with life-saving assistance.



In 2025, WFP supported people via **mobile money transfers**, as per WFP's commitment to digitalization, financial inclusion and dignified assistance.

Humanitarian needs persisted among groups with limited or no access to alternative food sources. WFP continued to support 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. WFP supported 7,853 residents of Al-Amal Centre (60 percent were women and girls) and increased assistance following 1,200 returnees in early 2025. WFP continued its support of Syrian Refugees reaching 38,631 beneficiaries (56.6 percent women and girls) in nine camps in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI) until June 2025 due to funding shortfalls. In November, WFP initiated a one-time cash transfer to 37,200 refugees to help them meet immediate food needs. In partnership with UNHCR and IOM, WFP provided Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA) to approximately 12,493 [HL1] [SA2] beneficiaries lacking civil documentation, including internally displaced persons (IDPs) and returnees. On average, households received monthly cash transfers to cover up to 80 percent of their calorie intake.

The food security outcome monitoring conducted in July 2025 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. Ninety-eight percent of surveyed households reported acceptable food consumption levels, a trend that has held steady since early 2022. The use of emergency or crisis coping strategies has declined by 6 percentage points since December 2024, suggesting reduced distress and greater stability. However, roughly a third of households now allocate more than sixty-five percent of their monthly budgets to food, highlighting increasing economic pressures.

Food security outcome monitoring in July for Syrian refugees revealed a concerning deterioration in food security compared to December 2024. 22 percent of surveyed households are now classified as moderately or severely food insecure, an increase of 14 percentage points since December 2024. The decline in overall food security is closely linked to funding uncertainties and messaging around potential cuts in WFP assistance, which has led households to restrict spending to only essential needs. Despite WFP's continued provision of unrestricted cash transfers, economic vulnerability remains high. Nearly 49 percent of beneficiary households and 44 percent of non-beneficiaries are living below the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB), marking a significant increase since December 2024. Food consumption patterns have remained stable, with 94 percent of households using cash assistance primarily for food. However, reliance on negative coping strategies has increased sharply, particularly in Duhok, where 77 percent of beneficiary households reported adopting food consumption-based coping mechanisms.

The latest food security outcome monitoring for the cash assistance programme for the crisis-affected people without civil documentation demonstrated positive outcomes, with 89 percent of beneficiaries attaining acceptable food consumption levels. The number of households who used food consumption-based coping strategies remained high at 80 percent.

WFP's assistance was delivered through Mobile Money Transfers, supporting WFP's commitment to digital transfers, financial inclusion, and cost-effective, dignified support. E-vouchers were used exclusively in Al-Amal Centre, where cash access is restricted, while direct cash was allocated to households unable to open e-wallets due to missing civil documentation.

Funding shortfalls significantly affected WFP's ability to sustain assistance at scale, particularly for Syrian refugees in camps and for vulnerable populations at Al-Amal beyond the end of the year. The June 2025 distribution cycle marked

the final round of assistance, as insufficient resources have forced WFP to end cash-based transfers for Syrian refugees in camps. This interruption poses serious risks to food security and household resilience among vulnerable populations. Urgent advocacy and resource mobilization are critical to resume support and prevent further deterioration in the well-being of affected communities.

Despite sustained humanitarian needs, limited and short-term funding restricted programme predictability and hindered longer-term planning. As resources become increasingly limited, WFP is committed to mobilize funding in support of these populations.

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.



4,800 people were insured against severe drought and extreme heat



Farmers received **USD 61,450** in insurance payouts

In 2025, WFP focused its resilience initiatives on vulnerable communities through an integrated set of interventions designed to strengthen household and community capacity to withstand economic and climate-related shocks. Building on the gains achieved in 2024, WFP expanded ecosystem-based adaptation, climate-risk information services, climate-risk insurance and climate-smart agricultural practices. All interventions were implemented in close partnership with government line ministries, national academic institutions, and regional and international organizations to reinforce national and local systems and strengthen adaptive capacities.

Ecosystem-Based Adaptation

Building on earlier work with national academic institutions, particularly the University of Sulaymaniyah, and collaboration with the Ministry of Water Resources, WFP scaled up Iraq's first phytoremediation pilot by implementing community-based constructed wetlands in Sulaymaniyah and Missan. These wetlands have the potential to treat approximately 170,000 litres of wastewater per day (around 5 million litres per month), enabling its reuse for restricted and unrestricted agricultural practices. To reinforce long-term sustainability and national research capacity, WFP also supported the establishment of a new Centre of Excellence at the University of Missan to advance research on nature-based phytoremediation solutions for wastewater reuse.

To address severe water scarcity and support ecosystem restoration in Dohuk, WFP implemented groundwater recharge initiatives aimed at replenishing local sub-basin aquifers across two degraded watersheds. The construction of community ponds and small dams improved water availability for more than 20,000 residents and 3,000 livestock, supporting livelihoods and mitigating the effects of prolonged drought.

Ensuring community ownership was central to WFP's approach. WFP supported the establishment of Communities of Practice (CoPs) to manage community-based adaptation assets and handed over decision-support systems, including soil-health analytics tools and phytoremediation management protocols, to local and national authorities. These mechanisms improved governance and sustainability of ecosystem-based interventions.

A significant milestone demonstrating national ownership was the full handover of the Basra mangrove afforestation project to the local government. Authorities have since continued planting efforts, exceeding one million mangrove seedlings across degraded tidal flats in Khor Al-Zubair. The Ministry of Environment also issued a No Objection Letter for the project's registration as Iraq's first nature-based solution under the UNFCCC Article 6 carbon market framework, positioning it as a pioneering carbon-financing initiative and setting a precedent for future nature-based interventions.

Climate-Smart Agriculture

To expand the adoption of climate-smart agricultural practices in vulnerable governorates, including Ninewa, Anbar, Najaf, Karbala, Salah al-Din, Missan, Qadissiya, Basra and Diyala, WFP supported sustainable land and water management systems. This included distributing agrivoltaics solar irrigation systems to smallholder farmers to enhance water efficiency and boost crop productivity.

Recognizing that land degradation and desertification pose major threats to food security, WFP also provided shared community agricultural assets such as shredders, zero-tillage machinery, multicrop planters and laser-leveling equipment. These tools encouraged mulching, conservation agriculture, and reduced soil erosion, thereby restoring productive land and improving long-term agricultural viability.

To support livestock breeders, especially buffalo farmers in the marshland governorates of Basra, Thi Qar and Missan, WFP introduced 100 community-level hydroponic units for barley sprouting. These systems enabled year-round production of high-quality fodder, improving livestock nutrition and increasing household income. Additionally, WFP distributed 80 household aquaponic units in Basra to support income diversification and improve household food security.

Climate Information Services, Early Warning, Anticipatory Action and Adaptation Planning

To address the climate threats Iraq faces, mostly manifesting through extreme events such as heatwaves, recurrent droughts, floods and increasingly frequent sand and dust storms, WFP has continued its work rehabilitating observation and monitoring infrastructure. In 2025, WFP rehabilitated 16 additional agrometeorological stations and continued its partnership with Early warning for All pillar leads such as UNDRR to proactively advance climate information systems and services in Iraq. This support included the i) finalization of local adaptation and anticipatory action plans for the six targeted climate vulnerable governorates of Ninewa, Diyala, Salahadin, Basra, Muthanna and Maysan ii) Launching of the national drought risk management framework iii) Capacity building of national interministerial committee on disaster risk management and loss and damage tracking iv) Support on for formulation of Iraq EW4ALL roadmap.

Climate-Risk Insurance

Following the launch of Iraq’s first parametric insurance scheme, WFP, the Insurance Regulator Diwan, the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), a local private insurer and partners co developed a second index based product to cover heatwaves. These innovative tools allow for rapid financial support as soon as pre agreed weather thresholds are met, significantly strengthening the response to weather extremes.

In 2025, WFP provided insurance coverage to 400 families in Ninewa and Kerbala. When drought and heatwave triggers were reached, farmers received USD 61,450 directly into their local accounts, helping them avoid distress sales, protect their livelihoods and recover more quickly. Building on these positive results, WFP and the Government doubled the caseload for the 2025-2026 drought season starting in December 2025, expanding coverage to 800 families and including additional districts.

Capacity strengthening and government engagement were essential throughout implementation. WFP facilitated community level sensitization sessions to explain climate risks, financial concepts, insurance mechanisms and payout procedures, supporting farmers’ understanding of a tool new to Iraq. In parallel, WFP worked with Diwan, the MoA and the Ministry of Environment (MoE) to refine product design, identify target areas and advance regulatory discussions, laying the groundwork for future scale up and stronger national ownership.

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, with **EU support**, strengthened Iraq's social protection systems, embedding reforms within national institutions to ensure **long-term sustainability**



WFP supported the launch of Iraq's **Food Security Monitoring Systems** and the **Single Registry platform** to improve targeting and service delivery

Under Strategic Outcome 3, Under its multi-year Joint EU-funded joint project to reform social protection systems in Iraq, WFP[EF1] [SA2] provided technical expertise, strengthened institutional capacities and supported policy development to advance an inclusive, shock-responsive and nutrition-sensitive social protection system in Iraq. Collaboration with the Government of Iraq remained central, with WFP working closely with the Ministry of Planning, the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MoLSA), the National Centre for Digital Transformation, and other national institutions to help operationalize reforms aimed at improving targeting, service delivery and evidence-based decision-making. In line with the Government's commitment to sustainable reform and national ownership, WFP's efforts focused entirely on systems building rather than direct assistance, ensuring that all reforms were embedded within national structures and positioned for long-term sustainability.

In April, WFP took part in a high-level workshop organized by the Ministry of Planning to finalize the National Social Protection Strategy (2025-2029). WFP provided technical inputs to ensure alignment with national development priorities, international best practices and global social protection standards. The resulting strategy set out Iraq's medium-term priorities for achieving inclusive and resilient social protection coverage. The reform agenda also benefited from the engagement of key development partners, including the European Union, whose support has been essential to advancing national system transformation.

Throughout 2025, WFP supported the Government's capacity to generate and use evidence for social protection planning. In partnership with the Commission for Statistics and Geographical Information Systems and the Kurdistan Region Statistics Office, WFP finalized the technical infrastructure required to launch the first national digital Food Security Monitoring Systems (FSMS). These platforms represented a major step toward establishing a unified, government-led mechanism for routinely tracking food security trends and vulnerabilities. WFP provided year-round support to deliver the systems' hardware and software, enhance functionality and strengthen institutional ownership. By the end of the year, national technical teams had gained full independence in managing digital data-collection tools, from field deployment to data management, processing and storage. Capacity-building activities ensured the systems could be sustained and maintained without external support. Plans for 2026 include technical assistance for launching the first round of fully digital monitoring.

Complementing its analytical work, WFP supported the integration of nutrition considerations across Iraq's social protection architecture. WFP delivered Social and Behaviour Change Communication guidance to MoLSA personnel to emphasize age-appropriate dietary needs, nutrition-sensitive food choices and essential hygiene practices. This engagement reinforced the principle that social protection programmes can play a broader role in improving household nutrition, particularly when cash-based interventions and food subsidies are designed with diet quality in mind. These efforts aligned with wider national reforms that aim to embed nutrition sensitivity across social safety nets.

Iraq's progress in reforming its social protection system gained international visibility during 2025. With WFP's support, the Government presented its reform achievements at the Second World Summit for Social Development in Doha. Representatives from the Ministry of Planning and MoLSA highlighted Iraq's advancements in digital transformation, policy reform and institutional strengthening, positioning the country as an emerging example of system-wide social protection reform in the Middle East. Senior Government officials acknowledged WFP's technical contributions and the role of EU funding in enabling significant system investments and elevating Iraq's profile within global policy dialogue.

Alongside policy reforms, WFP supported new approaches linking social protection with economic empowerment. Working with the Social Protection Authority, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Prime Minister's Office, WFP co-designed the Economic Empowerment Pathways initiative, funded by the *Changing Lives Transformation Fund*, a WFP global initiative to support governments with sustainable policies that improve lives and reduce hunger. It aimed at establishing strong institutional mechanisms to connect vulnerable households with skills development, agricultural

support, income-generation opportunities and productive inclusion. The design process identified key coordination roles, inter-ministerial linkages and administrative steps required to support sustainable graduation pathways. This work highlighted the importance of aligning labour market, agricultural and social protection strategies to help households transition from assistance to greater self-reliance and resilience, while ensuring the Government has a clear vision for transition and graduation processes.[EF3] [SA4]

Digital transformation remained a core component of WFP’s support under SO3, especially through the advancement of the Single Registry initiative. Following the technical design phase, WFP supported the Government in moving toward operational implementation. In August, the Government formally launched the operational phase of the Single Registry and appointed an inter-ministerial project management team comprising the Ministry of Planning, MoLSA and the National Centre for Digital Transformation. In the following months, WFP provided capacity-building support, including training on vendor management, technical support for establishing the Project Management Office at the National Data Centre under CSGIS oversight, and facilitation of coordination with UN agencies to explore integration with the Civil Registry. These efforts were crucial for improving system interoperability, strengthening governance and ensuring the long-term sustainability of the platform as it expands across Iraq.

WFP also supported the Government’s efforts to enhance disability inclusion within the social protection system. In collaboration with the Authority for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and UNICEF, WFP contributed to improvements in ICT infrastructure to enhance accessibility and service delivery for persons with disabilities. Toward the end of the year, WFP expanded its engagement with MoLSA to support the early development of a disability focused management information system, reviewing draft implementation plans and providing guidance to align system design with rights based standards, international norms and interoperability requirements. This investment strengthened administrative efficiency, improved case management and promoted equitable access for persons with disabilities within the broader social protection reform agenda.

Across all areas of work, WFP emphasized strong coordination mechanisms, transparency and national ownership. Technical workshops, policy consultations and interministerial meetings supported effective collaboration among institutions and strengthened the foundations for continued reform. By embedding processes within national institutions and reinforcing Government leadership, WFP contributed to the development of durable systems capable of responding to shocks, supporting vulnerable households and improving longterm service delivery.

Despite significant progress, several challenges remain. Sustaining reform momentum will require continued political commitment, strengthened interinstitutional coordination and full operationalization of digital systems such as the Single Registry and FSMS. Ensuring interoperability with civil registration and disability systems will be essential for improving targeting accuracy and expanding equitable access. Strengthening analytical capacity across federal and regional institutions also remains a priority, particularly translating monitoring findings into budgetary and programmatic decisions. Continued investments in digital infrastructure, data governance and human resource capacity will be necessary, alongside close coordination with development partners.

Implementation under SO3 focused exclusively on institutional development and policy support, with no direct beneficiary assistance delivered, as reflected in the Gender and Age Marker - Monitoring (GaM-M) code 1.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide institutional capacity strengthening to government officials and partners	N/A
Provide support to government officials and partners in enhancing information technology for managing PDS modernization and in strengthening the safety net component of the government social protection system	1 - Partially integrates gender and age

Cross-cutting results

Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

In Iraq, gender inequalities continue to shape food security outcomes, with women and girls disproportionately affected by climate shocks, displacement, restricted access to livelihoods, and limited participation in decision making related to food systems and natural resource management. Women particularly displaced women, female-headed households, women with disabilities, and rural women face structural barriers to accessing productive resources, climate-resilient livelihoods, and paid employment, while carrying a disproportionate share of unpaid care and domestic work. These constraints reduce women's economic autonomy, limit their voice in household and community decisions, and heighten vulnerability to food insecurity, especially in climate vulnerable -affected areas.

In 2025, WFP Iraq contributed to measurable results related to women's empowerment by embedding approaches that address structural barriers to women's participation and economic well-being across its resilience, livelihoods, and climate adaptation Strategic Outcomes. Across these Strategic Outcomes, interventions addressed gender-specific barriers affecting access to resources, participation, and decision-making, resulting in differentiated outcomes for women, men, girls, and boys. Under resilience and climate adaptation programming, including land restoration and climate-smart agriculture initiatives, women's participation in community-level decision-making increased, contributing to shifts in local power dynamics related to natural resource governance.

Monitoring data collected against CRF indicator CC.3.4 showed improved perceptions of meaningful participation among women involved in community committees and producer-level structures, compared to baseline levels where women's engagement was largely consultative. Women reported greater influence over decisions related to activity design, scheduling, and benefit allocation, while men increasingly acknowledged women's leadership roles within mixed-gender structures. These changes were most evident in communities where capacity strengthening was combined with community sensitization on shared decision-making, indicating that shifts in social norms were critical to observed outcomes; however, women with disabilities reported more constrained participation in settings where mobility, accessibility, and service availability remained limited.

Improvements in women's economic well-being were observed under livelihoods and green economy-linked interventions, particularly those supporting climate-resilient value chains and environmentally sustainable income-generating activities. Analysis of data related to CRF indicator CC.3.5 indicated that women participating in these interventions were more likely to report access to income and increased involvement in household financial decision-making than women engaged in short term assistance alone. Among men, outcomes included increased acceptance of women's economic roles and partial redistribution of unpaid care responsibilities during peak livelihood periods, contributing to more balanced household dynamics. Progress, however, remained uneven in areas where market access was constrained, mobility restrictions persisted, or climate shocks reduced livelihood viability, explaining under performance in some locations.

WFP-supported climate and environmental programmes also strengthened women's roles within food systems. Women involved in production, processing, and community-based natural resource management reported increased recognition of their technical knowledge and contributions, particularly in climate-resilient agriculture and land restoration activities traditionally dominated by men. These shifts were associated with improved intra-household food allocation practices and joint decision-making related to crop selection and use of productive assets.

WFP worked with the Baghdad Women Association (BWA) through the SheCan initiative to strengthen women's empowerment and women's economic well-being in Basra, Dhi Qar, and Karbala by supporting locally rooted, women-led civil society engagement. Through collaboration with three women-led organizations from the CAFI network, the initiative facilitated community dialogue and sensitization that increased awareness and acceptance of women's economic participation and leadership among women and men, including community leaders and local stakeholders. Participant feedback indicated increased confidence among women, loan recipients and women entrepreneurs to engage in economic activities and community discussions, while men reported improved understanding of women's economic roles and constraints, contributing to more constructive community-level

dialogue. The engagement also generated context-specific insights into social norms, mobility constraints, safety concerns, and barriers to financial access affecting women's economic participation, particularly in conservative and rural settings.

Complementing delivery efforts, and under support from the Italian Agency for Development Cooperation (AICS), WFP Iraq conducted an initial mapping of civil society organizations working on women's empowerment and disability inclusion. The mapping strengthened the evidence base on local capacities and gaps, informing more inclusive partnership approaches and the design of interventions that better respond to the needs of women, including women with disabilities.

Across programmes, outcomes for girls and boys were observed primarily through indirect household-level effects. Improved women's economic autonomy and participation in decision-making were associated with more equitable food distribution within households and increased prioritization of children's dietary diversity and education-related expenditures. Qualitative feedback from women and men highlighted increased joint decision-making around household food use and expenditure. Performance against women's empowerment related indicators was strongest where programme design was paired with sustained community engagement and efforts to address social norms. Under-performance in some locations was linked to contextual constraints, including insecurity, entrenched gender norms, limited service availability, accessibility barriers for persons with disabilities, and climate-related shocks that reduced livelihood viability.

Beneficiary feedback indicated that women valued increased voice and recognition within community structures, while men noted benefits from shared decision-making and diversified household income sources. However, some women reported increased time burdens linked to participation in livelihood activities, highlighting the continued need to address unpaid care responsibilities and workload distribution to avoid unintended negative effects.

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 2025, the protection environment in Iraq remained complex and uneven across governorates, shaped by protracted displacement, climate-induced stress, economic vulnerability, and uneven access to services. WFP assessments, community consultations, and analysis of Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM) data indicated persistent protection risks affecting people at risk of being left behind, including women, children, older persons, persons with disabilities, households without civil documentation, and internally displaced persons and returnees living in fragile or resource-scarce areas. Climate-related shocks and food insecurity continued to exacerbate negative coping strategies, constrain safe access to assistance, and heighten exposure to exploitation and exclusion.

Key protection concerns identified during the reporting year included physical, social, and informational barriers to access linked to mobility limitations, disability-related exclusion, restrictive social norms, and documentation gaps. Women and girls, particularly female-headed households and those residing in displacement-affected settings, faced compounded risks related to safety, dignity, and meaningful participation. Persons with disabilities experienced disproportionate challenges in accessing information, registration processes, and distribution sites. While awareness of reporting mechanisms and available services improved in 2025, access barriers persisted for certain groups, particularly persons with disabilities and households lacking civil documentation.

WFP Iraq systematically integrated protection considerations across programme design and implementation through people-centred analysis, protection risk assessments, and vulnerability criteria designed to identify individuals and groups at heightened risk. Analysis drawing on CFM trends, monitoring data, and direct community engagement informed targeting approaches, delivery modalities, and mitigation measures to prevent unintended negative consequences of humanitarian interventions. Protection mainstreaming principles were systematically integrated across WFP Iraq's operations in 2025 to ensure assistance was delivered safely, with dignity, and without causing harm. Programmes applied protection-conscious delivery arrangements and strengthened Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) safeguards to reduce safety risks and community tensions, while tailored communication and accessibility measures improved meaningful access for persons with disabilities and other groups at heightened risk of marginalization. Accountability to affected people was reinforced through accessible information provision and a functional, confidential Community Feedback Mechanism, enabling two-way communication and timely programme adaptation. Regular community consultations and structured engagement across the programme cycle strengthened participation and empowerment, allowing affected people to influence programme design and implementation. These efforts resulted in improved safety, dignity, and access to assistance, as evidenced by reduced reports of access-related concerns, increased awareness and use of feedback and reporting mechanisms, and improved perceptions of respectful treatment captured through CFM data and monitoring in 2025.

Protection risks were mitigated through programme adaptations that strengthened safety, dignity, and respect, including adjusted distribution arrangements, adapted transfer mechanisms, protection-conscious communication, and strengthened referral pathways. Transfer modalities and mechanisms were selected and adapted to reduce exposure to harm, minimize tensions, and ensure meaningful access for persons with disabilities, older persons, and others facing mobility, social, or structural barriers. These measures resulted in improved safety, dignity, and respectful treatment of affected people, as evidenced by reduced reports of access-related concerns and increased confidence in WFP assistance processes captured through CFM and monitoring data.

Accountability to affected people remained a core operational and strategic priority in 2025. WFP Iraq ensured that affected people received timely, accessible, and relevant information about programmes, eligibility criteria, entitlements, and available services through multiple communication channels aligned with community preferences and needs.

To systematize community engagement across the programme cycle, the Country Office developed and operationalized a Community Engagement Action Plan, establishing standards for information provision, participation, consultation, and feedback during assessments, targeting, implementation, and monitoring. This strengthened inclusive and meaningful engagement with affected people, particularly women, persons with disabilities, and other groups at heightened risk of marginalization.

The Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM) functioned as a central pillar of accountability and programme adaptation. In 2025, WFP Iraq developed and rolled out a CFM Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) to standardize feedback intake, referral pathways, response timelines, and data protection and confidentiality protocols, ensuring safe handling of personal and sensitive information. CFM awareness was reinforced during registration, distributions, community consultations, and follow-up activities, with clear responsibilities assigned to programme teams.

The CFM call centre enabled safe and confidential submission of feedback, complaints, and concerns, including sensitive protection-related issues. Continuous analysis of feedback trends informed programme adjustments, contributing to improved access, responsiveness, and trust, and strengthening closed feedback loops. While by the last quarter of 2025, WFP Iraq successfully migrated Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM) data to corporate Customer Relationship Management (SugarCRM), strengthening the systematic management, analysis, and protection of community feedback. The migration improved data integrity, traceability, and confidentiality, enabled more consistent case management and follow-up, and enhanced the Country Office's ability to analyse trends and use feedback to inform programme adaptation and accountability to affected people.

PSEA was upheld as a non-negotiable component of people-centred programming. Mandatory PSEA training for WFP staff was delivered to reinforce internal PSEA responsibilities, strengthen awareness of reporting channels, and ensure consistent understanding of WFP's mandatory PSEA standards. Additionally, the CO started engaging with cooperating partners on their PSEA responsibilities, reporting obligations, strengthened understanding of survivor-centred approaches, and "zero tolerance to inaction" on all forms of SEA. PSEA awareness was systematically integrated into community engagement and CFM processes, ensuring that affected people were informed of their rights, safe reporting channels, confidentiality safeguards, and referral pathways. Targeted PSEA sensitization activities were implemented at Al Amal Center, strengthening awareness of acceptable conduct and reporting mechanisms and contributing to prevention and early reporting among a population facing heightened protection risks.

WFP Iraq collaborated closely with cooperating partners, local authorities, community-based structures, and civil society organizations, including women's organizations and organizations of persons with disabilities, to strengthen protection and accountability outcomes. Capacity strengthening efforts for WFP staff and partners focused on protection mainstreaming, accountability to affected people, survivor-sensitive communication, data protection and privacy, and effective CFM case management, in line with the Community Engagement Action Plan and CFM SOP. In 2025, WFP Iraq recorded improvements in protection and accountability outcomes, including reduced safety concerns related to programme delivery, decreased barriers to accessing assistance, and improved perceptions of respectful treatment. Disaggregated analysis by sex, age, and disability highlighted progress as well as persistent gaps for certain demographic groups, informing targeted corrective actions. To state that, results were reported against CRF indicators CC 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, and 1.4 for activities with Tier 1 beneficiaries, and against indicators 2.4 and 2.5 for all CSP Tier 1 beneficiaries. Where targets were not met or data was unavailable for specific groups or locations, mitigating measures were implemented, including enhanced outreach, adapted communication tools, and strengthened accessibility measures. Efforts to improve performance on new and revised CRF indicators, including disability inclusion indicators, were initiated and will be further scaled in the next reporting year.

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)

Across all WFP Iraq activities implemented under each strategic outcome and operational modality, Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS) have been systematically integrated throughout the design, construction, and commissioning phases. This approach ensures that environmental and social considerations are embedded at every stage, minimizing negative impacts on people, communities, and the natural environment.

Despite Iraq's intensifying climate threats, compounded by decades of conflict, weakened governance systems and widespread environmental degradation that continue to strain natural resources and requiring immediate response, WFP has applied Environmental and Social screening of all its activities, as a result in 2025 all implemented activities were environmentally sustainable. Some projects such as the phytoremediation constructed wetlands underwent a full environmental and social impact assessment prior to implementation and obtaining an environmental license.

All project activities were guided by Environmental and Social Action Plans (ESAPs), which informed both design and implementation to ensure robust management of natural resources, protection of biodiversity and ecosystems, efficient resource utilization, and proper waste and pollution control. This has been reflected in the adoption of nature-based solution interventions such as phytoremediation through constructed wetlands, aimed at addressing water scarcity, enhancing biodiversity, and rehabilitating degraded ecosystems. In parallel, the introduction of photovoltaic technologies in agriculture has played a critical role in reducing energy demands and mitigating pollution associated with fossil fuel use.

Community engagement remained a central pillar of WFP's social safeguard implementation. In 2025, WFP prioritized strengthening local community structures to promote shared governance, reduce tensions, uphold human rights, and ensure equitable access to resources, particularly within fragile and vulnerable governorates. These efforts contributed to enhanced community resilience, improved safety and security, and more inclusive decision-making processes across targeted areas.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

In 2025, WFP maintained its internal efforts to reduce the environmental footprint of the Country Office and field offices, while promoting environmental awareness across its operational footprint. As part of these ongoing initiatives, WFP, working jointly with the United Nations Iraq Country Team, continued to advocate on critical environmental challenges through targeted digital awareness campaigns, with a particular focus on Iraq's escalating water scarcity crisis. These campaigns aimed to enhance public understanding, encourage responsible water use, and support national dialogues on sustainable resource management. Through these coordinated internal and inter agency actions, WFP contributed to fostering a more environmentally conscious workplace and promoting collective action on pressing environmental issues in Iraq.

To further advance energy efficiency and decarbonize WFP's operations under the Energy Efficiency Programme (EEP), WFP continued its engagement throughout 2025 in promoting the use of clean energy and has installed over XX solar energy units for its climate-smart agriculture interventions across Iraq. During this period, solar photovoltaic systems remained fully operational across all WFP office and accommodation facilities, significantly reducing dependence on fossil fuels and contributing to lower greenhouse gas emissions. WFP also continued championing and leading the UN carpooling programme in coordination with other UN agencies. This initiative remained a key pillar of WFP's internal environmental sustainability efforts in 2025, reducing fuel consumption, lowering greenhouse gas emissions, and promoting more efficient use of the UN vehicle fleet. Through sustained leadership, WFP helped strengthen inter agency collaboration on sustainable mobility and supported collective efforts to minimize the UN's operational

environmental footprint in Iraq.

WFP continued strengthening its internal occupational health and safety (OHS) standards to promote a safe and conducive working environment for all personnel. As part of these efforts, staff workspace was upgraded with ergonomic workstations and chairs, reducing the risk of work-related musculoskeletal issues and enhancing overall workplace wellbeing. To reinforce safety preparedness, WFP also continued with security and fire safety awareness initiatives during the year. As a response to the recent regional tensions and the risk of radioactive contamination, WFP procured Potassium Iodide Tablets for all staff and their dependants and created a strict distribution and consumption plan as a mitigation measure in case such a risk materialize

WFP further strengthened efforts to cultivate and reinforce an environmentally conscious culture across its stakeholder network. To ensure consistent application of environmental standards, WFP required all suppliers, vendors, and contracted partners to implement the WFP Environmental Management System (EMS) and comply with its Environmental and Social Safeguards throughout the contracting period. This approach ensured that environmental responsibility extended beyond internal operations and was embedded across the entire supply chain promoting sustainable procurement, reducing environmental risks, and enhancing accountability in project delivery.

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 stands at a pivotal moment in advancing its food systems and nutrition agenda.

WFP's 2025 analysis, aligned with global and regional benchmarks, highlights a triple burden of malnutrition: persistent child undernutrition, widespread micronutrient deficiencies, and rapidly rising obesity and diet-related non-communicable diseases (NCDs) such as diabetes and cardiovascular disease. This challenge erodes human capital and limits economic productivity. While acute malnutrition has declined, the core issue is not calorie scarcity but rather affordability and access to diverse, nutrient-rich diets. Iraq's nutrition profile underscores both urgency and direction for reform. Foundations already exist—school meals, PDS rations, nutrition education, fortification laws, and regulatory frameworks—but remain underutilized.

In 2025, WFP convened government ministries and partners to review new data from the *Fill the Nutrient Gap* analysis, using IHSES III, to assess the cost of healthy diets and identify policy options that move beyond food security toward nutrition and human capital development.

At the same time, Iraq is reforming its social protection system with EU-UN support. This rare, time-bound opportunity allows integration of nutrition-smart measures into PDS modernization, expanded SSN targeting across the life course, and reinstated school meals—critical for learning, attendance, and long-term human capital. Evidence synthesis guided policy options through system readiness assessments, return on investment analysis, and cost-of-inaction scenarios.

To support 2026 inter-ministerial roundtables, WFP prepared technical briefs outlining how social protection can improve nutrition through four pathways:

1. **Income effect** - boosting household purchasing power.
2. **Price effect** - lowering the cost of nutritious foods.
3. **Direct provision** - supplying nutritious foods through programmes.
4. **Behavioural effect** - shaping consumption practices.

This framework shifts Iraq's system from delivering calories and cash to enabling healthy diets and stronger human capital. WFP also examined the political economy dimensions of nutrition-smart reform in this complex but promising reform space.

Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP collaborated with the Ministry of Migration and Displaced (MoMD) to provide food and nutrition support to residents of the Al-Amal Rehabilitation Centre and Syrian refugees in camps across the Kurdistan Region of Iraq. Between 4,000 and 7,000 residents of Al-Amal Centre were assisted monthly with electronic vouchers, ensuring access to diverse food items. For Syrian refugees, WFP reached over 38,000 individuals with cash-based transfers during the first half of the year. Following funding shortfalls, regular assistance was suspended in June, but WFP provided a one-time emergency cash transfer to 37,200 refugees in November to help them meet immediate food needs. WFP also supported 9,000 undocumented individuals monthly across six governorates with multi-purpose cash assistance, enabling them to purchase food freely from markets. Outcome monitoring showed that **88 percent of households achieved acceptable food consumption levels**, reflecting improved dietary diversity and contributing to **CC.5.1**.

Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP strengthened agricultural development by integrating nutrition-sensitive practices into climate resilience and livelihoods programming. Rehabilitation of irrigation canals, expansion of solar-powered irrigation systems, and promotion of conservation agriculture techniques such as zero-tillage and composting improved soil health and sustained the nutritional quality of food crops. WFP also advanced innovation in food production, expanding hydroponic and aquaponic systems in marshland areas to produce nutrient-rich fodder with minimal water requirements, supporting buffalo breeders and stabilizing livelihoods in climate-stressed ecosystems. Through the SheCan initiative, WFP provided financial literacy and entrepreneurship training to rural women, enabling them to access loans and strengthen household food security. A landmark achievement was the launch of Iraq's first climate risk insurance scheme, covering 400 farmers in Ninewa and Kerbala. When drought and heatwave thresholds were triggered, farmers received USD 61,450 in pay-outs, helping them cope with reduced income and sustain food

production. These interventions contributed to household resilience and expanded the proportion of beneficiaries engaged in nutrition-sensitive programming, directly supporting **CC.5.2**.

Under Strategic Outcome 3, WFP partnered with the Ministry of Education to enhance schoolchildren's diets by integrating nutrition considerations into the national school feeding policy. In 2025, WFP supported revisions to school feeding guidelines to emphasize dietary diversity, micronutrient fortification, and locally sourced ingredients, linking nutrition to productivity and promoting healthier outcomes for Iraqi youth. Within its social protection programme, WFP collaborated with UN partners and government stakeholders to advance nutrition research and evidence generation. Key milestones included the launch of Food Security Monitoring Systems (FSMS) at federal and Kurdistan Region levels, enabling systematic tracking of dietary gaps and affordability barriers. WFP also delivered Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) guidance to MoLSA personnel, reinforcing nutrition-sensitive food choices during the Ramadan food price discount initiative. WFP further supported inclusive social protection by strengthening systems serving people with disabilities. In collaboration with UNICEF and the Authority for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, WFP advanced ICT infrastructure improvements and initiated development of a PWD Management Information System (MIS) to ensure equitable access to nutrition-sensitive services.

Across the portfolio, WFP's nutrition-sensitive programming was assessed against five criteria: nutrition situation analysis, programme design and implementation, gender, activity, and monitoring and evaluation. Progress was evident in the systematic use of FSMS data, integration of nutrition objectives into programme design, gender-responsive initiatives such as SheCan, and strengthened monitoring of food consumption outcomes. While challenges remain in ensuring consistent application across all activities, the portfolio demonstrates alignment with nutrition-sensitive standards. Based on these criteria, Iraq's programming is assessed within the **"Fairly nutrition-sensitive" range (CC.5.3: score 6-9)**, with progress towards full alignment.

By embedding nutrition integration across Strategic Outcomes, WFP Iraq contributed to improved dietary adequacy, resilience to shocks, and more equitable access to nutritious food. These efforts strengthened human capital, reduced humanitarian need, and advanced progress towards multiple Sustainable Development Goals, underscoring WFP's commitment to ending malnutrition in all its forms.

Partnerships

In 2025, WFP Iraq strengthened its position as a strategic partner to the Government of Iraq, delivering programmes primarily through direct implementation while leveraging partnerships to enable national ownership, system reform, and sustainable transition pathways. This partnership model reflects Iraq's post-conflict trajectory and WFP's shift from large-scale humanitarian response toward resilience, recovery, and development-oriented engagement aligned with national priorities. The operating environment was marked by significant resourcing constraints, including the suspension of United States funding and reductions from other traditional donors. In this context, WFP prioritized effective partnership coordination and advocacy to protect core activities, maintain delivery continuity, and advance a more diversified resourcing base.

WFP also deepened collaboration with international financial institutions (IFIs) and government counterparts to support nationally owned programmes and system strengthening. Engagements with the World Bank and relevant ministries focused on technical assistance, implementation support, and institutional capacity development in areas such as social protection reform, digitalization, and shock-responsive systems. These initiatives were framed as government-led investments, with WFP acting as a trusted enabler supporting design, delivery, and transition to increased national ownership. Beyond implementation support, WFP contributed through shared analysis, joint technical inputs, and coordination mechanisms that strengthened alignment between humanitarian, development, and climate financing streams.

Private sector partnerships continued to emerge as a complementary pillar of WFP's partnership approach, particularly in support of resilience, livelihoods, and climate adaptation. In 2025, WFP engaged and finalised agreements with several private sector entities to support climate-smart agriculture solutions for farmers affected by water scarcity in southern Iraq. These partnerships anchored funding and technical engagement to advance Country Strategic Plan objectives while demonstrating the potential of private sector collaboration to support sustainable livelihoods and local value chains. WFP also engaged with financial institutions, impact investors, and private actors to explore innovative financing models, including climate investment and carbon credit mechanisms, aligned with national priorities and government frameworks.

Against this partnership landscape, WFP pursued a protect, grow and diversify resourcing strategy to navigate funding volatility. While the country office remained 45.5 percent funded in 2025 (compared to 47.3 percent in 2024), total secured funding declined significantly from USD 42 million to USD 14 million. The European Union (EU), Global Affairs Canada (GAC), and the Italian Agency for Development Cooperation (AICS) accounted for the majority of contributions. Delayed grant confirmations and donor reductions constrained operational flexibility, reinforcing the importance of advocacy for predictable, flexible, and multi-year funding. Flexible and multi-year resources from Austria, the United States Department of State, the International Center for Biosaline Agriculture, the World Bank, and private contributors carried over from 2024 enabled WFP to bridge critical gaps and sustain priority interventions.

A major milestone in diversification was the approval of a three-year Green Climate Fund (GCF) project promoting climate-resilient livelihoods in southern Iraq, representing WFP's first globally unlocked GCF award. In addition, targeted advocacy on the situation of residents in Al-Amal camp resulted in continued support from the United States Department of State, securing funding to maintain assistance into 2026. Regular donor briefings, bilateral engagements, and field visits supported transparency, accountability, and sustained partnership engagement throughout the year.

Focus on localization

In 2025, WFP Iraq advanced localization as a strategic and operational priority, aligned with WFP's Localization Policy and Iraq's transition toward nationally led systems. Localization efforts focused on strengthening government ownership, anchoring interventions in local institutions and community structures, and enabling locally informed design and delivery, while maintaining WFP's direct implementation responsibility.

WFP's Promoting Adaptation Through Localized Methods (PALM) Iraq Innovation Programme strengthened food security by empowering local innovators. It helped mushroom cultivators expand fresh food access, vermicompost improved soil and reduced costs, and AI-driven irrigation optimized water use. These ventures boost resilience, farmer incomes, and sustainable production across Iraq.

WFP worked closely with national and sub-national government counterparts to strengthen institutional capacity in social protection, food systems, climate resilience, and service delivery. This included technical assistance, system

digitalization, evidence generation, and support to governance arrangements that enable government-led implementation and long-term sustainability. These efforts were complemented by collaboration with universities, research institutions, and local administrative structures to embed local knowledge, analysis, and capacity within programme design and execution. WFP also engaged with grassroots community-based organizations and women-led organizations. These actors contributed local expertise, social capital, and trust, particularly in resilience and climate-adaptive programming, without displacing WFP's implementation role.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

In 2025, WFP Iraq strengthened collaboration with the Government of Iraq, the UN Country Team, and development partners, ensuring coherence, complementarity, and collective impact across humanitarian, resilience, and development efforts. These collaborations were anchored in the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, signed at the end of 2025.

WFP played an active role in UN coordination mechanisms, participating and assuming leadership in thematic working groups on social protection, environment, economic inclusion, and durable solutions, such as the Priority Working Group (PWG) 4, which WFP continues to co-chair. Through these platforms, WFP contributed analysis, operational insights, and delivery expertise, helping align programming approaches and sequencing across agencies. Coordination with UN partners and government counterparts supported joint planning, shared monitoring, and efficient resource use.

Joint programming remained critical for advancing system-level outcomes. WFP worked with UNICEF and ILO under the EU-UN Joint Programme supporting social protection reform, leveraging agencies' comparative advantage. WFP's focused on delivery systems, operationalization, and digitalization; UNICEF contributed expertise in public finance and cash-plus programming; and ILO provided normative guidance on social security and labour systems. In 2025, WFP assumed expanded responsibilities within this programme, reflecting strong performance and trust from government counterparts and donors.

A major milestone under this collaboration was the transition of Iraq's Single Registry initiative from design to implementation. Following technical finalization, WFP supported governance arrangements and institutional readiness, facilitating the launch of the operational phase under government leadership. WFP coordinated with UNFPA and other partners to explore integration with civil registration systems, strengthening interoperability and long-term system coherence. Across climate resilience, livelihoods, and food systems, WFP collaborated with FAO, UNDP, IFAD, UNEP, ITC, UNCDF, and IOM to align technical assistance, research, and implementation support with national priorities. These partnerships reinforced WFP's comparative advantage while contributing to integrated, cost-effective, sustainable outcomes for communities in Iraq.

Financial Overview

In 2025, WFP Iraq operated in a challenging funding environment marked by geopolitical developments, reduced humanitarian budgets and increased reliance on multi-year, earmarked resources. Against annual Country Portfolio Needs (CPN) of USD 45.5 million, confirmed contributions reached USD 12.4 million (27 percent of needs). Including USD 44.6 million in multi-year and earmarked carry-over, largely committed for the 2026-2029 CSP, total available resources reached USD 56.9 million. However, these balances did not translate into operational flexibility, as most were restricted or forward-programmed. Actual expenditures totalled USD 27 million, highlighting the gap between apparent availability and funding usable in 2025.

Since the launch of the 2021-2025 CSP, WFP has mobilized USD 334 million against cumulative needs of USD 713 million, achieving 47 percent coverage. Persistent underfunding continued to affect predictability and the scale of programme delivery, particularly for crisis-response and livelihoods activities.

Financial Performance and Outcome-level Trends

Strategic Outcome 1 remained significantly underfunded in 2025. Expenditures reached USD 8.4 million against USD 18.2 million required (46 percent implementation). While extensions of two existing USG/BHA grants helped prevent service interruptions, limited resources resulted in reduced transfer values and adjustments to refugee assistance at several points in the year. Heavy reliance on short-term and tightly earmarked contributions created recurring pipeline pressures and constrained delivery of predictable food assistance.

Strategic Outcome 2 demonstrated comparatively stronger performance, with USD 10.7 million implemented against USD 14.4 million in needs (74 percent coverage). However, early-year liquidity was constrained by delays in accessing approximately USD 10 million in anticipated multi-year resources originally planned for climate and resilience programming. Regional instability contributed to procurement delays and higher logistics costs, especially for climate-smart agriculture and asset-creation activities. While donor flexibility helped mitigate some effects, cost escalation and delayed inputs affected the pace of implementation and achievement of planned outputs.

Strategic Outcome 3 remained the most financially stable outcome, supported by roughly USD 13 million in multi-year carry-over for 2025-2027. These resources enabled continued progress on government-led reforms, including the Single Registry, enhanced targeting systems and strengthened national safety-net structures. The stability of SO3 underscores the importance of predictable multi-year investments for institutional capacity-strengthening and long-term reform processes.

Funding Sources and Adjustments

WFP Iraq's funding base remained narrow in 2025. Three donors, Canada, ECHO and Italy, contributed more than three-quarters of newly confirmed funding. Most contributions were multi-year and programmed for delivery into 2026, contributing to higher carry-over balances but offering limited short-term flexibility. A temporary pause in United States funding early in 2025 reduced liquidity for several resilience activities, requiring careful sequencing of planned interventions.

To maintain continuity of critical operations, WFP used corporate advance-financing tools, including an advance of USD 0.45 million, ensuring uninterrupted support for residents of the al-Amal Centre for three months. While these mechanisms helped address immediate pipeline gaps, they highlighted the continued need for predictable, flexible contributions.

Several contributions were confirmed late in the year, increasing end-of-year resources but limiting opportunities for in-year scale-up. Reduced funding levels compared to 2024 further constrained operational space, making cost-containment measures, initiated in 2021, essential for preserving core capacities. Regional supply-chain disruptions affected procurement timelines and raised transport costs, impacting implementation across livelihoods and resilience activities. Earmarking conditions further limited WFP's ability to reprogramme resources in response to evolving needs.

Joint financing programmes

WFP strengthened joint financing and collaboration with government, UN agencies and development partners. Through the EU Joint Programme, which supports national social protection reforms, strengthens service-delivery mechanisms and advances institutional coordination, WFP worked with national partners to improve targeting, enhance interoperability and support system-wide reforms.

WFP also deepened partnerships with international financial institutions and the private sector. A major milestone was securing a multi-year climate-resilience initiative through the Green Climate Fund. In addition, the country office

launched its first private-sector development partnership with Basra Gas Company, supporting climate-smart agriculture in southern Iraq. While further private-sector contributions did not materialise in 2025, engagement remained strong and is expected to generate opportunities in 2026.

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

Result chain	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	18,242,488	10,196,742	16,812,834	10,225,843
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.	18,242,488	10,196,742	16,812,834	10,225,843
Activity 01: Provide unconditional food assistance to internally displaced persons, refugees, and other crisis-affected people.	18,242,488	10,196,742	13,175,066	10,225,843
Non-activity specific	0	0	3,637,767	0
SDG Target 4. Sustainable Food System	14,425,446	12,530,891	23,148,947	11,968,526
SO02: Targeted communities, including farmers, have enhanced livelihoods and increased resilience to shocks by 2024.	14,425,446	12,530,891	23,148,947	11,968,526
Activity 02: Provide livelihood support, asset creation, and climate adaptation activities, including capacity strengthening, to targeted farmers and communities.	12,996,124	11,099,733	15,819,018	11,585,871
Activity 05: Implement climate resilience projects for targeted individuals and communities for and on behalf of the Government and other actors.	1,429,321	1,431,158	571,429	382,655

Non-activity specific	0	0	6,758,501	0
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	4,779,960	3,987,464	9,091,270	1,780,841
SO03: National and subnational institutions have strengthened capacities and systems for targeting and assisting food-insecure vulnerable people by 2024.	4,779,960	3,987,464	9,091,270	1,780,841
Activity 03: Provide institutional capacity strengthening to government officials and partners.	419,799	417,099	1,319,847	66,966
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.	4,360,161	3,570,365	7,771,423	1,713,875
Non-SDG Target	0	0	8,392,751	0
Total Direct Operational Costs	37,447,894	26,715,097	57,445,802	23,975,210
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	5,419,150	3,937,201	8,346,891	3,583,607
Total Direct Costs	42,867,044	30,652,298	65,792,693	27,558,817

Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 2,680,007	 1,885,664	 1,267,648	 1,267,648
Grand Total	 45,547,051	 32,537,962	 67,060,341	 28,826,465

Data Notes

Overview

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

[2] <https://reliefweb.int/report/iraq/unhcr-iraq-update-december-2025>

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

- Women-Headed Households
- Marital Status
- Education Level
- Disability & Elderly-Headed Households
- High Dependency Ratios
- Health & Maternal Needs. For more information, please refer to the WFP FSOM reports

[4] 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 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. 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.

Strategic outcome 01

- As the Country Strategic Plan (2026-2029) is set to begin at March, this leaves out two months of the outgoing CSP which have a component from SO1.
- In January and February, WFP maintained cash assistance to vulnerable Iraqis living in al-Amal Center, helping 6,780 beneficiaries in January and 6,476 in February.
- As for the Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance to Iraqis lacking civil documents, WFP supported 7,412 people in January and 7,789 in February with cash across Baghdad, Salah al-Din, Kirkuk, Ninewa, Diyala and Babel governorates.
- February was also the final month where WFP provided cash assistance to Syrian Refugees, where 30,976 individuals (5,392 households) received cash assistance. WFP will continue to prioritize vulnerable Iraqis with life-saving assistance, until the conclusion of this Strategic Objective in 2026.

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 outcome & cross-cutting indicators

The "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on outcome indicators (from 2025) and on cross-cutting indicators (from 2024 onwards). This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to outcome and cross-cutting indicators at the target and follow-up levels and to cross-cutting indicators at the baseline as well. 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	43,036	33,356	78%
	female	41,844	36,384	87%
	total	84,880	69,740	82%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	2,000	1,490	74%
	female	1,744	1,356	78%
	total	3,744	2,846	76%
24-59 months	male	3,080	3,904	127%
	female	2,912	3,805	131%
	total	5,992	7,709	129%
5-11 years	male	8,152	7,875	97%
	female	7,319	7,847	107%
	total	15,471	15,722	102%
12-17 years	male	6,320	5,857	93%
	female	5,825	5,749	99%
	total	12,145	11,606	96%
18-59 years	male	20,989	12,709	61%
	female	21,380	15,815	74%
	total	42,369	28,524	67%
60+ years	male	2,495	1,521	61%
	female	2,664	1,812	68%
	total	5,159	3,333	65%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Refugee	39,000	38,631	99%
IDP	1,540	20,855	1354%
Resident	22,815	7,001	31%
Returnee	21,525	3,253	15%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Action to protect against climate shocks	5,400	7,890	146%
Asset Creation and Livelihood	5,400	428	7%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	16,080	2,445	15%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	58,000	58,977	101%

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	14,564,885	7,505,729	52%
Value Voucher	1,374,046	1,552,053	113%
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	1,115,040	112,443	10%
Capacity Building			
Strategic Outcome 03			

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: Crisis-affected people in Iraq, including internally displaced persons and refugees, are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of crises throughout the year.	Crisis Response
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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	9,860	11,698
			Male	10,140	8,648
			Total	20,000	20,346
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	4,122,137	3,120,782
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	1,374,046	1,552,053
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		General Distribution	Number	3,600,000	3,623,739

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	19,945
			Male	19,266	18,686
			Total	38,000	38,631
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	10,442,748	4,384,946
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		General Distribution	Number	13,680,000	5,732,778

Other Output

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	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.15: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes	A.15.1: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfers programmes	General Distribution	Number	1	1

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: IDP returning households - Location: Nainawa - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female				0.3		WFP programme monitoring
	Male				0.2		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall				0.29		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: IDP returning households - Location: Nainawa - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	32	=100	=100	99	100	WFP survey
	Male	47	=100	=100	99	100	WFP survey
	Overall	38	=100	=100	99	100	WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	65	=0	=0	1	0	WFP survey
	Male	50	=0	=0	1	0	WFP survey
	Overall	59	=0	=0	1	0	WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	3	=0	=0	0	0	WFP survey
	Male	3	=0	=0	0	0	WFP survey
	Overall	3	=0	=0	0	0	WFP survey
1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	2.4	≤1	≤1	2.1	0.4	WFP survey
	Male	2.1	≤1	≤1	1.5	0.4	WFP survey
	Overall	2.3	≤1	≤1	2	0.4	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	0	≤0	≤0	0	0.5	WFP survey
	Male	0	≤0	≤0	0	0.1	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≤0	≤0	0	0.3	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	1.5	≤0	≤0	2	14.7	WFP survey
	Male	2.8	≤0	≤0	2	13.4	WFP survey
	Overall	2	≤0	≤0	2	14.2	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	3.5	≤0	≤0	56	24.5	WFP survey
	Male	0	≤0	≤0	66	26.1	WFP survey
	Overall	2	≤0	≤0	58	25.1	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	95	≥100	≥100	42	60.3	WFP survey
	Male	97	≥100	≥100	32	60.4	WFP survey
	Overall	96	≥100	≥100	40	60.4	WFP survey
1.1.87: Percentage of Essential Need Items Available to Beneficiaries in the Targeted Markets where WFP Operates	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100	WFP survey
1.1.88: Percentage Increase in Purchasing Power of WFP Voucher Beneficiaries	Overall	0	=0	=0	-1	-6	WFP survey

1.1.89: Percentage of targeted households assisted with their chosen account type or payment instrument and financial service provider	Female	0	≥15	≥5	0	WFP programme monitoring	
	Male	0	≥15	≥5	0	WFP programme monitoring	
	Overall	100	≥15	≥5	0	WFP programme monitoring	
Target Group: Syrian refugee households - Location: Iraq - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	96	=100	=100	100	92.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	93	=100	=100	100	96.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	94	=100	=100	100	93.6	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	4	=0	=0	0	6.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	5	=0	=0	0	3.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	4	=0	=0	0	6.2	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	0	=0	=0	0	0.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2	=0	=0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	2	=0	=0	0	0.2	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	3	≤2	≤2	8	4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	3	≤2	≤2	5	2.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	3	≤2	≤2	6	3.2	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	4	≤0	≤0	6.5	3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	3	≤0	≤0	2.7	1.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	3	≤0	≤0	4	2.2	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	34	≤29	≤29	51.5	21.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	34	≤29	≤29	42.6	20.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	34	≤29	≤29	44	25.7	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	35	≤28	≤28	26.2	39.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	40	≤28	≤28	39.9	36.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	39	≤28	≤28	37	35.7	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	27	≥43	≥43	15.8	36.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	23	≥43	≥43	14.8	41.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	24	≥43	≥43	15	36.4	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.89: Percentage of targeted households assisted with their chosen account type or payment instrument and financial service provider	Female	1.1	≥15	≥10	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	3.9	≥15	≥10	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	≥15	≥10	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							
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	43	≥95	≥95	83	88	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	69	≥95	≥95	88	88	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	55	≥95	≥95	85	88	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	32	≤5	≤5	15	12	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	18	≤5	≤5	12	10	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	26	≤5	≤5	14	11	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	25	=0	=0	2	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	13	=0	=0	0	2	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	19	=0	=0	1	1	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	0.95	≤0.95	≤0.95	6	4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0.93	≤0.93	≤0.93	4	4	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0.94	≤0.94	≤0.94	5	4	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	20.5	≤15	≤15	4	3.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	8.6	≤5	≤5	2	7.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	15	≤10	≤10	3	5.1	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	66.5	≤20	≤20	49	52	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	49.2	≤14	≤14	47	51.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	59	≤15	≤15	49	51.6	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	11.9	≤5	≤5	44	40	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	41.9	≤36	≤36	50	32.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	25	≤20	≤20	46	37.1	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	1.1	≥60	≥60	3	4.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0.3	≥45	≥45	1	8.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	1	≥55	≥55	2	6.2	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.89: Percentage of targeted households assisted with their chosen account type or payment instrument and financial service provider	Female	10	≥25	≥20	6.1		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	10	≥25	≥20	3.3		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	≥25	≥20	5		WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 02: Targeted communities, including farmers, have enhanced livelihoods and increased resilience to shocks by 2024.					Resilience Building	
Output Results						
Activity 02: Provide livelihood support, asset creation, and climate adaptation activities, including capacity strengthening, to targeted farmers and communities.						
Corporate output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors						
CSP Output 03: (2.1) Targeted communities benefit from new or rehabilitated assets that improve their agricultural productivity, adaptation to climate change (SDG 13) and social cohesion (SDG 16)						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1.8 Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based/commodity vouchers/individual capacity strengthening transfers through actions to protect against climate shocks	Activity supporters	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Female		159	
			Male		769	
			Total		928	
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	2,662	3,321	
			Male	2,738	3,641	
			Total	5,400	6,962	
A.3.5 Total value of cash transferred to people through actions to protect against Climate Shocks			USD	270,000	108,912	
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	Activity supporters	Food assistance for training	Female		67	
			Male		30	
			Total		97	
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	2,662	171	
			Male	2,738	160	
			Total	5,400	331	
A.3.3 Total value of cash transferred to people through livelihood skills training activities			USD	365,040	782	
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	
A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All; Activity supporters	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Female	7,098	1,023	
			Male	7,302	1,422	
			Total	14,400	2,445	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	480,000	2,748	
F.1 Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	All	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Female	828		
			Male	852		
			Total	1,680		

Other Output

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

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

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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.10.1: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers	A.10.1.1: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	US\$	2,663,564	23,893.13
A.10.1: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers	A.10.1.1: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	US\$	257,765	
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.g.1: Number of textbooks and other teaching and learning materials provided	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Number	400	400
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.g.2: Total number of energy-efficient devices distributed to targeted institutions, communities and households	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Number	42	102
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	84	84
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	102	122
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	487	486
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	466.85	579.35
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	25	25
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.3: Hectares of land rehabilitated/benefiting from irrigation infrastructures	Food assistance for asset	Ha	889.85	992.35
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	100	100
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	Food assistance for asset	Number	12,000	12,000

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.g.1: Volume of water management assets built/rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Number	42	42
D.1.4: Number of additional country specific assets constructed, rebuilt or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure in emergency contexts	D.1.4.11: Number of hives distributed	Food assistance for asset	Number	100	100
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	84	33

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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
G.1: Number of people covered by an insurance product through risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.1.12: Total number of people covered by micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with cash or direct payment)	Micro / Meso Insurance	Individual	400	4,800
G.10: Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's risk management activities	G.10.1: Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's Risk Management activities (overall)	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Individual	79,896	222,160
G.11: Number of people benefiting from insurance pay outs of risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.11.4: Number of people benefiting from payouts of micro-insurance schemes - (Premium paid with cash or direct payment)	Micro / Meso Insurance	Individual	2,400	2,400
G.12: Total USD value disbursed as pay outs of risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.12.4: Total USD value disbursed as payouts of micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with cash or direct payment)	Micro / Meso Insurance	US\$	72,325	61,450
G.2: Total USD value of premiums paid under risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.2.4: Total USD value of premiums paid under micro-insurance schemes - (Premium paid with Cash or Direct Payment)	Micro / Meso Insurance	US\$	48,000	68,000
G.3: Total sum insured through risk management interventions	G.3.6: Total sum insured through micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with cash or direct payment)	Micro / Meso Insurance	US\$	400,000	600,000
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)	Savings and Loans Associations	Individual	1,000	212

G.7: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national systems for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	G.7.g.1: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	%	100	16.67
CSP Output 03: 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
O.3: Number of people indirectly benefitting (Tier 2) from an asset, knowledge and capacity, commodities and services delivered through WFP programs or services provision	O.3.1: Number of people indirectly benefitting (Tier 2) from an asset, knowledge and capacity, commodities and services delivered through WFP programs or services provision	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Number	57,826	57,283
CSP Output 05: (2.3) Targeted farmers and food-insecure people, especially women and young people, receive conditional assistance in exchange for participating in livelihoods and asset creation activities that enhance their self-reliance.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.10.1: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers	A.10.1.1: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers	Food assistance for training	US\$	601,451	
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.1: Number of academic institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Community and household asset creation (CCS)	Number	8	8
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	Community and household asset creation (CCS)	Number	3	3
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	Community and household asset creation (CCS)	Number	24	24
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	Community and household asset creation (CCS)	Number	1	1
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.6: Number of national/sub-national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support	Community and household asset creation (CCS)	Number	8	8
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	438	413
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	32	31

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	36	35
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Community and household asset creation (CCS)	Number	5	5
C.8: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	C.8.1: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	Community and household asset creation (CCS)	US\$	200	200
D.7: Number of people supported with household livelihood enhancement inputs/kits (e.g., agriculture, livestock, irrigation, food processing etc.)	D.7.1: Number of people supported with household livelihood enhancement inputs/kits (e.g., agriculture, livestock, irrigation, food processing etc.)(overall)	Food assistance for training	Number	100	100
D.7: Number of people supported with household livelihood enhancement inputs/kits (e.g., agriculture, livestock, irrigation, food processing etc.)	D.7.1F: Number of people supported with household livelihood enhancement inputs/kits (e.g., agriculture, livestock, irrigation, food processing etc.)(female)	Food assistance for training	Number	2	2
D.7: Number of people supported with household livelihood enhancement inputs/kits (e.g., agriculture, livestock, irrigation, food processing etc.)	D.7.1M: Number of people supported with household livelihood enhancement inputs/kits (e.g., agriculture, livestock, irrigation, food processing etc.)(male)	Food assistance for training	Number	98	21

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
A.10.1: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers	A.10.1.1: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	US\$	1,374,744	
F.22: Percentage of smallholder farmers supported by type of trainings, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	F.22.g.1: Percentage of smallholder farmers supported with trainings	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	%	100	100
F.22: Percentage of smallholder farmers supported by type of trainings, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	F.22.g.2: Percentage of smallholder farmers supported with agricultural inputs and equipment	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	%	100	100
F.23: Percentage of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported by type of trainings, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	F.23.g.1: Percentage of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with trainings	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	%	100	0

F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.1: Number of farmers' organizations supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	15	15
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.4: Number of farmer groups supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	253	253
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	71	80
F.7: Number of other value chain actors supported	F.7.5: Number of financial service providers supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	2	2
F.7: Number of other value chain actors supported	F.7.7: Number of agricultural extension service providers supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	215	165

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

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

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

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

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: HHs in most conflict-affected and vulnerable areas across Iraq (2024), HHs including IDPs and returnees, urban setting (Jousour) - Location: Iraq - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for training							
4.3.83: Proportion of people engaged in Income generating activities (IGA) as a result of skills development trainings (FFT)	Female	0	≥50	≥50	38		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥50	≥50	50		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥50	≥50	43		WFP programme monitoring

Target Group: Households Affected by Climate Shocks in Ninawa - **Location:** Nainawa - **Modality:** Cash - **Subactivity:** Micro / Meso Insurance

4.3.35: Investment capacity index: 1.1 Savings	Female	0	≥0	≥0	189	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥0	≥0	44	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥0	≥0	46	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.35: Investment capacity index: 1.2 Credits for Productive Purposes	Female	0	≥0	≥0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥0	≥0	161	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥0	≥0	159	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.35: Investment capacity index: 1.3. Insurance Payouts	Female	0	≥91	≥91	93	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥91	≥91	90.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥91	≥91	91	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.35: Investment capacity index: Investment capacity index	Female	0	≥91	≥91	282	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥91	≥91	295	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥91	≥91	295	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.68: Shock Exposure Index (SEI)	Female	15.8	≤10	≤10	16.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	14.5	≤10	≤10	16.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	14.4	≤10	≤10	16.6	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Households Affected by Climate Shocks in Ninawa_2025 - Location: Nainawa - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Micro / Meso Insurance						
4.3.33: Climate resilience capacity score: 1. Total Low CRS	Overall	2	≤0	≤0	18	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.33: Climate resilience capacity score: 2. Total Medium CRS	Overall	67	≥60	≥60	51	WFP programme monitoring

4.3.33: Climate resilience capacity score: 3. Total High CRS	Overall	31	≥40	≥40	31	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Iraqi returnee and conflict-affected households in rural areas (2025) - Location: Iraq - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset						
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	99	=100	=100	90	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99	=100	=100	97.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99	=100	=100	97.1	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	1	=0	=0	10	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	1	=0	=0	1.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	1	=0	=0	2.3	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	0	=0	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=0	=0	0.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=0	=0	0.6	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.25: Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	0	≥50	≥50	90	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥50	≥50	79	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥50	≥50	80	WFP survey
4.3.26: Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Female	0	≥50	≥50	84	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥50	≥50	70	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥50	≥50	71	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.33: Climate resilience capacity score: 1. Total Low CRS	Overall	22	≤5	≤5	30	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.33: Climate resilience capacity score: 2. Total Medium CRS	Overall	59	≥75	≥75	52	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.33: Climate resilience capacity score: 3. Total High CRS	Overall	19	≥20	≥20	18	WFP programme monitoring

4.3.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	2.6	≤2	≤2	1.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2.4	≤2	≤2	2.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	2.5	≤2	≤2	2.7	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	0	≤0	≤0	1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	1.3	≤0	≤0	3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	1	≤0	≤0	2.8	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	39	=0	=0	45	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	30.3	=0	=0	35	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	31	=0	=0	35.4	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	51.3	≤30	≤30	15.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	40.3	≤30	≤30	34	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	41	≤30	≤30	33.2	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	9.7	≥70	≥70	38.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	28.1	≥70	≥70	28	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	27	≥70	≥70	28.6	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.68: Shock Exposure Index (SEI)	Female	15	=14	=14	15	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	15	=14	=14	15	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	15	=14	=14	15	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 03: National and subnational institutions have strengthened capacities and systems for targeting and assisting food-insecure vulnerable people by 2024.					Resilience Building
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.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.10.1: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers	A.10.1.1: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers	School feeding (on-site)	US\$	362,742	
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.1: Number of academic institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	2	
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	1	
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	6	
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	4	
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	120	
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	10	
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	
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	10	

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	12	
C.8: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	C.8.1: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	Food Security Sector (CCS)	US\$	2,200,000	

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.

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 10: (4.1) Vulnerable people benefit from improvements to the public distribution system and safety nets that result in improved food security and nutrition.

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.1: Number of academic institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	2	
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	150	

Outcome Results

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: government officials and partners_Ministry of Education (2023) - **Location:** Iraq - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity:** Food Security Sector (CCS)

5.4.37: Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	=1	=0			Secondary data
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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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: IDP returning households - Location: Iraq - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.3.4: Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	0	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 02: Provide livelihood support, asset creation, and climate adaptation activities, including capacity strengthening, to targeted farmers and communities.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: HHs in most conflict-affected and vulnerable areas across Iraq (2024), HHs including IDPs and returnees, urban setting (Jousour) - Location: Iraq - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for training							
CC.3.5: Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	0	≥50	≥50	29		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥50	≥50	36		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥50	≥50	33		WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.1.4: Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female	2,947	≥3,109	≥4,482	4,482	1,553	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	1,795	≥3,130	≥4,543	4,543	1,208	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	4,741	≥6,239	≥9,025	9,025	2,761	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.5: Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	Overall	Missing	Approaching	Approaching	Approaching	Approaching	Secondary data
CC.1.6: Country Office Score on Meeting Standards for the Identification and Documentation of Conflict Analysis and Conflict Sensitivity Risks, and Implementation of Mitigation Measures	Overall	Does not meet standard	Partially meets standard	Does not meet standard	Does not meet standard	Does not meet standard	Secondary data

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: IDP returning households - Location: Nainawa - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.1.1: 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
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.2: 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
	Overall	0	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring

CC.1.3: 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
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Syrian refugee households - Location: Iraq - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.1.1: 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
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.2: 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
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.3: 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
	Overall	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							
CC.1.1: 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
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring

CC.1.2: 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
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.3: 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
	Overall	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.2.2: Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)	Overall	Missing	Meeting	Approaching	Approaching	Approaching	Secondary data
CC.2.3: Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	WFP programme monitoring
CC.2.4: Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Secondary data
CC.2.5: 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	≥34,790	34,790	42,185	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥1,002,909	≥32,073	32,073	39,808	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥1,979,120	≥66,863	66,863	81,993	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: IDP returning households - Location: Nainawa - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	0	≥70	≥40	10.09	31.32	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥70	≥40	5.39	38.24	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥70	≥40	9	34.28	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Syrian refugee households - Location: Iraq - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	34.6	≥70	≥50	27.67	31.82	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	33.8	≥70	≥50	22.77	45.04	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	33.9	≥70	≥50	0	44.03	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							

CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	0	≥80	≥50	33.8	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥80	≥50	39.62	1.63	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥80	≥50	36	0.28	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Iraqi IDP and Syrian Refugee households - Location: Iraq - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=100	100	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Iraqi returnee and conflict-affected households - Location: Iraq - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=100	96.3	96.3	Secondary data

Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.5.1: 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	92.98	97.59	Secondary data
	Male	0	=100	=100	94.11	94.64	Secondary data
	Overall	0	=100	=100	93.51	96.16	Secondary data
CC.5.3: Nutrition-sensitive score	Overall	2	≥2	≥2	2	2	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Crisis-affected HHs residing in formal and informal sites lacking essential civil documentation - Location: Iraq - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.5.2: 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
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100	Secondary data
Target Group: Syrian refugee households and IDP returning households - Location: Iraq - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.5.2: 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
	Overall	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Iraqi returnee and conflict-affected households in rural areas (2025) - Location: Iraq - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	0	=100	=100	100		Secondary data
	Male	0	=100	=100	100		Secondary data
	Overall	0	=100	=100	100		Secondary data

Cover page photo © WFP/Mathias Braschler-Fischer

Marsh Arabs reed house abandoned due to severe drought in al-Hammar Marsh,
Dhi-Qar Governorate, southern Iraq

World Food Programme

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

Financial Section

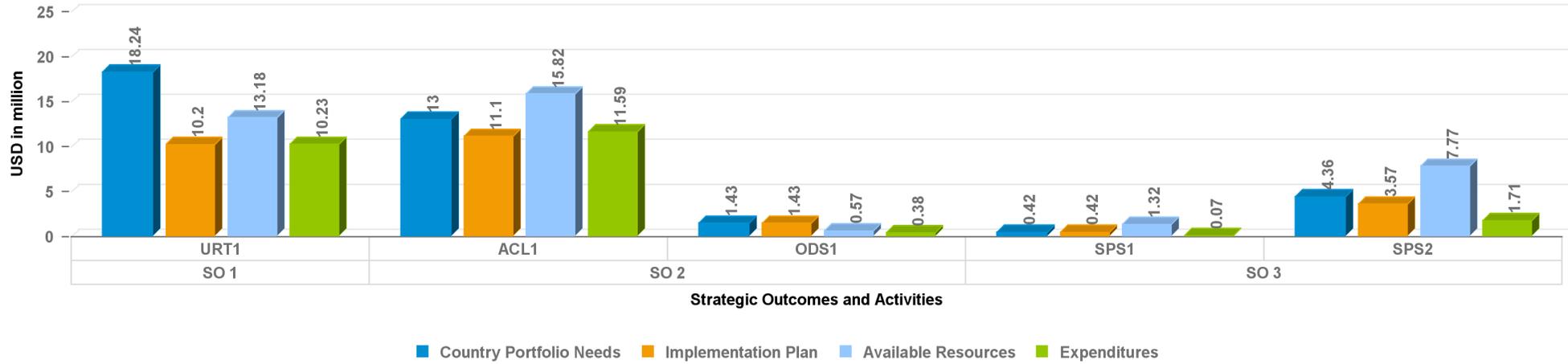
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Iraq Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2020-2026)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (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 2025 (2020-2026)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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	6,758,501	0
		Provide livelihood support, asset creation, and climate adaptation activities, including capacity strengthening, to targeted farmers and communities.	12,996,124	11,099,733	15,819,018	11,585,871
		Implement climate resilience projects for targeted individuals and communities for and on behalf of the Government and other actors.	1,429,321	1,431,158	571,429	382,655
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			14,425,446	12,530,891	23,148,947	11,968,526
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	0	3,637,767	0
		Provide unconditional food assistance to internally displaced persons, refugees, and other crisis-affected people.	18,242,488	10,196,742	13,175,066	10,225,843
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			18,242,488	10,196,742	16,812,834	10,225,843

Annual Country Report

Iraq Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2020-2026)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
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.	419,799	417,099	1,319,847	66,966
		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.	4,360,161	3,570,365	7,771,423	1,713,875
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			4,779,960	3,987,464	9,091,270	1,780,841
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	8,392,751	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	8,392,751	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			37,447,894	26,715,097	57,445,802	23,975,210
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			5,419,150	3,937,201	8,346,891	3,583,607
Total Direct Costs			42,867,044	30,652,298	65,792,693	27,558,817
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			2,680,007	1,885,664	1,267,648	1,267,648
Grand Total			45,547,051	32,537,962	67,060,341	28,826,465


 Michael Henning, CFORC
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Country Portfolio Needs

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

Latest approved prioritized funding requirements, derived from needs-based plan (incl. ISC), which is prioritized and adjusted based on the funding forecasts, 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

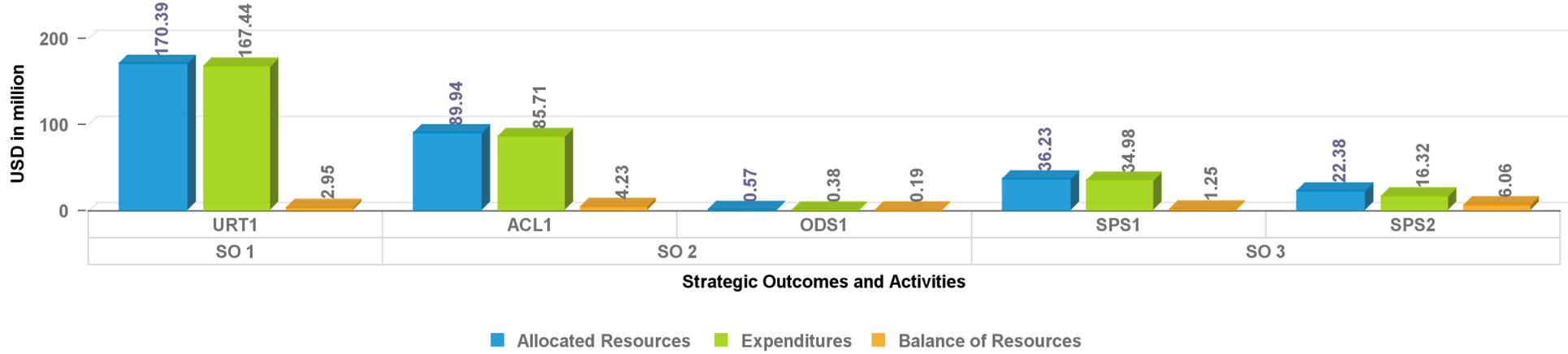
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Iraq Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2020-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (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 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 2025 (2020-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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.	257,088,589	170,391,126	0	170,391,126	167,441,903	2,949,223
		Non Activity Specific	0	3,637,767	0	3,637,767	0	3,637,767
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			257,088,589	174,028,894	0	174,028,894	167,441,903	6,586,990

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Annual Country Report

Iraq Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2020-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.4	Targeted communities, including farmers, have enhanced livelihoods and increased resilience to shocks by 2024.	Implement climate resilience projects for targeted individuals and communities for and on behalf of the Government and other actors.	4,786,609	571,429	0	571,429	382,655	188,773
		Provide livelihood support, asset creation, and climate adaptation activities, including capacity strengthening, to targeted farmers and communities.	206,476,048	89,940,859	0	89,940,859	85,707,711	4,233,147
		Non Activity Specific	0	6,758,501	0	6,758,501	0	6,758,501
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			211,262,658	97,270,788	0	97,270,788	86,090,367	11,180,421

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Annual Country Report

Iraq Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2020-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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.	84,680,888	36,228,652	0	36,228,652	34,975,772	1,252,881
		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.	60,769,542	22,375,084	0	22,375,084	16,317,536	6,057,548
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			145,450,430	58,603,736	0	58,603,736	51,293,308	7,310,428
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	8,392,751	0	8,392,751	0	8,392,751
Subtotal SDG Target			0	8,392,751	0	8,392,751	0	8,392,751
Total Direct Operational Cost			613,801,677	338,296,169	0	338,296,169	304,825,578	33,470,591
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			49,748,708	35,645,987	0	35,645,987	30,882,702	4,763,284
Total Direct Costs			663,550,384	373,942,156	0	373,942,156	335,708,280	38,233,876
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			42,780,758	23,714,825		23,714,825	23,714,825	0
Grand Total			706,331,143	397,656,981	0	397,656,981	359,423,105	38,233,876

This donor financial report is interim


 Michael Herling, CFORC
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Country Portfolio Needs

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