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# Iraq

## Annual Country Report 2021

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Country Strategic Plan  
2020 - 2024

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# Overview

2021 was a challenging year for Iraq: recovery was hampered by climate change, record water shortages, high unemployment rate and volatile security. In October 2021, Iraq successfully held parliamentary elections amid several hurdles. While no major security incident occurred, some parties disputed the results, causing protests and uncertainty. Following the 2020 budget crisis, the Government continued implementing its White Paper, which lays the foundations for essential reforms required to strengthen Iraq's economy and social services.

**WFP successfully supported 652,800 women and men, girls and boys** across its life-saving and life-changing activities in Iraq in 2021, the second year of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP 2020-2024).

WFP expanded resilience building and livelihoods initiatives for communities in southern Iraq confronted by poverty and climate change. In areas that witnessed heavy displacement, WFP supported the Government of Iraq to implement reforms in social protection, and continued to assist internally displaced people (IDPs) and Syrian refugees. More IDP camps closed and families returned to their areas of origin, or integrated into host communities, however, some prematurely relocated families faced challenges in meeting their food needs. WFP adapted its assistance accordingly to support food insecure IDPs no longer residing in formal camp settings. To help returnee families rebuild their lives, WFP's rural and urban livelihoods approaches, including programmes for youth, helped people grow self-reliance.

WFP's investment in a longer-term approach to strengthen the resilience of IDPs, refugees and vulnerable people and promote their self-reliance has been three-fold: rural and urban livelihoods initiatives, vocational skills trainings, and WFP's 'EMPACT' ('Empowerment in Action!') digital skills and English training.

WFP reached 104,300 people and hundreds of thousands more indirectly in the communities with livelihoods and training initiatives. Given the ongoing pandemic, 2021's urban livelihoods activities evolved to support people in need of vocational skills training and work opportunities in vulnerable communities. The projects provided small business grants to foster entrepreneurship and help local economies flourish. Rural livelihoods 'Food Assistance for Assets' programmes, with an emphasis on climate-smart activities, provided vulnerable smallholder farmers and their communities with key tools, equipment and support to help households become self-sufficient again. WFP champions its participants who, after returning to their areas of origin, worked hard and restored water channels, rehabilitated lands and used modern farming methods to restore livelihoods. The projects also contribute to durable solutions in collaboration with the United Nations (UN) and local partners under the decentralised Area-based Coordinator's approach.

WFP's 'EMPACT' innovatively continued online due to the pandemic, with EMPACT graduate young Syrian refugee Ziney winning a Pink Lady Food Photographer of the Year award [1].

Although the school feeding programme remained suspended for most of 2021 due to COVID-19 measures, WFP assisted 262,100 schoolchildren by the end of 2021. WFP proactively worked with the Ministry of Education to hand over the programme, with a partial transition of 40 percent of operations to direct implementation by the Government in the 2021-22 academic year. WFP provided technical advisory and procurement support informed by years of experience of delivering school feeding programmes in Iraq and worldwide. In parallel, WFP, United Nations International Children's Fund (UNICEF) and partners introduced a pioneering 'Girls Education' project in Basra to help over 2,500 girls from financially struggling families complete their studies.

As part of the digitalization of the Public Distribution System for food rations (PDS), the 'Tamwini' ('My Food Ration') smartphone application was soft-launched to a larger audience by the Ministry of Trade and WFP. The application enables citizens to update their personal data using their smartphones instead of travelling to faraway locations. The innovation is part of WFP's activities supporting social protection reform, towards a single registry of families in most need of assistance.

WFP continued to work closely with the host and donor governments, UN partners, World Bank and non-governmental organisations to ensure ongoing capacity strengthening and complementarity of interventions. WFP co-led the Food Security Cluster and Cash Working Group, continuing to contribute to the efforts of the wider humanitarian and development community.

In October, WFP Iraq successfully completed the Gender Transformation Programme for achieving benchmarks of gender equality and women's empowerment across its work. WFP remains a strong proponent of both gender mainstreaming and conflict sensitivity in all aspects of its programmes.

# 652,774

## Total beneficiaries in 2021



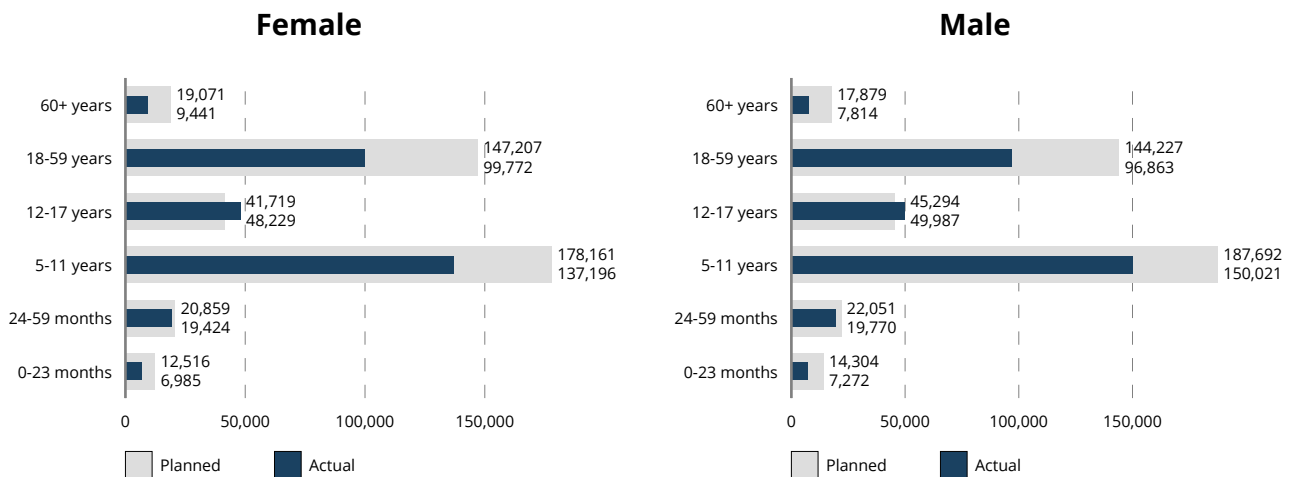
49% female



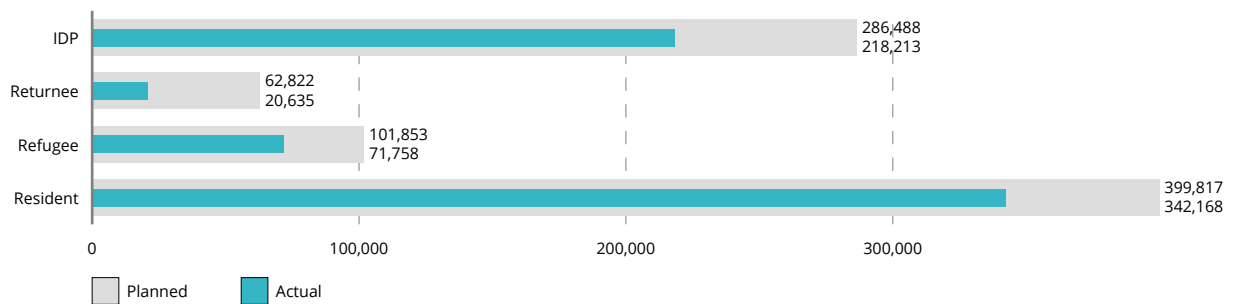
51% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 97,916 (49% Female, 51% Male)

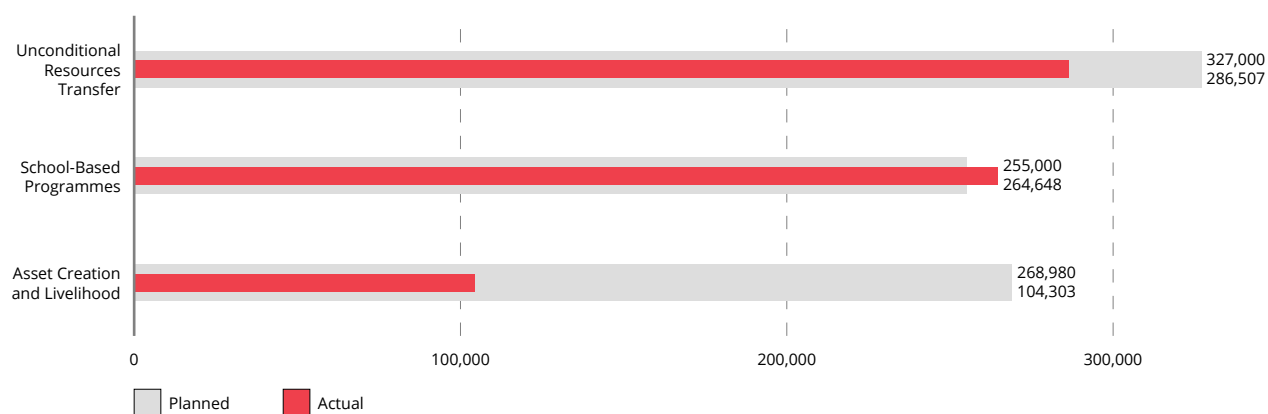
### Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



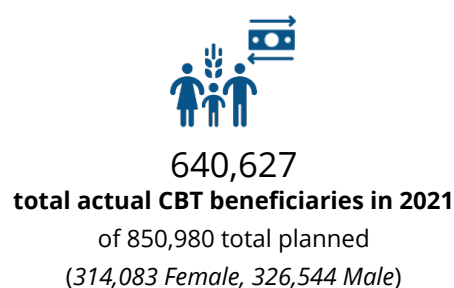
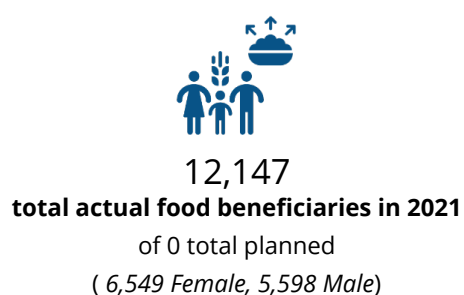
### Beneficiaries by Residence Status



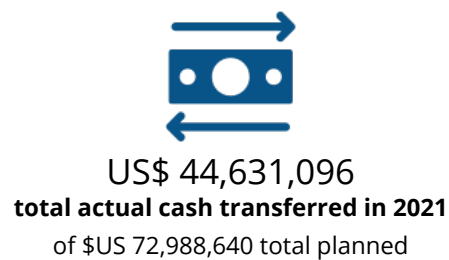
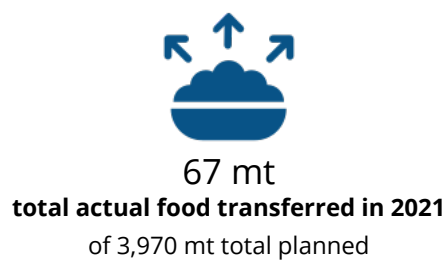
## Beneficiaries by Programme Area



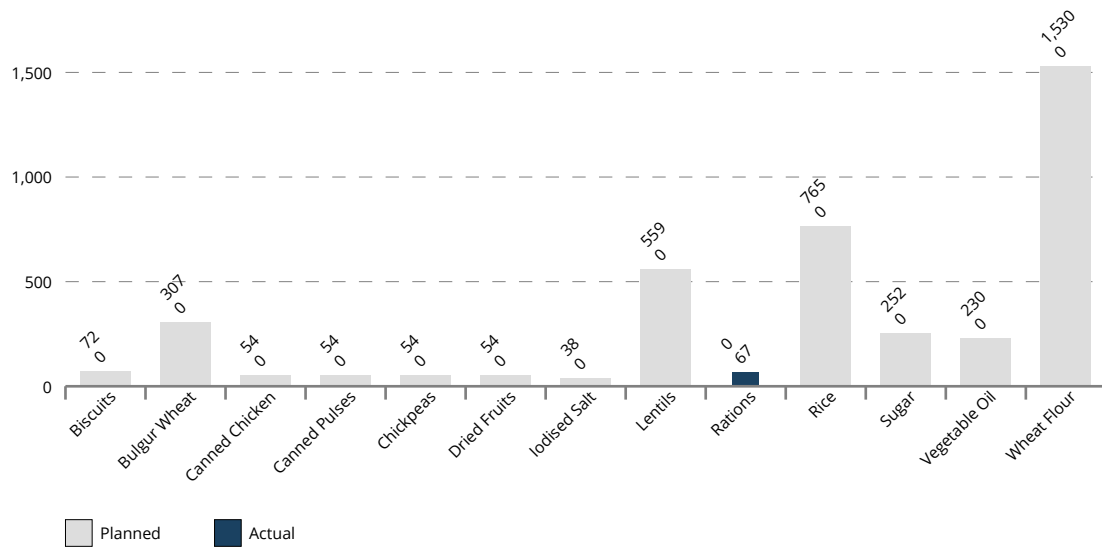
## Beneficiaries by Modality



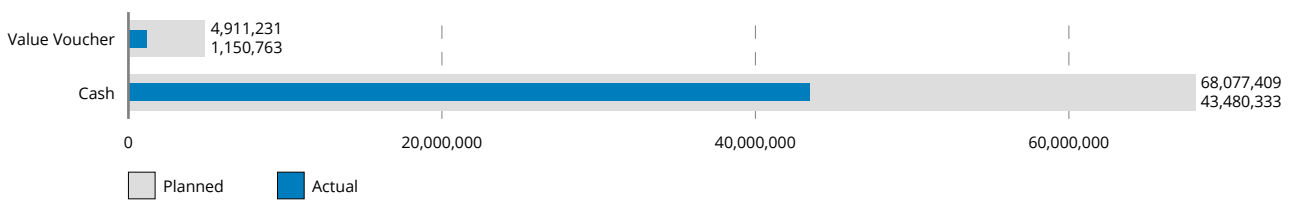
## Total Food and CBT



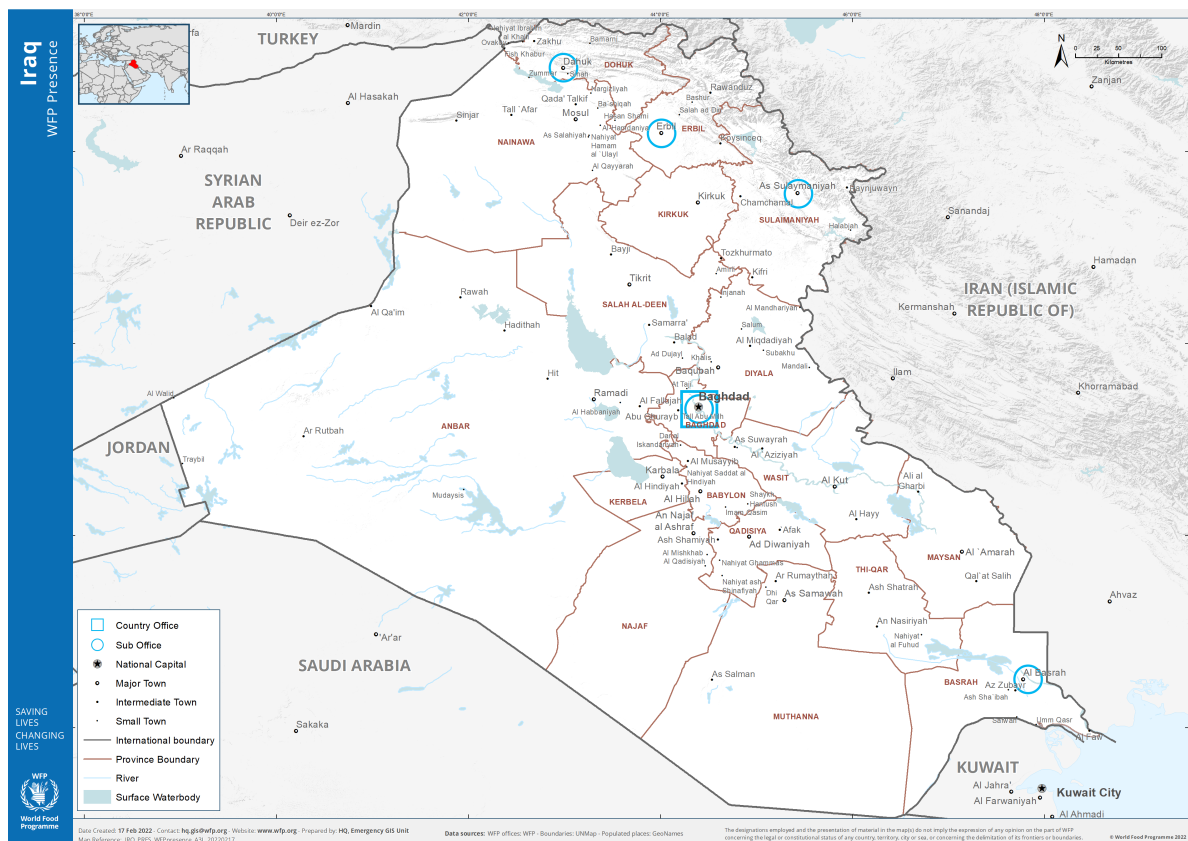
## Annual Food Transfer



## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



# Context and operations



The security situation in Iraq remains unstable alongside political and economic uncertainty, social unrest due to unemployment, eroded public services and persistent low standards of living. The humanitarian situation is still precarious in some areas no longer under the control of the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), aggravated by COVID-19 which has slowed development and increased food insecurity. With the poverty rate reaching 31.7 percent in 2020, Iraq ranks 123 of 189 countries in the 2020 Human Development Index.

Violence and political instability continued sporadically across 2021. Tragic events included a suicide bombing in Baghdad's Sadr City and armed attacks of ISIL groups against villagers in Diyala, while protests against the economic and political situation occurred in several governorates. The October parliamentary elections also resulted in demonstrations, which in turn affected the UN in Iraq as election observers, disrupting activities for some weeks.

Iraq's economy remains primarily dependent on crude oil exports. Around 97 percent of its state budget is funded from the export of oil, and prices gradually recovered in 2021. The Basra Heavy crude oil price in December 2021 was higher than its pre-COVID-19 levels. The Government's devaluation of Iraqi dinar (IQD) by 18 percent to reconcile its budget gap of IQD 80 trillion positively impacted the fiscal space. However, food prices rose which affected Iraq, being a net importer of food items, and in turn the food security of vulnerable families with limited to no sources of income.

There are still some 1.2 million internally displaced people (IDPs) and 256,000 Syrian refugees in Iraq [1]. The Iraqi government with the support of the international community has implemented resilience-building and stabilization projects that facilitated the return of over 4.9 million Iraqis to their areas of origin. While camps closed in 2021, some residents who could not return to their area of origin due to security conditions and lack of livelihood opportunities, either relocated again or continued to stay at their camps, declassified as informal settlements. WFP's monitoring data reported higher levels of food insecurity amongst these communities. Issues related to social cohesion for returnees have also been reported by the International Organization for Migration [2].

According to WFP's Hunger Monitoring System (in partnership with the World Bank), around 2 million people in Iraq had insufficient food consumption by the end of 2021 [3]. Such regular joint data, analysis and reports continue to support the government and humanitarian-development community with decision-making.

Water scarcity affected northern Iraq from early 2021, while governorates in the south witnessed ongoing decreased water supply and quality. Crop and livestock production plummeted, impacting upon vulnerable communities already affected by conflict and displacement over the last several years. At least seven million people in Iraq have been

affected by water shortages in recent years, while the Ministry of Agriculture reduced crops in irrigated areas by 50 percent due to water scarcity. Communities in southern Iraq are especially vulnerable to the impact of climate change, given higher rates of poverty and dependence on the marshlands and Iraq's rivers for livelihoods. WFP enhanced its focus on the south in 2021, helping households tackle the effects of climate change by introducing solar-powered water pumps, improving water access and helping smallholder farmers grow and plant again.

The economic and social challenges related to COVID-19 in 2021 underlined the requirement for a comprehensive social protection system in Iraq. WFP launched a four-year joint programme with the United Nations International Children's Fund (UNICEF) and International Labour Organization (ILO), funded by the EU, to help reform the government's social protection system. This joint programme encompasses evidence-generation to enable informed decision-making, improves prioritization, reduces wastage and enhances outreach, including capacity strengthening to hand over the National School Feeding Programme to the government.

Building on the digitalisation of the Public Distribution System for food rations (PDS), the food-based social transfer programme run by the Ministry of Trade and Iraq's largest safety net, WFP scaled up support for digital reforms. A comprehensive digital transformation plan was launched with the aim of establishing a single registry to create inter-operable platforms among different Management Information Systems in Iraq [4].

In 2021, WFP continued activities in Iraq under the second year of its Country Strategic Plan (CSP). Reflecting a holistic approach to the dynamic and transitional context, activities fell under crisis response (Strategic Outcome 01), resilience-building (Strategic Outcome 02) and capacity strengthening (Strategic Outcome 03). Contributing towards Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2: Zero Hunger, under Strategic Outcome 01, WFP focused on meeting the basic food requirements of the most food-insecure populations through monthly unconditional resource transfers (food assistance, mainly via cash-based transfers). Under Strategic Outcome 02, WFP sought to help food-insecure families meet their own basic food and nutrition needs through asset creation and livelihood activities, such as the repair of irrigation systems, land rehabilitation, introduction of sustainable green farming practices, creation of home gardens and vocational skills training.

WFP also grew partnerships with universities across Iraq, including through its award-winning youth skills programme Empowerment in Action, EMPACT to help disadvantaged young people grow self-reliance and build their livelihoods. As outlined in Strategic Outcome 03, under which WFP aimed to strengthen the government's social protection programmes, WFP continued activities focusing on school feeding, digitalisation and reform of the PDS, and quality evidence-generation.

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

## Risk Management

In 2021, a mid-year review for the existing Risk Register was conducted by the Country Office's permanent risk management working group in collaboration with the Risk Management and Compliance unit at the Regional Bureau in Cairo.

Political instability and change in government in 2021 presented strategic risks to WFP operations. WFP mitigated those risks by continuous engagement with the government to ensure operations could proceed, use of security forces escorts for movement of UN convoys in most areas, hiring of a conflict sensitivity expert and mainstreaming conflict sensitivity into WFP operations.

Climate change, such as floods in northern parts of Iraq that affected refugee camps and residential areas, and water scarcity represented another risk. It was mitigated by ensuring availability of emergency Immediate Response Rations and expanding collaboration with the government and UN stakeholders to improve preparedness and response. WFP is supporting adaptation activities through climate-smart agriculture, alongside engaging with the Ministries of Water Resources and Environment, to develop a national approach along with other UN agencies, to mitigate the impact of climate change on the most vulnerable communities.

COVID-19 continued to be a compounding factor for existing risks, especially to the health of staff, beneficiaries and cooperating partners. While adhering to COVID-19 prevention and mitigation measures, WFP managed to continue delivering activities for people assisted, the only exception being school feeding, due to school closures.

WFP also endorsed the 2021 prevention from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) action and workplan to sensitize staff on this critical issue in accordance with headquarters guidelines.



# Partnerships

In 2021, WFP continued to create and strengthen new partnerships with key stakeholders.

In line with UN Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 17: Partnerships for the Goals, WFP continued to implement the Partnership Action Plan: connecting partner priorities to WFP's strategic outcomes and activities, enhancing partnerships with traditional and non-traditional donors, the Iraqi Government, multilateral institutions, UN agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) partners, academia and private sector companies.

WFP's partnership with the Government of Iraq at national, regional and local levels continues to support capacity strengthening across the country and meet vulnerable people's needs to achieve SDG 2: Zero Hunger within Iraq Vision 2030. Through partnering with local stakeholders, WFP finalized the National Logistics Preparedness Action Plan as part of its Emergency Preparedness Project.

WFP also acknowledges the efforts of its 18 national and international partner NGOs and universities for their dedication to implement programmes through the COVID-19 lockdown, while adhering to health measures to keep people safe [1]. None of WFP's operations in Iraq would have been possible without the support of government donors and local actors. Many are long-term partners who have worked with WFP on several activities to build sustainability and achieve maximum impact.

The UN in Iraq signed the updated UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF), in support of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Iraqi Government's own strategy and vision [2].

Under the UNSDCF, WFP continued to co-chair the Social Protection Pillar Working Group and Strategic Communications Group. As part of the SDGs campaign, UN partners collaborated on murals in public spaces to engage youth, with WFP leading on engagement with the University of Thi-Qar and Qadiya camp for internally displaced people (IDPs) in Duhok by giving a work opportunity to a displaced artist.

WFP co-led advocacy around climate change as Iraq joined the Paris Agreement in December. Such initiatives helped increase awareness of the importance of the SDGs and better placed WFP as a key partner.

WFP engaged in a landmark joint programme with the Iraqi Government, United Nations International Children's Fund (UNICEF), International Labour Organization and European Union on reforming Iraq's social protection system and is partnering with UN agencies on opportunities for joint activities. Collaboration continues between WFP and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), including the partners' joint support to the Government of Iraq on the Food Systems Summit.

Toward enhancing children's education and future, WFP continued to expand its partnership with the Ministry of Education, UNICEF, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) to strengthen the education, gender and nutrition elements of the Girl's Education programme to help girls complete their schooling [3].

WFP continued to co-lead the Food Security Cluster (FSC) with FAO and coordinated between partners under the 2021 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) to address urgent needs of vulnerable populations. In addition, FSC coordinated the provision of emergency food assistance, agriculture-based cash-for-work and agriculture inputs to 357,800 in-camp IDPs, vulnerable out-of-camp IDPs and returnees in critical shelters.

With MercyCorps, WFP continued to co-lead the Cash Working Group, coordinating the utilisation of cash under the 2021 HRP [4]. WFP also chairs the Logistics Working Group. WFP runs several capacity strengthening trainings with its partners, including on conflict sensitivity and gender.

WFP's Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping work stood out in Iraq in 2021. In a close partnership with FAO, International Fund for Agricultural Development and World Bank, WFP published regular joint reports on the impact of COVID-19 on food security. A special section on water shortages and adaptation was published in September [5].

In 2021, WFP continued expanding partnerships with academia. Agreements with the Universities of Sulaymaniyah, Mosul and Basra were formed on research, knowledge-sharing, a new agricultural incubator and on WFP's youth skills training programme 'Empowerment in Action- EMPACT'.

WFP also augmented outreach to private sector companies and local actors - including innovation hubs and incubators - to achieve a great impact and support for vulnerable communities towards a resilient life. WFP is currently in advanced stage discussions with private sector stakeholders to implement resilience building activities [6].

# CSP Financial Overview

While WFP Iraq's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) was resourced at 97 percent of its needs-based plan, only 55 percent were new funds raised in 2021. This presents a decline compared to 2020 (resourced at 78 percent). In addition, the timing of funds proved extremely challenging, resulting in a changing funding situation throughout the year which impacted programme activities.

Due to the fluid operational context in Iraq, WFP made a budget revision in March to increase the number of IDPs to be assisted and extend the school feeding programme until May 2022.

The key donors to the CSP in 2021 were Germany, United States, Japan, Canada, EU, Switzerland, Korea and Ireland. The Government of Iraq fully funded the school feeding programme.

Under Strategic Outcome 01, the challenging funding environment in 2021 affected WFP's strategy to support vulnerable internally displaced families. USD 18 million towards general food assistance for IDPs was received in August, which improved the overall funding level. Although the government closed most IDP camps, many families were unable to return home and required assistance. Through ShareTheMeal, WFP was able to continue to support these households in need [1].























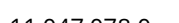





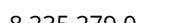



Under Strategic Outcome 02, WFP's resilience and livelihoods work was funded by Germany, Japan, Switzerland, and Canada, with Germany providing the majority of funding. The widened donor base for resilience in 2021 is attributed to WFP's efforts to increase support. Engagement with Gulf Cooperation Council countries and private sector entities increased [2]. Diversifying the donor base is a priority. It helps to scale up activities under durable solutions in areas of return, supports the government to develop climate change related programmes and deals with chronic issues of youth unemployment and poverty, particularly in the southern governorates. WFP continued to promote predictable, multi-year funding to ensure longer-term interventions, particularly as WFP increases its resilience portfolio in 2022, which is also the year of the last Humanitarian Response Plan in Iraq. The donors who support WFP on resilience building have helped change the lives of vulnerable families and introduce innovative solutions to address cross-cutting issues of unemployment and climate change.





Under Strategic Outcome 03, capacity strengthening and social protection, school feeding was fully funded by the Government. The programme was paused due to COVID-19 and school closures from early 2021 until December, and this has led to the underspending. In addition, WFP in partnership with the United Nations International Children's Fund (UNICEF) implemented a 'Girls Education Project' in Basra to support girls from financially struggling families to complete their education. The Public Distribution System for food rations (PDS) digitalisation activities continued, supported by Germany, the United States and the European Union. To help reform the social protection system and strengthen the capacity of the Government of Iraq, in 2021, WFP with the International Labour Organization (ILO) and UNICEF launched a new joint social protection programme with the government, funded by the European Union in a landmark initiative [3].

Throughout the COVID-19 pandemic, WFP's Hunger Monitoring System has been providing weekly data and analysis on food security, supporting evidence-based decision-making by key actors in close partnership with the World Bank.

Multilateral and multi-year funding are vital to ensure an agile response and cover shortfalls to support vulnerable communities [4]. WFP is particularly appreciative of multilateral donors, including Ireland and Sweden, and multi-year funding provided by Germany.

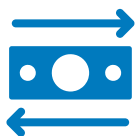
## Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
01: Crisis-affected people in Iraq, including internally displaced persons and refugees, are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of crises throughout the year.	 60,803,062.0	 54,768,558.0	 55,433,046.0	 43,429,887.0
02: Targeted communities, including farmers, have enhanced livelihoods and increased resilience to shocks by 2024.	 36,380,776.0	 20,552,704.0	 26,425,928.0	 18,353,591.0
03: National and subnational institutions have strengthened capacities and systems for targeting and assisting food-insecure vulnerable people by 2024.	 21,341,172.0	 18,955,386.0	 24,496,827.0	 5,853,730.0
Non strategic result and non strategic outcome specific	 0.0	 0.0	 8,688,157.0	 0.0
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>	 118,525,010.0	 94,276,648.0	 115,043,958.0	 67,637,208.0
Direct Support Cost (DSC)	 8,171,592.0	 8,278,225.0	 11,047,078.0	 6,844,638.0
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>	 126,696,602.0	 102,554,873.0	 126,091,036.0	 74,481,846.0
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	 8,235,279.0	 6,666,067.0	 4,354,046.0	 4,354,046.0

<b>Grand Total</b>	 134,931,880.0	 109,220,939.0	 130,445,082.0	 78,835,892.0
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# 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 increased the monthly cash-based transfer values to IDP and Syrian refugee families,** given the rise in food prices.



**Cash and food assistance** were delivered safely to over **286,500** IDPs and Syrian refugees in 2021.



**WFP's monthly assistance helped families' food security situation stabilize** after the devaluation of the Iraqi dinar led to food price rises.



**Ready-to-eat food packages** (Immediate Response Rations, IRRs) were distributed to help families in quarantine or who were relocated from formal camps.



**WFP launched monthly cash assistance to vulnerable families no longer in formal camps in July,** which continued until October due to funding shortages.

Under Strategic Outcome 01, WFP continued its crisis response activities via monthly food assistance for internally displaced people (IDPs), Syrian refugees and other crisis-affected populations, via cash-based transfers (CBT) and ready-to-eat Immediate Response Rations (IRRs) for emergency situations. These activities aligned with WFP's mandate of achieving Sustainable Development Goal 2: Zero Hunger. The activity was funded at 66 percent of the need-based plan, excluding funds carried over from 2020.

Despite measures introduced to contain the COVID-19 pandemic, WFP was able to deliver monthly assistance to vulnerable populations. WFP continued to provide in-kind IRR food packages to households in quarantine who were unable to shop for food, and for families departing formal camps. Most families received CBT in the form of Mobile Money Transfers, direct cash, or electronic 'e-vouchers' that were redeemable at the camp shops.

In late December 2020, the Central Bank of Iraq announced the largest devaluation of the Iraqi dinar (IQD) since 2003, to respond to the fiscal deficits and essential state expenditures including salaries of government staff. Relative to the US dollar, the Iraqi dinar was devalued by 18.6 percent (versus US dollar appreciation by 22.85 percent). This devaluation started a wave of price increases in some essential food items in the local food basket that had negative effects on the household food security of the vulnerable groups. As such, WFP adjusted its monthly CBT values to ensure that people assisted were not affected. For IDP households, WFP increased the monthly transfer value of its assistance from IQD 17,000 (USD 11.72) to IQD 18,500 (USD 12.76) per person; for refugee households, the increase was from IQD 22,000 (USD 15.17) to IQD 24,000 (USD 16.55). WFP continues monitoring food prices to determine if an adjustment in monthly CBT value is needed.

The government continued IDP camp closures from October 2020, as part of its plan for returns, resulting in thousands of households in federal Iraq [1] either returning to areas of origin or being displaced again [2]. Many families live in

camps that have been declassified as 'informal settlements' or 'informal camps.'

Assessments conducted by WFP, the International Organization for Migration (IOM), UN Development Programme (UNDP) and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) indicated that many families have been unable to develop self-reliance after having been driven to leave camps and were facing greater vulnerability in the form of food insecurity outside of camp settings [3]. Since nearly 30 percent of IDPs no longer living in formal camps settings had a high rate of food insecurity bordering 45 percent, in July, WFP launched its assistance to specifically support these households. However, the initiative had to end in October due to lack of funding.

Responding to the needs of the in-camp population remains a priority for humanitarian actors on the ground, since this segment of people have less access to public services. In 2021, WFP completed 12 monthly distribution cycles in nine governorates across the country, supporting an average of 93 percent of prioritised people each month. Around 49 percent were women and girls, around 73 percent were IDPs and 27 percent refugees.

Working closely with government counterparts remained a key priority, first and foremost the Ministry of Migration and Displacement (MoMD) to ensure ongoing complementarity, through the 'top-up' system whereby whenever MoMD provides food baskets for IDPs, WFP "tops up" the government package with a lower portion of cash assistance. From August 2021, MoMD paused food assistance, citing lack of resources.

In the third quarter of the year, WFP prepositioned ready-to-eat food packages in key locations across the country, helping fill immediate gaps in camps, mainly as support to IDPs leaving camps on short notice as well as those families in quarantine. Based on August's Food Security Outcome Monitoring (FSOM) results, IDPs living in formal camp settings were more vulnerable to food insecurity than refugees living in formal settings. In September, WFP carried out an assessment in Ninewa, Anbar, Baghdad, Diyala, Sulaymaniyah and Salah al-Din to identify the most vulnerable people.

The residents of two recently announced informal settlements in Anbar (Bzebiz and HTC) were among those most vulnerable to food insecurity, due to their protection situation that impeded them from returning to their areas of origin. Thus, WFP intervened, offering nearly 42 mt of locally procured IRR packages to help meet their food needs. Over the third quarter in 2021, WFP provided general food distribution assistance to nearly 4,600 vulnerable Iraqi IDPs affected by camp closures to address their short-term food needs, ensuring that they could cope with their new situation. No camps were closed in the Kurdistan Region (KR).

Gender and age analyses was systemically integrated throughout monthly assistance, with separate lines for women and men at camps, the elderly and people with disabilities receiving priority. Women and men also took part in focus group discussions throughout the year, engaging in monitoring and evaluation on their assistance and being given a voice.

In May 2021, Iraqi families started returning from Al-Hol camp in Syria. At the government's request, WFP with other UN agencies agreed to provide post-return humanitarian support during the transitional phase. These families are being hosted in Jeddah 1 camp. Upon arrival, WFP provides emergency unconditional food assistance to the Iraqi returnees from Syria, addressing their acute food needs. IRR food packages are also provided for the first five days [4]. As of December 2021, the third arrival of Iraqi returnees from Al-Hol made a total of nearly 1,300 individuals.

The most recent FSOM for IDPs and Syrian refugees was conducted in August. Data analysis revealed that although the food security situation of IDPs and Syrian refugee families has not recovered to pre-COVID-19 levels, compared to the previous round of FSOM data collected in December 2020, some improvements were observed among Syrian refugee families assisted. The food assistance helped with stabilizing their situation and avoided further deterioration after the devaluation of the Iraqi dinar and higher prices of essential food commodities.

Consistent with levels from the previous FSOM, nearly half of IDP households assisted adopted crisis coping strategies (42 percent) and emergency coping strategies (7 percent). IDPs assisted spent, on average, 56 percent of their budget on food, an increase of 6 percentage points compared to December 2020. The food expenditure score was lower for households receiving MoMD food assistance or PDS support. Expenditure on health was higher in households which had a member with a chronic disease or disability, or where the age of the head-of-household was 60 years or more. The improvement in households' food consumption score positively impacted upon overall food security among households assisted (the proportion of food insecure households dropped from 13 percent in December 2020 to 8 percent by August 2021).

In December, the Minister of Migration and Displacement announced the closure of all IDP camps in Iraq except in the Kurdistan Region. WFP continues to constantly monitor IDP populations, track movements, needs and adjust the response.

## **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

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



**Urban Livelihoods**  
projects helped almost **3,000 participants** with training and grants to start small businesses, kickstarting local economies.



**88 percent** of FFA participants reported benefits of an enhanced livelihood asset base, being able to plant and grow again.



**21 percent** of EMPACT graduates found work as a direct result of WFP's training and **81 percent** of them reported having increased their income.



WFP's **resilience-building projects supported nearly 104,500 people in 2021**, with hundreds of thousands more indirectly benefiting in the communities.



**Climate-smart solutions- especially in southern Iraq- introduced solar-powered pumps, irrigation canals, boreholes & more**, to help communities adapt.

Under Strategic Outcome 02, WFP expanded its resilience building activities in 2021, mainly in areas of return after displacement, and in southern Iraq. WFP supported people returning from camps and host communities through a holistic approach, including Rural and Urban Livelihoods solutions and youth-focused 'EMPACT' training, that improved and created work opportunities. These projects were identified as vital since Iraq is suffering from high unemployment and its agricultural sector is struggling post-conflict, and with the adverse effects of climate change. WFP's resilience building initiatives are directly tailored to the context and have contributed to change the lives of people assisted and their communities [1].

In 2021, due to lack of funding, WFP had to reduce the size of its resilience programmes accordingly. Nearly 104,500 people were directly supported through Food Assistance for Assets, Urban Livelihoods and EMPACT activities, with hundreds of thousands more indirectly supported in the communities. Half of the projects' participants were women.

### Food Assistance for Assets (FFA)

To restore agricultural-based livelihoods of smallholder farmers affected by conflict and climate change, WFP, in collaboration with national and local authorities and nine NGO cooperating partners, is implementing community-based FFA interventions to rehabilitate critical agricultural infrastructure and strengthen participants' capacities.

FFA prioritized governorates with high food insecurity: Ninewa, Anbar, Salah al-Din, Thi-Qar and Basra, to best meet vulnerable families' needs, including returnees from camps [2]. The community assets created or rehabilitated included irrigation, water pumps, including solar-powered pumps, greenhouses, home gardens, boreholes, bread ovens, sheep dips, and planting productive crops, such as olive trees. After completion, the handover of assets to local authorities and project participants ensured that community members continued to benefit from assets created beyond the project duration, fostering ownership and community management [3].

The capacity strengthening topics included agroforestry, food processing, dairy production, and the promotion of modern agricultural techniques - especially in areas affected by water scarcity. More than 2,100 women supported were the heads of their households, and over 1,000 participants received training on community preparedness, early warning, disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation. Over 410 km of canals were repaired or created,



bringing water to parched lands totalling nearly 24,350 ha, alongside many vital activities.

Canal clearing and repairing along with farmland rehabilitation and innovative farming techniques helped farmers restore their production and livelihood activities, supporting local value-chain industries and linking to other supported farmers to share best practice and solutions. Through an integrated approach of provision of assets and capacity strengthening, WFP is restoring the olive industry in conflict-affected Ninewa governorate, reviving the historic Bashiqa Olive Association through providing an olive press machine for the community to create olive products. The initiative is building back local agricultural value chains to pre-conflict levels, supporting vulnerable farmers, alongside replanting olive trees in nearby orchards and creating or repairing irrigation systems. In Sinjar, for example, vegetable gardens and irrigation created for vulnerable families are supporting food consumption and supplementing income.

The FFA outcome monitoring survey found that activities stabilized the participants' use of food consumption-based strategies [4]. FFA activities supported 90 percent of participants to cultivate their lands and increased the cultivated area for 57 percent of these farmers compared with the same season last year [5]. For participants cultivating in greenhouses, 72 percent expanded their area under cultivation, reporting an increase in production and diversification of crops compared to the same season last year, 88 percent reported benefits of an enhanced livelihood asset base, and 68 percent improved capacity to manage climatic shocks and risks. An improvement was observed in accessing climate and weather information, use of climate-resilient livelihoods practices, and climate-resilient assets protecting the community against climate-related shocks.

Through ongoing coordination with the Ministries of Agriculture and Water Resources, WFP continues to build on partnerships to expand FFA interventions to boost agricultural livelihoods, support vulnerable communities and confront climate change.

### **Urban Livelihoods**

Given the COVID-19 lockdowns eased in 2021, WFP refined its approach to a longer-term, more sustainable scope of assistance for urban households in need [6]. The initiative promoted livelihood opportunities in the most vulnerable urban areas suffering from food insecurity, poverty and unemployment.

The selection criteria for participants included economic vulnerabilities due to COVID-19, unemployment, having a disability, being widowed, loss of breadwinner and more. This needs-based prioritized approach focused on the project activities in the southern governorates of Basra, Thi-Qar, and Maysan, and Ninewa in the north. Diverse support packages provided conditional cash assistance, training and assistance in business skills and development. These packages addressed a wide range of needs by filling gaps that hinder starting or expanding small businesses, including funding, technical and business knowledge, equipment, access to supply chains, and legalization.

The Urban Livelihoods activities were planned and implemented in partnership with the local governments through vocational training centres and partners, serving 2,920 participants plus their families of different ages, ethnicities and backgrounds. The programme offered a range of vocational courses in catering, food processing such as preserving, and skills identified to be in local demand, such as car mechanics, mobile phones and electronics maintenance, photography and tailoring.

Training included social media and online marketing, a module that participants appreciated and benefitted from since they could market their skills. Not all participants were financially capable enough to immediately start a formal business, yet marketing their products and/or services online ensured that they could still generate an income with minimal operating costs. In east Mosul, WFP beneficiaries explained how they were able to take regular orders for their pastries and make good use of the home oven and business training they received from WFP.

Over 50 percent of Urban Livelihoods participants were women. The project designed gender-specific training that empowered women, providing them with the skills and knowledge to become entrepreneurs and breadwinners in their households. Many successful businesses were established for people with disabilities who received customized vocational training, and social solidarity stood out through a public bazaar held by participants who used the revenue to support orphans [7].

WFP plans to further refine project design in 2022 towards stronger government engagement and more investment in capacity strengthening, to create multi-channel market linkages, securing job opportunities and achieving business sustainability, leading to a sustainable income source, ensuring food security for the most vulnerable households.

### **'Empowerment in Action!' ('EMPACT')**

WFP's award-winning EMPACT project, now in its fifth year, provides youth with digital skills and English language training that enables them to access and create work opportunities online. Classes continued online for the second year, to keep students safe from COVID-19. A short photography and storytelling module was run in 2021, following a successful pilot. EMPACT graduate and young Syrian refugee Ziney won the international Pink Lady Food Photographer of the Year- WFP Storytellers award, for her photo themed 'Family.'

Complementary activities included linking EMPACT participants with multiple companies and platforms, including JOVOTO [8] and United Nations Volunteers, and Google gave a session on 'Python' programming. WFP and partners held career fairs in Anbar, Erbil, Ninewa, Duhok, Baghdad and Sulaymaniyah, where graduates were introduced to key companies from different sectors. Some career fairs were also innovatively conducted online. Student resumes were submitted to companies and interview simulation sessions were held at fairs to prepare participants for future job interviews.

A May 2021 follow-up survey with EMPACT graduates indicated that over 21 percent had found work as a direct result of WFP's training, including obtaining the certificate. Among those graduates, around 74 percent had informal jobs, 18 percent had informal jobs in the online and remote-work labour market, and 8 percent had both. Moreover, 84 percent of those graduates expressed an increase in their income [9]. In 2022, WFP is enhancing its EMPACT programme design to increase graduate prospects, alongside linking them with the private sector, government enterprise development funding, start-up investment funds and other financing opportunities.

## 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	4

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



**The 'Tamwini' ('My Food Ration') smartphone application** soft launched in Najaf, rolling out for **1.6 million** people.



**WFP, UNICEF, ILO & Iraqi Government** launched a new **Social Protection Programme** to reform the welfare system in Iraq, funded by the EU over 4 years.



**Digitalizing the Public Distribution System for food rations (PDS)** progressed, towards creating a **single registry** of families in need of support.



**Over 262,100 children** were supported with **school meals**. Through the Girls Education project with UNICEF & partners, **over 2,500 girls** stayed in **school**.



**WFP handed over 40% of the School Feeding Programme to the Ministry of Education to implement**, and continues to support with technical expertise.

### School Feeding Programme

School feeding continued following successful implementation in 2020 and 2019, with direct support from WFP to the government of Iraq. For the academic year 2020/2021, WFP successfully reached 929 schools in 11 governorates, delivering healthy school meals to over 262,100 primary schoolchildren. This programme is funded entirely by the government of Iraq, and in 2021, WFP's ongoing collaboration with the Ministry of Education (MoE) flourished.

Due to COVID-19, the government announced that the 2020/2021 academic year would be taught remotely, and the school feeding programme paused after being implemented for one month from January/February. WFP used the period without implementation to proactively engage with MoE, to plan for the relaunch to reach a larger number of 449,000 school children. This increase aligns with the handover of responsibility to the government, with MoE taking over 40 percent of the schools initially, while WFP remains engaged as a technical partner and focuses on the provision of expert advisory and procurement support. MoE is taking over direct implementation in three districts: Sadr City (Baghdad), Thi-Qar and Basra.

The programme aims to incentivise children to remain in school and support their learning outcomes, especially in areas with vulnerable and poverty-stricken communities. Parents are motivated to send their children to school through the offering of healthy and nutritious meals. The meal contains fresh bread, cheese, fruit and a bottle of water [1]. Food items are supplied locally with direct impact on revitalizing the local economy, including job creation. WFP also trained school staff and local education officials on nutrition social behaviour change communication (SBCC), to encourage healthy eating and strengthen staff capacity around improving children's nutrition, hygiene and physical exercise. Since school feeding activities ran for a short period in 2021, no significant changes in students' retention and attendance rates happened before and after the period of intervention [2].

While schools remained closed, WFP focused on capacity building for government staff via two high-level workshops to lay out a plan for handover to the government. Staff from MoE, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Planning and Ministry of Trade actively participated in consultations and training. In collaboration with government and UN agencies, WFP finalized a strategic concept note to define key benchmarks for capacity strengthening and programme expansion over the coming years.

WFP also worked closely with MoE to review 10 years of school feeding in Iraq, including strategy, performance and results. The resulting review paper is helping develop the new policy framework, detailed handover plan for school feeding, and facilitate dialogue between MoE and key government stakeholders. WFP conducted an assessment of MoE's logistics capacity to determine their existing abilities to deliver the programme and identified gaps to be filled via capacity strengthening on supply chain and training for successful handover of implementation.

### Girls Education Project

In a new joint initiative, WFP and the United Nations International Children's Fund (UNICEF) introduced a pilot project to help adolescent girls in Basra continue learning. WFP and UNICEF devised this innovative approach to support schoolgirls' education in an area where many leave school early and have limited future opportunities when they do not complete their education. The partners provided a cash stipend to the financially struggling families of 2,525 primary school girls in Shatt al-Arab district, to support their transition to lower secondary education. The stipends, paid in Iraqi dinars at the equivalent of USD 80, helped impoverished, vulnerable families provide for their children. Three instalments were paid to the families, amounting to a total of USD 240 per student who stayed in education.

The selected girls' families often used the grant to purchase a mobile phone or tablet to enable girls to attend classes online and continue their studies; occasionally basic clothes and healthcare items were required. Having stayed in school, the project is changing the girls' lives. WFP is working with UNICEF on a workshop to highlight lessons learned and define possible joint implementation for a better future for Iraq's children.

### Public Distribution System for Food Rations (PDS)

In 2021, WFP continued working closely with the Ministry of Trade (MoT) to expand efforts in digitalization of the paper-based PDS processes. The PDS is Iraq's largest social protection programme, providing the vast majority of Iraq's citizens with monthly subsidized food items. It became a more vital safety net due to the pandemic, with many people losing their livelihoods. Fiscal constraints and the sheer scale of the programme saw challenges in its government funding during this period, highlighting the criticality of digital reforms to improve efficiencies.

In 2021, WFP's PDS team made strides in project development and implementation. WFP and MoT concluded the Proof-of-Concept phase of the digitalization, paving the way for expansion of the initiative throughout the country under government leadership. As part of the scale-up, WFP is supporting the government with printing the first batch of electronic 'ePDS' cards for 91,000 families. Challenges in the global supply chain for electronic equipment may pose delays to the printing process since some of the required equipment is not available in the local market. WFP is discussing with the Ministry of Interior (MoI) to explore the feasibility of utilizing pre-existing Iraqi national ID cards issued by MoI, instead of printing specialized PDS cards. A key challenge to the use of the Unified ID card is the interoperability of data; WFP coordinated closely with the government to devise digital solutions for alignment.

As part of its work on national digital reform, WFP supported a capacity assessment of three of 25 PDS branches, with the remaining assessments following in 2022. WFP is assisting MoT in the creation of a data centre at their premises in preparation for countrywide expansion of the ePDS. WFP is also collaborating with the Kurdistan Region government and undertook a series of assessments to inform similar digital transformation and capacity development initiatives. The assessments mapped out available government capacity to deploy and maintain ePDS systems such as '**Tamwini**' ('My Food Ration'), the citizen self-service application, and the separate entitlement redemption application to be used by PDS agents to record the transfer of food commodities to citizens.

A smartphone application developed by WFP and the government, Tamwini, links citizens with the government and enables families to overcome some of the challenges around paper-based interaction with PDS branches. Families can submit requests through the application to update their household data (e.g. in the event of marriage and newborns) and this greatly reduces waiting times, difficulties associated with filling out paperwork and transportation from their homes to the PDS location. Tamwini provides a secure, easy solution that protects and collects people's data in real-time. A robust PDS that is constantly updated will allow for prioritisation of the most vulnerable families.

In June, WFP and MoT soft-launched Tamwini in Najaf, rolling out for 1.6 million people across the governorate. The scale-up in Najaf has proceeded successfully and WFP continues to work closely with the government to expand the application's reach.

As part of WFP's social protection initiatives, a key goal is to create a database capturing which entitlements each citizen receives from which government social protections system, to avoid duplication and enhance reach. The PDS digitalization provides the foundation for ministries to align and create one **single registry** of families in need of support.

In 2021, WFP, MoT and MoI continued to collaborate towards this goal. The unified database with biometrics is held at MoI, with data-sharing carefully handled. WFP worked on the integration of the PDS with the databases of other ministries through an 'intermediary layer'.

Together, WFP, UNICEF, the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the government launched a joint programme to reform social protection, funded by the European Union. WFP is leading strategic advocacy efforts with the government to provide support to the most vulnerable groups, with equitable access to an integrated social protection system.

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

<b>CSP ACTIVITY</b>	<b>GAM MONITORING CODE</b>
<b>Provide institutional capacity strengthening to government officials and partners</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Provide support to government officials and partners in enhancing information technology for managing PDS modernization and in strengthening the safety net component of the government social protection system</b>	<b>N/A</b>

# Cross-cutting results

## Progress towards gender equality

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

The situation in Iraq, characterised by political and security instability during the post-conflict transition and also the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic have had a negative impact on women and girls, still living in an unequal and patriarchal society. Work opportunities for women in Iraq are low as women's participation in the workforce is around 20 percent. Women who participate in the labour market are more likely to be unemployed, under-employed or employed part-time [1]. This undermines their food security situation.

In 2021, WFP Iraq successfully completed the WFP Gender Transformative Programme (GTP), involving rigorous benchmarking aligning ongoing activities with WFP's gender policy. The Country Office finalized a comprehensive gender analysis with support from the Regional Bureau in Cairo to refine implementation and integrate gender-transformative approaches or strategies throughout programmes [2].

WFP mainstreamed gender equality across all interventions through consultations with communities targeting women, men, girls and boys. Women were empowered through financial and digital literacy activities to take part in distributions of assistance as well as encouraged to file possible concerns through the available mechanisms. Monitoring results showed that among both internally displaced people and refugee households, women play an active role in decision-making along with men. WFP's resilience activities were gender-inclusive, considering the needs of women and men into the prioritization criteria, including, for example, activities championing widowed or abandoned women.

Through the Gender Results Network (GRN), each Field Office in Iraq is able to address gender inequality issues and sensitize locally on the different needs of women, men, boys and girls regarding food security and nutrition. Training sessions and webinars were held addressing key gender inequalities in Iraq for WFP and its cooperating partner staff to ensure that gender is mainstreamed throughout project implementation and that the work environment is gender sensitive [3].

WFP is also part of the gender-based violence (GBV) sub-cluster, and Gender Task Force (GTF) to support mainstreaming of GBV, sexual and gender-based violence, and gender in coordination with the interagency task force. This contributes to adequate referral systems, which aligns with interagency referral pathways, where a person is in charge of receiving sensitive cases while a specialist provides feedback.

In November, WFP conducted a campaign during the '16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence' in line with the global GBV campaign, which included interactive activities of awareness-raising with UN partners, including at the Erbil Citadel, internal and external communication, and webinars with staff, partners and the GBV-sub cluster.

In 2021, WFP and the United Nations International Children's Fund (UNICEF) launched the Girls Education project [4]. The girls were prioritized based on the economic status of their households and reached with sensitization messages to encourage their families to continue sending them to school. The messages focused on empowerment, rights to education and a brighter future.

A study on Women's Leadership in Disaster Risk Reduction was published by the regional UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, with WFP Iraq one of the standout case studies for empowering women in resilience-building projects [5].

# Protection and accountability to affected populations

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

## Protection

Given the ongoing uncertain security situation and many disadvantaged groups still lacking the ability or confidence to exercise their rights, protection and vulnerability risks in Iraq persist, including violence, exploitation and abuse. Such factors can affect humanitarian and development assistance, and WFP continues its efforts in ensuring the safety, dignity and integrity of people served in Iraq are prioritized across programmes and operations.

This has been achieved by training and sensitizing on the key risks and mitigation measures to WFP and its cooperating partner staff, reinforcing the existing referral system for sensitive cases, and representing WFP in the national protection cluster on critical issues. The established protection cluster continues to be active and effective mechanisms are in place for the reporting and follow-up of cases; WFP continues to actively participate.

WFP has strict guidelines in place for the Protection against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) with focal points in each sub-office overseeing the PSEA agenda. The Iraq Country Office has taken an active part in the WFP headquarters (HQ) initiative of a PSEA cooperating partner capacity assessment pilot project, where the Country Office is in the process of assessing two of its national partners. WFP endorsed the 2021 PSEA action and work plan to sensitise staff.

The Iraq Country Office in 2021 made a concerted effort to mainstream disability inclusion in all its programmes, with support from the HQ Disability Inclusion helpdesk, and reviewed existing data collection forms and methods to effectively incorporate disability inclusion data collection in 2022. WFP will continue to train and support cooperating partners on revised data collection methods on people with disabilities, as required. Over 97,900 people with disabilities were supported in 2021.

Monitoring results indicated that across WFP's programmes to support internally displaced people (IDPs), Syrian refugees, returnees and vulnerable host communities, all reported having unhindered access to WFP programmes, received assistance without safety challenges, and reported that WFP programmes were dignified.

## Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP)

In 2021, WFP strengthened its Communication with Communities (CwC) in collaboration with the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) cluster, UN-hotline operators, (CwC & AAP) working group, and other clusters to update them of any programmatic changes.

WFP considers consultation with partners as one of the key success criteria that ensures both people assisted and WFP are represented appropriately. The dissemination of key messages, which include all changes to the programme, has always been one of the highest priorities WFP focused on throughout implementation and is communicated through WFP field offices; field monitors; cooperating partners, interagency clusters and working groups. WFP ensures that communities are always provided with the most recent updates from programme and implementation aspects.

WFP endorsed the CwC action plan and its implementation to ensure efficient two-way communication with people assisted. In 2021, WFP finalized an understanding with the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) to mobilize their Community Outreach Volunteers (COVs) in and out of camps, when there are important messages to be shared, such as the change in cash-based transfer (CBT) values in 2021 to support families assisted.

WFP and partner personnel involved in the management of the community feedback mechanisms (CFMs) are trained on handling, following up and processing complaints and providing feedback with utmost confidentiality. This has created better awareness among people assisted in terms of accessing CFM tools to best serve their protection needs. WFP also finalized the linkages between different feedback mechanisms with the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)-led joint interagency hotline and cooperating partners' Mobile Operational Data Acquisition (MoDA) platform to minimize referral and feedback time between WFP and different communities.

WFP ensured that data privacy annexes are included with each project and proposal to protect personally identifiable information (PII) of people assisted by different stakeholders. WFP is also taking steps in mainstreaming protection in all project cycles, moreover, different procedures are in place to adequately handle high priority complaints such as

fraud, corruption and sexual exploitation and abuse.

In addition, WFP is utilizing its social media platforms and presence as a feedback mechanism. This is done in coordination with UNOPS and the UN Population Fund (UNFPA) on CwC joint messages.

In 2021, WFP pioneered, with the support of the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC), a new 'Chatbot' hosted on the Telegram smartphone application for people assisted to easily get information about WFP assistance and programmes. After research into digital access and gaps in the understanding of people assisted, WFP identified the Chatbot - 'AskMe' or '@IraqAskMeBot' - as another useful and needed way for people to easily get standard, helpful information about their assistance, or if they may require future assistance. 'AskMe' was launched in December and presents a simple solution to engage and get information, especially if people assisted are nervous to contact a stranger [1]. WFP continues to develop the Chatbot to improve its usefulness as an information service.

Over the course of 2021, WFP expanded upon its conflict sensitivity work, through a dedicated specialist who is helping mainstream conflict-sensitive approaches across WFP's programmes, which include a strong CwC element. WFP's specialist continues to research to understand how WFP's work can contribute to conditions for peace and social cohesion in communities assisted. This fits with WFP's global commitment to ensure all work is done in a conflict-sensitive manner; minimising risks of creating or exacerbating conflict and tensions, while maximising the positive impacts.

Advanced training sessions for internal and cooperating partner staff were designed on conflict sensitivity and conflict analysis tools and approaches, including CwC. Research continued in Basra, Thi-Qar [1] and nationwide, mainly around WFP's resilience building programmes, helping expand the understanding of linkages between food security, access to and competition over natural resources and livelihoods, incorporating conflict drivers, dynamics, actors and power relations at the community and sub-district level.

Continuing community consultations and with expert analysis, WFP continues to field-test how its adaptive resilience livelihoods programming can enhance community relations. Further research and knowledge-sharing papers are expected later in 2022.



# Environment

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

Iraq's recovery after the conflict has not only been characterized by challenges around security and employment, but climate change has had a profound impact. Traditionally known as the land between two rivers or Mesopotamia, lush and fertile, Iraq is increasingly experiencing extreme climate events, compounding environmental fragility and water scarcity. The river basin has seen the second lowest rainfall in 40 years, with effects being felt across the region. With dams being built in neighbouring countries, the water flow in the Tigris and Euphrates rivers in Iraq has dropped by 29 percent and 73 percent respectively. The harsh impact of climate change threatens food security, loss of livelihoods and progress on gender equality. It poses a threat to the full enjoyment of human rights, in particular for groups and persons in the most vulnerable situations. The impact of climate change also contributes to driving internal displacement and precarious migration. Women, children and young people are bearing the brunt in this worsening situation.

To recover the country's environment and agriculture in particular, Iraq must make enormous investment and development strides to restore the country's lush green lands to their former glory just a few decades ago. For the coming 2021-22 crop season, drier conditions are again foreseen for most of the region. The Iraqi Ministry of Agriculture estimated that wheat and barley production in northern parts of the country which are mainly rainfall dependent could be 70 percent lower [1].

Higher fodder and prices since the 18 percent devaluation of the Iraqi dinar, and low rainfall are also affecting farmers. In the northern governorates of Ninewa and Salah al-Din, which are the worst-affected by lack of rainfall, WFP's analysis identified that the levels of insufficient food consumption and the use of negative coping strategies, such as borrowing money or eating less food among households, are almost double the national average [2].

In response, WFP actively support national adaptation efforts through evidence-based programming, implemented in collaboration with the Iraqi government and NGO partners [3]. Throughout 2021, WFP held several meetings and consultations on federal and local levels with key decision makers to address the effects of climate change on agriculture and food security. WFP is working with the government on training, skills development and strengthening capacity to tackle climate change.

Across the southern governorates including Basra and Thi-Qar, WFP is implementing resilience-building projects helping communities in the marshlands adapt to the environment change. WFP is supporting Iraq in both mitigating and adapting to climate change through the design of sustainable projects that focus on livelihoods creation and medium and long-term development, that promote investments in efficient water infrastructure, irrigation, and the use of renewable energy, such as solar-powered water pumps.

With partner the University of Sulaymaniyah, WFP introduced solar power for the EMPACT ('Empowerment in Action') centre for the first time. WFP is also minimising the use of plastic in all its work, including the delivery of assistance, for instance distributing recyclable canvas shopping bags for vulnerable families in camps.

# A new Social Protection System

## Reforming the Social Protection System

Iraq's ongoing challenges around political and economic uncertainty, weak public services, and social unrest caused by the high rate of unemployment mark reforming the social protection system as one of the country's main priorities. The changing needs - during and after the conflict with the Islamic State of Iraq and Levant (ISIL) - have required a programmatic shift from emergency response and early recovery assistance to sustainable development-oriented activities, creating a robust social welfare system for people who need it most.

WFP is strengthening the capacity of the Government of Iraq to better plan and utilize available resources to provide quality and accessible protection services that focus on the most vulnerable groups and communities.

In 2021, WFP, the United Nations International Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the International Labour Organization (ILO) created a partnership to implement reform measures and provide technical support to the government through a multi-year joint programme funded by the European Union (EU), focused on, Leveraging Effective Response and Accelerating Reform.

In March, WFP signed joint programme and multi-agency agreements with the UN partners and EU and launched the programme. Since mid-2021, WFP's social protection team has been leading strategic advocacy efforts with the government, partner agencies and external stakeholders at the technical and policy-making levels with the federal government in Baghdad and the semi-autonomous Kurdistan Region government. Such concerted advocacy paves the way for vulnerable communities, including children, youth, women, elderly, informal workers, persons with disabilities and internally displaced people (IDPs) in Iraq to benefit from equitable access to an integrated social protection system.

Together with the UN partners, WFP signed a Memorandum of Understanding in September with the Ministry of Planning (MoP), Ministry of Trade (MoT) and Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MoLSA), creating a legal framework as the base for joint reform initiatives. The partners established a high-level steering committee, chaired by the EU and MoP, to lead the technical cooperation and reform agenda.

The joint programme is working to build evidence for informed decision making for social protection systems in Iraq. It aims to support relevant government institutions to improve prioritizing the most vulnerable, access to services, integrating shock-responsive measures, and building a single registry that would provide a one-stop-shop for all ministries and authorised stakeholders to share data relevant to social safety nets of eligible citizens in need, to harmonize and improve service delivery.

WFP plays a critical role in leading key components of the programme, especially in digitalization and building interoperable platforms that connect all social protection schemes, underpinned by ongoing efforts on digitalization of the Public Distribution System for food rations (PDS).

In 2021, WFP's social protection team refined the joint workplan with partner agencies to ensure synergies and interlinkages, clarifying complementary roles and avoiding overlapping, in a holistic approach:

As part of efforts around **evidence generation**, WFP supported the Central Statistical Organization (CSO) in reviewing and finalizing the Iraq Household Socio-Economic Survey (IHSES) questionnaires, working to include indicators to generate evidence on food security, labour market, poverty, multi-dimensional poverty, and social protection. WFP established a coordination committee to work with the IHSES technical committee to oversee a one-year period of data collection. WFP also implemented capacity strengthening activities with CSO and Kurdistan Region Statistical Office (KRSO), initiating the procurement process to establish a gender and age responsive food security monitoring system.

Under the **resilience** component, WFP initiated renewed cooperation with MOLSA and the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research (MOHESR), in close technical dialogue with ILO to design and implement a shock-responsive support programme and skills-enhancement programmes.

Under the **digitalization of the social protection schemes**, the scope of work was defined in consultations with key government counterparts, to review the legal and data protection policy. The initial steps commenced on conducting the comprehensive digitalization business analysis/needs assessment. The digitalization includes building integration points and interoperability platforms to connect different databases and management information systems (MIS), leading to the establishment of one single registry.

WFP initiated the handover of the **school feeding programme** following high-level consultations with technical and policy-making staff from the Ministry of Education (MOE), Ministry of Health (MOH) and MOT to design the handover strategy. WFP conducted assessments on nutrition research, logistics capacity assessment of government and drafted the social and behaviour change communication strategy (SBCC). 2022's way forward includes a pilot phase of direct

implementation by the government, to ensure sustainability, while hand-in-hand collaborating with MoE to advocate for adopting school feeding programmes in a large-scale national plan.

# Data Notes

## Overview

[1] WFP Storytellers Innovation Award: "Family" by Ziney Abdulhakim Ibrahim, Iraq, shows the importance of family members meeting around the dining table at least once a day, as this habit strengthens family ties, gives a sense of emotional warmth and provides an opportunity for dialogue, exchange of ideas and problem-solving.

<https://www.pinkladyfoodphotographeroftheyear.com/category-winners-2021/>

## Context and Operations

[1] For IDPs: <https://iraqdtm.iom.int/> and for refugees: [https://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/syria\\_durable\\_solutions](https://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/syria_durable_solutions)

[2] For example, biased access to employment is the most common form of discrimination and was more frequently reported in rural areas (17 percent of locations). IOM Iraq, December 2021. [https://iraqdtm.iom.int/files/ILA/202112133918167\\_iom\\_DTM\\_ILAVI\\_Overview\\_of\\_Return\\_in\\_Iraq.pdf](https://iraqdtm.iom.int/files/ILA/202112133918167_iom_DTM_ILAVI_Overview_of_Return_in_Iraq.pdf)

[3] WFP's hunger monitoring system recorded that around 6 percent of Iraqis had inadequate food consumption during 2021. The improved food security is also due to the fact that improvements in the fiscal situation, due to higher oil prices and the devaluation of the Iraqi dinar, enabled the Government to increase the availability of food commodities through the Public Distribution System for food rations (PDS), following supply-chain constraints through 2020 and early 2021.

[4] A single registry creates a unified system compatible with all the government's social protection systems, while linking with unified Identity Document (ID) cards, all to ensure the right people receive the right assistance at the right time.

## Partnerships

[1] WFP thanks all its cooperating partners including: Al Mortaqa Foundation, Caritas, Human Relief Foundation, Mercy Hands, OROKOM Organization for Relief and Development, People in Need, Rebuild Iraq Recruitment Programme, Rehabilitation Education and Community Health Iraq, Samaritan's Purse, Swedish Development Aid Organization, University of Sulaymaniyah, Welthungerhilfe, World Vision International, who supported WFP's enhanced management of partnerships through compliance tracking and spot checks.

[2] The UNSDCF is the most important instrument for planning and implementation of UN development activities at the country level.

[3] WFP is building further partnerships on the successful joint workplan with UNICEF on technical cooperation and coordination to strengthen education in Iraq. A joint proposal at country and regional level is being developed based on the lessons learned from the implementation of the pilot project to support girls' education in Basra.

[4] The Cash Working Group also oversaw the implementation of the Multi-Purpose Cash Transfers, mainly in the conflict-affected governorates hosting IDPs and returnees.

[5] The joint report is available at: <https://reliefweb.int/report/iraq/food-security-iraq-impact-covid-19-special-section-water-shortages-and-adaptation>

[6] WFP would like to thank the PepsiCo Foundation and United States-Iraq Business Council/US Chamber of Commerce for their key support towards creating strong private sector partnerships officially beginning 2022.

## CSP Financial Overview

[1] Support was provided thanks to the United States, Germany, Japan, Canada, Switzerland, Korea, Ireland and individual donors.

[2] Several discussions were held with country representatives including Kuwait, United Arab Emirates, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Qatar, and PepsiCo.

[3] The EU contributed EUR 30 million (10 million per UN partner) to the joint social protection programme, over the next four years.

[4] The approach is part of WFP Iraq's ongoing Partnership Action Plan for flexible, predictable, multi-year funding.

## Strategic outcome 01

[1] Federal Iraq includes all provinces of Iraq except those administered by the semi-autonomous Kurdistan Regional Government which includes Duhok, Sulaymaniyah and Erbil.

[2] In February 2021, Salamiya IDP camp in Ninewa hosting nearly 10,500 IDPs was officially closed and later in the same year, in November, 16 more camps in Ameriyat al-Fallujah (AAF) in Anbar hosting nearly 3,000 IDPs were officially closed by the government. WFP extended its food assistance in AAF camp in the form of e-vouchers to all camp residents for December 2021, to continue until early 2022. These households were left with limited support as the government, UN Agencies, NGOs and civil society continue to adjust their responses and support for affected families.

[3] WFP's Rapid Assessment of former WFP assisted IDPs out of camp in February 2021, revealed: (a) Displacement status: 66 percent have returned to their area of origin, 6 percent remained in the same camp, 2 percent displaced to another formal camp and 26 percent displaced to non-camp settings. (b) Food security: 41 percent of surveyed former WFP assisted IDPs out-of-camp households had poor or borderline (insufficient) food consumption which represents a higher proportion than for IDPs in camps (26 percent recorded in WFP VAM findings). (c) The Consolidated Approach for Reporting Indicators of Food Security (CARI) analysis showed that 33 percent of all IDPs forced out of camps were food insecure while 48 percent of them were vulnerable to food insecurity. These food insecurity rates were even higher for out of camps IDPs displaced to non-camps settings/out-of-camps; In this group of IDPs, 38 percent of households were food insecure and 45 percent of households were vulnerable to food insecurity.

[4] Fewer mt of IRRs were procured and distributed than the initial plan, due to lower than foreseen actual needs for in-kind food.

[5] This could be attributed to the fact that many families remain unable to leave the Jeddah 1 camp and therefore unable to work, however, some families were authorized to depart.

## Strategic outcome 02

- [1] The activities were designed taking into consideration the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) focusing on Zero Hunger (SDG2), No Poverty (SDG1), Quality Education (SDG4), Gender Equality (SDG5) and Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions (SDG16).
- [2] Selection of these governorates was determined by the Resilience Priority and Geographical Targeting (RPGT) mapping which is a classification of geographical areas (districts) into priority areas based on social, economic, food insecurity, displacement and climate indicators. The prioritization allows for a better understanding of how food insecurity, poverty, unemployment and climate conditions affect different parts of Iraq. Transitioning from emergency to recovery and resilience-building requires innovative approaches, to restore livelihoods to pre-conflict levels, and mitigate and adapt to climate change, towards long-term sustainability for communities who have been under continuous stress.
- [3] Many participants also signed pledges committing they would use and keep equipment and assets long-term.
- [4] Non-participants widely adopted consumption-based coping strategies compared to the baseline, such as borrowing money or eating less food. The surveys were conducted at least three months after activities had completed. Their purpose was to assess the impact of WFP's Resilience "Food Assistance for Assets (FFA)" activities on participants and communities prioritised. Data for this exercise was collected by third-party monitors.
- [5] Food Security Outcome Monitoring (FSOM), April- November 2021.
- [6] As part of COVID-19 response in 2020, WFP's quick action livelihoods approach supported thousands of people who had lost their jobs to participate in much-needed cash-for-work projects. The 2020 participants received cash stipends which helped meet their short-term food needs and stimulate local economies, while contributing to the cleaning and rehabilitation of public assets and infrastructures.
- [7] People with disabilities were prioritized for assistance by granting them additional vulnerability points during the screening and selection process, the application process was conducted in easy-to-reach venues, the sensitization efforts were done using many community-based channels to ensure maximum outreach, also customized vocational trainings were designed with modified curricula and special trainers as needed (for instance, trainers who know the sign language were provided for participants who were deaf).
- [8] JOVOTO is co-creation and open innovation platform helping organizations gain access to customer-centric solutions: <https://www.jovoto.com/>
- [9] 86 percent of men, 82 percent of women.

### TABLE-RELATED DATA NOTES:

Data on the same output indicators D.1.17; D.1.22; D1.5; D.1.65 appears over two rows; please add the planned and actuals in both relevant rows to obtain the total planned and total actual for the outputs.

Some of the follow-up values from earlier years are missing; this is due to the fact that new vulnerable groups of people were assisted in 2021, different to the groups prioritized in previous years. WFP worked on retargeting and a new baseline for the people newly assisted, hence there are no follow-up values from previous years.

## Strategic outcome 03

### DATA NOTES:

- [1] The daily requirement for a child aged 6-12 is 1,850 calories, and the meal has 550 to 650 total calories, covering 30 percent of the total nutritional value requirements, as confirmed by Iraq's Nutrition Research Institute. The meal is an accepted, balanced combination of carbohydrates, protein, fat and fibre, with the fruit offering vital vitamins and minerals.
- [2] The Activity ran for a shorter period than planned, hence the lower actuals than planned total cash-based transfers distributed.

### TABLE-RELATED DATA NOTES:

The Girls Education project in Basra was a pilot project for 2021 only and not directly part of the School Feeding activity under the four-year CSP, hence the end-CSP targets are not applicable in this case. 2020 values are also not present because the activity ran in 2021 only, although the partners hope to continue and expand in 2022.

Activity 03, Output Results: the cash-based transfers are made to WFP's cooperating partners to purchase items locally for the school meals, supporting local suppliers. The school children then receive locally procured food.

## Progress towards gender equality

- [1] Promoting decent work in Iraq, [https://www.ilo.org/beirut/countries/iraq/WCMS\\_433682/lang-en/index.htm](https://www.ilo.org/beirut/countries/iraq/WCMS_433682/lang-en/index.htm), ILO, 2020.
- [2] The recommendations of the analysis were reflected in the development of the gender action plan for 2022-2024 to ensure gender mainstreaming within WFP and externally with partners and other stakeholders.
- [3] The GRN is implemented in each Field Office to oversee the gender agenda according to approved terms of reference determining their accountabilities. Gender is mainstreamed in all project cycles, reviewing proposals and conducting spot checks during partners' implementation of activities.
- [4] The pilot project helps girls from financially struggling families continue their education.
- [5] Women's Leadership in Disaster Risk Reduction: examples from the Arab States, <https://www.undrr.org/publication/womens-leadership-disaster-risk-reduction-examples-arab-states>.

### TABLE-RELATED DATA NOTES:

Some of the 2020 follow-up values are missing; the 2019 values are not present since the Country Strategic Plan began on 1 January 2020.

## Protection and accountability to affected populations

- [1] Two Conflict Analyses on Basra and Thi-Qar are due to be published in early 2022.

### TABLE-RELATED DATA NOTES:

Some of the follow-up values from earlier years are missing; this is due to the fact that new vulnerable groups of people were assisted in 2021, different to the groups prioritized in previous years. WFP worked on retargeting and a new baseline for the people newly assisted, hence there are no follow-up values from previous years.

## Environment

[1] In October, in line with these predictions, the Ministry of Agriculture decided to reduce the annual areas for planting by 50 percent, in consultation with the Ministry of Water Resources. The destruction of households and livelihoods, and the loss of livestock and crops due to water scarcity, have become a reality for those communities that are the hardest hit by climate change.

[2] The two governorates are home to 2.5 million people who returned home after years of displacement: constituting more than half the returnees in Iraq.

[3] WFP worked with cooperating partners to ensure that all activities at the inception and planning stage were assessed using the standard WFP Environmental and Social Screening tool (ESS). This tool highlighted any potential negative effects of any activity to the environment, and hence a bespoke risk management plan was prepared accordingly per activity when required, to ensure suitable mitigation measures were taken as part of the project design.

# 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. This exercise is based on WFP's understanding of the local context, partnerships and activities; the resulting adjusted totals are recorded in COMET. The process of calculating these adjusted totals follows the rules established during the activity planning stage, these rules can be amended to reflect new information that emerges once implementation begins.

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


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


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

For the 2021 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; the WHO 15 percent global disability prevalence average, head counts in single activities, or disaggregation of data from post distribution monitoring reports (PDMs). As standardised guidance was not available in WFP prior to 2020, these methods have varied according to the existing needs, capacity, and experience of various WFP activities and operational contexts. Moving forward, as part of the 2020 disability inclusion road map, WFP is building on continued efforts to mainstream and standardise disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

# Figures and Indicators


## WFP contribution to SDGs


 <b>SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</b>											
WFP Strategic Goal 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger						WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results					SDG-related indicator	Direct				Indirect
	Unit	Female	Male	Overall	Year		Unit	Female	Male	Overall	
Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	%					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	132,725	127,420	260,145	
Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	%					Number of hectares of land rehabilitated (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support)	Ha			28,980	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that aim to ensure productive and sustainable food systems	Number	37,536	41,085	78,621	164989


 <b>SDG 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all</b>											
WFP Strategic Goal :						WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results					SDG-related indicator	Direct				Indirect
	Unit	Female	Male	Overall	Year		Unit	Female	Male	Overall	
Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex	%					Number of children reached (by WFP or by governments or partners with WFP support) to promote access to and retention in school	Number	123,170	138,953	262,123	



Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated	Number					Number of children reached (by WFP or by governments or partners with WFP support) to eliminate gender and other disparities in access to education	Number	2,525			2,525
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 <b>SDG 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all</b>											
WFP Strategic Goal :						WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results					SDG-related indicator	Direct				Indirect
	Unit	Female	Male	Overall	Year		Unit	Female	Male	Overall	
Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water	%					Number of people reached (by WFP or by governments or partners with WFP support) through interventions that aim to strengthen hygiene and sanitation	Number	19,973	20,713	40,686	

 <b>SDG 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all</b>											
WFP Strategic Goal :						WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results					SDG-related indicator	Direct				Indirect
	Unit	Female	Male	Overall	Year		Unit	Female	Male	Overall	
Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	%					Number of people reached (by WFP or by governments or partners with WFP support) to promote access to employment and decent work	Number	3,703	3,714	7,417	123111

 <b>SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development</b>											
WFP Strategic Goal 2: Partner to support implementation of the SDGs						WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results			SDG-related indicator	Direct		Indirect				
	Unit	Overall	Year		Unit	Overall					
Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development	Number			Number of mechanisms (by type) developed (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to enhance policy coherence (linked to zero hunger)	Number	1	190000				

Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals	Number		Number of partners participating in multi-stakeholder partnerships (including common services and coordination platforms where WFP plays a leading or coordinating role)	Number	32
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## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	431,447	331,727	77%
	female	419,533	321,047	77%
	total	850,980	652,774	77%
<b>By Age Group</b>				
0-23 months	male	14,304	7,272	51%
	female	12,516	6,985	56%
	total	26,820	14,257	53%
24-59 months	male	22,051	19,770	90%
	female	20,859	19,424	93%
	total	42,910	39,194	91%
5-11 years	male	187,692	150,021	80%
	female	178,161	137,196	77%
	total	365,853	287,217	79%
12-17 years	male	45,294	49,987	110%
	female	41,719	48,229	116%
	total	87,013	98,216	113%
18-59 years	male	144,227	96,863	67%
	female	147,207	99,772	68%
	total	291,434	196,635	67%
60+ years	male	17,879	7,814	44%
	female	19,071	9,441	50%
	total	36,950	17,255	47%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	399,817	342,168	86%
Refugee	101,853	71,758	70%
Returnee	62,822	20,635	33%
IDP	286,488	218,213	76%

## Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	268,980	104,303	38%
School-Based Programmes	255,000	264,648	103%
Unconditional Resources Transfer	327,000	286,507	87%

## Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Biscuits	72	0	0%
Bulgur Wheat	307	0	0%
Canned Chicken	54	0	0%
Canned Pulses	54	0	0%
Chickpeas	54	0	0%
Dried Fruits	54	0	0%
Iodised Salt	38	0	0%
Lentils	559	0	0%
Rations	0	67	-
Rice	765	0	0%
Sugar	252	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	230	0	0%
Wheat Flour	1,530	0	0%

## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Cash	45,729,209	36,041,233	79%
Value Voucher	4,911,231	1,150,763	23%
Food systems are sustainable			
Cash	15,463,200	6,269,169	41%
Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs			
Cash	6,885,000	1,169,931	17%

## Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: Crisis-affected people in Iraq, including internally displaced persons and refugees, are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of crises throughout the year.				Crisis Response	
Output Results					
Activity 01: Provide unconditional food assistance to internally displaced persons, refugees and other crisis-affected people.					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	161,211	140,302
			Male	165,789	134,058
			<b>Total</b>	<b>327,000</b>	<b>274,360</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	0	6,549
			Male	0	5,598
			<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12,147</b>
A.2: Food transfers			MT	3,970	67
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	50,640,440	37,191,996

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	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> IDP returning households - <b>Location:</b> Ninewa - <b>Modality:</b> Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	2.4		≤1	2.6			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2.1		≤1	2.6			
	Overall	2.3		≤1	2.6			
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	32		=100	78			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	47		=100	92			
	Overall	38		=100	84			
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	65		=0	22			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	50		=0	8			
	Overall	59		=0	16			

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

Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	3.5		=0	0			WFP
	Male	0		=0	0			programme monitoring
	Overall	2		=0	0			WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Iraqi IDP households - <b>Location:</b> Iraq - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	6.4	≤2	≤4.8	8.7	5		WFP
	Male	4.5	≤2	≤3.8	7.7	4		programme monitoring
	Overall	5	≤2	≤4	8	4.2		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	86	≥94	≥88	85	84		WFP
	Male	91	≥96	≥93	94	88		programme monitoring
	Overall	90	≥95	≥92	91.8	87		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	12	≤6	≤12	14	16		WFP
	Male	7	≤4	≤7	6	12		programme monitoring
	Overall	8	≤5	≤8	8	13		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	2	=0	=0	1	0		WFP
	Male	2	=0	=0	0	0		programme monitoring
	Overall	2	=0	=0	0.2	0		WFP programme monitoring
Food Expenditure Share	Female	49	≤40	≤49	56	53		WFP
	Male	45	≤40	≤45	56	49		programme monitoring
	Overall	46	≤40	≤46	56	50		WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	6	≤2	≤4	6.25	8	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	6	≤2	≤4	4.5	7	
	Overall	6	≤2	≤4	5	7.2	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	17	≥26	≥21	13	8	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	14	≥23	≥18	5	7	
	Overall	15	≥25	≥20	6.5	7	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	48	≤44	≤46	38	39	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	41	≤38	≤40	43	42	
	Overall	43	≤39	≤41	42	41	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	5	≤2	≤4	13	7	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	5	≤2	≤4	5	5	
	Overall	5	≤2	≤4	6.5	6	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	30	≤28	≤29	36	46	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	40	≤37	≤38	47	46	
	Overall	37	≤34	≤35	45	46	
<b>Target Group:</b> Syrian refugee households - <b>Location:</b> Iraq - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	3	≤1	≤2	6	3	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	3	≤1	≤2	6	2	
	Overall	3	≤1	≤2	6	2.2	

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	96	≥98	≥92	81.5	90	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	93	≥97	≥98	94	96	
	Overall	94	≥98	≥97	92	95	
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	4	≤2	≤8	17	10	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	5	≤3	≤2	6	4	
	Overall	4	≤2	≤3	8	5	
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	0	=0	=0	1.5	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2	=0	=0	0	0	
	Overall	2	=0	=0	0	0	
Food Expenditure Share	Female	44	≤37	≤41	48.5	47	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	39	≤35	≤37	50.1	48	
	Overall	40	≤36	≤38	49.8	47.8	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	3.6	≤2	≤3	2.5	4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	4	≤2	≤3	2.9	4	
	Overall	3.9	≤2	≤3	2.8	4	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	27	≥40	≥37	19	23	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	23	≥40	≥32	11	16	
	Overall	24	≥40	≥35	12	17	



Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	34	≤30	≤23	6	25	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	34	≤30	≤28	10	31	
	Overall	34	≤30	≤26	9	30	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	4	=0	=0	3	1	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	3	=0	=0	3	1	
	Overall	3	=0	=0	3	1	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	35	≤30	≤40	72	51	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	40	≤30	≤40	77	52	
	Overall	39	≤30	≤39	76	52	

Strategic Outcome 02: Targeted communities, including farmers, have enhanced livelihoods and increased resilience to shocks by 2024.				Resilience Building	
Output Results					
Activity 02: Provide livelihood support, asset creation and climate adaptation activities, including capacity strengthening, to targeted farmers and communities.					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	124,324	39,390
			Male	127,856	44,343
			<b>Total</b>	<b>252,180</b>	<b>83,733</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for training	Female	8,282	10,001
			Male	8,518	10,569
			<b>Total</b>	<b>16,800</b>	<b>20,570</b>
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	15,463,200	6,269,169

Output Results				
Activity 02: Provide livelihood support, asset creation and climate adaptation activities, including capacity strengthening, to targeted farmers and communities.				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: Targeted farmers and food-insecure people, especially women and young people, receive conditional assistance in exchange for participating in livelihoods and asset creation activities that enhance their self-reliance.				
Food assistance for asset				
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.13: Number of women-headed households that receive food assistance	individual	1,976	2,120
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.16: Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (health and nutrition)	individual	100	100
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.18: Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (community preparedness, early warning, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation)	individual	1,020	1,020
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.21: Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA)	individual	3,357	3,180
Food assistance for training				
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.21: Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA)	individual	2,350	2,311
Individual capacity strengthening activities				
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.21: Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA)	individual	2,255	2,509
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.28: Number of project participants (male)	individual	1,630	1,274
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.29: Number of project participants (female)	individual	1,290	1,378
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.30: A. Number of direct beneficiaries of capacity strengthening transfers (male)	person	500	498
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.31: A. Number of direct beneficiaries of capacity strengthening transfers (female)	person	500	502
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.32: Number of people receiving NFIs	Number	2,076	1,921

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

Food assistance for asset				
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.119: Kilometres (km) of irrigation canals rehabilitated	Km	457.95	411.6
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.122: Number of boreholes for agriculture or livestock created	Number	10	10
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.141: Volume (m3) of water harvesting systems rehabilitated	m3	2,500	3,000
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.144: Number of animal diptanks rehabilitated	Number	1	1
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.145: Number of new animal diptanks constructed	Number	4	4
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.154: Number of non-food items distributed (tools, milling machines, pumps, etc.)	Number Number	5,470	3,779 1,693
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.159: Hectares (ha) of land brought under plantation	Ha	50	50
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.17: Hectares (ha) of land cleared	Ha Ha	1,560.2	50 1,566.77
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.22: Hectares (ha) of gardens created	Ha Ha	10.2	10.2
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.27: Hectares (ha) of micro watersheded rehabilitated	Ha	0.51	0.55
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.29: Hectares (ha) of orchards improved/maintained	Ha	5	7.5
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.45: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities	Number	550	557
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.5: Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha Ha	27,360.2	24,350 4,100
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.65: Number of family gardens established	garden garden	1,090 175	1,265
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.82: Number of chicken houses constructed	Number	760	760
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.98: Number of tree seedlings produced/provided	Number	23,500	34,336

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	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Iraqi returnee and conflict-affected households in rural areas (2021) - <b>Location:</b> Iraq - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	7.2	≤5	≤7	12.7			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	8.9	≤5	≤7	8.5			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	9	≤5	≤7	9			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	86	≥90	≥95	89			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	83	≥90	≥95	90			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	84	≥90	≥95	89.5			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	13	≤10	≤5	10			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	13	≤10	≤5	9			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	13	≤10	≤5	9.5			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	1	=0	=0	1			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	4	=0	=0	1			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	3	=0	=0	1			WFP programme monitoring
Food expenditure share	Female	48	≤40	≤46	50			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	51	≤40	≤48	50			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	50	≤40	≤47	50			WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	6	≤2	≤4	6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	6	≤2	≤4	6	
	Overall	6	≤2	≤4	6	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	6.5	≥40	≥20	2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	5.8	≥40	≥20	3.2	
	Overall	5.9	≥40	≥20	3	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	44	≤30	≤40	42	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	45.7	≤30	≤40	43.1	
	Overall	45.4	≤30	≤40	43	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	4.8	=0	=0	5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	3.8	=0	=0	6.7	
	Overall	4	=0	=0	6	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	44.7	≤30	≤40	51	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	44.7	≤30	≤40	47	
	Overall	44.7	≤30	≤40	48	
Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climate shocks and risks	Overall	0	≥75	≥50	68	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Overall	0	≥90	≥50	88	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Iraqi returnee and conflict-affected households in rural areas - Cash for Work under FFA (2021) - <b>Location:</b> Iraq - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset						

Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	10.6	≤4	≤7	9.7		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	8.8	≤4	≤7	9.4		
	Overall	9.4	≤4	≤7	9.5		
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	90	≥98	≥94	93		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	87	≥95	≥91	87		
	Overall	88	≥96	≥92	89		
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	10	≤2	≤6	7		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	13	≤5	≤9	13		
	Overall	12	≤4	≤8	11		
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	0	=0	=0	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=0	=0	0		
	Overall	0	=0	=0	0		
Food expenditure share	Female	44	≤38	≤41	36		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	47	≤41	≤44	41		
	Overall	46	≤40	≤43	39		
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	7	≤2	≤4	3		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	5	≤2	≤4	3		
	Overall	6	≤2	≤4	3		

Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	7	≥40	≥14	17	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	3.5	≥40	≥13	11	
	Overall	4.5	≥40	≥13	13	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	36	≤30	≤35	41	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	45.5	≤30	≤42	39	
	Overall	42.5	≤30	≤40	40	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	2	=0	=0	6	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2	=0	=0	2	
	Overall	2	=0	=0	3	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	55	≤30	≤51	36	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	49	≤30	≤45	48	
	Overall	51	≤30	≤47	44	

Strategic Outcome 03: National and subnational institutions have strengthened capacities and systems for targeting and assisting food-insecure vulnerable people by 2024.					Resilience Building	
Output Results						
Activity 03: Provide institutional capacity strengthening to government officials and partners.						
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	125,715	123,170	
			Male	129,285	138,953	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>255,000</b>	<b>262,123</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (secondary schools)	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female	0	2,525	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,525</b>	
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	6,885,000	1,169,931	

Outcome Results								
Activity 03: Provide institutional capacity strengthening to government officials and partners.								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source

<b>Target Group:</b> HHs in most conflict-affected and vulnerable areas across Iraq (2021) - <b>Location:</b> Iraq - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site)							
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new):	Female	1	≤1	≤1	1		WFP
Drop-out rate	Male	2	≤1	≤1	2		programme monitoring
	Overall	1.5	≤1	≤1	1.5		WFP programme monitoring
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new):	Female	99	≥99	≥99	99		WFP
Retention rate	Male	98	≥99	≥99	98		programme monitoring
	Overall	98.5	≥99	≥99	98.5		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> The girls in grade 7 in Shatt Al Arab district of Basra governorate (2021) - <b>Location:</b> Basrah - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (alternative take-home rations)							
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new):	Female	0		=0	0		Secondary data
Drop-out rate	Male	0		=0	0		Secondary data
	Overall	0		=0	0		Secondary data
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new):	Female	0		=100	100		Secondary data
Retention rate	Male	0		=0	0		Secondary data
	Overall	0		=100	100		Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> government officials and partners - <b>Location:</b> Iraq - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Emergency preparedness activities							
Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index	Overall	6	≥12	≥8	7		Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> government officials and partners - <b>Location:</b> Iraq - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Institutional capacity strengthening activities							
Number of national programmes enhanced as a result of WFP-facilitated South-South and triangular cooperation support (new)	Overall	0	≥1	≥1	1		WFP programme monitoring
Resources mobilized (USD value) for national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	0 =56,413,900			1,200,000	3,700,000	Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> government officials and partners_ Ministry of planning (2021) - <b>Location:</b> Iraq - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Institutional capacity strengthening activities							
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	0	≥1	≥1	1		Secondary data



Resources mobilized (USD value) for national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	0		≥68,600	68,600				Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> government officials and partners_MoLSA and MoHESR (2021) - <b>Location:</b> Iraq - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Institutional capacity strengthening activities									
Resources mobilized (USD value) for national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	0		≥394,863	394,863				Secondary data
<b>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.</b>									
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up		source
<b>Target Group:</b> government officials and partners - <b>Location:</b> Iraq - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Institutional capacity strengthening activities									
Resources mobilized (USD value) for national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	0	=52,911,237	≥2,500,000	2,500,000	4,018,824			Secondary data

## Cross-cutting Indicators

### Progress towards gender equality indicators

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
Activity 01: Provide unconditional food assistance to internally displaced persons, refugees and other crisis-affected people.								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> IDP returning households - <b>Location:</b> Ninewa - <b>Modality:</b> Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - -	Overall	0		≥1	1			WFP survey
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	0		≥10	14			WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	0		=0	18			WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	0		≥90	68			WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Iraqi IDP households - <b>Location:</b> Iraq - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - -	Overall	46	≥70	≥50	15	17		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	43	≥49	≥45	32	31		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	30	≤20	≤27	42	42		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	27	≥31	≥28	26	27		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Syrian refugee households - <b>Location:</b> Iraq - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								

Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - -	Overall	17	≥70	≥50	6	41		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	54	≥58	≥55	45	49		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	20	≤12	≤18	38	24		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	26	≥30	≥27	17	27		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	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
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**Target Group:** Iraqi returnee and conflict-affected households in rural areas - Cash for Work under FFA (2021) - **Location:** Iraq - **Modality:** Cash - **Subactivity:** Food assistance for asset

Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	0	≥30	≥30	46			WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	0	≤20	≤30	42			WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	0	≥50	≥40	12			WFP programme monitoring

## Protection indicators

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity								
Activity 01: Provide unconditional food assistance to internally displaced persons, refugees and other crisis-affected people.								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> IDP returning households - <b>Location:</b> Ninewa - <b>Modality:</b> Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	0		=100	100			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0		=100	100			
	Overall	0		=100	100			
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	0		=100	100			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0		=100	100			
	Overall	0		=100	100			
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	0		=100	100			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0		=100	100			
	Overall	0		=100	100			
<b>Target Group:</b> Iraqi IDP and Syrian refugee households - <b>Location:</b> Iraq - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	100	100		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	100		
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100		
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	100	100		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	100		
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100		

Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	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
<b>Activity 02: Provide livelihood support, asset creation and climate adaptation activities, including capacity strengthening, to targeted farmers and communities.</b>								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Iraqi returnee and conflict-affected households in rural areas (2021) - <b>Location:</b> Iraq - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	100			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100			WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	100			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100			WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	100			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100			WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Iraqi returnee and conflict-affected households in rural areas - Cash for Work under FFA (2021) - <b>Location:</b> Iraq - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	100			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100			WFP programme monitoring

Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	100			WFP
	Male	100	=100	=100	100			programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100			WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	100			WFP
	Male	100	=100	=100	100			programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100			WFP programme monitoring

## Accountability to affected population indicators

Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences								
Activity 01: Provide unconditional food assistance to internally displaced persons, refugees and other crisis-affected people.								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> IDP returning households - <b>Location:</b> Ninewa - <b>Modality:</b> Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b>								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	0		=100	100			WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> IDP returning households - <b>Location:</b> Ninewa - <b>Modality:</b> Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	0		=100	67			WFP survey
	Male	0		=100	63			WFP survey
	Overall	0		=100	66			WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Iraqi IDP and Syrian refugee households - <b>Location:</b> Iraq - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b>								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Iraqi IDP households - <b>Location:</b> Iraq - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	42	>70	>50	46	33		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	31	>70	>50	49	37		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	36	>70	>50	48	36		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Syrian refugee households - <b>Location:</b> Iraq - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	34.6	≥70	≥50	14.5	31		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	33.8	≥70	≥50	12.5	37		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	33.9	≥70	≥50	13	36		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Activity 02: Provide livelihood support, asset creation and climate adaptation activities, including capacity strengthening, to targeted farmers and communities.</b>								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Iraqi returnee and conflict-affected households in rural areas (2021) - <b>Location:</b> Iraq - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b>								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	0	=100	=100	100			WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Iraqi returnee and conflict-affected households in rural areas (2021) - <b>Location:</b> Iraq - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset								

Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	0	=100	≥70	32			WFP
	Male	0	=100	≥70	52			programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=100	≥70	49			WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Iraqi returnee and conflict-affected households in rural areas - Cash for Work under FFA (2021) - <b>Location:</b> Iraq - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b>								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	0	=100	=100	100			WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Iraqi returnee and conflict-affected households in rural areas - Cash for Work under FFA (2021) - <b>Location:</b> Iraq - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	0	≥85	≥70	41			WFP
	Male	0	≥85	≥70	50			programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥85	≥70	47			WFP programme monitoring



## Environment indicators

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment								
Activity 01: Provide unconditional food assistance to internally displaced persons, refugees and other crisis-affected people.								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Iraqi IDP and Syrian Refugee households - <b>Location:</b> Iraq - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	0	=100	≥50	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	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Iraqi returnee and conflict-affected households - <b>Location:</b> Iraq - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	0	=100	≥50	71			Secondary data

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Participants clearing an irrigation canal as part of WFP's resilience-building work in Iraq

**World Food Programme**

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