

# BUDGET REVISION 07 TO IRAQ EMERGENCY OPERATION 200677

**Emergency Operation (EMOP): “Emergency Assistance to Populations Affected by the Iraq Crisis”**

**Start date:** 01 April 2014 **End date:** 31 December 2016

Total revised number of beneficiaries	<b>2,403,300</b>		
Duration of entire project	<b>01 April 2014 – 31 December 2016</b>		
Extension/reduction period	<b>None</b>		
Gender marker code	<b>1</b>		
WFP food tonnage	<b>378,239</b>		
<b>Cost (United States dollars)</b>			
	<b>Current Budget</b>	<b>Increase</b>	<b>Revised Budget</b>
Food and Related Costs	337,611,790	39,291,898	376,903,688
Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs	220,142,958	11,516,941	231,659,899
Capacity Development and Augmentation	-	425,000	425,000
DSC	55,623,352	7,418,828	63,042,179
ISC	42,936,467	4,105,687	47,042,154
<b>Total Cost to WFP</b>	<b>656,314,566</b>	<b>62,758,354</b>	<b>719,072,920</b>

## NATURE OF THE INCREASE

1. This Budget Revision (BR) covers additional requirements to:

- Increase the transfer value of the General Food Assistance (GFA) via cash-based transfer (CBT) modality for Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) from USD 10 to USD 17.09 per person/per month.
- Through CBT, this year WFP plans to reach approximately 875,000 beneficiaries, as opposed to one million as previously planned under BR6. This revision also takes into consideration targeting findings, infrastructural and procurement challenges to meet the operational demands for a rapid CBT scale-up.
- Increase Family Food Ration (FFR) under GFA beneficiaries from 500,000 (under BR06) to 1,000,000 (480,000 boys/men and 520,000 girls/women) gradually over the coming months, to cater for the increasing number of IDPs in hard to reach areas and where CBTs are not feasible, as well as to accommodate new displacements from Mosul and within Anbar Governorate.
- Remove tea from the Immediate Response Ration (IRR) as part of the Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM).
- Increase capacity development and augmentation (CD&A) funds to enable WFP to support and strengthen the Public Distribution Systems (PDS) and enable the CO to implement food security assessments.

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## JUSTIFICATION FOR BUDGET INCREASE

### Summary of Existing Project Activities

2. On 1 April 2014, WFP launched EMOP 200677 to respond to the needs of 240,000 displaced people from Anbar Governorate. The EMOP has since undergone six BRs to respond to increased and evolving needs, dictated by the conflict and the impact of military operations on civilian populations and level of displacements. In 2016, WFP aims to provide life-saving food assistance to 1.5 million people affected by conflict in Iraq through three monthly assistance modalities: FFRs; vouchers; and IRRs. The EMOP is aligned with WFP's Strategic Objective 1: "to save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies". It does so by addressing the urgent food needs of vulnerable women, men, girls and boys, assisting communities to strengthen their coping mechanisms, and safeguarding the food security of the most vulnerable groups.
3. The Country Office (CO) implements a series of operations that complement EMOP 200677 including: (a) Regional EMOP 200433 "Food assistance to vulnerable Syrian populations in Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq and Turkey affected by the events in Syria" that in Iraq, supports 60,000 Syrian refugees in camps through CBT (voucher mechanism);(b) PRRO 200035 "Support for Vulnerable Groups" which works to support long-term recovery by providing technical support and capacity building for Iraqi institutions on activities such as school feeding and social safety net reform; and Special Operation (SO) 200746 "Logistics Cluster and Emergency Telecommunications Support in Iraq" under which WFP is the designated lead agency for the Logistics Cluster and Emergency Telecommunications Cluster which provides logistic services and emergency telecommunications across humanitarian operations in Iraq.
4. Under the current EMOP (200677), the CO has been assisting around 850,000 IDPs<sup>1</sup> through in-kind FFR and 270,000 IDPs<sup>2</sup> based in urban and peri-urban areas in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI) with paper vouchers. This is around 75 percent of total planned under the last BR.

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<sup>1</sup> Gender breakdown is as follows: 209,281 men, 195,988 women, 235,632 boys and 171,301 girls.

<sup>2</sup> Gender breakdown is as follows: 58,625 men, 60,570 women, 66,956 boys and 72,848 girls.

## Conclusion and Recommendations of the Re-Assessment

5. Of the 2.4 million deemed to be food insecure<sup>3</sup>, 1.5 million people are considered to be the most vulnerable: noted by a significant food consumption gap or an inability to maintain minimum levels of consumption, without food assistance. This group was also noted to be engaging in negative coping strategies that can make them more vulnerable in the long-run.
6. Under this BR, WFP aims to increase its planning numbers from 1.5 million (BR6) to 1.875 million. This includes all current beneficiaries, the ongoing need to scale up assistance in Anbar and a contingency plan to reach 375,000 people in settlements along the Tigris River following the potential of the violence in Mosul.<sup>4</sup>
7. The most recent M&E outcome monitoring findings show decreased food consumption levels in the second quarter of 2016, which was likely impacted by the targeting exercise conducted in March that excluded the least vulnerable whom often had the highest food consumption. In addition, seasonal variations may have had an impact. When comparing outcome data over the last 18 months, food consumption was the highest in the fall/winter and lowest in the spring/summer months. The PDM conducted in the second quarter 2016 showed that 17.5 percent had borderline or poor food consumption, which is a decrease from January 2016 wherein only 1.8 percent had a borderline food consumption (and 0% had poor FCS). This suggests that the currently targeted beneficiaries are more in need of assistance and WFP assistance will have a greater and more positive impact on their food security. Plans are in place to monitor non-beneficiaries' food security as well as beneficiaries through Food Security Outcome Monitoring (FSOM), which will provide contextual evidence and better inform programme.
8. Prior to the announcement of the Iraqi national budget, efforts to harmonise WFP assistance with Public Distribution System (PDS) rations and thereby scale back assistance, especially in the KRI, were included in BR06. The PDS provides every Iraqi, irrespective of income level, a monthly food ration for a nominal fee. However, since the last BR, the PDS budget has been halved,<sup>5</sup> reducing access and availability to government monthly food rations for IDPs. More recent communication with the recently appointed Ministry of Trade, has revealed that PDS distributions may become even more irregular in terms of provision of food items and frequency of distributions. This prevents WFP from relying on PDS rations to complement WFP's assistance. In line with this, WFP recommends an increase in the CBT transfer value, in order to supplement the current absence of the PDS while focusing on the most vulnerable IDPs through targeting. In addition to strengthening the PDS system through CD&V activities.
9. Since January 2016, in efforts to place WFP as the leading actor in CBT in Iraq, SCOPECARD has been rolled out to approximately 65,000 beneficiaries in Iraq:

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<sup>3</sup> Assessments completed by WFP and Food Security Cluster (FSC) partners, including the REACH Multi-Cluster Needs Assessments (MCNA) and the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO), indicate that 2.4 million people are currently food insecure. This figure includes IDPs living in camps, host communities, returnees to newly liberated areas, and other conflict-affected groups. MCNA were conducted in two rounds: October 2014 and June 2015. See details at: <http://www.reach-initiative.org/tag/iraq>

<sup>4</sup> FSC CP Response Matrix, Annex 1 (draft), March 2016.

<sup>5</sup> This is largely the result of the recent sharp decline in oil prices, and subsequent decrease in fiscal revenue which has affected the national budget.

including 55,000 refugees and about 10,000 IDPs. Nevertheless, given the current CO capacity and procurement challenges, there have been a number of limitations in implementing SCOPE at the speed envisioned in the last BR. These limitations include time to procure equipment and Point of Sale (POS) machines, register fingerprints, print cards, and configure the SCOPE system to reconcile and report data in line with Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs). A senior SCOPE manager is now on board to address and overcome such implementation hurdles.

10. In December 2015, UNICEF and WFP implemented a joint nutrition survey to investigate the nutritional status of children under five years with the possibility of introducing appropriate nutrition interventions at a later stage. Due to financial constraints, the survey was not completed as per the schedule and the findings of the survey are yet to be made available. Once the results are ready, WFP and UNICEF, jointly with Ministry of Health, will plan and incorporate future nutrition interventions, if need be, through another BR.
11. In line with the CO CBT strategy, in selected geographical areas, an unrestricted cash component and associated electronic system will aim to achieve the following:
  - Ensure the full value of assistance is utilized by beneficiaries and will negate the need for monetization of assistance, since food is readily available and accessible in markets at stable prices and of sufficient quality<sup>6</sup>.
  - Support the local markets and small food businesses that are operated by displaced and host communities.
  - Cater to the security and protection concerns of the IDPs. Vouchers have been subject to discrimination as it makes IDPs easily identifiable. WFP cannot risk this in urban areas, since due to the nature of the conflict and displacement, many of WFP's beneficiaries are subject to discrimination. Additionally, shop owners may charge IDPs using vouchers higher prices. Therefore, the provision of unrestricted cash is more suitable to minimize these risks to beneficiaries, especially in urban areas.
  - Reduce the cost of the operation over time and invest the funding available in sustainable solutions such as the SCOPE system, which is a hybrid cash/voucher and multi-wallet facility, making it possible for multiple transfer modalities from various agencies to be channeled through one channel.
  - Minimize the risks associated with that the CBT interventions cater to specific needs of vulnerable households; such as female-headed households and families with young girls, without putting them at higher risks associated with being an IDP. The CO will also closely monitor for changing roles of women in decision making for the use of CBT, if any.
12. In order for the humanitarian community to be able to assess the feasibility, appropriateness and impact of conducting a cash based programme in Iraq, information on market prices, an understanding of how the markets function and how reliable money transfer companies are, is essential. WFP will ensure transparency with an increased efforts to conduct market and price analysis and conduct due diligence for money transfer agents, to ensure that cash transfer programmes are well-informed and evidence-based.

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<sup>6</sup> <http://www.cosit.gov.iq/documents/statistics/indices/CPI/february/full%20report/CPI%20for%20months%20of%202016/CPI%20Apr%202016.pdf>

13. WFP's in-house beneficiary and transfer management system, SCOPE, will store beneficiaries' registration details, including their biometric information (fingerprints) in a central database and provide a system to transfer entitlements onto a card (SCOPECARD) for electronic vouchers and/or unrestricted cash that can be redeemed at WFP contracted shops or regulated Money Transfer Companies. The system will ensure that transfers are tracked to disbursement. With such a system, WFP is well positioned to consider a variety of modalities with a single delivery mechanism (SCOPECARD) that is suited to beneficiary needs and the varied operating environment in Iraq.
14. The SCOPE platform has the potential to serve, in the near future, as a multi-wallet solution for other UN agencies and humanitarian actors in Iraq. In the longer term, it can provide a social safety net system for the country given that WFP utilizes the PDS ID numbers as the entry point for its assistance. Based on assessments done by USAID and World Bank, the PDS is in need of reformation in terms of targeting, cost efficiency and transparency. The SCOPE database and SCOPECARD delivery mechanism could eventually be handed over to the Government, as a targeted, efficient and accountable social safety net system.
15. Focus group discussions and reports from partners indicate some potential protection issues in relation to FFR, cash and voucher transfers. These involve:
  - Missing identification, especially the PDS card, leading to challenges in accessing assistance;
  - Inaccessibility to PDS registration (specially for IDPs in KRI who came from Ninewa-- they can neither go to Mosul nor Baghdad to get their PDS cards);
  - Protection of data and identity of beneficiaries, especially when the data is collected by government authorities;
  - Gender dynamics especially with cash where men culturally have more control over what to buy;
  - Securing safe distribution sites, especially in inaccessible areas, where distribution sites face crowd issues;
  - Polygamous households and the sharing of cash and vouchers within such families;
  - Large families identified by one PDS card (especially when married sons are still part of head of household's PDS card).

Most of these issues also affect in-kind assistance, and thus are not unique to cash or vouchers. In terms of gender, unaccompanied women and girls show higher vulnerability in the context; especially when they have missing family members, who cannot be verified by their PDS documentation. The above mentioned protection issues will continue to be monitored and modifications made when needed.

### **Purpose of Budget Increase**

16. Based on current displacement and preparedness trends, WFP foresees an overall number of planned beneficiaries to increase by 375,000 individuals, scaling up its target of 1.5 million to a total of 1.875 million individuals on a monthly basis under this BR. Given the lead time to procure and receive food commodities in country, procurement of additional commodities needs to be initiated immediately. Assistance to vulnerable populations will be distributed through the following transfer modalities:
  - In-kind food assistance to 1,000,000 IDPs through monthly FFRs.
  - CBT to 875,000 IDPs through monthly cash or vouchers, by means of a gradual scale up throughout 2016.

- Some 140,000 will also receive IRRs on top of their monthly GFA (through transfer modalities listed above) in case of an unforeseen additional need.

17. *Revision of CBT implementation.* The introduction of targeting resulting in a decrease in CBT (through voucher) beneficiaries, combined with current challenges to scale up printing of SCOPECARDS and procurement of a sufficient number of POS machines in CBT locations, has meant that WFP has been obliged to adjust its transfer mechanisms to operational realities. At current capacity and taking into account procurement constraints, WFP can scale up CBT beneficiaries gradually to 875,000 beneficiaries in urban and peri-urban areas with SCOPE. Beneficiaries targeted in peri-urban areas will receive a value voucher and beneficiaries targeted in urban areas will receive unrestricted cash and/or value voucher. Both cash and voucher will be delivered through the SCOPECARD where feasible and more appropriate to IDPs needs, taking into consideration the associated risks of vouchers (see paragraph 11).
18. *Revision of FFR implementation.* The increasing demand to expand in-kind assistance in areas being liberated from ISIL and the subsequent rapid growth of camp populations, makes it necessary for WFP to make a provision to assist an additional 300,000 through FFR (the CO has already been forced to scale up assistance from the originally planned 500,000 under BR6 following the liberation of Falluja in June 2016). This will be blanket assistance for displaced people in camps who do not have access to livelihoods or markets and have recently been displaced, after they have initially been assisted through IRRs as part of the RRM<sup>7</sup>. With this revision, WFP will be able to respond not only to the expected displacement stemming from the military offensive in Mosul, but also to further scale up assistance to the ongoing displacement in Anbar Governorate following advances to re-take Heet, Fallujah and Ramadi districts<sup>8</sup>.
19. *Increase in CBT value.* WFP will increase the value of CBT from USD 10 to USD 17.09 per person per month<sup>9</sup> in order to minimize the risks of targeted food-insecure IDPs becoming extremely food-insecure. This is in view of the downsizing of the PDS (see paragraph 8 above), in both the KRI where WFP is initially launching CBT, as well as in the rest of Iraq. Lack of access to livelihoods, depletion of savings and the local economic crises are some of the effects of the protracted crises on displaced populations, adversely affecting their food security. As stated in paragraph 7, the currently targeted beneficiaries are more in need of assistance (after targeting) and WFP assistance will have a greater and more positive impact on their food security. The REACH assessment, published in July 2015, found that those recently displaced (since the start of April 2015) have a lower reliance on transfers compared to those displaced for a longer period of time. As the situation becomes more protracted and IDPs exhaust their savings, reliance on food assistance will continue to rise. Additionally, the bulk of WFP's CBT assistance is based outside camps where the PDS is even more unreliable<sup>10</sup>.

Building on the originally planned USD 25 vouchers<sup>11</sup> covering 1,800kcal, the USD 17.09 transfer value is expected to provide 1,200 kcal per person per day<sup>12</sup>. This

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<sup>7</sup> Vulnerable people who have been newly displaced receive portable ready-to-eat food. The package provides a family of five with food for 3 days.

<sup>8</sup> *Field Situation Report*, Issue 106, NCCI.

<sup>9</sup> Which is equivalent to IQD 20,000 at UN exchange rate as of May 2016, which has not changed since early December 2015.

<sup>10</sup> REACH Assessment July 2015 reported that (73%) residing inside camps than IDPs outside camps (49%) reported receiving some PDS.

<sup>11</sup> WFP used a 25.64 USD (30,000 IQD) transfer value (TV) from Nov 2014 until March 2015. Then, due to funding constraints and use of original PDS complementary rations, transfer value was reduced.

<sup>12</sup> According to the April 2016 mVAM survey, the current food basket for 2,100Kcal/day is 225g Rice, 225g WF, 60g Lentils, 33g Sugar and 30g Veg Oil. This costs on average around 26,000 IQD.

increase is also part of WFP's effort to align the revision of the transfer value supporting Syrian refugees in the country. As noted in paragraph 10 above, the results of the nutrition survey have not been release therefore in the absence of nutrition activities for children under this BR, the CO will make efforts to ensure that the selected shops (under voucher transfer) provide complementary foods for children under the age of two and the cash transfer value takes into consideration the costs of such complementary foods.

20. *Change in IRR composition.* WFP will remove tea from the IRR composition as part of supply chain efforts to provide a more appropriate IRR basket<sup>13</sup> (see Table 2 below for a list of commodities).
21. *New LTSH rate approved by Chief OSLT in April 2016.*
22. *Increased ODOC rate:* In order to enable to swift scale up in hard to reach areas, an increase in the current ODOC rates is proposed through this budget revision. The revised ODOC would support partnerships to implement food distributions and monitoring activities in such hard to reach areas where the operational costs are higher due to insecurity and access challenges.
23. *National capacity enhancement:* WFP will continue to engage with the Ministry of Trade on strategies linked to IDP's food security and invest in plans which enhance food security and improve the EMOP's situation and response analysis (including the full implementation of a Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA). The CD&A funds will contribute towards the strengthening of PDS offices at the governorate level. To date, the PDS system has not been able to adjust its functions to the growing IDP population, leaving a large part of the population without access to the basic services it provides. WFP intends to strengthen the capacities of the PDS to address these challenges.
24. In case of unforeseen funding shortages, FFR distributions for IDPs in camps, as well as IRRs for IDPs on the move, will not be interrupted. Additional criteria will be added to the targeting exercise (such as urban/rural distinction, length of displacement, and type of housing) for current CBT beneficiaries, in order to prioritize beneficiaries (to be informed by the ongoing CFSVA).

**TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY<sup>14</sup>.**

Activity	Modality	Current			Beneficiaries Planned During BR Period			Revised Total		
		Boys / Men	Girls / Women	Total	Boys / Men	Girls / Women	Total	Boys / Men	Girls / Women	Total
GFA	FFR	760,634	842,936	1,603,300	480,000	520,000	1,000,000	760,634	842,936	1,603,300
GFA	CBT (Voucher)	277,483	329,217	606,700	223,600	206,400	430,000	277,483	329,217	606,700
GFA	CBT (Cash)	480,000	520,000	1,000,000-	177,600	192,400	370,000	480,000	520,000	1,000,000-
RRM (IRR) <sup>15</sup>	Food transfer	811,500	858,500	1,670,000	67,200	72,800	140,000	811,500	858,500	1,670,000

<sup>13</sup> The Immediate Response Ration (IRR) is ready to eat food ration that does not require cooking, allowing women to save up on cooking time, freeing up time to focus on other activities within the household.

<sup>14</sup> Under BR06, recipients of General Food Assistance (GFA) activities can potentially become recipients of Food Assistance For ssets (FFA). Returnee beneficiaries will not receive rations through GFA and FFA simultaneously. Around 140,000 beneficiaries (newly displaced) through RRM will be eventually included in the GFA. Therefore, these two groups of beneficiaries (FFA & RRM) are not counted in the grand total. All demographic data is taken from the International Organization for Migration Displacement Tracking Index.

School feeding	Food transfer				-	-	-	11,564	12,036	23,600
Nutrition	Food transfer				-	-	-	6,615	6,885	13,500
FFA	CBT (Cash)	37,150	37,850	75,000	36,000	39,000	75,000	36,000	39,000	75,000
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1,040,297</b>	<b>1,174,703</b>	<b>2,215,000<sup>16</sup></b>	<b>917,200</b>	<b>957,800</b>	<b>1,875,000</b>	<b>1,114,634</b>	<b>1,258,936</b>	<b>2,403,300</b>

**TABLE 2: REVISED DAILY FOOD RATION/TRANSFER BY ACTIVITY (g/person/day)**

	GFA (FFR and CBT)	Complementary Ration	IRR	Nutrition	School feeding	FFA
	Revised	Revised	Revised	Revised	Revised	Revised
Wheat flour	200					200
Rice (5% broken)	100					100
Lentils						
Vegetable oil	30					30
Dry chickpeas	33					33
Horse beans	33					33
Sugar	33					33
Salt	5					5
Bulgur wheat	33					33
Canned chicken			80			
Canned beans			80			
Canned chickpeas			80			
Biscuits			107			
Dates			80			
Cash/Voucher (USD/person/month)	17.09					10
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>467</b>		<b>427</b>			<b>467</b>
<i>Total kcal/day</i>	<b>1,841 / 1,200</b>		<b>1,091</b>			<b>1,841</b>
<i>% kcal from protein</i>	<b>10.4%</b>		<b>16%</b>			<b>10.4%</b>
<i>% kcal from fat</i>	<b>17.1%</b>		<b>29.42%</b>			<b>17.1%</b>
<i>Number of feeding days per month</i>	<b>30</b>	-	<b>3</b>	-	-	<b>30</b>

### Changes in modalities of food/cash transfer to beneficiaries

25. WFP will use the corporate CBT delivery tool - SCOPECARD where appropriate. A single delivery system will facilitate management of the both cash and voucher transfer mechanisms in a more cost-efficient manner; and a common database of beneficiaries will be used to manage all transfers from one place. Compared to the current paper voucher programme, SCOPE will save costs in the medium to long term by eliminating the monthly printing of paper vouchers and subsequent manual reconciliation.

The selection of a single delivery mechanism that can operate as a multi wallet system can achieve cost savings through the participation of other agencies. As of February

<sup>15</sup> These beneficiaries will also receive assistance under GFA therefore they are not counted in the total to avoid double counting.

<sup>16</sup> Total number of beneficiaries was approved through BR04, excluding overlapping.

2016, UNHCR, IOM and UNICEF have confirmed their interest to join SCOPE and the SCOPECARD delivery mechanism.

WFP will continue to concentrate CBT assistance in urban and peri-urban areas where this transfer modality is more cost efficient than delivering in-kind food in the longer term, due to the shorter supply chain and cost savings related to warehousing and food transportation.

WFP will aim to contract one CP per governorate for all CBT assistance, reducing operational costs incurred with contracting numerous CPs with limited geographical coverage but high structural costs.

26. *Family Food Rations (FFR)*: WFP will respond to increasing displacement of vulnerable persons through FFR assistance. The increased assistance will be concentrated especially on newly displaced persons in camps.
27. *Cash Based Transfers*: All CBT will be delivered through the SCOPECARD, making an allowance for WFP to provide assistance through three different options:
  - A hybrid of assistance, where a monthly transfer value (USD 17.09) is a combination of unrestricted cash and value voucher;
  - A monthly transfer of value vouchers (USD 17.09) to be redeemed at contracted shops;
  - A monthly transfer of unrestricted cash (USD 17.09).

WFP will continue to assess the appropriateness of each option depending on markets and the context.

28. Under the revised plan of this BR:
  - IDPs based in Erbil, Dohuk, Sulaymaniyah, Baghdad and Southern regions transition to unrestricted cash and/or value voucher;
  - IDPs currently receiving vouchers (in Shaqlawa city, Soran City in Erbil governorate, Zahko in Dohuk governorate, Darbandikhan, Chamchamal in Sulaymaniyah governorate) will continue to receive vouchers (albeit moving from paper vouchers to e-vouchers or SCOPECARDS).
29. As part of this BR, existing Complaint and Feedback Mechanisms will further scale up to logging, tracking, following-up and taking action for complaints related to targeting appeals, entitlements, SCOPE card, and protection issues, in the form of helpdesks, with a centralized database system. Separate helpdesks will be designated for women, who will also be encouraged to use these mechanisms through an increased number of female field monitors and helpdesk staff. As part of our efforts towards accountability to affected populations, the communities will be informed before the CBT roll out. As part of the assessment of geographical locations for CBT roll out, rapid protection assessment will be conducted, making sure that WFP interventions do not put the IDPs at risk with authorities and host communities. Focus groups with unaccompanied women, female breadwinners, families with young girls, elderly or disable head of households will be conducted, ensuring that CBT and FFR modalities are the best solution for them in terms of protection. The IDP call centre will continue to provide support to cater to complaints received, especially in inaccessible areas.
30. The M&E system will be adjusted and enhanced in tandem with the expansion of cash. Household level outcome monitoring through nationwide PDM or FSOM surveys will

be conducted twice in the latter half of 2016. Cash, voucher, and in-kind beneficiaries will constitute separate representative strata in the surveys so that the impact of cash and other modalities on beneficiary food security can be monitored closely. Output monitoring will be streamlined through SCOPE by enabling accurate tracking of beneficiaries reached and the entitlements received. On-site distribution monitoring tools have been adjusted to capture cash-specific issues and field monitors will be trained on the new tools, and concepts with the expansion of cash, through gender, accountability and protection lenses. The new corporate guidelines on CBT monitoring will be incorporated into the CO monitoring scheme.

## FOOD REQUIREMENTS

<b>TABLE 4: FOOD/CASH AND VOUCHER REQUIREMENTS BY ACTIVITY</b>				
<b>Activity [or Component]</b>	<b>Modality</b>	<b>Food requirements (mt) Cash/Voucher (USD)</b>		
		<b>Current</b>	<b>Increase/decrease</b>	<b>Revised</b>
<b>GFA</b>	<b>Food transfer</b>	322,118	47,666	369,784
<b>GFA</b>	<b>Cash transfer</b>	\$197,752,710	\$9,981,197	\$207,733,907
<b>RRM</b>	<b>Food transfer</b>	8,472	(17)	8,455
<b>FFA</b>	<b>Cash transfer</b>	\$0	-	-
<b>TOTAL (mt)</b>		330,590	47,649	378,239
<b>TOTAL (USD)</b>		\$197,752,710	\$9,981,197	\$207,733,907

### Hazard / Risk Assessment and Preparedness Planning

31. Iraq presents a highly insecure context, with active conflict directly affecting governorates in the north-western, north-central, and central parts of the country. Law and order remains a challenge throughout the country, as security forces are often preoccupied with counter-terrorism activities. Politically affiliated militia groups, often with opposing agendas, dominate various parts of the country. These factors give rise to a range of threats that necessitates a suite of security mitigation measures.
32. Regarding the expansion of cash, the CO has analysed risks and is putting in place mitigation measures. Risks related to disbursement of cash will be mitigated by close CP oversight at distribution points. Additionally, to ensure that Money Transfer Agents (MTA) have enough liquidity on a monthly basis, CPs will select and vet MTs carefully; there are also a large number of MTAs in areas that WFP has selected for CBT which minimises the risk of MTA low performance. Where there are serious security concerns, WFP will not implement cash distributions.
33. The CO Supply Chain unit, comprising of Resource Management, Procurement and Logistics, will continue to provide swift, agile, and flexible solution orientated advice

and actions to Programme, enabling WFP to prepare and respond to all nature of interventions.

34. Contingency plans for the increase in IDPs (an estimated 375,000) from Mosul (see paragraph 6) is also being undertaken by the CO and the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), together with the clusters.
35. In order to maintain a stable pipeline throughout the year, WFP continues to strengthen fundraising, aiming to ensure early commitments. The CO has a dedicated Government

Partnerships Officer and the Country Director holds regular meetings with key donors in Baghdad, Erbil and donor capitals, assisted by the Donor Relations unit in the Regional Bureau. If needed, WFP can utilise existing corporate advance financing mechanisms. In the possible event of funding shortfalls, the CO will prioritise life-saving activities through the provision of emergency food assistance to the most vulnerable families. WFP's continued capacity and commitment to the RRM remains a primary focus. Support to the re-establishment of livelihood assets to strengthen coping capacities, through FFA activities, would become a secondary priority in the case of funding shortages.

Approved by:

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Ertharin Cousin  
Executive Director, WFP

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José Graziano da Silva  
Director-General, FAO

Date: .....

Date: .....

## ANNEX I-A

<b>PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN</b>			
	<b>Quantity (mt)</b>	<b>Value (USD)</b>	<b>Value (USD)</b>
<i>Food Transfers</i>			
Cereals	33,966	14,818,710	
Pulses	6,732	5,352,003	
Oil and fats	3,060	3,702,566	
Mixed and blended food	-	-	
Others	3,891	2,403,461	
<b>Total Food Transfers</b>	<b>47,649</b>	<b>26,276,740</b>	
External Transport		-	
LTSH		5,571,240	
ODOC Food		7,443,918	
<b>Food and Related Costs</b>			<b>39,291,898</b>
C&V Transfers		9,981,197	
C&V Related costs		1,535,744	
<b>Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs</b>			<b>11,516,941</b>
<b>Capacity Development &amp; Augmentation</b>			<b>425,000</b>
<i>Direct Operational Costs</i>			51,233,839
Direct Support Costs (see Annex I-B)			7,418,828
<b>Total Direct Project Costs</b>			<b>58,652,667</b>
Indirect Support Costs (7%)			4,105,687
<b>TOTAL WFP COSTS</b>			<b>62,758,353</b>

**ANNEX I-B**

<b>DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (USD)</b>	
<b>WFP staff and staff-related</b>	
Professional staff	988,863
General service staff	750,225
Danger pay and local allowances	126,780
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,865,868</b>
<b>Recurring and other</b>	<b>2,030,000</b>
<b>Capital equipment</b>	<b>520,000</b>
<b>Security</b>	<b>350,000</b>
<b>Travel and transportation</b>	<b>850,000</b>
<b>Assessments, evaluations and monitoring</b>	<b>1,802,960</b>
<b>TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS</b>	<b>7,418,828</b>

## **Acronyms**

BR	Budget Revision
CO	Country Office
CP	Cooperating Partner
CFSVA	Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis
CwC	Communicating with Communities
DSS	UN Department of Safety and Security
EMOP	Emergency Operation
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FFA	Food assistance for assets
FFR	Family Food Ration
FSC	Food Security Cluster
FSOM	Food Security Outcome Monitoring
GFA	General Food Assistance
HNO	Humanitarian Needs Overview
IDP	Internally displaced person
IRR	Immediate Response Ration
KRI	Kurdistan Region of Iraq
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
MoDM	Ministry of Displacement and Migration
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoH	Ministry of Health
MOSS	Minimum Operating Security Standards
MoT	Ministry of Trade
MTA	Money Transfer Agents
mVAM	mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping
PDM	Post-distribution monitoring
PDS	Public Distribution System
PRRO	Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation
RB	Regional Bureau
RRM	Rapid Response Mechanism
SO	Special Operation
SOPs	Standard Operating Procedures
UN	United Nations
USD	United States Dollars

