



# Standard Project Report 2015

## World Food Programme in Iraq, Republic of (IQ)

### Emergency Assistance to Populations Affected by the Iraq Crisis

Reporting period: 1 January - 31 December 2015

Project Information	
Project Number	200677
Project Category	Single Country EMOP
Overall Planned Beneficiaries	2,215,000
Planned Beneficiaries in 2015	2,215,000
Total Beneficiaries in 2015	1,829,736

Key Project Dates	
Project Approval Date	April 01, 2014
Planned Start Date	April 01, 2014
Actual Start Date	May 01, 2014
Project End Date	December 31, 2016
Financial Closure Date	N/A

Approved budget in USD	
Food and Related Costs	266,899,740
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	N/A
Direct Support Costs	34,982,418
Cash-Based Transfers and Related Costs	118,570,158
Indirect Support Costs	29,431,662
<b>Total</b>	<b>449,883,977</b>

Commodities	Metric Tonnes
Planned Commodities in 2015	68,087
Actual Commodities 2015	95,605
Total Approved Commodities	244,361

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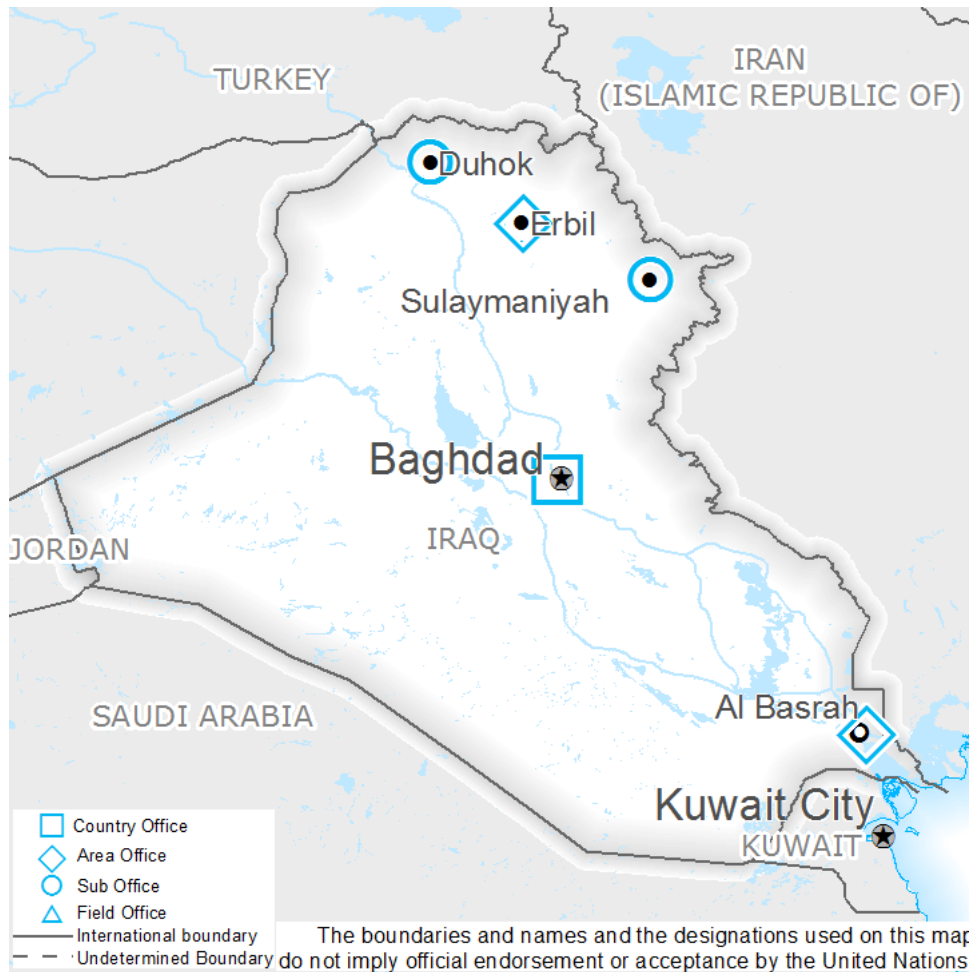
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# COUNTRY OVERVIEW



## Country Background

With a population of 34 million, Iraq is a middle-income country ranked 121 out of 188 in the 2014 UNDP Human Development Index. Despite notable development gains, recurrent bouts of political instability, conflict, and economic stressors have contributed to unprecedented levels of humanitarian need and food insecurity. The current conflict between armed groups and pro-government forces has left 3.2 million Iraqis internally displaced. According to the 2015 Humanitarian Needs Overview, 2.4 million people, including internally displaced persons (IDPs), refugees and other vulnerable groups, are food insecure across Iraq and forced to rely on severe and often irreversible negative coping strategies.

Iraq ranks 22 out of 50 on the 2015 Global Hunger Index at a 'serious' level of hunger. Violent conflict and protracted displacement have severely disrupted access to affordable and nutritious food, preventing many Iraqis from meeting their basic food needs. Historically, food insecurity in Iraq is a result of war and sanctions, creating obstacles to international trade, which has been aggravated by the plunge in global oil prices, upon which the government is dependent for 90 percent of its revenues. As a result, public infrastructure and social safety nets have deteriorated and access to basic social services, including food and clean water, remains a challenge for many Iraqis. Women and girls are often more adversely affected by these issues due to conservative religious, social and cultural norms and discrimination that limit their rights and their ability to participate in the public sphere. This is compounded by violent conflict threatening their safety and security. Such factors are reflected in Iraq's Gender Inequality Index value of 0.539 and ranking at 123 out of 155 countries in 2014.

Compounded by severe droughts, Iraq's ability to produce food, including wheat flour for the national Public Distribution System (PDS), has been stymied by the intensification of conflict, which has left key agricultural areas under the control of armed groups. The twin shocks of conflict and economic decline have disrupted the PDS of basic food entitlements, upon which the poorest Iraqis relied for over half of their energy intake. The PDS is currently implemented sporadically and irregularly: not all commodities are distributed each month and not all IDPs are able to access the PDS in their current location.

Iraq has made progress toward achieving some of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) including MDG 1, eradicating extreme poverty and hunger. There is still much work to be done in a number of crucial areas including MDG 2, achieving universal primary education. In 2013, 95 percent of children were completing primary education, although this has decreased due to the current conflict. Alongside the government, WFP worked toward the achievement of MDG 2, through support to school feeding.

## Summary Of WFP Assistance

WFP provided support to Iraq populations and its complex challenges through three projects. Launched in April 2014 to assist an initial 240,000 displaced people from Anbar governorate, Emergency Operation (EMOP) 200677 was rapidly expanded through Budget Revision (BR) 4 to provide emergency assistance to the growing needs of 2.2 million food insecure people. Working across all 18 governorates of Iraq, WFP addressed the urgent food needs of Iraqis affected by the conflict through monthly entitlements of Family Food Parcels and cash-based transfers using a voucher modality. Designed as a nimble approach to overcome access constraints and gaps in humanitarian presence, the inter-agency Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) allowed WFP to reach people on the move with three-day Immediate Response Rations (IRRs). WFP strengthened its support and technical assistance to the government to assist with the resumption of the PDS. As co-lead of the Food Security Cluster, alongside FAO, WFP coordinated the responses of humanitarian actors on the ground who were engaged in the provision of food assistance to avoid duplication of efforts and minimise gaps.

Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) 200035 provided support to vulnerable groups, aimed to improve social protection and food security for vulnerable households affected by the instability. Through the provision of technical support and strategic guidance to the government, WFP planned to provide technical assistance to strengthen the government's capacity to plan, design and implement effective social safety net programmes. The school feeding programme, previously suspended in January 2014, was piloted in Thi Qar governorate in early 2015, reaching over 20,000 students in 72 schools across the governorate.

Through the Regional EMOP 200433, launched in July 2012, WFP responded to the food security needs of vulnerable Syrian refugees in Iraq through monthly food assistance and cash-based transfers. WFP assisted over 100,000 Syrian refugees in nine camps in Iraq, reducing the total beneficiaries to 60,000 in August following a comprehensive vulnerability assesment.

Through Special Operation 200746, WFP provided the humanitarian community with a coordinated logistics response and improved emergency telecommunications capabilities. These common services helped to ensure efficient and effective delivery of humanitarian assistance.

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	136,974	136,637	273,611
Children (5-18 years)	374,976	334,241	709,217
Adults (18 years plus)	496,945	483,324	980,269
<b>Total number of beneficiaries in 2015</b>	<b>1,008,895</b>	<b>954,202</b>	<b>1,963,097</b>

Distribution (mt)						
Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Single Country EMOP	1,444	104	73	40	93,945	95,605
Single Country PRRO	0	0	0	0	449	449
<b>Total Food Distributed in 2015</b>	<b>1,444</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>94,394</b>	<b>96,054</b>

# OPERATIONAL SPR

## Operational Objectives and Relevance

Since the outbreak of conflict and widespread displacement in 2014, millions of Iraqis have been left vulnerable and in need of urgent food assistance. WFP launched EMOP 200677 in April 2014 to respond to the food needs of IDPs and vulnerable populations affected by the ongoing crisis. Aligned with WFP's Strategic Objectives 1 and 2, the EMOP aimed to save lives, protect livelihoods, and support the food security and nutrition needs of conflict-affected people during the Iraq emergency. EMOP 200677 was extended in 2015 to respond to increased humanitarian needs, and provided the operational framework for assisting 2.2 million people in need in all 18 governorates of Iraq in line with the 2014-2015 Strategic Response Plan and 2015 Humanitarian Response Plan for Iraq, elaborated mid-way through the annual programme cycle.

Through close collaboration with key line ministries, United Nations partners and local and international NGOs, WFP was able to reach food insecure people across the country, including in previously inaccessible areas. WFP aimed to regularly assist people affected by conflict and experiencing protracted displacement through Family Food Parcels (FFPs) and cash-based transfers while responding to the urgent needs of people on the move with Immediate Response Rations (IRRs) as part of the inter-agency Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM). To address the specific nutritional requirements of IDP children, WFP planned to provide specialised nutritional products for children aged 6 to 24 months living in camps to support the prevention of chronic malnutrition, in addition to school feeding for 23,600 IDP children in UNICEF-assisted camp schools. WFP planned food assistance for assets (FFA) activities to support early recovery to 5,000 people in areas where relative stability had allowed return.

## Results

### *Beneficiaries, Targeting and Distribution*

WFP planned to assist 1.8 million IDPs and conflict-affected Iraqis across all 18 governorates of Iraq monthly, based on vulnerability and food insecurity assessed under the Strategic Response Plan. Under general food distribution, WFP began the year delivering monthly FFPs and cash-based transfers using the voucher modality to provide 80 percent (1,700 kcal) of daily energy requirements per person per day. FFPs consisted of 65 kg of dry goods, including rice, fortified wheat flour, lentils, bulgur, beans, sugar, and iodized salt. Using a paper voucher modality, cash-based transfers were originally valued at USD 26, and distributed in urban areas of Sulaymaniyah, Erbil and Duhok where criteria for cash-based transfers were met. As many beneficiaries had access to functioning local markets, the entitlements were not designed to provide full nutritional requirements.

Following a Food Security Cluster assessment as part of the Humanitarian Response Plan in June, WFP identified 2.2 million beneficiaries as being in need of assistance monthly from July 2015. However, due to funding shortages and security-related access constraints, WFP implemented a targeted assistance strategy in order to reach the most vulnerable people, reducing the total number of beneficiaries to 1.5 million based on assessments and WFP's ability to access affected populations amid continuing conflict and displacement. Therefore, the distributed entitlements did not meet the planned nutritional value, due to reductions in the size of entitlements caused by funding shortfalls. For targeting, households with disabled members and households headed by women were deemed to be most vulnerable. This made it more likely that households with greater needs and lower incomes would be assisted. This targeting was in line with the food security objective in the Humanitarian Response Plan, which stated that sharper attention would be paid to gender considerations in programme design and implementation.

To ensure that all beneficiaries received assistance despite funding shortages, WFP reviewed entitlements in multiple stages across the year, making adjustments responsibly and accompanied by a communications strategy informing and sensitising all stakeholders to the changes. In May, WFP began a two-month distribution cycle for both cash-based transfers and FFPs and began making gradual reductions to entitlements. From September onward, IDPs in central conflict-affected areas continued to receive full entitlements based on their assessed needs, while IDPs elsewhere received a selection of two to three commodities, covering 40 percent of daily energy requirements. Coordinated distributions with the local Ministry of Trade authorities in Duhok in addition to one-off distributions by the Kuwait Red Crescent Society, allowed WFP to reallocate stocks intended for distribution in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq to high priority areas, and preserve commodities for one month. To align with in-kind

reductions and following post-distribution analysis of the voucher modality, cash-based transfers were reduced gradually to from USD 26 to USD 10, and WFP began a distribution strategy tiered by family size in August.

Due to ongoing conflict, instability and repeated displacement, it was not always possible to distribute food in each planned location every month, nor to collect gender-disaggregated data on beneficiaries. To mitigate this to the extent feasible, WFP maximised its collaboration with local cooperating partners (CPs) to secure access to beneficiaries in previously inaccessible areas. An instance of such collaboration was seen in Anbar governorate's besieged cities of Haditha and Al Baghdadi, where WFP and CPs were able to provide food donated by the government to support 70,000 people for one month, who had not been reached with assistance for seven months. WFP ended the year distributing a higher tonnage than planned in part due to changes in the composition of entitlements.

To limit the risk of beneficiaries not receiving regular assistance, and to reach people on the move, WFP continued the distribution of IRRs, alongside UNICEF and UNFPA distributions of relief supplies through the RRM. These entitlements consisted of portable, ready-to-eat food, designed to sustain a family of five with 2,050 kcal per day for three days. WFP distributed canned meat, beans, chickpeas, sugar, tea, crackers, dates, biscuits, tahini (sesame seed paste), and halawa (sweets), and adjusted the entitlement composition following consultations with beneficiaries to reflect local food preferences. WFP's five CPs for IRRs were able to assist newly displaced families and returnees within 72 hours in hard-to-reach areas such as Tikrit in Salah al-Din, due to effective repositioning of IRRs and CPs' immediate response capacity.

In line with WFP Strategic Objective 1, WFP prioritised emergency life-saving assistance over early recovery and resilience activities when faced with budget constraints. Despite the signature of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with UNICEF, WFP was unable to undertake the planned school feeding activity for IDP children in camps. This was partially due to poor access to schooling among IDP children. WFP plans to integrate this activity into PRRO 200035 in 2016. The blanket supplementary feeding activity for children in camps aged 6 to 24 months was put on hold, however complementary distributions of Plumpy'Doz, through the RRM, and A29 (nutritional bars) supplementary foods, along with FFPs, contributed to WFP reaching more children aged 6 to 59 months than originally planned. In December, WFP conducted a nutrition survey among IDP children with UNICEF and the Ministry of Health to investigate appropriate nutrition interventions in future programming.

WFP was unable to implement FFA activities as planned; this was partially attributable to difficulties in finding capable CPs. WFP has strengthened its relationship with FAO and CPs through the Food Security Cluster, and plans to expand FFA activities in 2016 in order to reach returnees and families in stable areas.

**Table 1: Overview of Project Beneficiary Information**

Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Total Beneficiaries</b>	1,085,350	1,129,650	2,215,000	933,165	896,571	1,829,736	86.0%	79.4%	82.6%
<b>By Age-group:</b>									
Children (under 5 years)	166,125	174,985	341,110	128,082	128,082	256,164	77.1%	73.2%	75.1%
Children (5-18 years)	281,305	290,165	571,470	347,650	311,055	658,705	123.6%	107.2%	115.3%
Adults (18 years plus)	637,920	664,500	1,302,420	457,433	457,434	914,867	71.7%	68.8%	70.2%
<b>By Residence status:</b>									
Internally displaced persons (IDPs)	1,085,350	1,129,650	2,215,000	933,165	896,571	1,829,736	86.0%	79.4%	82.6%

**Table 2: Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality**

Activity	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total
General Distribution (GD)	1,603,300	611,700	2,215,000	1,377,457	452,279	1,829,736	85.9%	73.9%	82.6%
School Feeding (on-site)	23,600	-	23,600	-	-	-	-	-	-

Activity	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	-	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting	13,500	-	13,500	-	-	-	-	-	-

Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>General Distribution (GD)</b>									
People participating in general distributions	217,070	225,930	443,000	182,973	182,974	365,947	84.3%	81.0%	82.6%
<b>Total participants</b>	<b>217,070</b>	<b>225,930</b>	<b>443,000</b>	<b>182,973</b>	<b>182,974</b>	<b>365,947</b>	<b>84.3%</b>	<b>81.0%</b>	<b>82.6%</b>
<b>Total beneficiaries</b>	<b>1,085,350</b>	<b>1,129,650</b>	<b>2,215,000</b>	<b>933,165</b>	<b>896,571</b>	<b>1,829,736</b>	<b>86.0%</b>	<b>79.4%</b>	<b>82.6%</b>
<b>School Feeding (on-site)</b>									
Children receiving school meals in primary schools	11,328	12,272	23,600	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total participants</b>	<b>11,328</b>	<b>12,272</b>	<b>23,600</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total beneficiaries</b>	<b>11,328</b>	<b>12,272</b>	<b>23,600</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Food-Assistance-for-Assets</b>									
Activity supporters	490	510	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total participants</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total beneficiaries</b>	<b>2,550</b>	<b>2,450</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

The total number of beneficiaries includes all targeted persons who were provided with WFP food/cash/vouchers during the reporting period - either as a recipient/participant or from a household food ration distributed to one of these recipients/participants.

Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting</b>									
Children (6-23 months)	6,480	7,020	13,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total beneficiaries</b>	<b>6,480</b>	<b>7,020</b>	<b>13,500</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Beans	4,096	-	-
Biscuits	704	-	-
Bread	260	106	40.6%
Bulgur Wheat	3,455	-	-

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Canned Meat	449	84	18.6%
Chickpeas	8,209	50	0.6%
Dried Fruits	528	0	-
Halawa	166	-	-
High Energy Biscuits	119	-	-
Iodised Salt	1,260	-	-
Lentils	7,429	23	0.3%
Nuts	176	-	-
Pasta	5,234	-	-
Rations	-	93,720	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	41	40	96.5%
Rice	12,228	368	3.0%
Sugar	7,596	142	1.9%
Tea	22	-	-
Vegetable Oil	3,518	104	2.9%
Wheat	-	11	-
Wheat Flour	12,353	958	7.8%
Wheat Soya Blend	243	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>68,087</b>	<b>95,605</b>	<b>140.4%</b>

Cash-Based Transfer	Planned Distribution USD	Actual Distribution USD	% Actual v. Planned
Cash	-	-	-
Voucher	87,774,310	62,006,490	70.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>87,774,310</b>	<b>62,006,490</b>	<b>70.6%</b>

## Story Worth Telling

Aliya is 35 years old and originally from Mosul, a fraught area in northwestern Iraq which has witnessed heavy fighting since the onset of conflict in 2014. After losing her husband to an attack by armed extremist groups, Aliya was forced to flee her home with her three young children while heavily pregnant with her fourth. Trapped in Mosul for several days while the city was under siege, Aliya and her family escaped in the summer of 2014 to Najaf in central Iraq.

Arriving in the relative safe haven of Najaf was just the beginning of the challenges that Aliya had to confront as a widow and single mother. Without a source of income, her first thought was, "How am I going to feed my kids?" Many IDPs like Aliya are extremely vulnerable to food insecurity, as they are often unable to earn a living in order to cover basic costs like rent and food. "My first relief was when I started receiving WFP's Family Food Parcels, trustworthy food assistance that helped me through the toughest time in my life," said Aliya. "Now I don't have to worry about providing bread or staple foods for my children's meals." Like the hundreds of thousands of other families receiving WFP assistance in Iraq, these entitlements were essential for Aliya as it was very difficult for her to earn a living. In addition to staples such as fortified wheat flour and rice, her family's entitlement included traditional ingredients with which Aliya can prepare popular local dishes such as lentil soup and *khubz* (bread).



Thanks to assistance from WFP, Aliya can focus on things other than buying food, and is getting back on her feet. “I knew I had to do something to help me bring an income to my family,” she said. She has since started using her knitting skills to make handmade clothes and toys to sell at the local market, and is able to supplement the commodities she received from WFP with fresh food like milk for her newborn baby. When talking about receiving food during this challenging stage of her life, Aliya said, “I am so grateful for WFP assistance.”

## Progress Towards Gender Equality

In the context of widespread insecurity and displacement, Iraq remains one of the most challenging environments in which to identify and address gender equality. In particular, WFP made efforts to improve the participation of women in community consultations. Communicating in the local dialect, WFP field staff met with beneficiaries in women-only focus groups in the more conservative southern governorates to further investigate household-level issues related to food, including changing gender dynamics and the relationship of female IDPs with host communities. In both mixed and women-only focus groups, female beneficiaries reported a sense of trust in WFP, but displayed a limited understanding of their rights surrounding entitlements. To combat this, WFP designed specific messaging for women to communicate key information on its operations, accounting for limitations of access (particularly for unaccompanied women), levels of understanding, and literacy issues by using image-based awareness materials. Established by UNOPS, the inter-agency beneficiary hotline served to greatly improve women's access to information and feedback mechanisms. Out of five operators, three were female and were assigned to female callers as requested, enabling women to feel more comfortable when using the hotline.

In the context of Iraq, women are culturally bound to make food related decisions as part of their domestic responsibilities. Regarding household decision making, the proportion of women making decisions over the use of entitlements increased, while the proportion of women and men making joint decisions remained steady. A very encouraging 81 percent of households reported that decisions over the use of WFP assistance were made by both women and men, or by women alone. For in-kind food assistance, women were the main decision-makers, with findings showing they were the sole decision-makers in almost half of the households interviewed and an additional third that made the decisions together with men. This shifted for recipients of assistance through the voucher modality, with the majority of decision-making, around two-thirds, made by both men and women together. Although follow-up indicators came close to targets, WFP nominated one national and one international staff member as gender focal points, who advised WFP on gender issues throughout planning, implementation and evaluation and to further support women's authority and empowerment in future programming.

Due to the instability, project management committees were not established in 2015, but women will be actively recruited to leadership and management roles when committees are set up in the following year. To improve the percentage of female respondents in monitoring, and to examine the effects of food distributions on women and men within the household and the community, WFP trained staff in gender-sensitive questioning and ensured that all monitoring teams included female members.

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>IRAQ, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.06</i>	>50.00	43.70		43.00
<b>Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>IRAQ, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.06</i>	>40.00	25.50		38.00
<b>Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>IRAQ, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.06</i>	<10.00	30.80		19.00

## Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

At the field level, WFP trained 10 male and 6 female staff on communicating with communities. Training was given on focus group planning, outreach and discussion moderation in order for staff to accurately report the needs of beneficiaries and reflect them in programming. Discussions were either held separately with marginalised groups, or included marginalised groups along with other affected populations. WFP held 57 focus groups in 10 governorates, with at least one held each month in Erbil, Sulaymaniyah, Duhok, Baghdad, Kirkuk, and Najaf since August.

Post-distribution monitoring (PDM) conducted in June revealed that while the majority of beneficiaries were very clear on what they would receive as entitlements, few beneficiaries knew the reasons behind being entitled to WFP assistance, or about complaints and feedback mechanisms. Despite beneficiaries being satisfactorily informed about one of three parts of the question, the follow-up value reflects the issue as a whole, and as such remained low as an average and across both in-kind and cash-based transfer modalities. To improve awareness and accountability, increased sensitisation and training of enumerators has been conducted to resolve this issue. WFP informed beneficiaries of their entitlements before each distribution cycle through free SMS text messages, information sessions with camp managers and key informants, and distribution of leaflets provided by CPs. This was key in raising awareness among beneficiaries of changes to entitlements, the distribution schedule, and their rights, including the right to give feedback. Moreover, as part of Field Level Agreements with CPs, WFP ensured that accountability was a crucial aspect of its partnerships by outlining detailed responsibilities for CPs on communication, and complaints and feedback mechanisms.

The inter-agency beneficiary hotline, managed by UNOPS since its establishment in July, offered a quick and easy way for beneficiaries to find out about their entitlements, give feedback and make complaints. Throughout the year, the hotline received 2,800 calls, of which 36 percent related to WFP. The calls were dealt with by operators who were trained and briefed on WFP programming twice a month in order to address complaints and offer advice in a timely and efficient manner. Trends or groups of complaints related to one area were gathered and sent to the Cluster system regularly. While the hotline could be reached from any Iraqi mobile phone, operators offered to return calls to ensure that the cost of the call would not deter people from accessing the facility, and information about the hotline and complaint boxes were made widely available at each distribution. As the hotline began operating after the latest collection of follow-up data, the impact of the hotline to improve information provision could not be reported. In addition, WFP is working through the Communicating with Communities mechanism and focus groups in order to ensure people are better informed about programme developments.

Beneficiaries were informed through key messaging regarding Prevention on Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) and other protection concerns. WFP further invested in addressing PSEA by beginning collaboration with UNHCR, whereby WFP field staff were trained in identifying and referring potential protection cases to UNHCR. Referred cases included child protection, identification of vulnerable households, harassment and fraud allegations.

Monitoring at distribution points indicated that a prevalent problem was the lack of shaded waiting areas, particularly during Iraq's hot summer months. These issues were raised by WFP staff to CPs to be resolved ahead of the subsequent distribution cycles. During times of inclement weather, WFP worked to make sure CPs either provided shelter, moved distributions to indoor locations, or employed strategies such as tent-to-tent distributions for in-camp beneficiaries. To mitigate long wait times and crowding at distribution sites, CPs adopted tiered scheduling of distributions for beneficiaries to collect their entitlements, and arranged support for the most vulnerable in carrying their entitlements.

A key safety concern for beneficiaries in Iraq is the threat posed by armed extremist groups, who negatively perceive aid from certain countries and organizations. WFP used standard bag markings across Iraq, as bag markings with certain donor logos could have exposed beneficiaries to potential danger. In all its partnerships, WFP ensured that CPs selected safe distribution locations, provided information desks and complaints mechanisms, and made staff available to guide and resolve queries related to safety. Along with monitoring by WFP and third party monitors to ensure adherence to these standards, these efforts specifically enabled distributions to continue in insecure areas, where the threat to beneficiaries from extremist groups is high. As a result of these efforts, and despite the widespread insecurity, a very high proportion of beneficiaries reported experiencing no safety issues travelling to, from or at WFP distribution points.

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b> IRAQ, General Distribution (GD) , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.12 , <b>Base value:</b> 2014.12 , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.06	=70.00	6.10		1.00
<b>Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</b> IRAQ, General Distribution (GD) , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.12 , <b>Base value:</b> 2014.12 , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.06	=80.00	99.00		97.00
<b>Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b> IRAQ, General Distribution (GD) , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.12 , <b>Base value:</b> 2014.12 , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.06	=70.00	6.10		1.00
<b>Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites</b> IRAQ, General Distribution (GD) , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.12 , <b>Base value:</b> 2014.12 , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.06	=80.00	99.00		97.00

## Outputs

Open conflict in some central governorates forced WFP to suspend distributions in Salah al-Din, Kirkuk, Ninewa and Anbar governorates on several occasions. Despite these security constraints and aforementioned funding shortfalls, significant results were achieved against targeted outputs, and WFP had a considerable impact on the food security of beneficiaries reached across Iraq. FFPs were the main pillars of food assistance, followed by cash-based transfers distributed in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq. Emergency interventions of IRRs reached half of beneficiaries through FFPs and cash-based transfers, and were used as a possible entry point to plan for longer term assistance.

Although WFP distributed 85.9 percent of in-kind assistance, in some months the quantity of assistance distributed was lower than planned due to security constraints, mostly in central governorates such as Anbar. Some logistical restrictions, such as the delayed arrival of commodities in-country, caused variations in the schedule of distributions. Nevertheless, WFP minimised delays where possible and conducted distributions quickly. To overcome supply chain issues in the provision of FFP commodities with a shorter shelf life, WFP moved from procuring pre-packaged FFPs to a break-bulk procurement strategy in July, which harmonised commodities with IRRs and provided economies-of-scale savings.

WFP distributed 70.6 percent of the planned total cash-based transfers. The overall value of cash-based transfers was lower than planned due to reductions in entitlements.

## Outcomes

WFP continued to make gains in the quality of its emergency response, with a relatively lower proportion of households assisted showing poor Food Consumption Scores (FCS) compared with the baseline. Although there was a reduction in food consumption from the previous year, beneficiaries remained below the baseline and above the planned targets, which continues a positive trend over recent years and underlines the value of prioritising emergency assistance in the face of resource shortfalls. Close collaboration with CPs, including key line ministries in the government, in addition to stand-by agreements with NGOs in key locations, ensured that wherever possible, food was delivered in a timely manner.

Household food security levels showed overall improvement across all food security indicators in the PDM when compared with the baseline. The household FCS, a proxy indicator for household food security encompassing measures of food consumption frequency and relative nutritional importance of food consumed, increased in 2015.

Conversely, the percentage of IDP beneficiaries with poor FCS remained relatively low and mostly in line with the operation's targets. However, throughout all surveying, households headed by women were shown to be more food insecure, with a greater proportion showing poor or borderline food consumption compared to their male counterparts. This indicates that the overall slight decrease in acceptable FCS can be attributed to the decline in food consumption levels in households headed by women. This could be due to a number of factors, including limited income opportunities, the presence of male family members, and childcare responsibilities. To mitigate the fact that households headed by women exhibited lower FCS, WFP's targeting exercise aims to ensure full entitlements are provided to the most vulnerable populations in 2016, including households with specific gender-related vulnerabilities such as widows or unaccompanied women. While FCS improved for beneficiaries in all regions as examined in the north, south and contested areas, FCS for beneficiaries in contested areas improved most, with the greatest proportion of households transitioning from poor or borderline to acceptable food consumption. The Diet Diversity Score, measuring the number of food groups consumed by a household, remained very high for households headed by both men and women. The food-related Coping Strategy Index (CSI), measuring usage of negative strategies such as limiting portion sizes, reducing the number of meals eaten in a day, or restricting consumption by adults in order for children to eat, decreased significantly, indicating that beneficiaries were resorting to fewer adverse coping strategies or using them less frequently to cope with the shortage of food.

Despite these positive outcomes, when examining the FCS indicator before and after assistance cuts that occurred in May 2015, the percentage of beneficiaries showing borderline FCS increased from PDM conducted in December 2014 for households headed by both men and women. The CSI decreased slightly, but showed no major change. Nutrition and school feeding activities were suspended, thus relevant outcomes were not followed up. FFA activities are planned for 2016, and the Community Asset Score will be followed up accordingly.

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>SO1 Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies</b>				
<b>Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals</b>				
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>IRAQ , Project End Target: 2015.12 PDM , Base value: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring PAB , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring PDM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.06 WFP programme monitoring PDM</i>	<3.00	3.00	0.30	3.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>IRAQ , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring PAB , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring PDM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.06 WFP programme monitoring PDM</i>	<13.40	13.40	6.70	12.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>IRAQ , Project End Target: 2015.12 PDM , Base value: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring PAB , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring PDM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.06 WFP programme monitoring PDM</i>	<2.00	2.00	1.00	4.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>IRAQ , Project End Target: 2015.12 PDM , Base value: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring PAB , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring PDM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.06 WFP programme monitoring PDM</i>	<4.00	4.00	0.20	2.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>IRAQ , Project End Target: 2015.12 PDM , Base value: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring PAB , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring PDM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.06 WFP programme monitoring PDM</i>	<8.80	8.80	6.90	17.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>IRAQ , Project End Target: 2015.12 PDM , Base value: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring PAB , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring PDM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.06 WFP programme monitoring PDM</i>	<14.10	14.10	6.60	11.00
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
<i>IRAQ , Project End Target: 2015.12 PDM , Base value: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring PAB , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring PDM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.06 WFP programme monitoring PDM</i>	>6.00	6.00	6.30	6.10
<b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>				
<i>IRAQ , Project End Target: 2015.12 PDM , Base value: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring PAB , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring PDM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.06 WFP programme monitoring PDM</i>	>5.80	5.80	6.30	6.10
<b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>				
<i>IRAQ , Project End Target: 2015.12 PDM , Base value: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring PAB , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring PDM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.06 WFP programme monitoring PDM</i>	>6.20	6.20	6.30	6.20
<b>CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)</b>				
<i>IRAQ , Project End Target: 2015.12 PDM , Base value: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring PAB , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring PDM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.06 WFP programme monitoring PDM</i>	<18.20	18.20	13.00	12.10
<b>SO2 Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies</b>				
<b>Improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructure</b>				
<b>CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score</b>				
<i>IRAQ , Project End Target: 2015.07 FGDs</i>	=80.00		-	-
<b>Stabilized or reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6–59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children</b>				
<b>Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)</b>				
<i>IRAQ , Project End Target: 2015.07</i>	>70.00		-	-
<b>Proportion of children who consume a minimum acceptable diet</b>				
<i>IRAQ , Project End Target: 2015.07</i>	>70.00		-	-

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Average number of schooldays per month on which multi-fortified foods or at least 4 food groups were provided				
IRAQ , Project End Target: 2015.07 PDM	=80.00		-	-

## Sustainability, Capacity Development and Handover

WFP remained committed to working with the government to enhance technical and operational capacity in order to promote national ownership of food security solutions in line with the government's own policies. As in previous years, mid the uncertain political environment and changes in key officials, WFP continued pursuing and strengthening its partnership with government ministries towards achieving zero hunger for the people of Iraq. In coordination with various ministries of the government at the central and governorate level, WFP made notable progress working to assist in the resumption of the PDS and providing technical assistance and strengthening capacity development activities of the Ministry of Trade. WFP signed a MoU with the local Ministry of Trade authorities in Duhok, Erbil and Sulaymaniyah to support the registration of IDPs on the PDS. Additionally, WFP provided technical and ICT support in Sulaymaniyah and training for statistical offices on food security monitoring.

Close partnerships with the Ministry of Trade resulted in access breakthroughs, which enabled WFP and CPs to reach previously inaccessible areas of Anbar governorate in December with PDS commodities donated by the government.

WFP supported local NGOs with capacity development on vulnerability criteria, IDP registration, information dissemination, training on warehouse management and commodity tracking.

## Inputs

### Resource Inputs

WFP received funding through cash and in-kind support, including from the Government of Iraq. While WFP experienced severe funding shortfalls across the year, affecting its ability to undertake planned activities, the resources received ensured that WFP was able to respond swiftly to the immediate food needs of the most vulnerable beneficiaries affected by the conflict. To mitigate the possibility of pipeline breaks, WFP resorted to advance financing mechanisms against forecasted contributions to ensure beneficiaries were reached with timely assistance.

In-kind support through staff secondments enhanced WFP's human resource capacity by providing additional expertise. CPs contributed to the implementation of activities through staffing, local expertise and access to areas which WFP could not reach due to security reasons.

Donor	2015 Resourced (mt)		2015 Shipped/Purchased (mt)
	In-Kind	Cash	
Australia	0	5,178	338
Belgium	0	874	806
Canada	0	3,660	0
European Commission	0	5,157	0
Germany	0	6,212	0
Iraq	1,050	0	0
MULTILATERAL	0	7,596	3,296

Donor	2015 Resourced (mt)		2015 Shipped/Purchased (mt)
	In-Kind	Cash	
Netherlands	0	2,247	61
Norway	0	2,846	0
Republic of Korea	0	1,057	0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	1,001
Switzerland	0	2,623	662
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	0	91	91
USA	0	18,191	330
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,050</b>	<b>55,732</b>	<b>6,584</b>

See Annex: Resource Inputs from Donors for breakdown by commodity and contribution reference number

## Food Purchases and In-Kind Receipts

For FFPs, WFP moved toward a break-bulk procurement strategy, in which commodities were procured internationally in coordination with other WFP operations in the region to achieve economies-of-scale savings. WFP explored how to achieve cost savings on food purchases without compromising nutritional value, using a corporate Supply Chain Optimisation Tool, the recommendations of which will be implemented in 2016.

The government made an in-kind contribution of mixed commodities in late 2015, which were moved within the country to reach beneficiaries in Haditha and Al Baghdadi, Anbar governorate in December. IRRs were procured locally, which supported the local economy.

Commodities	Local (mt)	Developing Country (mt)	Other International (mt)	GCMF (mt)
Chickpeas	0	886	23	0
Iodised Salt	0	86	0	0
Lentils	0	568	0	0
Rations	5,583	87,312	1,001	0
Rice	0	1,309	0	0
Sugar	0	524	0	0
Vegetable Oil	0	124	0	0
Wheat Flour	0	1,958	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,583</b>	<b>92,767</b>	<b>1,025</b>	<b>0</b>

## Food Transport, Delivery and Handling

Food commodities mainly entered through the Ibrahim Khalil border point from Turkey for delivery to logistics hubs in Baghdad, Basrah, Duhok and Erbil. From these hubs, WFP used its established network of local CPs and commercial transporters to deliver and dispatch food. To mitigate possible delays, WFP explored alternative supply routes through Iran. Although these routes were not used for food commodities, WFP has planned an assessment for 2016 to confirm conditions for food imports using this route in case of border closures with Turkey, as seen in late 2015.

As the road infrastructure is adequate in Iraq, there were no major instances of terrain-related delays, and sufficient transport capacity was made available for swift delivery to WFP and CP warehouses. To mitigate possible delays in delivering assistance, WFP continuously monitored the situation and prepositioned assistance in strategic hubs of Erbil, Duhok, Baghdad and Basrah to ensure the timely delivery of assistance.

The security situation caused delays in the delivery of assistance in some areas, and increased logistics costs in some areas. In Anbar governorate, which experienced intense conflict throughout the year, WFP's costs for transport increased significantly above budgeted rates to areas which were very difficult to reach due to extreme insecurity.

## Post-Delivery Losses

Post-delivery losses were minimal, and reduced from 2014. This can be attributed in part to multiple warehouse management training conducted by WFP for CPs and staff, which will continue in 2016 to mitigate possible future losses. All losses occurred were recovered from both CPs and transporters.

## Management

### Partnerships

WFP worked with a wide network of partners, which included international and local NGOs, United Nations agencies and government ministries. Through these partnerships, WFP was able to combine resources and technical expertise toward providing comprehensive assistance to beneficiaries, and coordinate an effective inter-agency response to reach those in need, including those in hard-to-reach areas.

WFP considered it essential to continue building robust partnerships with the government. At the central level, WFP coordinated closely with the Ministry of Displacement and Migration to verify the location and registration of IDPs in order to plan and distribute assistance. WFP achieved advances in developing MoUs with the Ministry of Trade's local PDS authorities in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq, on the provision of monthly PDS plans, which enabled WFP to coordinate its assistance and distributions of wheat flour in particular.

Working closely with CPs, WFP was able to access beneficiaries in need across the country. Both international and national NGOs were fundamental in implementing distributions due to their experience and technical capacities. They were further able to access hard-to-reach areas previously cut off from the international humanitarian community. In Garma, Anbar governorate, WFP and its local CP the Iraqi Salvation Humanitarian Organization (ISHO) became the first humanitarian organizations to assist returnees with emergency food assistance after the security situation abated and access was feasible.

Private partnerships were a vital element of the operation: WFP provided training to a third party monitor, Stars Orbit, on WFP norms and standard operating procedures enabling them to monitor the distribution of food assistance across the country, including in areas inaccessible to WFP staff. Additionally, a private telecommunications partner, Korek Telecommunications, was engaged to collect data for the mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (mVAM) tool through SMS and telephone calls, complementing face-to-face monitoring efforts in the field.

WFP continued to work closely with United Nations partners and was a key actor in the United Nations Country Team. The call centre hosting the inter-agency beneficiary hotline represented a cooperative effort among humanitarian agencies, as WFP partnered with UNOPS, UNHCR, and the International Organization for Migration (IOM). UNICEF was the key partner in carrying out a nutrition assessment of displaced children in December.

WFP collaborated with UNICEF and UNFPA on the Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM). The RRM was deployed in Iraq in 2014 following the Anbar crisis and the subsequent multiple waves of displacement. The mechanism was designed to deliver immediate, life-saving supplies: food (IRRs); drinking water; and adult hygiene kits. These were provided to families fleeing armed conflict, those living in hard-to-reach areas, and people caught at checkpoints or stranded between front lines. Assistance was provided within 72 hours of the response being triggered. Since its establishment, the RRM has expanded to become a consortium of partners, including UNFPA and IOM as contributors, along with a number of international and national NGOs as implementing partners of UNICEF and WFP. In addition to co-leading the RRM, WFP led the Logistics Cluster, and, alongside FAO, co-led the Food Security Cluster.



Partnership	NGO		Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement	UN/IO
	National	International		
Total	8	11		5

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
<b>Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)</b>		
<i>IRAQ, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=1,500,000.00	15,400,000.00
<b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>		
<i>IRAQ, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=3.00	3.00
<b>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</b>		
<i>IRAQ, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=90.00	100.00

## Lessons Learned

As the crisis continued in Iraq, WFP faced a number of obstacles to providing consistent and regular assistance to those in need. Most notably, limited funding caused persistent problems for programme implementation, as did monitoring of the Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) and of the food security situation in hard-to-reach areas, due in part to rapid displacement and widespread insecurity.

The challenge of repeated funding shortfalls meant that WFP was forced to review and reduce entitlements throughout the year. To adapt to funding shortfalls, WFP explored options for optimising the Family Food Parcel (FFP) and Immediate Response Ration (IRR) food baskets using the corporate Supply Chain Optimisation Tool, in order to achieve value for money without compromising on nutritional value or on the number of beneficiaries reached. To mitigate unnecessary disruption to beneficiaries, WFP sought to adhere to the existing food baskets where possible in terms of composition, and took into account local food preferences, for example removing tahini (sesame paste). WFP plans to implement the Supply Chain Optimisation Tool's analysis outcomes in 2016, which will result in both cost savings and increases in the kilocalories provided under both modalities by improving efficiency without compromising on the quality of operations. To additionally mitigate the risk of limited resources impacting future programming, WFP began conducting a comprehensive targeting exercise in mid-2015 to target the most vulnerable, food insecure people, which will assist programme planning and design for 2016.

Due to the immediate-relief nature of the RRM, monitoring and evaluation of IRR distributions and their impact on beneficiaries on the move proved challenging. To improve the response over time based on lessons learned, WFP introduced a text-based data collection tool, GRASP, for strengthened monitoring of assistance, which could be employed even in hard-to-reach areas. A pilot was conducted during August and September, in which 108 households across five governorates were interviewed using GRASP. Following the pilot, data collection on the process monitoring of the RRM was rolled out through GRASP. This will allow for real-time monitoring updates on beneficiary demographics, inform programme decision-making, and allow data quality assurance checks on the third party monitor.

WFP had faced hurdles in monitoring the food security situation countrywide, largely due to the highly insecure environment and active conflict zones. To overcome this early on, in February, WFP began the remote phone-based collection of data for food security monitoring through the mVAM approach. WFP CPs contacted survey respondents on a monthly basis using SMS or telephone interview to ask a short series of questions on food markets, household food consumption and coping strategies. A quick, cost-effective and scalable survey tool, mVAM quickly proved its worth as an innovative solution to collecting real-time food security information in remote and hard-to-reach locations, complementing face-to-face data collection in other areas. The new WFP gender focal points have helped ensure that gender is an increasingly prominent consideration in monitoring operations.

The fluctuating security situation necessitated a suite of emergency preparedness measures. In line with the inter-agency Contingency Plan, WFP prepared a contingency plan for various scenarios, including the possible liberation of Mosul from extremist control which could result in a dramatic increase in displacement and disrupt WFP's ongoing operations and pipeline. Given the volatility of the situation and based on previous experience, WFP

sought to have at any time a minimum stock of IRRs and FFPs pre-positioned to enable an immediate response to any unexpected displacement, and alternate supply routes for transporting food commodities. In order to access beneficiaries located deep within hard-to-reach areas, WFP expanded its partnerships with local NGOs through the Food Security Cluster, resulting in multiple successful distributions in fraught Anbar governorate. Should any offensive approach Baghdad again, as in 2014, WFP maintained the flexibility to move staff back to Erbil in order to ensure operational continuity, as in June 2014 following the fall of Mosul.

The planned expansion of cash-based transfers using the voucher modality for beneficiaries in Kerbala, Basrah and Akre did not take place as planned. However, WFP did began exploring the possibility of cash distributions. Cash allows beneficiaries to not only choose the foods they prefer, but also procure fresh and nutritious food they are accustomed to consuming as part of the typical Iraqi diet. As a result, WFP plans to introduce a cash modality in 2016, in areas with functioning, stable and accessible markets. To facilitate this transition, in 2015 WFP began implementing the SCOPE system, an innovative beneficiary and transfer management database which allows WFP to monitor and control all its distributions electronically in near real time. As SCOPE is based on open-source technology and is designed to integrate with other databases, WFP will be able to partner easily with the myriad of humanitarian actors moving toward cash-based transfers in Iraq.

## Operational Statistics

### Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total
General Distribution (GD)	320,660	122,340	443,000	287,670	78,277	365,947	89.7%	64.0%	82.6%
School Feeding (on-site)	23,600	-	23,600	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	-	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting	13,500	-	13,500	-	-	-	-	-	-

### Annex: Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Resourced in 2015 (mt)		Shipped/Purchased in 2015 (mt)
			In-Kind	Cash	
Australia	AUL-C-00215-02	Rations	0	1,595	0
Australia	AUL-C-00215-04	Chickpeas	0	35	0
Australia	AUL-C-00215-04	Iodised Salt	0	3	0
Australia	AUL-C-00215-04	Lentils	0	24	0
Australia	AUL-C-00215-04	Rations	0	338	338
Australia	AUL-C-00215-04	Rice	0	77	0
Australia	AUL-C-00215-04	Sugar	0	18	0
Australia	AUL-C-00215-04	Vegetable Oil	0	22	0
Australia	AUL-C-00215-04	Wheat Flour	0	100	0
Australia	AUL-C-00230-01	Rations	0	2,964	0

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Resourced in 2015 (mt)		Shipped/Purchased in 2015 (mt)
			In-Kind	Cash	
Belgium	BEL-C-00119-01	Rations	0	805	806
Belgium	BEL-C-00119-01	Rice	0	69	0
Canada	CAN-C-00481-01	Rations	0	42	0
Canada	CAN-C-00481-05	Rations	0	3,617	0
European Commission	EEC-C-00492-01	Rations	0	350	0
European Commission	EEC-C-00547-01	Chickpeas	0	603	0
European Commission	EEC-C-00547-01	Iodised Salt	0	57	0
European Commission	EEC-C-00547-01	Lentils	0	376	0
European Commission	EEC-C-00547-01	Rice	0	1,349	0
European Commission	EEC-C-00547-01	Sugar	0	337	0
European Commission	EEC-C-00547-01	Vegetable Oil	0	345	0
European Commission	EEC-C-00547-01	Wheat Flour	0	1,740	0
Germany	GER-C-00454-01	Beans	0	425	0
Germany	GER-C-00454-01	Bulgur Wheat	0	325	0
Germany	GER-C-00454-01	Chickpeas	0	474	0
Germany	GER-C-00454-01	Iodised Salt	0	69	0
Germany	GER-C-00454-01	Lentils	0	94	0
Germany	GER-C-00454-01	Rice	0	1,371	0
Germany	GER-C-00454-01	Sugar	0	478	0
Germany	GER-C-00454-01	Vegetable Oil	0	431	0
Germany	GER-C-00454-01	Wheat Flour	0	2,543	0
Iraq	IRQ-C-00011-01	Rice	210	0	0
Iraq	IRQ-C-00011-01	Sugar	140	0	0
Iraq	IRQ-C-00011-01	Vegetable Oil	70	0	0
Iraq	IRQ-C-00011-01	Wheat Flour	630	0	0
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Chickpeas	0	6	0
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Iodised Salt	0	1	0
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Lentils	0	4	0
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Rations	0	7,547	3,296

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Resourced in 2015 (mt)		Shipped/Purchased in 2015 (mt)
			In-Kind	Cash	
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Rice	0	13	0
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Sugar	0	4	0
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Vegetable Oil	0	4	0
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Wheat Flour	0	17	0
Netherlands	NET-C-00108-01	Rations	0	2,247	61
Norway	NOR-C-00184-52	Rations	0	495	0
Norway	NOR-C-00312-01	Rations	0	2,351	0
Republic of Korea	KOR-C-00106-02	Chickpeas	0	134	0
Republic of Korea	KOR-C-00106-02	Iodised Salt	0	10	0
Republic of Korea	KOR-C-00106-02	Lentils	0	91	0
Republic of Korea	KOR-C-00106-02	Rice	0	280	0
Republic of Korea	KOR-C-00106-02	Sugar	0	68	0
Republic of Korea	KOR-C-00106-02	Vegetable Oil	0	74	0
Republic of Korea	KOR-C-00106-02	Wheat Flour	0	400	0
Saudi Arabia	SAU-C-00091-01	Rations	0	0	1,001
Switzerland	SWI-C-00483-01	Beans	0	125	0
Switzerland	SWI-C-00483-01	Bulgur Wheat	0	125	0
Switzerland	SWI-C-00483-01	Chickpeas	0	142	0
Switzerland	SWI-C-00483-01	Iodised Salt	0	20	0
Switzerland	SWI-C-00483-01	Lentils	0	10	0
Switzerland	SWI-C-00483-01	Rations	0	662	662
Switzerland	SWI-C-00483-01	Rice	0	459	0
Switzerland	SWI-C-00483-01	Sugar	0	149	0
Switzerland	SWI-C-00483-01	Vegetable Oil	0	131	0
Switzerland	SWI-C-00483-01	Wheat Flour	0	800	0
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01166-01	Rations	0	91	91
USA	USA-C-01140-01	Rations	0	18,051	330
USA	USA-C-01140-01	Wheat Flour	0	140	0
<b>Total</b>			<b>1,050</b>	<b>55,732</b>	<b>6,584</b>