

BUDGET INCREASE TO EMERGENCY OPERATION 200677

Emergency Assistance to Populations Affected by the Iraq Crisis

Start date: 1 April 2014 **End date:** 30 September 2014 **Extension period:** 9 months
New end date: 30 April 2015

Cost (United States dollars)			
	Current Budget	Increase	Revised Budget
Food and Related Costs	20,096,868	76,227,220	96,324,088
Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs	-	71,420,911	71,420,911
DSC	1,568,863	24,364,004	25,932,866
ISC	1,516,601	12,040,849	13,557,451
Total cost to WFP	23,182,332	184,052,984	207,235,315

Cost (United States dollars)			
	Current Budget	Increase	Revised Budget
Food Transfer	14,005,503	50,787,656	64,793,159
C&V Transfer	-	68,006,400	68,006,400

NATURE OF THE INCREASE

1. Following the Al-Anbar crisis in January 2014, WFP Iraq rapidly launched EMOP 200677 “Emergency Assistance to Populations Affected by the Al-Anbar Crisis” to respond to the needs of 240,000 displaced people from Al-Anbar governorate. On 9 June 2014 the conflict rapidly escalated across the country with offensives led by the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) taking control of Mosul, Iraq’s second largest city, as well as other towns in Ninewa and Diyala governorates, causing mass and rapid displacement. This Budget Revision (BR) seeks to expand the scope of the current EMOP to respond to the identified needs of people affected by the Iraq crisis, namely internally displaced persons (IDPs), those remaining in conflict areas who are food insecure, and host families at risk of food insecurity. The BR extends in time the current EMOP until 31 March 2015 as food insecurity and displacement are expected to continue across the country for the foreseeable future. To reflect the evolving situation, the name of the EMOP is changed to “Emergency Assistance to Populations Affected by the Iraq Crisis.”
2. This BR¹, from 1 August 2014 to 30 April 2015, covers additional requirements due to:
 - The number of recent IDPs from Mosul and other areas of Iraq as a result of conflict escalation that began in Al-Anbar, and

¹ Please note that this EMOP refers exclusively to people affected by the Iraq crisis and does not refer to people in Iraq as a result of the Syria crisis.

- The increase in food insecurity of people living in areas affected by conflict as well the growing burden on host families.

3. Specific changes under this budget revision will:

- Increase the budget by:

○ Food Costs	US\$ 50,787,656
○ Transport Costs	US\$ 16,400,025
○ Other Direct Operational Costs	US\$ 9,039,539
○ Voucher Transfer Costs	US\$ 68,006,400
○ C&V Related Costs	US\$ 3,414,511
○ Direct Support Costs	US\$ 24,364,004
○ Indirect Support Costs	US\$ 12,040,849

- Expand geographical coverage to include new locations in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI) and across all governorates affected by conflict;
- Increase beneficiary numbers from 240,000 to a maximum of 1,195,000 per month² (657,250 women/girls and 537,750 men/boys);
- Establish cash/voucher-based modalities, and
- Introduce an Immediate Response Ration (IRR).

JUSTIFICATION FOR EXTENSION-IN-TIME AND BUDGET INCREASE

Summary of Existing Project Activities

4. WFP is providing life-saving food assistance through general food distribution (GFD) to IDPs affected by conflict in Iraq through pre-packaged rations that meet over 80 percent of daily energy requirements.
5. The operation is aligned with WFP’s Strategic Objective 1, “Save Lives and Protect Livelihoods in Emergencies.” It aims to protect lives and livelihoods by addressing the urgent food and nutrition needs of vulnerable women, men, girls and boys³, by assisting communities to minimise negative coping mechanisms and by safeguarding the nutritional status of the most vulnerable groups.
6. An IR-EMOP was approved on 12 June 2014, to support the initial needs of IDPs due to the fighting in Ninewa governorate.

Overview of the Current Situation

7. In addition to the ongoing conflict, the political situation in Iraq remains fluid and unpredictable. Following national elections in April 2014, divisions have emerged between various factions and religious and ethnic groups that threaten to disrupt the political landscape. The Government of the Republic of Iraq officially requested the support of the United Nations to assist the displaced and affected populations. The Ministry of Displacement and Migration (MoDM) is leading the humanitarian response for the displaced with the

² Given the nature of the crisis, it is unlikely that people will be in a position to receive continuous assistance, as either they will move, or WFP and partners will not always be able to access them. Therefore the caseload every month will be a mix of repeat and one off assistance

³ Gender considerations will be taken into account while analyzing additional beneficiary data from current needs assessments.

exception of Al-Anbar where there is a committee including the central government and the governor of Al-Anbar. In KRI, the response is led at governorate level in coordination with MoDM.

8. Drawing on figures from MoDM, the inter-agency Strategic Response Plan (SRP), and International Organisation for Migration's (IOM) Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), the humanitarian community concluded approximately 1,200,000 Iraqis have been displaced since the beginning of the year; 560,000 from Anbar and an additional 650,000 from Ninewa and surrounding governorates.
9. IDPs are located in several governorates, including Al-Anbar, Ninewa, Diyala, Salahaddin, Kerbala, Dohuk, Erbil and Sulaymaniyah, and some arrivals are now being reported in Baghdad and in governorates south of Baghdad⁴. IOM reports IDPs mostly remain within the borders of their governorate of origin. As a result, Ninewa currently hosts about half of IDPs displaced since 5 June 2014. IOM and MoDM identify numbers of IDPs through surveys and registration; however, there are many IDPs that have not yet been located. Around half of displaced people are living in host families and support will be needed to sustain such arrangements, while only one percent of all located IDPs are living in camps, all of which are in Kurdistan.
10. Seventy-three percent of IDPs surveyed have noted food as their top priority. It is not expected that the IDPs will return on a large scale for some time; therefore, the need for food assistance is expected to continue until at least early 2015.
11. In June 2014, WFP conducted a rapid food security assessment⁵ which estimated 820,000 IDPs are in need of immediate, emergency food assistance⁶. The conflict resulted in a disruption of the Public Distribution System (PDS)⁷ upon which large numbers of people in Iraq depend. The food security of more than 4,000,000 individuals (not displaced) who rely on the PDS for more than 50 percent of their energy requirements has been compromised as a result. Of this group, approximately 1,500,000 individuals in the lowest 20 percent income group are estimated to have already become highly food insecure and are now in need of emergency food assistance. The remaining vulnerable individuals are at risk of becoming food insecure if the current situation continues.
12. While no specific data yet exist on the food security of host families, analysis of baseline food security data and IDP mapping suggests that 59 percent of IDPs have relocated to districts with an already high prevalence of food insecurity, which implies that many host families may be already food insecure or at risk of becoming so. It remains important to conduct food security assessments in these regions.
13. Reports are emerging of increasing concerns regarding protection issues, including increased sexual and gender based violence, insecurity related to sleeping in public spaces, inadequate support services provided to the elderly and people living with disabilities, child protection concerns and problems of registration and people's uncertain status in the KRI. WFP must

⁴ Iraq Strategic Response Plan 25 June 2015

⁵ The assessment covered all affected areas and was based on secondary data and interviews with key informants across the country.

⁶ Based on IOM-DTM in June, the remaining group reported having access to sufficient food at the time, either through their own financial resources or host families, for example.

⁷ The PDS is a safety net system in which Iraqis qualify for a monthly food basket distributed by specified food agents in their communities. The PDS food basket consists of 3kg rice, 2kg sugar, 1 litre vegetable oil, 9kg wheat flour per person per month, as well as infant formula as needed

maintain a heightened awareness of protection and gender-related concerns to ensure that the provision of food assistance does not cause increased protection risks or impact dignity or safety for any groups receiving food assistance.

14. There are three registration processes conducted by IOM, UNHCR and MoDM, although with large backlog. Due to the security conditions outside of KRI and IDPs being highly mobile, it has been a major challenge to reach affected people. Flexibility in WFP's response is therefore required.
15. Constant IDP movement is owed to several reasons such as: breakdown of hosting arrangements, lack of information, depletion of resources to pay for accommodation, security and protection concerns, unsustainable shelter arrangements in public buildings and spaces, and non-compliance with permit requirements.
16. UN staff may travel in KRI and under certain security restrictions in the disputed areas, however, security measures have been tightened and some areas are now declared "no-go" areas for UN staff. Distributions are conducted in collaboration with partner staff in secure areas and by partner staff exclusively in insecure areas. WFP does not distribute food without the presence of partners, who include Iraqi Salvation Humanitarian Organization (ISHO), the Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED), Islamic Relief Worldwide (IRW), and IOM. A consulting firm, which conducted the initial assessment in Al-Anbar, will be contracted to undertake third party monitoring.

Purpose of Extension and Budget Increase

17. Based on WFP's recent food security assessment findings and consultations with communities, WFP has identified three groups in urgent need of food assistance, two of which have not been included in previous operations:
 - (i) **People displaced by the conflict**, either from Al-Anbar starting January 2014 or from the other affected governorates since June 2014, and constituting three major sub groups: IDPs in camps, IDPs in host families, and transient IDPs (in public spaces and buildings, hotels and motels, short term rental accommodation, etc.);
 - (ii) **Food insecure people, not displaced**, who have remained within the areas affected by the conflict or who have returned home after a period of displacement; and
 - (iii) **Host families** with whom a large proportion of displaced people are currently residing, who are and/or vulnerable to food insecurity.
18. Food assistance will be delivered in a safe and accountable manner that respects the rights and dignity of affected women, men, girls and boys. Whenever feasible, WFP will promote a cash and/or voucher modality, and support the local economy using WFP's purchasing power to expand domestic production and support local supply chains.
19. WFP plans to serve increasing numbers of conflict affected people per month, reaching an estimated high of 1,195,000 per month by early 2015. The type of food assistance and the modality by which it is delivered will vary for the three identified groups according to their specific vulnerabilities, needs and access. Despite the large estimated number of food insecure Iraqis, in the current circumstances it will not be possible to distribute food to each food insecure individual every month due to such factors as the constant movement and unpredictability of displacement flows, the ongoing conflict and insecurity, the reluctance of

many IDPs to be identified by authorities, and the extreme dispersal of IDPs to more than 1,500 separate locations. The government of Iraq is also providing ad hoc food assistance and WFP is working to establish coordination mechanisms with them. In addition, there are a number of food security partners who are independently providing food assistance. The activation of the food security cluster will help coordinate these actors to ensure food needs are met as best possible given challenging operating environment and optimize resources.

20. Through its assistance, and in line with Strategic Objective 1, “**Strategic Objective 1: Save Lives and Protect Livelihoods in Emergencies,**” WFP aims to:

- Meet the food needs and enhance the food consumption and dietary diversity of the food-insecure IDPs, food- insecure people living in conflict-affected areas and food- insecure host families;
- Support or restore the food security and nutrition of the target populations; and
- Ensure effective, accountable and coordinated food security response through evidence-based interventions.

Assistance Modalities

21. Three modalities of assistance are planned to ensure the most appropriate response to the different situations of the targeted population as follows: (i) family food parcels, (ii) IRR and (iii) Cash & Vouchers (C&V); rations will be calculated based on a family size of five people and will be increased during the months of October 2014 to March 2015⁸ and C&V interventions will be calculated according to actual family numbers. To the extent possible, food will be locally procured to support the local economy and encourage local supply chains. Partnerships with local bakeries are being explored, in particular to serve families without access to cooking facilities.

- i) Family Food Parcels provide almost 1,900 kcal per person per day for one month. They consist of wheat flour, rice, oil, sugar, iodized salt, canned vegetables and lentils (weighing about 72kg). In the winter months, the quantity of wheat flour and pulses will be increased to provide 2,200 kcal/person/day. The overall rations have been adjusted to streamline processes with the Syria IDP response, and to allow for the inability of IDPs in camps to supplement their rations through local markets.
- ii) IRR: The IRR parcel consists of “ready-to-eat foods” three days for a family of five and weighs approximately 12 kg for easy transport. Due to the nature of these rations, no adjustments for the winter are made. They consist of culturally acceptable ready-to-eat items providing around 2,000 kcal/person/day. The contents of the rations are being adjusted based on consultations with affected communities. The rations include such items as plain biscuits, canned meat, tuna, bread, fava beans, chickpeas, jam, halawa, tahina and dates.
- iii) C&Vs: After conducting feasibility and market assessments and building on WFP’s previous experience in Iraq, whenever possible, WFP will promote the use of a cash or voucher modality, planned to start by October 2014. This aims at increasing dietary diversity,

⁸ To account for increased energy requirements, 300 kcal/day will be added to the daily food basket based on the assumption that the average temperatures drop below 20 C during the months of October to March; Food & Nutrition Needs in emergencies; UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP & WHO. p.7

allowing greater control and choice, and supporting the local economy. At this stage, cash transfers are the most likely modality for the larger portion of affected people due to multiple displacement and insecurity. In the areas where IDPs are settled, however, in particular with host families and where the market will allow, WFP may introduce a voucher system. Through the C&V modality, family transfer value will be based on the actual composition of the family. Transfer value is calculated on the basis of the current prices of the food basket, which is approximately US\$37 per person per month during the winter months, when the C&V programme will occur. The value of the voucher will vary with the fluctuations of the food prices in the local market. C&V delivery and other cost is about 5 percent of the transfer value.

Modalities by Target Groups

22. **Internally Displaced Populations**: Considering access and the slow pace of verification of IDP specific locations, WFP will support up to 595,000 food insecure displaced people per month by March 2015 in all governorates affected by the crisis. Additional IDPs will be reached with food assistance by food security agencies operating independently of WFP. Particular efforts will be made to assist women-headed households, the elderly, and unaccompanied minors.
- (i) **Camps**. According to the IOM-DTM report, of the located IDPs, only around one percent are currently in camps although this proportion may well change over time as more camps and reception centres are planned in and around the KRI as the numbers of vulnerable IDPs grow.
 - (ii) **Host families**. In line with the preference of the humanitarian community to support people residing with host families and to avoid the construction of camps, provision of food assistance to food insecure IDPs in host families is critical. WFP will assist these IDPs with monthly family food parcels with a transition to C&V modality as the situation allows.
 - (iii) **Transient displaced**. A significant proportion of the displaced do not remain in one location for an extended period as outlined above. These IDPs do not generally have the means to cook, nor do they have the ability to transport heavy bags of food. WFP will distribute IRR consisting of culturally relevant and acceptably nutritious food that can be prepared and eaten without cooking. These three-day rations will be packaged into small boxes so they can be transported or left behind with less food waste. The smaller rations will allow for greater flexibility in programming, and will be piloted for three months. The composition of the rations has been tested and consultations conducted with IDPs and local merchants. Every effort is being made to attain the best nutritional balance while meeting the other requirements of the ration style, however, it is also not anticipated that families would receive such rations many times.
23. **Food insecure people, not displaced**: Food insecure people living in areas affected by conflict will receive monthly family food parcels on the assumption that they have cooking facilities. Working with partner agencies to secure delivery corridors into affected areas, WFP will take an opportunistic approach to deliver as much food assistance to affected areas as possible, based on continuous data gathering, including the development of networks of informants through a communications strategy, making every effort not to negatively impact local markets. WFP aims to reach up to 500,000 people per month by early 2015, acknowledging and anticipating the continuous challenges of reaching people within the conflict affected areas. Additional people in need of food assistance will be reached by food security cluster

agencies distributing food assistance independently of WFP. If possible, C&V modalities will be explored for this group, acknowledging the limitations imposed by the conflict.

24. **Food insecure host families:** Recognizing that the communities where displaced populations have sought shelter are already vulnerable to food insecurity, and in order to not further deplete their resources, the most vulnerable host families will initially receive monthly family food parcels with the aim of transitioning to a C&V modality wherever feasible. Up to 100,000 individuals will benefit from this modality by early 2015.

On-going Assessments

25. In light of the fluid situation on the ground, a continuous assessment of food security and livelihood conditions in host families and communities is a priority. WFP and FAO will lead a joint food security and livelihoods assessment in the areas most affected by conflict to better ascertain the impact of the crisis on both displaced people and host families. To ensure that the assessment is based on the most reliable information, the methodology will be adapted to the operational environment to the extent possible. The assessment is planned for September 2014. The details of the assessment methodology have not yet been finalized, although it is expected to include a combination of qualitative and quantitative data collection. The assessment will help establish the prevalence of food insecurity in these different groups and adjust the EMOP modalities. Assessment design will commence in late July.
26. No recent nutrition data are available on affected populations. Secondary data analysis showed that children from the Anbar and Baghdad governorates have higher stunting and wasting rates than the national average, ranging from 28 to 35 percent and 9 to 12 percent respectively.⁹ Before the crisis, infant and young child feeding practices were poor: only 20 percent of children below the age of six months were exclusively breastfed, a level considerably lower than recommended. Micronutrient deficiencies are widespread in Iraq, especially anemia and vitamin A deficiency.¹⁰ Only 29 percent of households consume adequately iodized salt.¹¹ Already weak infant feeding practices and low dietary diversity may further aggravate the nutritional status of children and women, compounded by displacement and disruption of livelihoods.
27. The joint food security and livelihoods assessments will also provide important information that will help determine food security and livelihood support needs beyond the initial phase of the current EMOP. WFP, together with FAO and other partners in the global Food Security Cluster, will work to prepare and contribute to sector response plans and programmes where appropriate. While a more rigorous analysis of market conditions is a planned, initial indications from the UNICEF assessment confirm that markets within the KRI remain functional, with basic food commodities such as wheat flour, bread, rice, vegetable oil and pulses available and with no marked increase in food prices observed. In contrast, the initial results indicate that markets within Ninewa Governorate are poorly functioning with reported limited availability of basic food commodities and marked increase in food prices.

⁹ Iraq multiple-indicator cluster survey 4 (MICS 4) ; 2011

¹⁰ Anemia in Iraq is categorized as a moderate public health problem among children aged 6-59 months (22.9%) and mild severity in non-pregnant women of childbearing age 15-49 years (24.5%), according to WHO thresholds; Iraq National Micronutrient Deficiencies: Assessment and Response 2011-2012

¹¹ Iraq MICS 2011; CFSVA, 2008

28. WFP's staffing scale up plan includes the addition of nutrition capacity, which will allow for improved coordination with MoH and nutrition partners (including UNICEF) to gain an understanding of the planned and expected nutrition response to the crisis including but not limited to nutrition assessment and/or nutrition screening, provision of fortified complementary foods, and others. The use of specialized nutritious foods to suit the needs of children 6-23 months from displaced families is being explored.

Quality Programming and Partners

29. The BR emphasizes a strong quality programming component, ensuring such areas as monitoring, accountability to affected populations, protection, gender, humanitarian access, conflict sensitive programming and partnerships are all reflected in the design and implementation of WFP's programme. Some elements of this will include (inter alia);

- Protection and gender analysis and support;
- Building capacity of partners for quality programming and consultation with communities;
- Coordination with the global Food Security and Logistics Clusters; and,
- Third party monitoring, prioritising detailed post-distribution monitoring, collecting assessment, performance and quality related data, but also with onsite monitoring and beneficiary contact monitoring when feasible, using the Regional Bureau database with a divided responsibility for reporting and analysis of data. Opportunities for mobile data collection will be explored to enable some data collection to take place in the high-insecurity context, as WFP is now doing in Somalia.

30. WFP will integrate protection, gender and accountability throughout programming, and establish programming interventions that improve the protection and safety of people receiving WFP food assistance, in particular women and girls.

31. Given the challenges of access and the nature of a largely literate and technically enabled population, WFP is developing a strategy for communicating with affected communities as a part of its commitment on accountability to affected populations (AAP), acknowledging the importance of information as a critical form of assistance provision and the value of receiving real time information and feedback from target communities. WFP will work with partners to assess merits and pitfalls of such strategies as social media campaigns, use of mobile phone technologies, radio broadcasts, complaints and feedback hotline, while also prioritising basic information at all WFP programme sites. The team will collaborate with other UN agencies and partners to establish interagency services, including a joint call centre for complaints and information provision, and ensure that key lifesaving information can be effectively disseminated.

32. WFP will continue to work with and through partners on the ground and UN agencies. WFP is currently cooperating with multiple NGO partners, including ISHO, ACTED, IRW, and IOM. These Cooperating Partners are engaged with the local communities and operate based on field level agreements with WFP. Through the global Food Security and Logistics Clusters, WFP is already engaging with other internationally accredited partners with appropriate operational capacity to ensure broader geographic coverage to reach a greater number of people.

Logistics

33. WFP is establishing a logistic and supply chain system to reach communities across Iraq in the face of current security and access challenges. In a highly sensitive and insecure environment, this is being done in collaboration and negotiation with a range of stakeholders. A variety of logistics corridors are being explored to ensure the timely delivery of food, and WFP is participating in inter-agency convoys where possible and as feasible, as well as exploring alternate options such as commercial means. WFP may also consider air operations if necessary. Logistics information management, mapping and commodity tracking are being enhanced and supply chain coordination will be established at regional level to map commodity movements from the initial planning phase until final delivery. In conflict affected areas, WFP will utilise formal and informal networks to negotiate and secure safe corridors for a fleet of smaller, low profile commercial trucks to respond rapidly and at volume. Local partners in conflict affected areas will coordinate distributions.
34. Turkey is the main entry point for the north, but given the size of the needs and the volatility of the situation, WFP will explore several options in order to ensure the timely delivery of food assistance. The logistics team will be supported with logistics experts located inside Iraq and along access corridors.

TABLE 1: MAXIMUM MONTHLY BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY

Activity	Category of beneficiaries	Current			Increase / Decrease			Revised		
		Boys / Men	Girls / Women	Total	Boys / Men	Girls / Women	Total	Boys / Men	Girls / Women	Total
GFD	Food*	108,000	132,000	240,000	207,000	253,000	460,000	315,000	385,000	700,000
	Cash/voucher*	-	-	-	222,750	272,250	495,000	222,750	272,250	495,000
TOTAL		108,000	132,000	240,000	429,750	525,250	955,000	537,750	657,250	1,195,000

Approximate maximum beneficiaries assisted per month by beneficiary type

IDPs			Food insecure non-displaced in Conflict affected areas	Food insecure host families
Camps	In host families	Transient		
50,000	295,000	250,000	500,000	100,000

TABLE 2: REVISED DAILY FOOD RATION/TRANSFER BY ACTIVITY <i>(g/person/day)</i>				
Commodities	General Food Distribution		Immediate Response ration	
	Original	Revised	Original	Revised
Wheat Flour	167	83.33		
Rice	100	100		
Bulgur	17	50		
Pasta	17	50		
Lentils	33	90		
Canned Beans	32	32		
Vegetable Oil	30	36.4		
Sugar	33	33.33		66.67
Salt	5	6.67		
Canned Fish				64.00
Canned meat				136.00
Canned Beans				213.33
Canned chick peas				100.00
Jam				25.33
Bread (dry)				50.00
Biscuits				53.33
Tea				3.33
Dates				26.67
Tahini				26.67
Halva				23.33
Cash/voucher (<i>US\$/person/day</i>)				
TOTAL	434	482		788.67
Total kcal/day	1,706.0	1,868.0		2,004.73
% kcal from protein	10.40%	13.58%		18%
% kcal from fat	17.80%	19.34%		23%
Number of feeding days per year or per month (as applicable)	30	30		3

FOOD REQUIREMENTS

The additional and total food needed through 31 March are:

TABLE 3: FOOD/CASH AND VOUCHER REQUIREMENTS BY ACTIVITY				
Activity	Commodity / Cash & voucher	Food requirements (mt) Cash/Voucher (US\$)		
		Current	Increase / Decrease	Revised total
General Distribution	Commodity (mt)	18,749	56,710	75,459
	Cash and / or Voucher (US\$)	-	68,006,400	68,006,400

Hazard / Risk Assessment and Preparedness Planning

35. Lack of humanitarian access and the lasting fluidity on the ground continue to hamper the humanitarian response. Assessment missions are difficult and therefore reliable and stable information regarding the displaced population is a challenge to gather. WFP is exploring options, including third party monitoring, to ensure reliable and accurate assessment data, including both assessment and performance monitoring.
36. Food for the IRR parcels is being procured locally. The bulk of the food for family food parcels is expected to be sourced from Turkey; however, this might change if logistics corridors are affected by changes in the conflict. Currently, the Jordanian (western) corridor used to bring commodities into the country is not accessible.
37. The conflict approached Baghdad and as per the UNDSS directive, most of international and a number of national staff moved out of Baghdad and Kirkuk and alternative arrangements have been made to work from Erbil.
38. Given the complex nature of the crisis and the protection concerns already emerging through community consultations and reporting, WFP acknowledges the importance of incorporating protection considerations, analysed according to age, gender and diversity, throughout programming.

The proposed extension in time with additional resources, resulting in the revised budget for EMOP 200677 is recommended for approval.

Approved by:

Ertharin Cousin
Executive Director, WFP

José Graziano da Silva
Director-General, FAO

Date:

Date:

Drafted by: [Barb Wigley] Country Office
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Reviewed by: [name] Regional Bureau Support (OMO)

ANNEX I-A

PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN			
	Quantity (mt)	Value (US\$)	Value (US\$)
<i>Food Transfers</i>			
Cereals	11,199	6,215,240	
Pulses	-	-	
Oil and fats	-	-	
Mixed and blended food	-	-	
Others	45,511	44,572,416	
Total Food Transfers	56,710	50,787,656	
External Transport		500,000	
LTSH		15,900,025	
ODOC Food		9,039,539	
Food and Related Costs ¹²			76,227,220
C&V Transfers		68,006,400	
C&V Related costs		3,414,511	
Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs			71,420,911
<i>Direct Operational Costs</i>			147,648,131
Direct support costs (see Annex I-B)			24,364,004
Total Direct Project Costs			172,012,134
Indirect support costs (7,0 percent) ¹³			12,040,849
TOTAL WFP COSTS			184,052,984

¹² This is a notional food basket for budgeting and approval. The contents may vary.

¹³ The indirect support cost rate may be amended by the Board during the project.

ANNEX I-B

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	
WFP Staff and Staff-Related	
Professional staff *	11,869,083
General service staff **	5,902,171
Danger pay and local allowances	116,800
Subtotal	17,888,054
Recurring and Other	823,850
Capital Equipment	3,210,000
Security	810,000
Travel and transportation	1,242,100
Assessments, Evaluations and Monitoring¹	390,000
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	24,364,004

* Costs to be included in this line are under the following cost elements: International Professional Staff (P1 to D2), Local Staff - National Officer, International Consultants, Local Consultants, UNV

** Costs to be included in this line are under the following cost elements: International GS Staff, Local Staff - General Service, Local Staff - Temporary Assist. (SC, SSA, Other), Overtime

¹ Reflects estimated costs when these activities are performed by third parties. If WFP Country Office staff perform these activities, the costs are included in Staff and Staff Related and Travel and Transportation.

Annex II: Summary of Logical Framework of Iraq EMOP 200667

ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK (Iraq EMOP 200677)		
Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
Cross-Cutting Results and indicators:		
GENDER: Gender equality and empowerment improved;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women, men or both women and men make decisions over the use of cash, vouchers or food within the household Target: >60% (women or both women and men) Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees Target: >50% Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution Target: >60% 	<p>Food distribution training includes a solid explanation for gender sensitive distributions</p> <p>Food management committee formulation ensure women are represented</p>
PROTECTION and accountability to affected populations: WFP assistance delivered and utilized in safe, accountable and dignified conditions;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to/from and/or at WFP programme sites Target: 80% Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain) Target: 70% 	<p>No outbreaks or other crises</p> <p>Security environment improved</p> <p>Regular access to distribution points is secured for men and women</p>
Partnership: Food assistance interventions coordinated and partnerships developed and maintained;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners Target: 90% Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, INGOs, Civil Society, Private Sector organizations, International Financial Institutions, and Regional development banks) Target: 1,500,000US\$ (From Iraqi Government) Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services Target: 3 (UNHCR, IOM, UNICEF) 	<p>Availability of complementary partners</p> <p>Appropriate complementary partners are selected for implementation</p> <p>Partners funding availability</p>
Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions

Strategic Objective 1: Save Lives and Protect Livelihoods in Emergencies

Goal: Meet urgent food and nutrition needs of IDPs and vulnerable people while protecting lives and livelihoods to enable safe access to food and nutrition for girls, women, boys and men.

Components: General food distribution (food, vouchers or combination of food & vouchers) for targeted beneficiaries in Al-Anbar governorate and areas receiving IDPs.

<p>Outcome 1.2 Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Food consumption score, disaggregated by sex of household head Target: Percent of targeted households with poor food consumption• Coping Strategy Index, disaggregated by sex of household head Target: Average coping strategy index of targeted households is reduced or stabilized• Dietary diversity score, disaggregated by sex of household head Target: Increased diet diversity score of targeted households	<p>Beneficiaries will use resources to buy other complementary, nutritious food items to supplement their diet Local production and economy guarantees availability of complementary food in the market Stable access to both food assistance and complementary food from market or production (security)</p>
<p>Output 1.2.1 Food distributed in sufficient quantity, quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance disaggregated by sex and as % of planned Target: 1,195,000 per month• Quantity of food assistance distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned Target: 100%	<p>Capable partners available Improved security No pipeline breaks Regular access to distribution points (security) Regular availability of transport/escorts</p>

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AAP	Accountability to Affected Population
ACTED	Agence d’Aide à la Coopération Technique et au Développement
ISHO	Iraqi Salvation Humanitarian Organization
C&V	Cash and Voucher
CO	Country Office
DoDM	Directorate of Displacement and Migration
DTM	Displacement Tracking Matrix
FLA	Field Level Agreement
GFD	General Food Distribution
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IOM	International Organization for Migration
INGO	International Non-Government Organisation
IRR	Immediate Response Ration
IRW	Islamic Relief Worldwide
ISIL/ ISIS	Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant
KR-I	Kurdistan Region of Iraq
KR-G	Kurdistan Regional Government
MoDM	Ministry of Displacement and Migration
NGO	Non-governmental organization
OMC	Operations Management Cairo
PDS	Public Distribution System
RB	Regional Bureau
SRP	Strategic Response Plan
UNAMI	United Nations Mission in Iraq
UNCT	United Nations Country Team

ANNEX IV - [LTSH-matrix](#)

ANNEX V - [Project Budget Plan](#)

ANNEX VI - [Project Statistics](#)