

BUDGET REVISION 3 TO IRAQ EMERGENCY OPERATION 200677

Emergency Operation (EMOP) 200677: “Emergency Assistance to Populations Affected by the Iraq Crisis”

Start date: 01 April 2014 **End date:** 30 April 2015 **Extension period:** 8 months

New end date: 31 December 2015

Cost (United States dollars)			
	Current Budget	Increase	Revised Budget
Food and Related Costs	98,786,748	162,328,092	261,114,840
Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs	71,420,911	26,717,506	98,138,417
Capacity Development & Augmentation	-	-	-
DSC	25,932,866	6,880,952	32,813,818
ISC	13,729,837	13,714,858	27,444,695
Total cost to WFP	209,870,362	209,641,408	419,511,769

Cost (United States dollars)			
	Current Budget	Increase	Revised Budget
Food Transfer	64,793,159	122,757,524	187,550,682
C&V Transfer	68,006,400	21,472,000	89,478,400

NATURE OF THE INCREASE

1. This Budget Revision (BR) aligns WFP’s Emergency Operation (EMOP) with the inter-agency Strategic Response Plan (SRP), in terms of duration and common beneficiary numbers all over the country, by extending EMOP 200667¹ until 31 December 2015 and supporting 1.8 million individuals in need of food assistance. It seeks to expand the scope of the current EMOP to respond to the identified needs of people affected by the Iraq crisis through the three types of food assistance modalities: Family Food Parcels (FFP), Immediate Response Rations (IRR), and voucher transfers.
2. Furthermore, this BR aims to assist the government in transitioning Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in the more stable regions of the country back to the Public Distribution System (PDS)² in their place of displacement, which will allow WFP to complement the PDS rations to meet their required daily caloric needs.

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

² 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.

3. This Budget Revision covers additional requirements to:
 - Increase the number of beneficiaries from the current 1,195,000 to an approximate maximum of 1,827,900 per month by March 2015³ (977,282 women/girls and 850,618 men/boys), due to displacements from the governorates of Ninewa, Salah Al-Din and other areas of Iraq following an escalation in the conflict
 - Due to the prolonged nature of the crisis, the BR will also further fine-tune WFP's crisis response, taking into consideration the Government's safety net mechanisms. It aims to:
 - Support IDPs to regain access to the PDS.
 - Complement the PDS ration through either an in-kind dry ration or a complementary voucher in urban and peri-urban areas with functioning markets in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI).
 - Modify the Family Food Parcel (FFP) composition to improve cultural appropriateness and cost efficiency.
 - Modify the Immediate Response Ration (IRR) according to beneficiary preferences.
 - Further improve WFP's immediate response to new and rapid onset displacements or returns, by joining the Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) with UNICEF.
 - Revise the voucher value and the timeframe for voucher transfers.
4. Specific changes under this BR will:
 - Increase the budget by:

• Food Costs	US\$ 122,757,524
• Transport	US\$ 23,170,171
• Other Direct Operational Costs	US\$ 16,400,397
• Voucher Transfer Costs	US\$ 21,472,000
• C&V Related Costs	US\$ 5,245,506
• Direct Support Costs	US\$ 6,880,952
• Indirect Support Costs	US\$ 13,714,858

JUSTIFICATION FOR EXTENSION-IN-TIME AND BUDGET INCREASE

Summary of Existing Project Activities

5. The United Nations estimates that since January 2014, 1.8 million Iraqis have been internally displaced, mostly as a result of three periods of intensified conflict: in January (Al-Anbar), June (Mosul) and August (Sinjar). An Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) advance in some key governorates, mainly in the central regions of Anbar and Salah al-Din, led to a fourth peak in displacement in September and October 2014. In addition, large numbers of people who are not displaced remain in highly volatile governorates, including Ninewa, Salah al-Din, Anbar, Kirkuk and Diyala; a significant proportion of whom are food insecure and require immediate assistance. Despite the recent formation of a new Government, sectarian violence continues across the country, with locations of fighting remaining unpredictable.
6. The ongoing tensions between the Kurdish Regional Government (KRG) and the central Government in Baghdad over oil revenues is placing fiscal pressure on the KRG, impacting its

³ 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.

ability to adequately resource the humanitarian response. There are already signs of the KRG having to decrease their humanitarian assistance caseload, for example in Dohuk governorate. WFP has been requested to take over assistance for approximately 140,000 IDPs from the local government from December 2014. An agreement was signed between the central Government and KRG on 16 November 2014 to transfer pending financial commitments to KRG.

7. WFP provides life-saving food assistance to IDPs affected by conflict in Iraq through pre-packaged Family Food Parcels (FFP), Immediate Response Rations (IRR) and voucher transfers. These modalities aim to meet over 80 percent of daily energy requirements.
8. 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 boys, by assisting communities to strengthen their coping mechanisms and by safeguarding the nutritional status of the most vulnerable groups.
9. The current EMOP was initially approved on 1 April 2014, and has undergone two budget revisions (BR1 approved on 1 August 2014 and BR2 approved on 19 September 2014) to cater for increased and evolving needs.

Conclusion and Recommendations of the Re-Assessment

10. In June 2014, WFP conducted a rapid food security assessment³ taking into account the situation nationally, which estimated that 820,000 IDPs were in need of emergency food assistance. It also found that the conflict had disrupted the PDS; out of the 4,000,000 individuals living in conflict affected or contested areas and relying on the PDS, approximately 1,500,000 in the lowest 20 percent income group were estimated to have already become highly food insecure due to the malfunctioning of the PDS and are now in need of emergency food assistance. The remaining vulnerable individuals continue to be at risk of becoming food insecure if the situation continues.
11. The initial inter-agency Strategic Response Plan (SRP) was launched in February 2014, revised in June 2014, and has since been expanded and its duration extended until the end of 2015. This takes into account new displacements since June, and the likelihood of a protracted conflict. The revised SRP uses a planning figure of 5.2 million people in need of humanitarian assistance, of which the Food Security Cluster (FSC) estimates that 2.8 million are in need of immediate food, agricultural and livelihoods assistance. Of the 2.8 million people in need, WFP is targeting 1.8 million, comprised of 1.3 million IDPs and 500,000 food insecure Iraqis living in conflict affected areas:
 - WFP's rapid food security assessment⁴ in June estimated that around 72 percent of IDPs were in need of immediate, lifesaving food assistance. Applying this formula to the new displacement numbers, 1.3 million IDPs are estimated to be in need of immediate food assistance, while the remaining smaller portion continue to choose not to be registered and/or have other means of support.
 - Many food insecure Iraqis are residing in areas outside of Government control and are inaccessible to the international humanitarian community due to security reasons. WFP estimates that if the current situation prevails, WFP will reach 500,000 of the estimated

⁴ The assessment covered all affected areas and was based on secondary data and interviews with key informants across the country.

1.5 million food insecure people living in conflict affected areas, through ad hoc and opportunistic distributions whenever and wherever access allows. When access is possible, the one-off distribution will provide beneficiaries with a 30 day ration. This forecast is based upon the average number of 53,000 people reached per month between February and August 2014.

- Other host families and IDPs will be receive livelihood and agriculture support through projects implemented by other UN agencies and clusters to enhance their food security and resilience.

12. The next round of the joint WFP/FAO food security assessment was planned for September 2014. However, the assessment was put on hold due to the sudden onset of the Sinjar crisis in August, and the intensification of conflict in large parts of the country. This comprehensive assessment is now in the planning stages under a newly formed Food Security Assessment Working Group, under the auspices of the Food Security Cluster and should be underway before the end of 2014. The assessment will also gather sex disaggregated data and more detailed information related to gender roles within the household and access to livelihoods.
13. A review of secondary data shows that children from 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 respectively⁵. Before the crisis, infant and young child feeding practices were already poor; only 20 percent of children below the age of six months were exclusively breastfed. These infant feeding practices and low dietary diversity may further deteriorate due to displacement and the disruption of livelihoods and aggravate the nutritional status of children and women.
14. Continuing concerns remain regarding protection issues, as reported through the Protection Cluster. This includes increased sexual and gender based violence, insecurity related to sleeping in public spaces, inadequate support services provided to the elderly and people with disabilities, child protection concerns, and problems of registration and people's uncertain status in the KRI. Protection issues will be exacerbated with the onset of the harsh winter in this region. Protection issues will be closely monitored during regular onsite monitoring and will be part of the other observation tools and mechanisms. Identified issues will be directed to, and followed up through concerned agencies and clusters.
15. There is currently no comprehensive and informed analysis on gender-related food security issues, such as decision making at the household level, and the changing roles of men and women in relation to food and nutrition or domestic violence. Anecdotal information indicates that female headed households in particular, are excluded from safe and equal access to food distribution or collection points. As a mitigation measure, a Humanitarian Advisor will work with, and provide advice to WFP and the FSC on protection, accountability and gender issues. The FSC is currently using the *Safe Distribution Checklist* during joint missions with the GenCorp Advisor to identify Gender Based Violence (GBV) and other protection issues during distributions and will be used as a basis for developing a response and capacity strengthening strategy.
16. Despite traders reporting monetary liquidity issues countrywide and reduced customer demand due to long-delayed salary payment in the public sector, basic and processed food is available and continues to be imported through Turkey and Iran. Although up-to-date trade statistics are not available, Dohuk governorate in the KRI imports food almost exclusively from Turkey,

⁵ Iraq multiple-indicator cluster survey 4 (MICS 4); 2011

while in Sulaimaniya governorate, supplies are mainly imported from Iran. Shortage of supplies will only constitute a risk if major supply routes or border points to neighbouring countries are closed for security reasons, a scenario that seems unlikely at the moment. In 2014, the food price index only slightly declined between January and August.

17. A comprehensive response to new displacements remains a challenge, despite the already existing ad-hoc coordination and response mechanisms in place between WFP and partners. Due to the unpredictability of locations for intervention, food and relief items may be delayed. In addition, specific food needs for young children needs to be addressed.

Purpose of Extension and Budget Increase

18. Adjustments in number and target groups of beneficiaries: Based on recent assessment findings and consultations with communities, and in order to align WFP's intervention with the updated SRP; WFP will focus its intervention on two main groups in urgent need of food assistance:
 - i. People displaced by the conflict, either from Al-Anbar since January 2014 or from the other affected governorates since June 2014, constituting three major sub groups with different needs: IDPs in camps, IDPs in host families, and transient IDPs (in public spaces and buildings, hotels and motels, short term rental accommodation, etc.), in total estimated at 1,300,000 people. This constitutes an increase of 705,000 IDPs from 595,000 to 1,300,000 or 118 percent compared to the last BR.
 - ii. Food insecure people who have remained within the areas affected by the conflict, displaced or not, or who have returned home after a period of displacement. WFP aims to reach up to 500,000 food insecure people living in conflict affected areas per month, by March 2015, acknowledging and anticipating the continuous challenges of reaching people within conflict affected areas.

The third group previously targeted in the WFP operation, host families, with whom a large proportion of displaced people reside and who are also vulnerable to food insecurity, will now be targeted by other members of the cluster system. The newly formed Social Cohesion and Sustainable Livelihoods Cluster will assist 200,000 host family members through livelihoods programmes.

19. Extension in time with additional Resources: Given the prolonged nature of the Iraq crisis and in line with the SRP, EMOP 200667 is being extended by eight months until 31 December 2015.
20. Further fine-tuning of WFP's response:

a. Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM)

In order to address the needs of newly displaced people in a comprehensive manner, WFP and UNICEF agreed to partner in a Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) with Save the Children, ACTED, Mercy Corps, Danish Refugee Council, and Norwegian Refugee Council. Cooperating Partners will deliver WFP IRRs, UNICEF hygiene kits and bottled water. *Plumpy Doz* for children 6 to 59 months will also be provided in the RRM IRR ration in order to prevent malnutrition due to a prolonged period without access to a proper diet. The recommended ration of 46g of *Plumpy Doz* a day, with a 247 kcal value will be provided for each child. The RRM plans for 100,000 new IDPs every three months up to June 2015. A new budget revision will be initiated, should further displacement warrant the continuation of IRRs past June 2015.

As a response to the Sinjar crisis in August 2014, the Country Office received A29⁵ nutritional bars from the refugee operation in Iraq (Regional EMOP 200433 to support Syrian refugees in Iraq). Not all of the A29 was distributed, and the remaining amount will be included in IRRs under the RRM when *Plumpy Doz* stocks are depleted. The bottled water provided by UNICEF will permit the children’s safe consumption of the A29 nutritional bars. Stocks will be pre-positioned with partners to ensure a quick and comprehensive response.

b. Revision of Ration Composition and Entitlements

The three modalities of assistance (FFP, IRR and vouchers) will be implemented in parallel with a transition to the PDS, in order to ensure the most appropriate response to the different situations of the targeted population. Rations for the in-kind modalities will be calculated based on a family size of five people, while the voucher modality value will be calculated according to actual numbers of family members. To the extent possible, food will be locally procured to support the local economy and encourage local supply chains.

The IRR parcel consists of “ready-to-eat foods” sufficient to sustain a family of five for three days, and weighs approximately 8.82 kg. They consist of culturally acceptable ready-to-eat items providing around 2,050 kcal per person per day. The content of the rations is being adjusted based on consultations with affected communities, mostly female headed households, regarding their food preferences and acceptability. For details on the composition please refer to Table 2.

The FFP composition and transfer value are revised based on the following criteria:

- Beneficiary feedback collected by WFP and partners through focus group discussions and household visits;
- Increased cost effectiveness, by aligning the ration packaging with commercial packaging available at a regional and national level;
- Nutritional considerations: FFPs provide 1,700 kcal per person per day for one month which is more than 80 percent of the daily requirements. Approximately 11 percent of the energy is supplied by proteins and 18.7 percent by fat. The ration is nutritionally balanced, but it does not provide full requirements as populations have access to markets; albeit with depleting purchasing capacity. The detailed composition and comparison with previous ration is presented in Table 2 below.

Complementary rations: five items (lentils, chickpeas, white beans, sugar and iodised salt) will be distributed to people who receive their main food entitlements from the PDS system. This ration will provide approximately 420 kcal to complement the PDS food basket. The ration has been determined based on beneficiary feedback surveys conducted by WFP and partners through focus groups and household visits (refer to Table 2 for ration composition).

TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY

Activity [or Component]	modality	Current			Increase / Decrease			Revised		
		Boys / Men	Girls / Women	Total	Boys / Men	Girls / Women	Total	Boys / Men	Girls / Women	Total
GFD	FFP	315,000	385,000	700,000	310,418	317,482	627,900	625,418	702,482	1,327,900
	Vouchers	222,750	272,250	495,000	2,450	2,550	5,000	225,200	274,800	500,000

⁵ The Iraq Country Office received 10.6 mt of the nutritional bar officially transferred to Iraq operations by USAID. Of the total, so far the Country Office has distributed 1 mt and rest is in warehouses in Erbil and Dohuk. The A29 are ready-to-eat nutrient dense wheat bars for emergency response developed by USAID. They provide daily requirements of macro and micronutrients based on 2,200kcal diet.

RRM	IRR	76,500	93,500	170,000	245,000	255,000	500,000	321,500	348,500	670,000
	Plumpy doz				7,350	7,650	15,000	7,350	7,650	15,000
	A29			-	1,715	1,785	3,500	1,715	1,785	3,500
TOTAL		537,750	657,250	1,195,000	312,868	320,032	632,900	850,618	977,282	1,827,900

21. Vouchers: as of November 2014, IDPs in urban and peri-urban areas of KRI who are currently assisted with FFP rations will be shifted to the value voucher transfer modality. The voucher transfer value has been aligned with the revised in-kind ration's nutritional composition. The revised transfer value is about US\$26 per person per month and meets 80 percent of caloric needs, about 90 percent of protein and 96 percent of fat needs. Although the voucher transfer value is calculated using a predefined food basket, the beneficiaries will be free to purchase food according to their dietary and cultural preferences. Initial informal feedback from both men and women benefitting from the voucher programme are positive as they are able to access a wider variety of food items. The value of the voucher will be adjusted in line with the fluctuations of food prices in the local market. The voucher modality will be implemented in two phases: during the first phase (November 2014 –January 2015), WFP will provide assistance using a paper-based distribution mechanism, whilst in parallel establishing an e-voucher system. The project will aim to shift to the e-voucher delivery mechanism using a financial service provider, starting in 2015. Beneficiaries who are transferred to the PDS system will receive a reduced voucher, worth approximately US\$10 per person per month. Values will be adjusted in line with the fluctuations of food prices in the local market.

Commodities	General Food Distribution			Immediate Response Ration			
	Former	Revised	(PDS)	Former	Revised	Revised	Revised
Wheat Flour	83.33	100					
Rice	100	100					
Bulgur	50	33					
Pasta	50	50					
Lentils	90	33	33				
Canned Beans	32	-					
Vegetable Oil	36.4	30					
Dry chick peas		33	33				
White beans		17	17				
Sugar	33.33	33	33	66.67	33.33		
Salt	6.67	5	5				
Canned Fish				64	0		
Canned meat				136	68		
Canned Beans				213	80		
Canned chick peas				100	80		
Jam				25.33	0		

Bread (dry)				50	86.67		
Biscuits				53.33	106.67		
Tea				3.33	3.33		
Dates				26.67	80		
Tahini				26.67	26.67		
Halawa				23.33	23.33		
Plumpy Doz						46	
A29							56
TOTAL	482	434	121	788	588	46	56
Total kcal/day	1,868	1,702	420	2004.73	2,048	247	250
% kcal from protein	13.58%	10.90%	75%	18%	14.20%		
% kcal from fat	19.34%	18.70%	6%	23%	22.70%		
Number of feeding days per month	30	30	30	3	3	30	30
Vouchers (US\$/person/month)		26	10				

22. **PDS Access for IDPs.** Under the traditional PDS protocol, Iraqis could redeem their PDS rations at their place of residence only; therefore displaced people lost access to their entitlement. The Ministry of Displacement and Migration (MoDM) and the Ministry of Trade (MoT) recently engaged in a re-registration process that will enable IDPs to access their PDS entitlements in their place of displacement; WFP has engaged with MoT in Baghdad and KRI to ensure that all IDPs are transferred to the PDS in their new locations. WFP initiated a partnership with the PDS Office in Dohuk to complete the filtering and registration process for IDPs. WFP will provide in-kind technical support to strengthen the capacity of the PDS Office; while the PDS Office will share the database with WFP to facilitate food assistance planning. This model will be replicated in other KRG governorates. As IDPs are re-established in the system, WFP's assistance will shift to the provision of a complementary ration or a reduced voucher value. The associated budgetary provision to strengthen the Government's capacity in the re-registration process is envisioned under the current EMOP and Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO).

		Dec 14	Jan 15	Feb 15	March 15	April 15
North	Percentage	-	40%	60%	85%	100%
	Individuals	-	88,300	132,450	201,561	237,130
South	Percentage	20%	40%	60%	85%	100%
	Individuals	22,432	45,039	67,559	96,179	113,152
Central	N/A (due to insecurity and inaccessibility it is not foreseen that the PDS will resume)					

This strategy is based on the following assumptions:

- The PDS will be operational in all but conflict affected areas, but may not cover all IDPs for some time and not all PDS commodities will always be available;
- Full transition to the PDS will be slower in the north due to a number of factors, including the greater numbers of IDPs;

- The degree to which IDPs will be able to complement their food baskets will remain relatively low and therefore WFP assistance will be required;
 - There are no major secondary displacements;
 - The timeline assumes a lag time for contracting/expanding capacity of PDS agents;
 - Vouchers are considered in the KRI and expansion will be based on WFP's ability to monitor;
23. Access to the full range of PDS commodities is currently limited; the most readily available⁷ items are wheat flour and vegetable oil. The limited ration from PDS is linked to the limited purchasing capacity of the Government; however, the new central Government recently released US\$1 million to KRG that should increase the availability of all food items in the PDS. WFP will put risk mitigation and control measures in place such as the establishment of a PDS pipeline to forecast PDS pipeline breaks in time to take appropriate action, and facilitate agreements to ensure timely distribution of PDS and complementary rations to IDPs.
24. The situation for IDPs with respect to the PDS can roughly be divided into three regions, with a different food security strategy required for each:
- In the Southern governorates, increasing numbers of registered IDPs are accessing the PDS system from their new location. As the overall number of IDPs in this area are relatively low, it can be expected that the PDS will be fully operational soon.
 - Conflict affected areas in the Central governorates are currently not being served by the PDS. WFP will continue to pursue ad hoc and "opportunistic" distributions of FFPs, as access allows. Local NGOs with access to areas such as Kirkuk are already on standby with the Field Level Agreements in place for the distribution of FFP. Five international NGOs also have joint agreements with WFP and UNICEF for immediate response to the conflict affected areas.
 - Within the KRI, re-establishing IDPs on the PDS is proving more problematic than in the South, due to a number of factors, including the large numbers of IDPs who have crossed governorate borders to seek assistance.
25. WFP and MoT will jointly consider access issues for IDPs, and in particular vulnerable groups in camps and other locations, with respect to the limited numbers of Food Agents (FAs) for IDPs envisaged in each district.

Logistics

26. WFP has established a logistics and supply chain system enabling the Country Office to reach communities across Iraq despite ongoing insecurity and access challenges. In collaboration and negotiation with a range of stakeholders, including Cooperating Partners (CPs) and commercially contracted transporters, warehouses have been established in Dohuk, Erbil, Baghdad and Basra for WFP and the greater humanitarian community. WFP is participating in inter-agency convoys when practical, particularly for RRM deliveries. WFP may also consider air operations should the situation warrant. Logistics information management, mapping and commodity tracking have been established, informing the dashboard and mapping commodity movements from the initial planning phase until final delivery.

⁷ The complete PDS ration per person/month is the following: wheat flour (9kg), rice (3kg), vegetable oil (1l), sugar (2kg) and for children < 1 are entitled for 12,000 ID (for 3.6kg of infant feeding). This is equivalent to 1971Kcal.

27. In conflict affected areas, WFP has informal networks established with its CPs and commercial transporters to negotiate and secure safe corridors for the movement of low profile transportation, in order to respond rapidly and at the required levels. As the PDS resumes, WFP will share its logistics partner information with the government, for ease of agent contracting and expansion.

Information Technology (IT)

28. As the operation expands, the IT infrastructure will continue to grow and offer services to the newly established offices in Iraq. As the Operation begins voucher interventions, the need for a beneficiary information management platform is essential to ensure that beneficiary data is accurate and in line with partner data. This will also provide an opportunity for setting up beneficiary feedback solutions.

29. The Emergency Telecommunications Cluster established a team in Erbil and is providing key data connectivity, security telecoms services, training and other related services to humanitarian partners in all operational areas.

FOOD REQUIREMENTS

TABLE 4: FOOD/CASH AND VOUCHER REQUIREMENTS BY ACTIVITY [OR COMPONENT]				
Activity [or Component]	Commodity / Cash & voucher	Food requirements (mt) Cash/Voucher (US\$)		
		Current	Increase / Decrease	Revised total
GFD	FFP	72,738	153,493	226,231
GFD	Voucher	68,006,400	21,472,000	89,478,400
IRR	IRR	2,722	1,764	4,486
	Plumpy Doz	0	64	64
	A29	0	9	9
TOTAL MT		75,460	155,330	230,790
TOTAL US\$		68,006,400	21,472,000	89,478,400

Hazard / Risk Assessment and Preparedness Planning

30. Lack of humanitarian access and a fluid situation on the ground continue to hamper the humanitarian response in conflict affected areas. Assessment missions are difficult and it is therefore a challenge to gather reliable and stable information regarding the displaced population. WFP is implementing options, including third party monitoring, to ensure reliable and accurate assessment data for both assessments and performance monitoring.

31. The transition from WFP food assistance modalities to WFP complementing the PDS may be delayed past April 2015, if the government is unable to implement and re-register IDPs on the PDS or if the PDS ration is incomplete. In this case, food and voucher requirements will increase; these additional requirements will be catered for in a subsequent BR should the situation warrant.

32. In order to mitigate the risk of north/south access deteriorating, a portion of the FFPs will be sourced from the Gulf States for entry into the south of the country via the southern port of Umm Qasa. Generally, the procurement strategy will be as follows: IRRs will be purchased locally, inviting both local suppliers and Turkish suppliers with a presence in Iraq. The FFPs will be primarily sourced from Turkey as this is the most cost effective source in the region. Currently, the Jordanian (western) corridor used to bring commodities into the country is not accessible.
33. In June 2014, as the conflict approached Baghdad, and as per the United Nations Department for Safety and Security (UNDSS) directive, most international and a number of national staff moved out of Baghdad and Kirkuk. Alternate arrangements were made to work from Erbil. The security situation in KRI is more permissive and allows for the Country Office to manage and coordinate the EMOP from Erbil; however, it is recognised that the situation can change rapidly.
34. UN staff may travel in the KRI and under certain security restrictions in the disputed areas. However, security measures have been tightened, and some areas in Iraq have been declared “no-go” areas for United Nations staff. Distributions are conducted in collaboration with partner staff in secure areas and by partner staff exclusively in insecure areas (see annex on NGO partners).
35. There are reported cash liquidity problems in Iraqi banks in the KRI which may affect the voucher project implementation, especially if retailers are not paid on time. WFP and the MasterCard office in Dubai are identifying leading banks with no liquidity issues. The list of banks will then be communicated to CPs and subsequently to retailers in order to avoid delays during the reimbursement of retailers. As a backup, the CO has an agreement with cash-service-provider whose service can be used to mitigate the interim financial liquidity problem.

Approved by:

 Ertharin Cousin
 Executive Director, WFP

 José Graziano da Silva
 Director-General, FAO

Date:

Date:

ANNEX I-A

PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN			
	Quantity (mt)	Value (US\$)	Value (US\$)
<i>Food Transfers</i>			
Cereals	31,413	14,135,660	
Pulses	-	-	
Oil and fats	-	-	
Mixed and blended food	73	286,056	
Others	123,844	108,335,808	
Total Food Transfers	155,330	122,757,524	
External Transport		-129,414	
LTSH		23,299,585	
ODOC Food		16,400,397	
Food and Related Costs⁸		-	162,328,092
C&V Transfers		21,472,000	
C&V Related costs		5,245,506	
Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs		-	26,717,506
Capacity Development & Augmentation		-	
<i>Direct Operational Costs</i>			189,045,598
Direct support costs (see Annex I-B)			6,880,952
Total Direct Project Costs			195,926,549
Indirect support costs (7,0 percent) ⁹			13,714,858
TOTAL WFP COSTS			209,641,408

⁸ This is a notional food basket for budgeting and approval. The contents may vary.

⁹ 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 *	594,887
General service staff **	-77,910
Danger pay and local allowances	
Subtotal	516,977
Recurring and Other	2,176,175
Capital Equipment	270,000
Security	405,000
Travel and transportation	3,462,800
Assessments, Evaluations and Monitoring¹⁰	50,000
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	6,880,952

* 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

¹⁰ 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 200677

ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK (Iraq EMOP 200677)		
Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
Cross-Cutting Results and indicators:		
<p>Gender: Gender equality and empowerment improved;</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women, men or both women and men who make decisions over the use of cash, vouchers or food within the household. Target: >60% (for Women and Both men and women) Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees. Target: >60% Proportion of women in project management committee members trained on modalities of food or voucher distribution. Target: >60% 	<p>Food distribution training includes a solid explanation for gender sensitive distributions. Food management committee formulation to ensure women are represented.</p>
<p>Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations: WFP assistance delivered and utilized in safe, accountable and dignified conditions;</p>	<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. Security environment improved. Regular access to distribution points is secured for men and women.</p>
<p>Partnership: Food assistance interventions coordinated and partnerships developed and maintained;</p>	<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: US\$1,500,000 (From Iraqi Government) Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services. Target: 3 (UNHCR, IOM, UNICEF) 	<p>Availability of complementary partners. Appropriate complementary partners are selected for implementation. Partners funding availability.</p>

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 1.2⁶ 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: Reduced prevalence of poor food consumption of targeted households/individuals Baseline: TBD Target: TBD • Diet diversity score, disaggregated by sex of household head Target: Increased diet diversity score of targeted households Baseline: TBD Target: TBD • Food based coping strategy index of targeted households is reduced or stabilized Target: Average CSI of targeted households is reduced or stabilized Baseline: TBD Target: TBD 	<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, nutritional products, non-food items, vouchers distributed in a sufficient quantity and 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: 1,800,000 per month • Quantity of food assistance distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned Target: 231,000 mt • Total value of vouchers distributed and transferred to targeted beneficiaries, disaggregated by sex and as % planned • Target: US\$98,000,000 	<p>Capable partners available Improved security No pipeline breaks Regular access to distribution points (security) Regular availability of transport/escorts</p>

⁶ FCS, DDS and consumption based CSI baseline and target will be established on Dec 2014

ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

AAP	Accountability to Affected Population
BR	Budget Revision
ACTED	Agence d'Aide à la Coopération Technique et au Développement
ISHO	Iraqi Salvation Humanitarian Organization
C&V	Cash and Voucher
CO	Country Office
CP	Cooperating Partner
DoDM	Directorate of Displacement and Migration
DTM	Displacement Tracking Matrix
EMOP	Emergency Operation
FFP	Family Food Parcel
FA	Food Agents
FLA	Field Level Agreement
FSC	Food Security Cluster
GBV	Gender Based Violence
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
IT	Information Technology
KRI	Kurdistan Region of Iraq
KRG	Kurdistan Regional Government
MoDM	Ministry of Displacement and Migration
MoT	Ministry of Trade
NGO	Non-governmental organization
OMC	Operations Management Cairo
PDS	Public Distribution System
RRM	Rapid Response Mechanism
SRP	Strategic Response Plan
TBD	To Be Determined
UNAMI	United Nations Mission in Iraq

UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDSS	United Nations Department for Safety and Security
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees

