

Emergency Operation Iraq 200677

Emergency Assistance to Populations Affected by the Al-Anbar Crisis	
Number of beneficiaries	240,000
Duration of project	1 April - 30 September 2014
WFP food tonnage	18,749

Cost (United States dollars)	
Food and Related Costs	20,096,868
Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs	-
Capacity Development & Augmentation	-
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	1,568,863
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	1,516,601
Total Cost to WFP	23,182,332

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- In response to the conflict in Al-Anbar governorate in Iraq, Emergency Operation 200677 will provide life-saving, time-critical food assistance to internally displaced persons, vulnerable households within the conflict zones, and vulnerable groups in areas with high concentrations of internally displaced persons due to the crisis.
- As a result of increased fighting in Al-Anbar governorate, specifically around the cities of Fallujah and Ramadi, thousands of families have become displaced since 30 December 2013. As of 12 February 2014, the Ministry of Displacement and Migration announced that more than 62,000 families have been displaced due to the armed conflict within and outside Al-Anbar governorate and are in need of humanitarian assistance. People fled the conflict with few possessions, and do not have regular access to food and other basic needs.
- WFP will conduct general food distributions to quickly and efficiently provide food in areas of conflict and insecurity, providing pre-packaged rations which meet over 80 percent of daily caloric requirements. Due to the security constraints in the affected areas, market assessments, stable supply chains, and price volatility render it unsuitable to initiate cash or voucher transfer modalities at this time. WFP has commissioned a needs assessment in Al-Anbar among internally displaced persons, besieged populations and host communities through a credible commercial service provider which will allow WFP to refine targeting. As the entire Al-Anbar governorate has been declared security Level 6 - 'extreme', movement of United Nations staff is not possible in this area.
- The Ministry of Displacement and Migration is leading the humanitarian response and has officially requested United Nations assistance in responding to the crisis, including

food assistance. WFP's response plan is in line with the United Nations' strategy. The Cluster system has been activated. WFP co-leads in the Food Security Cluster and leads in the Logistics Cluster. A Strategic Response Plan has been prepared by the Humanitarian Country Team, appealing for USD103 million, including USD25 million for food security-related activities. The Emergency Relief Coordinator has approved a USD5 million allocation from the Central Emergency Response Fund of which WFP has received USD1 million for food assistance.

SITUATION ANALYSIS

1. Despite its middle income/oil-rich status, Iraq faces enormous socio-economic challenges. The quality and delivery of essential services including health, education, water, electricity, housing, sanitation and food has deteriorated significantly following the imposition of sanctions, two Gulf wars and on-going sectarian violence, and remains a high priority for a significant portion of the Iraqi population. Iraq ranks 131 out of 187 countries on the 2012 United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Human Development Index.
2. Positive developments have nonetheless been achieved, and include economic growth, increased oil production, and foreign and government investment to restore infrastructure.
3. In April 2013, a raid on the protest camp in the city of Hawija by security forces sparked a renewed wave of violence. Attacks against security forces and civilians revived fears of a return to the all-out civil strife witnessed from 2005 to 2008. According to the United Nations Assistance Mission in Iraq (UNAMI), the total number of civilian casualties (including police) in 2013 was the highest since 2008, with 7,818 killed (6,787 in 2008) and 17,981 (20,178 in 2008) injured. In January 2014, 1,513 were reported killed and 2,288 injured. In addition, the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), al-Qaeda's local affiliate, is resurgent.
4. Clashes between security forces and armed groups tend to be localized and disconnected. Still, with lack of progress toward a political settlement, a gradual build-up of armed groups cannot be ruled out.
5. Tensions have been rising since December 2013 in Al-Anbar governorate, in the western part of Iraq. On 30 December 2013, fighting erupted there after Iraqi Security Forces (ISF) broke up a protest camp in the capital, Ramadi. The violence spread to Fallujah, and militants from ISIL moved in and seized the city and parts of Ramadi after security forces withdrew. The Iraqi military and the allied tribesmen tried to dislodge the militants, unleashing airstrikes and besieging the regional capital in fighting that resulted in casualties including amongst the civilian population.
6. As fighting escalates between the ISF and the armed opposition groups, especially in the cities of Ramadi and Fallujah, thousands of people have been displaced. Whereas a small number of people fled north to the Kurdistan Region, the majority found temporary shelter in and around Al-Anbar governorate where they have strong family and tribal ties and/or are housed in schools and mosques.
7. The entire Al-Anbar governorate was declared security Level 6, "extreme" risk on 23 January 2014; therefore, United Nations staff can no longer conduct assessments or move freely in this area to monitor the situation. Fighting is expected to continue; mobile telephone communication has been suspended or is sporadic in the Al-Anbar

governorate making it difficult to organize assistance with partners on the ground. Communications are further hampered by the fact that satellite phones and VHF radios are used by the armed opposition groups (AOG) and the ISF, and for their own safety the civilian population do not carry them or have them in their houses.

8. Early reports from the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) indicated that thousands of civilians had fled the area due to violence and shortage of services and facilities, especially food, drinking water and fuel. According to the Ministry of Displacement and Migration (MoDM) and the United Nations, the number of displaced families had increased to over 62,000 by 12 February 2014, which represents an estimated 372,000 individuals¹. The registration of internally displaced persons (IDPs) by MoDM, UNHCR, and IOM has proven difficult as many do not want to provide their names for fear of retaliation. In addition, due to multiple displacements, some people may have been registered more than once. This also means they may be registered to receive humanitarian assistance in more than one location, and will leave behind the food and non-food items (NFIs) provided each time they move.
9. UNHCR has collected preliminary assessment data using questionnaires. The results will help determine the number of vulnerable who require assistance. WFP has commissioned a needs assessment in Al-Anbar among IDPs, besieged populations and host communities through a credible commercial service provider. The survey results will be available towards the end of March and will inform this emergency operation (EMOP).

NUTRITION AND FOOD SECURITY

10. According to a 2012 study on food security, livelihood and social transfers, the poorest quintile of the Iraqi population spends about 50 percent of household income on food, compared to around 27 percent by the richest quintile.² The Iraqi Knowledge Network (IKN) survey reveals that average nominal household expenditure increased by 14.7 percent, from around one million Iraqi Dinars in 2007 to 1.148 million in 2011. The report showed that the prevalence of food deprivation³ in Iraq was 6 percent in 2011; accordingly, an estimated 1.9 million Iraqis do not have an adequate food intake. In addition, inequality in food consumption has widened, with the highest income quintile 1.9 times higher than that of the lowest quintile. New challenges contributing to food insecurity include rising global food prices, poverty, climate change, desertification and drought.
11. Only 42 percent of the population is employed; youth and women are particularly affected with about 13 percent of Iraqi women working or seeking work. Unemployment is highest in urban areas. One in ten Iraqi households is headed by a woman; these households are particularly vulnerable to poverty and food insecurity.⁴
12. Although food security in Iraq had improved over the years due to improvements in security (until recently), economic growth, resumption of food imports, and local production, there is still a significant need for food assistance among the poor due to

¹ The results of a WFP-commissioned needs assessment will be available towards the end of March 2014.

² Iraqi Knowledge Network Survey, 2011

³ Food deprivation is defined as the proportion of people whose daily dietary intake is less than the minimum dietary energy requirement.

⁴ Ministry of Planning, 2011. Iraq Knowledge Network Survey, 2011. (see: <http://www.iauiraq.org/ikn>)

inefficiencies and weaknesses in managing the Public Distribution System (PDS)⁵. A large majority of the population is reliant on the PDS to meet their daily food requirements. Residents in Al-Anbar consumed over 45 percent of their food requirements from PDS allocations.⁶

13. Displaced people do not have access to their regular PDS entitlements as they can only receive the food assistance where they are registered in the programme. While the Ministry of Trade (MoT) has announced it intends to address this, it is not clear when this will take place.
14. As a result of these factors, chronic malnutrition rates among Iraqi children were already high at the onset of the emergency (23 percent), and above average in Al-Anbar province (35.2 percent). According to the Iraq Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) of 2011, global acute malnutrition (GAM) in children under five years was poor at 7 percent nationwide, and 9.6 percent in Al-Anbar governorate. Over 8 percent of the children under five years old were reported to be underweight nationwide; 13.4 percent in Anbar governorate⁷.

POLICIES, CAPACITIES AND ACTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT(S) AND OTHERS

Policies, Capacities and Actions of the Government

15. MoDM is WFP's government counterpart in the Al-Anbar emergency response. While the Government of Iraq is taking the lead, its capacity to adequately and rapidly respond to the overwhelming increased needs of the affected population is insufficient.
16. The Government issued an amendment to Cabinet Decision No. 579 on 31 December 2013 allocating funds to Anbar governorate to cover the emergency services and urgent needs arising from the recent fighting. Furthermore, under the Cabinet Decision the Government proposed that the Ministries of Oil, Trade and Health provide fuel, food and medical supplies to Anbar governorate. Other ministries were requested to take the necessary action to secure support and essential services for the governorate.
17. A committee was formed under the chairmanship of the Minister of Defence and with the membership of the Governor of Anbar, a representative of Anbar Provincial Council, and the Director-General of the Government Follow-up and Coordination Department at the General Secretariat of the Council of Ministers, to coordinate with the concerned ministries to provide services to Anbar governorate.
18. MoDM informs that it has distributed about 2,600 family food parcels to IDPs (covering about 30 percent of daily caloric needs for 10 days). The Government announced that it would support the displaced and would make USD 10 million (about 12.2 billion Iraqi dinar) available to the Iraqi Red Crescent Society (IRCS) to address the immediate needs of the displaced civilians with relief items such as food, blankets, hygiene kits, and kitchen utensils, normally distributed together with food supplies. It is reported the IRCS package provides 525 kcal per person per day for ten days and two blankets per household, therefore additional food and non-food support is needed from other partners.

⁵ The PDS is a safety net system in which Iraqis qualify for a monthly food basket distributed by specified food agents in their communities..

⁶ Ministry of Planning and WFP's Food Security, Living Conditions and Social Transfers in Iraq report, 2012.

⁷ The Government of Iraq and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). 2011. Iraq multiple-indicator cluster survey 4 (MICS 4) and MNAR 2011-2012

19. The MoDM has officially requested assistance, including food, from the United Nations Humanitarian Coordinator (HC), to complement the Government's response. The HC in Iraq activated the cluster system, of which WFP leads the Logistics Cluster and co-leads the Food Security Cluster with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).
20. Council of Representatives (Parliamentary) elections are planned to take place on 30 April 2014 and the Government wants to ensure they are not delayed. However, if fighting, insecurity, and displacement continue, many citizens will not be able to vote, possibly weakening the Government's position and the validity of the election process.

Policies, Capacities and Actions of Other Major Actors

21. Recently, international assistance has increasingly focused on policy advice, capacity development, governance and technical assistance to promote Iraq's potential for economic development and private sector engagement.
22. In the recent conflict, a major provider of food and non-food assistance to the displaced is the IRCS, which has wide coverage, but insufficient food rations to meet needs.
23. United Nations actors include UNHCR in the areas of beneficiary registration, provision of NFIs, shelter and protection; the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) as the lead agency for water, education and sanitation; the World Health Organization (WHO); and IOM – which has a wide field presence – for NFIs and which has partnered with WFP to deliver food.

Coordination

24. WFP will complement the on-going efforts of the Government of Iraq and will implement activities with the Anbar Emergency Crisis Cell, comprised of local authorities and the broader humanitarian community. United Nations Agencies, in collaboration with the MoDM, are harmonizing preliminary and ad hoc assessments to establish numbers and needs of those affected by the conflict. The HC has taken the lead within the humanitarian community and coordinates with external partners, including donors and media. The Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) prepared a Strategic Response Plan valued at USD103 million, of which over USD 25 million is for food assistance. The Joint Analysis Unit (JAU) of UNAMI is coordinating the data collection and analysis and mapping efforts
25. The Food Security Cluster coordinates the food assistance response to the crisis. In order to ensure maximum possible coverage and avoid duplication, the cluster members are mapping their areas of intervention and identifying gaps. This is of particular importance for targeting purposes: though food assistance provided by other partners is significantly less than WFP's assistance package, WFP may prioritize IDPs in areas that so far have not received any food assistance.
26. Civil-Military coordination through and with UNAMI and the ISF for access and/or escort purposes can be considered should the need arise.
27. WFP is participating within the UNCT in the preparation of the new United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2015-19. Initial discussions with the Government have resulted in an agreement on the main themes: capacity development of the government and civil society and disaster preparedness for man-made (conflict) and natural hazards.

OBJECTIVES OF WFP ASSISTANCE

28. The emergency response will provide life-saving, time-critical food assistance through general food distribution (GFD) to IDPs, host communities, and populations in conflict zones. The operation is aligned with WFP's Strategic Objective 1: "Save Lives and Protect Livelihoods in Emergencies", by addressing the urgent food and nutrition needs of vulnerable people and communities. In addition, WFP Iraq will aim to protect lives and livelihoods while enabling safe access to food and nutrition for women, men and children⁸ by identifying safe food distribution locations and reducing negative coping mechanisms during the displacement period.

BENEFICIARIES AND TARGETING

29. The situation on the ground remains fluid. On 12 February 2014 the MoDM provided a figure of 62,000 displaced families. However, given the insecurity and issues of access to the affected populations, this number could be much larger. For the purpose of planning, the HCT has estimated that 240,000 IDPs and affected people (those in conflict zones and vulnerable host families) will need food assistance.

TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY			
Activity	Boys/Men	Girls/Women	Total
GFD	108,000	132,000 ⁹	240,000
Total	108,000	132,000	240,000

30. As the conflict areas near Ramadi and Fallujah are inaccessible, the HCT requested that clusters prioritize assistance in highly vulnerable yet accessible areas. WFP will work with non-governmental organization (NGO) partners to access the most hard to reach places in Al-Anbar governorate. Anecdotal information has confirmed that a majority of IDPs who fled to Kurdistan are of the wealthier groups of Al-Anbar governorate and would not require immediate assistance. A planned assessment will confirm this information.
31. The United Nations has not been able to conduct thorough assessments for specific populations in all areas, including the gender and age breakdown of beneficiaries and the needs of specific sub-groups. It is hoped that the WFP assessment, taking place in March, will fill this information gap. While programmes in Iraq have had high female participation in the past, the security situation in Al-Anbar prevents females from collecting food parcels. The majority of collectors thus far have been males.

NUTRITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS AND RATIONS

32. IDPs fled the fighting often with few possessions, or with the intention of returning home in a short period. Some have moved to areas where they are staying with friends or relatives, while others – who are assumed to be the most vulnerable – are staying in schools, mosques, or public buildings. Many had relied on the PDS for their basic food needs, which they no longer can access due to their displacement.
33. The monthly ration is designed to include food items that form part of the normal Iraqi diet. The ration is based on five member households and consists of a 25 kg bag of fortified wheat flour, a 15 kg bag of rice and a 25.1 kg box of mixed commodities of

⁸ Gender considerations will be considered while analyzing additional beneficiary data from current needs assessments.

⁹ Source: UNICEF Iraq Strategic Results Plan

pasta, bulgur, lentils, canned beans, Vitamins A- and D-fortified vegetable oil, sugar and iodized salt. This household ration provides each family member with about 1,700 kcal per person per day or about 81 percent of daily kcal requirements (based on a 2,100 kcal diet). Larger families will receive two parcels. WFP relies on Cooperating Partners' assessment of the food needs of a family. Those families who lack resources to meet food needs beyond the WFP ration, or who are extremely vulnerable, could exceptionally receive an additional food parcel.

34. It is assumed that households can cover the remaining gap, especially fresh foods, from their own sources or through relatives or friends with whom they are staying. Some of them are likely to benefit from additional food distributions from local charity organizations or NGOs; however, so far they have not been able to provide substantial or prolonged support.
35. Cash or voucher transfer modalities are currently deemed inappropriate due to lack of access to conduct market assessments, as well as inability to meet with vendors or set up a monitoring system. In addition, the supply chain has been disrupted, therefore it is not possible to confirm which commodities will be available in shops. WFP will examine the possibilities to include a cash or voucher modality at a later stage.

TABLE 2: DAILY FOOD RATION BY ACTIVITY (g/person/day)	
Commodities	Activity - GFD
Wheat Flour	167
Rice	100
Bulgur	17
Pasta	17
Lentils	33
Canned Beans	32
Vegetable Oil	30
Sugar	33
Salt	5
TOTAL	434
Total kcal/day	1,706
% kcal from protein	10.4%
% kcal from fat	17.8%
Number of feeding days per month	30

TABLE 3: TOTAL FOOD BY ACTIVITY (mt)	
Commodity Type	Activity - GFD
Wheat Flour	7,200.00
Rice	4,320.00
Bulgur	720.00
Pasta	720.00
Lentils	1,440.00
Canned Beans	1,382.40
Vegetable Oil	1,310.40
Sugar	1,440.00
Salt	216.00
Cash/voucher (<i>USD</i>)	0
Total	18,748.80

IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

36. *Participation*: As this EMOP is responding to rapid displacement as a result of armed conflict, comprehensive discussions with beneficiaries did not take place prior to project formulation. Once WFP has established a third party monitoring system, the information generated from this system may lead to redefining distribution points to mitigate risks, especially considering the security risks for women, children and other individuals with special needs, and enhancing eligibility criteria.
37. *Partners and capacities*: In the first phase of the project, through the immediate response (IR) EMOP, WFP has been working with IOM as cooperating partner. IOM has a wide presence of national staff in the field and is not bound by United Nations security restrictions, which has allowed them to operate throughout the crisis in several of the insecure locations. IOM has been distributing WFP food parcels in coordination with their NFI provisions, providing a more complete package to meet beneficiaries' needs. At distribution points, IOM staff arrange separate queues for males and females. Females always receive their assistance first so as not to expose them to harassment and violence. WFP is also exploring options with other NGOs that have a field presence in Al-Anbar governorate.
38. *Procurement*: The project will follow the standard WFP procurement procedures. Food will be procured internationally or regionally. A procurement assessment will determine if food can be procured locally for a more time efficient delivery if costs are competitive.
39. *Logistics*: WFP currently uses three entry points, from Jordan, Turkey and the Umm Qasar port in the South of Iraq. The Turkey corridor brings food through Erbil, and is currently used by the Syria refugee operations. The Jordan corridor could serve the northern parts of Anbar areas. The Umm Qasar port could be used to deliver additional tonnage, if imported from the Gulf area.
40. Given that WFP expects to use the Turkey corridor, the existing area office in Erbil will be strengthened, particularly with logistics staff to identify transporters and arrange for convoy clearances. The convoys are directed to cooperating partner warehouses, where the commodities are handed over to the partner.
41. *Transfer modalities*: Food will be distributed in family parcels for fast and efficient assistance. Due to the security situation, there is a risk that trucks delivering food could be hijacked or stuck at checkpoints. WFP receives official documentation from the Government to facilitate the transport of humanitarian cargo through checkpoints, and is working with other United Nations actors to guarantee safe corridors for humanitarian goods. In consultation with the Syria country office and the Syria Emergency Regional Coordinator, WFP Iraq Country Office has taken the decision to replicate the food packages used for Syria. This will enable WFP, with donor permission, to borrow in order to respond should there be a sudden increase in IDPs requiring urgent food or to offload should the PDS recommence and food is no longer a priority. The distribution of supplementary food to children to address acute malnutrition will be considered as needed.
42. WFP will determine if it is possible to distribute cash or vouchers in areas where the security situation allows and where markets are more stable than in the conflict zone. Such programmes were run at a smaller scale in support of livelihood activities under the Syria emergency response operation.
43. *Non-food inputs*: Through the Cluster system, especially Shelter/NFIs, Health, and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) clusters, complementary items are being distributed and services provided. WFP coordinates with the different clusters to ensure beneficiaries receive a comprehensive package. Food parcels are currently

distributed together with an NFI package from IOM that includes, among other things, a stove and cooking utensils.

44. *Planning period:* The initial planning period of this EMOP is for six months from 1 April 2014 to end-September 2014. WFP will conduct needs assessments should the displacement continue beyond this period and also for a following recovery phase of the operation.

PERFORMANCE MONITORING

45. WFP will establish a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system to ensure that minimum monitoring and accountability requirements are being met. Outcome and output level results will be measured through indicators in the logical framework (see Annex II). A tool kit and reporting formats will be developed in close collaboration with partners.
46. Output level data will be collected through regular reporting by cooperating partners. Outcome and process monitoring will be outsourced to third parties as access by WFP/United Nations staff is likely to be limited due to security considerations. A baseline assessment will be conducted in April followed by a rapid impact assessment before the end of the operation.
47. In addition to regular onsite and post distribution monitoring and if security allows, focus group discussions will be conducted to seek direct feedback from beneficiaries on food rations, delivery mechanisms, transfer modalities and security. As far as possible, women and men will be interviewed separately and M&E data will be reported disaggregated by sex to take gender considerations into account.

HAND-OVER STRATEGY

48. WFP will work in coordination with the MoDM in the implementation of food assistance to the displaced people and those affected by the violence, with the anticipation that the MoDM can take over the activity in the event of a prolonged displacement. Should this happen, WFP will work with the Government to support livelihood activities in order to promote self-reliance.

RISK MANAGEMENT

49. The main risk for the implementation of this EMOP would be a further deterioration of the conflict, especially if international staff become a target. The limited capacity of ISF to protect humanitarian staff presents a further risk. The fragile operating environment could severely limit access to beneficiaries. Security conditions hamper WFP's effectiveness in monitoring, however, WFP believes that the presence of national and international staff in Baghdad and Erbil and capable partners will keep programme management risks at an acceptable level.
50. Main programmatic risks include: (i) limited presence and capacity of WFP's cooperating partners; (ii) limited capacity of government counterparts; and (iii) limited access due to security deterioration, affecting access to beneficiaries and movement of food. To mitigate these risks, WFP is in the process of identifying new potential partners and working to gain access through the humanitarian team.
51. The main institutional risks are (i) the security of WFP and partners' staff across the country, in particular in the areas of conflict in the Anbar Governorate, and (ii) inadequate funding, which could result in irregular distribution of food assistance and

negatively affect the reputation of WFP in the eyes of its beneficiaries, donors and major stakeholders. As mitigating measures, WFP will actively advocate for donor support both through the Iraqi Government and internationally.

Security Risk Management

52. WFP Iraq Country Office operates under the UNAMI integrated security system. Security Risk Assessments (SRA) are periodically conducted by the UNAMI security section depending on the prevailing situation with inputs from Agency security officers. Based on the SRA, Minimum Operational Safety Standards (MOSS) are put in place to mitigate the threat to United Nations staff including WFP. Any staff entering the country must complete a four-day Security Awareness Intensive Training. Armed United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) Personal Protection Officers escort staff during Red Zone (unsafe areas) missions. In addition, field missions outside the hubs are supported by Iraq Security Forces. In case of heightened security around the hubs, especially in Baghdad, movement restrictions are immediately put into effect and national staff is advised to work from home.
53. WFP has assessed security risks to guide programme implementation, and investments to complement the UNDSS measures will be made with a view to increasing access to beneficiaries and reducing risks to staff.

RECOMMENDATION

54. The Executive Director of WFP and Director-General of FAO are requested to approve the proposed Emergency Operation Iraq 200677.

APPROVAL

.....
Ertharin Cousin
Executive Director, WFP
Date:.....

.....
José Graziano da Silva
Director-General, FAO
Date:.....

ANNEX I-A

PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN			
	Quantity (mt)	Value (USD)	Value (USD)
<i>Food Transfers</i>			
* PRE-PACKAGED FOOD PARCELS	18,749	14,005,503	
Total Food Transfers	18,749	14,005,503	
External Transport		0	
LTSH		4,279,084	
ODOC Food		1,812,281	
Food and Related Costs ¹			20,096,868
C&V Transfers		-	
C&V Related costs		-	
Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs			-
Capacity Development & Augmentation			-
<i>Direct Operational Costs</i>			20,096,868
Direct support costs (see Annex I-B)			1,568,863
Total Direct Project Costs			21,665,731
Indirect support costs (7 percent) ²			1,516,601
TOTAL WFP COSTS			23,182,332

* Details of commodity types included in Table 3

¹ This is a notional food basket for budgeting and approval. The contents may vary.

² The indirect support cost rate may be amended by the Board during the project.

ANNEX I-B

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (USD)	
WFP Staff and Staff-Related	
Professional staff *	751,963
General service staff **	226,500
Danger pay and local allowances	37,200
Subtotal	1,015,663
Recurring and Other	42,000
Capital Equipment	6,000
Security	72,000
Travel and transportation	193,200
Assessments, Evaluations and Monitoring ¹	240,000
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	1,568,863

* 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.

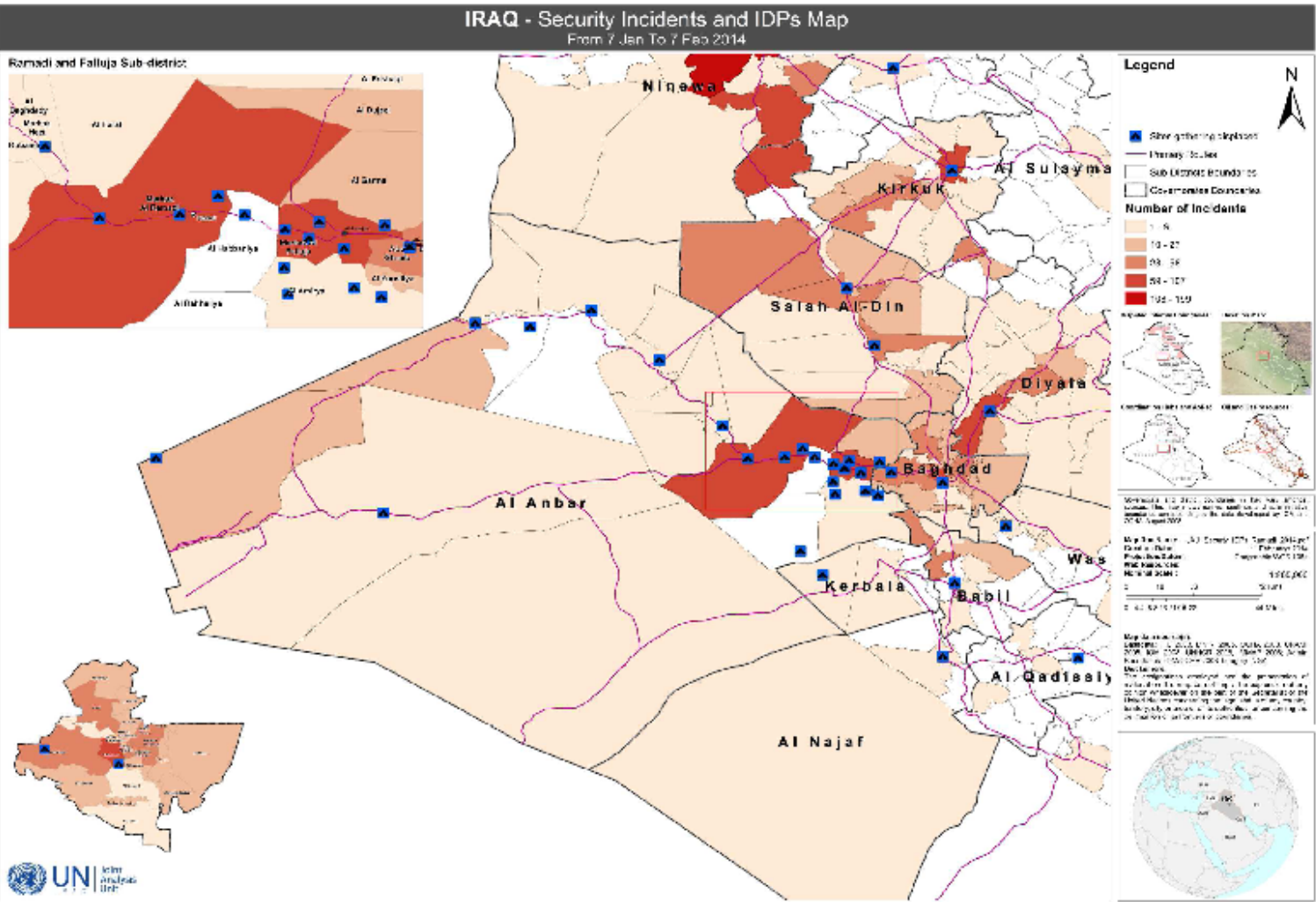
ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK (Iraq EMOP 200677)

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% 	Food distribution training includes a solid explanation for gender sensitive distributions Food management committee formulation ensure women are represented
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% 	No outbreaks or other crises Security environment improved Regular access to distribution points is secured for men and women

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: TBD¹³ 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: TBD¹³ Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services Target: TBD¹³ 	Availability of complementary partners Appropriate complementary partners are selected for implementation Partners funding availability
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: <u>Baseline:</u> TBC¹⁴ <u>Target:</u> TBC¹⁴ Coping Strategy Index, disaggregated by sex of household head Target: <u>Average coping strategy index of targeted households is reduced or stabilized</u> <u>Baseline:</u> TBC¹⁴ <u>Target:</u> TBC¹⁴ Dietary diversity score, disaggregated by sex of household head Target: Increased diet diversity score of targeted households <u>Baseline:</u> TBC¹⁴ <u>Target:</u> TBC¹⁴ 	<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: 240,000 Quantity of food assistance distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned Target: 18,748 	<p>Capable partners available Improved security No pipeline breaks Regular access to distribution points (security) Regular availability of transport/escorts</p>

ANNEX III: MAP



ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

COMPAS	Commodity movement processing and analysis system
ERC	Emergency Response Coordinator
EMOP	Emergency operation
EPRP	Emergency preparedness and response package
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FLA	Field level agreement
GAM	Global acute malnutrition
GDP	Gross domestic product
GFD	General food distribution
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IDP	Internally displaced person
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IQD	Iraqi Dinar
IR-EMOP	Immediate Response Emergency Operation
IRCS	Iraqi Red Crescent Society
ISIL	Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant
ISF	Iraqi Security Forces
JAM	UNHCR-WFP Joint Assessment Mission
JAU	Joint Analysis Unit
LTSH	Landside, transport, storage and handling
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
M&E	Monitoring and evaluation
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MoDM	Ministry of Displacement and Migration
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoT	Ministry of Trade
MOSS	Minimum operating security standards
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NFI	Non-food Item
NGO	Non-governmental organization
PDS	Public Distribution System
RECO	Regional Coordination (for Syria Refugee Operation)
SRA	Security Risk Assessment
UNAMI	United Nations Mission in Iraq
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Fund for Population Activities
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees

UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WASH	Water and Sanitation
WB	World Bank
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization