

**BUDGET REVISION TO
PROTRACTED RELIEF AND RECOVERY OPERATION
FOR THE APPROVAL OF EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
TIMOR-LESTE 103881
(Budget Revision Number 7**

Assistance to Vulnerable Populations

	Present budget	Increase	Cost (United States dollars) Revised budget
Food cost	22,906,242	5,669,953	28,576,195
External transport	4,050,597	620,483	4,671,080
LTSH	3,427,657	990,579	4,418,236
ODOC	2,224,600	166,099	2,390,699
DSC	4,785,550	1,408,004	6,193,554
ISC (7%)	2,617,625	619,858	3,237,483
Total cost to WFP	40,012,271	9,474,976	49,487,247

NATURE OF THE INCREASE

1. A budget revision to the Timor-Leste protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) 103881 "Assistance to vulnerable populations" is proposed to:
 - Extend the project for one year from September 2010 to August 2011 until the activities can be incorporated into a WFP development portfolio (country programme) in 2012.
 - Improve food security and nutritional situation of the most vulnerable and malnourished people: 428,000 people for the remainder of 2010 and 89,000 people in 2011.
 - Strengthen government capacity on supply chain management and ensure the continued growth and development of local blended fortified food activity to meet the requirements of the supplementary feeding programme.
 - Provide an additional 8,055 mt of food commodities, valued at US\$5.7 million for the food requirements of the target population.
 - Meet additional associated costs: external transport, landside transport, storage and handling (LTSH), other direct operational costs (ODOC) and direct support costs (DSC) of US\$3.2 million.
 - Cover additional indirect support costs (ISC) of US\$0.6 million.

JUSTIFICATION FOR EXTENSION-IN-TIME AND BUDGET INCREASE

Introduction

2. Timor-Leste recently emerged from centuries of colonial rule followed by 24 years of foreign occupation, and regained independence in 2002 after a referendum in 1999. A number of United Nations Peacekeeping missions have been assisting the country to augment its capacity in terms of security, governance and justice since 1999. During April and May 2006, internal security deteriorated rapidly and the ensuing civil unrest resulted in the displacement of 150,000 people, the disintegration of law and order, and the destruction of infrastructure. The violence led the Government to request continued assistance from the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT) and increased international police and military personnel. The Government institutions are still fragile. In February 2008, armed assaults on the President and the Prime Minister further raised the level of tension. Measures and processes that were put in place after these incidents followed constitutional stipulations - a positive sign that helped mitigate further unrest.
3. The country's rugged and often inaccessible terrain, limited water resources, high illiteracy rates and political differences pose serious challenges for economic growth and human development. Severe droughts, locust invasions, high food prices, political and economic uncertainty, and civil unrest and displacement in the last decade have further increased the vulnerability of the poor, particularly women and children. The education sector was severely affected by the violence that followed the referendum for independence, leaving few schools intact and a nationwide shortage of teachers. The system remains fragile despite efforts to improve access to education and school management, under the Strategic Plan for Universal Primary Completion by 2015.
4. As a "new country", Timor-Leste has made great progress in transitioning from crisis to a longer-term development strategy. However, the country is still a fragile state and the Government's ability to assume the provision of services is limited. Malnutrition levels are high and linked to extreme poverty, with more than 40 percent of the population living below the poverty line. This budget revision is intended to provide strategic support to key government institutions at this crucial transition point.

Information on food security and nutrition trends

5. The physical landscape of Timor-Leste provides many challenges to achieving national food security. Problems include limited arable land, poor soil fertility, mountainous slopes and increasing deforestation due to slash-and-burn agriculture: all of these hamper sustainable agricultural production. Lack of water and/or irrigation facilities restrict the majority of producers to a single, rain-fed crop per year with low yields, such as rice at 1.0 - 1.5 mt/mt and maize at 0.9 - 2.0 mt/mt.¹
6. Updated and reliable data on food security is limited as during the period of WFP PRRO assistance (ie since 2004) there has been no national-level food security assessment conducted by either government or United Nations agencies. However, WFP and partners have made good progress on the design and roll-out of a Food Security Information System through the Ministry of Agriculture, which promises to provide a more accurate and timely picture of food security in the near future.

¹ FAO and WFP, *Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission to Timor-Leste*, 20 June 2007.

7. Food production in Timor-Leste has increased as noted by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and Ministry of Agriculture Crop Cutting Survey of 2009, which reported 269,000 mt² of production of main cereals and tubers. This level of production would nearly meet the yearly food demand if heavy losses through poor storage could be managed³ and food distribution and reallocation systems were developed. Compounding the food deficit is the steep increase in population (3.2 percent per year⁴) and increasing urbanization.
8. Timor-Leste is a prone to natural disasters prone. Recurrent floods, strong winds, drought and pest infestations occur yearly and aggravate food insecurity and vulnerability. It is generally believed that the impact of climate change on Timor-Leste may be significant as rain patterns become more erratic. In response, WFP has made a provision for relief assistance under its PRRO since 2005. Relief assistance has been provided in partnership with the Ministry of Social Solidarity (MSS). Capacity building has been a strong focus of WFP assistance. However, capacity is still quite low and WFP support in logistics and identification of vulnerable households is very much required.
9. The Government remains concerned with the potential for conflict resulting from rice shortages, as was experienced in 2007, and subsidized rice is available to ensure accessibility in local markets. The Government imported 116,000 mt of rice in 2009 and contracts for a similar amount are being arranged with Thailand and Vietnam for 2010. Rice imports and subsidies, however, have marginal impact to address food insecurity for the poor because they are not generally rice consumers but rely on maize as their staple. The Timor-Leste Standards of Living Survey 2007 indicated that: 'rural households do not have sufficient rice or maize to eat for about four months each year; food consumption (nation-wide) is only considered to be "average" for seven months of the year; and about 50 percent of the total population did not have even one month with high food consumption'. This 'lean period' has a significant impact on the nutritional status of the population.
10. Timor-Leste Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) 2009-2010 preliminary report indicates an increase in the prevalence of wasting (acute malnutrition) among children under 5 from 12 percent in 2003⁵ to 17 percent.⁶ The Timor -Leste DHS also reports high prevalence of anaemia in children under 5 (38 percent) and women of reproductive age (21 percent) but there has been an improvement in vitamin A intake, with 79 percent of children under 5 are reported to consume food rich in vitamin A compared to 62 percent in 2003.⁷ Over a third of women of reproductive age are excessively thin (body mass index <18.5) and at high risk of having a low birth weight baby. The survey also reports high prevalence of stunting and underweight among children under 5, which increased from 49 and 46 percent in 2003 to 53 and 52 percent in 2010 respectively. The forthcoming WFP country programme (scheduled to start in 2012) will address stunting, underweight and wasting through long-term and sustainable food assistance along with other public health interventions with increased focus on nutrition education. This will be done in collaboration with UNICEF and NGO partners.

² The WFP/FAO Comprehensive Food Security Assessment (CFSA) 2007 reported 124,000 mt.

³ Accessibility of the production is also limited by continued losses of up to 25% for maize and 10% for rice.

⁴ The current population is 1.08 million and is one of the fastest growing in the world, at an annual rate of 3.2%, and with the third highest fertility rate in the world, at 6.95 children per woman.

⁵ Timor-Leste Demographic Health Survey (2003).

⁶ The 2009-10 figures uses the information presented in annex, which is adjusted to the NCHS/CDC/WHO reference to allow for comparison with the 2003 data, which also used the same reference.

⁷ Timor-Leste Demographic Health Survey, 2010.

11. The Health Management Information System (HMIS) reported an improvement in the utilization of health care services, with 35 - 45 percent for pregnant women completing the fourth antenatal visit.⁸ The challenges contributing to the low coverage include: lack of access due to poor transport during rainy season; insufficient human resources and outreach of the health services; relatively few health facilities; and the limited capacity of health staff in delivering health services and supplementary feeding at district level.

Summary of existing project activities

12. The main objectives of Timor-Leste PRRO 103881 “Assistance to Vulnerable Populations” are to:
- Prevent malnutrition among children under 2; improve health and nutritional status of children 24-59 months and of pregnant and lactating women as well as increase utilization of health services (WFP Strategic Objective 3: “Restore and rebuild lives and livelihoods in post-conflict, post-disaster or transition situations”).
 - Increase enrolment of boys and girls in basic education and increase attendance and attention span of boys and girls in primary schools under basic education (grades 1 – 9) (Strategic Objective 3).
 - Improve food security of households during the lean season and construct productive agricultural assets through the food-for-work/assets modality (Strategic Objective 3); and
 - Improve the food consumption of people affected by natural disasters (Strategic Objective 1: “Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies”).
13. The supplementary feeding programme (SFP) has two main objectives: firstly to improve the nutritional status of children under 5, pregnant and lactating women; and secondly to increase utilization of health services. The programme comprises of three main activities:
- Blanket feeding for all children 6-23 months.
 - Addressing moderate acute malnutrition among children 24-59 months.
 - Addressing malnutrition among pregnant and lactating women.⁹
- The targeted coverage for the SFP is 50 percent of health facilities, taking into account health centres which are adequately resourced. There has been an increase in SFP coverage since 2009: from 47 to 56 percent for children 6-23 months; 82 to 88 percent for moderately malnourished children 24-59 months; and 53 to 82 percent for pregnant and lactating women.¹⁰
14. The school meals programme covers 220,000 children in more than 1,000 schools throughout the country. The food part of the programme is being handed over to the Ministry of Education, while the PRRO extension will focus on capacity building in logistics and technical support for implementation.
15. In most cases, food-for-work (FFW) activities have been the repair or maintenance of existing facilities, particularly roads.
16. With regards to emergency relief and response, at the request of the Ministry of Social Solidarity a relief food distribution was carried out in 2009 in response to flooding. A total of 142 mt of food was distributed to more than 21,000 beneficiaries (50 kg/household) in seven affected districts.

⁸ Health Management Information System 2009. Ministry of Health: Timor-Leste.

⁹ Following the national protocol for admission: using mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) 11.5-12.5 cm for moderate acutely malnourished children 24-59 months and MUAC < 23 cm for pregnant and lactating women.

¹⁰ WFP monthly report – consolidated data.

Conclusion and recommendation of the re-assessment

17. The mid-term evaluation (MTE) conducted in September 2009 found that PRRO 103881 remained relevant to Timor-Leste, which is still recovering from the effects of recurrent conflicts but is steadily moving towards stability. The evaluation found that the country is a strong case for a further PRRO for the next phase of WFP assistance: notwithstanding evidence of recovery, Timor-Leste remains a fragile state. The evaluation also confirmed that targeting is appropriate, focusing on vulnerable people.
18. The MTE recommended that further WFP assistance should focus on supporting government capacity development to improve food security and nutrition, and include strategies for supporting the Government in food security monitoring and response in the long-term.
19. Through focus group discussions with health professionals and beneficiaries, the evaluation reported positive perception of the supplementary feeding programme in improving health and nutritional status of children. However, the MTE highlighted a number of issues which have been undermining effective implementation, including: food sharing at household level; poor storage at health facilities, leading to contamination of corn and soya blend (CSB); and inappropriate packaging and scooping of CSB, oil and sugar.
20. Through focus group discussions and interviews with parents, teachers and the Ministry of Education staff, combined with data from the Ministry of Education,¹¹ the evaluation suggested that the school meals programme had a positive effect on enrolment and attendance.
21. FFW activities were found to be relevant to the intended recovery of destroyed/degraded assets and creation of new ones. Road maintenance and creation of new roads have improved access to markets, health and educational facilities. The FFW modality has helped maintain social systems and avoid dependency, though women have gained less access and benefits from assets than men. Irrigation projects visited by the MTE, particularly those facilitated in Baucau District by the Japanese International Research Centre for Agricultural Science (JIRCAS) partner, were judged to be impressive.

Purpose of extension and budget increase

22. The Government has shown a stronger commitment to assume more responsibilities for its food security programmes, including those currently assisted by WFP, and in principle has the required resources under its Petroleum Fund.¹² In the course of 2010, the Government has officially notified WFP that it will assume full responsibility for the school meals programme, providing the rice for the remainder of the 2010 school year, and all food commodities as from 2011. WFP's role in 2011 will be limited to providing technical assistance. WFP has already included several capacity-building activities under this PRRO.
23. This proposed budget revision to extend the PRRO until 31 August 2011 is to facilitate the transition from the current rehabilitation phase of WFP's assistance to a final, development-oriented approach under a country programme. There will be no food requirement for school meals programme after 2010 as it will be taken over by the Government from January 2011. The

¹¹ Ministry of Education - Education Management Information System (EMIS).

¹² The Petroleum Fund of Timor-Leste was formed by the enactment of the Petroleum Fund Law Number 9/2005 promulgated in August 2005. The intention of the law is that the Petroleum Fund shall contribute to the "wise management of the petroleum resources for the benefit of both current and future generations".

country programme being planned for the period September 2011- December 2013¹³ will focus on addressing chronic malnutrition, with strong capacity development and hand-over activities to the Government.

24. During the transitional one-year extension period, the PRRO will implement the following activities:

- Supplementary feeding programme: WFP will continue to provide a fortified blended food to pregnant and lactating women and children under 5, including: (i) blanket feeding for all children 6-23 months; and (ii) treatment of moderately malnourished children 24-59 months and malnourished pregnant and lactating women. To the extent possible, the ration will be provided as locally produced “Timor Vita” (a premix with oil and sugar) in 6 kg packages (the monthly ration for each beneficiary). This will help to overcome the management, handling, distribution, safety and hygiene issues of the operation noted by the evaluation. However due to limited production capacity for Timor Vita, rations will also be provided as imported CSB+¹⁴ (6 kg/beneficiary/month) and vegetable oil (600g beneficiary/month).
- School meals programme: WFP will continue to provide beans, oil and salt for the remainder of 2010. For 2011, WFP’s role will be to provide technical assistance in supply chain and programme management.
- Food for work: asset-creation activities will be implemented during the extension period using resources received from the United Nations Human Security Trust Fund for activities in the districts of Oecusse and Ermera in partnership with the United Nations Development Programme, the International Labour Organization and FAO under the United Nations Development Assistance Framework for 2009-2013. Additional FFW activities are being carried out with support from WFP in the district of Baucau through a partnership with JIRCAS. WFP has initiated a pilot cash-for-work project with funding from the Spanish Government which will likely serve as a model of direct conditional cash transfers for future interventions.
- Relief assistance: An emergency reserve will facilitate speedy response to emergencies in case the requirements exceed the Government’s means and capacity. The reserve is budgeted for 10,000 beneficiaries for a 20-day period, with about 110 mt of food. Based on the previous trends, this would be an adequate for response for anticipated natural disasters. The continuance of this reserve was also recommended in the MTE.

¹³ The country programme will be submitted to the WFP Executive Board for consideration in February 2011 and approval in June.

¹⁴ CSB+ is an improved formulation of corn-soya blend.

25. The breakdown of beneficiaries by activity is displayed in Table 1.

TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY TYPE

Activity	January-August 2010	September-December 2010	January-August 2011
Supplementary feeding	64,200	64,200	64,200
School meals	324,000	324,000	0
Food for work (assets)	30,000	30,000	15,000
Relief assistance	10,000	10,000	10,000
Total	428,200	428,200	89,200

FOOD REQUIREMENTS

26. Additional food requirements for the period September 2010 to August 2011 will be 8,055 mt at a food cost of US\$5.7 million and a total cost of US\$9.5 million (see Annex 1A).

TABLE 2: FOOD REQUIREMENTS BY ACTIVITY TYPE

Activity	Present (after budget revision 6)	Increase	Revised
Supplementary feeding	10,341	5,453	15,794
School meals	14,043	791	14,834
Food for work (assets)	6,434	1,591	8,025
Relief assistance	330	220	550
Return packages	794	0	794
Total	31,942	8,055	39,997



APPROVAL

Approved by:

Josette Sheeran
Executive Director
United Nations World Food Programme

Date

ANNEX I-A: BUDGET INCREASE COST BREAKDOWN

Commodity Related Portion			Cash & Voucher Transfer	Total Increase
COSTS	Tonnage (mt)	Value (US\$)	Value (US\$)	Value (US\$)
Commodity / Cash & voucher				
Cereals ¹⁵	1,412	496,614		496,614
Pulses	802	522,479		522,479
Oil and Fats	609	616,127		616,127
Mixed and Blended Food	4,623	3,820,180		3,820,180
Others	609	214,553		214,553
Cash Transfer to beneficiaries				
Voucher Transfer to beneficiaries				
Total commodity/Cash & Voucher	8,055	5,669,953		5,669,953
External transport				
		620,483		620,483
LTSH				
		990,579		990,579
ODOC (Other direct operational costs)				
		166,099		166,099
DSC (Direct support costs)¹⁶ (see table below for details)				
		1,408,004		1,408,004
Total WFP direct costs				
		8,855,118		8,855,118
Indirect support costs (7%)¹⁷				
		619,858		619,858
TOTAL WFP COSTS		9,474,976		9,474,976

¹⁵ This is a notional food basket for budgeting and approval. The contents may vary.

¹⁶ Indicative figure for information purposes. The direct support costs allotment is reviewed annually.

¹⁷ The indirect support cost rate may be amended by the Board during the project.

ANNEX I-B**DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (US\$)**

Staff and Staff Related Costs	
International Professional Staff	411,893
International GS Staff	-
Local Staff - National Officers	58,637
Local Staff - General Service	45,712
Local Staff - Temporary assistance	195,734
Local Staff - Overtime	-
Hazard Pay & Hardship Allowance	39,200
International Consultants	54,847
Local Consultants	-
Non Staff HR: UNV	132,916
Commercial Consultancy Services	-
Staff duty travel	187,616
Subtotal	1,126,555
Recurring Expenses	
Rental of Facility	4
Utilities General	25,200
Office Supplies and Other Consumables	22,000
Communications and IT Services	54,000
Equipment Repair and Maintenance	2,000
Vehicle Running Cost and Maintenance	60,800
Office Set-up and Repairs	24,000
UN Organization Services	17,000
Subtotal	205,004
Equipment and Capital Costs	
Vehicle leasing	40,800
TC/IT Equipment	-
Local Security Costs	35,645
Subtotal	76,445
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	1,408,004

ANNEX II – SUMMARY OF LOGICAL FRAMEWORK FOR TIMOR-LESTE 103881 BUDGET REVISION

Results chain – Outcomes and Outputs	Performance indicators	Risks and assumptions
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: SAVE LIVES AND PROTECT LIVELIHOODS IN EMERGENCIES		
<p>Outcome 1.1 Reduced acute malnutrition in children 6-59 months in targeted areas.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Prevalence of acute malnutrition among children under 6-59 months (weight-for-height as %) (Target: 5% reduction) ➤ Coverage rate of supplementary feeding (target <= 50%) ➤ Supplementary feeding recovery rate (Target: >= 60%) ➤ Supplementary feeding defaulter rate (Target: <15%) ➤ Supplementary feeding death rate (Target: <3%) ➤ Supplementary feeding non-response rate (Target: <5%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Lack of government support to conduct nutrition surveys among 6-59 months and therefore risk that outcome data for the acute malnutrition indicator might not be available. ➤ Sharing of food in the family. ➤ Capacity of health staff. ➤ Capacity of other partners (local NGOs). ➤ Adequate water and sanitation. ➤ Long distances to walk to distribution points. ➤ Absence or irregular visit of malnourished children to the health clinics.
<p>Output 1.1 Food items distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to targeted women, girls and boys.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 64,200 women, girls and boys received food items. ➤ 5,453 mt of food distributed to targeted malnourished women, girls and boys under supplementary feeding programme. ➤ 2,930 mt of locally fortified blended food distributed to women, girls and boys under supplementary feeding programme (the 2,930 mt is part of 5,453 mt). ➤ 7 new health facilities implement supplementary feeding under the expansion plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Availability of Resource. ➤ Pipeline break. ➤ Capacity of local factory to produce sufficient quantity of Timor Vita (fortified blended food). ➤ Storage capacity at factory/clinics. ➤ Road access and transportation.

<p>Outcome 1.2: Improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted-emergency affected households.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Household food consumption score exceeds 28 for 80% of the targeted households. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Proper identification and registration of beneficiaries.
<p>Output 1.2 Food items distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to targeted women, men, girls and boys of the emergency-affected households.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 10,000 women, men, girls and boys in the emergency-affected population receive WFP emergency food ration each year. ➤ 110 mt of food distributed to the victims of emergency-affected households. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Sufficient and timely supply of food commodities. ➤ Proper identification and registration of beneficiaries.
<p>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: RESTORE AND REBUILD LIVES AND LIVELIHOODS IN POST-CONFLICT, POST-DISASTER OR TRANSITION SITUATIONS</p>		
<p>Outcome 3.1 Adequate food consumption over assistance period for targeted food-for-work/ food-for-assets (FFW/FFA) households.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Food consumption score exceeds 35 for 80% of targeted households. 	<p>Community and local authorities' commitment and willingness to participate in planning, implementing and maintaining the assets.</p>
<p>Output 3.1 Food and non-food items distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to targeted FFW/FFA households.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 30,000 women, men, girls and boys of targeted FFW households receive food and non-food items. ➤ 1,591 mt of food distributed to targeted FFW beneficiaries. ➤ 8,200 men and women participate in food-supported assets creation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Accessibility due to security. ➤ Availability of partners with adequate capacity to design and implement the FFW/FFA programme. ➤ Targeting, selection criteria and work norms established and adhered to. ➤ Sufficient donor contribution for the activity. ➤ Sufficient and timely supply of food commodities.

<p>Outcome 3.2 Increase enrolment and attendance of girls and boys in WFP-assisted schools stabilized at pre-crisis levels.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Retention rate met for 80% of WFP-assisted schools from 90% target. ➤ Enrolment increased by 10% for girls and boys in WFP-assisted schools. ➤ Drop-out rate reduced from 6% to 3%. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Timely resourcing of commodities by donors. ➤ Sufficient supply of food commodities. ➤ Limited road access to remote schools in rainy season. ➤ Timely submission of reports and quality of data of the reports submitted.
<p>Output 3.2 School feeding coverage aligned with programme of work</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 150 new schools reached & assisted by WFP. ➤ 120 fuel-efficient stoves provided to schools. ➤ 60 biogas stoves installed for 60 schools. ➤ 30 school feeding training courses conducted. ➤ 13 computers and printers purchased and handed over to the district school feeding coordinators. ➤ Monitoring & Evaluation training provided to district and regional focal points. ➤ School feeding database covering food movement, school profile and monitoring checklist set up for 13 districts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Limited road access to remote schools in rainy season. ➤ Limited capacity of NGO partner to provide fuel-efficient stoves. ➤ Budget limitation. ➤ Limited capacity and resource of government for future maintenance. ➤ Capacity of government staff to implement the M&E system following the training. ➤ Time conflict for participants to attend the training courses. ➤ Capacity and willingness of the focal points for timely data input and update the database.
<p>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 5: STRENGTHEN THE CAPACITIES OF COUNTRIES TO REDUCE HUNGER, INCLUDING THROUGH HANDOVER STRATEGIES AND LOCAL PURCHASE.</p>		
<p>Outcome 5.1 Increased marketing opportunities at national level with cost-effective WFP local purchases.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 20% of raw materials for local food fortification project purchased from local farmers or small entrepreneurs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Timely resourcing of the donor contribution for local purchase. ➤ Low local agricultural production. ➤ Irregular rainfall pattern. ➤ Lack of adequate farming skills. ➤ Lack of quantity and quality agricultural seeds.

<p>Output 5.1 Food purchased locally</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 2,930 mt of Timor Vita purchased locally for distribution under the supplementary feeding programme. ➤ 30% of the total food purchases procured locally. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Low production capacity of local factory producing fortified blended food. ➤ Unexpected break of the food plant.
<p>Outcome 5.2 Progress made towards nationally owned hunger solutions</p> <p>Outcome 5.3 Capacity and awareness developed through WFP-organized actions/training.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Hand-over strategies for school feeding, supplementary feeding and relief assistance developed and agreed between WFP and the national Government. ➤ Food security information (FSI) and early warning system developed for the national government for food security monitoring. ➤ National Food Commodity Tracking System (NFCTS) established for the Ministry of Trade, Commerce and Industry (MTCI) to monitor the national food stock. ➤ 300 health staff and volunteers trained in supplementary feeding programme management. ➤ 800 school principals and parent-teachers association members trained in school feeding programme implementation. ➤ 20 local leaders trained in FFW or FFA scheme design and implementation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Lack of human resource and capacity to implement the agreed programmes. ➤ Capacity and willingness of the government to adopt and use the food security information and early warning system. ➤ Limited number of skilled staff to implement the national food tracking database consistently. ➤ Time conflict. ➤ Budget limitation. ➤ Capacity and willingness of staff to implement the knowledge learned from the training.