

# BUDGET REVISION 5 TO PROTRACTED RELIEF AND RECOVERY OPERATION - IRAQ 200035

## Support for Vulnerable Groups

**Start date: 1 August 2010    End date: 31 July 2012**  
**Extension period: 23 months New end date: 30 June 2014**

	Cost (United States dollars)		
	Current budget	Increase	Revised budget
Food cost	24,025,171	19,758,133	43,783,303
External transport	1,110,763	1,085,228	2,195,991
LTSH	3,315,021	3,549,760	6,864,781
ODOC	4,386,614	2,655,255	7,041,869
DSC	9,700,158	12,005,646	21,705,805
ISC (7.0 percent)	2,977,641	2,733,782	5,711,422
<b>Total cost to WFP</b>	<b>45,515,368</b>	<b>41,787,803</b>	<b>87,303,172</b>

## NATURE OF THE INCREASE

1. This budget revision to Iraq protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) 200035 “Support to Vulnerable Groups” proposes an extension-in-time of 23 months, until June 2014, to enable WFP to transition its activities to Government ownership.
2. WFP will support 775,000 beneficiaries with food assistance, while continuing to support the Government of Iraq to improve capacity at the institutional and local level in the design and implementation of effective social safety nets. Specifically, WFP proposes to:
  - complete the nutrition activities;
  - extend school feeding support to the end of the 2012/2013 academic year and continue related capacity augmentation activities to the end of the 2013/2014 academic year;
  - continue cash-for-work (CFW) activities for internally displaced persons (IDPs) and returnees until the end of 2013; and
  - prepare the country office for a scale-down by the end of the PRRO (unless additional funding were to be made available by the Government for the continuation of WFP assistance).
3. This budget revision will increase WFP’s total costs by US\$41.8 million, comprising:
  - 11,093 mt increase in food requirements valued at US\$16.6 million, and an increase of US\$3.1 million for cash transfers;
  - US\$19.3 million increase in associated costs, including external transport costs, landside transport, storage and handling (LTSH) costs, other direct operational costs (ODOC) and direct support costs (DSC); and
  - additional indirect support costs (ISC) of US\$2.7 million.

# JUSTIFICATION FOR EXTENSION-IN-TIME AND BUDGET INCREASE

## Summary of Existing Project Activities

4. This PRRO (August 2010-July 2012) responds to the 2008 comprehensive food security and vulnerability assessment (CFSVA),<sup>1</sup> which highlighted that part of the Iraq population remains food-insecure or vulnerable to food insecurity due to a lack of economic access to food and dependence on the public distribution system (PDS).<sup>2</sup>
5. In line with WFP Strategic Objectives 3 and 5,<sup>3</sup> the operation's principal objectives are to:
  - reduce moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and prevent chronic malnutrition (stunting) in areas with highest levels of malnutrition;
  - restore school attendance and learning achievements adversely affected by conflict and reduce drop-outs among primary schoolchildren through school feeding acting as a safety net in the most food-insecure districts;
  - support the development of a nationally-owned school feeding programme; and,
  - rebuild livelihoods and facilitate resettlement and reintegration of IDPs and returnees, while rehabilitating productive community assets, creating employment opportunities and increasing purchasing power and access to food.
6. The PRRO has undergone several revisions since its inception, significantly re-focusing the PRRO's components. These included: redesigning the nutrition activities in consultation with the Ministry of Health; further emphasizing government ownership and supporting the development of a sustainable nationally-owned school feeding programme; and introducing cash for work (CFW).
7. Two of the nutrition activities have been operational since May 2012: (i) treatment of MAM in children aged 6-59 months through targeted supplementary feeding in three districts with the highest wasting; and (ii) prevention of chronic malnutrition in children aged 6-23 months through blanket supplementary feeding in three districts with the highest levels of stunting.
8. The school feeding component was delayed, starting in April 2011. The planned hand-over to the Ministry of Education has been postponed and WFP has continued to support 600,000 primary students in the 24 most-vulnerable districts with a daily snack of fortified high-energy biscuits (HEBs) for the 2011/2012 academic year. Capacity augmentation activities for the Ministry of Education have continued in parallel, including training in school feeding and supply chain management, a school feeding costing workshop, a school meals study visit to the United States, and a school feeding management review.

---

<sup>1</sup> The Government of Iraq/WFP. 2008. CFSVA.

<sup>2</sup> The PDS was designed to ensure that every citizen receives a monthly comprehensive food ration. However, distribution has been irregular and the quality of food is often poor. On average, beneficiaries receive only half of the daily requirements. Through development project 200104, being implemented in parallel to this PRRO, WFP aims to support reform of the PDS and strengthening of social safety nets. These efforts, while still at an early stage, are expected to lead to improvement in the functioning of the PDS.

<sup>3</sup> Strategic Objective 3: Restore and rebuild lives and livelihoods in post-conflict, post-disaster or transition situations; Strategic Objective 5: Strengthen the capacities of countries to reduce hunger through hand-over strategies and local purchase.

9. The CFW programme began with a pilot project in 2010 and currently reaches nine districts in the Baghdad, Diyala and Ninewa governorates. Operational areas have been targeted based on an assessment of the following indicators:
- absolute number of IDPs and their proportion amongst the local population;
  - proportion of IDPs prioritizing food as the most pressing need;
  - proportion of the food-insecure population in the governorate; and
  - areas that are part of the disputed internal boundaries.

## Conclusion and Recommendations of the Re-Assessment

10. Iraq remains a volatile environment, characterized by the effects of prolonged instability. A quarter of the population lives below the poverty line of US\$2 per day; the rural population is nearly twice as poor as the urban population. Only 42 percent of the population is employed; youth and women are particularly affected with only 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.<sup>4</sup>
11. The multi-stakeholder Iraq Knowledge Network (IKN) survey<sup>5</sup> (with significant support from WFP) has provided updated information on food security. Food deprivation<sup>6</sup> in Iraq decreased slightly from 7 percent in 2007 to 6 percent in 2011 but significant regional differences remain: districts with the highest food deprivation are concentrated in the south and the north-west. Food deprivation increased amongst female-headed households and in urban areas. Low income with a consequent lack of economic access to food remains the main cause of food insecurity. For the poorest Iraqis, the PDS remains the main food source, although dependency on the PDS decreased from 67 percent in 2007 to 57 percent in 2011.
12. Around 1,680,000 Iraqis (49 percent women and 51 percent men) have been internally displaced since February 2006. IDPs and returnees are amongst the most vulnerable people and lack basic necessities, including food. Recent studies show that IDPs' access to food has decreased substantially as a result of irregular PDS rations.<sup>7</sup> In some governorates, 92 percent of IDPs report that food is their most pressing need. WFP monitoring reports confirm that PDS food rations for IDPs have been irregular and incomplete.
13. According to the 2011 multiple indicator cluster survey in Iraq, for children under 5:<sup>8</sup>
- 8 percent are moderately or severely underweight, of whom 4 percent are severely underweight.
  - 22 percent of children are severely or moderately stunted, of whom 10 percent are severely stunted; stunting is highest amongst children from rural areas and poorer families, and among children aged 12-23 months.
  - 7 percent are wasted of whom 3 percent are severely wasted.
- Boys are slightly better nourished than girls.
14. The National Nutrition Strategy (2012-2014) was prepared with support from WFP and approved by the Council of Ministers in April 2012: reducing the prevalence of wasting and stunting among children under 5 are among its objectives. Promoting and supporting appropriate infant and young child feeding practices at health facilities and community levels

---

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

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid*

<sup>6</sup> Food deprivation is defined as the proportion of people whose daily dietary intake is less than the minimum dietary energy requirement.

<sup>7</sup> International Organization for Migration Iraq. August 2010. Review of displacement and return in Iraq.

<sup>8</sup> The Government of Iraq and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). 2011. Iraq multiple-indicator cluster survey 4, preliminary report.

and ensuring appropriate maternal nutritional health services throughout the reproductive age are recognized as important elements in achieving this objective.

15. The recent IKN survey also provided updated data on education. While 89 percent of all primary schoolchildren attend school, this includes only 85 percent of girls and 77 percent of the poorest children. One-third of girls drop out of primary school before completing the six years of schooling (compared to 8 percent of boys) and almost half of the students from the poorest households never complete school.
16. Funding for a national school feeding programme is already provided by the Government. The Ministry of Education in Erbil is expected to also include school feeding in its budget from 2013.<sup>9</sup> The Ministry of Education in Baghdad planned to take over management of school feeding from September 2012 (the 2012/2013 school year). However, a school feeding management review showed that the Ministry's management structure was not sufficiently developed, particularly for supply chain management. Thus the Government has requested WFP to continue supporting school feeding implementation for another school year (2012/2013) while continuing to prepare the Ministry to take over this function. A similar request was made by the Ministry of Education in Erbil.
17. Internal and external reviews of the CFW component in 2011-2012 have: (i) helped to validate the method for targeting; (ii) improved the identification of appropriate community projects and their implementation mechanisms; and (iii) recommended changes to WFP's internal business processes. Cash transfers offer a flexible choice for beneficiaries to meet their food and other essential needs, with the potential to create employment opportunities to rebuild livelihoods and improve economic access to food. In 2011, 87 percent of CFW beneficiaries spent some or all of the cash incentive to purchase food. Post-distribution monitoring shows that for most beneficiaries, cash transfers provided the only means of filling the food gap left by the PDS.
18. Close coordination with the Ministry of Displacement and Migration and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees has ensured that 40 percent of CFW beneficiaries are IDPs or returnees. Despite efforts to increase the participation of women, this has remained a challenge, with their participation only 9 percent in 2011. Agreements with cooperating partners were renegotiated for greater cost-efficiency, reducing the cost of transferring US\$1 to beneficiaries to US\$0.58 in 2011 from US\$0.78 during the pilot project phase in 2010 (the cost to transfer US\$1 food aid is US\$0.69).

## **Purpose of Extension and Budget Increase**

19. In view of persisting food insecurity and malnutrition, and taking into consideration the level of funding committed by the Government and donors, WFP proposes to continue to support the Government to improve capacities at the institutional and local levels in the design and implementation of effective social safety nets.
20. WFP proposes to extend the PRRO by 23 months with a view to handing over all programmes to the Government by mid-2014. During this transition phase, WFP's presence will be scaled down to prepare for the eventual phase-out of WFP support – unless additional funding were to be made available by the Government for continued WFP engagement.

---

<sup>9</sup> In the north, as Kurdistan is an autonomous region (the regional capital is Erbil), the plans and strategies for school feeding differ from those in the centre/south (covered by Baghdad).

## *Nutrition*

21. The extension-in-time will permit WFP to complete the implementation of the planned nutrition activities, following the five-month delay in the start of this component, without an increase in commodity requirements. WFP will continue resource mobilization efforts and advocacy for the prioritization of nutrition in Iraq in collaboration with partners, including through the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) health and nutrition priority working group. If additional funding were to be secured to enable the continuation of the nutrition component, a future budget revision will be proposed.

## *School feeding*

22. WFP will continue supporting school feeding implementation during the 2012/2013 school year in the same 24 most vulnerable districts. The food ration will remain unchanged (100g of fortified HEBs per child per day). Funding for this extension is expected to be provided by the Government. The Ministry of Education plans to take over management of the national school feeding programme from the start of the 2013/2014 school year.
23. WFP will also continue to provide school feeding capacity-development support to the Ministry of Education in Baghdad and Erbil to support the transition to a high quality, sustainable national school feeding programme in line with WFP's school feeding policy and quality standards. Building on the results of the management review, the main focus in the first year of the extension period will be to provide technical assistance on supply chain management, developing the monitoring and evaluation system and piloting local procurement. In 2013/2014, once the Ministry of Education has taken over the implementation of the school feeding programme, WFP will provide technical backstopping support, including refresher training for the Ministry staff and the preparation of implementation guidelines.
24. The jointly agreed transition plan will be reviewed annually by WFP and the Ministry of Education and adjusted as needed. WFP will continue working closely with partners - the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Health Organization and the World Bank - on integration of school feeding in programmes such as "child-friendly schools" and "health-promoting schools". WFP participates in the UNDAF sectoral working group on education.

## *Cash for work*

25. Building on lessons learnt and achievements made since 2010, WFP proposes to continue CFW support in districts in Baghdad, Diyala and Ninewa governorates with a high concentration of food-insecure IDPs and returnees. Households with no or limited income will be targeted and more than half will be IDPs and returnees. In line with findings of the 2011 IKN survey, greater attention will be given to food-insecure neighbourhoods in urban areas with a high concentration of IDPs. Participants will be screened through a proxy means test developed by WFP to confirm their eligibility.
26. The current CFW implementation modalities will remain in place and the daily cash transfer values will remain unchanged (US\$10 for workers, US\$13 for team leaders paid in local currency). The maximum number of working days per participant is 40 days, resulting in a monthly wage of US\$200 per participant, which is appropriate to meet the food gap for the poorest and most food-insecure during the main lean season from March to September.<sup>10</sup>

---

<sup>10</sup> As per the 2009 Government/World Bank poverty assessment, the average daily kilocalorie requirement in Iraq is 2,300 kcal per person. The PDS supplies an average of only 967 kcal per person per day due to irregular deliveries, leaving a food gap of 1,334 kcal per person per day. The cost of meeting the food gap per month is estimated at US\$28.1 per person or US\$169 per household (The Government of Iraq, WFP and UNICEF, 2010, *Food Deprivation in Iraq*).

27. Community Development Groups will select the CFW activities. Community baseline data will be collected to analyse available resources and assets and determine functionality and use by the most vulnerable people in the community. WFP will prioritize community works that directly benefit participants, such as rehabilitation of irrigation canals and reclamation of unproductive land. If no feasible community works can be identified, public works will also be considered. Technical capacity exists in all districts and municipalities to assess the feasibility of such projects. Activities in urban areas with limited agriculture potential will include the reclaiming of localized swampy areas, sanitation campaigns, clearing of schools or rehabilitation of irrigation ditches.
28. Greater efforts will be made to increase the participation of women, particularly from female-headed households. This will include gender-sensitive assessments, giving more priority to community projects that lend themselves to participation of women and conducting gender awareness training for Community Development Groups and other community members.
29. WFP will continue to use Smart Card International (a semi-governmental company) to organize cash transfer payments to beneficiaries. Smart Card International already serves the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs for the national social safety net transfers. The company is able to provide appropriate software for beneficiary data collation and ensure easy access to money transfers for card holders by expanding the network of service providers through partnerships with financial institutions.
30. WFP will develop a sustainability strategy and handover plan with the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs. This will include a study and consultations to assess the capacity, feasibility and acceptance of translating the CFW component into a larger public works programme, integrated within the national social safety net. Depending on the outcomes of this study and funding availability, further WFP support may be required.

<b>TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY COMPONENT AND ACTIVITY</b>				
<b>Component and Activity</b>		<b>Category of beneficiaries</b>	<b>Current August 2010 – July 2012</b>	<b>Revised August 2012 – June 2014</b>
Nutrition	Prevention of MAM	Pregnant and lactating women	20,850	20,850
	Treatment of MAM	Malnourished children 6-59 months	21,900	21,900
	Prevention of stunting	Children 6-23 months	13,000	13,000
	Prevention of wasting	Children 6-23 months	20,109	20,109
School feeding		School children	546,560	652,400
Cash for work*		Food-insecure households, especially IDPs and returnees	68,730	46,500
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>691,149</b>	<b>774,759</b>

\* Beneficiaries include direct participants plus 5 family members.

31. WFP will build the 2011 IKN survey to work with the Central Organization for Statistics in the Ministry of Planning to continue to support and strengthen the existing national food security monitoring system. The system will track household vulnerability to food insecurity in Iraq on a monthly basis, based upon the functioning of the PDS and the market prices of food.
32. A final evaluation of the three components will be conducted at the end of the PRRO. This will include analysis of relevant lessons to inform the handover of programmes to the Government.

## REQUIREMENTS

33. The revised food and cash requirements are outlined in table 2 below, with costing shown in Annex I-A.

Component and Activity		Current	Increase/ decrease	Revised
Nutrition	Prevention of MAM	626	0	626
	Treatment of MAM	181	0	181
	Prevention of stunting	166	0	166
	Prevention of wasting	456	0	456
School feeding		12,025	11,093	23,118
Support to IDPs <sup>11</sup>		295	0	295
<b>Total commodity (mt)</b>		<b>13,749</b>	<b>11,093</b>	<b>24,842</b>
Cash for work (US\$)		5,840,307	3,118,600	8,958,907
<b>Total cash (US\$)</b>		<b>5,840,307</b>	<b>3,118,600</b>	<b>8,958,907</b>

34. Landside transport, storage and handling costs have been adjusted to factor-in increasing costs of transport, port operations, intermediate storage and additional final transport costs from district warehouses to schools, (which had not required before).
35. Several factors account for the relatively higher increase in direct support costs (DSC) during this extension, including nearly US\$1.2 million for costs related to WFP's use of the United Nations compounds in Baghdad and Erbil. The DSC budget includes an increase in security costs due to a change in the cost-sharing arrangement between the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq and the United Nations agencies, as well as the continued out-posting of the country office staff in Amman, Jordan due to security concerns (and the subsequent high level of staff travel). In addition to the extension of overall staffing and office requirements until

<sup>11</sup> Budget revision number 4 incorporated a resource transfer of 295 mt of commodities from the preceding emergency operation (EMOP 107170). These commodities were distributed in March 2011 as one-off support for vulnerable IDPs in Kerbala and Wassit governorates.

June 2014, the DSC also includes US\$1.2 million in capacity augmentation activities for school feeding and CFW.

36. The following contextual, programmatic and institutional risks have been identified for this operation: (i) continued insecurity affecting WFP staff, property and programme implementation; (ii) high cost of security measures; (iii) difficulty in mobilizing technical resources for programme implementation; (iv) remote management affecting oversight and programme monitoring; (v) changing government priorities requiring programme adjustments; (vi) lack of funding; and (vii) government commitment to take-over programmes.
37. Relevant mitigation measures being implemented include: (i) application of the country office operational security concept; (ii) mobilization of resources for security cost-shared budget; (iii) recruitment of consultants and development of partnerships; (iv) gradual relocation of staff back to Iraq; (v) continuous dialogue with government counterparts; (vi) continued resource mobilisation efforts, particularly from the Government; and (vii) regular review of transition and hand-over plans.

---

## RECOMMENDATION

This budget revision to Iraq PRRO 200035“Support to Vulnerable Groups” for an overall increase of US\$41.8 million is recommended for approval by the Executive Director.

---

## APPROVAL

---

Ertharin Cousin  
Executive Director,  
United Nations World Food Programme

---

Date



## ANNEX I-A

<b>BUDGET INCREASE COST BREAKDOWN</b>			
<b>Food<sup>12</sup></b>	<b>Quantity (mt)</b>	<b>Value (US\$)</b>	<b>Value (US\$)</b>
Cereals	-	-	
Pulses	-	-	
Oil and fats	-	-	
Mixed and blended food	11,093	16,639,533	
Others	-	-	
<b>Total food</b>	-	-	
Cash transfers		3,118,600	
Voucher transfers		-	
Subtotal food and transfers			19,758,133
External transport			1,085,228
Landside transport, storage and handling			3,549,760
Other direct operational costs			2,655,255
Direct support costs (see Annex I-B)			12,005,646
Total WFP direct costs			<b>39,054,022</b>
Indirect support costs (7.0 percent) <sup>13</sup>			2,733,782
<b>TOTAL WFP COSTS</b>			<b>41,787,803</b>

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

<sup>13</sup> The indirect support cost rate may be amended by the Board during the project.

## ANNEX I-B

<b>DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (US\$)</b>	
<b>Staff and staff-related costs</b>	
International professional staff	3,573,681
Local staff - national officers	599,181
Local staff - general service	2,378,931
Local staff - temporary assistance	1,032,956
Hazard pay and hardship allowance	394,282
International consultants	333,333
Local consultants	40,926
Commercial consultancy services	95,000
Staff duty travel	1,320,400
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>9,768,690</b>
<b>Recurring expenses</b>	
Rental of facility	253,000
Utilities	165,000
Office supplies and other consumables	34,700
Communications services	137,000
Equipment repair and maintenance	38,800
Vehicle running costs and maintenance	154,600
Office set-up and repairs	25,000
United Nations organization services	359,000
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,167,100</b>
<b>Equipment and capital costs</b>	
Vehicle leasing	106,050
Communications equipment	149,500
Local security costs	814,308
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,069,858</b>
<b>TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS</b>	<b>12,005,646</b>

## ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK- IRAQ PRRO 200035 BUDGET REVISION 5

Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
<b>Strategic Objective 3 Restore and rebuild lives and livelihoods in post-conflict, post-disaster or transition situations</b>		
<b>Outcome 1</b> Increased access to assets in fragile, transition situations for target communities.	➤ Community asset score (CAS). Target 85% (Percentage of communities with an improved CAS)	➤ Security situation does not deteriorate and access to beneficiaries remains possible. ➤ Adequate and timely availability of resources. ➤ Accessibility by surface transport.
<b>Output 1.1</b> Cash distributed in sufficient quantity and on time to targeted beneficiaries under secure conditions.	➤ Number of beneficiaries receiving cash. Target: 46,500 ➤ Percentage of beneficiaries who are women heads of household. Target: 20% ➤ Percentage of beneficiaries who are IDPs/returnees. Target: 50% ➤ Percentage of beneficiaries who are local vulnerable people. Target: 50% ➤ Total cash amount distributed to beneficiaries. Target: US\$3,118,600 ➤ Beneficiaries receiving cash on time, as percentage of planned. Target: 95% ➤ Beneficiaries using at least 65% of cash received to access food, as percentage of total beneficiaries. Target 90%	➤ Security situation does not deteriorate and access to beneficiaries remains possible. ➤ Availability of capable cooperating partners. ➤ Adequate and timely availability of resources. ➤ Access to rural areas and female head of households. ➤ Surface transport accessibility/availability. ➤ Safe movement of cash in project areas.
<b>Output 1.2</b> Developed, built or restored livelihood assets by targeted communities and individuals	➤ Number of community assets created or restored by targeted communities and individuals. Target: to be determined following consultations with local stakeholders	➤ Same as for Output 1.1
<b>Outcome 2</b> Stabilized enrolment for girls and boys, including IDPs and refugees, in assisted schools at pre-crisis levels.	➤ Retention rate for girls and boys. Target: 100% ➤ Change in absolute enrolment of girls and boys. Target: 10% annual increase	➤ Security situation does not deteriorate an access to schools remains possible. ➤ Adequate and timely availability of resources. ➤ Accessibility by surface transport.

<p><b>Output 2.1</b> Food distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to targeted girls and boys under secure conditions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Number of primary school girls and boys receiving WFP rations. Target: 652,000 children</li> <li>➤ Quantity of food distributed to targeted schoolchildren Target: 100% of planned</li> <li>➤ Number of feeding days compared with actual school days Target: 172 days per school year</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Government agreement on food basket.</li> <li>➤ Adequate and timely resources are available.</li> <li>➤ Accessibility by surface transport.</li> <li>➤ Complementary non-food assistance provided by the Government, UNICEF and others.</li> <li>➤ Suitability of HEB for schoolchildren.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Output 2.2</b> School feeding coverage aligned with programme of work.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Number of schools assisted by WFP. Target: to be determined in consultation with the Ministry of Education</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Accessibility by surface transport.</li> <li>➤ Suitability of HEB for schoolchildren.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Outcome 3a</b> Reduced acute malnutrition in target groups of children.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Prevalence of acute malnutrition among children under 5 (Weight-for-height as %). Target: &lt;15% prevalence in targeted areas</li> <li>➤ Supplementary feeding performance rates. Target: Recovery rate: &gt; 75%, death rate: &lt; 3%, defaulter rate: &lt; 15%</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Same as for Output 1.1</li> </ul>
<p><b>Outcome 3b</b> Reduced stunting in targeted children,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Prevalence of stunting among children aged between 6-23 months (height-for-age as %). Target: 10% reduction per year in targeted areas</li> <li>➤ Prevalence of iron deficiency anaemia (IDA) among target women and children. Target: 5% reduction in targeted areas</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Output 3</b> Food and non-food items distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to targeted women, girls and boys under secure conditions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Number of women, girls and boys receiving food by category and as percentage of planned. Target: 100%</li> <li>➤ Tonnage of food distributed, by type, as % of planned Target: 100%</li> <li>➤ Quantity of fortified foods, complementary and special nutritional products distributed as % of planned Target: 100%</li> <li>➤ Number of Primary Health Centres assisted by WFP. Target: 100% of planned</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Same as for Output 1.1</li> </ul>
<p><b>Strategic Objective 5 Strengthen the capacities of countries to reduce hunger, including through hand-over strategies and local purchase.</b></p>		

<p><b>Outcome 4</b> Progress made towards nationally-owned hunger solutions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ National capacity index<sup>14</sup> for school feeding. Target: 14</li> <li>➤ Strong policy frameworks: Score 3</li> <li>➤ Strong institutional structure and coordination: Score 3</li> <li>➤ Stable funding and budgeting: Score 3</li> <li>➤ Sound programme design and implementation, including evaluation: Score 3</li> <li>➤ Strong community participation and ownership: Score 2</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ New Government fails to honour decisions of the previous Government.</li> <li>➤ Reduced financing of social protection programmes due to reduced crude oil prices or reduced production capacities.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Output 4.1</b> School feeding capacity and awareness developed through WFP-led actions and training.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Number of school feeding stakeholder workshops organized. Target: 2</li> <li>➤ Number of training sessions for government counterparts, partners and WFP staff. Target: 4</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Change of Government.</li> <li>➤ High turnover of government staff.</li> </ul>

<sup>14</sup> The national capacity index measures progress against five quality standards: i) sound alignment with the national policy; ii) strong institutional frameworks; iii) stable funding and budgeting; iv) quality programme design; and v) strong community participation. The capacity development assessment tool is based on standards adapted by WFP from a World Bank capacity development framework.



---

## ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

CFSVA	comprehensive food security and vulnerability assessment
CFW	cash for work
DSC	direct support costs
HEB	high-energy biscuit
IDP	internally displaced person
IKN	Iraq Knowledge Network
ISC	indirect support costs
LTSH	landside transport, storage and handling costs
MAM	moderate acute malnutrition
ODOC	other direct operational costs
PDS	public distribution system
PRRO	protracted relief and recovery operation
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
WFP	United Nations World Food Programme