

IRAQ PROTRACTED RELIEF AND RECOVERY OPERATION 200035

Budget Revision No. 2

Title: "Support for Vulnerable Groups"

	Cost (United States dollars)		
	Present budget	Increase	Revised budget
Food cost	15,382,704	(2,006,573)	13,376,131
Cash transfer cost	-	2,840,376	2,840,376
External transport	1,451,311	(1,063,048)	388,263
LTSH	6,000,787	(2,737,963)	3,262,824
ODOC	2,259,536	1,457,806	3,717,342
DSC	7,735,333	1,964,826	9,700,159
ISC (7%)	2,298,077	31,880	2,329,957
Total cost to WFP	35,127,747	487,304	35,615,051

NATURE OF THE REVISION

1. A second budget revision to the protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO 200035) "Support to Vulnerable Groups" in Iraq is proposed to adjust both activities and budget based on further prioritisation of needs and available resources. It follows a first revision made in October 2010 to reflect the delayed start of activities due to late confirmation of pledges, with a reduction of project budget from US\$235 million to US\$35.1 million.
2. This budget revision proposes to increase the number of beneficiaries under school feeding from 169,700 to 546,600, and decrease the number of beneficiaries under the mother-and-child health nutrition (MCHN) programme from 97,600 to 57,800. A cash-for-work (CFW) project for 24,000 beneficiaries is also introduced.
3. More specifically, this revision will:
 - decrease food requirements by 10,144 mt;
 - decrease the external transport and landside transport, storage and handling (LTSH) costs by US\$3,801,011 due to a reduced tonnage and a lower LTSH rate (from US\$239.84 per mt to US\$219.32 per mt);
 - increase the direct support costs (DSC) and other direct operational costs (ODOC) by US\$3,422,632; and
 - increase the indirect support costs (ISC) by US\$31,880.

JUSTIFICATION FOR BUDGET INCREASE

Summary of existing project activities

4. The 2-year PRRO (August 2010-July 2012) was designed on the basis of the joint 2008 Government/WFP comprehensive food security and vulnerability assessment (CFSVA)¹ which estimated that 930,000 Iraqis were food-insecure (3 percent of the population) and 6.4 million (22 percent) vulnerable to food insecurity due to lack of economic access to food and dependence on the Public Distribution System (PDS).² The PRRO aims to support the Government's efforts to strengthen social safety nets for vulnerable groups recovering from the effects of prolonged instability, through a reform of the PDS and development of a more diversified social safety net system that is responsive to needs and enhances the productivity of its beneficiaries.
5. The operation meets WFP Strategic Objective 3 (restore and rebuild lives and livelihoods in post-conflict, post-disaster or transition situations) and Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) 1, 2, 4 and 5.³ It focuses on the poorest and most food-insecure areas of Iraq with the following specific objectives:
 - to support vulnerable groups to restore and rebuild their lives through improved access to food and primary health care; and
 - to restore school attendance and learning achievements adversely affected by the conflict, and reduce drop-outs among primary schoolchildren through school feeding as a safety net in the most food-insecure districts.
6. The PRRO includes a strong component for the hand-over of activities to the Government, depending on improved security and strengthened capacity of the Government to design, implement and fund safety nets to protect the most vulnerable people. It is also linked to a development project (DEV 200104) "Capacity development to reform the Public Distribution System (PDS) and Strengthen Social Safety Nets for Vulnerable Groups in Iraq".
7. Due to late confirmation of pledges, the PRRO activities were delayed and significantly re-focused through a first budget revision in October 2010, including a reduction of the planned beneficiary caseload, staffing and costs, and emphasis on Government's ownership, responsibility, and sustainability.

Conclusion and recommendations of the re-assessment

8. After decades of war and instability, Iraq is at a crossroads to political stability and socio-economic recovery, although parts of the country remain fragile. Recent improvements in access to basic social services have not yet translated into significant welfare gains for the population. Demand for social services and employment has replaced security as the main priority for Iraqis, but is challenged by the difficult process of political reconciliation.

¹ Government of Iraq /WFP, Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA), 2008.

² The Public Distribution System (PDS) was designed to ensure that every citizen receives a monthly ration of detergent, infant formula, milk, pulses, rice, salt, soap, sugar, tea, vegetable oil, weaning cereal and wheat flour.

³ MDG 1: eradicate extreme poverty and hunger; MDG 2: achieve universal primary education; MDG 4: reduce child mortality; MDG 5: improve maternal health.

9. The food security and nutrition situation remains poor. Recent analysis confirmed the results of the 2008 CFSVA which found that the prevalence of food insecurity was largely related to the inefficiencies of the PDS food distribution. Over the course of one year, the prevalence of food insecurity can fluctuate between 2 and 16 percent depending on food availability through the PDS. Food insecurity disproportionately affects rural households and in particular those whose head of household is a non-skilled worker, an agricultural worker or unemployed.⁴
10. The PDS subsidized food ration contributes to approximately 50 percent of the dietary energy consumed by Iraqi households on average, and 67 percent of the dietary energy consumed by the poorest households. It also plays a major role in influencing the retail food prices. However, the system does not function effectively due to corruption and gross inefficiency in its supply chain management. On average, PDS beneficiaries receive only 51 percent of their daily food entitlement and the food basket is often incomplete, irregular and of low quality, with large disparities between governorates. Access to a new ration card is also delayed by 6 to 9 months for internally displaced persons (IDPs) who change location.
11. While at the national level the prevalence of malnutrition is not a major cause of concern, pockets of vulnerability exist where malnutrition rates are at serious and even critical levels. Global acute malnutrition (GAM) rates among children under 5 decreased from 9 percent in 2006 to 5 percent in 2008 nationally, but still reached 15 percent in some of the most vulnerable districts. Similarly, stunting rates rise to up to 40 percent in some areas. The 2008 CFSVA showed that malnutrition is clearly linked to poverty and food insecurity: one in three children in households vulnerable to food insecurity was malnourished, and children from the poorest families had the highest rates of acute malnutrition, especially in rural areas.⁵
12. Despite large government expenditure, the social protection programmes are poorly managed,⁶ financially unsustainable, inadequately targeted and insufficient to protect vulnerable groups. Moreover, the social protection system is essentially delivering 'passive' assistance in the form of unconditional food and cash transfers, with no links to the productive sector to enhance employment and income-generating opportunities and thus improve economic access to food.
13. The first budget revision to the PRRO, which was approved in October 2010, reflected critical funding shortfalls in spite of significant food security and nutrition needs. It entailed a prioritisation of activities in consultation with the Government, considering that given the status of Iraq as a middle-income country emerging from conflict, responsibility to address needs falls primarily with the Government. In August 2010, the Iraqi Council of Ministers approved a National School Feeding Programme to be conducted by the Ministry of Education (MoE). The Government provided a US\$17 million contribution to WFP to implement school feeding activities during the 2010-11 academic year and to build the MoE's capacity to take over management and funding as of September 2011. WFP already provided technical assistance to the MoE to prepare budgets for school feeding in 2011 and 2012, and the MoE actually budgeted US\$17.5 million for 2011.
14. A CFW pilot project was implemented from May to July 2010 in Diyala governorate under the emergency operation that preceded the PRRO (EMOP 10717). An external review found

⁴ Government of Iraq/WFP/FAO/UNICEF, Food Deprivation in Iraq, 2010.

⁵ Government of Iraq/WFP, Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis, 2008.

⁶ Many former social assistance system personnel have left the country due to the conflict and insecurity.

generally positive outcomes from the cash transfers.⁷ Cash transfers offer a flexible choice for beneficiaries to meet their food and other essential needs, while, at the same time, have the potential to create employment opportunities to rebuild livelihoods and improve economic access to food.

15. The review pointed out some limitations and necessary improvements in project implementation, such as:
- a need for better targeting of IDPs and returnees (36 percent of the beneficiaries) as well as women (13 percent of beneficiaries);
 - a lower cost-efficiency than in-kind food distributions: the cost of transferring US\$1 to CFW beneficiaries was US\$0.78, compared to US\$0.69 for transferring US\$1 worth of food aid; the more expensive CFW activity largely reflected high cooperating partner's implementing costs, small project size and short duration;
 - a need to extend the duration of project activities, also to improve its cost-efficiency;
 - a more careful selection of activities to ensure adherence to selection criteria; and
 - efforts to increase involvement of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MoLSA) in view of eventual hand-over and incorporation of CFW activities in the national social safety net programme.

Purpose of the budget increase

16. In view of persisting food security and nutrition needs, and funds committed by the Government and donors, WFP is proposing to further prioritize available resources, in agreement with the Government. In particular, the revision puts increased emphasis for all PRRO activities on sustainability and government capacity development towards long-term solutions to hunger, in line with WFP Strategic Objective 5 (strengthen the capacities of countries to reduce hunger, including through hand-over strategies and local purchase).
17. As a result of increased capacity development activities and very low food tonnage, rates for direct support costs (DSC) and other direct operational costs (ODOC) are high. They should be considered on a monthly planned-needs basis, rather than on a tonnage rate basis.

School feeding

18. Considering the Government's commitment and confirmed funding for a National School Feeding programme in 2010 (and already budgeted for take-over in 2011), WFP will continue to develop the capacity of the MoE to design and implement a high quality, sustainable programme in line with WFP's School Feeding Policy and quality standards. The PRRO school feeding component has been re-designed accordingly, focusing on: (i) sustainability; (ii) clear national policy framework for school feeding; (iii) stable funding and budgeting; (iv) sound programme design; (v) strong institutional arrangements for implementation, monitoring and accountability; (vi) efficient local food procurement system; (vii) strong partnership and inter-sectoral coordination; and (viii) community participation and ownership. These activities will be implemented in cooperation with partners, notably the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Bank.
19. Specific school feeding capacity development activities include: (i) stakeholder consultation on school feeding design and implementation, and policy formulation; (ii) development of an electronic tendering and procurement system; (iii) design and piloting of logistics systems for school feeding; (iv) design of a school feeding commodity tracking system;

⁷ Stars Orbit Consultants and Husain, S.M. Review Report – WFP pilot cash-for-work programme for returnees, IDPs, refugees and host communities in the governorate of Diyala, Iraq, 2010.

(v) development of a monitoring and evaluation system and database; (vi) training of MoE staff on school feeding implementation, and development of training materials and guidelines; (vii) development of community support for school feeding; and (viii) advocacy and outreach for school feeding. Many of these activities will be undertaken during the first year of implementation, before the planned hand-over to the Government in the second year when WFP envisages to concentrate on back-stopping.

20. WFP will work with the MoE to implement school feeding activities during the 2010-2011 academic year, with priority given to 546,600 primary school children in 24 of the most vulnerable districts of Iraq according to the 2008 CFSVA. This target beneficiary figure is lower than the 960,000 vulnerable primary school children identified in the CFSVA but takes into consideration available resources. The Government plans to gradually cover all vulnerable primary school children once it takes over the implementation of the programme.
21. The school feeding food ration will remain the same as in the original PRRO. All commodities will be procured locally, and WFP will provide technical assistance to build local production capacity for fortified date bars

Mother-and-child health and nutrition

22. This budget revision does not envisage changes in MCHN activities but a reduction of the number of beneficiaries to better focus on targeted supplementary feeding for moderately acute malnourished children and pregnant and lactating women, considering resource limitations. Discussions are underway with the Ministry of Health to re-design the programme, including adding a preventive approach focussing on prevention of malnutrition in children under 2 and a change in food basket to incorporate locally produced high-energy biscuits. The Ministry of Trade has indicated its readiness to contribute in-kind to the local production of such biscuits, confirming the Government's buy-in for a sustainable approach to MCHN in the long-term. Depending on the outcome of these discussions, a further budget revision may be proposed for this activity.

Cash for work

23. Building on lessons learned from the CFW pilot, WFP proposes to include CFW as a conditional cash transfer programme in the PRRO, with the aim to rebuild livelihoods and facilitate resettlement and reintegration of IDPs, while rehabilitating productive community assets, creating employment opportunities and increasing purchasing power and access to food. A key objective is also to learn lessons and inform the transition towards productive, cash-based social safety net programmes and their eventual expansion as public works programme managed by the Government.
24. Despite the large-scale PDS food assistance that provides each Iraqi citizen with 2,200 kilocalories per day⁸ at subsidized price, support is still required for the most vulnerable due to lower food amounts received (on average half of the theoretical kilocalories) and irregular and delayed access to PDS ration, especially for IDPs who change location. To complement the PDS, cash transfers were found to be more appropriate than food and also in line with the emphasis put by the Government and donors on stimulating the economy to rebuild livelihoods. Despite the lower cost-efficiency of cash transfers compared to in-kind food transfers reported in the review of the CFW pilot, CFW in this context enables to create employment opportunities to rebuild livelihoods, to improve

⁸ Under the PDS, each Iraqi is entitled to a monthly food basket for a nominal fee of 250 Iraqi dinars (US\$0.21). The PDS individual monthly ration is: wheat (9 kg), rice (3 kg), sugar (2 kg), tea (0.2 kg), vegetable oil (1.25 kg), detergent (0.5 kg), pulses (0.25 kg), adult milk (0.25 kg), soap (250 gm) and infant formula (1.8 kg).

economic access to food, and to offer a flexible choice for beneficiaries to meet their food and other essential needs.

25. Communities which have benefited from the CFW pilot have requested the continuation and expansion of the programme, and a donor has confirmed a US\$5million contribution to expand this activity.
26. The CFW activity will be implemented in partnership with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and government agencies as part of a joint United Nations initiative for resettling IDPs in Baghdad and Diyala governorates, which present high rates of return. It will include 4,000 participants (total of 24,000 beneficiaries based on a 6-member family) over a period of one year, drawn from lists of returning refugees, IDPs and other vulnerable groups within the host community, established by the Ministry of Displaced and Migrants (MoDM) and/or MoLSA, and through consultations between WFP, cooperating partners⁹ and communities. The community activities will be implemented during the main lean season from March to September.
27. In accordance with the pilot CFW review, greater efforts will be made to target IDPs and returnees, and to ensure the participation of women who are the primary economic support for their families, by selecting more gender-appropriate activities. Community Development Groups (CDGs) comprising municipal authorities, traditional community leaders and representatives of vulnerable groups such as returnees, IDPs, women,¹⁰ youth and people with disabilities which were formed in Diyala during the pilot project will be expanded and established in Baghdad. The CDGs will work closely with WFP and cooperating partners to identify CFW activities based on sustainability and relevance to livelihood recovery, food security, resettlement, gender and culture. CFW activities will include, for example, establishment of kitchen gardens and greenhouses, rehabilitation of farms, cleaning of irrigation canals and improvement of water supply and sewerage systems for resettling IDPs and their host communities.
28. The average daily wage for labourers in Iraq ranges from US\$13 to US\$17. The project will pay a daily wage of US\$10 for labourers and US\$13 for supervisors in order to self-target the beneficiaries amongst the most vulnerable in the community. These wages were found to be acceptable by beneficiaries in the review of the pilot project. The expected average duration of each CFW activity is 3 months (approximately 66 work days). At US\$10 per day, this represents a total maximum entitlement of US\$660 per CFW beneficiary household (for labourers).
29. To minimize the security risks of cash transfers from WFP to NGOs, banking facilities will be used for NGOs which have bank accounts in Jordan or Iraq, as well as the services of cash facilitators with whom WFP is already working with very good results. Payments to CFW beneficiaries will be made on a monthly basis against a signed receipt (or thumb print) through bank transfers or the network of money handling agents. Risks to beneficiaries will be limited by effecting cash payments in relatively small amounts and using irregular schedules. Cash will be paid at a safe location identified and agreed upon by the cooperating partners, participants and local authorities. Local authorities will monitor the intervention and cash disbursements, but will not directly handle any cash. WFP will continue to explore the use of 'smart' cards to minimise risk and fraud.

⁹ Cooperating partners with proven experience in implementing CFW activities include Mercy Corps and possibly two other NGOs.

¹⁰ Efforts are made to include at least 35 percent of women in the Community Development Groups at the beginning, and further increase this ratio to 50 percent later on.

30. Based on the experience of the pilot project, close coordination between local authorities and security forces, cooperating partners and local WFP staff will be maintained to ensure security for the project operations. WFP's field security officer, in coordination with the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI) security, will also provide security advice and guidance.
31. Baseline and follow-up surveys, including a market assessment, will be conducted and an impact evaluation of the CFW activity will be carried out before the end of the project. The monitoring and evaluation system will collect output and outcome indicators, as well as information about the relevance and feasibility of cash-based programmes in Iraq, to further inform the design of Government's public works programme.

TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY *			
Activity	Present	Increase/ decrease	Revised
MCHN - Pregnant and lactating women and their families	25,075	(10,231)	14,844
MCHN - Malnourished children under 5 and their families	72,535	(29,593)	42,942
School feeding	169,690	376,870	546,560
Cash for work	0	24,000	24,000
Total	267,300	361,046	628,346

* The beneficiary numbers reflect family food rations or cash transfers provided to targeted participants assuming a 6-member family size. Overall, an estimated 51 percent of WFP beneficiaries will be men and 49 percent will be women.

FOOD REQUIREMENTS

32. Revised and total food and cash requirements for the operation are shown in Table 2.

TABLE 2. FOOD/CASH REQUIREMENTS BY ACTIVITY (mt and US\$)			
Activity	Present	Increase/ decrease	Revised
MCHN - Pregnant and lactating women	4,859	(2,582)	2,277
MCHN - Malnourished children under 5	14,051	(7,464)	6,587
School feeding	6,111	(98)	6,013
Total commodity (mt)	25,021	(10,144)	14,877
Cash for work	0	2,840,376	2,840,376
Total cash (US\$)	0	2,840,376	2,840,376



APPROVAL

Date _____

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BUDGET INCREASE COST BREAKDOWN			
Food¹¹	Quantity (<i>mt</i>)	Value (<i>US\$</i>)	Value (<i>US\$</i>)
Cereals	(7,469)		(1,314,701)
Pulses	(1,246)		(784,707)
Oil and fats	(1,145)		(1,051,270)
Mixed and blended food	(97)		1,157,874
Others	(187)		(13,769)
Total food	(10,144)		(2,006,573)
Cash transfers			2,840,376
Voucher transfers			-
Subtotal food and transfers			833,804
External transport			(1,063,048)
Landside transport, storage and handling			(2,737,963)
Other direct operational costs			1,457,806
Direct support costs ¹² (see Annex I-B)			1,964,825
Total WFP direct costs			455,424
Indirect support costs (7.0 percent) ¹³			31,880
TOTAL WFP COSTS			487,304

¹¹ This is a notional food basket for budgeting and approval. The contents may vary.

¹² Indicative figure for information purposes. The direct support costs allotment is reviewed annually.

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

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	
Staff and staff-related costs	
International professional staff	800,695
International general service staff	0
Local staff - national officers	227,333
Local staff - general service	670,642
Local staff - temporary assistance	69,500
Local staff - overtime	(15,621)
Hazard pay and hardship allowance	5,447
International consultants	104,500
Local consultants	119,167
United Nations volunteers	0
Commercial consultancy services	0
Staff duty travel	(36,618)
Subtotal	1,945,045
Recurring expenses	
Rental of facility	250
Utilities	0
Office supplies and other consumables	4,480
Communications services	0
Equipment repair and maintenance	0
Vehicle running costs and maintenance	0
Office set-up and repairs	0
United Nations organization services	0
Subtotal	4,730
Equipment and capital costs	
Vehicle leasing	20,400
Communications equipment	(2,850)
Local security costs	(2,500)
Subtotal	15,050
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	1,964,825

ANNEX II – LOGFRAME

Results	Performance indicators	Risks, assumptions
Strategic Objective 3: Restore and rebuild lives and livelihoods in post-conflict, post-disaster or transition situations		
<p>Outcome 1 Adequate food consumption over assistance period for targeted households.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of targeted households with a minimum of acceptable household food consumption score. <i>Target: 97%</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Security situation does not deteriorate, reducing access to beneficiaries, in particular female-headed households ➤ Adequate and timely availability of resources ➤ Availability of capable cooperating partners ➤ Surface transport accessibility/availability ➤ Safe movement of cash in project areas
<p>Output 1.1 Food distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to targeted women, men, girls and boys under secure conditions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of women, men, girls and boys receiving food, by category and as % of planned. <i>Target: 100%</i> • Tonnage of food distributed, by type, as % of planned. <i>Target: 100%</i> • Quantity of fortified foods distributed, by type, as % of actual. <i>Target: 100%</i> • Number of timely food distributions compared with planned. <i>Target: 12</i> 	
<p>Output 1.2 Cash distributed in sufficient quantity and on time to targeted beneficiaries under secure conditions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of beneficiaries receiving cash, as percentage of planned <i>Target: 100%</i> • Number of women heads of household receiving cash as percentage of planned beneficiaries - <i>Target: 100%</i> • Total cash amount distributed, as percentage of planned <i>Target: 100%</i> • Beneficiaries receiving cash on time, as percentage of planned <i>Target: 100%</i> • Beneficiaries using cash to access food, as percentage of planned <i>Target: 100%</i> • Beneficiaries investing cash towards livelihood recovery activities, as percentage of planned - <i>Target: 100%</i> 	

<p>Outcome 2 Restored access to primary healthcare services for pregnant and lactating women and malnourished children under 5.¹⁴</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of children aged 9–15 months who completed all vaccinations according to national protocol. <i>Target: 100%</i> • Percentage of supported pregnant women who received at least four antenatal check-ups during pregnancy. <i>Target: 100%</i> • Attendance rate: % of pregnant and lactating women registered with PHCs who attend monthly consultations. <i>Target: 100%</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Security situation does not deteriorate, reducing access to beneficiaries, in particular female-headed households ➤ Adequate and timely availability of resources ➤ Surface transport accessibility/availability ➤ Availability of capable cooperating partners ➤ Availability of complementary non-food assistance provided by the Ministry of Health, UNICEF and others ➤ Primary health services functioning fully
<p>Output 2.1 Food and non-food items distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to targeted women, men, girls and boys under secure conditions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of women, men, girls and boys receiving food and non-food items, by category and as % of planned. - <i>Target: 100%</i> • Tonnage of food distributed, by type, as % of planned. <i>Target: 100%</i> • Number of timely food distributions compared with planned. <i>Target: 100%</i> • Quantity of non-food items distributed, by type, as % of planned. - <i>Target: 100%</i> 	
<p>Output 2.2 MCHN coverage aligned with programme of work.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of PHCs covered under the WFP MCHN programme in targeted areas. - <i>Target: 100% of planned</i> 	
<p>Output 2.3 MCHN capacity and awareness developed through WFP-organized actions and training.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of women participating in nutrition and health education. <i>Target: 34,820</i> • Number of training sessions conducted for government counterparts, partners and WFP staff. - <i>Target: 4</i> 	
<p>Outcome 3 Stabilized enrolment for girls and boys, including IDPs and refugees, in assisted schools at pre-crisis levels.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retention rates for girls and boys - <i>Target: 80%</i> • Average annual rate of change in numbers of girls and boys enrolled - <i>Target: 5%</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Security situation does not deteriorate, reducing access to beneficiaries, in particular female-headed households ➤ Adequate and timely availability of resources. ➤ Surface transport accessibility/availability

¹⁴ This outcome and related outputs will be maintained until the next budget revision specific to the MCHN component expected in early 2011.

<p>Output 3.1 Food and non-food items distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to targeted girls and boys under secure conditions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of primary school girls and boys receiving WFP rations. <i>Target: 546,560 children</i> • Quantity of food distributed to targeted schoolchildren. <i>Target: 100% of planned</i> • Quantity of non-food items distributed, by type, as % of planned. <i>Target: 100% of planned</i> • Number of feeding days compared with actual school days. <i>Target: 170 days per school year</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Suitability of date bars for schoolchildren ➤ Government agreement on food basket ➤ Complementary non-food assistance provided by the Government, UNICEF and others ➤ Availability of capable cooperating partners
<p>Output 3.2 School feeding coverage aligned with programme of work.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of schools assisted by WFP. - <i>Target: 2500 schools</i> 	
<p>Outcome 4 Increased access to assets in fragile, transition situations for target communities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % improved Community asset score - <i>Target: 80% of communities</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Community participation and ownership low
<p>Output 4.1 Developed, built or restored livelihood assets by targeted communities and individuals</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of community assets created or restored by targeted communities and individuals <i>Target: to be determined after consultations with local stakeholders</i> 	
Results	Performance indicators	Risks, assumptions
<p>Strategic Objective 5: Strengthen the capacities of countries to reduce hunger, including through hand-over strategies and local purchase.</p>		
<p>Outcome 5: Increased marketing opportunities at national level with cost- effective WFP local purchases</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food purchased locally, as % of food distributed in-country <i>Target: 40%</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Locally produced date bars/HEBs do not meet WFP quality standards ➤ Investments required to increase production/packaging capacity of local industry do not materialize
<p>Output 5.1: Food purchased locally</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tonnage of food purchased locally, by type and country classification <i>Target: 6000mt</i> • Food purchased locally, as % of total food purchased <i>Target: 40%</i> 	

<p>Outcome 6: Progress made towards nationally owned hunger solutions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hand-over strategy developed and implemented <i>Target: Yes</i> 	<p>New Iraqi Government fails to honour decisions of the previous Government. Reduced financing of social protection programmes due to reduced crude oil prices or reduced production capacities.</p>
<p>Output 6.1: Agreed hand-over strategies in place</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of hand-over strategies agreed to between WFP and national governments - <i>Target: 1</i> 	
<p>Output 6.2: School feeding capacity developed through WFP organized actions and training.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of school feeding stakeholder workshops organized. <i>Target: 1</i> • Number of training sessions for government counterparts, partners and WFP staff. - <i>Target:4</i> 	