

IRAQ PROTRACTED RELIEF AND RECOVERY OPERATION 200035

Budget Revision No. 4

“Support for Vulnerable Groups”

	Cost (United States dollars)		
	Current budget	Increase	Revised budget
Food cost	16,771,868	7,253,303	24,025,171
External transport	1,004,790	105,973	1,110,763
LTSH	3,262,824	52,197	3,315,021
ODOC	3,717,342	669,273	4,386,614
DSC	9,700,159	-	9,700,158
ISC (7.0 percent)	2,411,989	565,652	2,977,641
Total cost to WFP	36,868,971	8,646,398	45,515,368

NATURE OF THE REVISION

1. This budget revision to the protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) 200035 “Support to Vulnerable Groups” in Iraq is proposed to (i) redesign the mother-and-child health and nutrition (MCHN) activities to re-focus on the prevention and treatment of acute and chronic malnutrition using age-appropriate nutrition products; (ii) expand the cash-for-work (CFW) activity; and (iii) extend the school feeding programme through to the end of the 2011/2012 academic year. The budget revision will enable WFP to reach an additional 62,000 people, bringing the total number of beneficiaries targeted under the PRRO to 691,000.
2. More specifically, this budget revision will:
 - decrease food requirements by 1,128 mt;
 - increase the commodity costs by US\$4.3 million due to the inclusion of more costly nutrition products for the MCHN component;
 - increase cash transfers by US\$3 million;
 - increase external and landside transport, storage and handling (LTSH) costs in line with the new LTSH matrix of US\$260 per mt reflected in this revision;
 - increase other direct operational costs (ODOC) by US\$670,000; and
 - increase the indirect support costs (ISC) by US\$566,000.

JUSTIFICATION FOR BUDGET INCREASE

Summary of Existing Project Activities

3. The two-year PRRO (August 2010-July 2012) was designed on the basis of the 2008 comprehensive food security and vulnerability assessment (CFSVA)¹ which highlighted that part of the Iraq population is food-insecure or vulnerable to food insecurity due to lack of economic access to food and dependence on the Public Distribution System (PDS).²
4. In line with WFP Strategic Objectives 3 (“Restore and rebuild lives and livelihoods in post-conflict, post-disaster or transition situations”) and 5 (“Strengthen the capacities of countries to reduce hunger, including through hand-over strategies and local purchase”), the operation’s principal objectives are to:
 - Support vulnerable groups to restore and rebuild their lives through improved access to food and primary health care;
 - 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; and
 - Rebuild livelihoods and facilitate resettlement and reintegration of internally displaced persons (IDPs), while rehabilitating productive community assets, creating employment opportunities and increasing purchasing power and access to food.
5. Due to late confirmation of funding pledges, the PRRO activities were delayed and significantly re-focused through a first budget revision in October 2010, including a reduction of the budget to US\$35 million, a reduction of planned beneficiaries and an emphasis on Government’s ownership. A second budget revision in February 2011 introduced a new CFW programme. A third revision in September 2011 increased the external transport costs as food that was originally foreseen to be locally purchased had to be purchased internationally; commodity costs were also updated.
6. In August 2010, the Iraqi Council of Ministers adopted a resolution establishing a national school feeding programme. The Government provided a US\$17 million contribution to WFP to implement school feeding activities during the 2010/2011 academic year and support the Ministry of Education (MoE) to take over the management and funding for the programme from September 2011. However, programme implementation was delayed due to operational difficulties. Following a government request, WFP had planned to use only locally procured commodities (fortified date bars) for school feeding. However, given the extremely limited local production capacity and high costs, WFP agreed with the MoE to procure commodities externally while continuing to provide technical assistance to gradually develop local production capacity. The school feeding ration was, therefore, changed to fortified high-energy biscuits (HEB). The procurement difficulties delayed school feeding implementation until April 2011 with limited food distributions and few beneficiaries reached. The planned government take-over was also postponed by one year.

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 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, which is implemented in parallel to the PRRO, WFP aims to support reform of the PDS and strengthening of social safety nets. These efforts, while still at an early stage, will hopefully lead to improvement in the functioning of the PDS.

7. Under the MCHN component, WFP planned to provide family rations to malnourished children 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women as an incentive for increased attendance at primary health centres (PHC) and to improve household food security. However, the MCHN activity was delayed due to lack of funding and pending the redesign of the programme in further consultation with the Ministry of Health.
8. Following a CFW pilot project in 2010, an expanded CFW programme has been implemented since February 2011 in Baghdad and Diyala governorates. An external review of the pilot project found generally positive outcomes.³ Beneficiaries spent about 60 percent of their cash incentive on food, and the remainder was used for other urgent needs including health services and education-related expenses. Post-distribution monitoring shows that for most beneficiaries, cash transfers provide the only means of filling the food gap left by the PDS. The review pointed out some necessary improvements in project implementation, which have been addressed in the current programme. Close coordination with the Ministry of Displacement and Migration (MoDM) and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has increased the number of IDP and returnee participants to 47 percent (previously 36 percent) of total beneficiaries. Special projects sensitive to women's needs were designed to increase the participation of women who now represent 30 percent of beneficiaries (previously 13 percent). Agreements with cooperating partners were renegotiated for greater cost-efficiency. The overall cost of transferring US\$1 to beneficiaries was reduced to US\$0.65 compared to US\$0.78 during the pilot project, demonstrating greater cost-efficiency than food transfers (US\$0.69 for transferring US\$1 worth of food aid).

Conclusion and Recommendations of the Re-Assessment

9. The situation in Iraq remains volatile and characterized by the effects of prolonged instability. In 2011, social unrest was triggered by limited job opportunities, and poor access to food and basic services such as health care, education, electricity and clean water. 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; 28 percent of the population is unemployed; youth and women are particularly affected with only 17 percent of Iraqi women participating in the labour force. One in ten Iraqi households is headed by women; these are particularly vulnerable to poverty and food insecurity.
10. Food insecurity has been compounded by consistently high food prices, with an average increase of 38 percent since 2007. PDS food deliveries have only partially mitigated the erosion of purchasing power among the Iraqi population. In addition, the PDS experienced particularly significant breaks in the food supply chain during the first months of 2011.
11. According to the CFSVA, malnutrition remains critical in the poorest and most food-insecure districts of Iraq. One third of the most vulnerable districts show global acute malnutrition (GAM) rates between 10 and 15 percent and in some cases greater; eight districts have stunting levels over 40 percent. Malnutrition is clearly linked to poverty and food insecurity. One in three children in households vulnerable to food insecurity is malnourished; children from the poorest families have the highest rates of acute malnutrition, especially in rural areas.
12. Updated malnutrition data for Iraq will become available in 2012 through a new multiple indicator cluster survey. The Iraq Knowledge Network survey, conducted in 2011 with

³ Stars Orbit Consultants and Husain S.M., 2010, *Review Report – WFP pilot cash-for-work programme for returnees, IDPs, refugees and host communities in the governorate of Diyala, Iraq.*

support from WFP, will update information on poverty and food insecurity and serve to further refine the targeting of WFP assistance as needed.

13. More than 1,680,000 Iraqis (about 49 percent women, 51 percent men) have been internally displaced since February 2006. IDPs and returnees are amongst the most vulnerable and lack basic necessities such as food. Recent studies show that IDPs' access to food has drastically decreased as a result of irregular PDS rations. In some governorates, up to 92 percent of IDPs claim food to be their most pressing need.⁴ WFP monitoring reports confirm that PDS food rations for IDPs have been very irregular and incomplete.

Purpose of Extension and Budget Increase

14. In view of persisting food insecurity and malnutrition and taking into consideration the funds committed by the Government and donors, WFP proposes to (i) refocus the MCHN activities on the prevention and treatment of acute and chronic malnutrition using age-appropriate nutrition products; (ii) expand the CFW activity; and (iii) extend the school feeding programme through to the end of the 2011/2012 academic year. The budget revision will enable WFP to reach an additional 62,000 people, bringing the total number of beneficiaries targeted under the PRRO to 691,000. There will be continued emphasis on sustainability and support for government capacity development towards sustainable long-term hunger solutions, which will be reflected in an additional objective to the PRRO: To support the development of a nationally owned school feeding programme.

School feeding

15. The MoE was expected to take over the management and funding of the school feeding programme as of September 2011. However, as a result of its delayed start, WFP will continue supporting school feeding implementation in the 24 most vulnerable districts for the 2011/2012 academic year, ending in May 2012. Part of the budget earmarked for 2010-2011 will be shifted to 2011-2012 and commodity requirements will be increased accordingly.
16. WFP will continue strengthening the capacity of the MoE to design and implement a high-quality, sustainable programme in line with WFP's School Feeding Policy with the objective to have the programme fully managed and funded by the Government by the 2012/2013 academic year. The MoE, with technical support from WFP, has prepared its budget for the national school feeding programme. The draft 2012 budget amounts to Iraqi dinar (860 billion (US\$722.7 million).⁵ WFP will continue working closely with partners, notably the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Health Organization (WHO) and the World Bank.⁶

Mother-and-child health and nutrition

17. Following technical discussions with the Ministry of Health (MoH), the MCHN component has been re-designed to i) focus the targeted supplementary feeding programme on moderately acute malnourished children 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women (as

⁴ International Organization for Migration (IOM), Review of return and displacement in Iraq, August 2010.

⁵ US\$1 = ID1190

⁶ UNICEF is supporting MoE on education policy and on access to education, including child-friendly schools and many elements of the Essential Package. WHO is working on health and hygiene awareness in schools and is conducting a global school-based health survey. The World Bank is providing funds for school construction/rehabilitation.

opposed to providing family rations); ii) initiate a preventive approach focussing on prevention of malnutrition in children 6-23 months; and iii) introduce changes in the food basket to incorporate age-appropriate nutrition products.

18. In view of the most urgent nutrition needs, as well as expected funding, the total number of MCHN beneficiaries will increase. The programme will target eight districts with the highest rates of stunting and wasting as per the 2008 CFSVA, reflecting a slight increase in geographical coverage.
19. The programme will be implemented under the leadership of MoH/Nutrition Research Institute. Cooperating partners will transport commodities from governorate warehouses to PHCs, where they will be distributed as monthly take-home rations by PHC staff. WFP's support is designed to demonstrate a model intervention that can be scaled-up by the Government and includes a strong advocacy component.
20. To ensure the provision of essential nutrients throughout the critical 1,000-day window of opportunity (from conception to the age of 2), WFP will support the following activities under the MCHN component:
 - treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) in children 6-59 months;
 - prevention of moderate acute malnutrition in children 6-23 months;
 - prevention of stunting in children 6-23 months; and
 - improvement of the nutritional status of pregnant and lactating women.
21. *Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition in children 6-59 months:* In districts with high GAM rates, children 6-59 months identified as moderately malnourished by PHC staff will benefit from targeted supplementary feeding (TSFP). Each beneficiary will receive a monthly take-home ration of 2.76 kg of Plumpy'supTM for the treatment period of three months.⁷
22. *Prevention of moderate acute malnutrition in children 6-23 months:* In order to prevent moderate malnutrition, all children 6-23 months will benefit from blanket supplementary feeding (BSFP) during the lean season (January to April) in areas with high GAM levels. Beneficiaries will receive a monthly take-home ration of 5.5 kg of HEB and 150 g of iodised salt.
23. *Prevention of stunting in children 6-23 months:* To prevent stunting, children 6-23 months will be assisted through BSFP in districts with highest levels of stunting. A monthly take-home ration of 1.3 kg of Plumpy DozTM will be provided to each beneficiary throughout the year.
24. *Nutritional support to pregnant and lactating women:* To prevent moderate acute malnutrition among pregnant and lactating women as well as prevent stunting among children 6-23 months, pregnant and lactating women will be assisted through BSFP in areas with high levels of stunting. Participants will receive a monthly take-home ration of 6.5kg of HEB and 150g of iodised salt for a maximum of 6 months.
25. There will be no geographic overlap between the two BSFP programmes for children 6-23 months. However, in areas with high GAM rates, TSFP and the lean season BSFP will occur simultaneously. In districts with high prevalence of stunting, both pregnant and lactating

⁷ Plumpy'sup is formerly known as Supplementary Plumpy.

women and children 6-23 months will be targeted under the BSFP for prevention of stunting.

Cash for work

26. Building on lessons learned and the achievements made since 2010, WFP proposes to expand CFW to additional districts in Baghdad and Diyala governorates and include two districts in Ninewa governorate with a high concentration of food-insecure IDPs and returnees. In order to identify the areas with greatest needs, WFP carried out a desk review of secondary data⁸ using the following indicators: (i) absolute number of IDPs and their proportion amongst the local population; (ii) proportion of IDPs prioritizing food as most pressing need; (iii) number of food-insecure population in the governorate; and (iv) areas that are part of the disputed internal boundaries. Households with no or limited income will be targeted; more than half will be IDPs and returnees. In urban areas, the most food-insecure neighbourhoods with a high concentration of IDPs will be targeted. Participants will be screened through a proxy means test developed by WFP to confirm their eligibility for the programme.
27. The current CFW implementation modalities will remain in place. The daily cash transfer values will remain unchanged (US\$10 for workers, US\$13 for team leaders paid in local currency). Because the average duration of community projects in the current programme is two months, the maximum number of working days per participant has been adjusted from 66 to 40 days, which will result in a monthly wage of US\$200 per participant, which is appropriate to meet the food gap.⁹
28. Community development groups (CDGs) will be used for the selection of CFW activities. Community baseline data will be collected to analyse available resources and assets and record their status of functionality and use by the most vulnerable in the community. The programme will prioritize community works directly benefiting participants such as rehabilitation of irrigation canals, reclamation of unproductive land etc. 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 reclaiming of swamps, sanitation campaigns, clearing of schools or rehabilitation of ditches.
29. Despite the challenges of ensuring participation of women in CFW programmes, all efforts will be made to ensure that some of the CDG members are female. In addition, CDGs and cooperating partners will disaggregate activities in such a way as to enable some of the labour to be allocated to women.
30. WFP intends to use Smart Card International (SCI) to organise cash transfer payments to beneficiaries, a semi-governmental company distributing government allowances and salaries to some 2.5 million people throughout the country. SCI will provide appropriate software for beneficiary data collation and will ensure easy access to money transfers for card holders by expanding the network of service providers through partnerships with

⁸ Data from MoDM, the Central Statistics Office, International Organization for Migration, UNHCR and WFP's own assessments.

⁹As per the 2009 Government/World Bank poverty assessment, the average daily kilocalorie requirement in Iraq is 2,300 kcal per person. The PDS supplies on average only 967 kcal per person per day due to irregular deliveries. This leaves 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 (Government of Iraq/WFP/UNICEF, 2010, *Food Deprivation in Iraq*).

different financial institutions in the country. SCI is the only company that can provide banking services to beneficiaries in the remote communities of Iraq.

31. An internal review of the ongoing CFW programme was conducted in December 2011, and another review is planned for the end of the PRRO. These will include continued analysis of the relevance and feasibility of cash-based programmes in Iraq, to further inform the design of the Government's public works programme.

TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY			
Activity	Current	Increase/ decrease	Revised
MCHN - Pregnant and lactating women	14 844*	6 006	20 850
MCHN - Malnourished children 6- 59 months	42 942*	(21 042)	21 900
MCHN - Children 6-23 months (prevention of stunting)	0	13 000	13 000
MCHN - Children 6- 23 months (prevention of wasting)	0	20 109	20 109
School feeding	546 560	0	546 560
Cash for work*	24 000	44 730	68 730
Total	628 346	62 803	691 149

*Beneficiaries include direct participants plus 5 family members;

FOOD REQUIREMENTS

32. The revised MCHN design entails a change in the food basket with the introduction of ready-to-use supplementary foods (RUSF). The MoH confirmed that blended foods containing soya are not acceptable in Iraq. Pending improvements in local production capacity, all commodities will be procured externally.

Commodity Type	Prevention (BSFP) Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment (TSFP) Malnourished children 6-59 months	Prevention (BSFP) Children 6-23 months (stunting)	Prevention (BSFP) Children 6-23 months (wasting)
High-energy biscuits	217	-	-	183
Plumpy'sup™	-	92	-	-
Plumpy doz™	-	-	47	-
Iodized salt	5	-	-	5
Total	222	92	47	188
Total kcal/day	975	500	247	825
Number of feeding days per year	180	90	360	120

33. The reduced food and cash requirements are outlined in the below table:

Activity	Current	Increase/ decrease	Revised
MCHN - Pregnant and lactating women	2,277	(1,651)	626
MCHN - Malnourished children 6-59 months	6,587	(6,406)	181
MCHN - Children 6- 23 months (prevention of stunting)	-	166	166
MCHN - Children 6-23 months (prevention of wasting)	-	456	456
School feeding	6,013	6,012	12,025
Support to IDPs ¹⁰	-	295	295
Total commodity (mt)	14,877	(1,128)	13,749
Cash for work	US\$2,840,376	US\$2,999,931	US\$5,840,307
Total cash (US\$)	US\$2,840,376	US\$2,999,931	US\$5,840,307

¹⁰ This budget revision incorporates 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.

34. As a result of the increased focus on capacity development and the decrease in food tonnage, DSC and ODOC rates remain high. These should be considered on a monthly planned-needs basis, rather than on a tonnage basis. LTSH costs have increased due to the shift from local to international procurement entailing additional costs such as for port operations, overland transport and warehousing.
35. 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 mitigation measures; (iii) difficulty in mobilizing technical resources for programme implementation; (iv) remote management affecting oversight and programme monitoring; and (v) changing government priorities requiring programme adjustments. 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; and (v) continuous dialogue with government counterparts.

RECOMMENDATION

36. This budget revision to Iraq PRRO 200035 for an overall increase of US\$8,646,398 is recommended for approval by the Executive Director.

APPROVAL

Date _____

Josette Sheeran
Executive Director
United Nations World Food Programme

ANNEX I-A

BUDGET INCREASE COST BREAKDOWN			
Food¹¹	Quantity (mt)	Value (US\$)	Value (US\$)
Cereals	(6,492.00)	(2,626,767)	
Pulses	(1,030.00)	(962,100)	
Oil and fats	(881.00)	(1,386,973)	
Mixed and blended food	7,414.00	9,239,575	
Others	(139.00)	(10,363)	
Total food	(1,128.00)	4,253,372	
Cash transfers		2,999,931	
Voucher transfers		-	
Subtotal food and transfers			7,253,303
External transport			105,973
Landside transport, storage and handling			52,197
Other direct operational costs			669,273
Direct support costs ¹² (see Annex I-B)			-
Total WFP direct costs			8,080,746
Indirect support costs (7.0 percent) ¹³			565,652
TOTAL WFP COSTS			8,646,398

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 cost rate may be amended by the Board during the project.

ANNEX II LOGICAL FRAMEWORK IRAQ PRRO 200035 Budget Revision 4		
Results	Performance indicators	Risks, assumptions
Strategic Objective 3 Restore and rebuild lives and livelihoods in post-conflict, post-disaster or transition situations		
Outcome 1 Increased access to assets in fragile, transitions situations for target communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Community asset score</i> Target 85% (<i>Percentage of Communities with an improved CAS</i>) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Security situation does not deteriorate an access to beneficiaries remains possible. ➤ Adequate and timely availability of resources. ➤ Accessibility by surface transport.



<p>Output 1.1 Cash distributed in sufficient quantity and on time to targeted beneficiaries under secure conditions.</p>	<p>Number of beneficiaries receiving cash Target: 7,456</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of beneficiaries who are women heads of household Target: 10% • Percentage of beneficiaries who are IDPs/returnees Target: 50% • Percentage of beneficiaries who are local vulnerable people Target: 50% <p>Total cash amount distributed to beneficiaries Target: US\$2,999,932</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beneficiaries receiving cash on time, as percentage of planned. Target: 95% • Beneficiaries using at least 65 percent of cash received to access food, as percentage of total beneficiaries. Target 90% • Beneficiaries investing at least 25 percent of cash received towards livelihood recovery activities, as percentage of total beneficiaries Target: 60% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Security situation does not deteriorate an 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
<p>Output 1.2 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 Target: <i>tbd (after consultations with local stakeholders)</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Security situation does not deteriorate an access to beneficiaries remains possible. ➤ Availability of capable cooperating partners ➤ Adequate and timely availability of resources.
<p>Outcome 2 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 rate for girls and boys Target: 100% • Change in absolute enrolment of girls and boys Target: 10% annual increase 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Security situation does not deteriorate an access to schools remains possible. ➤ Adequate and timely availability of resources. ➤ Accessibility by surface transport.



<p>Output 2.1 Food 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 Target: 546,560 children • Quantity of food distributed to targeted schoolchildren Target: 100% of planned • Number of feeding days compared with actual school days Target: 172 days per school year 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Government agreement on food basket. ➤ Adequate and timely resources are available. ➤ Accessibility by surface transport. ➤ Complementary non-food assistance provided by the Government, UNICEF and others. ➤ Suitability of HEB for schoolchildren.
<p>Output 2.2 School feeding coverage aligned with programme of work.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of schools assisted by WFP. Target: 2500 schools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Accessibility by surface transport. ➤ Suitability of HEB for schoolchildren.
<p>Outcome 3a Reduced moderate acute malnutrition in target groups of children.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevalence of acute malnutrition among children under 5 (Weight-for-height as %) Target: <15% prevalence in targeted areas • Supplementary feeding performance rates Target: Recovery rate: > 75%, death rate: < 3%, defaulter rate: < 15% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Security situation does not deteriorate an access to beneficiaries remains possible. ➤ Adequate and timely availability of resources. ➤ Access to rural areas. ➤ Surface transport: accessibility and availability. ➤ Availability of capable cooperating partners.
<p>Outcome 3b Reduced stunting in targeted children</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevalence of stunting among children 6-23 months (height-for-age as %) Target: 10% reduction per year in targeted areas • Prevalence of iron deficiency anaemia (IDA) among target women and children Target: 5% reduction in targeted areas 	



<p>Output 3 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"> • Number of women, girls and boys receiving food by category and as % of planned. Target: 100% • Tonnage of food distributed, by type, as % of planned Target: 100% • Quantity of fortified foods, complementary and special nutritional products distributed as % of planned Target: 100% • Number of Primary Health Centres assisted by WFP Target: 100% of planned 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Security situation does not deteriorate an access to beneficiaries remains possible. ➤ Adequate and timely availability of resources. ➤ Access to rural areas. ➤ Surface transport: accessibility and availability. ➤ Availability of capable cooperating partners.
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Results	Performance indicators	Risks, assumptions
Strategic Objective 5 Strengthen the capacities of countries to reduce hunger, including through hand-over strategies and local purchase.		
<p>Outcome 4: Progress made towards nationally owned hunger solutions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National capacity index for school feeding Target: 14 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Strong policy frameworks: Score 3 ○ Strong institutional structure and coordination: Score 3 ○ Stable funding and budgeting: Score 3 ○ Sound programme design and implementation, including evaluation: Score 3 ○ Strong community participation and ownership: Score 2 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ New 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>Output 4.1: School feeding capacity and awareness developed through WFP-led actions and training.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of school feeding stakeholder workshops organized Target: 2 • Number of training sessions for government counterparts, partners and WFP staff. Target: 4 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Change of Government ➤ High turnover of government staff

