

BUDGET REVISION No. 4 TO NIGER PROTRACTED RELIEF AND RECOVERY OPERATION 200583

Saving lives, protecting livelihoods and enhancing the resilience of chronically vulnerable populations

Start date: 1 January 2014 **End date:** 31 December 2016 **Extension period:** N/A
New end date: N/A

Total revised number of beneficiaries	5 213 149		
Duration of entire project	36 months, 1 January 2014 to 31 December 2016		
Extension/reduction period	Not applicable		
WFP food tonnage (<i>mt</i>)	455 137		
Cost (United States dollars)			
	Current Budget	(Decrease)	Revised Budget
Food and related costs	567 246 074	(74 801 693)	492 444 381
Cash and vouchers and related costs	268 967 296	(42 834 065)	226 133 231
Capacity development & augmentation	3 198 452	-	3 198 452
Direct support cost	97 056 333	(7 328 505)	89 727 828
Indirect support cost	65 552 771	(8 747 498)	56 805 272
Total cost to WFP	1 002 020 926	(133 711 761)	868 309 165

NATURE OF THE REVISION

1. This budget revision to Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation 200583 (PRRO) reduces the overall project plan through the eight remaining months of the operation (May–December 2016) and incorporates 57,500 Malian refugees previously served under Regional Emergency Operation 200438 (EMOP). Malian refugees are facing particular protection challenges associated with residing in Niger and inability to return to their country of origin. They face greater risks than the local population and therefore require more humanitarian assistance.
2. Scarcity of resources received since the start of the PRRO have impacted the implementation of activities, leading to prioritization of assistance to very poor and vulnerable populations. As a result, all food assistance (including both food- and cash-based transfers), nutrition prevention, and school feeding activities are decreased to align with the current operational level (30 percent of the planned project).
3. Specifically, the budget revision will:
 - Decrease food transfers by 80,811 mt valued at USD 37.7 million;
 - Decrease cash-based transfers by USD 35 million;
 - Decrease external transport, landside transportation, shipping and handling (LTSH) and other direct operational costs (ODOC) related to food by USD 37.1 million; and
 - Decrease direct support cost by USD 7.3 million.

JUSTIFICATION FOR BUDGET DECREASE

Summary of Existing Project Activities

4. The PRRO is a multi-sectorial, integrated and community-based approach to household and community resilience designed to reduce the impact of seasonal stresses and prevent a peak in acute malnutrition and mortality. WFP's response includes food assistance for assets (FFA) activities using food- and cash-based transfers complemented by undernutrition prevention and treatment activities, school meals, and related initiatives such as school vegetable gardens and local milling and processing. These activities are implemented during the pre- and post-harvest periods to help rural communities revitalize infrastructure, improve agricultural production, and diversify rural incomes. They are also linked to promotion of local production and local purchase.
5. The multi-sectorial response is geographically targeted and provided to the same communities throughout the year. During the June-September lean season, WFP provides these communities with unconditional targeted assistance (food or cash) implemented to protect assets and livelihoods and prevent acute malnutrition. This assistance is coupled with a nutritional supplement for prevention of acute malnutrition and mortality (NS-PAMM) that is provided to children aged 6–23 months and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) in very poor households as part of the lean season safety net.

Conclusion and Recommendations of the Re-Assessment

Resilience

6. WFP's resilience strategy in Niger has shown remarkable signs of progress within its limited three-year timeframe, including evidence of recovery from shocks. After two years of the resilience-focused PRRO, results from several assessments including a mid-line survey and a study conducted by an independent research institute (LASDEL) indicate positive trends that show the progressive effects of WFP activities. Almost half of beneficiary households have progressed out of poverty and some of these households no longer consider themselves as 'very poor'.
7. Positive changes were also noted in improved land productivity and diversification of incomes, reduced out-migration of vulnerable populations for economic reasons, and increased attendance in WFP-assisted schools, particularly for girls. However, building long-term resilience takes more than three years, particularly in highly vulnerable and shock-prone contexts like Niger.
8. The PRRO has received limited funding since its launch in January 2014, leading to a reduction of caseloads and targeting of specific communes and sites to prioritize assistance to the very poor and most vulnerable beneficiaries. Scarce resources resulting from a slow adoption of WFP's new integrated resilience approach by the donor community have enabled the PRRO to reach only 30 percent of planned beneficiaries and limited the scale of activities. Beyond its existing funding basis and different donor proposals in the pipeline, WFP is in discussion with several donors, including the United States on an annual cash contribution of USD 30 million. WFP continues its fundraising efforts in hopes of attracting more multi-year funding that will provide a basis for matching funds within the project framework.

9. The recent external evaluation of the PRRO highlighted the positive trends and evidence of results on resilience activities. The proposed budget revision to reduce the number of beneficiaries reached aims to preserve resilience building investments already made in Niger. The external evaluation made several recommendations to Niger, which the PRRO has started to address or will address in the framework of the new PRRO that is now under formulation, including, for example: i) strengthened partnerships through memorandums of understanding with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), World Vision, and others; ii) a strategy for research and academic partnerships that builds on existing partnerships addressing technical and socio-anthropological concerns; iii) an exit strategy that reinforces monitoring and evaluation capacity at central and decentralized levels and ensures communities can reduce and manage risks; and iv) improving the quality of nutrition activities following recommendations from the coverage study carried out in 2014–2015 and other analyses.
10. For the past two years, WFP has increased assistance to 500,000 very vulnerable beneficiaries at risk of food insecurity during the June-September lean season through provision of safety net and unconditional food assistance. During the four-month period, vulnerable populations are included within the WFP caseload for unconditional food assistance to avoid meal reductions, asset sales, indebtedness and other negative coping strategies. However, due to limited resources, the PRRO has scaled down FFA to 80 percent of the caseload that was originally assisted.
11. In 2016, lean season assistance will be provided only to the 250,000 very poor beneficiaries that WFP has been assisting through FFA since October 2015, despite the risk that vulnerable populations will adopt negative coping mechanisms. WFP aims to maintain current levels of assistance, and mitigate the risk that very poor and vulnerable populations will revert to extreme poverty by sensitizing populations, partners, and Government on the need for greater coordination during the 2016 lean season period. WFP will consider setting up a remote monitoring system using new tools, including mVAM monitoring through mobile phones, in communities where WFP activities will be scaled down. This will allow WFP to analyze the impact of withdrawing its activities on household and community assets.

Malian refugees

12. Assistance to Malian refugees under the regional EMOP ended in December 2015. The number of refugees in Niger's camps was expected to decline gradually in 2015, but due to continuing insecurity in Mali, populations in camps and hosting sites has gradually increased as more people arrive. In the absence of discussions or agreements to plan the safe return and integration of refugees in Mali, this caseload remains in Niger and must be integrated under the current PRRO. WFP continues to see new arrivals of refugees from Mali in all camps and hosting sites (ZARs) and this situation is expected to continue throughout the year.
13. The humanitarian situation for Malian refugees in Niger has stabilized as a result of continuous WFP support. Assistance objectives will be adapted to empower populations and stimulate economic activity. Following an assessment applying the household economy approach (HEA), targeting of activities will be based on vulnerability and not status to ensure the most vulnerable populations receive assistance to cover their needs. Discussions have taken place with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) regarding a new strategy focusing on strengthening or developing livelihoods of Malian refugees to increase their access to agricultural land and other local resources. United Nations agencies and the

Government are actively exploring ways to improve integration of refugees into Nigerien society to enable them to become more self-reliant as a near-term return to Mali remains unlikely.

14. A joint assessment mission and other assessments have been carried out to evaluate the situation of Malian refugees in Niger. The final report is being consolidated and will help define and adjust WFP's assistance strategy and activity modalities.
15. The nutritional situation continues to be monitored by WFP and partners. WFP is working closely with UNHCR and the United Nations Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) to coordinate food security and nutrition strategies. WFP recently carried out post-distribution monitoring (PDM) assessments in June 2015 and January 2016 in all refugee camps and both ZARs. Results showed that overall food consumption score has remained stable since the previous PDM evaluation in December 2014.
16. Results also showed that poor consumption rates were more than halved from 26 percent in January 2013 to 12 percent in June 2015, then increased slightly to 19 percent in January 2016. The percentage of households with acceptable and limited food consumption score (FCS) stood at 88 percent (55 percent for acceptable FCS) surpassing the 80 percent target in the Strategic Results Framework, with the exception of Mangaize camp (76 percent) and Intikane camp (75 percent). However, PDM results showing the percentage of households with weak food consumption score mask the reality that the situation is very different between camps. For example, despite overall results showing that 19 percent of households had a weak food consumption score in January, the rate for Intikane camp reached 44 percent. Excluding Intikane, the overall percentage would have been 10 percent, reflecting a decrease compared to June 2015. This may be attributed to the effects of the lean season on livelihoods of refugee populations as well as previous observations that cash recipients demonstrate a lower food consumption and diversity score during the lean season.
17. The mVAM assessment indicated that the percentage of households with acceptable food consumption was consistently above 80 percent. The proportion of households with poor food consumption increased from 4 percent in January 2015 to 8 percent in June 2015. Seasonal factors and weak economic opportunities in these areas may explain the slight deterioration of the food situation.
18. The PDM also showed a decrease in global acute malnutrition from 12.9 percent in June 2015 to 8.9 percent in January 2016. Nutrition rates are influenced by seasonality, especially during the lean season when populations undertake planting activities and malaria rates increase.

Purpose of Budget Decrease

19. In consideration of available resources, this budget revision proposes to reduce the overall planned caseload for all PRRO activities (including the lean season response) by 76 percent while maintaining WFP assistance to Malian refugees in Niger that were previously assisted under the regional EMOP. The targeting mechanism to ensure food assistance is delivered to the most vulnerable remains unchanged. WFP targets very poor and vulnerable households through the household economy approach (HEA). To ensure continuity of assistance provided to beneficiaries since the start of this operation, WFP will focus on communes where activities are currently ongoing.
20. The PRRO will target 57,500 Malian refugees previously served under the EMOP: 48,700 through monthly food distributions and 8,800 through monthly distributions

using vouchers in the Mangaize camp. A Super Cereal ration will be distributed in addition to vouchers, to ensure that refugees meet their nutritional requirements. A nutritional supplement of fortified flour mix will be distributed to 4,000 children aged 6–23 months through blanket feeding activities, to prevent a rise in malnutrition and mortality.

21. Activities catering to Malian refugees will continue through September 2016: general food distribution will be delivered using in-kind food and vouchers, supplemented by nutrition activities for children aged 6–23 months. Starting in October 2016, WFP’s assistance to refugees will move toward asset creation activities to strengthen and develop livelihoods within the Tillabery and Tahoua communes.

TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY									
Activity and category of beneficiaries	Current			Increase			Revised		
	Boys / Men	Girls / Women	Total	Boys / Men	Girls / Women	Total	Boys / Men	Girls / Women	Total
Malian refugees									
TFA – Malian Refugees (food)	0	0	0	23 863	24 837	48 700	23 863	24 837	48 700
TFA – Malian refugees (cash)	0	0	0	4 312	4 488	8 800	4 312	4 488	8 800
BSF – Malian refugees	0	0	0	1 960	2 040	4 000	1 960	2 040	4 000
Subtotal (Malian refugees)	0	0	0	28 175	29 325	57 500	28 175	29 325	57 500
Reducing the impact of shocks									
TFA (food)	821 240	854 760	1 676 000	(356 725)	(371 286)	(728 011)	464 515	483 474	947 989
TFA (cash)	821 240	854 760	1 676 000	(334 150)	(347 788)	(681 938)	487 090	506 972	994 062
BSF – children aged 6-23 months	222 950	232 050	455 000	(50 961)	(53 041)	(104 002)	171 989	179 009	350 998
BSF– PLW	-	521 000	521 000	-	(136 844)	(136 844)	-	384 156	384 156
Strengthening access to assets and food									
FFA (food)	566 440	589 560	1 156 000	(320 428)	(333 507)	(653 935)	246 012	256 053	502 065
FFA (cash)	566 440	589 560	1 156 000	(264 070)	(274 848)	(538 918)	302 370	314 712	617 082
Supporting integrated safety nets									
TSF – children aged 6-59 months	977 060	1 016 940	1 994 000	-	-	-	977 060	1 016 940	1 994 000
TSF – PLW	-	634 000	634 000	-	-	-	-	634 000	634 000
TSF – caregivers	-	235 000	235 000	-	-	-	-	235 000	235 000
School feeding – schoolchildren	244 020	253 980	498 000	(74 080)	(77 104)	(151 184)	169 940	176 876	346 816
School feeding – take-home rations	151 900	158 100	310 000	-	-	-	151 900	158 100	310 000

Subtotal (non-Malian refugee)	3 490 760	3 633 240	7 124 000	(964 492)	(1 003 859)	(1 968 351)	2 526 268	2 629 381	5 155 649
Total (excluding overlap)	3 490 760	3 633 240	7 124 000	(936 317)	(974 534)	(1 910 851)	2 554 443	2 658 706	5 213 149

* Among refugees 57,500 beneficiaries will receive TFA assistance of which 48,700 through food transfers and 8,800 through cash-based transfers (vouchers).

TABLE 2: REVISED DAILY FOOD RATION/TRANSFER BY ACTIVITY (g/person/day)

	TFA – refugees (food)	TFA – refugees (C&V)	BSF – refugees (food)
	Revised	Revised	Revised
Rice	350	-	-
Pulses	120	-	-
Vegetable oil	35	-	-
Super Cereal	50	50	-
Super Cereal Plus	-	-	200
Iodized salt	5	-	-
Cash/voucher (USD/person/day)	-	0.5	-
TOTAL	560	51	200
Total kcal/day	2 165	188	787
% kcal from protein	10	16	
% kcal from fat	18	19	
Number of feeding days per month	360	360	360

FOOD REQUIREMENT

TABLE 3: FOOD/CASH AND VOUCHER REQUIREMENTS BY ACTIVITY

Activity	Commodity / Cash & voucher	Food requirements (mt) Cash/Voucher (USD)		
		Current	Increase / (Decrease)	Revised total
TFA	Food	183 779	(54 164)	129 615
TFA	Cash & Voucher	98 805 860	(27 277 520)	71 528 340
BSF	Food	23 830	(7 012)	16 818
TFA contingency	Food	7 949	-	7 949
TFA contingency	Cash & Voucher	4 274 021	-	4 274 021
BSF contingency	Food	1 031	-	1 031
FFA	Food	179 846	(18 994)	160 852
FFA	Cash & Voucher	116 029 841	(8 541 500)	107 488 341
School feeding	Food	79 736	(4 789)	74 947
Targeted supplementary feeding	Food	59 777	(1 059)	58 718

TFA refugees	Food	-	5 015	5 015
TFA refugees	Cash & Voucher	-	792 000	792 000
BSF refugees	Food	-	192	192
TOTAL mt (Food)	Food	535 948	(80 811)	455 137
TOTAL USD (C&V)	C&V	219 109 722	(35 027 020)	184 082 702

Approved by:

Ertharin Cousin
Executive Director, WFP

Date

Annex I-A

PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN			
	Quantity (mt)	Value (USD)	Value (USD)
<i>Food Transfers</i>			
Cereals	(58 531)	(23 205 141)	
Pulses	(11 343)	(5 616 696)	
Oil and fats	(2 833)	(1 946 306)	
Mixed and blended food	(8 087)	(6 936 083)	
Others	(16)	(2 391)	
Total Food Transfers	(80 811)	(37 706 618)	
External Transport		(7 538 266)	
LTSH		(22 165 604)	
ODOC Food		(7 391 205)	
Food and Related Costs¹			(74 801 693)
C&V Transfers		(35 027 020)	
C&V Related costs		(7 807 045)	
Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs			(42 834 065)
Capacity Development & Augmentation			-
<i>Direct Operational Costs</i>			(117 635 758)
Direct support costs (see Annex I-B)			(7 328 505)
Total Direct Project Costs			(124 964 263)
Indirect support costs (7.0 percent) ²			(8 747 498)
TOTAL WFP COSTS			(133 711 761)

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

² The Board may amend the indirect support cost rate during the project.

Annex I-B

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (USD)	
WFP Staff and Staff-Related	
Professional staff *	(1 895 430)
General service staff **	(60 000)
Danger pay and local allowances	0
Subtotal	(1 955 430)
Recurring and Other	(1 129 675)
Capital Equipment	(695 000)
Security	(500 000)
Travel and transportation	(2 048 400)
Assessments, Evaluations and Monitoring¹	(1 000 000)
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	(7 328 505)

* Costs included in this line are under the following cost elements: International Professional Staff (P1 to D2), Local Staff - National Officer, International Consultants, Local Consultants, UNV

** Costs included in this line are under the following cost elements: International GS Staff, Local Staff - General Service, Local Staff - Temporary Assist. (SC, SSA, Other), Overtime

¹ Reflects estimated costs when third parties perform these activities. If WFP Country Office staff perform these activities, the costs are included in Staff and Staff Related and Travel and Transportation.

Annex II: Summary of Logical Framework of Niger PRRO 200583 BR4

Cross-Cutting Results and Indicators		
Results	Indicators	Assumptions
I. Gender equality and empowerment improved	<p>I.1 Proportion of assisted women, men or both women and men who make decisions over the use of cash or food within the household (Target: 40)</p> <p>I.2 Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees (Target: > 50%)</p> <p>I.3 Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash or voucher distribution (Target: > 60%)</p>	
II. WFP assistance delivered and utilized in safe, accountable and dignified conditions	<p>II.1 Proportion of assisted people, disaggregated by sex, who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP Programme sites (Targets: 90%)</p> <p>II.2 Proportion of assisted people, disaggregated by sex, informed about the Programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain) (Targets: 80%)</p>	
III. Food assistance interventions coordinated and partnerships developed and maintained	<p>III.1 Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners (Target: 100%)</p> <p>III.2 Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks) (Target : 80 000 \$)</p> <p>III.3 Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services (Target: > 10)</p>	
Strategic Objective 1 – Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies		
Results	Performance Indicators	Risks and Assumptions
Outcome 1.1 Stabilize undernutrition among children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage) Target: 100% Target : > 90 % for refugees ➤ Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (Target: > 66) ➤ Prevalence of acute malnutrition among children under 5 (weight-for-height as %) Target: < 10 % 	Food security and nutrition activities are coordinated to maximize impact. Partners have adequate capacity and resources to implement complementary activities as planned. No major epidemics occur.

<p>Output 1.1.1 Nutritional products distributed in sufficient quantity, quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Quantity of food assistance distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned ➤ Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance, disaggregated by activity and beneficiary category as % of planned ➤ Number of institutional sites assisted (e.g. health centers), as % of planned 	<p>Funding is available to ensure timely arrival of internationally procured nutrition products. Nutrition partners have adequate capacity and resources. Assistance is not hampered by insecurity.</p>
<p>Outcome 1.2 Improved food consumption over assistance period for target households</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Food consumption score disaggregated by sex of household head Target: 67% of target households have at least borderline food consumption; ➤ Coping strategy index, disaggregated by sex of household head Target: CSI of 100% of targeted households is reduced or stabilized ➤ Diet Diversity Score, disaggregated by sex of household head Target: 63% of targeted households consume average of at least 4 food groups 	<p>Total stakeholder commitment to address food insecurity continues. Capacity and security allows for the timely and regular collection of post-distribution monitoring data as planned.</p>
<p>Output 1.2.1 Food and cash transfers distributed in sufficient quantity, quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Quantity of food assistance distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned ➤ Total amount of cash transferred to targeted beneficiaries, disaggregated by sex and beneficiary category, as % of planned ➤ Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance, disaggregated by activity, beneficiary category and cash transfers as % of planned 	<p>Funding is available to ensure a healthy pipeline. Markets function in communities targeted for cash distributions. Assistance is not hampered by insecurity.</p>
<p>Strategic Objective 3 – Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs</p>		
<p>Outcome 3.1 Improved access to livelihood assets has contributed to enhanced resilience and reduced risks from disaster and shocks faced by targeted food-insecure communities and households</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Community asset score Target: 80% of targeted communities have community assets over baseline ➤ Diet Diversity Score, disaggregated by sex of household head Target: 63% of targeted households consume average of at least 4 food groups ➤ Food consumption score, disaggregated by sex of 	<p>Stakeholder commitment to address food insecurity continues. Funding is available to ensure a healthy pipeline. Markets function in communities targeted for cash distributions.</p>

	<p>household head Target: 67% of target households have at least borderline food consumption</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Coping strategy index (for food & asset depletion strategies), disaggregated by sex of household head Target: CSI of 100% of targeted households is reduced or stabilized ➤ Proportion of beneficiary household expenditures devoted to food Target : < 67% ➤ Reduced number of months of food gap Target: <6 months of food gap 	
<p>Output 3.1.1 Cash and food distributed in sufficient quantity, quality and in a timely manner to targeted households</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Quantity of food assistance distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned ➤ Total amount of cash transferred to targeted beneficiaries, disaggregated by sex and beneficiary category, as % of planned ➤ Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance, disaggregated by activity, beneficiary category and cash transfers as % of planned ➤ Number of women participants in FFA and CFA activities, as % of planned 	<p>Assistance is not hampered by insecurity. Capacity and security allow for timely and regular collection of post-distribution monitoring data as planned.</p>
<p>Output 3.1.2 Community or livelihood assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of assets built restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure 	<p>Partners have adequate capacity and resources to provide complementary value-added support, as planned. Communities have the capacity, with support, to maintain, protect and enhance assets created.</p>
<p>Outcome 3.2 Increased marketing opportunities for producers and traders of agricultural products and food at the regional, national and local levels</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Food purchased from regional, national and local suppliers, as % of food distributed by WFP in-country Target: 45 ➤ Food purchased from aggregation systems in which smallholders are participating, as % of regional, national and local purchases Target: 10% of local and regional purchase volume is procured from pro-smallholder aggregation systems 	<p>Proper market functioning and seasonal price volatility allow for cost-effective local purchasing. Unions have proper legal and financial mechanisms to receive payments. WFP financial mechanism allows for timely payments to unions.</p>
<p>Output 3.2.1</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Quantity of food purchased locally through local 	

Increased WFP food purchase from regional, national and local markets and smallholder farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> and regional purchases (in MT) ➤ Quantity of food purchased locally from pro-smallholder aggregation systems (in MT) 	
Outcome 3.3 Risk reduction capacity of people, communities and countries strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ National capacity index 	Stakeholder commitment to address food insecurity continues. Government and community participation in training is adequate.
Output 3.3.1 National safety nets for food security, nutrition, education, community assets and overall contribution to resilience-building supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of technical assistance activities provided, by type 	Sufficient capacity and resources are available to WFP to ensure quality support.
Strategic Objective 4 – Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger		
Outcome 4.1 Reduce undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ MAM treatment performance: recovery, mortality, default and non-response rates Target: recovery rate >75% (baseline 87.1%); mortality rate <3% (baseline: 0.1%); default rate <15% (baseline: 4.9%); non-response rate <10% (baseline 1.3%) ➤ Prevalence of acute malnutrition among children under 5 Target: <12% (baseline: 14.8%) 	Partners have adequate capacity and resources to implement complementary activities as planned. Adequate health centers are available for treatment of malnourished children. Government nutrition coordination mechanisms function effectively. No major epidemics occur.
Output 4.1.1 Nutrition products distributed in sufficient quantity quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Quantity of food assistance distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned ➤ Total amount of cash transferred to targeted beneficiaries, disaggregated by sex and beneficiary category, as % of planned ➤ Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance, disaggregated by activity, beneficiary category and cash transfers as % of planned 	Funding is available to ensure timely arrival of internationally procured nutrition products. Nutrition partners have adequate capacity and resources. Assistance is not hampered by insecurity.
Outcome 4.2 Increased equitable access to and utilization of education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Retention rate of girls and boys in assisted schools, as % of total school days Target: 85% ➤ Gender ratio (baseline : 0.85) Target : 1 ➤ Pass rate, disaggregated by sex (baseline : boys 59.18, girls 50.45) 	Partners have adequate capacity and resources to implement complementary activities as planned. Government and partner commitment to universal school enrolment and improved quality of education is maintained.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Drop-out rate, disaggregated by sex (baseline : boys 2.11, girls 1.86) 	
<p>Output 4.2.1 Food and non-food items distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Quantity of food assistance distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned ➤ Total amount of cash transferred to targeted beneficiaries, disaggregated by sex and beneficiary category, as % of planned ➤ Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance, disaggregated by activity, beneficiary category and cash transfers as % of planned ➤ Number of girls receiving take-home rations as % of planned ➤ Number of institutions assisted (e.g. schools) as % of planned 	<p>Funding is available to ensure timely distributions of food. Adequate human and technical capacity is available among cooperating partners and counterparts for the preparation of cooked meals, distribution and monitoring of output and outcome indicators.</p>