

# BUDGET INCREASE No. 8 TO BURKINA FASO COUNTRY PROGRAMME 200163

Burkina Faso Country Programme (2011-2017)

**Start date:** 1 January 2011 **End date:** 31 December 2016

**Extension period:** 12 months **New end date:** 31 December 2017

Total revised number of beneficiaries	1 026 700		
Duration of entire project	84 months, 1 January 2011 to 31 December 2017		
Extension period	12 months, 1 January 2017 to 31 December 2017		
Gender marker code	2A		
WFP food tonnage ( <i>mt</i> )	55 146		
Cost (United States dollars)			
	Current Budget	Increase	Revised Budget
Food and related costs	40 867 309	3 740 980	44 608 290
Cash and vouchers and related costs	5 052 500	508 800	5 561 300
Capacity development & augmentation	1 752 127	445 827	2 197 954
Direct support cost	8 849 014	908 090	9 757 104
Indirect support cost	3 956 467	392 259	4 348 725
<b>Total cost to WFP</b>	<b>60 477 417</b>	<b>5 995 956</b>	<b>66 473 373</b>
Food transfers	27 162 311	2 796 220	29 958 530
Cash-based transfers	4 612 500	480 000	5 092 500

## Draft decision

The Board approves the proposed budget increase of USD 5.99 million for Burkina Faso Country Programme 200163 with a 12-month extension from 1 January to 31 December 2017 [WFP/EB.2/2016/xxx].

## **NATURE OF THE INCREASE**

1. This one-year extension of Country Programme 200163 maintains existing activities while national development priorities are set for the next development cycle. The extension-in-time will also facilitate transition to a Country Strategic Plan informed by a National Zero Hunger Strategic Review by 31 December 2018.
2. Specifically, this budget revision will:
  - Increase food transfers by 4,395 mt valued at USD 2.8 million;
  - Increase cash-based transfers by USD 480,000;
  - Increase external transport, landside transport, storage and handling (LTSH) and other direct operating costs (ODOC) by USD 944,761;
  - Increase capacity development and augmentation by USD 445,827; and
  - Increase direct support costs by USD 908,090.

## **JUSTIFICATION FOR EXTENSION-IN-TIME AND BUDGET INCREASE**

### **Summary of Existing Project Activities**

3. The country programme contributes to food and nutrition security, particularly for women and children, through: i) meals in primary schools of the Sahel region, including support for girls' education; ii) food-by-prescription (FbP) for anti-retroviral therapy (ART) clients receiving Super Cereal, vegetable oil and individual cash-transfers; iii) support for prevention of chronic malnutrition through complementary feeding for children aged 6-23 months in the Sahel region where malnutrition rates are highest; and iv) promotion of agricultural value chains through support for smallholder farmers, milk processing units, and food fortification.
4. Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation 200793 (PRRO) responds to high levels of undernutrition and food insecurity through: i) treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) in children aged 6–59 months and malnourished pregnant and lactating women (PLW) through targeted supplementary feeding (TSF); ii) prevention of acute malnutrition through blanket supplementary feeding (BSF) for children aged 6-23 months; and iii) cash-based asset creation activities for men and women. The PRRO also provides food and nutrition assistance to Malian refugees residing in Burkina Faso. Refugees in food-insecure or borderline situations residing in two official camps in the Sahel region receive monthly general distributions combining hybrid rations of food- and cash-based transfers.

### **Conclusion and Recommendations of the Re-Assessment**

5. In early 2014, Burkina Faso's social stability was disrupted by political unrest. The situation remained tense, leading to an uprising in October 2014, destruction of the National Assembly and various government buildings, dissolution of the government, resignation of the president, and finally the establishment of a transition government until a new president was elected in November 2015. This was followed by municipal elections in May 2016. The Government has recently completed its reference framework for development, the National Economic and Social Development Plan (PNDES) that runs from 2016 to 2020. To strengthen alignment of associated development programmes with national priorities, the Government and United Nations Country Team recommended extension of the current United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) through December 2017.

6. Cereal production for 2015/2016 is estimated at 4.5 million mt, 1.5 percent lower than the previous campaign and 1 percent higher than the five-year average.<sup>1</sup> Over 3.2 million people remain at risk of food insecurity, and more than 656,000 people (20 percent of the population) are food insecure and unable to cover basic food needs of their households.<sup>2</sup> Cereals are available in local markets and food prices remain stable compared to the last year. However, prices have not returned to 2011 pre-crisis levels and food accessibility remains challenging for poor households.
7. An April 2014 mid-term external evaluation recommended refined targeting, improved partnerships, and transfer of responsibilities to Government.<sup>3</sup> WFP supported a 2015 school meals workshop applying the Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER) methodology with technical and financial support to the Ministry of National Education and Literacy. The workshop's final report called for development of a national school meals policy and implementing legislation. The new PNDES integrates school meals as part of its strategy for human capital development.
8. WFP also organized the May 2016 visit of a high-level delegation to the Center of Excellence against Hunger in Brazil, including representatives from ministries of education, agriculture, economy and finance, the private agricultural sector, and women's associations advocating for education of girls. During this visit, the Government undertook commitments to develop a national policy on school meals and nutrition. A dedicated consultant will be recruited and a high-level taskforce appointed to design the national policy that will be submitted for legislative approval.
9. The Government-led pilot to introduce dairy products into school meals began in May 2015. Breakfasts previously prepared from imported Super Cereal were replaced with fresh yogurt produced by small dairies run by local women's groups. An evaluation of the pilot introducing fresh locally produced yogurt into school meals has been undertaken and is pending validation. Preliminary findings confirm the pilot's relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, positive educational outcomes, and beneficial impact on women-run milk processing units, stockbreeders, and beneficiaries.

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

10. This 12-month extension will enable the country programme to concentrate geographical targeting and increase impact while preparing for handover to Government and expanding opportunities for better collaboration and synergy through partnerships with United Nations agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), local associations and civil society.

### ***Support to primary education***

11. In line with current resource constraints, support for school meals will be limited to two of the four Sahel districts, Seno and Soum, where the yogurt pilot is also ongoing. WFP will provide meals at school twice a day to 70,000 primary students (36,400 boys and 33,600 girls). To increase girls' enrolment and improve gender parity by encouraging parents to keep girls in school, 4,000 girls in the last two years of primary school will also receive monthly take-home rations of cereals.
12. The Government is already managing school meals in 12 of the country's 13 regions, and will take on school meals for the two Sahel region districts that WFP will no longer cover. WFP also provides technical support to the Government for planning and management of the national school meals programme, and promotes home-grown school feeding by

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<sup>1</sup> Summary report of Food Security Forecasting Committee, March 2016.

<sup>2</sup> Communication Note, Harmonized Framework, February 2016.

<sup>3</sup> Cécile Patat et Henri Leturque, IRAM/URd/AEDES/I, External evaluation of Country Programme [OEI/2013/022], April 2014.

engaging with communities for local food purchases in support of agricultural value chains and food fortification.

13. For 2017, WFP will continue to support local, sustainable, women-led solutions to food insecurity and explore opportunities for scaling-up. WFP purchases through the yogurt pilot have ensured predictable incomes for women members of dairy cooperatives, with positive impacts on the milk value-chain and local economy. Women engaged with dairy production report positive impact on their lives and greater empowerment. Given high prevalence of anaemia and other micronutrient deficiencies in the region, WFP will continue adding micronutrient powder to lunch rations to ensure schoolchildren receive fortified meals.

#### ***Nutritional support to vulnerable groups***

14. Complementary feeding will be maintained with coverage narrowed to the Sahel region where stunting is above the critical threshold of 30 percent. Complementary feeding (CP) will be implemented in the Oudalan district (Sahel region), where stunting rate is 47.9%. Blanket feeding (PRRO) is implemented in one village located in the East region (Gnagna district) and will be extended in the North and Sahel regions (Oudalan district excluded). WFP will provide daily rations of 200 g per day of Super Cereal Plus to 2,000 children aged 6–23 months (1,040 girls and 960 boys). To encourage distribution via local shops, WFP will set up a paper-based system of commodity vouchers for purchase of locally produced and fortified infant flour. Shops will be supplied by WFP-supported local producers of infant flour.<sup>4</sup> Fortified infant flour will be produced by a national firm, SODEPAL, using commodities sourced from food surplus areas of the country.<sup>5</sup>
15. WFP will provide individual nutritional food supplements to 10,000 undernourished antiretroviral therapy (ART) clients (2,000 men and 8,000 women), in five urban centres where HIV prevalence is above the national average. This assistance will include curative rations of Super Cereal and vegetable oil to treat acute malnutrition and a monthly cash transfer of USD 8 to help complement and diversify daily food intake.<sup>6</sup> Assistance will cover six months following which beneficiaries will be either readmitted a second time or directed to referral services if anthropometric measurements have not improved.
16. Food assistance to children orphaned by AIDS and treatment of MAM has been suspended due to funding constraints.

#### ***Promotion of enhanced agricultural value chains and local purchase***

17. WFP will continue local purchase of food to increase employment, develop sustainable livelihoods, strengthen capacities of smallholder farmers' organizations and government, and enhance synergies with partners. WFP will strengthen capacity of farmers' organizations through support for equipment and storage, training, and exchange of lessons learned among producers' organizations, including access to credit and markets, negotiation and contracting skills, and storage, packaging and transport facilities.
18. The country programme will continue working with processors of locally fortified infant flours to increase production capacities and ensure supplies of quality food for prevention of undernutrition while gradually reducing reliance on international suppliers. WFP will

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<sup>4</sup> Local production improves availability of infant flour, and avoids international shipping delays associated with importation of similar products.

<sup>5</sup> SODEPAL was selected for its ability to reach nutritional and safety standards with quantities sufficient to address WFP requirements. The firm is located in the capital, Ouagadougou, and its monthly production capacity exceeds 36 mt. WFP support for infant flour production includes establishment of a quality assurance laboratory at the production site to perform regular checks. Nutritional quality and physicochemical and microbial analysis will be done by laboratories certified by WFP and the Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition.

<sup>6</sup> Cash-based transfers (CBT) help promote social inclusion of ART clients.



purchase beans and millet from women producers for local production of infant fortified flours used for prevention of malnutrition activities. This activity will assist 40,000 smallholder farmers or members of smallholder farmers' organizations, producer organizations, and producers of fortified foods, with special attention to empowerment of women producers.

19. WFP will also continue to provide technical assistance for improved national food security mechanisms, including strengthening of monitoring and assessment tools used for food and nutrition security at national and household levels. WFP sub-offices will support revitalization of decentralized food and nutrition security government entities in the regions. The country programme will continue to support Government and partners to prepare an annual response plan to mitigate food insecurity affecting the most vulnerable people. WFP will also assist the Government to design a national database capturing information on projects and programmes implemented countrywide.

**TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY COMPONENT AND ACTIVITY**

Component & activity	Category of beneficiaries	Current			Increase <i>January – December 2017</i>			Revised		
		Boys / Men	Girls / Women	Total	Boys / Men	Girls / Women	Total	Boys / Men	Girls / Women	Total
Component 1: Support to primary education										
School meals	Primary school students	335 230	294 770	630 000	36 400	33 600	70 000	371 630	328 370	700 000
Girls' take-home rations	Primary school students	-	56 400	56 400	-	4 000	4 000	-	60 400	60 400
Component 2: Nutritional support for vulnerable groups										
TSF	Children under 5 years	98 196	102 204	200 400	-	-	-	98 196	102 204	200 400
	Pregnant and lactating women	-	66 800	66 800	-	-	-	-	66 800	66 800
Complement-ary feeding	Children 6-23 months	14 400	15 600	30 000	960	1 040	2 000	15 360	16 640	32 000
FbP	ART clients	9 600	39 600	49 200	2,000	8 000	10 000	11 600	47 600	59 200
	AIDS orphans	10 800	12 000	22 800	-	-	-	10 800	12 000	22 800
Component 3: Support for the rural economy in the context of climate change										
Asset creation (suspended)	Smallholders	44 000	46 000	90 000	-	-	-	44 000	46 000	90 000
Component 4: Promotion of enhanced agric1ultural value chains and local purchases										
Smallholder farmers or members of farmers' organizations, producer organizations and processors of fortified foods <sup>7</sup>					19 200	20 800	40 000	19 200	20 800	40 000

<sup>7</sup> This category is included in the table for reporting purposes only. Because smallholder farmers and food processors do not receive food assistance, they are most appropriately defined as partners, not beneficiaries. They are excluded from the total.

<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>512 226</b>	<b>633 374</b>	<b>1 145 600</b>	<b>39 360</b>	<b>46 640</b>	<b>86 000</b>	<b>551 586</b>	<b>680 014</b>	<b>1 231 600</b>
<b>TOTAL without overlap</b>	<b>444 079</b>	<b>500 621</b>	<b>944 700</b>	<b>39 360</b>	<b>42 640</b>	<b>82 000</b>	<b>483 439</b>	<b>543 261</b>	<b>1 026 700</b>

## FOOD REQUIREMENT

TABLE 2: FOOD/CBT REQUIREMENTS BY COMPONENT				
Component & activity	Commodity / CBT	Food requirements (mt) / CBT (USD)		
		Current	Increase	Revised total
Component 1				
School feeding and take-home rations	Food	33 366	3 729	37 095
Component 2				
Treatment of MAM – children 6-59 months	Food	4 356	-	4 356
Treatment of MAM – PLW	Food	1 726	-	1 726
Complementary feeding – children 6-23 months	Food	3 480	144	3 624
FbP –ART clients	Food	2 964	522	3 486
	CBT	-	480 000	480 000
Assistance to AIDS orphans	Food	2 531	-	2 531
Asset creation (suspended)	Food	2 328		2 328
	CBT	4 612 500		4 612 500
TOTAL	Food	50 751	4 395	55 146
	CBT	4 612 500	480 000	5 092 500

## RECOMMENDATION OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

The proposed twelve-month extension, resulting in the revised budget for Burkina Faso Country Programme 200163, is recommended to the Executive Board for approval.

Ertharin Cousin  
Executive Director, WFP

Date: .....

## Annex I-A

PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN			
	Quantity (mt)	Value (USD)	Value (USD)
<i>Food Transfers</i>			
Cereals	2 174	1 076 170	
Pulses	454	277 603	
Oil and fats	263	179 230	
Mixed and blended food	1 226	604 441	
Others	278	658 777	
<b>Total Food Transfers</b>	<b>4 395</b>	<b>2 796 220</b>	
External Transport		128 994	
LTSH		716 325	
ODOC Food		99 442	
<b>Food and Related Costs</b>			<b>3 740 980</b>
C&V Transfers		480 000	
C&V Related costs		28 800	
<b>Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs</b>			<b>508 800</b>
<b>Capacity Development &amp; Augmentation</b>			<b>445 827</b>
<i>Direct Operational Costs</i>			<i>4 695 607</i>
Direct support costs (see Annex I-B)			908 090
<b>Total Direct Project Costs</b>			<b>5 603 697</b>
Indirect support costs (7.0 percent)			392 259
<b>TOTAL WFP COSTS</b>			<b>5 995 956</b>

## Annex I-B

<b>DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (USD)</b>	
<b>WFP Staff and Staff-Related</b>	
Professional staff	278 243
General service staff	167 423
Danger pay and local allowances	6 300
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>451 966</b>
<b>Recurring and Other</b>	<b>141 004</b>
<b>Capital Equipment</b>	<b>55 000</b>
<b>Security</b>	<b>50 000</b>
<b>Travel and transportation</b>	<b>110 120</b>
<b>Assessments, Evaluations and Monitoring</b>	<b>100 000</b>
<b>TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS</b>	<b>908 090</b>

### Annex I-C

TRANSFER BY COMPONENT				
	Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Total
Food transfers ( <i>mt</i> )	3 729	666	0	4 395
Food transfers ( <i>USD</i> )	2 392 727	403 493	0	2 796 220
CBT ( <i>USD</i> )	0	480 000	0	480 000
Capacity development & augmentation ( <i>USD</i> )				445 827



## Annex II: Summary of Logical Framework of Burkina Faso Country Programme 200163 BR8

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK		
Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
<b>Cross-cutting Results</b>		
GENDER: Gender equality and empowerment improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food (target: 30%)</li> <li>• Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food (target: 50%)</li> <li>• Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food (target: 20%)</li> <li>• Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees (Target: &gt;50%)</li> <li>• Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution (target: 60%)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Government implementation of accelerated growth programme;</li> <li>• Continued socio-political stability and commitment from Government and donors</li> </ul>
PARTNERSHIP: Food assistance interventions coordinated and partnerships developed and maintained	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</li> <li>• Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners (target: 100%)</li> <li>• Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)</li> </ul>	

<p>PROTECTION AND ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS: WFP assistance delivered and utilized in safe, accountable and dignified conditions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain) (target &gt; 80%)</li> <li>• Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites (target &gt; 90%)</li> <li>• Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain) (target &gt; 80%)</li> <li>• Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site (target &gt; 90%)</li> </ul>	
<p><b>COMPONENT 1: SUPPORT FOR PRIMARY EDUCATION</b></p>		
<p><b>SO4: Reduce under nutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger</b></p>		
<p><b>Outcome 4.1 Reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children</b></p>	<p><b>4.1.2 Average number of schooldays per month on which multi-fortified foods or at least 4 food groups were provided</b> (Target: &gt; 18)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ministry of Basic Education and Literacy capacity to absorb activities in the national school feeding programme</li> <li>• Continued government commitment; political stability</li> <li>• Adequate partner and stakeholder support</li> </ul>
<p><b>Outcome 4.2 Increased equitable access to and utilization of education</b></p>	<p><b>4.2.1 Enrolment: Average annual rate of change in number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools</b> (Target: &gt; 6)</p> <p><b>4.2.2 Retention rate in WFP-assisted primary schools</b> (Target: &gt; 90)</p>	
<p>Output A: Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries</p>	<p>A.1 Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance, disaggregated by activity, beneficiary category, sex, food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers, as % of planned</p> <p>A.2 Quantity of food assistance distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned</p> <p>A.3 Quantity of non-food items distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned</p> <p>A.6 Number of schools assisted, as % of planned</p>	

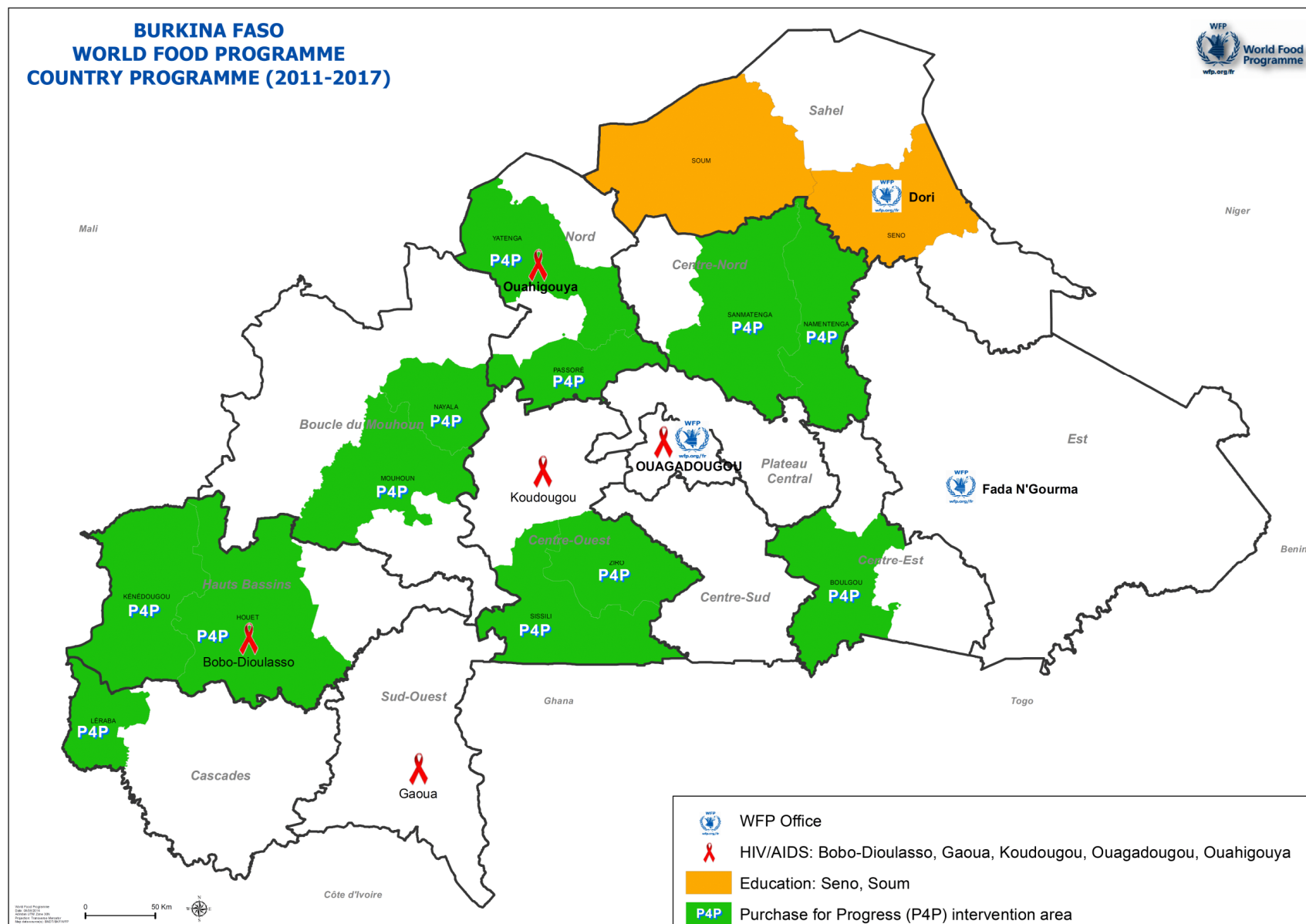


<b>Outcome 4.3 Ownership and capacity strengthened to reduce under nutrition and increase access to education at regional, national and community levels</b>	<b>NCI: School Feeding National Capacity Index</b>	
<b>Output L:</b> Policy advice and technical support provided to enhance management of food security, nutrition and school feeding	L.1 Number of government staff trained by WFP in nutrition programme design, implementation and other nutrition-related areas – technical/strategic/managerial – disaggregated by sex and type of training  L.2 Number of technical assistance activities provided, by type	
<b>Output M:</b> National nutrition, school feeding, safety net policies and/or regulatory frameworks in place	M.1 Number of national programmes developed with WFP support – school feeding,	
<b>COMPONENT 2: NUTRITIONAL SUPPORT FOR VULNERABLE GROUPS</b>		
<b>Outcome 4.1 Reduced under nutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children</b>	<b>4.1.1 MAM treatment Performance Rate for ART</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>MAM treatment default rate (%) (Target: &lt; 15%)</li><li>MAM treatment mortality rate (%) (Target: &lt; 3%)</li><li>MAM treatment non-response rate (%) (Target: &lt; 15%)</li><li>MAM treatment recovery rate (%) (Target: &gt; 75%)</li></ul> <b>4.1.2 ART Adherence Rate (%)</b> (Target: > 95) <b>4.1.3 Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions</b> (Target: 66) <b>4.1.4 Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)</b> (target : >70%) <b>4.1.5 Proportion of children who consume a minimum acceptable diet</b> (target >70%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Continued commitment government and donors; no major food production shortfalls or disease outbreaks sufficient number of partners and others stakeholders to support implementation</li></ul>

<p><b>Output A:</b> Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries</p>	<p>A.1 Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance, disaggregated by activity, beneficiary category, sex, food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers, as % of planned</p> <p>A.2 Quantity of food assistance distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned</p> <p>A.3 Quantity of non-food items distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned</p> <p>A.6 Number of institutional sites assisted (e.g. schools, health centers), as % of planned</p>	
<p><b>Output K:</b> Messaging and counselling on specialized nutritious foods and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices implemented effectively</p>	<p>K.1 Proportion of women/men beneficiaries exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP, against proportion planned</p> <p>K.2 Proportion of women/men receiving nutrition counselling supported by WFP, against proportion planned</p>	
<p><b>COMPONENT 4: PROMOTION OF ENHANCED AGRICULTURAL VALUE CHAINS AND LOCAL PURCHASES</b></p>		
<p><b>SO3: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs</b></p>		
<p><b>Outcome 3.2 Increased marketing opportunities for producers and traders of agricultural products and food at the regional, national and local levels</b></p>	<p><b>3.2.1 Food purchased from regional, national and local suppliers, as % of food distributed by WFP in-country (Target: 20)</b></p> <p><b>3.2.2 Fortified foods purchased from regional, national and local suppliers, as % of fortified food distributed by WFP in-country (Target: 40)</b></p> <p><b>3.2.3 Food purchased from aggregation systems in which smallholders are participating, as % of regional, national and local purchases (Target: &gt; 10)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Government implementation of accelerated growth, continuation of socio-political stability, continued commitment from Government and donor community for resource mobilization, no major food production shortfall and/or market crisis</li> <li>• Timely funding</li> </ul>
<p><b>Output H:</b> Increased WFP food purchase from regional, national and local markets and smallholder farmers</p>	<p>H.1 Quantity of food purchased locally through local and regional purchases (in mt)</p> <p>H.2 Quantity of food purchased locally from pro-smallholder aggregation systems (in mt)</p> <p>H.3 Number of farmers' organizations trained in market access and post-harvest handling skills</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enough partners and stakeholders support implementation</li> </ul>

	H.4 Number of smallholder farmers supported	
<b>Output I:</b> Increased WFP fortified foods, complementary foods and special nutrition products purchased from local suppliers	I.1 Quantity of fortified foods, complementary foods and special nutrition products purchased from local suppliers	

## Annex III: Map



## **ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT**

ART	anti-retroviral therapy
BSF	blanket supplementary feeding
CBT	cash-based transfer
CD&A	capacity development and augmentation
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FbP	food-by-prescription
MAM	moderate acute malnutrition
NGO	non-governmental organization
PNDES	National Economic and Social Development Plan
PLW	pregnant and lactating women
SABER	Systems Approach for Better Education Results
TSF	targeted supplementary feeding
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WHO	World Health Organization

**ANNEX IV – LTSH-matrix**

**ANNEX V – Project budget plan**