

SAVING
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Guinea-Bissau Annual Country Report 2020

Country Strategic Plan
2019 - 2024



World Food
Programme

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2020 Overview

In 2020, WFP Guinea-Bissau continued to implement its five-year Country Strategic Plan (CSP) approved by WFP's Executive Board in June 2019. Contributing to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2 and 17, WFP strengthened national capacities to implement the SDGs and **reached 216,058 vulnerable girls, boys, women and men in 2020** through its CSP's five strategic outcomes. This exceeded the planned target (214,631) and the number of people reached in 2019 (183,823) [1].

With support from the United Nations Multi-Partner Trust Fund and the Government of Italy, an emergency programme to help mitigate the negative socioeconomic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic was launched by WFP, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the Ministry of Women, Family and Social Solidarity. This programme contributed to improving the food security situation of 10,584 vulnerable girls, boys, women and men in over 1,500 most vulnerable families through relief cash-based transfers.

WFP collaborated with the Ministry of Education in the implementation of the national school feeding programme across all eight regions of the country (excluding the capital city Bissau), targeting schoolchildren in 874 primary schools. However, the closure of schools on 18 March as part of national COVID-19 containment measures directly affected 180,000 schoolchildren who could no longer benefit from the daily school meals, impacting on their education and food and nutrition security. In response, WFP adjusted its on-site school feeding assistance into alternative take-home rations, allowing schoolchildren to continue safely benefiting from the largest social safety net in the country during school closures.

Integrated programming for home-grown school feeding and support to women smallholder farmers benefited from financial support from the Governments of Guinea-Bissau and Japan. In 2020, WFP expanded home-grown school feeding to eight regions and 874 schools, up from six regions already covered since 2019. A total of 2,199 mt of diverse food commodities (tubers, rice and beans) were procured from smallholder farmer associations in nearby communities, to complement schoolchildren's meals with locally grown, fresh and nutritious foods.

WFP provided nutrition assistance to 1,443 children aged 6-59 months for treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM), and to 7,257 children aged 6-23 months for the prevention of stunting. The three regions with the highest stunting rates - Oio, Bafatá, and Gabu - were targeted for this assistance where WFP provided Super Cereal Plus, premixed corn and soy powder with micronutrients.

With support from the Governments of Japan and Italy, and in partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and national non-governmental organizations, WFP supported and strengthened capacity of smallholder farmers on agricultural techniques contributing to improved food security and resilience of smallholder farmers, and increased productivity. Communities (55) affected by recurrent flooding and prone to soil erosion and salinization along the Geba river in the regions of Bafata', Oio and Gabu also benefited from disaster risk reduction interventions. Lastly, WFP and partners were able to support communities rehabilitate agricultural fields previously abandoned after the 2017 and 2018 floods.

Gender and age was fully integrated into the implementation of activities. WFP supported women's economic empowerment and their enhanced access to critical nutrition services, livelihood opportunities and education (for schoolgirls).

WFP provided support for evidence-based advocacy and improved programme design, and strengthened the capacity of national partners in conducting different food and nutrition security assessments, including: the study of Cost of Hunger in Guinea-Bissau; the Fill the Nutrient Gap study; the study to identify social barriers to HIV/AIDS treatment; the nutrition survey on knowledge, attitude and practices; and the food security and nutrition monitoring system. In partnership with government institutions, WFP completed three nationwide surveys in April, July and October, and established the national market monitoring system, covering 44 markets in all sectors of Guinea-Bissau.

WFP also supported the Government's COVID-19 response plan as part of the United Nations Country Team's effort. Technical and operational support were provided to the High Commission for COVID-19 and the Centre for Emergency Operations in Health in coordinating the national COVID-19 response [2], while facilitating procurement and delivery of oxygen cylinders, personal protective equipment, essential medicines, supplies and equipment for: hospitals, health centres, laboratories, other key health structures and key government institutions.

216,058

Total Beneficiaries in 2020

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 1,728 (50% Female, 50% Male)

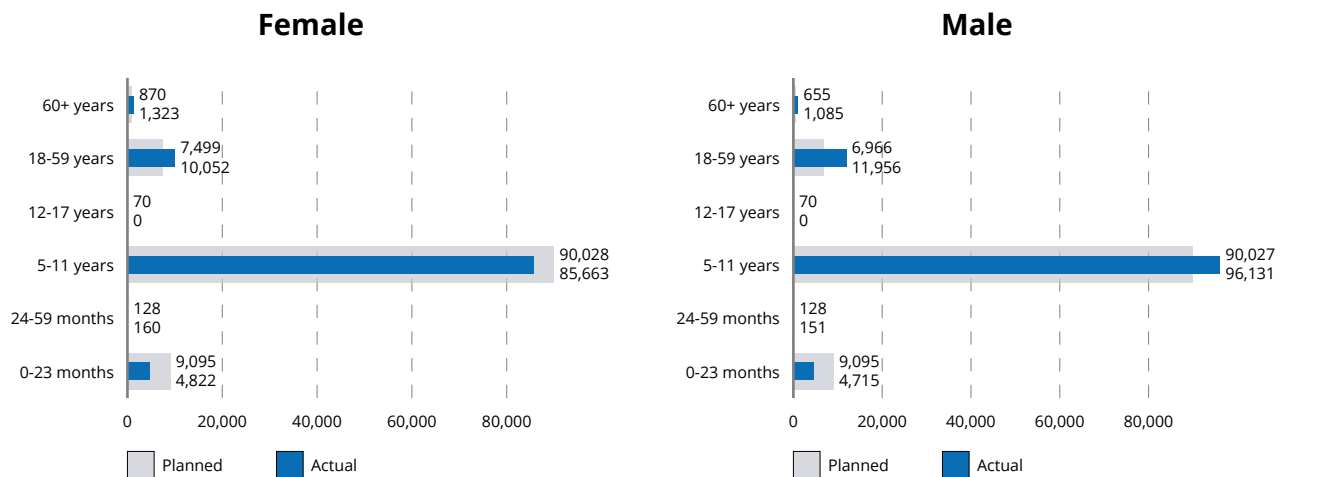


47%
female

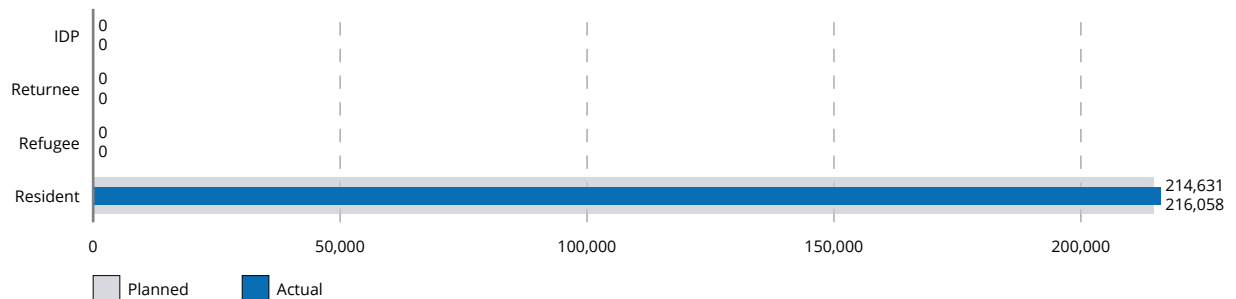


53%
male

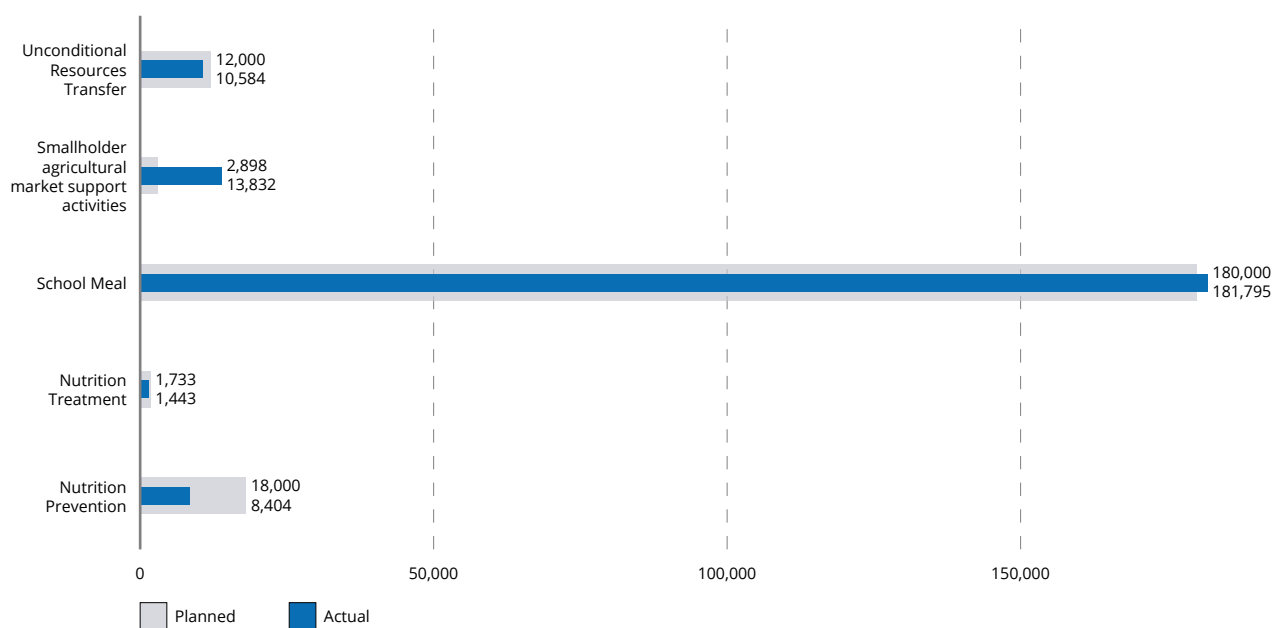
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



Beneficiaries by Residence Status



Beneficiaries by Programme Area



Total Food and CBT



2,760 mt

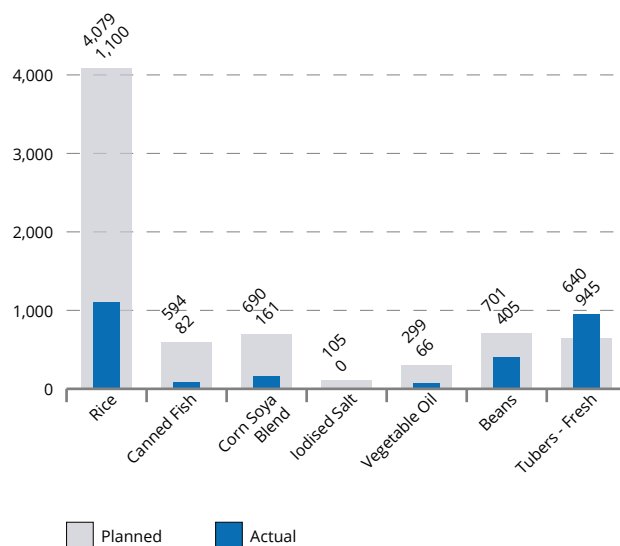
total actual food transferred in 2020
of 7,107 mt total planned



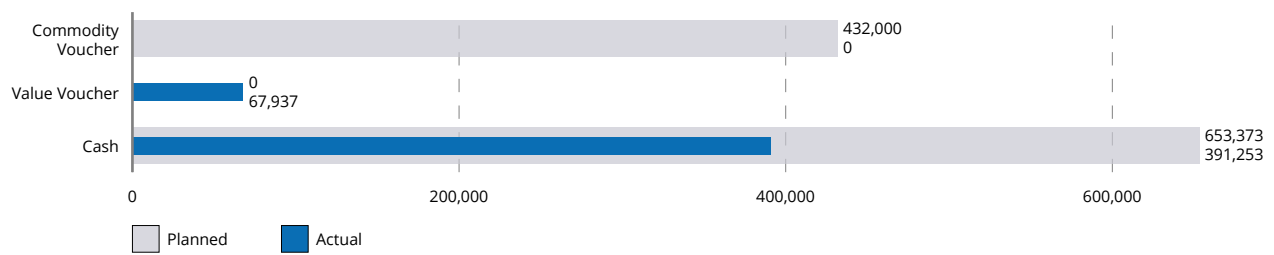
US\$ 459,190

total actual cash transferred in 2020
of \$US 1,085,373 total planned

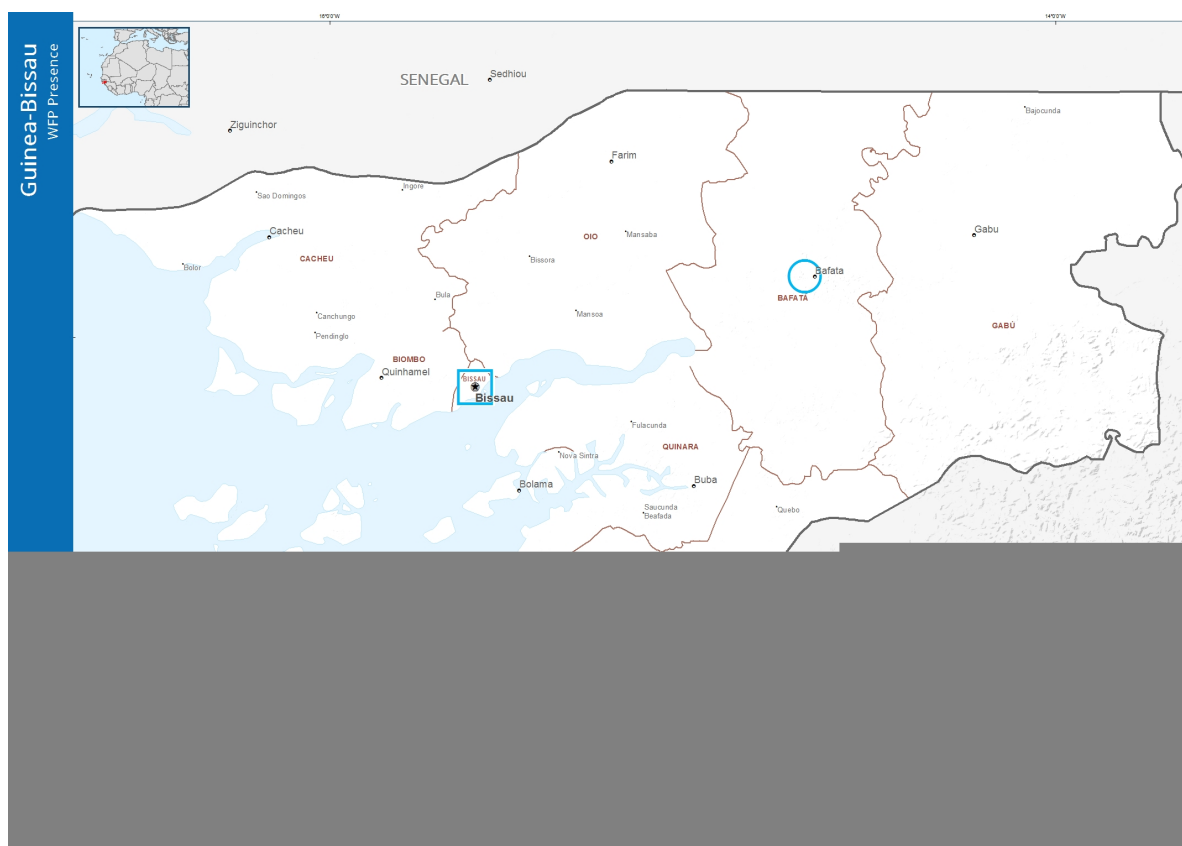
Annual Food Transfer



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



Context and operations & COVID-19 response



Guinea-Bissau is a low-income food-deficit country in West Africa with 2 million inhabitants [1] and ranking 175th out of 189 countries in 2020 in the Human Development Index. Forty-seven years of political instability have deeply constrained socioeconomic and human development. Poverty, affecting 70 percent of the population, impacts women more than men, reflecting gender inequalities in access to education, land and credit.

Vulnerabilities were further exacerbated by COVID-19's compounded impacts, heightening institutional weaknesses, inadequate public services, lack of a social protection system and overreliance on cashew nut exports. After eight years of growth at an average rate of 4.2 percent, the gross domestic product (GDP) was projected to contract by 1.5 percent in 2020 [2].

General elections in 2014 marked a return to constitutional order after the 2012 coup d'état. The country successfully held legislative and presidential elections in 2019, though a legal dispute ensued over the presidential election results initially announced by the National Electoral Commission and in February 2020, a political crisis followed. The Supreme Court's dismissal of the electoral litigation case in September ended this legal dispute. Although Parliament approved the current Government's programme and the 2020 State Budget, political tensions persist amid a contentious constitutional reform.

Agriculture in Guinea-Bissau accounts for 47 percent of the national GDP, with cashew nuts the primary export, and employs 66 percent of the labour force [3]. Vulnerable households, especially agricultural households, are highly exposed to unpredictable fluctuations in the international market price of cashew nuts, climate change hazards and recurring environmental degradation caused by land misuse and floods [4]. About a third of the population is affected by seasonal hunger.

Malnutrition and poor dietary practices remain a concern as well. Stunting affects 27.7 percent of children aged 6-59 months, peaking above 30 percent in the regions of Oio, Bafatá and Gabu, while wasting affects 5 percent of children aged 6-59 months [5]. Only 8 percent of children aged 6-23 months receive a minimum acceptable diet and 29 percent of women and girls aged 15-49 years achieve minimum dietary diversity [6]. Anaemia is an important public health issue, affecting 44 percent of women and girls aged 15-49 years and 68 percent of children aged 6-59 months [7].

In 2020, the country witnessed a deterioration of the food security situation caused by: limitations of movements during the state of public health emergency declared on 27 March following rising COVID-19 cases [8], the unsuccessful annual marketing campaign of cashew nuts [9] and above average rainfall that resulted in floods. The latter negatively affected agricultural production and caused widespread damages to houses and community infrastructures, particularly in Cacheu, Oio, Bafatá, Tombali and Quinara regions [10].

According to the November 2020 Cadre Harmonisé (CH), 12 percent of the rural population analysed was estimated to be food insecure (CH Phase 3 and above), while some 36 percent was classified to be in stressed conditions (CH Phase 2) [11]. With respect to the November 2019 CH analysis, this represents a 17 percent increase in the number of people in CH Phase 3 and above, and a 42 percent increase in those in CH Phase 2 [12].

In 2020, WFP continued implementing its five-year Country Strategic Plan (CSP) approved in June 2019 and informed by the Zero Hunger Strategic Review. WFP prioritizes close support to the Government in implementing its development strategy to achieve Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2 and 17. The Government has placed greater emphasis on the development of human capital through better education, health and social protection services, together with an increased focus on gender equality and women's empowerment.

The CSP is aligned with WFP's strategic results and responds to national priorities, integrating five strategic outcomes which aim to: address the basic food and nutrition requirements of crisis-affected populations (strategic outcome 1); ensure school-age children have access to nutritious meals (strategic outcome 2); improve nutrition status of populations at risk of malnutrition (strategic outcome 3); improve livelihoods and incomes of smallholder farmers (strategic outcome 4); and enhance national capacity in the areas of food security, nutrition, and disaster mitigation (strategic outcome 5).

COVID-19 Response

The COVID-19 pandemic and containment measures decreed since 27 March 2020 has posed significant threats to food security and nutrition in the country. To assess the resulting socioeconomic impacts in country, an analysis was coordinated by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and conducted by the United Nations Country Team. The analysis highlighted how Guinea-Bissau is ill-prepared to cope with this major shock and risks a major setback of some of the development gains obtained during the past decades [13].

Results from WFP's rapid emergency assessments conducted in May, July and October highlighted that the number of vulnerable households applying severe consumption and livelihood-based coping mechanisms increased significantly with respect to pre-COVID-19 levels [14].

WFP made necessary operational adjustments to limit the spread of COVID-19 and to protect its beneficiaries, staff and cooperating partners' staff, while continuing to deliver critical food, nutrition and livelihood assistance. Working with the Ministry of Education, WFP supported 60 percent of primary schoolchildren through daily nutritious meals and distributed take-home rations to over 180,000 schoolchildren during the school closure period. WFP also continued to support smallholder farmers through purchases of fresh food for school canteens.

In September, in partnership with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), WFP launched a joint social protection programme to alleviate immediate negative impacts of COVID-19 on food and nutrition security of targeted households. Over 1,500 most vulnerable families were reached through cash-based transfers, providing stimulus to the local economy. WFP also collaborated with the Ministry of Public Health to ensure the continuity of treatment of acute malnutrition and prevention of stunting activities in Oio, Bafata, and Gabu regions, in line with COVID-19 preventive measures.

Nutrition and food security monitoring, including market monitoring, was reinforced through remote monitoring (mobile vulnerability assessment mapping), and WFP provided logistics services to the Government-led COVID-19 response coordinated by the Ministry of Public Health through its Centre for Emergency Operations in Health.

Risk Management

Protracted political instability and public sector strikes constituted significant contextual risks in 2020, posing challenges to WFP from effectively and fully engaging with government institutions during the first half of the year. Despite these challenges, WFP was able to continue implementing its five-year workplan with the Government and strengthening the capacity of technical partners at local, regional and national levels.

The outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic has represented another challenge and a contextual, operational, and fiduciary risk, which significantly affected WFP's operations in 2020. For instance, ability to access and regularly monitor moderate acute malnutrition patients was hindered due to containment measures, rendering difficult the provision of nutrition counselling to mothers.

Operational adjustments were made, including scaling up remote monitoring approaches, in line with the World Health Organization (WHO) standards and the Government's regulations to sustain and scale up response. Moreover, WFP activated its business continuity plan on 24 March to safeguard the health and safety of its personnel and beneficiaries.

Limited international availability of specialized nutritious foods caused four-month supply chain disruptions prior to August, threatening continuity of nutrition activities at scale. Moreover between July and September, above-average

rainfall across the country damaged roads, houses and crops, delaying implementation of WFP's activities and negatively impacting food security. Responding to the Government's request, WFP has been preparing for direct support to flood-affected families in eight regions and Bissau.

Partnerships

WFP strengthened strategic positioning and close collaboration with national institutions and civil society to work towards Zero Hunger for 2030. In 2020, WFP continued to strengthen and expand both national and international partnerships, promoting participatory and inclusive development and focusing on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2 and 17 through its Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2019-2024. WFP closely collaborated and coordinated with the United Nations Country Team in Guinea-Bissau, sector coordination groups in education, health, nutrition, and social protection, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

Despite challenges faced in engaging government institutions during the first half of 2020 due to political instability, some key results were achieved in strengthening partnerships with the Government. This includes: the approval by the parliament in June of the four-year national programme which includes universal school feeding, social protection and fight against malnutrition (some of WFP's key priorities) and the approval by the Council of Minister of the decree law that instituted National Nutrition Day on 18 November.

The latter sends a clear message on the Government's commitment to improve nutrition, promote healthy diets and provide opportunities to increase awareness of the population in recognizing and combating all forms of malnutrition and diseases caused by poor and unbalanced diets.

In 2020, WFP also strengthened partnerships with several line ministries, including: the Centre for Emergency Operations in Health, providing critical capacity strengthening support as part of the national COVID-19 response; the National Civil Protection Service to implement the seasonal contingency plan as part of mitigation efforts to minimize impacts of heavy rains and winds on local communities; the National Institute of Statistics and Census and the Ministry of Agriculture on food security and nutrition monitoring systems.

WFP also launched, in partnership with the Ministry of Women, Family, and Social Solidarity and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), a joint social protection programme to alleviate negative socioeconomic impacts of COVID-19 in the eight most food insecure sectors and in the capital city Bissau.

On the nutrition front, WFP continued to work closely with UNICEF, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the World Health Organization (WHO) in the mobilisation and fund management of the Unified Budget, Results and Accountability Framework to maximise coherence, coordination and impact of the United Nations' response to AIDS in Guinea-Bissau. WFP also strengthened its collaboration with the multi-sectoral committee on nutrition and the Scaling Up Nutrition movement in conducting the Fill the Nutrient Gap study in Guinea-Bissau.

To implement planned CSP activities, WFP coordinated with 12 cooperating partners including local and international NGOs. In January 2020, WFP signed a tripartite letter of understanding with the Ministry of Agriculture and three national NGOs, which guarantees and defines standards for the use of existing agricultural machinery to improve the agricultural production of women smallholder farmers' associations who supply local agricultural products to school canteens. In July, WFP established a new partnership with the international NGO Humanity & Inclusion and launched in November an inclusive education project to support children living with disabilities in Oio and Cacheu regions.

WFP had signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) in 2018 with the Governments of Guinea-Bissau and Brazil to implement South-South technical cooperation. The MoU supports the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Agriculture to establish a sustainable and context-specific home-grown school feeding programme. In 2020, WFP continued its engagement with the two Governments to implement the activities outlined in the MoU, supported by WFP's Centre of Excellence against Hunger based in Brazil.

This included enhanced advocacy for the establishment of a budget line for the national school feeding programme in the State budget and of inter-ministerial coordination of the programme. However, the change in the leadership of the Government of Brazil and the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic have delayed the implementation of technical support by the latter.

CSP Financial Overview

WFP's Country Strategic Plan (CSP, 2019-2024) in Guinea-Bissau was approved in June 2019 and implementation started the following month. The CSP has a total five-year budget value of USD 61.6 million until June 2024, of which USD 12.3 million was the needs-based plan budget for 2020. Direct contributions received were similar during the two consecutive years (USD 6.5 million), despite higher budgetary requirements in 2020 [1]. As of 31 December 2020, the CSP was allocated USD 16.2 million [2], representing 26 percent of the total requirements.

Although overall funding requirements in 2020 were well met - with available resources in 2020 [3] covering 100 percent of the needs - all donor contributions were earmarked and unevenly distributed across the five strategic outcomes of the CSP. No funding was available to provide nutrition support (anti-retroviral therapy) nor to fully implement the distribution of complementary food to children aged 6–23 months for stunting prevention.

School feeding activities also faced serious funding constraints. Internal funding mechanisms allowed WFP to continue school feeding assistance in 2020, maintaining the current level of beneficiaries and scaling up home-grown school feeding. Nonetheless starting January 2021, implementation at scale will be a challenge, especially as WFP did not receive the awaited McGovern-Dole multi-year grant from the United States Department of Agriculture.

Contributions received from the Government of Japan account for over 50 percent of the total allocated resources to the CSP as of 31 December 2020. This support has been crucial in implementing school feeding and acute moderate malnutrition treatment activities, and to support population affected by natural disasters through income-generating resilience activities and integrated assistance packages. WFP also received contributions from the United States, European Union, Italy, Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), UN Peacebuilding Fund, UN COVID-19 Multi-Partner Trust Fund and private donors.

WFP has also secured multi-year funding for longer-term programmes. A three-year contribution from the European Union received in 2019 is allowing WFP to continue providing capacity strengthening to the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Ministry of Public Health, and the National Institute of Statistics on the food security and nutrition monitoring system and social behavioural change communication in nutrition until 2022. Another contribution from the UN Peacebuilding Fund (secured in late 2019) is allowing WFP to strengthen the capacity of rural women to contribute to stability and peacebuilding in their communities, and to more effectively pursue the provision of essential social services in rural areas.

Due to donor fatigue related to long-lasting political instability and donor prioritization of legislative and presidential elections and reforms support, international donor appetite for additional humanitarian funding other than the COVID-19 health interventions has been limited. Beyond the contributions from the UN COVID-19 Multi-Partner Trust Fund and the Government of Italy, WFP did not receive any other contribution to address the significant deterioration of the food security situation in 2020 caused by the pandemic.

In 2021, WFP will focus its attention on diversifying its donor base to jointly mobilize both traditional and new donors. All types of contributions will be sought, including cash, in-kind, earmarked, single- and multi-year, to ensure maximum fundraising results within the CSP without compromising programmatic integrity.

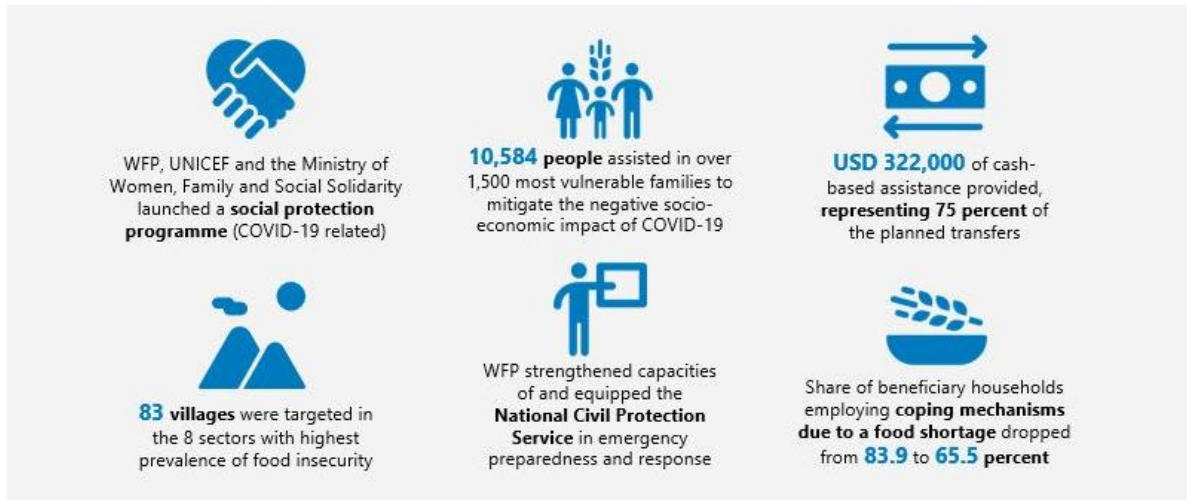
Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
01: Crisis-affected populations in Guinea-Bissau are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements in the aftermath of shocks.	 605,941	 515,227	 818,853	 434,728
02: School-age children in Guinea-Bissau have access to nutritious meals during the school year.	 7,800,951	 5,737,431	 7,139,458	 3,341,555
03: Populations at risk of malnutrition in Guinea-Bissau, particularly children, women and adolescent girls of reproductive age and people living with HIV, have improved nutrition status in line with national targets by 2024.	 1,389,757	 1,085,154	 1,082,298	 457,906
04: Smallholder farmers in Guinea-Bissau, particularly women and young people, have improved livelihoods and increased household incomes by 2024	 708,191	 608,634	 1,608,506	 737,588
05: National institutions and legislators in Guinea-Bissau have enhanced capacity in and are accountable for the development, implementation and monitoring of evidence-based food security and nutrition policies and programmes by 2030.	 401,243	 191,987	 654,594	 93,365
Total:	 10,906,083	 8,138,433	 11,303,709	 5,065,142

The annual financial figures presented in this table are aggregated at Strategic Outcome level. The full presentation of the annual financial overview for the CSP, including breakdown of financial figures by activity, resources not yet allocated to a specific Strategic Outcome, Direct Support Costs and Indirect Support Costs are available in the Annual Financial Overview for the period 01 January to 31 December 2020.

Programme Performance

Strategic outcome 01: Crisis-affected populations in Guinea-Bissau are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements in the aftermath of shocks.



Strategic outcome 1 has the objective of supporting food and nutrition security and rebuilding the livelihoods of targeted food insecure households. In 2020, Guinea-Bissau faced multiple shocks, which affected an already precarious food security situation. The COVID-19 pandemic exacerbated institutional weaknesses, inadequate public services, the lack of social protection systems and overreliance on cashew nut exports, and had a serious impact on the food security and nutrition of the most vulnerable families. Moreover, heavy rains between July-October (30 percent above the average rainfall) caused floods and damaged houses, disrupted agricultural and other economic activities, affecting over 7,000 people and their food security.

In response to these crises, WFP provided through activity 1 of this strategic outcome relief food and nutrition assistance to affected populations, while strengthening coordination and national response capacities. Available resources in 2020 covered all the needs of this strategic outcome. However, only half of these resources were disbursed in 2020, due to operational delays faced for one of the sub-activities (assistance to flood-affected families). Related funds will therefore be carried over and this sub-activity will be implemented in 2021.

In partnership with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the Ministry of Women, Family and Social Solidarity, WFP launched an emergency programme aiming to mitigate the negative socio-economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on the most vulnerable. Unconditional cash-based transfers (CBTs) through mobile money were provided to enable targeted people to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during the lean season. This programme was supported by the United Nations Multi-Partner Trust Fund and the Government of Italy.

The national protection system in Guinea-Bissau is at its very initial steps, and WFP in partnership with UNICEF leveraged the emergency programme to lay the foundation of a future national social protection system, by strengthening the capacity of the Ministry of Women, Family and Social Solidarity. Support was provided in the delivery of CBT assistance, setting up a solid methodology for beneficiary registration, enrolment, and verification, and in the implementation of baseline and end-line programme assessments.

The programme targeted 83 villages [1] in the 8 sectors [2] with the highest prevalence of food insecurity, as estimated by WFP's food security and nutrition monitoring system. The capital city Bissau was also included due to the high concentration of COVID-19 cases. Overall, 10,584 vulnerable girls, boys, women and men were reached in over 1,500 most vulnerable families in 2020 (88 percent of the planned beneficiaries), and USD 321,876 were transferred.

By providing beneficiaries with phones and SIM cards, the activity allowed for financial inclusion of the most vulnerable, including women. Gender was fully integrated into the implementation of the activity, as evidenced by the Gender and Age Marker monitoring code of 4. WFP supported women's economic empowerment through CBTs and access to financial services. Moreover, a community feedback mechanism consisting of a toll-free hotline was established, opening a two-way communication line between project stakeholders and the beneficiaries [3].

The choice of assistance modality depended on beneficiaries' access to markets, food availability in these markets and food prices, and was made in consultation with the targeted communities. WFP regularly monitors markets' functionality and prices of over 70 food and non-food commodities in 44 markets in the country. The value of the cash transfer is equivalent to two-thirds of the national minimum wage and has been determined based on market prices, to cover 50 percent of the daily caloric requirement of adults aged between 20-59 [4]. Each household received an entitlement of CFA 40,000 (equivalent to around USD 72) per month for three months.

The beneficiary registration conducted in August showed that beneficiaries' demographic profile was characterized by multiple vulnerabilities. About half of the families targeted were headed by women and 46 percent had a pregnant or lactating woman family household member. Moreover in 24 percent of the cases, the head of the household was over 65 years old, while 90 percent had over 5 dependants and had an unemployed head of household. Beneficiary households with a chronically ill head of household constituted 34 percent, while those with a disabled member were 29 percent. Among 32 percent of the households, children were not enrolled in school.

The baseline survey conducted in September revealed widespread food insecurity and a high level of economic vulnerability among the beneficiaries, exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic's socio-economic impacts [5]. About 40 percent had inadequate diets [6] and 65 percent had a reduced coping strategy index above the value of 19, indicating serious constraints to access enough food. Only 8.5 percent of children aged 6-23 months met a minimum acceptable diet and 24 percent of women between 15 and 49 years old achieved minimum dietary diversity.

CBT assistance was crucial in allowing beneficiary families to increase their economic access to food and improve their diets, as highlighted by the results of the end line survey conducted in January 2021. The share of households with acceptable food consumption increased from 60 to 75 percent, while the share of beneficiary households employing stress and severe coping mechanisms dropped from 65 to 35 percent.

The end line assessment also registered a high degree of satisfaction among the beneficiaries, as 96 percent reported to be satisfied with the programme, while 98 percent reported to have received assistance without safety challenges and 93 percent declared that the programme was dignified. However, the programme fell short on its target of improving women's dietary diversity as the share of women aged between 15 and 49 years old meeting minimum dietary diversity decreased from 24 to 20 percent [7].

In parallel to this emergency programme, WFP continued strengthening the capacity of the National Civil Protection Service (SNPC [8]), continuing the implementation of the five-year workplan signed late 2019. SNPC received capacity strengthening in undertaking rapid vulnerability and emergency needs assessment, and in developing a spatial data infrastructure database to enhance emergency preparedness and response. WFP also supported SNPC in implementing its seasonal contingency plan, providing training, materials and equipment to help mitigate damaging impacts of heavy rains and winds on communities.

Responding to the Government's request for support, WFP and SNPC have been preparing a relief assistance to support families affected by floods and strong winds in eight regions and the capital city. In October and November, WFP and SNPC conducted a joint needs assessment in affected areas. The latter highlighted that torrential rains accompanied by strong winds destroyed 160 houses and caused widespread damages to 346 additional houses, affecting 1,204 families between August-September throughout the country.

The capital city was not spared by the heavy rains, and most affected barrios were Cuntum Madina and Barrio Militar. In about 60 percent of the houses visited by WFP, infrastructural damages caused by floods was significant and about 30 percent of the dwellings were completely destroyed. As a result, 28 percent of the households interviewed were displaced and were living with their relatives or friends.

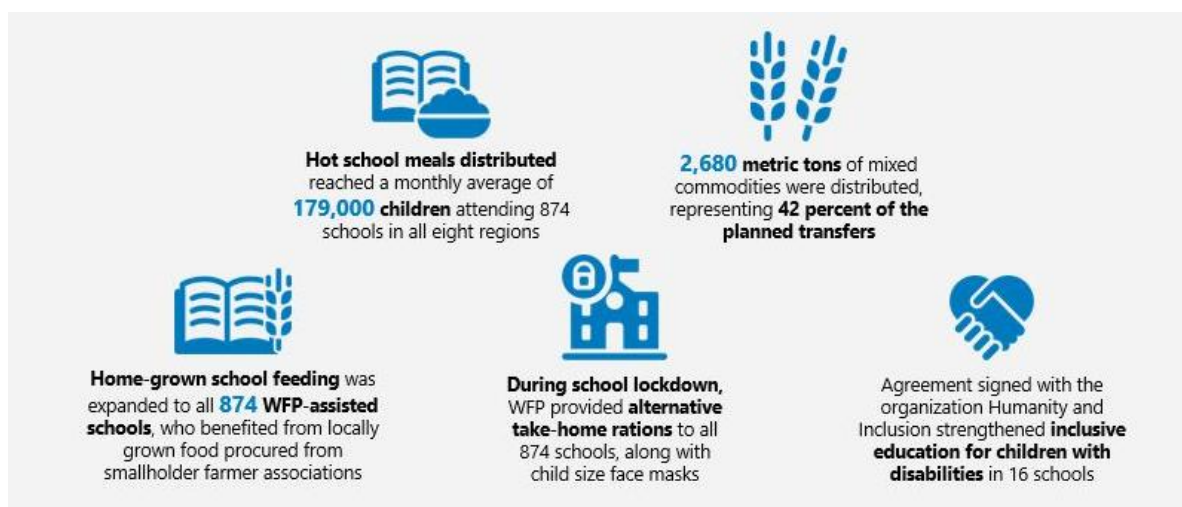
The assessment also highlighted a high level of vulnerability and food insecurity among flood-affected families. Nearly 60 percent of the families were facing serious constraints to access food and were relying on the frequent use of livelihood based coping mechanisms. Moreover, about 20 percent of the households had inadequate food consumption and 63 percent were adopting crisis level coping strategies. Outside the capital city, 53 percent of the households affected lost part of their agricultural production.

Planned cash assistance could not be implemented due to operational delays faced. Nonetheless, payments are planned to be made to beneficiaries' mobile money accounts in 2021. Following the baseline assessments, identification and registration of beneficiaries will be conducted in January and February 2021, and the disbursement of cash to beneficiaries will take place in March 2021.

WFP Gender and Age Marker

CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations and strengthen the capacity of and coordination among national partners in responding to crises as a contingency measure.	4

Strategic outcome 02: School-age children in Guinea-Bissau have access to nutritious meals during the school year.



Strategic outcome 2 aims to ensure schoolchildren in Guinea-Bissau have adequate access to safe and nutritious food all year-round. Working with the Ministry of Education [1], WFP supports 60 percent of primary schoolchildren, providing daily meals and partnering for capacity strengthening, essential to progress on shared goals of national school feeding programme with universal coverage.

WFP has been the Government's trusted partner to implement the school feeding programme since 2000. With WFP's support, the Ministry of Education established the General Directorate of Social Affairs and School Feeding in 2010, and has since engaged with WFP to prepare for the school feeding law, which was promulgated in 2019, ensuring the General State budget allocation.

WFP took important and decisive steps in 2017 to initiate home-grown school feeding (HGSF) and succeeded in obtaining seed funding from the Ministry of Economy and Finance in May 2017 and October 2018. In 2020, WFP expanded HGSF to all 874 WFP-assisted schools, who benefited from locally grown, fresh and nutritious rice, tubers and beans produced by smallholder farmer associations in nearby communities. As such, the value of smallholder farmer organizations' sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems increased by over 70 percent, from USD 1 million in 2019 to USD 1.7 million in 2020.

Activities under this strategic outcome were implemented through a multi-year donor contribution confirmed at the end of 2015 and annual contributions from other donors. The expenditure level in 2020 was low (43 percent of the needs-based plan and 58 percent of the implementation plan), as implementation at scale of planned activities was affected by the COVID-19 health emergency and related strict preventive measures put in place by the Government.

The closure of schools decreed by the Government on 25 March 2020 along with movement restrictions caused disruptions to children's learning and well-being [2] and to WFP's school feeding activities, including the provision of daily hot and nutritious school meals to 180,000 most vulnerable schoolgirls and schoolboys. WFP thus had to adapt the programme, converting on-site school meals to alternative take-home rations, and adopted measures to prevent the spread of COVID-19 during distributions, including wearing of face masks, adoption of hygiene measures and sensitisation of beneficiaries. This enabled the continuity of critical food and nutrition assistance to primary schoolchildren, while creating incentives for continued participation in distance learning.

Moreover, the distribution of take-home rations to girls from 4th to 6th grade was discontinued in order to maximise food availability for the 2019/2020 school year. Despite challenges faced, WFP was able to distribute 2,677 mt of mixed commodities in 2020, representing 42 percent of planned transfers. Hot school meals were distributed from January to March, and from November to December, for a total of 110 school days (66 percent of planning). A monthly average of 179,042 children attending 874 schools in all 8 regions were reached through daily rations of rice, locally purchased tubers and pulses, canned fish, fortified vegetable oil and iodized salt [3].

During school closures in May, WFP and the Ministry of Education distributed 197 mt of alternative take-home rations (tubers, beans, and rice) to about 45,000 schoolchildren to consume at home. The distribution reached 540 schools in 8

regions. Schoolchildren received a monthly ration of 4.2 kg of mixed food commodities in all schools assisted [4]. In July and in August, WFP, the Ministry of Education and local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) scaled up alternative take-home rations provided, and distributed 826.2 mt of food to 180,000 schoolchildren in all 874 WFP-supported schools across all eight regions of Guinea-Bissau. Each child received 4.6 kg of locally produced cured rice, tubers and beans procured from smallholder farmers. Child-size face masks purchased from local artisans and a reusable bag to bring food home were also distributed.

Meanwhile throughout September, after the approval by the Council of Ministers of the reopening of schools from 5 October, WFP supported the Ministry of Education for the safe resumption of on-site school feeding. This included jointly developing a safety protocol and training cooks and school staff to ensure safe school feeding in the COVID-19 context.

WFP continued to support improvement in the quality of school feeding, improving storage practices and providing storage and food preparation equipment, tools and eating utensils. WFP procured 5,244 palettes for improving food storage and materials, including 5.3 mt of nails, 1,750 bags of cement and 3,550 zinc foils. Non-food items distributed to schools included 25,000 plates, 25,000 spoons, 25,000 buckets, 25,000 cups and 100 cooking pots. However, due to the COVID-19 emergency, the distribution was postponed. WFP reassessed the conditions of food storages and warehouses in schools in late 2020, and tools are expected to be distributed in early 2021.

While WFP remains the main entity responsible for implementing and managing the school feeding programme, the Ministry of Education took full responsibility for managing the programme in the region of Biombo from the 2019-2020 school year. This included handling the cash flow to smallholder farmers supplying 46 schools. In parallel, WFP continues to strengthen national capacities to improve the monitoring of school feeding activities in all regions.

As such, WFP provided in 2020 refreshment training to all staff of the Ministry of Education at central level on monitoring, evaluation and management of the national school feeding programme. A comprehensive manual for supervisors and school managers was developed and disseminated to enhance the accountability of those involved in the implementation of the programme. WFP and the Ministry have also been preparing for the establishment of regional school feeding units with the objective of strengthening programme management capacity at regional level.

In July, WFP signed an agreement with the organization Humanity and Inclusion (formerly Handicap International) to strengthen inclusive education for children with disabilities. The partnership improved school environment and pedagogical practices linked to inclusive education in 16 schools and identified pupils with disabilities, ensuring equal access to knowledge, activities and opportunities to advance their skills. This partnership with Humanity and Inclusion also supported: the creation of a General Directorate of Inclusive Education [5]; sensitisation initiatives for inclusive education and COVID-19 prevention in 23 communities in Oio and Cacheu regions; infrastructural improvements in four priority schools to increase accessibility for children with special needs; and identification of particularly vulnerable families with children with disabilities who will benefit from WFP's food assistance programme.

Protracted political instability, the spread of COVID-19, and above-average rainfall were the main challenges in the implementation of school feeding activities in 2020. Political instability temporarily hindered the ability of WFP to engage with senior government officials. Despite this challenge, WFP succeeded in maintaining close technical level collaboration with the Ministry of Education. Timely reception of activity/monitoring reports from the Government on food distributions also became more challenging, as travelling in-country is more restricted, despite an improvement since borders reopened in July.

Results from the final decentralized evaluation of the school feeding programme conducted in November 2019 highlighted that the provision of nutritious school meals and take-home rations contributed to increasing school enrolment, attendance and retention, while improving schoolchildren's access to food and their nutritional status. Moreover, the programme is relevant to the needs of schoolchildren, their families and local communities, and take-home rations (through household ration sizes) help lessen the burden on parents in providing for their families.

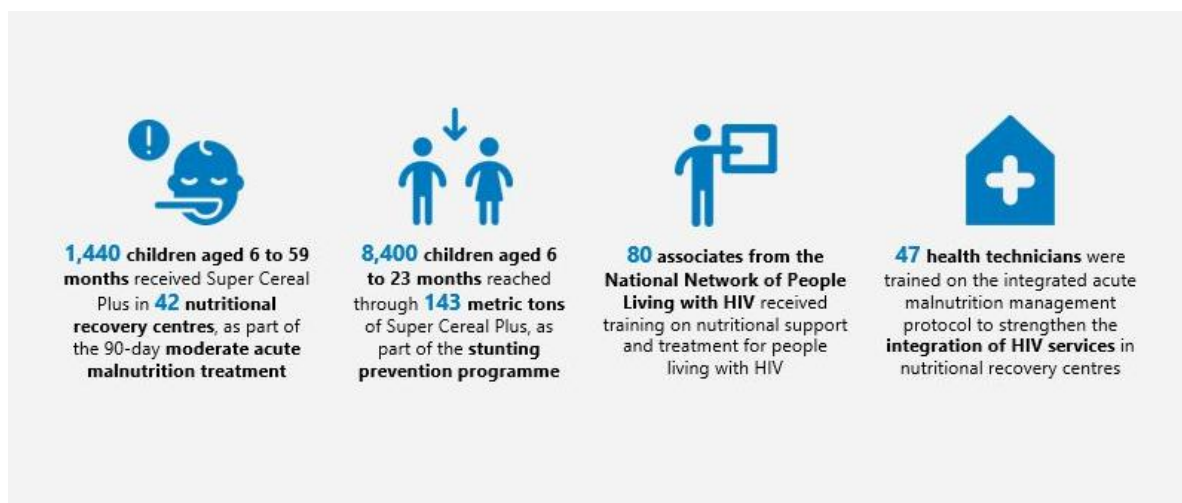
Gender was fully integrated into the implementation of activity 2, as demonstrated by the associated Gender and Age Marker monitoring code of 4. WFP is contributing to national priorities for women and girls' empowerment through education, fostering increased school attendance and retention of girls and improving gender-responsive monitoring capacities of the Government, communities and schools.

The evaluation also indicated the positive impact of local food procurement in diversifying school meals, in addition to improving local smallholder farmers' access to new market opportunities. A high degree of satisfaction from farmers who were increasingly able to sell their harvest locally is reported, as most rural areas suffer from a structural lack of access to stable markets.

WFP Gender and Age Marker

CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide nutritious school meals to pre- and primary schoolchildren and take-home rations for girls in years 5 and 6 and strengthen the capacities of the Government and partners at the central and local levels to implement and monitor a nutrition-sensitive and gender-transformative school feeding programme.	4

Strategic outcome 03: Populations at risk of malnutrition in Guinea-Bissau, particularly children, women and adolescent girls of reproductive age and people living with HIV, have improved nutrition status in line with national targets by 2024.



Strategic outcome 3 aims to improve the nutritional status of populations at risk of malnutrition, particularly children, women and girls of reproductive age and people living with HIV (PLHIV), in line with national targets. WFP pursued this strategic outcome through an integrated activity (activity 3), which includes: the strengthening of the Government's and partners' capacities; social and behaviour change communication activities; food transfers for stunting prevention and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition; and capacity strengthening support to malnourished PLHIV accessing antiretroviral therapy (ART) and their families.

In 2020, sub-activities planned under this strategic outcome were partially implemented. Available resources covered 78 percent of the yearly needs-based plan, but most were earmarked for certain sub-activities and included multi-year contributions. As such, no resources were available to provide nutrition support to people on ART and to fully implement the distribution of complementary food to children aged 6–23 months for stunting prevention.

Expenditure levels were low however, at 33 percent of the needs-based plan and 42 percent of the implementation plan, as some sub-activities could not be implemented due to COVID-19 related operational constraints. The third edition of the country wide free-of-charge nutrition counselling event could not be implemented in 2020 for example due to movement restrictions and safety measures as part of COVID-19 containment measures. This sub-activity was thus postponed to 2021, and associated funds will be carried over.

Through this activity, WFP promoted a gender-transformative approach to improve healthy nutrition-related practices among women and girls and their access to critical nutrition services. As evidenced by the associated Gender and Age Marker monitoring code of 4, gender was fully integrated into the implementation of this activity.

Throughout 2020, WFP continued to perform a fundamental role in supporting the Government-led implementation of the integrated acute malnutrition management protocol. From January to December, WFP provided daily rations of 200 g of SuperCereal Plus to 1,443 young girls and boys aged 6-59 months through 90-day moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) treatment. This totalled 19.3 mt of SuperCereal Plus distributed to 42 nutritional recovery centres. Meanwhile, limited international availability of specialized nutritious foods caused a four-month operational disruption between March and July 2020.

Monthly distributions of SuperCereal Plus at nutritional recovery centres were administered by health workers responsible for the MAM treatment programme. Food assistance was complemented with sensitisation of communities on good practices for diet diversity, food preparation and hygiene, as well as COVID-19 prevention measures. All MAM treatment performance indicators (cure, defaulter, death, non-response rates) were within Sphere Handbook standards [1]. Coverage and beneficiaries reached were 69.8 percent, up from 58.3 percent in 2019, and well above the 50 percent target of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP).

On the other hand, stunting prevention activities targeting 18,000 children aged 6-23 months were only partially implemented in 2020 due to funding constraints. WFP distributed 133.8 mt of SuperCereal Plus to 8,404 children aged 6-23 months in Oio, Bafatá, and Gabu (in regions where stunting rates exceed 30 percent). The individual ration was the

same as that of MAM activities, to account for possible sharing with other children in the household and to ensure it meets the daily caloric needs for children at risk of malnutrition.

Results from post-distribution monitoring show that 19.8 percent of children aged 6-23 months had a minimum acceptable diet. This proportion improved compared to baseline and significantly exceeded the national average (9.3 percent), and was above the 15 percent target. However, significant disparities between young girls and boys were observed. Only 16.7 percent of girls aged 6-23 months received a minimum acceptable diet, against 24.2 percent of young boys within the same age group. Meanwhile, the share of women between 15-49 years old who achieved minimum dietary diversity was 24.9 percent, above the national average (18 percent) but below the desired target of 30 percent.

A phone survey conducted by WFP in April 2020 showed how the COVID-19 pandemic posed additional barriers for mothers and children in accessing critical nutrition services. Main challenges related to malnutrition prevention and treatment activities included the inability to regularly monitor patients, difficulties in referring cases at risk, and in providing nutrition counselling to mothers. All health centres reported that daily consultations substantially reduced since the beginning of the pandemic, including pre and postnatal care, and reported more requests to relocate health personnel in villages.

In partnership with the Ministry of Public Health, WFP trained nutrition focal points and health technicians in management of acute moderate malnutrition and prevention of chronic malnutrition in the context of COVID-19, including the implementation of appropriate protective measures throughout the screening, triage, waiting areas, and distribution stages.

Contributing to national efforts in addressing high HIV prevalence - 3.4 percent (highest rate in West Africa) - treatment and care of 630 malnourished people on ART was planned in areas with the highest proportion of PLHIV under treatment. This assistance was however not implemented in 2020 due to lack of funding, despite the demonstrated success of nutritional assistance in improving adherence to treatment and increased recovery rates among malnourished PLHIV.

Nevertheless, financial support from the Unified Budget, Results and Accountability Framework (UBRAF) of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) enabled WFP and the Ministry of Health to revise nutritional guidelines for PLHIV, and update HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment toolkit for community health workers. This support also helped train over 80 associates from the National Network of People Living with HIV on the use of the nutritional support guide and on the dissemination of the study on HIV-sensitive social protection and on social barriers to accessing treatment for PLHIV. Also, 47 health technicians from the Anti Retroviral Therapy Centre [2] have been trained on the integrated acute malnutrition management protocol to strengthen the integration of HIV services in nutritional recovery centres.

WFP contributed to generation of evidence, greater availability of indicators and nutritional assessments, informing policy and programme design, and tracking progress towards achievement of national nutrition targets. The study on nutrition knowledge, attitudes and practices in Bafata, Gabu and Oio regions and Bissau highlighted limited knowledge on nutrition and poor diet, eating habits and feeding practices among the population. This study was conducted by WFP in collaboration with the Ministry of Health, jointly funded by the European Union and was released in November 2020.

Similarly, WFP organized and supported the study in Guinea-Bissau on the Cost of Hunger in Africa, funded by the Government of Guinea-Bissau and the European Union. This study estimated the actual costs of child chronic malnutrition on the country's productivity, education and health systems. It has been finalized in 2020 and will be released early 2021.

WFP also supported the Ministry of Health in carrying out the Fill the Nutrient Gap study. The latter involved different institutions, including the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, National Institute of Statistics, Ministry of Women, Family and Social Solidarity, and Ministry of Economy and Finance. Barriers to adequate nutrient intake were identified, and options for improving access to nutritious diets explored.

On 26 November 2020, the Council of Ministers approved the decree law that instituted the National Day of Nutrition on 18 November. The decree law was promulgated by the President on 7 December. This date has been celebrated in 2018 and 2019, with the organization of countrywide free-of-charge nutrition counselling by WFP and 28 partners. This counselling helped inform over 6,000 participants on their nutritional status based on the measurement of weight, height, brachial perimeter, blood pressure and blood sugar level, and the consequences of wrong eating habits. This year, the nutrition counselling event had to be postponed due to the COVID-19 containment measures in place.

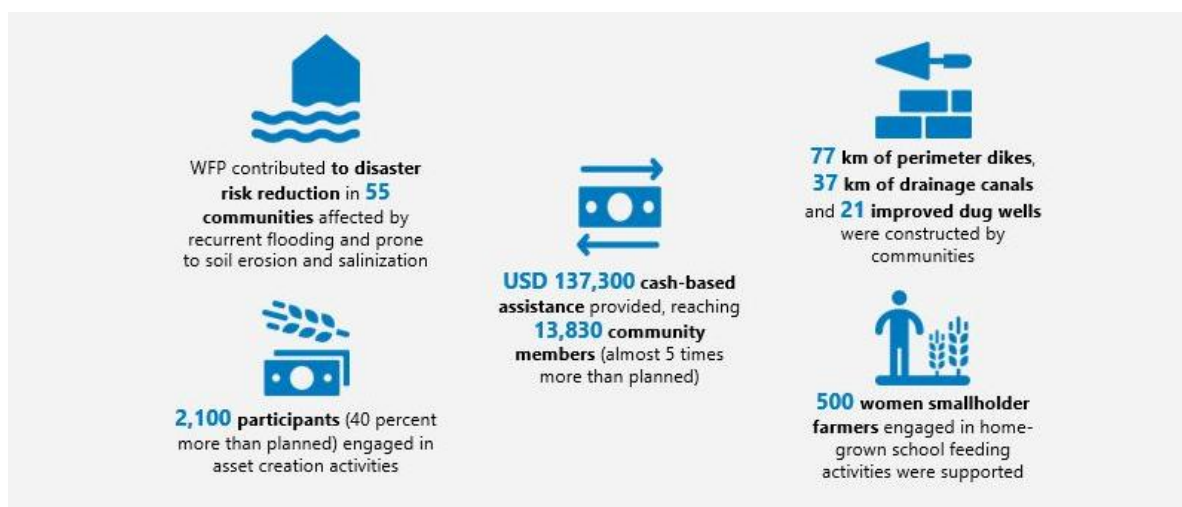
Nevertheless, WFP supported the Ministry of Health and civil society organizations in initiating activities to raise the awareness of the population on healthy diets and good eating practices under the motto *"feed yourself well to better protect your health"*. WFP supported the organization of radio debates, and of lectures in schools, public and private universities and health centres in all regions, all of which will take place in January and February 2021.



WFP Gender and Age Marker

CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Support the implementation of the national nutrition policy and the protocol for integrated prevention of stunting and treatment of MAM focusing on the provision of support for policy design and gender and age-informed implementation, technical assistance and capacity strengthening to the Ministry of Health, social and behaviour change communication, the prevention of stunting among children aged 6–23 months, the treatment of MAM among children aged 6–59 months, and food and nutrition assistance to people living with HIV and their households.	4

Strategic outcome 04: Smallholder farmers in Guinea-Bissau, particularly women and young people, have improved livelihoods and increased household incomes by 2024



Strategic outcome 4 aims to enhance the livelihoods and increase incomes of smallholder farmers, particularly women, to better support food security and nutritional needs throughout the year. In 2020, WFP continued to support smallholder farmer associations, mostly women's, through purchasing food they produce for school feeding activities, and strengthening their capacities to produce more, and higher quality and nutritious foods [1]. WFP also engaged them in asset creation activities to improve community assets and livelihoods, and reduce their vulnerability to flooding.

Gender and age aspects were carefully taken into consideration in the implementation of activity 4 under this strategic outcome, as evidenced by the Gender and Age Marker monitoring code of 4. WFP supported women's economic empowerment through capacity strengthening, asset creation, and purchases of fresh food for school canteens. Overall, this strategic outcome was well resourced in 2020 to implement planned activities [2], and expenditures exceeded needs-based plan and implement plan budgets.

With support from the Governments of Japan and Italy, and in partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and national non-governmental organizations (NGOs), WFP contributed to improving food security and resilience of smallholder farmers and in increasing agricultural knowledge, output and productivity. WFP also contributed to disaster risk reduction in 55 communities affected by recurrent flooding and prone to soil erosion and salinization along the Geba river in the regions of Bafatá, Oio and Gabu. WFP was also able to repair destructions to the agriculture fields, which were left abandoned after floods hit the country in 2017 and 2018.

With guidance from the Ministry of Agriculture's engineering technicians and partner NGOs, assisted communities constructed 77.1 km of perimeter dikes, 37.4 km of drainage canals and 21 improved dug wells. Participation of communities has been above expectations, almost 40 percent more than planned, with 2,105 participants (1,069 men and 907 women) engaged in asset creation activities. WFP transferred a total of USD 137,313 in cash-based transfers (CBTs) and food vouchers, reaching 13,832 girls, boys, women and men. Agricultural tools, equipment and construction materials, including 7.4 mt of rice and millet seeds, were also distributed.

Community-level participatory process ensured communities were aware of the activities implemented and helped to ensure the project design responded to communities' needs. Communities considered the construction of dams, dykes, and drainage channels critical to prevent flooding, protect their livelihood and increase their resilience to shocks, including minimizing harvest losses and increasing access to jobs within their villages.

Each community established its own management committee, which was composed of five members, including at least two women members. With support from NGOs, the committees managed several responsibilities, including: the selection and registration of the participants in the activities; establishment and monitoring of work norms; development of a community action plan for the implementation of the activities; controlling the attendance register; and ensuring the participation of men and women.

The baseline survey conducted in 2019 indicated that beneficiaries were highly vulnerable to food insecurity and had limited resilience, with low agricultural productivity [3]. They were applying negative coping mechanisms, such as

borrowing money and selling productive assets to access food and other essential needs. Moreover, they reported income and production losses due to frequent floods during the heavy rain caused by a lack of water management infrastructures.

Post distribution monitoring (PDM) surveys [4] highlighted improvement in their food security situation after WFP's intervention. Some 90.3 percent of the beneficiaries had acceptable food consumption while 9.7 percent of the households had inadequate diets [5], and the share of household meeting dietary energy requirements improved from 77 to 90.3 percent between baseline and 2020. Overall, 78 percent of the beneficiaries reported benefits from the enhanced asset base. However, the number of beneficiary households applying negative coping mechanisms remained high (59.4 percent).

Rehabilitation works in the eight communities in Gabu Region have been considerably delayed by COVID-19 related containment measures and excessive rainfalls during the 2020 rainy season, in addition to continued political instability. Training on agricultural production techniques was delivered in February in Bafatá, for 165 members of 48 communities. Following this session however, due to the outbreak of COVID-19 and the declaration of the national public state of health emergency, all planned training activities had to be postponed since the end of March.

In 2020, WFP expanded its partnership with national NGOs, supporting complementary initiatives and aggregating and consolidating locally produced food for WFP purchases. WFP expanded home-grown school feeding to 8 regions and 874 schools, up from 6 regions covered in 2019, thanks to internal allocations and contributions from the Government of Japan. A total of 1,122 mt of tubers, 829 mt of rice and 248 mt of beans were procured by WFP from smallholder farmers, through mobile money payments.

WFP ensured food procured for schoolchildren's consumption were of utmost quality, by contracting an independent assessor who performed systematic food inspections in partners' warehouses prior to deliveries to school canteens. Meanwhile, purchase prices were determined based on 12-month average market prices for each commodity in the eight regions where WFP implemented home-grown school feeding. NGO cooperating partners provided technical assistance to the targeted smallholder farmers in value chain management and post harvest losses, aggregated their production, and supervised quality control to ensure a well-managed supply chain from farm to school.

Results from the evaluation of the school feeding programme indicate the positive impact of local food purchases on the diversification of school meals, in addition to providing local farmers access to a new market to sell their produce. The evaluation also highlighted a high degree of satisfaction from farmers who were able to sell part of their harvest locally, as most rural areas suffer from a structural lack of access to markets.

Meanwhile, results from the PDM [6] confirmed the findings of the evaluation. All the farmers interviewed expressed their preference to sell their products to WFP, for various reasons. About 55 percent stated they preferred to sell to WFP as products are consumed by schoolchildren in their communities, while 68 percent found this transaction economically benefiting (as local food procurement reduces the costs of shipping and delivery). Lastly for 10 percent of them, WFP was their only client.

In terms of food and income security, nearly 90 percent of the smallholder farmers interviewed had adequate food consumption, but the use of coping mechanisms was widespread, particularly the purchase of food through credit (61 percent), reliance on loans (55 percent) and reduction of expenditures on health or education to access food and other essential needs (71 percent).

Support to smallholder farmer associations, mostly women's, through purchases of fresh food for school canteens and capacity strengthening implemented in 40 communities have all severely been affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. After school closures, WFP had to temporarily discontinue local food procurement activities, while all planned training activities had to be postponed since the end of March. WFP has been planning resumption of activities with the Ministry of Education and NGO partners, and purchases of fresh food will restart in 2021. The latter will involve the 60 new communities that were identified in late 2019.

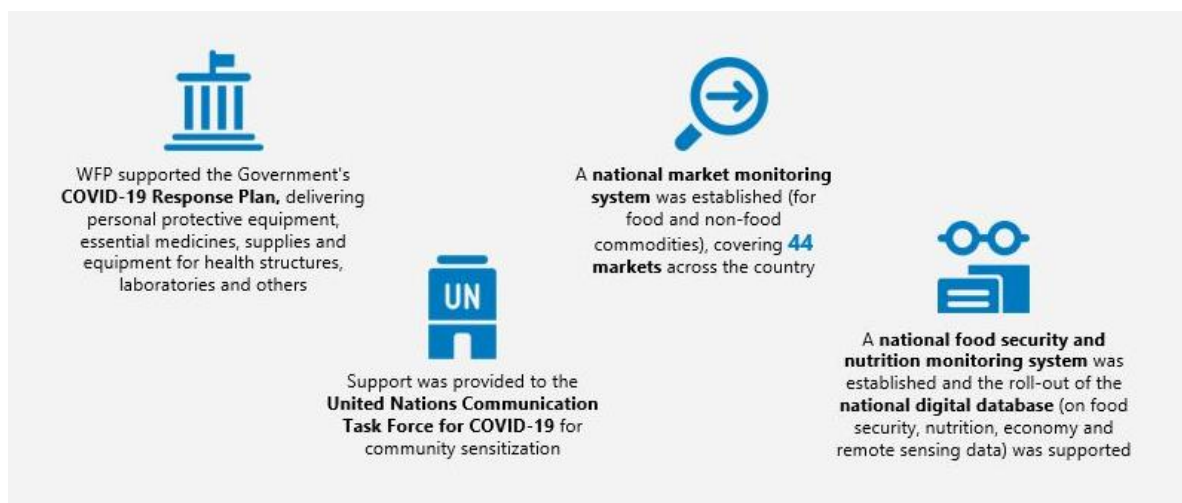
WFP supported the empowerment of rural women for sustainable peace, food security and nutrition, through joint programming with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), under a project funded by the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund. As part of its component of the project, a total of 500 women smallholder farmers in Gabu region where WFP implements home-grown school feeding were supported with structured dialogues about their priority training and knowledge needs. Training needs identified through these dialogues included human rights, access to justice and land, management of household and community budgets, finance, leadership and corporativism.

These capacity strengthening activities empower rural women and enable their economic and political participation. Rural women are better prepared to contribute to stability and peacebuilding in their communities, and to more effectively pursue provision of essential social services to rural areas, by holding the Government and their legislative representatives accountable for the sustainable transformation of their lives and the lives of their children and families.

WFP Gender and Age Marker

CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide an integrated package of assistance interventions to associations of women and young smallholder farmers that comprises nutrition and literacy education, training in basic business skills, sensitization to their rights to adequate food and nutrition, market access through the school feeding programme and the transfer of knowledge on the optimization of agricultural value chains.	4

Strategic outcome 05: National institutions and legislators in Guinea-Bissau have enhanced capacity in and are accountable for the development, implementation and monitoring of evidence-based food security and nutrition policies and programmes by 2030.



Strategic outcome 5 aims to enhance the capacity of national institutions to efficiently plan, implement, and monitor evidence-based food security and nutrition policies and programmes by 2030. In 2020, WFP continued implementing capacity strengthening activities with the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Public Health, the Ministry of the Interior, the National Service of Civil Protection, the State Secretary of Planning and Regional Integration, the National Institute of Statistics, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, and the Ministry of Women, Family and Social Solidarity.

This strategic outcome was well funded overall in 2020, but expenditure levels remained low due to COVID-19 related operational constraints and unexpected cost savings generated. Planned participatory capacity strengthening activities could not be implemented as planned, while the increased use of mobile vulnerability assessment and mapping (mVAM) approach over the planned face-to-face approach generated considerable savings. The latter (mVAM) is WFP's data collection system using phone interviews to remotely monitor the food security and nutrition situation.

Through a multi-year contribution from the European Union received late 2019, WFP established a modern, efficient, and effective Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring System (FSNMS). This system is expected to support preparedness and prevention mechanisms capable to mitigate hazards, while improving national and regional policies and interventions to increase food and nutrition security.

WFP strengthened the FSNMS established in 2015 in partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture and the National Institute of Statistics. The system was re-organized using the mVAM platform, after the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic in Guinea-Bissau led to the postponement/cancellation of planned face-to-face data collection activities. WFP strengthened its partnership with these two institutions and, as part of the FSNMS, conducted three nationwide surveys in April, July, and October. In total, over 6,000 heads of households were interviewed through mobile phone interviews, using a database of over 12,000 phone numbers collected since 2016 during previous surveys.

The FSNMS was implemented through the FSNMS coordination and technical unit - the latter involves all stakeholders in the food security and nutrition sector, including the Government, civil society organisations, development partners and United Nations (UN) agencies. The methodology was developed by WFP, in collaboration with the FSNMS technical unit. Selection of the variables and indicators was based on the dimensions of food security (access, availability, utilization) and of vulnerability (livelihood hazards, main shocks, coping mechanisms).

The National Institute of Statistics was responsible for the elaboration of the sampling strategy, and provided support for the data collection methodology, training and supervision of data collectors. Meanwhile, the Ministry of Agriculture managed the logistical arrangement of the survey and delivered training to data collection personnel and supervisors. At the same time, WFP supported the two institutions in establishing the national market monitoring system, covering 44 markets in all sectors of Guinea-Bissau. Market monitoring uses the market functionality index, a measure designed by WFP to evaluate market performance across nine dimensions [1]. This index also provides insights into the feasibility of market-based interventions, highlighting associated risks and potential areas for market strengthening initiatives.

In 2020, two rounds of data collection have been carried out in May and August, assessing over 450 traders. In parallel, monthly prices of over 70 food and non-food commodities have regularly been collected in the 44 markets monitored by WFP and its partners. Results were used in the Fill the Nutrient Gap (FNG) study, which is a country-specific analysis on the nutrition situation and which analyses the affordability and availability of a nutritious diet.

WFP continued the roll-out of the national data viz platform, which combines data on food security, nutrition, economy and remote sensing (rainfall, vegetation index) in a digital database that enables easy user access and mapping. This platform will allow the users to generate custom reports, providing graphical representation and statistical comparisons of the data collected through the FSNMS. Through this platform, WFP also aims to improve the use of relevant and disaggregated food security and nutrition data and analysis, to enhance evidence-based programming.

In 2020, WFP supported the Government's COVID-19 response plan as part of the United Nations Country Team's effort. WFP strengthened capacities of the High Commission for COVID-19 and the Centre for Emergency Operations in Health, which lead and coordinate the national COVID-19 response, to complement the national health system's gaps in all aspects of infrastructure, human and financial resources and coordination. WFP also strengthened technical and operational capacity of these two institutions in managing warehouses and inventories of COVID-19 medical equipment and materials, distribution, transport and analytical works.

Moreover, supply chain support was provided through the procurement of oxygen cylinders and medicine, warehousing and inventory management activities, and essential cargo transportation. WFP delivered personal protective equipment, essential medicines, supplies and equipment for hospitals, health centres, laboratories, other key health structures and key government institutions. Lastly, WFP provided technical and financial support to the United Nations Communication Task Force for COVID-19, for communication on risks and community sensitization.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide national institutions with support for policies, technical assistance and the transfer of knowledge and advocate for the effective formulation and implementation of gender-transformative social safety nets, food security and nutrition programmes (including data collection and analysis, evidence generation and monitoring systems) and emergency preparedness and response mechanisms	0

Cross-cutting Results

Progress towards gender equality: Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population

Women in Guinea-Bissau have limited access to land, credit and decision-making within households. Although the national constitution prohibits discrimination based on gender, customary laws, social, traditional and religious practices negatively affect the quality of life for girls and women, generating and sustaining disparities between men and women.

School dropout rates are higher for girls, primarily due to high incidence of early pregnancy and girls' early marriage. Disparities in education result in illiteracy rates 30 percent higher among women than men. Only 16 percent of women and girls aged 15-49 years achieve minimum dietary diversity. Women's poor diet and high physical exertion even during pregnancy have consequences such as low weight at birth, premature births, or miscarriages.

Since establishing its Gender Action Plan in 2016, WFP in Guinea-Bissau has reinforced a gender approach across all phases of project design and implementation. WFP's gender policy is incorporated in all field-level agreements, memoranda of understanding and contracts with partners. Collecting and reporting on gender and age disaggregated data is mandatory for all monitoring and evaluation efforts. The five-year Country Strategic Plan (CSP, 2019-2024) is in compliance with good gender mainstreaming practices and has been assigned a Gender and Age Marker monitoring code of 3.

Moreover, gender-focused activities comprise over 14 percent of the total CSP budget. With financial support from the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund, WFP partnered with a national non-governmental organization to empower 550 rural women in 11 communities in Gabu region. The initiative intended to empower rural women to be contributors to sustainable peacebuilding at community and national levels with increased political participation. This was promoted through activities enabling them to become more informed voters and advocates for basic social services and public policies responding to their needs.

A participatory diagnostic study with the participation of more than 500 women was conducted in July. The study had the objective to assess the level of participation of women in social dialogue, decision-making and conflict resolution in the communities, and identify barriers impeding women's effective contribution to peacebuilding and development. Moreover in November, women beneficiaries represented their communities and participated in a regional associative forum in Gabú that brought together selected women participants from 11 communities.

With national counterparts and other United Nations agencies, WFP highlighted gender issues in the national agenda and sensitised communities about gender concerns. WFP Guinea-Bissau's staff joined the 2020 "16 days of activism against gender-based violence" campaign and supported the National Institute for Women and Children in the organisation of awareness raising campaigns on mother and child health and nutrition and on gender-based violence.

Protection and accountability to affected populations: Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity. Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

In 2020, WFP continued to work with partners to ensure that programme design and implementation were carried out in the best conditions of safety, while respecting the dignity, needs, rights and capabilities of vulnerable populations receiving WFP's assistance.

WFP took into consideration protection issues in the design and implementation of activities and asked its cooperation partners to do the same. Protection issues anticipated included: integrity; gender-based violence; discrimination; marginalization of individuals or groups based on age, gender, sexual orientation, ethnicity, social status, religious beliefs and practices or disability; and social jealousy between targeted and excluded households or communities and its potential effect on social cohesion.

Moreover, WFP and its partners continued to ensure the 'do no harm' and 'no excuse' principles were applied in all interventions. This included promoting awareness among WFP's and cooperating partners' staff on the necessity to assist people in a safe and dignifying manner, and with integrity. This was achieved through enhancing sensitisation, integrating protection clauses in field-level agreements, and providing training sessions on protection concerns and good practices to cooperating partners.

In line with the previous year, post-distribution monitoring results highlighted that 97 percent of the beneficiaries who received nutrition support reported WFP's programmes are dignified. The proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges was 86.3 percent, while the proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes was 99.2 percent.

WFP responded to concerns reported by beneficiaries, their families and community members through the toll-free hotline which is in its third year of implementation. The hotline enables beneficiaries, their families and community members to report their concerns and suggestions directly to WFP. Anonymity of callers is ensured and a staff member from WFP receives the calls and forwards the messages to appropriate colleagues for follow-up action. Preliminary results from the final evaluation of the school feeding programme show that the toll-free hotline number is well known and regularly used by local communities when needed.

Regular communication with assisted communities was ensured. WFP advised beneficiaries in advance of planned changes in ration size or frequency, and field visits included meetings with community members, schoolchildren and their parents to share information about new developments in WFP's assistance. WFP organized consultative sessions with both strategic and implementing partners to discuss planned outcomes, outputs and activities of the new CSP, to provide an integrated, context-specific and beneficiary-focused assistance.

WFP also continued to work with "Journalist Friends of Nutrition and WFP" to promote increased awareness about nutrition and accountability to WFP's beneficiaries. This local group has an important role in promoting social and behaviour change supporting healthy eating habits and nutrition practices in Guinea-Bissau.

During field visits, WFP and cooperating partners' staff made sure to always obtain consent from beneficiaries before taking their photos or recording them (audio and visual). All recordings produced were used exclusively for monitoring purposes and shared only in the working environment. WFP and partners also requested consent from vulnerable people before collecting data for monitoring purposes and beneficiaries were informed on the purpose of all data collection undertaken. Data was collected in an anonymous way, not disclosing identities and was shared only among legitimate and authorized users, and only for official business. Beneficiary data was handled in a manner fully consistent with WFP's policies, guidelines and standard procedures.

WFP conducted special awareness sessions for WFP's field monitors, drivers and cooperating partners' staff on how to conduct monitoring in a safe way in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, respecting physical distancing, frequent hand washing, and use of gloves, masks and washing gels, adapting to the operational environment. In line with the field monitoring recommendations, the objective was to limit their exposure as well as the beneficiaries' exposure to COVID-19.

Environment: Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment

Guinea-Bissau is characterized by a sub-humid climate and two well defined seasons, a monsoon-type rainy season (mid-May to mid-November) and a dry season (mid-November to mid-May). The country has been experiencing increased frequency in heavy rainfall as well as a delayed start of the annual rainy season. Average temperatures have risen by more than one degree Celsius in the last 30 years, as did the number of days registering temperature anomalies.

From June to October 2020, Guinea-Bissau experienced a significant surplus of rainfall with respect to 2019 and the long-term average. The total rainfall for 2020 was 1,852 millimetres (mm) compared to 1,357 mm in 2019 and the average value of 1,602 mm during the last five years. While information received from regional agricultural services shows a positive impact of rainfall on plant growth, cases of flooding have been reported in all regions.

Excessive seasonal rainfall that raises levels of coastal waters and river basins often causes flooding of the adjoining farmland. Seawater mixed with river water causes salinization of agricultural fields and destroys crops under cultivation, resulting in harm to farmers who risk losing an entire harvest vital to their livelihoods [1]. Salinized lowlands where farmers previously cultivated rice and other crops remain unusable for many years if not rehabilitated, which is difficult for subsistence farmers who rarely have the means to rehabilitate their affected fields.

Natural hazards and resulting environmental fragility are exacerbated by poverty, especially among the rural poor who resort to environmentally unfriendly practices, including deforestation that accelerates the impact of wind, water, and soil erosion. The joint evaluation mission of the 2020 agricultural campaign conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Permanent Interstate Committee for drought control in the Sahel (CILSS), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and WFP assessed that floods have negatively impacted agricultural production, particularly in Cacheu, Oio, Bafatá, Tombali and Quinara regions.

WFP was able to respond to the natural shocks that hit the country, assisting over 13,000 beneficiaries in 55 communities affected by natural disasters through income generating and resilience strengthening activities and integrated assistance packages during the 2020 agricultural campaign. WFP also assisted an additional 8,000 people in 1,150 households with livelihood support during the 2020/2021 agricultural campaign.

WFP has also been supporting the National Civil Protection Service (SNPC [2]) to implement its seasonal contingency plan with training and donation of materials and equipment, both for capacity strengthening of the SNPC and mitigation efforts of damaging impacts to communities and residences from heavy rains and winds.

WFP participated in the critical corporate initiative led by WFP [3] and with support from the Alliance of Diversity and the International Center for Tropical Agriculture and the consultative group for international agricultural research. Moreover, WFP is developing an analysis to identify funding needs and priority actions for climate risk management and adaptation. This effort will support successful identification and pursuit of diversified financing opportunities to complement WFP's current resources on climate programming.

Data Notes

2020 Overview

For the 2020 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches, according to the existing needs, capacity, and experience of various WFP activities and operational contexts. Moving forward, as part of the 2020 Disability Inclusion Road Map, WFP will be building on this experience to mainstream and standardise disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

[1] 183,823 people reached during the first year of the CSP (1 July-31 December 2019).

[2] Technical and operational support in managing warehouses and inventories of COVID-19 medical equipment and materials and in the distribution and transport of these equipment and materials.

Note on SDG results tables:

- SDG indicators: Values for "National Results" are missing as they are not available;
- SDG-related indicators: Values for "Indirect" beneficiaries are missing as they are not applicable or available.

Context and operations & COVID-19 response

[1] UNFPA World Population Dashboard, 2020.

[2] World Development Indicators. World Bank, December 2020.

[3] Sources are respectively: 1) World Bank, December 2020. 2) Cashew nut production occupies 50 percent of arable land and contributes to 90 percent of exports and 10 percent of GDP, providing direct income to about 50 percent of the population. Source: International Monetary Fund, 2017. 3) World Employment and Social Outlook: Trends 2020. International Labour Office, 2020.

[4] Enquête de suivi de la sécurité alimentaire et de la nutrition em Guinea-Bissau (2019), WFP.

[5] Inquérito aos Indicadores Múltiplos (MICS6) 2018-2019, Relatório Final. Ministério da Economia e Finanças, Direcção Geral do Plano/Instituto Nacional de Estatística (INE).

[6] Enquête de suivi de la sécurité alimentaire et de la nutrition em Guinea-Bissau (2019).

[7] Inquérito aos Indicadores Múltiplos (MICS5) 2014, Relatório Final. Ministério da Economia e Finanças, Direcção Geral do Plano/Instituto Nacional de Estatística (INE).

[8] The state of emergency was declared soon after Guinea-Bissau confirmed its first case of COVID-19 (on 24 March). The country closed its borders, schools, local businesses, prohibited public gatherings and inter-regional travels and instituted an initial 20-hour curfew. While movement restrictions have been eased and air space has reopened, the state of emergency has been extended multiple times and lasted until 8 September, when the state of calamity was declared.

[9] The start of the 2020 marketing campaign was delayed this year and was officially launched on 18 May, about two months later than its usual start. WFP's food security assessments conducted in May and July 2020 indicated that despite a good outlook of cash nuts' production, the campaign has been below expectations and has been characterized by limited demand and low prices (the volume of trade was the lowest in recent years).

[10] A rapid needs assessment conducted by the Red Cross Society of Guinea Bissau in June 2020 showed that torrential rains, accompanied by strong winds, destroyed 160 houses and caused widespread damages to 346 additional houses, affecting 1,204 families and over 7,000 people in eight regions and the capital city Bissau. The joint evaluation mission of the 2020 agricultural campaign conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, CILSS, FAO, and WFP assessed that floods have negatively impacted agricultural production, particularly in Cacheu, Oio, Bafatá, Tombali and Quinara regions.

[11] During this Cadre Harmonisé (CH) exercise, 1,276,411 people were analysed. Households in CH Phase 3 have food consumption gaps, while households in CH Phase 2 have minimally adequate food consumption, but are unable to afford non-food essential needs without adopting negative coping mechanisms and vulnerable to fall into CH Phase 3.

[12] The November 2020 CH also projected that 7.1 percent of the rural population analyzed will be food insecure (CH Phase 3 and above) in June 2021 and that 29 percent will be in stressed conditions (CH Phase 2) for the same period.

[13] The analysis highlighted how the disease accentuated the weaknesses of the public service provision and institutional setup in Guinea-Bissau as well as the overall vulnerability of the economy, exposing its dependency on cashew nut and lack of diversification. The analysis identified lower incomes and rising poverty as the immediate consequences of the pandemic, while the non-existence of national social protection schemes and depleted public finances leaves the government with little ability to provide a safety net for its population and to deliver a stimulus to the economy.

[14] Results from WFP's rapid emergency assessment of food security and markets conducted from end-April to mid-May indicated that, based on the reduced coping strategy index (rCSI), 51 percent of the households were facing serious constraints to accessing food and were vulnerable to food insecurity. Outside the capital city Bissau, the number of vulnerable households applying severe coping mechanisms increased by almost five times from 12 percent in September 2019 to 56 percent in May 2020. In the capital city Bissau, the number of vulnerable households applying severe coping mechanisms doubled from 15 percent in May 2018 to 30 percent in May 2020. Subsequent WFP's assessments conducted in July and October 2020 found that following a progressive extension of markets' working hours, resumption of public transportation and the start of the cashew nut marketing campaign, the number of households facing serious access constraints declined from 51 percent in May to 20 percent in October. Nonetheless, the proportion remained well above the pre COVID-19 pandemic level of 12 percent registered in September 2019. The assessments also found that the number of households that applied livelihood-based coping mechanisms negatively affecting productivity and capacity to generate income in the future were 55 percent in July and 42 percent in October, twice more compared to the rate recorded in September 2019 (21 percent) prior to the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic.

CSP Financial Overview

[1] Budgetary requirements were higher in 2020 (USD 12.3 million) than in 2019 (USD 6 million), as the implementation period covered 12 months in 2020, compared to 6 months in 2019 (July-December 2019).

[2] Refers to allocated resources as of 31 December 2020, including multilateral and directed multilateral contributions, locally generated funds, other miscellaneous income, resource transfer and outstanding advances.

[3] This includes contributions received in 2020 and resources carried over from 2019.



Strategic outcome 01

- [1] The 83 villages with the worst socioeconomic indicators were selected, including access to education, access to health and basic sanitation, among others.
- [2] The sectors targeted were: Sonaco, Bissorã, São Domingos, Bula, Mansaba, Bigene, Cacheu, and Quinhamel.
- [3] The community feedback mechanism was hosted by UNICEF and assigned a focal point responsible for taking and logging the calls. For each call received/issue, data were transmitted to the programme management team for follow up actions.
- [4] 2,500 kilocalories per person per day.
- [5] Triggered by reduced international demand and plummeted price of cashew nuts and other COVID-19 containment measures adopted by the authorities since 25 March 2020.
- [6] Had poor or borderline food consumption score
- [7] However, there is not a statistical difference between both values (baseline and endline) with a p-value=0.463.
- [8] Sistema Nacional de Protecção Civil (SNPC).

Note on outcome results table: There are no 2019 follow-up values as the activities under this strategic outcome did not start until 2020, following the start of the Country Strategic Plan in June 2019.

Strategic outcome 02

- [1] Ministério da Educação Nacional e Ensino Superior (MENES).
- [2] WFP's emergency assessment conducted in May 2020 highlighted that more than 44 percent of the families reported the impossibility for their children to continue learning from home due to their limited capacity to follow their kids' learning, lack of money to hire a private teacher, and no conditions at home for distant learning.
- [3] 70 g of rice, 50 g of locally purchased tubers, 20 g of locally purchased pulses, 20 g of canned fish, 10 g of fortified vegetable oil, and 3 g of iodized salt.
- [4] In schools assisted through the United States Department of Agriculture's McGovern Dole Programme, schoolchildren received 3.6 kg of imported rice and 0.6 kg of imported beans, while schoolchildren in schools benefiting from home-grown school feeding received 1.5 kg of imported rice, 2.1 kg of local tubers and 0.6 kg of local beans.
- [4] Direção Geral de Educação Inclusiva (DGEI).

Strategic outcome 03

- [1] Sphere Handbook is one of the most widely known and internationally recognized tools for the delivery of quality humanitarian response. It comprises the Humanitarian Charter, the Protection Principles, the Core Humanitarian Standard, and minimum humanitarian standards in four vital areas of response: Water supply, sanitation and hygiene promotion (WASH); Food security and nutrition; Shelter and settlement; Health.
 - [2] Centro de Tratamento com Anti Retrovirais
- Note on output results: There are no HIV/TB Care & Treatment activities' beneficiaries in the table, as this activity could not be implemented due to funding constraints.

Strategic outcome 04

- [1] WFP and partners delivered training on agricultural production techniques in February 2020 in Bafatá for 165 members of 48 communities for project implementation.
- [2] Available resources in 2020 also included multi-year contributions.
- [3] During the baseline survey, 185 households were interviewed and the variables and indicators were selected based on the dimensions of food security (access, availability, utilization) and vulnerability (livelihood hazards, main shocks, coping mechanisms). It highlighted that the beneficiaries largely relied on rainfall agriculture complemented by temporary labour, fishing and small-scale exchanges and sporadic sales activities.
- [4] Post distribution monitoring (PDM) was conducted by WFP, interviewing 157 beneficiaries in August 2020 and 345 beneficiaries in January 2021 (those who received assistance during the previous month).
- [5] 1.7 percent had poor diet, while 8 percent had borderline diet.
- [6] PDM was conducted by WFP in October 2020 through mVAM and interviewed 188 smallholder farmers who sold rice, tubers, and beans to WFP.

Note on outcome results table: 2019 follow-up value for the indicator "Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced asset base" is not available, because no assets were realized in 2019. Only participatory project planning, sensitization, training and beneficiary registration processes were completed in 2019.

Strategic outcome 05

[1] The MFI assigns the marketplace a score representing its functionality across nine dimensions: 1) assortment of essential goods, 2) availability, 3) price, 4) resilience of supply chains, 5) competition, 6) infrastructure, 7) services, 8) food quality, and 9) access and protection.

Note on outcome results table: No 2019 follow-up value for the indicator "Number of people assisted by WFP, integrated into national social protection systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening" as this is a new indicator and value was not collected in 2019.

Gender and Age Marker (GAM) monitoring code: There was not enough evidence to show how gender and age were integrated into the implementation of this activity, hence the low GAM code attributed in 2020.

Environment

[1] WFP assessments showed that since 2015, more than 170,000 people were affected by recurrent flooding impacting the agricultural sector and disrupting more than 55,000 metric tons of rice production corresponding to about 8 per cent of total production.

[2] Sistema Nacional de Protecção Civil (SNPC).

[3] Led by WFP's Climate and Disaster Risk Reduction Programmes unit in collaboration with Research, Assessment and Monitoring unit.

Figures and Indicators

WFP contribution to SDGs

 SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture											
WFP Strategic Goal 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger						WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results					SDG-related indicator	Direct				Indirect
	Unit	Female	Male	Overall	Year		Unit	Female	Male	Overall	
Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	%					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	5,026	5,558	10,584	0
Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age	%	26.5	29.7	27.7	2019	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with stunting prevention programmes	Number	4,201	4,203	8,404	
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% wasting	4.5	5.6	5.1	2019	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (moderate acute malnutrition)	Number	780	663	1,443	0
Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	US\$					Number of small-scale food producers reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that contribute to improved incomes	Number	7,007	8,141	15,148	21,728
Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	%					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that aim to ensure productive and sustainable food systems	Number	907	1,069	1,976	0
						Number of hectares of land rehabilitated (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support)	Ha			111	



SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

WFP Strategic Goal 2: Partner to support implementation of the SDGs				WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)			
SDG Indicator	National Results			SDG-related indicator	Direct		Indirect
	Unit	Overall	Year		Unit	Overall	
Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development	Number			Number of mechanisms (by type) developed (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to enhance policy coherence (linked to zero hunger)	Number	8	
Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals	Number			Number of partners participating in multi-stakeholder partnerships (including common services and coordination platforms where WFP plays a leading or coordinating role)	Number	18	
Foreign direct investments (FDI), official development assistance and South-South Cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget	%			Dollar value of resources mobilized (by WFP) to increase government or national stakeholder access to financial resources to achieve the SDGs	US\$	6,670,712	
Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries	US\$			Dollar value (within WFP portfolio) of technical assistance and country capacity strengthening interventions (including facilitation of South-South and triangular cooperation)	US\$	2,559,394	

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	106,941	114,038	107%
	female	107,690	102,020	95%
	total	214,631	216,058	101%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	9,095	4,715	52%
	female	9,095	4,822	53%
	total	18,190	9,537	52%
24-59 months	male	128	151	118%
	female	128	160	125%
	total	256	311	121%
5-11 years	male	90,027	96,131	107%
	female	90,028	85,663	95%
	total	180,055	181,794	101%
12-17 years	male	70	0	-
	female	70	0	-
	total	140	0	-

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
18-59 years	male	6,966	11,956	172%
	female	7,499	10,052	134%
	total	14,465	22,008	152%
60+ years	male	655	1,085	166%
	female	870	1,323	152%
	total	1,525	2,408	158%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	214,631	216,058	101%
Refugee	0	0	-
Returnee	0	0	-
IDP	0	0	-

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Nutrition Prevention	18,000	8,404	46%
Nutrition Treatment	1,733	1,443	83%
School Meal	180,000	181,795	100%
Smallholder agricultural market support activities	2,898	13,832	477%
Unconditional Resources Transfer	12,000	10,584	88%

Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
Rice	4,079	1,100	27%
Canned Fish	594	82	14%
Iodised Salt	105	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	297	66	22%
Beans	701	405	58%
Tubers - Fresh	640	945	148%
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 03			
Corn Soya Blend	690	161	23%
Vegetable Oil	2	0	0%
Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition			

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 04			

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Cash	0	321,877	-
Commodity Voucher	432,000	0	0%
Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition			
Cash	517,293	69,377	13%
Value Voucher	0	67,937	-
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Cash	136,080	0	0%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01 : Crisis-affected populations in Guinea-Bissau are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements in the aftermath of shocks.					- Crisis Response	
Output Results						
Activity 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations and strengthen the capacity of and coordination among national partners in responding to crises as a contingency measure.						
Output Category A: Resources transferred						
Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided						
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	6,000 6,000 12,000	5,026 5,558 10,584
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	432,000	321,877
	A.5*: Quantity of non-food items distributed					
A: Individuals affected by shocks receive timely and adequate nutritious food and/or cash-based transfers (CBTs) to meet their immediate food and nutrition needs.	A.5.24: Value of non-food items distributed		General Distribution	US\$	6,513.05	6,513.05
	C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: Individuals affected by shocks benefit from enhanced capacities of and coordination among national partners that ensure safe and adequate access to food and nutrition.	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		General Distribution	individual	60	87
	C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: Individuals affected by shocks benefit from enhanced capacities of and coordination among national partners that ensure safe and adequate access to food and nutrition.	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized		General Distribution	training session	2	2
	C.6*: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)					
C: Individuals affected by shocks benefit from enhanced capacities of and coordination among national partners that ensure safe and adequate access to food and nutrition.	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed		General Distribution	unit	1	2

	C.7*: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)					
C: Individuals affected by shocks benefit from enhanced capacities of and coordination among national partners that ensure safe and adequate access to food and nutrition.	C.7*.1: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)		General Distribution	Number	1	2
	C.8*: USD value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)					
C: Individuals affected by shocks benefit from enhanced capacities of and coordination among national partners that ensure safe and adequate access to food and nutrition.	C.8*.1: USD value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)		General Distribution	US\$	122,842.87	122,842.87

Outcome Results

Activity 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations and strengthen the capacity of and coordination among national partners in responding to crises as a contingency measure.

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
All; Guinea-Bissau; Cash									
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)	General Distribution	Female	86.1	≤50	≤55	60.4			WFP survey
		Male	82.1	≤50	≤55	69.3			
		Overall	83.9	≤50	≤55	65.5			
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	62.8	>80	>75	68.1			WFP survey
		Male	57.5	>80	>75	79.9			
		Overall	59.8	>80	>75	74.8			
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	30.7	<15	<20	29.2			WFP survey
		Male	33.5	<15	<20	17.5			
		Overall	32.3	<15	<20	22.5			
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	6.6	<5	<7	2.8			WFP survey
		Male	8.9	<5	<7	2.6			
		Overall	7.9	<5	<7	2.7			
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	General Distribution	Overall	24	≥50	≥45	20			WFP survey
Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	General Distribution	Female	8.3	>60	>18.5	8.3			WFP survey
		Male	8.5	>60	>18.5	8.5			
		Overall	8.49	>60	>18.5	8.49			

Strategic Outcome 02 : School-age children in Guinea-Bissau have access to nutritious meals during the school year.					- Root Causes	
Output Results						
Activity 02: Provide nutritious school meals to pre- and primary schoolchildren and take-home rations for girls in years 5 and 6 and strengthen the capacities of the Government and partners at the central and local levels to implement and monitor a nutrition-sensitive and gender-transformative school feeding programme						
Output Category A: Resources transferred						
Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided						
Output Category N*: School feeding provided						
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Female Male Total	0	85,663 96,132 181,795
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	90,000 90,000 180,000	82,549 91,692 174,241
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female Total	15,000 15,000	
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	6,416	2,598
	A.5*: Quantity of non-food items distributed					
A: Pre- and primary school-age children in rural areas receive timely nutritious and diversified school meals to improve their food and nutrition security and create the minimum conditions for quality learning	A.5.44: Number of hygiene kits distributed		School feeding (on-site)	Number	874	874
	A.6*: Number of institutional sites assisted					
A: Pre- and primary school-age children in rural areas receive timely nutritious and diversified school meals to improve their food and nutrition security and create the minimum conditions for quality learning	A.6.52: Number of community canteens assisted		School feeding (on-site)	canteen	874	874
	A.8*: Number of rations provided					
A: Pre- and primary school-age children in rural areas receive timely nutritious and diversified school meals to improve their food and nutrition security and create the minimum conditions for quality learning	A.8.1: Number of rations provided		School feeding (on-site)	ration	17,382,003	9,485,572
	C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: Pre- and primary schoolchildren benefit from enhanced management and gender-responsive monitoring capacities of government, communities and schools that improve food and nutrition security	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Individual capacity strengthening activities	individual	9	9

	C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							
C: Pre- and primary schoolchildren benefit from enhanced management and gender-responsive monitoring capacities of government, communities and schools that improve food and nutrition security	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	2	0		
C: Pre- and primary schoolchildren benefit from enhanced management and gender-responsive monitoring capacities of government, communities and schools that improve food and nutrition security	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	training session	2	2		
	C.7*: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)							
C: Pre- and primary schoolchildren benefit from enhanced management and gender-responsive monitoring capacities of government, communities and schools that improve food and nutrition security	C.7*.1: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Number	6	6		
	N*.1*: Feeding days as percentage of total school days							
N*: Pre- and primary school-age children in rural areas receive timely nutritious and diversified school meals to improve their food and nutrition security and create the minimum conditions for quality learning	N*.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days		School feeding (on-site)	%	100	73		
	N*.6*: Number of children covered by Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF)							
N*: Pre- and primary school-age children in rural areas receive timely nutritious and diversified school meals to improve their food and nutrition security and create the minimum conditions for quality learning	N*.6.1: Number of children covered by Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF)		School feeding (on-site)	Number	180,000	181,795		

Outcome Results

Activity 02: Provide nutritious school meals to pre- and primary schoolchildren and take-home rations for girls in years 5 and 6 and strengthen the capacities of the Government and partners at the central and local levels to implement and monitor a nutrition-sensitive and gender-transformative school feeding programme

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
Primary children; Guinea-Bissau; Capacity Strengthening, Commodity Voucher, Food									
Attendance rate (new)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	94.9	≥95	=95	94.9	94.9		Secondary data
		Male	94.5	≥95	=95	94.5	94.5		
		Overall	94.7	≥95	=95	94.7	94.7		

Enrolment rate	School feeding (on-site)	Female	0	≥2	≥1.5	2.68	0		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	0	≥2	≥1.5	-0.04	0		
		Overall	0	≥2	≥1.5	0.9	0		
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new):	School feeding (on-site)	Female	4	≤3	≤4	4	4		WFP programme monitoring
Drop-out rate		Male	4.2	≤3	≤4	4.2	4.2		
		Overall	4.1	≤3	≤4	4.1	4.1		
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new):	School feeding (on-site)	Female	96	≥97	≥96	96	96		WFP programme monitoring
Retention rate		Male	95.8	≥97	≥96	95.8	95.8		
		Overall	95.9	≥97	≥96	95.9	95.9		
children primary; Guinea-Bissau; Capacity Strengthening, Commodity Voucher, Food									
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: <i>Value (USD)</i>	School feeding (on-site)	Overall	1,017,257	≥5,184,476	=1,800,000	1,733,790	1,017,257		WFP programme monitoring
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: <i>Volume (MT)</i>	School feeding (on-site)	Overall	1,149.6	≥3,813.81	=2,000	1,701.7	1,149.6		WFP programme monitoring
national partners; Guinea-Bissau; Capacity Strengthening									
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	5	≥10	≥5	1	6		WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 03 : Populations at risk of malnutrition in Guinea-Bissau, particularly children, women and adolescent girls of reproductive age and people living with HIV, have improved nutrition status in line with national targets by 2024.	- Root Causes
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Output Results

Activity 03: Support the implementation of the national nutrition policy and the protocol for integrated prevention of stunting and treatment of MAM focusing on the provision of support for policy design and gender and age-informed implementation, technical assistance and capacity strengthening to the Ministry of Health, social and behaviour change communication, the prevention of stunting among children aged 6–23 months, the treatment of MAM among children aged 6–59 months, and food and nutrition assistance to people living with HIV and their households

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output Category B: Nutritious foods provided

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Female Male Total	784 616 1,400	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	ART clients	HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Female Male Total	112 88 200	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Total	9,000 9,000 18,000	4,201 4,203 8,404
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	167 166 333	780 663 1,443
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	692	161
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	136,080	0
	A.8*: Number of rations provided					
A: Children aged 6–59 months and people living with HIV and receiving anti-retroviral treatment and their household members receive nutritious food or CBTs for improving their nutrition status	A.8.1: Number of rations provided		Prevention of stunting	ration	1,115,100	625,625
A: Children aged 6–59 months and people living with HIV and receiving anti-retroviral treatment and their household members receive nutritious food or CBTs for improving their nutrition status	A.8.1: Number of rations provided		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	ration	266,850	91,800
	B.2*: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided					
B: Children aged 6–59 months and people living with HIV and receiving anti-retroviral treatment and their household members receive nutritious food or CBTs for improving their nutrition status	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided		Prevention of stunting	Mt	133.81	133.81
B: Children aged 6–59 months and people living with HIV and receiving anti-retroviral treatment and their household members receive nutritious food or CBTs for improving their nutrition status	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Mt	22.5	19.33

Outcome Results



Activity 03: Support the implementation of the national nutrition policy and the protocol for integrated prevention of stunting and treatment of MAM focusing on the provision of support for policy design and gender and age-informed implementation, technical assistance and capacity strengthening to the Ministry of Health, social and behaviour change communication, the prevention of stunting among children aged 6–23 months, the treatment of MAM among children aged 6–59 months, and food and nutrition assistance to people living with HIV and their households

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
Children; Guinea-Bissau; Food									
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	51.88	≥50	≥40	63.08	52.68		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	50.72	≥50	≥40	61.78	51.58		
		Overall	57.53	≥50	≥40	69.93	58.33		
Woman; Guinea-Bissau; Food									
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Overall	20	≥50	≥30	24.9	24.2		WFP survey
children; Guinea-Bissau; Food									
MAM Treatment Default rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	0.13	<15	≤0.15	3.3	0.15		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	0.16	<15	≤0.15	2	0.14		
		Overall	0.14	<15	≤0.15	2.6	0.15		
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	0	<3	=0	0	0		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	0	<3	=0	0	0		
		Overall	0	<3	=0	0	0		
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	1	<15	≤1	0.2	0.01		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	1	<15	≤1	0.2	0		
		Overall	1	<15	≤1	0.2	0		
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	85	>75	≥90	96.4	82.35		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	82	>75	≥90	97.7	85.35		
		Overall	84	>75	≥90	97.1	85		
Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	9.2	>70	>30	16.7	9.2		WFP survey
		Male	9.4	>70	>30	24.2	9.4		
		Overall	9.3	>70	>30	19.8	9.3		
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	87	≥95	=90	79.1	87.5		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	84	≥95	=90	68.4	85.2		
		Overall	86	≥95	=90	73	87		

Strategic Outcome 04 : Smallholder farmers in Guinea-Bissau, particularly women and young people, have improved livelihoods and increased household incomes by 2024

Output Results

Activity 04: Provide an integrated package of assistance interventions to associations of women and young smallholder farmers that comprises nutrition and literacy education, training in basic business skills, sensitization to their rights to adequate food and nutrition, market access through the school feeding programme and the transfer of knowledge on the optimization of agricultural value chains

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Female Male Total	1,739 1,159 2,898	6,349 7,483 13,832
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	517,293	137,314

Outcome Results



Activity 04: Provide an integrated package of assistance interventions to associations of women and young smallholder farmers that comprises nutrition and literacy education, training in basic business skills, sensitization to their rights to adequate food and nutrition, market access through the school feeding programme and the transfer of knowledge on the optimization of agricultural value chains

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
All; Guinea-Bissau; Cash									
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced asset base	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Overall	78.4	≥85	≥80	78.4			WFP programme monitoring
children primary; Guinea-Bissau; Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food									
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: <i>Value (USD)</i>	School feeding (on-site)	Overall	1,017,257	≥5,184,476	≥1,800,000	1,733,790	1,017,257		Secondary data
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: <i>Volume (MT)</i>	School feeding (on-site)	Overall	1,149.6	≥3,813.81	≥2,000	1,701.7	1,149.6		Secondary data
smallholders; Guinea-Bissau; Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Commodity Voucher									
Percentage of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Female	78	≥85	≥80	74	78		Secondary data
		Male	64	≥85	≥80	73	64		
		Overall	70	≥85	≥80	73.5	70		

Strategic Outcome 05 : National institutions and legislators in Guinea-Bissau have enhanced capacity in and are accountable for the development, implementation and monitoring of evidence-based food security and nutrition policies and programmes by 2030.				- Root Causes		
Output Results						
Activity 05: Provide national institutions with support for policies, technical assistance and the transfer of knowledge and advocate for the effective formulation and implementation of gender-transformative social safety nets, food security and nutrition programmes (including data collection and analysis, evidence generation and monitoring systems) and emergency preparedness and response mechanisms						
Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided						
Output Category M: National coordination mechanisms supported						
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: Food and nutrition-insecure people and people vulnerable to shocks benefit from strengthened national capacities in the formulation and implementation of equitable public policies related to social protection, food security and nutrition (including HGSM) and emergency preparedness and response; generation of evidence, monitoring and reporting; mobilization of resources and coordination of work in the food security and nutrition sector to better meet people's food and nutrition needs	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Individual capacity strengthening activities	individual	60	70
	C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: Food and nutrition-insecure people and people vulnerable to shocks benefit from strengthened national capacities in the formulation and implementation of equitable public policies related to social protection, food security and nutrition (including HGSM) and emergency preparedness and response; generation of evidence, monitoring and reporting; mobilization of resources and coordination of work in the food security and nutrition sector to better meet people's food and nutrition needs	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided		Individual capacity strengthening activities	unit	5	5
	C.6*: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)					

C: Food and nutrition-insecure people and people vulnerable to shocks benefit from strengthened national capacities in the formulation and implementation of equitable public policies related to social protection, food security and nutrition (including HGSM) and emergency preparedness and response; generation of evidence, monitoring and reporting; mobilization of resources and coordination of work in the food security and nutrition sector to better meet people's food and nutrition needs	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	1	1
	C.7*: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)					
C: Food and nutrition-insecure people and people vulnerable to shocks benefit from strengthened national capacities in the formulation and implementation of equitable public policies related to social protection, food security and nutrition (including HGSM) and emergency preparedness and response; generation of evidence, monitoring and reporting; mobilization of resources and coordination of work in the food security and nutrition sector to better meet people's food and nutrition needs	C.7*.1: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Number	3	3
	C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: Food-insecure people benefit from advocacy efforts with government institutions, legislators, civil society organizations and other partners for adoption of laws and regulations and implementation and scale up of equitable policies and programmes for enhancing their food and nutrition security	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Individual capacity strengthening activities	individual	60	70
	C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: Food-insecure people benefit from advocacy efforts with government institutions, legislators, civil society organizations and other partners for adoption of laws and regulations and implementation and scale up of equitable policies and programmes for enhancing their food and nutrition security	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	training session	4	4

	C.6*: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)					
C: Food-insecure people benefit from advocacy efforts with government institutions, legislators, civil society organizations and other partners for adoption of laws and regulations and implementation and scale up of equitable policies and programmes for enhancing their food and nutrition security	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	5	5
	C.7*: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)					
C: Food-insecure people benefit from advocacy efforts with government institutions, legislators, civil society organizations and other partners for adoption of laws and regulations and implementation and scale up of equitable policies and programmes for enhancing their food and nutrition security	C.7*.1: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Number	3	3
	M.1*: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported					
M: Food and nutrition-insecure people and people vulnerable to shocks benefit from strengthened national capacities in the formulation and implementation of equitable public policies related to social protection, food security and nutrition (including HGSM) and emergency preparedness and response; generation of evidence, monitoring and reporting; mobilization of resources and coordination of work in the food security and nutrition sector to better meet people's food and nutrition needs	M.1.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	4	4
	M.1*: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported					
M: Food-insecure people benefit from advocacy efforts with government institutions, legislators, civil society organizations and other partners for adoption of laws and regulations and implementation and scale up of equitable policies and programmes for enhancing their food and nutrition security	M.1.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	4	4

Outcome Results



Activity 05: Provide national institutions with support for policies, technical assistance and the transfer of knowledge and advocate for the effective formulation and implementation of gender-transformative social safety nets, food security and nutrition programmes (including data collection and analysis, evidence generation and monitoring systems) and emergency preparedness and response mechanisms

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
All; Guinea-Bissau; Cash									
Number of people assisted by WFP, integrated into national social protection systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	General Distribution	Overall	0	≥48,000	≥12,000	10,584			WFP programme monitoring
national partners; Guinea-Bissau; Capacity Strengthening									
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	5	≥10	≥5	8	6		Secondary data
Number of national programmes enhanced as a result of WFP-facilitated South-South and triangular cooperation support (new)	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	0	≥2	≥1	0	0		Secondary data
Resources mobilized (USD value) for national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	112,792	≥1,500,000	≥1,200,000	2,559,394	1,047,901		Secondary data
sectors and government; Guinea-Bissau; Capacity Strengthening									
Proportion of targeted sectors and government entities implementing recommendations from national zero hunger strategic reviews	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	0	≥90	≥60	60	60		Secondary data

Cross-cutting Indicators

Progress towards gender equality indicators

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population									
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women									
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
school canteen management committees; Guinea-Bissau; Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food	Act 02: Provide nutritious school meals to pre- and primary schoolchildren and take-home rations for girls in years 5 and 6 and strengthen the capacities of the Government and partners at the central and local levels to implement and monitor a nutrition-sensitive and gender-transformative school feeding programme	School feeding (on-site)		Overall	60	=60	=60	60	60
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality									
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
smallholders; Guinea-Bissau; Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food	Act 04: Provide an integrated package of assistance interventions to associations of women and young smallholder farmers that comprises nutrition and literacy education, training in basic business skills, sensitization to their rights to adequate food and nutrition, market access through the school feeding programme and the transfer of knowledge on the optimization of agricultural value chains	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Decisions made by women	Overall	12.20	=25	=25	9.60	12.20
			Decisions made by men	Overall	68.50	=25	=25	65.80	68.50
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	19.30	=50	=50	24.60	19.30
Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity									
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up

All beneficiaries; Guinea-Bissau; Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food	Act 04: Provide an integrated package of assistance interventions to associations of women and young smallholder farmers that comprises nutrition and literacy education, training in basic business skills, sensitization to their rights to adequate food and nutrition, market access through the school feeding programme and the transfer of knowledge on the optimization of agricultural value chains	Smallholder agricultural market support activities		Female	0	=100	=100	100	0
				Male	100	=100	=100	100	100
				Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100

Protection indicators

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity

Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new)

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
All; Guinea-Bissau; Food	Act 03: Support the implementation of the national nutrition policy and the protocol for integrated prevention of stunting and treatment of MAM focusing on the provision of support for policy design and gender and age-informed implementation, technical assistance and capacity strengthening to the Ministry of Health, social and behaviour change communication, the prevention of stunting among children aged 6–23 months, the treatment of MAM among children aged 6–59 months, and food and nutrition assistance to people living with HIV and their households	Treatment of moderate to acute malnutrition	Female	99.20	=100	≥100	90.70	99.20
			Male	0	=100	≥100	90	0
			Overall	99.20	=100	≥100	90.70	99.20

Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new)

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
children; Guinea-Bissau; Commodity Voucher, Food	Act 02: Provide nutritious school meals to pre- and primary schoolchildren and take-home rations for girls in years 5 and 6 and strengthen the capacities of the Government and partners at the central and local levels to implement and monitor a nutrition-sensitive and gender-transformative school feeding programme	School feeding (on-site)	Female	99.20	=100	=100	100	99.20
			Male	0	=100	=100	100	0
			Overall	99.20	=100	=100	100	99.20

Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new)

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
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All; Guinea-Bissau; Food	Act 03: Support the implementation of the national nutrition policy and the protocol for integrated prevention of stunting and treatment of MAM focusing on the provision of support for policy design and gender and age-informed implementation, technical assistance and capacity strengthening to the Ministry of Health, social and behaviour change communication, the prevention of stunting among children aged 6–23 months, the treatment of MAM among children aged 6–59 months, and food and nutrition assistance to people living with HIV and their households	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	87	≥95	=90	89.90	87
			Male	0	≥95	=90	89.90	0
			Overall	87	≥95	=90	89.90	87

Accountability to affected population indicators

Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
responsible of children beneficiaries; Guinea-Bissau; Food	Act 03: Support the implementation of the national nutrition policy and the protocol for integrated prevention of stunting and treatment of MAM focusing on the provision of support for policy design and gender and age-informed implementation, technical assistance and capacity strengthening to the Ministry of Health, social and behaviour change communication, the prevention of stunting among children aged 6–23 months, the treatment of MAM among children aged 6–59 months, and food and nutrition assistance to people living with HIV and their households	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	1.70	≥85	≥80	3.10	1.70
			Male	0	≥85	≥80	3.10	0
			Overall	1.70	≥85	≥80	3.10	1.70
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
children; Guinea-Bissau; Capacity Strengthening, Commodity Voucher, Food			Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100

Environment indicators

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
smallholders; Guinea-Bissau; Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food, Value Voucher	Act 04: Provide an integrated package of assistance interventions to associations of women and young smallholder farmers that comprises nutrition and literacy education, training in basic business skills, sensitization to their rights to adequate food and nutrition, market access through the school feeding programme and the transfer of knowledge on the optimization of agricultural value chains	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Overall	100	=100	≥90	100	

World Food Programme

Contact info

Joao Manja

joao.manja@wfp.org

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Women smallholder farmers in Cambedjo, Mansabá, Oio region.

<https://www.wfp.org/countries/guinea-bissau>

Financial Section

Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

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Guinea-Bissau Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Crisis-affected populations in Guinea-Bissau are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements in the aftermath of shocks.
SO 2	School-age children in Guinea-Bissau have access to nutritious meals during the school year.
SO 3	Populations at risk of malnutrition in Guinea-Bissau, particularly children, women and adolescent girls of reproductive age and people living with HIV, have improved nutrition status in line with national targets by 2024.
SO 4	Smallholder farmers in Guinea-Bissau, particularly women and young people, have improved livelihoods and increased household incomes by 2024
SO 5	National institutions and legislators in Guinea-Bissau have enhanced capacity in and are accountable for the development, implementation and monitoring of evidence-based food security and nutrition policies and programmes by 2030.
Code	Country Activity Long Description
CSB1	Provide an integrated package of assistance interventions to associations of women and young smallholder farmers that comprises nutrition and literacy education, training in basic business skills, sensitization to their rights to adequate food and nutrition, market access through the school feeding programme and the transfer of knowledge on the optimization of agricultural value chains
CSI1	Provide national institutions with support for policies, technical assistance and the transfer of knowledge and advocate for the effective formulation and implementation of gender-transformative social safety nets, food security and nutrition programmes (including data collection and analysis, evidence generation and monitoring systems) and emergency preparedness and response mechanisms
NPA1	Support the implementation of the national nutrition policy and the protocol for integrated prevention of stunting and treatment of MAM focusing on the provision of support for policy design and gender and age-informed implementation, technical assistance and capacity strengthening to the Ministry of Health, social and behaviour change communication, the prevention of stunting among children aged 6–23 months, the treatment of MAM among children aged 6–59 months, and food and nutrition assistance to people
SMP1	Provide nutritious school meals to pre- and primary schoolchildren and take-home rations for girls in years 5 and 6 and strengthen the capacities of the Government and partners at the central and local levels to implement and monitor a nutrition-sensitive and gender-transformative school feeding programme
URT1	Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations and strengthen the capacity of and coordination among national partners in responding to crises as a contingency measure.

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Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1	Crisis-affected populations in Guinea-Bissau are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements in the aftermath of shocks.	Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations and strengthen the capacity of and coordination among national partners in responding to crises as a contingency measure.	605,941	515,228	818,853	434,729
	School-age children in Guinea-Bissau have access to nutritious meals during the school year.	Provide nutritious school meals to pre- and primary schoolchildren and take-home rations for girls in years 5 and 6 and strengthen the capacities of the Government and partners at the central and local levels to implement and monitor a nutrition-sensitive and gender-transformative school feeding programme	7,800,952	5,737,432	6,149,034	3,341,555
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	990,424	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			8,406,893	6,252,659	7,958,312	3,776,284

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Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2	Populations at risk of malnutrition in Guinea-Bissau, particularly children, women and adolescent girls of reproductive age and people living with HIV, have improved nutrition status in line with national targets by 2024.	Support the implementation of the national nutrition policy and the protocol for integrated prevention of stunting and treatment of MAM focusing on the provision of support for policy design and gender and age-informed implementation, technical assistance and capacity strengthening to the Ministry of Health, social and behaviour change communication, the prevention of stunting among children aged 6–23 months, the treatment of MAM among children aged 6–59 months, and food and nutrition assistance to people	1,389,757	1,085,154	1,072,447	457,907
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	9,852	0
	Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)		1,389,757	1,085,154	1,082,298	457,907

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Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
3	Smallholder farmers in Guinea-Bissau, particularly women and young people, have improved livelihoods and increased household incomes by 2024	Provide an integrated package of assistance interventions to associations of women and young smallholder farmers that comprises nutrition and literacy education, training in basic business skills, sensitization to their rights to adequate food and nutrition, market access through the school feeding programme and the transfer of knowledge on the optimization of agricultural value chains	708,191	608,634	1,608,506	737,589
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			708,191	608,634	1,608,506	737,589
5	National institutions and legislators in Guinea-Bissau have enhanced capacity in and are accountable for the development, implementation and monitoring of evidence-based food security and nutrition policies and programmes by 2030.	Provide national institutions with support for policies, technical assistance and the transfer of knowledge and advocate for the effective formulation and implementation of gender-transformative social safety nets, food security and nutrition programmes (including data collection and analysis, evidence generation and monitoring systems) and emergency preparedness and response mechanisms	401,244	191,988	654,594	93,365
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			401,244	191,988	654,594	93,365
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	5,065	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	5,065	0

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Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
	Total Direct Operational Cost		10,906,085	8,138,436	11,308,775	5,065,144
	Direct Support Cost (DSC)		665,765	665,765	960,238	609,161
	Total Direct Costs		11,571,850	8,804,201	12,269,014	5,674,306
	Indirect Support Cost (ISC)		752,170	572,273	435,978	435,978
	Grand Total		12,324,020	9,376,474	12,704,991	6,110,283



Brian Ah Poe
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan
Latest annual approved version of operational needs as of December of the reporting year. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Implementation Plan
Implementation Plan as of January of the reporting period which represents original operational prioritized needs taking into account funding forecasts of available resources and operational challenges

Available Resources
Unspent Balance of Resources carried forward, Allocated contribution in the current year, Advances and Other resources in the current year. It excludes contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years

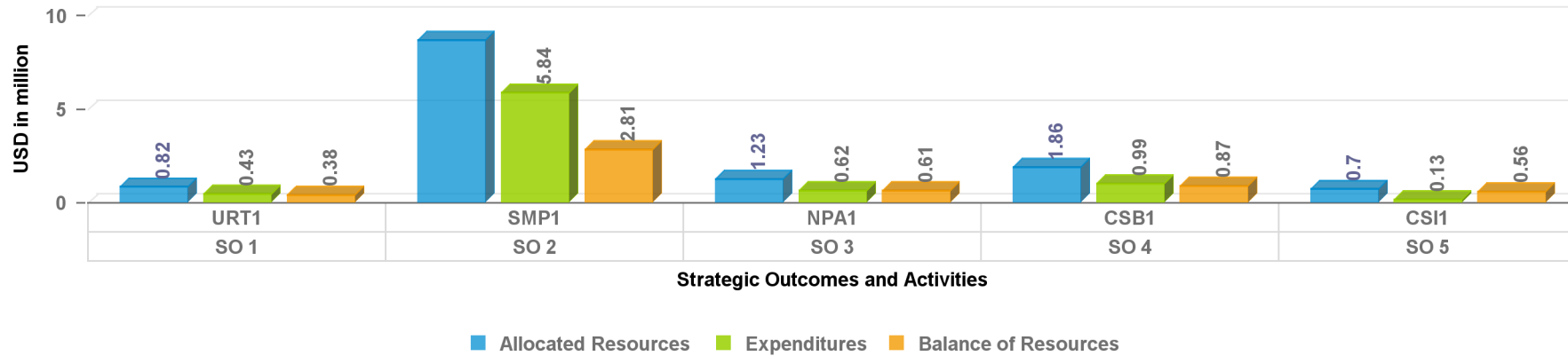
Expenditures
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Guinea-Bissau Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Crisis-affected populations in Guinea-Bissau are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements in the aftermath of shocks.
SO 2	School-age children in Guinea-Bissau have access to nutritious meals during the school year.
SO 3	Populations at risk of malnutrition in Guinea-Bissau, particularly children, women and adolescent girls of reproductive age and people living with HIV, have improved nutrition status in line with national targets by 2024.
SO 4	Smallholder farmers in Guinea-Bissau, particularly women and young people, have improved livelihoods and increased household incomes by 2024
SO 5	National institutions and legislators in Guinea-Bissau have enhanced capacity in and are accountable for the development, implementation and monitoring of evidence-based food security and nutrition policies and programmes by 2030.
Code	Country Activity - Long Description
CSB1	Provide an integrated package of assistance interventions to associations of women and young smallholder farmers that comprises nutrition and literacy education, training in basic business skills, sensitization to their rights to adequate food and nutrition, market access through the school feeding programme and the transfer of knowledge on the optimization of agricultural value chains
CSI1	Provide national institutions with support for policies, technical assistance and the transfer of knowledge and advocate for the effective formulation and implementation of gender-transformative social safety nets, food security and nutrition programmes (including data collection and analysis, evidence generation and monitoring systems) and emergency preparedness and response mechanisms
NPA1	Support the implementation of the national nutrition policy and the protocol for integrated prevention of stunting and treatment of MAM focusing on the provision of support for policy design and gender and age-informed implementation, technical assistance and capacity strengthening to the Ministry of Health, social and behaviour change communication, the prevention of stunting among children aged 6–23 months, the treatment of MAM among children aged 6–59 months, and food and nutrition assistance to people
SMP1	Provide nutritious school meals to pre- and primary schoolchildren and take-home rations for girls in years 5 and 6 and strengthen the capacities of the Government and partners at the central and local levels to implement and monitor a nutrition-sensitive and gender-transformative school feeding programme
URT1	Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations and strengthen the capacity of and coordination among national partners in responding to crises as a contingency measure.

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Guinea-Bissau Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Crisis-affected populations in Guinea-Bissau are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements in the aftermath of shocks.	Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations and strengthen the capacity of and coordination among national partners in responding to crises as a contingency measure.	988,594	818,853	0	818,853	434,729	384,125
	School-age children in Guinea-Bissau have access to nutritious meals during the school year.	Provide nutritious school meals to pre- and primary schoolchildren and take-home rations for girls in years 5 and 6 and strengthen the capacities of the Government and partners at the central and local levels to implement and monitor a nutrition-sensitive and gender-transformative school feeding programme	11,203,322	8,651,236	0	8,651,236	5,843,757	2,807,479
		Non Activity Specific	0	990,424	0	990,424	0	990,424
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			12,191,916	10,460,514	0	10,460,514	6,278,486	4,182,028

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Annual Country Report

Guinea-Bissau Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2	Populations at risk of malnutrition in Guinea-Bissau, particularly children, women and adolescent girls of reproductive age and people living with HIV, have improved nutrition status in line with national targets by 2024.	Support the implementation of the national nutrition policy and the protocol for integrated prevention of stunting and treatment of MAM focusing on the provision of support for policy design and gender and age-informed implementation, technical assistance and capacity strengthening to the Ministry of Health, social and behaviour change communication, the prevention of stunting among children aged 6–23 months, the treatment of MAM among children aged 6–59 months, and food and nutrition assistance to people	2,126,550	1,229,670	0	1,229,670	615,130	614,540
		Non Activity Specific	0	9,852	0	9,852	0	9,852
		Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)	2,126,550	1,239,522	0	1,239,522	615,130	624,391

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Annual Country Report

Guinea-Bissau Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
3	Smallholder farmers in Guinea-Bissau, particularly women and young people, have improved livelihoods and increased household incomes by 2024	Provide an integrated package of assistance interventions to associations of women and young smallholder farmers that comprises nutrition and literacy education, training in basic business skills, sensitization to their rights to adequate food and nutrition, market access through the school feeding programme and the transfer of knowledge on the optimization of agricultural value chains	1,153,411	1,862,817	0	1,862,817	991,900	870,917
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			1,153,411	1,862,817	0	1,862,817	991,900	870,917

Annual Country Report

Guinea-Bissau Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
5	National institutions and legislators in Guinea-Bissau have enhanced capacity in and are accountable for the development, implementation and monitoring of evidence-based food security and nutrition policies and programmes by 2030.	Provide national institutions with support for policies, technical assistance and the transfer of knowledge and advocate for the effective formulation and implementation of gender-transformative social safety nets, food security and nutrition programmes (including data collection and analysis, evidence generation and monitoring systems) and emergency preparedness and response mechanisms	689,391	695,739	0	695,739	134,510	561,229
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			689,391	695,739	0	695,739	134,510	561,229
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	5,065	0	5,065	0	5,065
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	5,065	0	5,065	0	5,065
Total Direct Operational Cost			16,161,268	14,263,657	0	14,263,657	8,020,026	6,243,631
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			1,001,147	1,126,517	0	1,126,517	775,440	351,077
Total Direct Costs			17,162,416	15,390,174	0	15,390,174	8,795,466	6,594,708
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			1,115,557	844,530		844,530	844,530	0
Grand Total			18,277,973	16,234,704	0	16,234,704	9,639,996	6,594,708



This donor financial report is interim
 Brian Ah Poe
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest approved version of operational needs. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral contributions, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing). It excludes internal advance and allocation and contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years.

Advance and allocation

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid. This includes different types of internal advance (Internal Project Lending or Macro-advance Financing) and allocation (Immediate Response Account)

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting period

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures