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World Food
Programme

Guinea-Bissau Annual Country Report 2018

Country Strategic Plan

2018 - 2019

ACR Reading Guidance

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Summary

In January 2018, WFP Guinea-Bissau started the transitional interim country strategic plan (T-ICSP) that builds on lessons learned from previous WFP operations. WFP achieved progress in 2018 despite political instability since August 2015 that discouraged investments by development partners.

In cooperation with the Ministry of Education and the US Department of Agriculture's Food for Education Programme, WFP achieved timely delivery of 3,323 mt in food contributions to school canteens in 758 primary schools across all eight regions of the country, meeting the planned target to reach 173,500 Bissau-Guinean schoolchildren with hot and nutritious meals at school. School feeding and take-home rations provided to girls in grades 4 to 6 supported school enrolment and retention during the 2017/18 academic year. Capacity strengthening in school feeding programme management at central, regional and local levels included improvements in school meal preparation, meal quality, safety and hygiene, as well as efforts to engage communities for a more active role.

Integrated programming for home-grown school feeding and support to women smallholder farmers benefitted from financial support from the governments of Guinea-Bissau and Japan. Following the corporate organizational adjustment, WFP introduced a supply chain unit combining logistics and food procurement. For the first time, WFP support to smallholders in Guinea-Bissau targeted rural women and their empowerment. WFP was able to incorporate additional skills training as part of a joint initiative with UNFPA and UN-Women funded by the UN Peacebuilding Fund. The training provides opportunities for rural women to contribute to peacebuilding through acquisition of multiple skills that enable them to contribute to conflict resolution and advocate for social services and public policies in agriculture, health, nutrition and education.

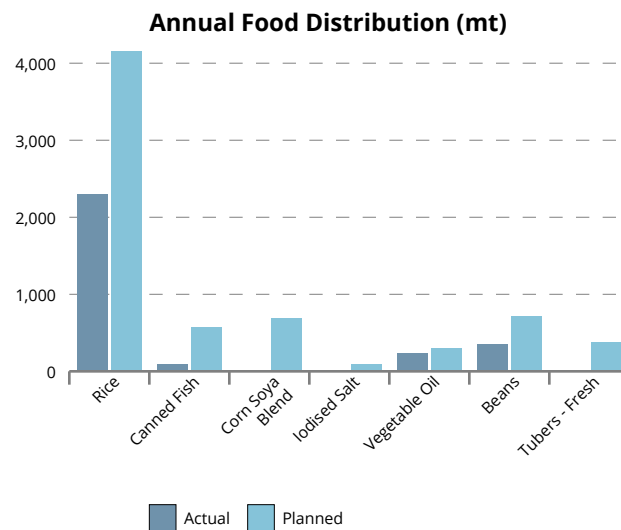
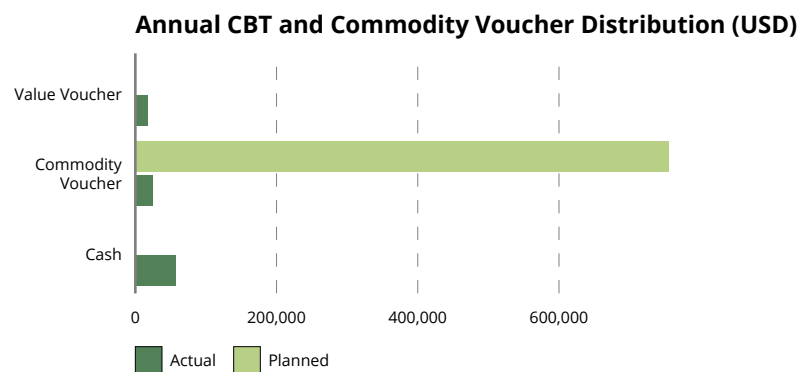
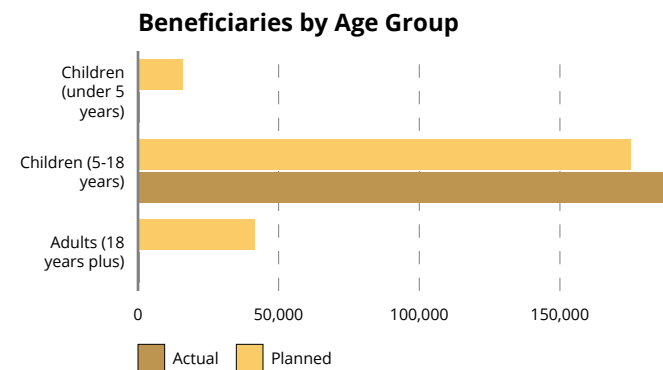
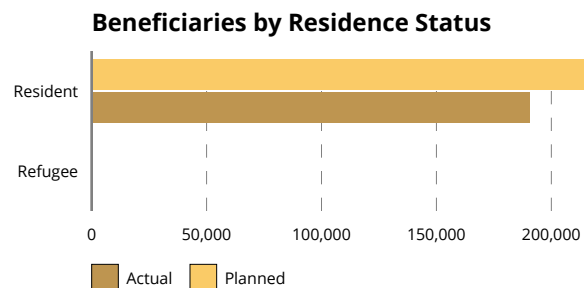
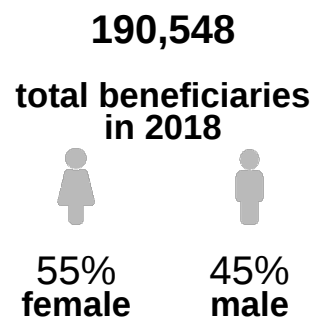
Nutrition assistance providing SuperCereal Plus for treatment of moderate acute malnutrition benefitted 1,200 children aged 6–59 months in three regions with highest rates of stunting. WFP provided support for evidence based-advocacy, improved programme design, and strengthened capacity of national partners through research activities such as the study of Cost of Hunger in Guinea-Bissau, Zero Hunger Strategic Review (ZHSR), and knowledge, attitude and practices (KAP) nutrition survey. In 2018, for the occasion of National Nutrition Day – first established in 2017 with WFP advocacy – the Ministry of Public Health and WFP organized free nutritional consultations in cooperation with the National Association of Nutritionists and Dieticians and the Cuban Medical Brigade supported by the Embassy of Cuba.

Responding to the Government's request to support a rainstorm emergency, WFP coordinated with the National Civil Protection Service, UN Interagency Humanitarian Working Group, and OCHA to conduct a rapid assessment to

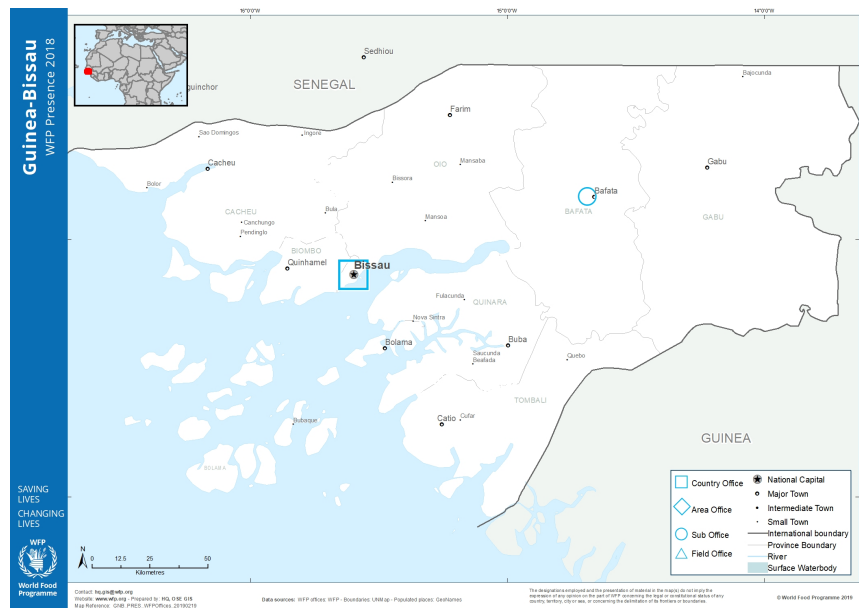
determine needs of people affected.

WFP supported ZHSR to complete a food security survey and analysis in urban areas and ZHSR conducted extensive consultations with Government, women, youth, children, media, public institutions, members of the parliament, armed forces, private sectors, civil society organizations, development partners, and United Nations agencies to identify hunger and nutrition gaps and develop forward-looking strategies to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 2 targets for zero hunger by 2030. After ZHSR findings became available, WFP began preparing the CSP.





Context and Operations



Guinea-Bissau is a low-income food deficit West African country of 1.8 million people. Although endowed with fertile land and marine and forest resources with potential for economic development through agriculture, fisheries, mining and tourism, the country is confronted with climate change hazards and recurring environmental degradation due to land misuse and floods. Agriculture accounts for 69 percent of gross domestic product with over 90 percent derived from cashew nut exports. Reliance on this single cash crop exposes 85 percent of the population to vulnerability from unpredictable international market price fluctuation.

Following the Conakry agreement of October 2016, the seventh prime minister in four years formed a consensus Government in April 2018 with the mandate to hold legislative elections. Legislative elections took place peacefully on 10 March 2019 and the presidential election to be scheduled later in 2019 is expected to create opportunities for more stable and accountable governance leading to socio-economic development. Subsequent constitutional, security and public sector reforms could trigger renewed investment interest from the wider international community.

Guinea-Bissau is one of the poorest countries in the world with gross national income of USD 660 per capita.[1] Fragility of institutions and lack of capacity and financial means hinders socio-economic and human development and limits prospects for poverty reduction. The country ranks 177 out of 189 countries in the 2017 Human Development Index and 70 percent of its people live below the poverty line. Basic services for health and nutrition, water and sanitation, and education are generally low in quality and difficult to access. Genital mutilation affects 45 percent of women and girls aged 15–49 years. Early marriage remains high among girls and 70 percent of women and girls aged 15–49 are illiterate.

Lack of nutrition knowledge and unhealthy eating and feeding practices rooted in cultural and traditional beliefs lead to poor diet diversity and malnutrition. Only 8 percent of children aged 6–23 months receive a minimum acceptable diet and only 29 percent of women and girls aged 15–49 years achieve minimum diet diversity. Infant and maternal mortality rates remain high at 55 deaths per 1,000 live births[2] and at 900 deaths per 100,000 live births, respectively.[3] Seasonal hunger affects up to 30 percent of the population, and 27.6 percent of children aged 6–59 months are stunted, with chronic malnutrition rates reaching over 30 percent in three regions.

WFP's 18-month transitional interim country strategic plan integrates four strategic outcomes: (i) school age children's access to food; (ii) children aged 6–59 months have improved nutrition indicators; (iii) smallholder farmers, particularly women, are empowered and have enhanced livelihoods; and (iv) national capacity enhanced in the areas of food security and disaster mitigation. WFP

advocated and provided support for evidence and data generation for effective public policy formulation, improved programme design, and strengthened capacity of national partners through studies and research, including the Cost of Hunger in Guinea-Bissau, Zero Hunger Strategic Review, and knowledge, attitude and practices (KAP) nutrition survey. WFP also supported the organization of advocacy events associated with the African Day of School Feeding and National Nutrition Day.

Guinea-Bissau's new political leadership confirmed a second government contribution to WFP-supported home-grown school feeding (HGSF), increasing the previous administration's 2017 donation by 32 percent. WFP supported the Ministry of Education to draft a school feeding law approved by the Council of Ministers in January 2019. The law establishes coordination and implementation mechanisms, defines monitoring and evaluation frameworks for measuring associated progress in family-based, organic farming, and provides the basis for annual allocations of the state budget for school feeding and future handover of the HGSF programme.

WFP started implementing a United Nations Peacebuilding Fund financed project to empower rural women through skills sharing in leadership, networking, communication, negotiation and conflict resolution, enabling them to contribute to peacebuilding and advocate for public policies to improve food security and nutrition. The initiative targets women receiving smallholder technical support from WFP to supply locally grown food to schools. WFP is partnered with credible national NGOs for the design and implementation of these innovative community-based, women-centred activities.

Coordinating UNCT support to the Government as chair of the Interagency Humanitarian Working Group, WFP established a solid partnership with civil protection, the national Red Cross, and other partners to strengthen emergency preparedness and response.

The United Nations Security Council endorsed recommendations for gradual closure of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS) and the UN System's transition to UNCT-led development support to Government. WFP is well-positioned to contribute to government-owned efforts and will continue to build national and international partnerships to promote participatory and inclusive sustainable development through the 2019-2024 country strategic plan that specifies next steps for handover of WFP-supported programmes to Government.

Programme Performance - Resources for Results

The current transitional interim country strategic plan (T-ICSP) runs from January 2018 through June 2019. The approved T-ICSP budget is USD 22.5 million for these 18 months; USD 13.3 million is budgeted for 2018. Resource mobilization in 2018 reached USD 14.1 million of which 2 percent was provided by the Government of Guinea-Bissau. For the first time, WFP mobilized over USD 450,000 from the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund for the empowerment of rural women.

Timely confirmation and programming of donor contributions supported the smooth implementation of the T-ICSP outcome 1 and its primary activity “provide school meals to primary schoolchildren, including take-home-rations for girls from 4 to 6 grade.”

The donor contribution was timely confirmed for T-ICSP outcome 2, activity 5 “treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) among children aged 6-59 months” but suffered a five-month pipeline break due to programming delay. Implementation of outcome 3, activity 7 “provide support to smallholders to develop efficient local food production planning, warehousing, transformation and marketing through asset rehabilitation and training of farmers’ associations (including literacy and nutrition classes for women farmers) in targeted areas” was delayed due to budget revision and food procurement authorization requirements.

Although 2018 funding requirements for the T-ICSP were well met, donor contributions were earmarked for the above specified activities and no funding was available to provide complementary food to children aged 6–23 months for stunting prevention. Nutrition support to anti-retroviral therapy (ART) clients was approved by the Global Fund but donor funding has not yet been confirmed.

While the donor has approved and set aside funding since January 2018 to continue provision of technical, analytical and coordination assistance to the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, National Institute of Statistics and other national partners on the food security and nutrition monitoring system (FSNMS), grant confirmation was conditioned on inclusion of recommendations from the evaluation prepared by a donor-contracted consultant that was completed in September 2018. The evaluation prompted the donor to request a more simplified FSNMS. WFP and the donor agreed to hold a workshop in January 2019 to review stakeholder needs and possible redesign.

Regular FSNMS activities in rural areas were not conducted in 2018, however, the national technical team of the Zero Hunger Strategic Review requested WFP support to a food security survey in urban areas that doubled as an opportunity for strengthening capacity of national partners. For 2019, WFP has secured funding for all planned activities except nutrition support to PLHIV and their families, which already has a donor-approved proposal.

Through a multi-year donor contribution confirmed at the end of 2015, WFP was able to deliver output 1.1: “Primary schoolchildren in targeted schools receive timely, sufficient and nutritionally adequate food transfers to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements” for over 170,000 children attending 758 schools in eight regions of Guinea-Bissau, and output 1.2: “schoolchildren benefit from improved national ownership and capacity to manage the school meals programme to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements” (outcome 1).

Donor contributions also enabled progress with non-governmental organization cooperating partners to deliver on output 7.1: “smallholder farmers’ groups receive training to increase sales and improve livelihoods”, and output 7.3: “schoolchildren benefit from improved dietary diversity resulting from local purchases” (outcome 3). Overall, WFP operations in Guinea-Bissau reached 82 percent of the targeted beneficiaries.



Programme Performance

Strategic Outcome 01

School age children in Guinea-Bissau have adequate access to safe and nutritious food all year-round

This strategic outcome aimed to ensure schoolchildren in Guinea-Bissau have adequate access to safe and nutritious food all year-round.

In 2018, a monthly average of 180,000 children attending 758 schools in eight regions received hot and nutritious WFP-assisted school meals. School feeding encouraged school enrolment, regular school attendance, and retention. Take-home ration (THR) entitlements of rice were provided to monthly average of 27,600 girls in target grades 4 to 6. Monitoring reports confirmed THRs contributed to keeping adolescent girls at school. THRs were provided to adolescent girls who attended at least 80 percent of classes. The entitlement also benefitted their families.

WFP supported reactivation of school feeding management committees in 56 communities. Training provided through the local committees helped improve management of school feeding and encouraged greater community engagement. In partnership with the Ministry of Education, WFP supported refresh training on the management of school feeding and good practices for 101 school inspectors and school feeding focal points in Gabú, Bafatá, Oio and Cacheu regions. Refresh training at regional level contributed to improvements in the management of school feeding.

The Ministry of Education and WFP continued to support improvements in the quality of school meals by providing training to 1,660 cooks from every WFP-supported school. The cooks were trained on good practices for food preparation, hygiene and diet diversification by a non-governmental organization (NGO) specialized in technical education, cook training and food security. The training of cooks and community members who joined the sessions contributed to improvements in kitchen hygiene and food preparation practices.

WFP and its partner Gaeca Palmerinha, a local NGO specialized in environmental action, provided training to communities to build improved stoves at 100 schools in Quinara and Biombo regions. As part of the training, Palmerinha conducted community sensitization on the importance of protecting the environment. The training helped improve food preparation conditions, reduce burdens on cooks, and economize on wood-fuel consumption. It contributed to changing the social behaviours of community members and creating greater awareness of environmental impacts.

In May 2018, WFP conducted a training-of-trainers in school feeding programme management for 15 Ministry of Education staff at national level. Staff from the Ministry of Education's school canteens and school inspection units received

training on monitoring and evaluation and school feeding programme management. WFP also conducted monthly joint monitoring field visits with Ministry of Education staff. The school canteens unit assumed responsibility for monitoring the school feeding programme in Biombo region as part of the gradual hand-over process. Training and joint field monitoring visits contributed to better monitoring and improved quality of monthly reports prepared by schools. Joint monitoring visits also contributed to improved engagement of local government at regional level, better communication with schoolchildren, parents, communities and school teachers and staff, and more effective participation of the local government partner in monitoring activities at sector level.

Supported by WFP, the Ministry of Education drafted a school feeding law that was submitted for discussion and approved by the Council of Ministers on 31 January 2019. The law defines roles and responsibilities for government ministries, civil society organizations, private sector entities and other partners. It establishes coordination and implementation mechanisms and defines monitoring and evaluation frameworks for measuring progress in implementation of the policy, promotes family-based organic farming, and provides the basis for stable budget allocations from the government's annual budget.

WFP partnered with national stakeholders to support implementation to feed children and young adults aged 6–21 years in primary and pre-primary schools, as envisioned in the 2016–2025 Education Development Plan. WFP also strengthened collaboration with the Ministry of Education, National Institute for Educational Development, Inter-Ministerial School Feeding Committee, Local Education Group, NGOs, local communities, WFP Centre of Excellence against Hunger, Government of Brazil, African Union, World Bank, UNICEF and Plan International.

WFP signed a memorandum of understanding (MoU) with the Governments of Guinea-Bissau and Brazil to implement South-South technical cooperation. The MoU supports the Ministry of Education and Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development to establish a sustainable and context-specific home-grown school feeding programme.

The draft "Midterm Evaluation Report of McGovern-Dole funded School Feeding Project in Guinea-Bissau" concludes: (i) school meals and take-home rations promotes assiduity and helps to avoid dropouts; (ii) take-home rations decrease the burden of feeding families and potentially contributes to the assiduity of girls; (iii) delivery of both school meals and take-home rations positively impacts the nutrition of the students; (iv) school meals are well accepted by the students and, together with the THR, help to decrease the burden of feeding families.



However, diversification of products and the inclusion of locally produced fresh vegetables in meals is demanded by the beneficiaries.

Obtaining timely and quality reports from schools remained a challenge. But more training of school teachers and directors and Ministry of Education staff on monitoring and reporting can yield needed improvements in timeliness and quality of reports. Introduction of joint monitoring visits with government counterparts improved communication between WFP and local government structures. As a result, frequency of delayed reports decreased significantly compared to previous years and report quality improved. WFP started assessments to identify regions with greatest potential to pilot the use of mobile devices for faster, more accurate digital data collection and reporting.

Strategic Outcome 02

Children and malnourished ART clients in Guinea-Bissau have malnutrition indicators in line with national goals by 2025

This strategic outcome aimed to achieve malnutrition indicators in line with national goals for children and malnourished antiretroviral therapy (ART) clients in Guinea-Bissau by 2025.

Beneficiaries planned included 2,134 children with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) aged 6–59 months in Bafata, Gabu and Oio regions. However, the number of children requiring treatment for MAM was below original estimates thanks in part to the success of WFP stunting prevention activities undertaken in these regions in 2017. Nutrition assistance planned for treatment and care of 630 malnourished anti-retroviral therapy (ART) clients in Bafata, Biombo, Cacheu, Gabu, and Oio regions and Bissau – areas with highest numbers of people living with HIV (PLHIV) under treatment – was discontinued in March 2018 due to lack of funding. Funding constraints also suspended the prevention of chronic malnutrition activity that was planned for 17,500 children aged 6–23 months in Bafata, Gabu and Oio regions where stunting rates exceed 30 percent.

WFP continued to perform a fundamental role in supporting government-led implementation of the integrated management of acute malnutrition protocol. Daily rations of 200 g SuperCereal Plus were provided to 1,200 children (607 girls and 593 boys) from May through December 2018. Monthly distributions of SuperCereal Plus at nutritional recovery centres were administered by health technicians responsible for the treatment of MAM programme.

WFP distributed 19.116 mt of SuperCereal Plus to 35 nutritional recovery centres. Food assistance was complemented with sensitization at community level on good practices for diet diversity, food preparation and hygiene.

The recovery rate achieved through treatment of MAM in children aged 6–59 months reached 94 percent. WFP food assistance for MAM treatment in Bafata, Gabu and Oio regions resulted in fewer cases of severe acute malnutrition and supported reducing the child mortality rate in these high-risk areas. Treatment of children with MAM reached just 19 percent of the affected population countrywide, well below the Government's 50 percent target for 2020.

In partnership with the Ministry of Public Health, WFP provided training on stock management and distribution, screening and case referral to 30 health workers and 4 nutrition focal points responsible for treating malnourished children at rural nutritional recovery centres. Training helped improve management of WFP-provided food assistance (SuperCereal Plus), case follow-up, monthly reporting, and adherence to treatment by caregivers.

Nutritional support for PLHIV under ART treatment was not implemented as planned due to lack of funding. Although the Global Fund approved WFP's funding proposal, it was not able to attract enough resources to support this activity in 2018, despite Guinea-Bissau having the highest rate of HIV/AIDS prevalence in West Africa (3.4 percent) and the demonstrated success of nutritional assistance in improving adherence to treatment and increased recovery rates among malnourished PLHIV. Another donor has approved funds for nutritional support to malnourished PLHIV, stunting prevention, treatment of MAM and behaviour change communication activities under the 2019-2024 country strategic plan.

Financial support from UNAIDS' Unified Budget, Results and Accountability Framework (UBRAF), enabled WFP to undertake a study identifying social barriers to HIV/AIDS treatment and develop recommendations for relevant capacity strengthening in social protection programming. UBRAF funds managed through WFP are supporting the Ministry of Health to revise nutritional guidelines for PLHIV and update its HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment toolkit for community health workers.

The Zero Hunger Strategic Review informed country context-specific strategies in the forthcoming country strategic plan for combatting chronic malnutrition in infants and young children and food insecurity. Recommendations include implementation of effective social and behaviour change communication to support adoption of good feeding practices at community, household and individual level. The nutrition knowledge, attitudes and practices (KAP) survey underway in Bafata, Gabu and Oio regions and Bissau will, when completed, further guide WFP design of social and behaviour change communication programming to reduce chronic malnutrition. The study on Cost of Hunger in Guinea-Bissau will quantify concrete costs to the country's productivity, education and health system, enabling the Government to prioritize stunting

prevention from among other interventions supporting human capital and sustainable development.

Although activities planned to prevent chronic malnutrition could not be implemented in 2018 because of a lack of funds, WFP supported the Government to carry out free consultations through a sensitization campaign that sampled the nutrition status of 579 people from diverse age and gender groups in eight regions and the capital city of Bissau. WFP mobilized participation of the Cuban Medical Brigade, Embassy of Cuba, and National Association of Nutritionists and Dieticians. Results were shared at an advocacy event celebrating Guinea-Bissau's second annual National Nutrition Day.

Strategic Outcome 03

Smallholder farmers (particularly women) have enhanced livelihoods to better support food security and nutrition needs throughout the year

This strategic outcome aimed to enhance the livelihoods of smallholder farmers (particularly women) to better support food security and nutrition needs throughout the year.

WFP and partners encouraged women smallholder farmers to diversify their production of quality food for supply to school canteens in nearby communities, supporting establishment of new stable local markets and lowering burdens to access existing markets.

With funding from the Government of Guinea-Bissau and in partnership with local NGOs, WFP piloted home-grown school feeding in Cacheu and Oio regions for purchase of locally grown food from associations of women farmers to supply school canteens in 40 communities. WFP support offered these women opportunities for nutrition and literacy education as well as knowledge, ability and practices to engage successfully at different points along the value chain, increase household income under their direct control, and overcome lack of access to land and other constraints. Home-grown school feeding supported additional inputs to the local economy expected to reduce poverty among smallholder farmers.

By linking local production and school feeding, WFP created new markets and facilitated access to markets for women smallholder farmers in the Cacheu and Oio regions while contributing to reduced food insecurity and promoting increased children's primary school enrolment, attendance and learning. Together with local NGO partners, WFP contributed to capacity strengthening and awareness raising among women farmers in the areas of nutrition, literacy, basic business skills, inclusion in the value chain, and organic farming techniques. The project sensitized community leaders to collaborate with these

initiatives and helped women increase engagement in sustainable agricultural that supports improved nutrition in the targeted regions.

WFP took important steps in 2018 to strengthen partnerships for home-grown school feeding, including strategic engagement with the Ministry of Agriculture and local NGOs supporting complementary initiatives, and expanding to six regions – up from the initial two in the pilot phase – through funding from the Government of Japan. In collaboration with regional directorates of agriculture, and local NGO cooperating partners, WFP sensitized selected farmers in six regions about opportunities created by WFP local purchase of food for supply to school meals. NGO cooperating partners provided technical assistance to the smallholder farmers, aggregated their production, and supervised quality implementation to ensure a well-managed supply chain from farm to school.

Results were optimized through coordination among local partners and leaders, including food purchase and school management committees, school directors, smallholder farmer associations, regional agriculture directorates and NGOs, community leaders, and women's associations. Women in targeted communities received training on improved soil fertilization, planting and crop protection techniques. Agricultural instruction was supplemented with applied training in basic math and bookkeeping to support better sales and production decision-making, and improved stock management to minimize post-harvest losses.

WFP literacy support to improve women skills in reading and writing targeted rural communities in Cacheu and Oio regions. WFP-supported nutrition education helped increase rural women's awareness of requirements for balanced nutrition and improved hygiene, and the importance of these practices for better health and wellness of themselves and their families.

WFP used mobile money to make payments to women farmer associations as suppliers of food to school canteens. Smallholder farmer beneficiaries and their families were sensitized to increase food production and support the development of more reliable local markets in their communities. Purchase prices were determined based on 12-month average market prices for each commodity in six regions in the country where WFP implemented home-grown school feeding. Payments made to farmer associations supported increased availability of financial resources among rural women, empowering them economically and improving the quality of life for themselves and their families.

Schoolchildren in targeted communities benefited from locally grown, fresh and nutritious tubers and beans produced by nearby smallholder farmer associations. Capacity strengthening for school management committees, partner NGOs and smallholder farmer associations included training in food quality control by food technology specialists of the Ministry of Agriculture. Each

school established a food purchase committee to manage purchasing processes. Prioritizing inclusion of disadvantaged people and communities, WFP and partners promoted integration into local smallholder farmer associations of women and men Senegalese refugees from Casamance living in the Cacheu and Oio regions.

Applying communication and visibility strategies, WFP encouraged and coordinated communication among regional and local partners, including community and religious leaders, community radio stations, teachers and school directors, and women farmer associations. Visibility actions included posting plaques, radio broadcasts, and joint visits to project locations.

WFP supported empowerment of rural women for sustainable peace, food security and nutrition through joint programming with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) under a project funded by the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund. WFP implemented its component with one of the most credible and capable local NGOs. Smallholder women farmers in three regions 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 include human rights, access to justice and land, management of household and community budgets and finance, and leadership and cooperativism. These capacity strengthening activities empower rural women and enable them 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 government and their legislative representatives accountable for the sustainable transformation of their lives and the lives of their children and families.

Strategic Outcome 04

National institutions have enhanced capacity to efficiently plan and implement programmes in the areas of food security and nutrition and disaster mitigation by 2025

This strategic outcome aimed to enhance the capacity of national institutions to efficiently plan and implement programmes in the areas of food security and nutrition and disaster mitigation by 2025.

Guinea-Bissau's food security and nutrition monitoring system (FSNMS) was implemented since February 2015 as a cooperative effort of WFP and the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MADR) in partnership with other national and international organizations. Three-year donor funding ended in February 2018. While continued funding for the next three-year cycle was

approved, contract signing was contingent on evaluation and possible modification of the FSNMS project design. This led to a temporary suspension of activities. Evaluation results shared in September 2018 provided an opportunity to reflect with FSNMS stakeholders on three years of experience and apply lessons learned to improve the system.

The FSNMS enabled collecting, analysing and reporting relevant information on the food security and nutritional status of people living in rural areas of the eight regions of Guinea-Bissau. Following a delayed start in 2015, four FSNMS surveys were efficiently conducted in 2016 and 2017. Results were published, disseminated widely and used as primary inputs for the Cadre Harmonisé of the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (*Comité permanent Inter-Etats de Lutte contre la Sécheresse dans le Sahel*, CILSS).

WFP and partners introduced improvements with each survey and its associated published report. Information gathered on food security and nutrition was shared with stakeholders, including Government, NGOs, development partners, international financial institutions, nutritionists, researchers, United Nations agencies, and others. FSNMS provided stakeholders with regular updates on food insecurity and nutrition situation and trends across the rural areas of Guinea-Bissau.

Although FSNMS performed well and provided relevant data and recommendations, the anticipated handover to Government remained a challenge. Despite a signed Memorandum of Understanding specifying partners' expectations, Government engagement was weak due to scarcity of financial and human resources to support FSNMS and lack of sustained high-level commitment resulting from the country's political instability during this period.

The evaluation highlighted the limited number of users of FSNMS data and analysis. It concluded that WFP leadership remains relevant and necessary given the lack of MADR technical and financial resources and that WFP and its partners were competent in providing coordination for FSNMS. The evaluation also noted weakness in data collection and potential for inaccuracies resulting from insufficient financial resources. The evaluation recommended to improve the quality of data collection through increased engagement of the National Institute of Statistics and redesign of FSNMS parameters taking into close consideration the specific needs of partners and conditions in Guinea-Bissau.

In early 2019 WFP organized a workshop where stakeholders and the donor reviewed evaluation recommendations and agreed to modify the design of the next FSNMS survey planned for 2019.

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 household decision-making. Although the constitution prohibits discrimination based on sex, customary laws, social, traditional and religious practices negatively affect quality of life for girls and women, generating and sustaining disparities between genders. In many rural communities, women and girls are not permitted to choose the men they marry, and girls may be forced into marriage as early as age 13.

School dropout rates are higher for girls primarily due to early pregnancy and girls' early marriage. Inadequate sanitary facilities and withdrawal by families are also contributing factors. Disparities in education result in illiteracy rates among women that are 30 percent higher than for men.

Since establishing its Gender Action Plan in 2016, WFP Guinea-Bissau has reinforced a gender approach across all phases of project design and implementation. WFP staff are encouraged to consider gender indicators and apply beneficiary categories of sex, age and socio-cultural conditions to enable better inclusion of women, men, boys and girls in strategic outcomes and activities.

WFP supported the school feeding programme with a take-home ration entitlement provided to over 16,000 girls in grades 4 to 6.

Fifty women farmer associations were engaged to supply food for WFP-assisted school feeding in 40 schools in 40 communities of two regions. Women farmers increased their income through sale of food they grew to school canteens in their own communities, securing new reliable markets and indirectly benefiting up to 10,000 children receiving more diversified meals. Farmers received technical assistance from MADR and local NGOs on crop diversification, organic farming and value chain knowledge and skills. Women farmers also benefitted from WFP-supported learning opportunities in nutrition, literacy and basic business skills.

With financial support from the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund, WFP joined with a national NGO to empower rural women. One thousand women participated in diagnostic surveys and community dialogues completed in June 2018. In November and December 2018, 80 women selected by 40 communities participated in regional forums in Oio, Bafata and Cacheu regions to identify their training priorities. The initiative empowers rural women to be more informed voters, advocate for improved social services and public policies, and contribute to stability and peacebuilding.

WFP participated actively in the inter-agency gender working group. With national counterparts and other United Nations agencies, WFP highlighted gender issues in the national agenda and sensitize communities about gender concerns. WFP's Gender Policy is incorporated in all field-level agreements, memorandums of understanding and contracts. Gender and age disaggregated data is mandatory for monitoring and evaluation efforts. WFP Guinea-Bissau staff joined in the 2018 Sixteen Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence Campaign.

The five-year Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2019-2024 to be considered for approval at the Annual Session of the WFP Executive Board in June 2019 complies with good gender mainstreaming practices and has been assigned a gender age marker of 3. Gender-focused activities comprise 14.4 percent of the total CSP budget.

Protection

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

In 2018, WFP continued to work with partners to ensure that programme design and implementation are carried out in the best conditions of safety, while respecting the dignity, needs, rights and capabilities of vulnerable populations receiving WFP assistance. Protection issues were considered in the design and implementation of activities by WFP and its cooperation partners, including integrity; gender-based violence; discrimination; marginalization of individuals or groups based on age, sex, sexual orientation, ethnicity, social status, religious belief and practices, or disability; and social jealousy between targeted and excluded households or communities and its potential effect on social cohesion.

WFP and its partners continued to ensure 'do no harm' and 'no excuse' principles in interventions, avoiding causing harm to anyone and promoting awareness among WFP and cooperating partner staff of the necessity that all assisted people are safe and treated with dignity and integrity. This was achieved through sensitization, protection clauses in field-level agreements, and training sessions on protection concerns and good practices conducted with cooperating partners.

WFP and cooperating partner staff made sure to always obtain the informed consent of beneficiaries before taking photos or making video and audio recordings, with stringent precautions taken during interviews involving children. All recordings produced were used exclusively for the benefit of WFP activities and shared only in the working environment. WFP and partners also requested consent from vulnerable people before collecting data. Beneficiaries were informed of the purpose for all data collection undertaken. Data was collected only for reasons relevant to programme outcomes and activities, and identities



were not disclosed. Collected data 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 role, policies and standard procedures.

Accountability to affected populations

Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

WFP continued to improve accountability towards affected populations through training of partners on WFP policies and procedures and direct communication with community members.

Direct and indirect beneficiaries were consulted during the mid-term evaluation of the school feeding programme to receive their suggestions for improvements. The evaluation team performed group interviews with groups of boy and girl students, and groups of girls in grades 4 to 6 receiving take-home ration entitlements. Students said they were satisfied with the quantity and quality of the food provided but would prefer more diversity in the meals served at school. The students also complained of hygiene issues and delays in meal preparation. In response, WFP trained two additional cooks for each school and provided every cook with at least two aprons and a cap to wear when preparing meals. WFP also expanded procurement of locally grown food to supply school meals in four additional regions, bringing to six the number of regions benefiting from WFP support to home-grown school feeding.

Truck drivers and driver's assistants employed by WFP-contracted transporters received refresh training to improve their understanding on the school feeding and nutrition programmes, their role and to be more accountable to beneficiaries and reduce diversion risk. WFP also trained school directors on good management practices for school feeding. Accountability to beneficiaries training emphasized the importance of delivering correctly sized rations, respecting agreed meal times, maintaining adherence to WFP procedures and guidelines, and providing quality food to schoolchildren.

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

WFP responded to concerns reported by beneficiaries through the WFP toll-free hotline, now in its third year. The "106" hotline enables beneficiaries and community members report their concerns and suggestions directly to WFP. The hotline can be reached during regular working hours and anonymity of callers is

ensured. A WFP staff member receives the calls and forwards messages to appropriate colleagues for evaluation and responsive action. In 2018, WFP distributed thousands of stickers to schools and health centres to promote wider awareness of the hotline service. The hotline was also publicized on radio and printed on signboards posted at WFP food distribution points.

WFP advised beneficiaries in advance of planned changes in ration size or frequency. Monthly field visits included meetings with community members, schoolchildren and their parents to share information about new developments in WFP assistance.

In preparation for the 2019-2024 country strategic plan (CSP), WFP supported an extensive consultation process for the Zero Hunger Strategic Review led by the national technical team. Consultations were held with stakeholders, girls, boys, women and men to inform the strategic review and solicit inputs. In addition, WFP organized consultative sessions with partners that work directly with beneficiaries and other partners to discuss planned outcomes, outputs and activities of the new CSP and to integrate their feedback.

Environment

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

Guinea-Bissau often experiences excessive seasonal rainfall that raises levels of coastal waters and river basins causing flooding of 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 livelihood. Salinized lowlands where farmers previously cultivated rice and other crops remain unusable for many years if not rehabilitated but subsistence farmers rarely have the means to rehabilitate their affected fields. Natural hazards and resulting environmental fragility are exacerbated by poverty, especially among rural poor who resort to environmentally unfriendly practices, including deforestation that accelerates the impact of wind, water and soil erosion.

Links between food insecurity and environmental degradation caused by salinization of land, water and soil erosion, loss of soil fertility, flooding and drought are well-known and confirmed in Guinea-Bissau. WFP considered these links and took precautions to avoid causing harm to the environment through its interventions.

Strategic outcome 1 "School age children in Guinea-Bissau have adequate access to safe and nutritious food all year-round" indirectly contributed to reducing deforestation. Training provided at schools in Quinara and Biombo regions by

WFP cooperating partner Gaeca Palmerinha introduced community members to techniques to build and use fuel-efficient cooking stoves, reducing pressure on nearby forests and associated soil degradation. The draft mid-term evaluation of the McGovern-Dole funded school feeding project recommends improvements to cooking stove design for improved wood-fuel efficiency and cleaner, healthier working conditions for school cooks.

Under strategic outcome 3 “Smallholder farmers (particularly women) enhanced livelihoods to better support food security and nutrition needs throughout the year”, WFP worked with partners to train members of 50 smallholder farmer associations in 40 communities in Oio and Cacheu regions on organic agricultural practices by sensitizing them to potential effects of chemical products in agricultural production and associated risks to the health of farmers and consumers. WFP encouraged farmers to use organic fertilizer (compost) and organic pesticides.

Changing Lives – Adja and Lamine’s Story

Adja Cassama from the village of Saucunda in Gabu region of eastern Guinea-Bissau is a 25-year-old married mother of three girls and two boys aged 9 months to 10 years. She feared the worst for her nine-month old child Lamine, whose weight was below normal for his age. “Lamine has always had a health problem”, Adja said to the WFP team visiting Saucunda to survey local nutrition knowledge, attitudes and practices.

Little Lamine’s health had seriously deteriorated and the nutrition team helped Lamine’s mother take him promptly to the nearby Sonaco district health centre. Lamine was suffering from acute malnutrition and the district centre referred him for treatment at Gabu regional hospital. “Once we were admitted to Gabu hospital and Lamine received blood that I gave”, explained Adja, very worried about her child.

During Lamine’s first treatment at Gabu, the medical staff recommended Adja exclusively breastfeed her child. Adja eats once a day, mostly white rice with a sparse quantity of vegetables, sometimes peanuts. She understood that because of this limited diet her breast milk was not sufficient to meet Lamine’s needs, but she had nothing else to give him.

Adja makes and sells clay pots, but this activity, combined with her husband’s work as a corn farmer, does not generate enough income to provide adequate care for her large family.

She was encouraged to supplement breastfeeding her son when he reached six months with packaged nutritious food provided free at the hospital. The medical staff set an appointment for Adja to follow-up on her son’s health, but lacking resources to take care of her household or pay for the journey, she was unable to keep the appointment.

When Adja and her son arrived in Gabu for the second time, the medical staff checked Lamine’s nutritional status and diagnosed him with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM). He was referred to the hospital’s nutrition centre managed by CARITAS, a faith-based relief, development and social service organization. After two days of treatment, Adja received 3 kg of packaged nutritious food to feed her son and was invited back in 15 days.

WFP supports treatment of MAM in children aged 6-59 months in Bafata, Gabu and Oio regions of Guinea-Bissau where rates of chronic malnutrition exceed 30 percent. In 2018 WFP helped 1,200 Bissau-Guinean children aged 6-59 months escape the life-threatening and damaging effects of malnutrition. In October 2018, WFP maintained this life saving, life changing assistance by transferring another 716 kg of packaged nutritious food to the MAM treatment centre at Gabu.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Summary

Cover page photo © WFP/Jose Agostinho Cabral
Schoolchildren eating.

Context and operations

[1] World Bank 2017.

[2] MICS 2014.

[3] Ibid.

Strategic outcome 01

- The highest number of schoolchildren was reached in the month of April amounting to 188,826, while the average monthly reach was 180,000 schoolchildren during the school year that ended in July, exceeding the target.
- 37,121 girls received Take Home Rations in March, which was the highest achieved while the average monthly reach was 27,600 during the school year that ended in July. This is due to the reason that school directors did not follow the WFP targeting criteria of '4-6th grade girls' for equity concerns and extended distribution to all girls regardless of grades. This resulted in the increased number of beneficiaries in that month, while reducing the ration for each girl child.

Strategic outcome 02

NPA Prevention of Stunting

These indicators were not monitored because the stunting prevention activity was not implemented in 2018 due to a lack of funds:

- 1- Number of institutional sites assisted, / Target: 50
- 2- Number of project participants (female), / Target: 8,750
- 3- Number of project participants (male), / Target: 8,750
- 4- Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided, / Target: 630,000 mt
- 5- Number of capacity development activities provided on food safety and quality, / Target: 2
- 6- Number of people trained, / Target: 2
- 7- Number of technical assistance activities provided. / Target: 3

NTA_HIV/TB_CBT

The indicator "Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided" /Target 22,302 mt was not monitored because food was not distributed to people living with HIV in 2018 due to a lack of funds. Only cash was transferred to beneficiaries for two months in January and February 2018.

Strategic outcome 03



Though this activity was implemented in general, the component related to rehabilitation of fields in lowlands and building protection dikes was not implemented due to a lack of funds. Consequently, the following indicators were not monitored:

- 1- Quantity of agricultural tools distributed, / Target: 80.
- 2- Linear meters (m) of flood protection dikes constructed, / Target: 30,000 m).

Strategic outcome 04

Capacity Strengthening:

The “Zero Hunger Capacity Scorecard” indicator was not measured as corporate modalities for measuring this indicator were still under WFP review.

Beneficiaries by Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	106,876	85,185	79.7%
	female	125,170	105,363	84.2%
	total	232,046	190,548	82.1%
By Age Group				
Adults (18 years plus)	male	18,620	59	0.3%
	female	22,725	327	1.4%
	total	41,345	386	0.9%
Children (5-18 years)	male	80,407	84,848	105.5%
	female	94,596	104,752	110.7%
	total	175,003	189,600	108.3%
Children (under 5 years)	male	7,849	278	3.5%
	female	7,849	284	3.6%
	total	15,698	562	3.6%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Refugee	0	78	-
Resident	232,046	190,469	82.1%

Annual Food Distribution (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: School age children in Guinea-Bissau have adequate access to safe and nutritious food all year-round			
Rice	3,992	2,304	57.7%
Canned Fish	572	98	17.1%
Iodised Salt	86	10	11.7%
Vegetable Oil	286	234	81.9%
Beans	572	348	60.8%
Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Children and malnourished ART clients in Guinea-Bissau have malnutrition indicators in line with national goals by 2025			
Corn Soya Blend	684	17	2.5%
Vegetable Oil	2	0	-
Strategic Result 3: Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Smallholder farmers (particularly women) have enhanced livelihoods to better support food security and nutrition needs throughout the year			
Rice	162	0	-
Iodised Salt	12	0	-
Vegetable Oil	11	0	-
Beans	146	0	-
Tubers - Fresh	374	0	-

Annual CBT and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: School age children in Guinea-Bissau have adequate access to safe and nutritious food all year-round			
Commodity Voucher	0	24,190	-
Value Voucher	0	17,930	-
Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition			

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic Outcome: Children and malnourished ART clients in Guinea-Bissau have malnutrition indicators in line with national goals by 2025			
Cash	0	58,033	-
Commodity Voucher	30,618	0	-
Strategic Result 3: Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Smallholder farmers (particularly women) have enhanced livelihoods to better support food security and nutrition needs throughout the year			
Commodity Voucher	724,725	0	-

Output Indicators

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food				
Strategic Outcome 01: School age children in Guinea-Bissau have adequate access to safe and nutritious food all year-round				
Output A: Primary school children in targeted schools receive timely, sufficient and nutritionally adequate food transfers to enable them to meet their basic nutrition requirements				
Act 1. Provide school meals to primary school children, including take-home-rations for girls from 4th to 6th grade				
Average number of schooldays per month on which multi-fortified foods or at least 4 food groups were provided	Days	18.0	15.0	83.3
Number of institutional sites assisted	site	758.0	758.0	100.0
Number of rations provided	ration	5508358.0	3323162.0	60.3
Number of project participants (female)	individual	86698.0	87153.0	100.5
Number of project participants (male)	individual	86697.0	101673.0	117.3
Quantity of fuel efficiency stoves distributed	non-food item	100.0	100.0	100.0
Output C: School children benefit from improved national ownership and capacity to manage the school meals programme to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements				
Act 2. Provide training to school management committees, teachers, and inspectors on management of school meals and complementary activities				
Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	40.0	40.0	100.0
Number of technical support activities provided in schools	activity	2.0	2.0	100.0
Act 3. Provide technical and analytical assistance to the Government in policy formulation, legal framework and management of a national school meals programme				
Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	4.0	4.0	100.0
Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	2.0	2.0	100.0
Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition				
Strategic Outcome 02: Children and malnourished ART clients in Guinea-Bissau have malnutrition indicators in line with national goals by 2025				
Output A: Children aged 6-23 months receive specialized nutritious food to prevent stunting				
Act 4. Provision of complementary foods to children aged 6-23 months				
Number of institutional sites assisted	site	50.0	-	0.0
Number of project participants (female)	individual	8750.0	-	0.0
Number of project participants (male)	individual	8750.0	-	0.0

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Output A: Children aged 6-59 months received specialized nutritious food to treat acute malnutrition				
Act 5. Treatment of MAM among children aged 6-59 months				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	health center	40.0	35.0	87.5
Number of project participants (female)	individual	1067.0	607.0	56.9
Number of project participants (male)	individual	1067.0	593.0	55.6
Output A: Malnourished ART clients and their families receive nutrition support to meet their basic food and nutrition needs				
Act 6. Provision of nutrition support to ART clients and their households				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	health center	30.0	7.0	23.3
Number of project participants (female)	individual	315.0	409.0	129.8
Number of project participants (male)	individual	315.0	112.0	35.6
Amount of cash transferred by WFP through the special operation to participants	US\$	30618.0	3402.0	11.1
Output B: Children aged 6-23 months receive specialized nutritious food to prevent stunting				
Act 4. Provision of complementary foods to children aged 6-23 months				
Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	Mt	630000.0	-	0.0
Output B: Children aged 6-59 months receive specialized nutritious food to treat acute malnutrition				
Act 5. Treatment of MAM among children aged 6-59 months				
Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	Mt	33984.0	19116.0	56.3
Output B: Malnourished ART clients and their families receive nutrition support to meet their basic food and nutrition needs				
Act 6. Provision of nutrition support to ART clients and their households				
Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	Mt	22302.0	-	0.0
Output C: Malnourished children benefit from improved community-based nutrition programmes to meet their basic food and nutrition needs				
Act 4. Provision of complementary foods to children aged 6-23 months				
Number of capacity development activities provided on food safety and quality	Number	2.0	-	0.0
Number of people trained	individual	50.0	-	0.0
Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	3.0	-	0.0
Strategic Result 3: Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition				

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Strategic Outcome 03: Smallholder farmers (particularly women) have enhanced livelihoods to better support food security and nutrition needs throughout the year				
Output A: Community members benefit from rehabilitated or created assets to improve productivity and food security				
Act 7. Provide support to smallholders to develop efficient local food production planning, warehousing, transformation and marketing through asset rehabilitation and training of farmers' associations (including literacy classes for women farmers) in targeted areas				
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA)	individual	12500.0	815.0	6.5
Quantity of agricultural tools distributed	non-food item	80.0	-	0.0
Output C: Smallholder farmers' groups receive training to increase sales and improve livelihoods				
Act 7. Provide support to smallholders to develop efficient local food production planning, warehousing, transformation and marketing through asset rehabilitation and training of farmers' associations (including literacy classes for women farmers) in targeted areas				
Number of community groups formed and registered	individual	50.0	50.0	100.0
Number of people trained	individual	12500.0	815.0	6.5
Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	5.0	6.0	120.0
Output D: Community members benefit from rehabilitated or created assets to improve productivity and food security				
Act 7. Provide support to smallholders to develop efficient local food production planning, warehousing, transformation and marketing through asset rehabilitation and training of farmers' associations (including literacy classes for women farmers) in targeted areas				
Linear meters (m) of flood protection dikes constructed	meter	30000.0	-	0.0
Output F: School children benefit from improved dietary diversity resulting from local purchases				
Act 7. Provide support to smallholders to develop efficient local food production planning, warehousing, transformation and marketing through asset rehabilitation and training of farmers' associations (including literacy classes for women farmers) in targeted areas				
Volume of commodities (metric tons) sold by project beneficiaries	Mt	186569.0	31084.0	16.7
Strategic Result 5: Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs				
Strategic Outcome 04: National institutions have enhanced capacity to efficiently plan and implement programmes in the areas of food security and nutrition and disaster mitigation by 2025				
Output C: Food-insecure people in targeted areas benefit from improved institutionalization of monitoring capacity in Government ministries of Agriculture and Finance to increase and protect their access to food				
Act 8. Provide technical and analytical assistance to the Ministry of Agriculture and Institute of National Statistics to institutionalize the Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring System (FSNMS) for regular food and nutrition security monitoring and disaster mitigation with appropriate budget				
Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	1.0	1.0	100.0
Number of people trained	individual	10.0	6.0	60.0

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Number of bulletins, gap analysis, 3Ws, maps and other information products compiled and shared	item	1.0	1.0	100.0
Output K: Food-insecure people in targeted areas benefit from improved institutionalization of monitoring capacity in Government ministries of Agriculture and Finance to increase and protect their access to food				
Act 8. Provide technical and analytical assistance to the Ministry of Agriculture and Institute of National Statistics to institutionalize the Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring System (FSNMS) for regular food and nutrition security monitoring and disaster mitigation with appropriate budget				
Number of partners supported	partner	2.0	2.0	100.0
Output M: Food-insecure people in targeted areas benefit from improved institutionalization of monitoring capacity in Government ministries of Agriculture and Finance to increase and protect their access to food				
Act 8. Provide technical and analytical assistance to the Ministry of Agriculture and Institute of National Statistics to institutionalize the Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring System (FSNMS) for regular food and nutrition security monitoring and disaster mitigation with appropriate budget				
Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	unit	2.0	2.0	100.0

Outcome Indicators

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
Strategic Result 1 - Everyone has access to food								
Strategic Outcome 01: School age children in Guinea-Bissau have adequate access to safe and nutritious food all year-round								
Outcome Indicator: Attendance rate								
Guinea-Bissau	SMP: 1. Provide school meals to primary school children, including take-home-rations for girls from 4th to 6th grade	Commodity Voucher, Food	male	83.00	84.10	>84.00	>85.00	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	83.00	85.00	>84.00	>85.00	
			overall	83.00	84.55	>84.00	>85.00	
Outcome Indicator: Drop-out rate								
Guinea-Bissau	SMP: 1. Provide school meals to primary school children, including take-home-rations for girls from 4th to 6th grade	Commodity Voucher, Food	male	6	6	<5	<5	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	6	6	<5	<5	
			overall	6	6	<5	<5	
Outcome Indicator: Enrolment rate								
Guinea-Bissau	SMP: 1. Provide school meals to primary school children, including take-home-rations for girls from 4th to 6th grade	Commodity Voucher, Food	male	75.00	75.00	>75.00	>75.00	Base Value: 2017.12, Secondary data, Desk-based Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, Desk-based Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	75.00	75.00	>75.00	>75.00	
			overall	75.00	75.00	>75.00	>75.00	
Outcome Indicator: Retention rate								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
Guinea-Bissau	SMP: 1. Provide school meals to primary school children, including take-home-rations for girls from 4th to 6th grade	Commodity Voucher, Food	male	95.80	95.80	=96.00	=96.00	Base Value: 2017.12, Secondary data, Desk-based Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, Desk-based Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	96.00	96.00	=96.50	=96.50	
			overall	95.90	95.90	=96.00	=96.00	
Strategic Result 2 - No one suffers from malnutrition								
Strategic Outcome 02: Children and malnourished ART clients in Guinea-Bissau have malnutrition indicators in line with national goals by 2025								
Outcome Indicator: MAM Treatment Default rate								
Guinea-Bissau	NTA: 5. Treatment of MAM among children aged 6-59 months	Food	male	5.55	1.08	<15.00	<15.00	Base Value: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	5.55	1.42	<15.00	<15.00	
			overall	5.55	2.50	<15.00	<15.00	
Outcome Indicator: MAM Treatment Mortality rate								
Guinea-Bissau	NTA: 5. Treatment of MAM among children aged 6-59 months	Food	male	0.15	0.16	<0.14	<0.13	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	0.15	0.24	<0.14	<0.13	
			overall	0.15	0.41	<0.14	<0.13	
Outcome Indicator: MAM Treatment Non-response rate								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
Guinea-Bissau	NTA: 5. Treatment of MAM among children aged 6-59 months	Food	male	0	1.25	<15.00	<15.00	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	0	1.83	<15.00	<15.00	
			overall	0	3.08	<15.00	<15.00	
Outcome Indicator: MAM Treatment Recovery rate								
Guinea-Bissau	NTA: 5. Treatment of MAM among children aged 6-59 months	Food	male	94.33	51.00	>75.00	>76.00	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	94.33	49.00	>75.00	>76.00	
			overall	94.33	94.00	>75.00	>76.00	
Outcome Indicator: Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women								
Guinea-Bissau	-	Cash, Food	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP survey, FSNS Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, FSNS Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	43.10	43.10	=70.00	=70.00	
Outcome Indicator: Proportion of children 6--23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet								
Guinea-Bissau	NTA: 5. Treatment of MAM among children aged 6-59 months	Food	male	10.00	10.00	>70.00	>70.00	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	10.00	10.00	>70.00	>70.00	
			overall	10.00	10.00	>70.00	>70.00	
Outcome Indicator: Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
Guinea-Bissau	NTA: 5. Treatment of MAM among children aged 6-59 months	Food	male	64.93	49.42	>70.00	>72.00	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	64.93	50.58	>70.00	>72.00	
			overall	64.93	56.23	>70.00	>72.00	
Outcome Indicator: Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)								
Guinea-Bissau	NTA: 5. Treatment of MAM among children aged 6-59 months	Food	male	0	49.42	≥66.00	≥66.00	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	0	50.58	≥66.00	≥66.00	
			overall	0	56.23	≥66.00	≥66.00	
Strategic Result 3 - Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition								
Strategic Outcome 03: Smallholder farmers (particularly women) have enhanced livelihoods to better support food security and nutrition needs throughout the year								
Outcome Indicator: Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)								
Guinea-Bissau	-	Capacity Strengthening, Commodity Voucher	male	47.60	47.60	<49.10	<49.10	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP survey, FSNS Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, FSNS Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	54.30	54.30	<61.90	<61.90	
			overall	48.50	48.50	<50.80	<50.80	
Outcome Indicator: Dietary Diversity Score								
Guinea-Bissau	-	Capacity Strengthening, Commodity Voucher	male	4.70	4.70	>3.95	>4	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, FSNS Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	4.30	4.30	>3.82	>4	
			overall	4.60	4.60	>3.93	>4	

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score								
Guinea-Bissau	-	Capacity Strengthening, Commodity Voucher	male	81.60	81.60	>72.30	>72.30	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP survey, FSNS Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, FSNS Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	87.40	87.40	>71.60	>71.60	
			overall	86.60	86.60	>72.10	>72.10	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score								
Guinea-Bissau	-	Capacity Strengthening, Commodity Voucher	male	10.60	10.60	=4.86	=4.86	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP survey, FSNS Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, FSNS Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	16.00	16.00	=4.76	=4.76	
			overall	11.30	11.30	=4.86	=4.86	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score								
Guinea-Bissau	-	Capacity Strengthening, Commodity Voucher	male	2	2	=0.68	=0.68	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP survey, FSNS Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, FSNS Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	2.40	2.40	=0.92	=0.92	
			overall	2.10	2.10	=0.72	=0.72	
Outcome Indicator: Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)								
Guinea-Bissau	-	Capacity Strengthening, Commodity Voucher	male	84.30	84.30	<77.40	<77.40	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP survey, FSNS Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, FSNS Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	80.20	80.20	<71.30	<71.30	
			overall	83.80	83.80	<76.70	<76.70	
Outcome Indicator: Percentage of WFP food procured from pro-smallholder farmer aggregation systems								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
Guinea-Bissau	-	Food	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	1	1.02	=10.00	=10.00	
Strategic Result 5 - Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs								
Strategic Outcome 04: National institutions have enhanced capacity to efficiently plan and implement programmes in the areas of food security and nutrition and disaster mitigation by 2025								
Outcome Indicator: Zero Hunger Capacity Scorecard / % process milestones completed along All Pathways (Full CCS portfolio)								
Guinea-Bissau	-	-	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	0	-	-	≥90.00	
Outcome Indicator: Zero Hunger Capacity Scorecard / % process milestones completed along Pathway 1 (Policies and legislation)								
Guinea-Bissau	-	-	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	0	-	-	≥90.00	
Outcome Indicator: Zero Hunger Capacity Scorecard / % process milestones completed along Pathway 2 (Institutional accountability)								
Guinea-Bissau	-	-	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	0	-	-	≥90.00	
Outcome Indicator: Zero Hunger Capacity Scorecard / % process milestones completed along Pathway 3 (Strategic planning and financing)								
Guinea-Bissau	-	-	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	0	-	-	≥90.00	
Outcome Indicator: Zero Hunger Capacity Scorecard / % process milestones completed along Pathway 4 (National programme design and delivery)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
Guinea-Bissau	-	-	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	0	-	-	≥90.00	
Outcome Indicator: Zero Hunger Capacity Scorecard / % process milestones completed along Pathway 5 (Engagement and participation of non-state actors)								
Guinea-Bissau	-	-	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	0	-	-	≥90.00	

Cross-cutting Indicators

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
Progress towards gender equality								
Improved gender equality and women’s empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women								
Guinea-Bissau	-	-	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2017.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	60.00	60.00	>60.00	>60.00	
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions jointly made by women and men								
Guinea-Bissau	-	-	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2017.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	3.20	3.20	>90.00	>90.00	
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by men								
Guinea-Bissau	-	-	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2017.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	6.50	6.50	<50.00	<50.00	
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by women								
Guinea-Bissau	-	-	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2017.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	90.30	90.30	>70.00	>70.00	
Protection								
Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity								
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
Guinea-Bissau	-	-	male	90.00	100.00	=95.00	=95.00	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2017.12
			female	90.00	100.00	=95.00	=95.00	
			overall	90.00	100.00	=95.00	=95.00	
Accountability to affected populations								
Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences								
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)								
Guinea-Bissau	-	-	male	45.20	45.20	=90.00	=90.00	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2017.12
			female	45.20	45.20	=90.00	=90.00	
			overall	45.20	45.20	=90.00	=90.00	
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements								
Guinea-Bissau	-	-	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2017.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	100.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	
Environment								
Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment								
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of activities for which environmental risks have been screened and, as required, mitigation actions identified								
Guinea-Bissau	-	-	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2017.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	0	25.00	=100.00	=100.00	

World Food Programme

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Cover page photo © WFP/Jose Agostinho Cabral
Schoolchildren eating

<https://www1.wfp.org/countries/guinea-bissau>

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Guinea-Bissau Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2019)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	School age children in Guinea-Bissau have adequate access to safe and nutritious food all year-round	2. Provide training to school management committees, teachers, and inspectors on management of school meals and complementary activities	438,785	536,025	0	536,025	138,633	397,392
		3. Provide technical and analytical assistance to the Government in policy formulation, legal framework and management of a national school meals programme	163,689	112,977	0	112,977	30,303	82,673
		1. Provide school meals to primary school children, including take-home-rations for girls from 4th to 6th grade	8,002,624	10,233,638	0	10,233,638	6,695,196	3,538,442
		Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)		8,605,098	10,882,640	0	10,882,640	6,864,132

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Guinea-Bissau Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2019)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2	Children and malnourished ART clients in Guinea-Bissau have malnutrition indicators in line with national goals by 2025	4. Provision of complementary foods to children aged 6-23 months	875,726	0	0	0	0	0
		5. Treatment of MAM among children aged 6-59 months	93,119	75,039	0	75,039	34,641	40,398
		Non Activity Specific	0	19,845	0	19,845	0	19,845
		6. Provision of nutrition support to ART clients and their households	224,140	51,836	0	51,836	0	51,836
		Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)	1,192,985	146,720	0	146,720	34,641	112,078

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Guinea-Bissau Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2019)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (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 (particularly women) have enhanced livelihoods to better support food security and nutrition needs throughout the year	7. Provide support to smallholders to develop efficient local food production planning, warehousing, transformation and marketing through asset rehabilitation and training of farmers’ associations (including literacy classes for women farmers) in targeted areas	1,922,892	3,226,345	0	3,226,345	208,973	3,017,373
		Non Activity Specific	0	780,996	0	780,996	0	780,996
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			1,922,892	4,007,341	0	4,007,341	208,973	3,798,369
5	National institutions have enhanced capacity to efficiently plan and implement programmes in the areas of food security and nutrition and disaster mitigation by 2025	8. Provide technical and analytical assistance to the Ministry of Agriculture and Institute of National Statistics to institutionalize the Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring System (FSNMS) for regular food and nutrition security monitoring and disaster mitigation with appropriate budget	125,463	27,555	0	27,555	312	27,243
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			125,463	27,555	0	27,555	312	27,243
Total Direct Operational Cost			11,846,438	15,064,256	0	15,064,256	7,108,057	7,956,199
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			604,797	803,747	0	803,747	370,947	432,800

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (RMFC)

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Guinea-Bissau Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2019)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
Total Direct Costs			12,451,235	15,868,003	0	15,868,003	7,479,004	8,388,999
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			809,330	749,702		749,702	749,702	0
Grand Total			13,260,565	16,617,705	0	16,617,705	8,228,706	8,388,999

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest Approved Version of Needs Based Plan in USD

Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral allocations, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing); excludes: internal advances.

Advance and allocation:

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid in USD.

This includes different types of internal advance (IPL or MAF) and allocation (IRA).

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received up to the reporting period.

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures

Annual Country Report - Donor Version
Guinea-Bissau Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2019)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan*	Expenditures
Guinea-Bissau	13,260,565	12,942,212	8,050,313
<i>*Original Implementation Plan as per the Management Plan 2018</i>			