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Country Programme - Guinea-Bissau (2016-2017)

Standard Project Report 2017

World Food Programme in Guinea-Bissau, Republic of (GW)



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Country Context and WFP Objectives



Achievements at Country Level

In 2017, WFP contributed to increase the school retention rate among adolescent girls by 0.9 percent compared to the baseline in a context where the retention rate among girls is very low compared to boys. This was a result of WFP-supported school meals and take-home ration for girls above Grade 4. School meals contributed to the improved nutrition of 173,593 schoolchildren while providing better conditions for schoolchildren to learn and stay in school. The Ministry of Education became more engaged in monitoring of school meals a result of capacity strengthening activities and training supported by WFP, including through provision of equipment and materials. These activities were conducted in all eight regions of Guinea-Bissau (excluding the capital city, an administrative region): Bafata, Biombo, Bolama, Cacheu, Gabu, Oio, Quinara and Tombali. WFP initiated purchases of locally produced food for school meals from women's agriculture associations in Cacheu and Oio regions in the fourth quarter with cash contributions from the Government of Guinea-Bissau. These local purchases contributed to broadening the variety of food served at schools, increased family incomes of women producers, and empowerment of women producers in nutrition, literacy, agricultural know-how and resilience.

Cash-based transfers (CBT) for nutritional support of people living with HIV (PLHIV) households enabled 2,922 family members of vulnerable PLHIV clients to access more diverse and nutritious food. Families receiving CBT were sensitized to encourage women to take decision-making roles on how to use additional income. Cooperating partners received training on nutrition and anthropometric measurement methods to assess nutritional status of anti-retroviral therapy (ART) clients, and orientation to mobile money management tools. The training also equipped partners to assist malnourished ART clients to withdraw cash at distribution points established by the mobile financial services provider, MTN. Coverage of food assistance for treatment of moderate acute malnutrition at the

community level increased to 1,601 compared with 949 for 2016. Parent sensitization focused on fathers to draw their attention to the importance of good nutrition for children. Surveys conducted by the Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring System in May and October 2017 supported activities of diverse stakeholders with timely, up-to-date food security and nutrition information.

Country Context and Response of the Government

Guinea-Bissau has a population of 1.8 million and ranks 178 out of 188 countries in the 2016 United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Human Development Index. Since 2015, political fragility has slowed the national economy. Despite significant agricultural and fishing potential, 69.3 percent of the population live below the poverty line [1]. Agriculture accounts for most of the gross domestic product (GDP) and provides direct or indirect income to 85 percent of the population [2]. The sector is dominated by smallholder cashew production on small plots, whereas rice is primarily cultivated for home consumption.

The political situation remains unstable, following the nomination of Umaro Sissoco Embaló as Prime Minister in November 2016. His appointment is disputed by political parties, as it does not comply with the Conakry Agreement signed in October 2016 and brokered by the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). Guinea-Bissau's National Assembly has been unable to convene plenary sessions due to lack of consensus among political parties, causing a paralysis in the parliamentary review and subsequent approval of the Government Programme and Budget and other legislative decisions since 2015.

Chronic food insecurity and undernutrition are compounded by stalled socio-economic development due to political instability, climate change, seasonality of and dependency on a single cash crop, cashew nuts, and the continued cereal deficit of 130,000 mt. Poverty, food insecurity, inadequate infant and young child feeding practices and lack of knowledge on nutrition have a direct impact on undernutrition, which is also negatively impacted by inadequate health services, poor water and sanitation, and illiteracy reaching 71 percent among women over 15. Lack of education has hampered socio-economic development, with low school enrolment rates of 31 percent and the severe shortage of teachers and financial and material resources leaving 45 percent of school age children out-of-school [3].

According to the October 2017 Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring System (FSNMS), 20 percent of rural households are food insecure, including 2 percent in severe food insecurity. This is a significant reduction compared with September 2016 survey results showing 30.6 percent of rural households were food insecure. The 10 percent drop from September 2016 data is attributed to an increase in international prices for cashew in 2017, the country's only main export commodity cash crop. Increased farm income has improved coping capacity of rural households during the lean season. However, the food security situation deteriorated in Bafata, Gabu and Oio regions following floods in July and September and subsequent drought. Losses across 17,318 ha reached 38,018 mt of rice.

The October 2017 FSNMS data collected using the mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) method shows that acute malnutrition among rural children aged 6-59 months is at 1.7 percent, of which 0.3 percent suffer from severe acute malnutrition. Malnutrition affects 2.1 percent of girls and 1.2 percent of boys. Poor diet, inadequate infant and young child feeding practices and high childhood morbidity contribute to global acute malnutrition (GAM) rates of 6 percent among children aged 6-59 months, and chronic malnutrition rates of 27.6 percent countrywide [4]. Moreover, HIV prevalence reaches 3.1 percent among people aged 15-49 years, placing Guinea-Bissau among the highest rates in West Africa, with 3.8 percent of women and 2.4 percent of men affected [5].

Guinea-Bissau's education system is negatively affected by frequent change of senior leadership in the Ministry of Education and repeated and prolonged teacher strikes. In 2017, the Ministry of Education repaid outstanding debts to teachers with support from the Ministry of Finance and Economy and established a pact to end strikes. Nearly half of the population above 15 years is illiterate, with a wide gender gap – 45 percent of men and 71 percent of women [6]. Net enrolment, attendance and completion rates at primary school are low, with significant disparities among regions and between boys and girls. Among seven-year-olds, 45.8 percent of girls and 46.6 percent of boys enrolled in the first grade, and only 76.9 percent of girls and 83.4 percent of boys reached the sixth grade. Among these, only 83 percent of girls and 88.3 percent of boys went on to secondary school [7].

In response to the above, the majority party and the Government developed its strategic and operational plan for 2015–2020 (Terra Ranka), that calls for decisive actions to reverse the economic situation in Guinea-Bissau and ensure adequate nutrition, education and health services are provided to the poorest and most vulnerable, recognizing the importance of human capital. Terra Ranka acknowledges malnutrition links to high poverty rates in Guinea-Bissau and the significant dependency of rural families on cashew production that can compromise food security in times of bad harvest and low international prices. Thematic plans were developed to respond to nutritional and education challenges, including the National Nutrition Strategy 2016-2020 and National Nutrition Policy and Education Sectorial Plan 2016–2025.

- [1] Country Profile for Guinea-Bissau, World Bank, 2010.
- [2] Second Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper 2011–2015, *Documento de Estratégia Nacional de Redução da Pobreza* (DENARP) II, Ministry of Economy, Planning and Regional Integration, 2011.
- [3] *Relatório de Estado do Sistema Educativo Nacional de Guiné Bissau*, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, 2016.
- [4] Multiple-Indicator Cluster Survey, Ministry of Economy and Finance, 2014.
- [5] Country Profile for Guinea-Bissau, Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), 2016.
- [6] *Relatório de Estado do Sistema Educativo Nacional de Guiné Bissau*, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, 2016.
- [7] *Política Nacional para a promoção da Igualdade e Equidade de Género* (National Policy for Promotion of Gender Equality and Equity) 2012–2015, Institute for Women and Children, Ministry for Women, Family, Social Integration and Fight against Hunger, 2012.

WFP Objectives and Strategic Coordination

Through Country Programme 200846 that started in April 2016, WFP has contributed to three outcomes of the United Nations Partnership Assistance Framework (UNPAF), aligned with Terra Ranka. Building on lessons learned from previous WFP activities in Guinea-Bissau, the Country Programme promotes national and community ownership of an integrated, multi-sector social protection approach to improve food security and nutrition, and strengthens government capacity in school meals programme and early warning and assessment.

Weak institutional capacity and state fragility remain primary challenges for partnering with the Government. It affects WFP operations as frequent changes in leadership disrupt sustained development of public policies and implementation of both policies and programme activities. However, WFP continues to conduct regular joint field visits with both national and local government officials to monitor and improve programme and implementation for desired results. WFP successfully advocated for the government's designation and celebration of 18th November as Guinea-Bissau's National Day of Nutrition and supported the first celebration launching activities for improvement of indicators by region.

The Country Programme is implemented in direct coordination with national and local governments. Partnership with the United States Government's McGovern-Dole Food for Education Programme and the Government of Japan has enabled WFP to support the Ministry of Education with provision of meals to the most vulnerable children in eight regions of the country (excluding Bissau): Bafata, Biombo, Bolama, Cacheu, Gabu, Oio, Quinara and Tombali. WFP continues to support the Ministry of Education to implement the action plan based on recommendations from the Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER) that aims for national ownership of the school meals programme.

School meals are included in the Ministry of Education's Education Sectorial Plan for 2016–2025. The Government's 2017 programme and budget has not been approved by the National Assembly. However, the programme as proposed includes provisions to improve access and equity of primary education, and plans to gradually assume responsibility of school meals (in coordination with WFP) by securing funds within in the General State Budget. The Ministry of Economy and Finance has already included a budget line for school meals. A school meals law has been drafted with WFP support and is pending approval by the Council of Ministers. The law envisions a nationally owned school meals programme supported by locally grown food. In response to a government request to strengthen government capacity, WFP has provided 2 cars, 15 motorbikes and 14 computers to the Ministry of Education's Directorate for School Meals.

In 2017, the Ministry of Education, WFP Guinea-Bissau, WFP Centre of Excellence against Hunger, and Brazilian Cooperation Agency progressed negotiations for South-South cooperation on technical assistance to the Ministry of Education in school meals programme design, implementation and evaluation, and the financial framework for expanding home-grown school meals. A formal agreement is expected in 2018. A pilot local food purchase project in Bafata has provided experience and lessons learned that enabled improved targeting and has guided the ministries of Education and Agriculture, non-governmental organizations cooperating partners and smallholder farmers at the community level, and the expansion of pilots to Cacheu and Oio regions funded by the Government. WFP's partnership with the Ministry of Public Health has contributed to nutrition activities, including prevention of stunting among children aged 6-23 months, treatment of moderate acute malnutrition among children aged 6-59 months, and food and nutrition support to undernourished people living with HIV on anti-retroviral therapy and their families.

WFP works in partnership with other United Nations agencies, the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS), and the Government under the UNPAF, engaging in implementation planning and monitoring through regular meetings of two of the four UNPAF outcome groups and the United Nations Country Team. Collaboration with United Nations agencies helps WFP to identify assistance gaps and opportunities for joint planning, monitoring and programming.

WFP and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) seek to complement one another in education and nutrition sectors, working in partnership with other stakeholders. In particular, WFP provides assistance for the prevention and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) targeting children aged 6-59 months, and by conducting sensitization of communities on prevention of MAM. Health workers receive training on anthropometric basics and 16 family practices provided by facilitators from the Ministry of Public Health with financial support from UNICEF. WFP, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the World Health Organization (WHO) collaborate with the Government and other actors on the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) movement platform, and WFP, UNICEF and the World Bank support the Ministry of Women, Family and Social Solidarity in preparation of government social protection policies and strategies.

WFP provides training to headmasters on procedures for WFP-supported school meals, including supply chain and food storage management, improvement of kitchens, construction of improved stoves and food storage, while UNICEF provides didactic materials, improves school infrastructure, and provides support for clean drinking water and latrines. WFP coordinates with relevant stakeholders, including the Government and FAO, on monitoring the food security and nutritional situation and conducting regular assessments.

Country Resources and Results

Resources for Results

Country Programme activities for 2017 were funded at 80 percent with USD 9 million in resources mobilized. School meals and nutrition components achieved 100 percent funding, while asset creation was not funded in 2017. Through development of the Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan, WFP Guinea-Bissau's asset creation strategy has shifted from standalone asset creation activities to integration with the home-grown school meals approach. Financial support from the host Government enabled WFP to incorporate capacity strengthening aspects of asset creation in local purchase of food for school meals. WFP approached donors to support asset creation and rehabilitation of rice fields after the mid-2017 floods in Bafata, Gabu, and Oio, but was unable to secure funding in 2017.

In addition, WFP mobilized resources to strengthen government capacities at the national and local level. Actions included provision of information technology equipment and vehicles for the Government's school meals team, and training of school directors on programme management, monitoring and evaluation.

As part of WFP Guinea-Bissau's resource mobilization strategy, many proposals were submitted and new partnerships for complementary activities were established. For the first time, WFP received a financial contribution from the Government of Guinea-Bissau. This contribution enabled WFP to implement home-grown school meals programming in Oio and Cacheu regions, sourcing food from 50 smallholder women farmer associations. This unprecedented cash contribution to programme activities of the United Nations signals the Government's commitment and trust in WFP. In addition, WFP mobilized resources to conduct the Cost of Hunger in Africa (COHA) study in Guinea-Bissau that was launched in September by the Ministry of Economy and Finance and with donor support. COHA results are expected in 2018 with the goal of encouraging greater government prioritization of nutrition-related investments.



Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (6-23 months)	14,159	14,159	28,318
Children (5-18 years)	86,796	86,797	173,593
Total number of beneficiaries in 2017	100,955	100,956	201,911





Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Country Programme	3,511	281	526	969	422	5,709
Total Food Distributed in 2017	3,511	281	526	969	422	5,709



Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Project Type	Cash	Value Voucher	Commodity Voucher
Country Programme	241,264	-	33,959
Total Distributed in 2017	241,264	-	33,959

Supply Chain

WFP food assistance in Guinea-Bissau includes commodities supplied through in-kind donation and local, regional and international purchases. In-kind donations of rice and beans from the United States McGovern-Dole Food for Education Programme reached 3,000 mt in 2017. These high-volume commodities were shipped in bags and bulk, instead of containerized shipment, creating significant logistical challenges for minimizing commodity losses and ensuring on-time delivery to schools. These challenges combined with poor road conditions that deteriorate further during the rainy season, and limited commercial transport capacity. WFP's supply chain achieved on-time delivery of 5,700 mt of commodities to schools, hospitals, and health centres across all eight regions using both sea and road transport. Deliveries to schools in the Bijagos Islands were managed by three non-governmental organizations that own their boat (*Associazione Internazionale Volontari Laici*, *Fundação para o Apoio ao Desenvolvimento dos Povos do Arquipélago de Bijagós* and *Pro Bolama*), thus helping to overcome special logistics challenges. WFP pre-positioned food ahead of the rainy season to mitigate the risk of late delivery into difficult to reach areas of the east and south.

Quarterly delivery of food items for nutrition and school meals created storage problems for schools and health centres that did not meet standard requirements for ventilation, pallets, cemented ground, or did not have adequate storage capacity to accommodate three-month stocks between deliveries. Current WFP evaluations will identify storage areas at each location that require improvement, and provide necessary technical and material support to partners.

Non-containerized shipment was the primary cause for loss of 1 percent of the food, mostly during handling at the port. Vegetable oil of 1.54 mt and 0.125 mt of Super Cereal Plus expired in partner stores and were recorded as post-delivery losses. Twice a year, WFP conducts training with logistics partners involved in food management and storage to avoid and reduce such losses. Commodity expiry dates are checked monthly during verification of warehouse physical inventories.

WFP conducted two sensitization workshops for truck drivers and transport company management covering WFP mission, principles, values and ethical standards, human rights, programme goals, and transport procedures. The workshops aim to mitigate risks of commodity theft and diversion, and encourage reporting of irregular incidents. WFP will continue these workshops as a semi-annual event.

Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

No formal evaluation was carried out during the reporting period. However, for the first time, WFP organized regional and national evaluation meetings of the school meals programme with the Ministry of Education, including participation of local authorities, traditional leaders, Ministry of Education technical staff, parent associations, non-governmental organization (NGO) partners, school inspectors and headmasters. These evaluation meetings provided WFP and the Ministry of Education with a clearer understanding of specific challenges facing the school meals programme in different regions.

The evaluation meetings clearly indicated that further engagement from education authorities and local communities is needed for the improvement of school meals activities, as well as the need to increase sensitization of communities to increase enrolment of girls in schools.

Recommendations from evaluation meetings before the 2017/18 academic year are being implemented since October 2017 and will continue through June 2018. Main recommendations include: (i) creation of a school meals regional forum comprising Regional Directorates of Education, Health, and Agriculture, and local authorities to oversee school meals and set a schedule for regular evaluations; (ii) elaboration of a regional joint action plan between the Regional Directorates of Education, Health, and Agriculture and parent associations to monitor school meals at least once per trimester; (iii) sharing a Regional Directorate of Education report every trimester to inform partners on the status of school meals. Ministry of Education will disseminate reports to other government entities as well as to their regional directors, school management committees, partners, including WFP; (iv) strengthening accountability of the Ministry of Education's School Meals General Directorate for timely provision to WFP of monthly consumption reports by inspectors and school meals focal points; and (v) continuing sensitization campaigns among communities to promote more active participation in the management of school meals activities and increase school enrolment and retention of girls.

WFP supports the Government to address the above recommendations. The Ministry of Education has committed to monitor action plans, and maintain continuous contacts with each region. WFP has started work on improving data sharing across the school meals programme. A tracking tool is also planned for early detection of lags in reporting as measured by month and by school.

Joint monitoring visits with Ministry counterparts improved WFP communication with local government and ensured effective participation of the local government partner (at sector level) in monitoring the school meals programme. These visits also contributed to improving engagement of the local government team at regional level. This improved practice is set to continue in 2018.

Story Worth Telling

Domingos Caetano Gomes is an 11-year-old boy who lives with his family in Bubaque, the main island of Guinea-Bissau's Bijagos Archipelago. Although Domingos should have been enrolled in school since he was six years old, he spent most of his time outside of school because his family preferred him staying at home to going hungry at school. His life changed when primary schools in Bijagos started to provide meals in September 2016, at the beginning of the new school year 2016/17. This was a result of the Government's decision, in coordination with WFP, to include Bubaque in the WFP-supported school meals programme. The school meal was one of the reasons that led Domingos' parents to enrol him at Bijante School in Bubaque. He is one of the 70 students whose enrolment was triggered by the school meals incentive, which has almost doubled the number of schoolchildren at Bijante since WFP-supported school meals began.

Both teachers and schoolmasters agree that students focus better in classes now that meals are served. They also state that the school meals motivate children to remain in classrooms. The school meals programme reaches 8,882 children across 55 schools in Bolama/Bijagos region, which prior to 2016 was not included in the WFP-supported school meals programme. Typical school meals consist of rice, oil, beans and canned fish. Volunteer school cooks also receive WFP-supported training to include as part of the meal locally grown products such as moringa, one of the most nutrient-rich plants in the world. When asked about his morning meal, Domingos smiled and said: "Very tasty, I like it!"

Project Results

Activities and Operational Partnerships

WFP provided continued support to Guinea-Bissau's government-led school meals programme across eight regions. The programme is managed by a dedicated Directorate within the Ministry of Education. School meals integrate in-kind donations of rice, beans, vegetable oil and canned fish. Working together with the Government, WFP trains school directors, creates local school meals management committees and monitors school meal activities.

In 2017, the school meals programme assisted 173,593 children in 758 schools of which 16,323 teenage girls received take-home rations as incentives for improved school attendance and retention, and to discourage early marriage, a common customary practice for their age group. Each girl received 4 kg of rice per month through the partnership with the Ministry of Education.

In March–April 2017, due to a delay in the arrival of canned fish, WFP increased the provision of beans to the school meals programme to compensate the lack of canned fish.

For academic year 2016/17, the school meals programme included the Bolama/Bijagos region that is mainly composed of the Bijagos archipelago. The programme reached 8,882 children across 55 schools in this region, stimulating increased school enrolment across the islands.

The school meals programme constructed 150 kitchens and 150 improved stoves in 2017 as planned. The programme also provided training to 758 headmasters, 51 inspectors and 8 school meals focal points on how to produce daily and monthly meal consumption reports, and how to manage kitchens and warehouses according to WFP standards.

The Ministry of Education and WFP encouraged use of locally produced food items in meals by providing training to 1,126 cooks between April and December. Cooks were trained on local food preparation and diet diversification.

In 2017, WFP assisted undernourished people living with HIV (PLHIV) on anti-retroviral therapy (ART) to facilitate nutritional recovery and enhanced adherence to treatment. WFP also assisted food-insecure families of ART clients with a family entitlement. Nutrition assessment, counselling and support was implemented in Bafata, Biombo, Bissau, Cacheu, Gabu and Oio regions. In 2017, the food basket consisted of Super Cereal and vegetable oil for ART clients receiving individual rations; and cash-based transfers (CBT) to households of ART clients from Bafata, Biombo, Gabu, Oio and Bissau regions through a financial service provider mobile money arrangement. Household assistance for January and February was provided using in-kind, pending implementation of cash transfers in Bafata, Gabu, Oio and Cacheu regions.

CBT for nutritional support of PLHIV was extended to Bafata, Gabu and Oio regions starting in March, expanding coverage beyond pre-existing support in Bissau and Biombo regions. Overall, the nutrition support programme reached 487 clients and 2,922 family members in the four aforementioned regions and Bissau, plus Cacheu region through identification and evaluation by non-governmental organizations (NGOs): *Associação Guineense para o Bem-estar Familiar* (Aguibef), *Djam Nate*, *Boa Esperança*, *Missão Católica de Farim*, *Céus e Terra*, *Hospital de Cumura* and *Aternag*. Partner staff received training on nutrition and anthropometric measurement of patients to assess nutritional status. Training also included mobile money management tools. The training prepared NGO staff to assist patients in withdrawing cash at points of distribution set by the mobile financial services provider, MTN. PLHIV beneficiaries received cereals, pulses and vegetable oil.

Nutrition activities reached more ART clients than originally planned due to increased numbers of malnutrition cases identified at treatment centres. These activities included nutritional support and related efforts, such as counselling of PLHIV households, monitoring of defaulter cases, nutritional education and sensitization of communities. However, cash distribution did not reach all client households due to the absence of capable cooperating partners in Cacheu and Biombo regions. The role of such partners would have been of monitoring treatment and use of cash by families, and sensitization of beneficiaries.

With general support of WFP, associations of PLHIV conducted sensitization activities on the use of cash to improve their food security situation. Members of these associations were also involved in following-up with peers to minimize the default rate and increase adherence to treatment.

WFP's efforts also focused on improving coordination, monitoring and evaluation of nutritional interventions in the health centres. WFP provided financial resources to volunteers for the monitoring of CBT and sensitization of clients on the importance of adhering to treatment, having appropriate food consumption and diversifying diets.

WFP continued prevention of stunting, providing Super Cereal Plus in Bafata and Oio regions to 24,754 children aged 6-23 months, over the 16,537 planned. Food assistance for treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) was provided to 1,601 children aged 6-59 months in Bafata, Oio and Gabu regions. Children with MAM under treatment were fewer than the 3,972 that had been planned because children aged 6-23 months received Super Cereal Plus for stunting prevention, reducing risks of acute malnutrition.

WFP provided training to 33 health workers in growth monitoring. The health workers are expected to in turn train community health workers involved in stunting prevention. The training supports health workers at regional and community levels to contribute more effectively to the screening and referral of children with MAM to 35 malnutrition treatment centres.

WFP developed and implemented a pilot project for home-grown school meals, promoting locally purchased food in 65 communities of Bafata region, for which 54 mt of food were locally purchased. However, significant challenges are anticipated for future expansion of local food purchases due to the traditional dominance of cashew production. Guinea-Bissau's largely monoculture agricultural sector was reinforced in 2017 by an increase in farm gate prices to XOF 700-1,000 (USD 1.32-1.80) per kg, doubling the 2016 price. High financial rewards from cashew production discourage development of other crops.

WFP strengthened promotion of smallholder farmer associations comprised mainly of women. Support was expanded to 20 associations in Cacheu region and 20 in Oio region increasing the number of farmer associations supported to 105. Farmer associations were informed about their roles and expected outcomes for local food provision to schools. In 2018, 5,250 farmer association members are expected to become engaged with supply of locally purchased food for school meals.

WFP would like to have undertaken asset creation activities to rehabilitate rice farmlands in Tombali and Quinara regions that were significantly affected by rains between July and September 2017. This activity would increase rural food security while assisting in the recovery of production crucial to the local economy and availability of food. However, the initiative could not be implemented due to lack of funds.

During 2017, WFP continued supporting capacity strengthening of local NGOs. However, more investment in capacity development and augmentation is needed. In 2017, WFP signed field-level agreements with 22 national NGOs for project implementation and monitoring, an increase from 8 in 2016. To strengthen capacity of cooperating partners, WFP organized regular coordination meetings with NGOs to enhance performance monitoring, as well as share lessons learned and address problems.

In 2017, WFP assisted all 46-schools supported by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) under the "Child-Friendly School" programme. WFP also provided food to schools where UNICEF has improved water and sanitation infrastructure, distributed didactic materials and trained teachers.

WFP, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) started a partnership under the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund to implement joint programming for women's empowerment.

Strong engagement with cooperating partners became even more essential following the expanded coverage of school meals during academic years 2016/17 and 2017/18. WFP signed agreements with four NGOs: *Fundação para o Apoio ao Desenvolvimento dos Povos do Arquipélago dos Bijagós* (FASPEBI), *Acção para o Desenvolvimento* (AD), *Cooperativa Agropecuária de Jovens Quadros* (COAJQ) and Evangelical mission (SEMIDE). Field-level agreements included provision for monitoring and collection of reports, sensitisation of communities for strengthened participation, teacher training, and food transportation and distribution to schools in the Bijagos islands – a region added to WFP-supported school meals in 2016/17.

Through new cooperating partners, WFP distributed materials and provided training for communities to build 150 school kitchens. NGO Palmeirinha was contracted to speed food preparation, reduce burdens on cooks and reduce wood-fuel consumption. Environmental training in education/protection was provided to communities benefiting from WFP-supported school meals.

AD, a local NGO specialized in education and food security, was contracted to diversify diets through integration of local food by providing training to 1,516 cooks in WFP-assisted schools. Cooks receiving this training and community members who joined the sessions acquired skills to enrich meals with vegetables and other local products.

Two schools created school gardens using funds received from the telecommunications company MTN. WFP supported the assessment and selection of the two schools and provided technical assistance together with the Ministry of Agriculture.

Contracts with NGOs COAJQ, AD and Kafo expanded local food purchases into Oio and Cacheu regions. These NGOs worked with the Ministry of Agriculture to conduct sensitization sessions with local communities, support

organization of local smallholder farmer associations, and create school purchasing committees. WFP provided weighing scales for food measurement and management tools to ensure accountability and improve transparency for local food purchases.

WFP also supported the Government at policy level. This includes: (i) the launch of the Cost of Hunger in Africa study, a comprehensive study of the impact of child undernutrition on social and economic performance, aiming to provide objective and credible data on the social and economic impact of malnutrition in Guinea-Bissau, and to promote adoption of responsive public policies; (ii) the first National Day of Nutrition celebration, established on 18 November, aiming to strengthen national commitment to improve nutrition; and (iii) the creation, along with UNICEF and the World Bank, of the First National Forum on Social Protection, which endorsed outcomes identified by the Roadmap Forum for the Social Protection in Guinea-Bissau.

Results

Anti-retroviral therapy performance indicators were at 7.94 percent for default, marking an improvement in comparison to 2016 results and the SPHERE Standards. This was attributed to increased availability of funds and better institutional support to cooperating partners for programme follow-up and management. No adherence rate was recorded as the required study could not be conducted due to lack of authorization from the Government.

Stunting prevention coverage increased from 38.8 to 64.9 percent of children affected, above the 42 percent planned for 2017, but still below the 70 percent target recommended by SPHERE. The proportion of children aged 6-23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet (MAD) during the harvest season was lower than a previous survey conducted during the lean season. MAD rates in children covered by WFP food assistance are double the national average. Coverage of children with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) is 18.82 percent, still far from the 50 percent that are targeted by 2020, but above the previous survey undertaken in 2016. The joint Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring System (SiSSAN) survey of households, conducted by WFP with the Government of Guinea-Bissau, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), and funded by the European Union, outlined that most mothers of children in this age group had a good food situation with food consumption score of 81.6 percent. However, meals were dominated by daily consumption of cereals, tubers and roots, while eggs were consumed less than once a week and fruit less than three days a week. These habits affected children's diets.

Availability of Super Cereal Plus throughout the year led to positive MAM treatment performance indicators for children aged 6-59 months, as shown by 2017 statistics: 94.33 percent recovery rate, 5.55 percent default rate, 0 percent non-response and 0.15 percent death rate. Food assistance for treatment of MAM was implemented in Oio, Gabu and Bafata regions to complement severe acute malnutrition treatment provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and to provide coverage for MAM in areas where stunting prevention efforts are ongoing.

WFP in-kind food assistance to malnourished people living with HIV (PLHIV) was supplemented with cash-based transfers (CBT) provided to PLHIV households through a financial service provider mobile money arrangement. These cash transfers allowed beneficiaries to diversify their food choice and buy locally produced preferred food, while reducing the stigma attached to visible in-kind distribution.

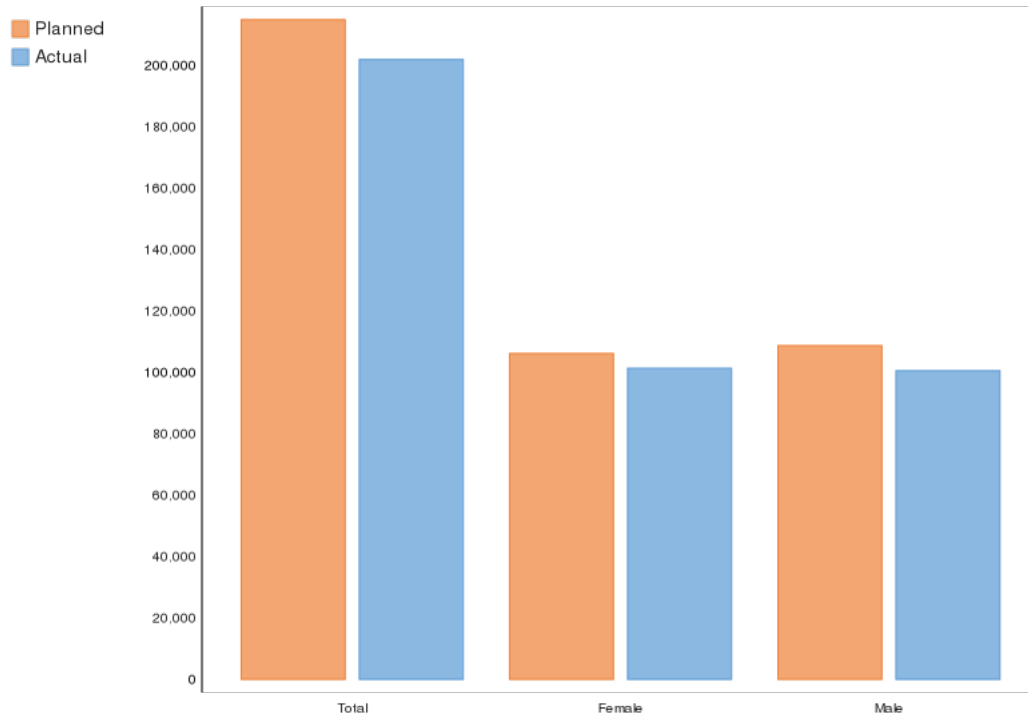
WFP continued to perform a fundamental role in supporting the government-led school meals programme. Food assistance contributed to retaining children at school during the 2016/17 school year and first semester of the 2017/18 school year: retention rates for 2016/17 were over 90 percent and drop-out rates were below 6 percent.

There was a slight decrease in the ratio of girls to boys compared with 2016: from 0.9 in 2016 to 0.88 in 2017. This was because the extension of the school meals programme to remote areas added some schools with low enrolment of girls. Incentives targeting girls will play a crucial role in the future increase of girls' attendance at classes.

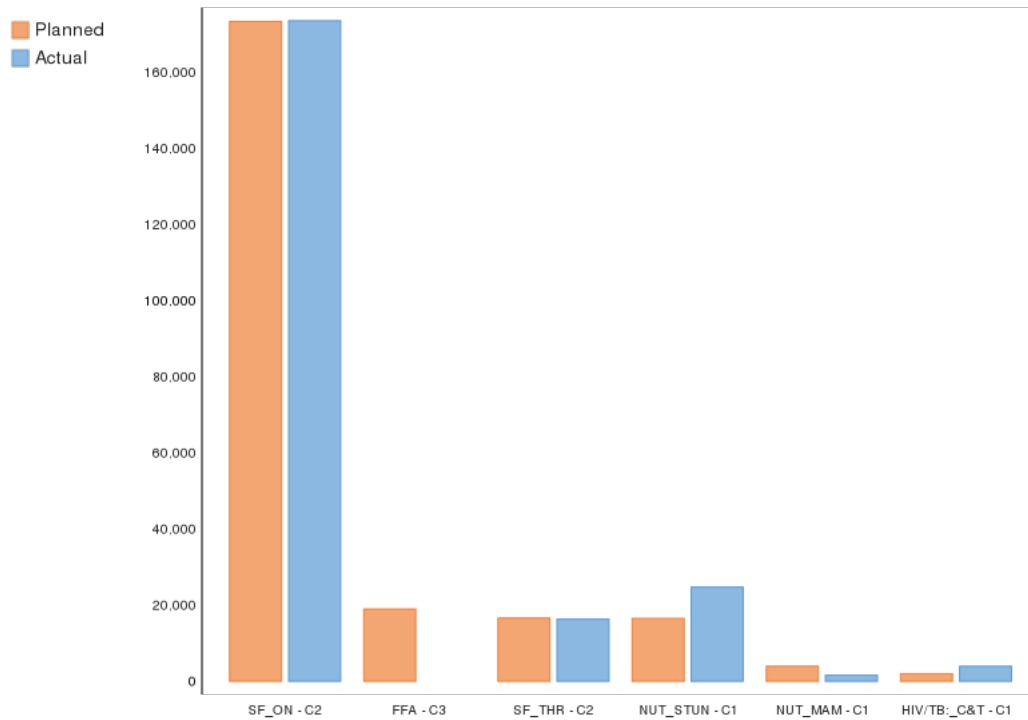
Grade promotion rates are 69 percent (70 percent among boys and 68 percent among girls), which is below project targets of above 70 percent. Repeating rates are 31 percent (30 percent among boys and 32 percent among girls), which are high compared to the project target of under 20 percent. Inadequate teaching conditions, prolonged and repeated teacher strikes, and low qualification of teachers are likely to have negatively affected these rates.

Capacity-strengthening activities contributed to increasing the Government's engagement in the school meals programme. Training and provision of equipment led the Ministry of Education to a more active role in the programme. These inputs positively influenced the quality of school meals reporting, which were more complete and contained better analyses than the previous year.

Annual Project Beneficiaries

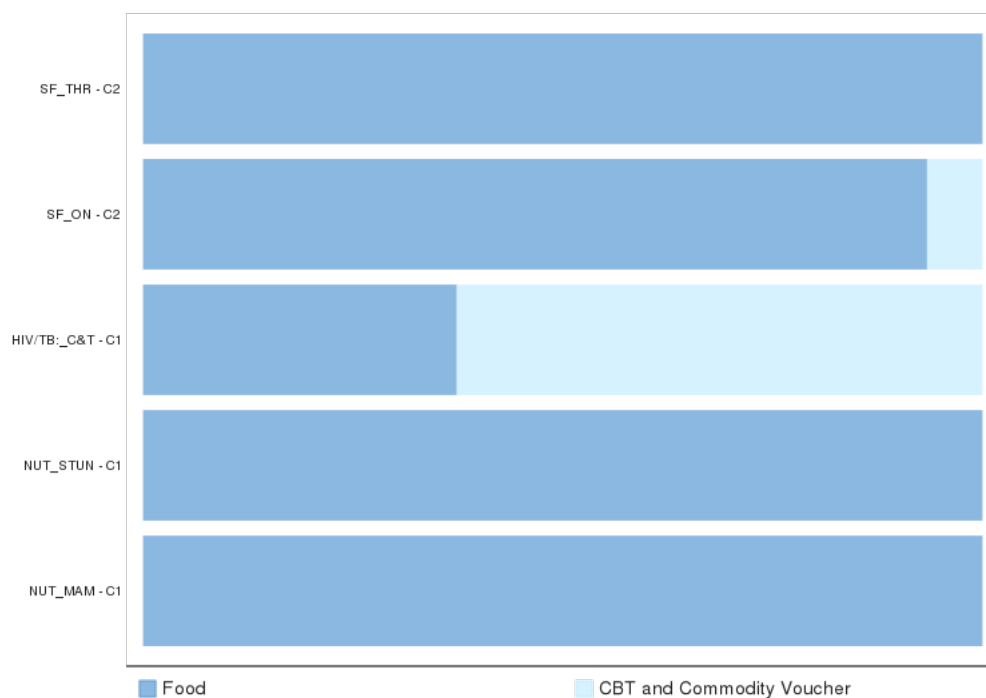


Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity



SF_ON: School Feeding (on-site)
 FFA: Food-Assistance-for-Assets
 SF_THR: School Feeding (take-home rations)
 NUT_STUN: Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting
 NUT_MAM: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition
 HIV/TB: _C&T: HIV/TB: Care&Treatment

Modality of Transfer by Activity



NUT_MAM: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition
 NUT_STUN: Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting
 HIV/TB: _C&T: HIV/TB: Care&Treatment
 SF_ON: School Feeding (on-site)
 SF_THR: School Feeding (take-home rations)



Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Food Transfer-C1-Title			
Beans	-	1	-
Corn Soya Blend	689	913	132.5%
Iodised Salt	1	-	-
Olive Oil	-	0	-
Peas	-	0	-
Rice	34	7	19.0%
Rice Soya Blend	-	9	-
Split Peas	7	3	42.8%
Vegetable Oil	9	14	158.2%
Wheat Soya Blend	-	47	-
Subtotal	740	993	134.2%

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Food Transfer-C2-Title			
Beans	-	493	-
Canned Fish	-	393	-
Iodised Salt	50	29	57.7%
Rice	2,551	3,504	137.4%
Split Peas	495	30	6.1%
Vegetable Oil	165	268	162.2%
Subtotal	3,260	4,716	144.7%
Food Transfer-C3-Title			
Iodised Salt	4	-	-
Rice	243	-	-
Split Peas	32	-	-
Vegetable Oil	16	-	-
Subtotal	296	-	-
Total	4,296	5,709	132.9%

Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution for the Project (USD)

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Food Transfer-C1-Title			
Cash	91,854	241,264	262.7%
Food Transfer-C2-Title			
Commodity Voucher	272,522	33,959	12.5%
Food Transfer-C3-Title			
Cash	360,108	-	-
Total	724,484	275,223	38.0%

Performance Monitoring

For the country programme, a framework was created for periodic monitoring of nutrition and school meals activities, while adding new indicators. However, due to limited resources required to conduct the surveys, some baseline indicators were not established.

WFP conducted an internal post-distribution monitoring (PDM) exercise for 2017 activities to measure indicators and assess impact. The PDM focused directly on nutrition component beneficiaries (HIV/tuberculosis), measuring implementation effectiveness together with gender and protection indicators.

As in previous years, the Country Office Tool for Managing Effectively (COMET) and HIV and Nutrition Database (HAND) platforms provided the largest data sources for performance monitoring. These are fed with monthly activity data collected using paper-based records. Effective use of these platforms remained a challenge due to delays,

errors, and other inefficiencies for collecting the records and entering them into Excel spreadsheets. A concept note was submitted to the WFP Innovation Accelerator in August 2017 to solicit structured assistance in modernising these data collection methods, building on tools under development and gathering lessons learned in other WFP countries.

The SCOPE, WFP's corporate digital beneficiary and transfer-management platform, allowing the registration of beneficiaries and monitoring of cash transfers was introduced as a pilot. Monthly data was collected from SCOPE-registered beneficiaries of HIV/tuberculosis care and treatment. In November 2017, programme team members completed online training to better understand the SCOPE software in preparation for more extensive SCOPE implementation after the pilot.

Performance monitoring for school meals was affected by persistent delays of school directors to prepare and send regular reports to the Ministry of Education that leads the national school meals programme. Undertraining of school directors on how to report data for the ministry and the resulting low quality of reports were also a significant challenge. To help alleviate the problem, WFP donated cars, motorcycles and computers to the Ministry of Education to facilitate engagement of the ministry's regional inspectors with school directors. These donations helped to ensure more effective follow-up, improving report quality and the timeliness of submissions. WFP provided additional training to improve compliance with performance monitoring requirements.

Benefiting from WFP's active guidance and support, the Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring System (SiSSAN) has consolidated its operations countrywide in partnership with the Government, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and European Union. SiSSAN completed two 2017 surveys documenting the food security and nutrition situation in Guinea-Bissau. Results were discussed and published in public workshops.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

WFP continued to engage in institutional efforts and public activities to promote gender equality and strengthen partnerships with the Ministry of Women, Family and Social Cohesion, United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) and other national and international institutions committed to gender-oriented action.

WFP contributed to promoting policies and strategic documents for gender equality. Based on WFP gender-related guidelines, the country office established a Gender Action Plan in January 2017 to mainstream gender across all programmes and improve effectiveness of gender-related actions. The action plan calls for gender-oriented activities, such as media campaigns, regular internal reports, staff training, and collection of country data on gender-based violence. Through the Gender Action Plan, monitoring tools and checklists were revised to be aligned with gender perspectives, to better understand the evolution of the situation of girls, boys, women and men who are WFP beneficiaries.

Following the WFP Protection Policy, WFP implemented a complaints and feedback mechanism using the quick-access toll-free telephone number 106. This service enabled beneficiaries to easily call and report issues related to WFP operations and food provision in the field, including protection of women and children.

In cooperation with the United Nations Gender Working Group, WFP supported progress toward gender equality, emerging issues, joint strategies and activities to draw attention to gender issues and celebrate important dates. Examples include International Women's Day and the orange-themed campaign titled "16 Days of Activism Against Gender-Based Violence". For the latter, XOF 670,000 (USD 1,260) were donated to the Government's Institute of Women and Children to promote lectures on gender across primary and high schools.

WFP-supported school meals continuously observed and recorded gender dimensions. Take-home rations were distributed to households of 16,323 girls from grades 4 to 6 as incentives for parents to keep their girls in school.

The extension of local food purchases encouraged women's empowerment, including through organization of associations to produce food for provision to schools, enrol in literacy training, and strengthen capacity for engagement in income-generating activities. In 2017, 90 percent of cooks were women, and women comprised half the members of food management committees in WFP-assisted schools.

At the end of 2017, the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund approved a USD 453,413 contribution to WFP to empower rural women farmers in literacy, conflict prevention, negotiation, leadership, communication, networking and public policy advocacy. It encompasses training of rural women farmers and sensitisation of communities. The umbrella 18-month project, "Supporting Women's and Youth Political Participation for Peace and Development in Guinea-Bissau", also includes components to be managed by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and UN Women.

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

WFP continued to improve accountability towards affected populations through training of partners on WFP policies and procedures. Truck drivers and their assistants employed by contracted transporters were trained to improve accountability to WFP beneficiaries. WFP also trained 30 journalists from all regions of the country on nutrition and WFP procedures and policies. The journalists established a group called "Journalist Friends of Nutrition and WFP" to promote increased awareness about nutrition and the importance of accountability to WFP beneficiaries.

The WFP toll-free hotline enabled beneficiaries and community members to raise concerns and send suggestions to WFP. The "106" hotline can be contacted during worktime from MTN-serviced phones, and the anonymity of callers is ensured. A WFP staff member receives calls and forwards messages to appropriate colleagues for evaluation and action. In 2017, WFP promoted awareness of the hotline through radio sensitisation and signboards.

During the reporting period, WFP informed beneficiaries about changes in ration size due to pipeline breaks. Through monthly field visits, WFP conducted awareness raising to better inform community members, schoolchildren and their parents about new developments in WFP assistance.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Cover page photo © WFP / Kourouma Hawa

Children benefiting from the WFP-supported school meals programme in Biombo region, on the Africa Day of School Feeding.

Explanatory notes:

- Tuberculosis treatment: No activities were implemented in 2017.
- Food assistance for assets (Component 3): No activities were implemented in 2017.
- Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators: As a baseline assessment was not conducted due to limited financial resources, most of the indicators currently display no baseline data. Follow-up data is not available as a more comprehensive post-distribution monitoring survey was not conducted, thus not capturing protection related indicators.

Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Table 1: Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Total Beneficiaries	108,738	106,181	214,919	100,558	101,353	201,911	92.5%	95.5%	93.9%
Total Beneficiaries (Food Transfer-C1-Title)	11,187	11,337	22,524	13,762	14,556	28,318	123.0%	128.4%	125.7%
Total Beneficiaries (Food Transfer-C2-Title)	88,431	84,964	173,395	86,796	86,797	173,593	98.2%	102.2%	100.1%
Total Beneficiaries (Food Transfer-C3-Title)	9,120	9,880	19,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Transfer-C1-Title									
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	10,408	10,409	20,817	13,366	13,508	26,874	128.4%	129.8%	129.1%
Children (5-18 years)	298	334	632	85	255	340	28.5%	76.3%	53.8%
Adults (18 years plus)	481	594	1,075	311	793	1,104	64.7%	133.5%	102.7%
By Residence status:									
Residents	11,188	11,336	22,524	13,007	15,311	28,318	116.3%	135.1%	125.7%

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Food Transfer-C2-Title									
By Age-group:									
Children (5-18 years)	88,431	84,964	173,395	86,796	86,797	173,593	98.2%	102.2%	100.1%
By Residence status:									
Residents	88,431	84,964	173,395	86,796	86,797	173,593	98.2%	102.2%	100.1%
Food Transfer-C3-Title									
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	1,520	1,520	3,040	-	-	-	-	-	-
Children (5-18 years)	3,040	3,420	6,460	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adults (18 years plus)	4,560	4,940	9,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
By Residence status:									
Residents	9,120	9,880	19,000	-	-	-	-	-	-

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Table 2: Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Food Transfer-C1-Title									
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	3,972	-	3,972	1,601	-	1,601	40.3%	-	40.3%
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting	16,537	-	16,537	24,754	-	24,754	149.7%	-	149.7%
HIV/TB: Care&Treatment;	1,040	1,891	2,015	1,642	2,751	3,959	157.9%	145.5%	196.5%
Food Transfer-C2-Title									
School Feeding (on-site)	168,395	5,000	173,395	173,593	12,278	173,593	103.1%	245.6%	100.1%
School Feeding (take-home rations)	16,623	-	16,623	16,323	-	16,323	98.2%	-	98.2%
Food Transfer-C3-Title									
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	9,000	10,000	19,000	-	-	-	-	-	-

Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Food Transfer-C1-Title									
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	3,972	-	3,972	1,601	-	1,601	40.3%	-	40.3%
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting	16,537	-	16,537	24,754	-	24,754	149.7%	-	149.7%
HIV/TB: Care&Treatment;	950	270	950	1,527	393	1,849	160.7%	145.6%	194.6%
Food Transfer-C2-Title									
School Feeding (on-site)	168,395	5,000	173,395	173,593	12,278	173,593	103.1%	245.6%	100.1%
School Feeding (take-home rations)	16,623	-	16,623	16,323	-	16,323	98.2%	-	98.2%
Food Transfer-C3-Title									
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	1,286	1,429	2,715	-	-	-	-	-	-

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Table 3: Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Food Transfer-C1-Title									
HIV/TB: Care&Treatment;									
ART Clients receiving food assistance	315	635	950	503	1,024	1,527	159.7%	161.3%	160.7%
TB Clients receiving food assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total participants	315	635	950	503	1,024	1,527	159.7%	161.3%	160.7%
Total beneficiaries	933	1,082	2,015	542	1,100	1,642	58.1%	101.7%	81.5%
Food Transfer-C2-Title									
School Feeding (on-site)									
Children receiving school meals in primary schools	88,431	84,964	173,395	86,796	86,797	173,593	98.2%	102.2%	100.1%
Total participants	88,431	84,964	173,395	86,796	86,797	173,593	98.2%	102.2%	100.1%
Total beneficiaries	88,431	84,964	173,395	86,796	86,797	173,593	98.2%	102.2%	100.1%
School Feeding (take-home rations)									

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Children receiving take-home rations in primary schools	-	16,623	16,623	-	16,323	16,323	-	98.2%	98.2%
Total participants	-	16,623	16,623	-	16,323	16,323	-	98.2%	98.2%
Total beneficiaries	-	16,623	16,623	-	16,323	16,323	-	98.2%	98.2%
Food Transfer-C3-Title									
Food-Assistance-for-Assets									
People participating in asset-creation activities	815	1,900	2,715	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total participants	815	1,900	2,715	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total beneficiaries	9,120	9,880	19,000	-	-	-	-	-	-

Nutrition Beneficiaries

Nutrition Beneficiaries

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Food Transfer-C1-Title									
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition									
Children (6-23 months)	794	794	1,588	320	320	640	40.3%	40.3%	40.3%
Children (24-59 months)	1,192	1,192	2,384	481	480	961	40.4%	40.3%	40.3%
Total beneficiaries	1,986	1,986	3,972	801	800	1,601	40.3%	40.3%	40.3%
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting									
Children (6-23 months)	8,268	8,269	16,537	12,377	12,377	24,754	149.7%	149.7%	149.7%
Total beneficiaries	8,268	8,269	16,537	12,377	12,377	24,754	149.7%	149.7%	149.7%

Project Indicators

Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Food Transfer-C1-Title				

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
SO4 Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger				
Reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children				
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
<i>CHILDREN 6 TO 23 MONTHS, Project End Target: 2020.12, Base value: 2016.12, Joint survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Joint survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>70.00	38.80	38.80	64.93
Proportion of children who consume a minimum acceptable diet				
<i>CHILDREN 6 TO 23 MONTHS, Project End Target: 2020.12, Base value: 2014.08, Secondary data, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey</i>	>70.00	8.30	12.80	10.00
MAM treatment recovery rate (%)				
<i>CHILDREN 6 TO 59 MONTHS, Project End Target: 2020.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP reports, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>75.00	77.35	94.94	94.33
MAM treatment mortality rate (%)				
<i>CHILDREN 6 TO 59 MONTHS, Project End Target: 2020.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Reports, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	<3.00	0.70	0.39	0.15
MAM treatment default rate (%)				
<i>CHILDREN 6 TO 59 MONTHS, Project End Target: 2020.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	<15.00	17.91	4.67	5.55
MAM treatment non-response rate (%)				
<i>CHILDREN 6 TO 59 MONTHS, Project End Target: 2020.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Reports, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	<15.00	4.04	0.00	0.00
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
<i>CHILDREN 6 TO 59 MONTHS, Project End Target: 2020.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Desk based coverage equations, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Desk based coverage equations, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>50.00	12.00	12.00	18.82
ART Default Rate (%)				
<i>PLHIV UNDER ART, Project End Target: 2020.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Reports, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	<15.00	22.34	25.20	7.94
ART Nutritional Recovery Rate (%)				
<i>PLHIV UNDER ART, Project End Target: 2020.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Reports, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>75.00	72.93	65.35	89.40

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
TB Treatment Default Rate (%)				
<i>TB CLIENT UNDER DOTS, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Reports, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	<15.00	10.63	7.02	-
TB Treatment Nutritional Recovery Rate (%)				
<i>TB CLIENT UNDER DOTS, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Reports, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>75.00	76.87	77.19	-
Food Transfer-C2-Title				
SO4 Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger				
Increased equitable access to and utilization of education				
Retention rate in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>STUDENTS IN WFP ASSISTED SCHOOLS, Project End Target: 2020.12, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, Schools Records, Previous Follow-up: 2016.09, Secondary data, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data</i>	=85.00	96.40	95.00	95.90
Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>STUDENTS IN WFP ASSISTED SCHOOLS, Project End Target: 2020.12, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, Schools Records, Previous Follow-up: 2016.09, Secondary data, School records, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data</i>	=85.00	95.80	96.00	96.00
Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>STUDENTS IN WFP ASSISTED SCHOOLS, Project End Target: 2020.12, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, Schools Records, Previous Follow-up: 2016.09, Secondary data, School records, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data</i>	=85.00	97.90	95.00	95.80
Enrolment: Average annual rate of change in number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>STUDENTS IN WFP ASSISTED SCHOOLS, Project End Target: 2020.12, Schools Records, Base value: 2016.12, Secondary data, Schools Records, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Schools records, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, Schools records</i>	=6.00	1.73	1.73	0.00
Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>STUDENTS IN WFP ASSISTED SCHOOLS, Project End Target: 2020.12, Schools Records, Base value: 2016.12, Secondary data, Schools Records, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Schools records, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, Schools records</i>	=6.00	0.28	0.28	0.00
Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>STUDENTS IN WFP ASSISTED SCHOOLS, Project End Target: 2020.12, Schools records, Base value: 2016.12, Secondary data, Schools Records, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Schools records, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, Schools records</i>	=6.00	3.09	3.09	0.00
Ownership and capacity strengthened to reduce undernutrition and increase access to education at regional, national and community levels				

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
NCI: School Feeding National Capacity Index				
<i>STUDENTS IN WFP ASSISTED SCHOOLS, Project End Target: 2020.12, SABER Exercise, Base value: 2015.07, WFP survey, SABER Exercise, Previous Follow-up: 2016.11, Joint survey, Reports, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Joint survey</i>	>1.40	1.40	1.40	1.80
Food Transfer-C3-Title				
SO3 Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs				
Improved access to livelihood assets has contributed to enhanced resilience and reduced risks from disaster and shocks faced by targeted food-insecure communities and households				
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>HOUSEHOLD DURING AGRICULTURAL HARVEST PERIOD, Project End Target: 2020.12, FSNMS, Base value: 2016.04, Joint survey, EFSA, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Joint survey, FSNMS, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Joint survey, FSNMS</i>	=0.08	0.40	5.30	0.90
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
<i>HOUSEHOLD DURING AGRICULTURAL HARVEST PERIOD, Project End Target: 2020.12, FSNMS, Base value: 2016.04, Joint survey, EFSA, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Joint survey, FSNMS, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Joint survey, FSNMS</i>	=0.72	3.60	15.50	6.50
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score				
<i>HOUSEHOLD DURING AGRICULTURAL HARVEST PERIOD, Project End Target: 2020.12, Base value: 2016.04, Joint survey, EFSA, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Joint survey, FSNMS, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Joint survey, FSNMS</i>	>96.00	96.00	79.20	92.60
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>HOUSEHOLD DURING AGRICULTURAL HARVEST PERIOD, Project End Target: 2020.12, FSNMS, Base value: 2016.04, Joint survey, EFSA, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Joint survey, FSNMS, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Joint survey, FSNMS</i>	=0.12	0.60	6.30	1.00
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>HOUSEHOLD DURING AGRICULTURAL HARVEST PERIOD, Project End Target: 2020.12, FSNMS, Base value: 2016.04, Joint survey, EFSA, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Joint survey, FSNMS, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Joint survey, FSNMS</i>	=0.08	0.40	5.10	0.80
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>HOUSEHOLD DURING AGRICULTURAL HARVEST PERIOD, Project End Target: 2020.12, FSNMS, Base value: 2016.04, Joint survey, EFSA, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Joint survey, FSNMS, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Joint survey, FSNMS</i>	=0.76	3.80	18.50	8.00
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>HOUSEHOLD DURING AGRICULTURAL HARVEST PERIOD, Project End Target: 2020.12, Base value: 2016.04, Joint survey, EFSA, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Joint survey, FSNMS, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Joint survey, FSNMS</i>	=0.68	3.40	15.00	6.30
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>HOUSEHOLD DURING AGRICULTURAL HARVEST PERIOD, Project End Target: 2020.12, Base value: 2016.04, Joint survey, FSNMS, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Joint survey, FSNMS, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Joint survey, FSNMS</i>	>95.60	95.60	75.20	91.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>HOUSEHOLD DURING AGRICULTURAL HARVEST PERIOD , Project End Target: 2020.12, FSNMS , Base value: 2016.04, Joint survey, EFSA, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Joint survey, FSNMS , Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Joint survey, FSNMS</i>	>96.20	96.20	79.90	92.90
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>HOUSEHOLD DURING AGRICULTURAL HARVEST PERIOD , Project End Target: 2020.12, FSNMS , Base value: 2016.04, Joint survey, EFSA, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Joint survey, FSNMS , Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Joint survey, FSNMS</i>	>5.00	5.00	4.30	5.10
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
<i>HOUSEHOLD DURING AGRICULTURAL HARVEST PERIOD , Project End Target: 2020.12, Base value: 2016.04, Joint survey, EFSA, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Joint survey, FSNMS , Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Joint survey, FSNMS</i>	>4.72	4.72	4.00	4.90
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
<i>HOUSEHOLD DURING AGRICULTURAL HARVEST PERIOD , Project End Target: 2020.12, Base value: 2016.04, Joint survey, EFSA, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Joint survey, FSNMS , Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Joint survey, FSNMS</i>	>5.19	5.19	4.40	5.20
CSI (Food): Percentage of male-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
<i>HOUSEHOLD DURING AGRICULTURAL HARVEST PERIOD , Project End Target: 2020.12, FSNMS , Base value: 2016.04, Joint survey, EFSA, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Joint survey, FSNMS , Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Joint survey, FSNMS</i>	<50.10	50.10	49.30	43.70
CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
<i>HOUSEHOLD DURING AGRICULTURAL HARVEST PERIOD , Project End Target: 2020.12, FSNMS , Base value: 2016.04, Joint survey, FSNMS , Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Joint survey, FSNMS , Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Joint survey, FSNMS</i>	<40.10	40.10	73.50	87.50
CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of female-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
<i>HOUSEHOLD DURING AGRICULTURAL HARVEST PERIOD , Project End Target: 2020.12, FSNMS , Base value: 2016.04, Joint survey, EFSA, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Joint survey, FSNMS , Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Joint survey, FSNMS</i>	<26.40	26.40	67.40	90.00
CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of male-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
<i>HOUSEHOLD DURING AGRICULTURAL HARVEST PERIOD , Project End Target: 2020.12, FSNMS , Base value: 2016.04, Joint survey, EFSA , Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Joint survey, FSNMS , Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Joint survey, FSNMS</i>	<20.30	20.30	74.50	87.10
CSI (Food): Percentage of households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
<i>HOUSEHOLD DURING AGRICULTURAL HARVEST PERIOD , Project End Target: 2020.12, FSNMS , Base value: 2016.04, Joint survey, EFSA, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Joint survey, FSNMS , Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Joint survey, FSNMS</i>	<53.60	53.60	52.60	45.70

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
CSI (Food): Percentage of female-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
<i>HOUSEHOLD DURING AGRICULTURAL HARVEST PERIOD , Project End Target: 2020.12, FSNMS , Base value: 2016.04, Joint survey, EFSA, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Joint survey, FSNMS , Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Joint survey, FSNMS</i>	<64.30	64.30	69.40	56.60
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>HOUSEHOLD DURING FOOD SHORTAGE PERIOD, Project End Target: 2020.12, FSNMS , Base value: 2016.09, Joint survey, FSNMS , Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Joint survey, FSNMS</i>	=0.72	3.60	-	2.10
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
<i>HOUSEHOLD DURING FOOD SHORTAGE PERIOD, Project End Target: 2020.12, FSNMS , Base value: 2016.09, Joint survey, FSNMS , Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Joint survey, FSNMS</i>	=4.86	24.30	-	11.30
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score				
<i>HOUSEHOLD DURING FOOD SHORTAGE PERIOD, Project End Target: 2020.12, Base value: 2016.09, Joint survey, FSNMS , Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Joint survey, FSNMS</i>	>72.10	72.10	-	86.60
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>HOUSEHOLD DURING FOOD SHORTAGE PERIOD, Project End Target: 2020.12, FSNMS , Base value: 2016.09, Joint survey, FSNMS , Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Joint survey, FSNMS</i>	=0.92	4.60	-	2.40
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>HOUSEHOLD DURING FOOD SHORTAGE PERIOD, Project End Target: 2020.12, FSNMS , Base value: 2016.09, Joint survey, FSNMS survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Joint survey, FSNMS</i>	=0.68	3.40	-	2.00
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>HOUSEHOLD DURING FOOD SHORTAGE PERIOD, Project End Target: 2020.12, FSNMS , Base value: 2016.09, Joint survey, FSNMS , Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Joint survey, FSNMS</i>	=4.76	23.80	-	16.00
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>HOUSEHOLD DURING FOOD SHORTAGE PERIOD, Project End Target: 2020.12, Base value: 2016.09, Joint survey, FSNMS , Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Joint survey, FSNMS</i>	=4.86	24.30	-	10.60
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>HOUSEHOLD DURING FOOD SHORTAGE PERIOD, Project End Target: 2020.12, Base value: 2016.09, Joint survey, FSNMS , Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Joint survey, FSNMS</i>	>71.60	71.60	-	81.60
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>HOUSEHOLD DURING FOOD SHORTAGE PERIOD, Project End Target: 2020.12, FSNMS , Base value: 2016.09, Joint survey, FSNMS , Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Joint survey, FSNMS</i>	>72.30	72.30	-	87.40

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>HOUSEHOLD DURING FOOD SHORTAGE PERIOD, Project End Target: 2020.12, FSNMS , Base value: 2016.09, Joint survey, FSNMS survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Joint survey, FSNMS</i>	>3.93	3.93	-	4.60
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
<i>HOUSEHOLD DURING FOOD SHORTAGE PERIOD, Project End Target: 2020.12, Base value: 2016.09, Joint survey, FSNMS , Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Joint survey, FSNMS</i>	>3.82	3.82	-	4.30
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
<i>HOUSEHOLD DURING FOOD SHORTAGE PERIOD, Project End Target: 2020.12, Base value: 2016.09, Joint survey, FSNMS survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Joint survey, FSNMS</i>	>3.95	3.95	-	4.70
CSI (Food): Percentage of male-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
<i>HOUSEHOLD DURING FOOD SHORTAGE PERIOD, Project End Target: 2020.12, FSNMS , Base value: 2016.09, Joint survey, FSNMS survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Joint survey, FSNMS</i>	<49.10	49.10	-	47.60
CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
<i>HOUSEHOLD DURING FOOD SHORTAGE PERIOD, Project End Target: 2020.12, FSNMS , Base value: 2016.09, Joint survey, FSNMS , Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Joint survey, FSNMS</i>	<76.70	76.70	-	83.80
CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of female-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
<i>HOUSEHOLD DURING FOOD SHORTAGE PERIOD, Project End Target: 2020.12, FSNMS , Base value: 2016.09, Joint survey, FSNMS , Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Joint survey, FSNMS</i>	<71.30	71.30	-	80.20
CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of male-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
<i>HOUSEHOLD DURING FOOD SHORTAGE PERIOD, Project End Target: 2020.12, FSNMS, Base value: 2016.09, Joint survey, FSNMS, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Joint survey, FSNMS</i>	<77.40	77.40	-	84.30
CSI (Food): Percentage of households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
<i>HOUSEHOLD DURING FOOD SHORTAGE PERIOD, Project End Target: 2020.12, FSNMS , Base value: 2016.09, Joint survey, FSNMS survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Joint survey, FSNMS</i>	<50.80	50.80	-	48.50
CSI (Food): Percentage of female-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
<i>HOUSEHOLD DURING FOOD SHORTAGE PERIOD, Project End Target: 2020.12, FSNMS , Base value: 2016.09, Joint survey, FSNMS , Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Joint survey, FSNMS</i>	<61.90	61.90	-	54.30
CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score				
<i>TARGETED COMMUNITIES, Project End Target: 2020.12</i>	=80.00	-	-	-
Increased marketing opportunities for producers and traders of agricultural products and food at the regional, national and local levels				

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Fortified foods purchased from regional, national and local suppliers, as % of fortified food distributed by WFP in-country				
<i>PRODUCERS AND TRADERS, Project End Target: 2020.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Joint survey</i>	=10.00	-	-	22.37
Food purchased from aggregation systems in which smallholders are participating, as % of regional, national and local purchases				
<i>PRODUCERS AND TRADERS, Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Joint survey</i>	=10.00	-	-	1.00

Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Food Transfer-C1-Title				
SO4: Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	30	30	100.0%
Food Transfer-C2-Title				
SO4: School Feeding (on-site)				
Number of cooks trained in nutrition and healthy cooking	individual	1,516	1,512	99.7%
Number of institutional sites assisted	site	300	173	57.7%
Number of kitchens or food storage rooms rehabilitated or constructed	kitchen/food storage room	150	150	100.0%
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	750	758	101.1%

Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Food Transfer-C2-Title				
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>GUINEA-BISSAU, School Feeding (on-site), Project End Target: 2020.12, Base value: 2016.06, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>50.00	27.00	-	60.00
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>GUINEA-BISSAU, School Feeding (on-site), Project End Target: 2020.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>60.00	76.00	-	60.00

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Food Transfer-C1-Title				
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>GUINEA-BISSAU, HIV/TB: Care&Treatment;, Project End Target: 2020.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=90.00	100.00	-	45.20
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>GUINEA-BISSAU, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2020.12, Base value: 2016.12</i>	=90.00	86.70	-	-
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>GUINEA-BISSAU, Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2020.12</i>	=90.00	-	-	-
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>GUINEA-BISSAU, HIV/TB: Care&Treatment;, Project End Target: 2020.12, Base value: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00	-	-
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>GUINEA-BISSAU, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2020.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	95.30	-	99.70
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>GUINEA-BISSAU, Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2020.12</i>	=100.00	-	-	-
Food Transfer-C2-Title				
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>GUINEA-BISSAU, School Feeding (on-site), Project End Target: 2020.12, Base value: 2016.06</i>	=90.00	68.00	-	-
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>GUINEA-BISSAU, School Feeding (take-home rations), Project End Target: 2020.12</i>	=90.00	-	-	-
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>GUINEA-BISSAU, School Feeding (on-site), Project End Target: 2020.12</i>	=100.00	-	-	-
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>GUINEA-BISSAU, School Feeding (take-home rations), Project End Target: 2020.12</i>	=100.00	-	-	-
Food Transfer-C3-Title				

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>GUINEA-BISSAU, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Agricultural/crop production promotion), Project End Target: 2020.12</i>	=100.00	-	-	-
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>GUINEA-BISSAU, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Agricultural/crop production promotion), Project End Target: 2020.12</i>	=100.00	-	-	-

Partnership Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Food Transfer-C1-Title		
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>GUINEA-BISSAU, HIV/TB: Care&Treatment;, Project End Target: 2020.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>4.00	8.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>GUINEA-BISSAU, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2020.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>1.00	2.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>GUINEA-BISSAU, Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2020.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>2.00	2.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>GUINEA-BISSAU, HIV/TB: Care&Treatment;, Project End Target: 2020.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	100.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>GUINEA-BISSAU, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2020.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	100.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>GUINEA-BISSAU, Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2020.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	100.00
Food Transfer-C2-Title		
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>GUINEA-BISSAU, School Feeding, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>		5.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>GUINEA-BISSAU, School Feeding (on-site), Project End Target: 2020.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>1.00	1.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>GUINEA-BISSAU, School Feeding (take-home rations), Project End Target: 2020.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>1.00	1.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>GUINEA-BISSAU, School Feeding (on-site), Project End Target: 2020.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	100.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>GUINEA-BISSAU, School Feeding (take-home rations), Project End Target: 2020.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	100.00
Food Transfer-C3-Title		
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>GUINEA-BISSAU, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Agricultural/crop production promotion), Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=10.00	4.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>GUINEA-BISSAU, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Agricultural/crop production promotion), Project End Target: 2020.12</i>	=100.00	-
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>GUINEA-BISSAU, Institutional capacity strengthening activities, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>		100.00