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Guinea-Bissau

Annual Country Report 2021

Country Strategic Plan
2019 - 2024

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Overview

In 2021, WFP continued to support the Government of Guinea-Bissau in achieving progress towards Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2 and 17. Through the implementation of the five strategic outcomes set by its Country Strategic Plan (CSP, 2019-2024), WFP reached over 223,800 vulnerable girls, boys, women, and men in 2021, exceeding planned beneficiaries by 5 percent.

In May 2021, the Government of Guinea-Bissau, the Kingdom of Spain, and WFP signed a landmark debt-swap agreement. WFP secured USD 6.7 million to support its nutrition activities in the country, starting from 2022. The funding, spread over eight years, provides unprecedented support to WFP's nutrition programme and significantly strengthens the partnership between WFP and the Government of Guinea-Bissau.

WFP strengthened existing partnerships and forged new ones. WFP continued working closely with a wide range of line ministries at the national and regional level, including the Ministries of Interior, Finance, Education, Health, Agriculture and Rural Development, Transportation, and the Ministry of Women, Family and Social Solidarity and strengthened capacities of national institutions such as the National Civic Protection Service and the Institute of Statistics. WFP also strengthened its partnership with the European Union, the Governments of Japan and Italy, and national and international organizations in Guinea-Bissau, while forging new strategic collaborations with the Governments of China and Spain. Moreover, WFP secured new funding from the SDG Fund and the Peacebuilding Fund, which will support the scaling up of WFP's activities on social protection and climate change adaptation in 2022.

However, WFP faced funding shortfalls in 2021, which affected the implementation of its activities. Although at the CSP level total available resources covered 103 percent of its needs, a substantial part of these resources was linked to multi-annual contributions (such as the Spanish debt swap) that are earmarked for future years, or to contributions arriving after November 2021. Additionally, most of the funding was earmarked and unevenly distributed across WFP's five strategic outcomes.

Despite funding and implementation challenges linked to COVID-19 movement restrictions, WFP still achieved important results in 2021. Working with the National Civil Protection Service, WFP supported through cash-based transfers (CBT) over 7,600 women, men, girls, and boys affected by floods and forest fires across the country, increasing the share of households with acceptable food consumption from 60 to 90 percent. To strengthen the resilience of vulnerable households, WFP and its implementing partners supported 25 communities in Gabu, Bafata, and Tombali to rehabilitate salinized rice fields, improve water access and increase horticultural productivity. On the nutrition front, WFP and its partners strengthened the capacity of over 140 health staff and community health agents, assisted more than 3,100 children aged 5-59 months through its moderated acute malnutrition (MAM) treatment, and distributed specialized nutritious food to 20,000 children aged 6-23 months at risk of stunting, reaching 10 percent more children than planned.

Despite reaching 186,133 schoolchildren (3 percent more than planned) in 874 with school meals, implementation of home-grown school feeding faced several challenges in 2021. The amount of food procured and distributed in 2021 was significantly lower than planned, owing to the late arrival of funding into the year, school closures due to protracted teacher strikes, difficult procurement processes, and the decrease of WFP-assisted schools by one fourth from February 2021 due to lack of food available. Local procurement of foods was further hindered by COVID-related movement restrictions between regions and the revision of the country office's standard operating procedure. However, new funding secured at the end of 2021 will ensure a substantial increase in food procurement and distribution in 2022.

Finally, WFP continued to support evidence-based decision-making and programme design. WFP jointly conducted regular food security and nutrition assessments with national partners, providing essential data for the Cadre Harmonise analysis. Moreover, WFP, in partnership with the Ministry of Health, finalized the Fill the Nutrient Gap study, and, collaborated with the Alliance of Biodiversity and the International Centre for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT) to develop a study on the consequences of climate change on food security and nutrition in Guinea-Bissau.

223,824

Total beneficiaries in 2021



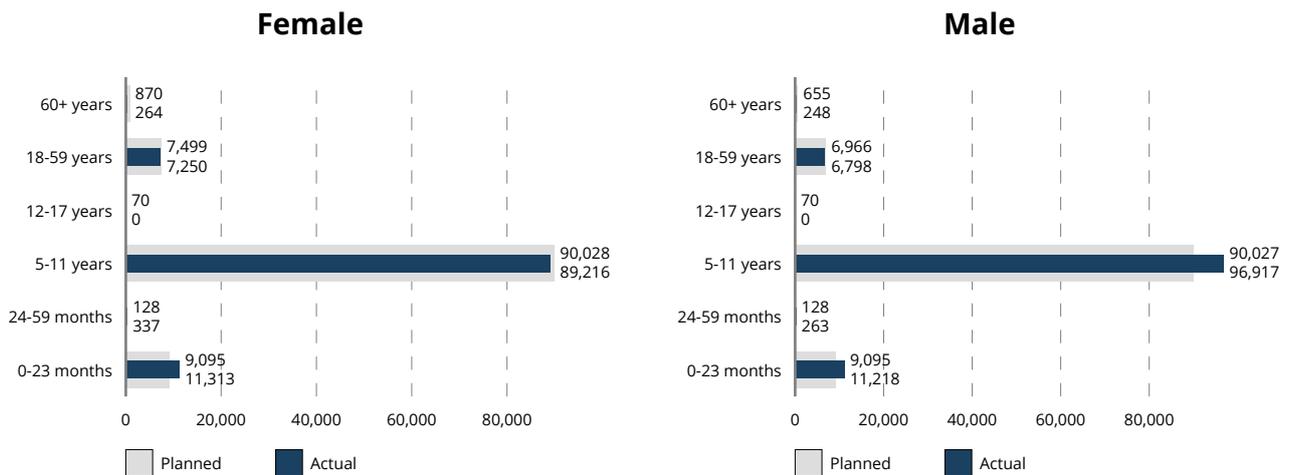
48% female



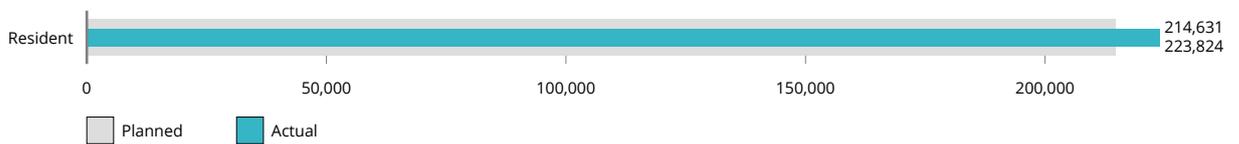
52% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 1,791 (50% Female, 50% Male)

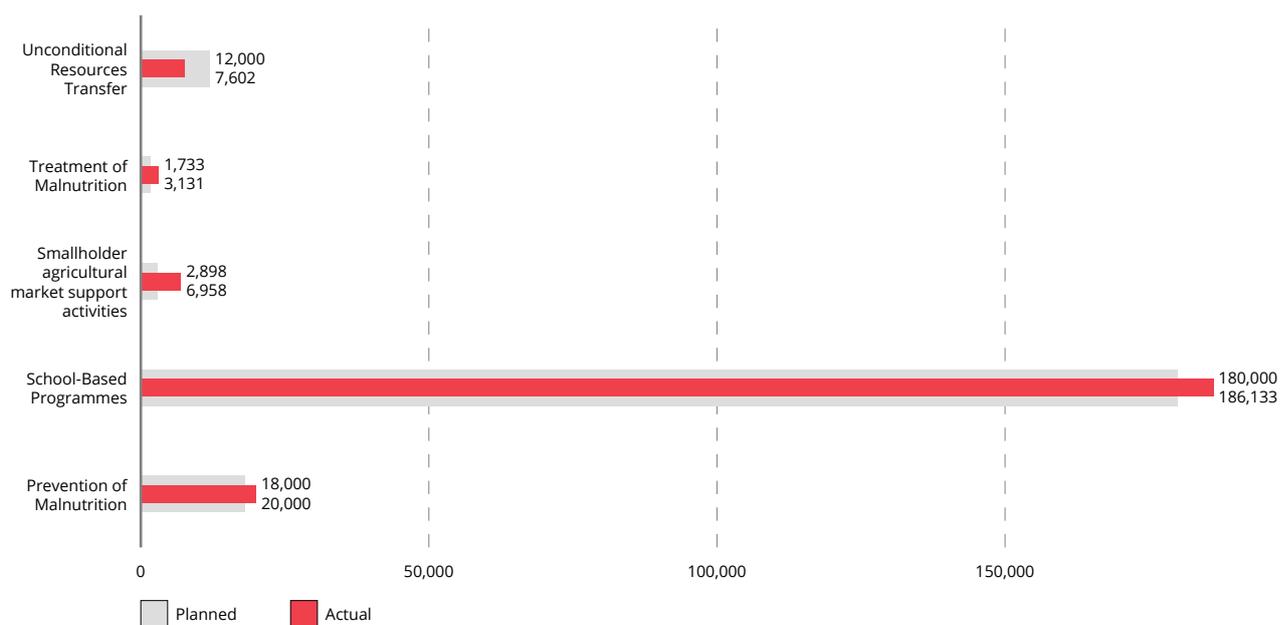
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



Beneficiaries by Residence Status



Beneficiaries by Programme Area



Beneficiaries by Modality



209,264

total actual food beneficiaries in 2021

of 198,533 total planned
(100,866 Female, 108,398 Male)



14,147

total actual CBT beneficiaries in 2021

of 16,298 total planned
(7,301 Female, 6,846 Male)



413

total actual Commodity Voucher beneficiaries in 2021

of 0 total planned
(174 Female, 239 Male)

Total Food and CBT



999 mt

total actual food transferred in 2021

of 7,107 mt total planned



US\$ 449,177

total actual cash transferred in 2021

of \$US 1,085,373 total planned

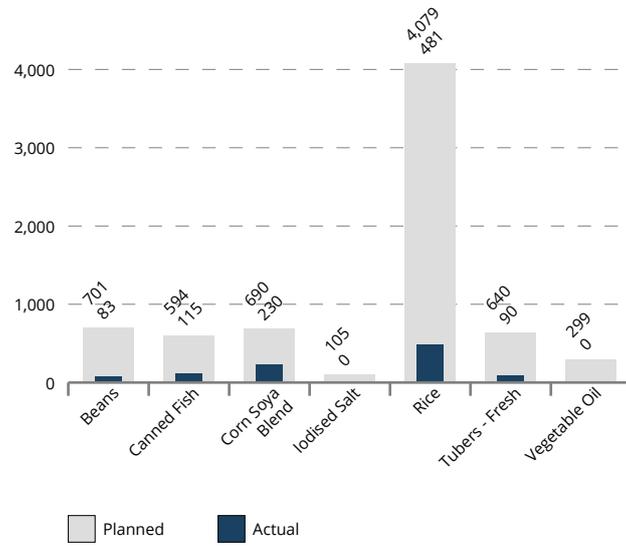


US\$ 25,599

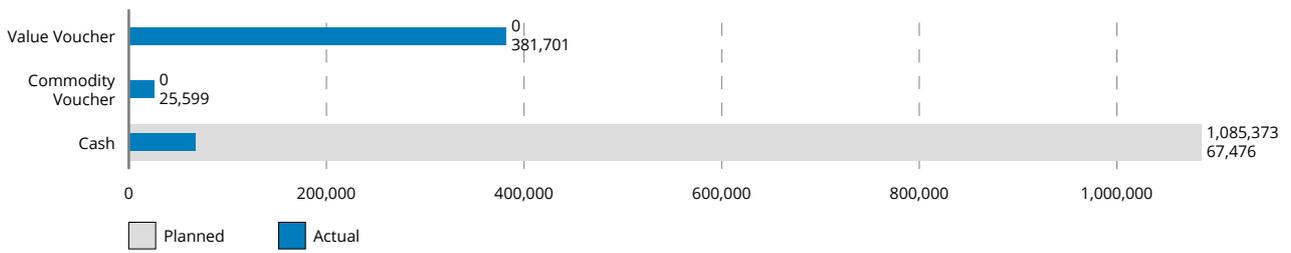
total actual Commodity vouchers transferred in 2021

of \$US 0 total planned

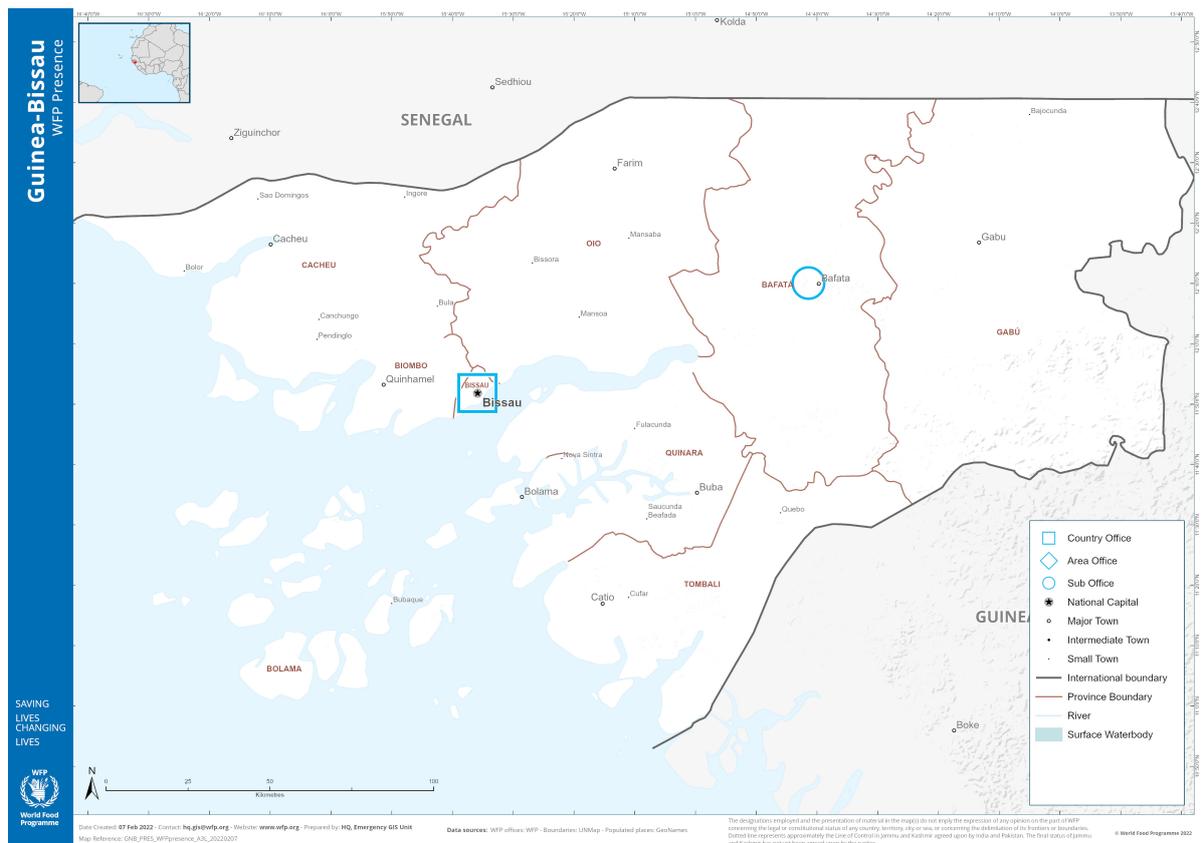
Annual Food Transfer



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



Context and operations



Guinea-Bissau is a low-income country in Western Africa, ranking 175th out of 189 countries in the 2020 Human Development Index[1]. The country has been affected by political turmoil and institutional fragility ever since its independence from Portugal in 1974, with negative socioeconomic and human development consequences. Of its 2 million inhabitants[2], 69 percent live below the poverty line[3].

2021 was characterized by relative political stability, marking an improvement from 2020's political crisis over the contested election of Umaro Sissoko Embaló as President of the Republic[4].

Agriculture, accounting for one third of the country's gross domestic product (GDP)[5] and employing 68 percent of the working population[6], is ridden by over-reliance on cashew nut production, as well as low technological investment, difficult access to credit, and rural-urban migration. Cultivation of cashew, accounting for 90 percent of total goods exports[7], occupies 50 percent of the country's arable land and employs directly or indirectly 80 percent of the country's labour force[8].

In 2021, reduced international demand for cashews and plummeting farmgate prices inflicted heavy income losses on rural households. Farmers are extremely vulnerable to fluctuations in international cashew prices, often bartering nuts for rice to feed their families. With prices dropping from 1.4 USD/kg in 2017 to 0.5 USD/kg in 2020[9], households were increasingly struggling to access food during the lean season. Every year, about one third of the rural population experiences seasonal hunger between the end of the cashew nut campaign in July and the beginning of the agricultural campaign in November.

Rural livelihoods are also increasingly challenged by climate change[10]. The rainy season is shortening and intensifying around its peak in August.[11] As a result, since 2015, floods have affected more than 170,000 people in the southern coastal zones and eastern plains, destroying 8 percent of total rice production[12]. However, in 2021, rainfall only caused isolated floods in Oio, Quinara, and Cacheu regions[13]. Coastal erosion and saltwater intrusion from sea-level rise gradually deteriorate mangrove rice productivity, while increasing droughts in the northeast are affecting water availability and the cultivation of lowland rice, potatoes, and cassava crops.

Bissau-Guinean women are disproportionately vulnerable compared to men. Women's access to bank loans, land property, political participation, and justice mechanisms is heavily restricted by customary laws and social prejudice. Women are also subject to gender-based violence, traditional harmful practices, and high maternal mortality rates.[14]

Maternal and child malnutrition is widespread. Stunting affects 28 percent of children aged 6-59 months, peaking above 30 percent in the regions of Oio, Bafatá, and Gabu, while wasting affects 5 percent of children aged 6-59 months[15]. Among women and girls aged 15-49 years, only 31.7 percent achieve minimum dietary diversity[16], while 44 percent suffer from anaemia [17]. People living with HIV, representing 3 percent of the population, are also highly exposed to malnutrition[18].

Only 69 percent of school-aged children are enrolled in primary school, and as little as 25 percent of girls and 29 percent of boys complete their primary education[19].

Since 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated existing vulnerabilities, exposing the shortcomings of national public services. The GDP contracted by 2.4 percent in 2020, after eight years of growth at an average rate of 4.2 percent[20]. The situation improved in 2021, but only marginally. Some limitations on movement remained under the State of Emergency in force throughout 2021, disproportionately affecting the informal sector. Only 18 percent of the population of Guinea-Bissau has been fully vaccinated as of December 2021[21], and the country experienced an aggressive third wave between July and August[22].

Nevertheless, in 2021 the food security situation improved, following the ease of containment measures. According to the November 2021 Cadre Harmonisé (CH) analysis, 4.4 percent of the population is acutely food insecure (CH Phase 3 and above), and around 19 percent is in stressed conditions (CH Phase 2)[23]. Compared to the November 2020 CH analysis, this represents a 63 percent decrease in the number of food insecure people and a 47 percent decrease in those in stressed conditions[24].

In 2021, WFP continued implementing its Country Strategic Plan (CSP, 2019-2024). In line with government priorities, WFP contributes to the country's progress towards Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 through four Strategic Outcomes (SO). SO1 focuses on supporting crisis-affected populations to address their basic food needs through cash and food transfers. SO2 aims to ensure schoolchildren have access to locally grown and nutritious meals, while SO3 focuses on improving the nutritional status of populations at risk of malnutrition. Through SO4, WFP strives to improve the livelihoods of smallholder farmers and increase their resilience to shocks. Working towards SDG 17, WFP's SO5 aims to enhance national capacity in the areas of food security, nutrition, and crisis response. However, implementation of the current CSP will end in 2022, as WFP is currently developing a new CSP (2023-2027) to better align its interventions with the new United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (2021-2026).

WFP worked closely with government partners at all levels to strengthen their capacities and improve ownership of ongoing activities. Since 2018, the Ministry of Education has been autonomously implementing school feeding in the Biombo region, with the technical support of WFP. The National Institute of Statistics (INE) and the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development have taken an increasingly important role in conducting food security and nutrition surveys, with INE entirely managing data collection since October 2021. The National Civil Protection Service has jointly implemented crisis response activities with WFP since 2019, to be fully autonomous by 2027. On the nutrition front, WFP continues to organize regular training with health centres and local practitioners in targeted regions to enhance their capacity to prevent and treat malnutrition.

Despite the political instability, resulting in frequent changes in national counterparts that limited capacity strengthening and policy advancements, **WFP continued to engage with local authorities to make progress towards a full handover of food security and nutrition programmes in the coming years.**

Risk Management

Key contextual risks faced by WFP in 2021 included frequent changes in political and technical leadership due to institutional fragility and protracted public sector strikes, hindering capacity strengthening and implementation of school feeding and nutrition activities. To mitigate these challenges, WFP continued to work with a wide variety of institutional and non-governmental partners at all implementation levels to maximize knowledge transfer and to ensure the continuity of its activities.

COVID-19-related movement restrictions under the State of Emergency posed an additional contextual, operational and fiduciary risk for WFP in 2021, especially in the first three quarters of the year. Travel limitations within the country affected food and inputs distribution, hindered field monitoring and face-to-face food security and nutrition assessments, and impeded the organization of free nutrition consultations usually organized to celebrate the Nutrition Day in November. WFP continued to rely on remote monitoring approaches developed in 2020, including the use of mobile technology (mVAM) for surveys and the use of its free-toll phone line to enhance communication between the beneficiaries and WFP, while consistently applying hygiene and distancing measures recommended by the World Health Organization. Moreover, WFP continued following its business continuity plan activated in March 2020 to safeguard the health and safety of its personnel and beneficiaries.

Partnerships

In 2021, WFP strengthened existing partnerships and forged new ones, including with the Governments of China and Spain, to better meet Bissau-Guinean's needs and bring forward sustainable change. This engagement is embodied in **Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 17** for enhanced partnerships, one of the two pillars of WFP's Country Strategic Plan 2019-2024, along with SDG 2 for achieving Zero Hunger.

In 2021, WFP continued to implement all activities in the country with strong collaboration with the Government of Guinea-Bissau. In March 2021, the Ministry of Education inaugurated its new General Directorate of Inclusive Education, with the support of WFP and its non-governmental organization (NGO) partner Humanity & Inclusion (HI). This achievement was part of an ongoing project initiated by WFP and HI in 2020 aimed at improving access to education and nutrition for children with disabilities. WFP also expanded its collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MADR) through a new partnership with one of its implementation units, the Economic Development Project for the Southern Regions (PADES). WFP and PADES are jointly implementing a project funded by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) aimed at supporting vulnerable rural households in the southern regions during the 2021/2022 agricultural season.

Moreover, in May 2021, the Government of Guinea-Bissau, the Kingdom of Spain, and WFP signed a landmark debt-swap agreement [1]. Of the USD 12 million of debt cancelled by the Government of Spain, USD 6.7 million will be invested by the Government of Guinea-Bissau to support WFP's nutrition activities in the country, starting from 2022. The funding, spread over the course of eight years, provides unprecedented support to WFP's nutrition programme, and significantly strengthens the partnership between WFP and the Ministry of Finance of Guinea-Bissau.

WFP closely worked with the United Nations Country Team to support the elaboration of the new United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework with the Republic of Guinea-Bissau for 2022-2026, leading the consultations around nutrition and food security. Moreover, WFP, the United Nations' Children Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) successfully secured funding from the SDG Fund for a joint programme with the Ministry of Women, Family and Social Solidarity. The project, implemented under the coordination of the Resident Coordinator Office, paves the development of a coherent shock-responsive social protection scheme, building on existing but fragmented initiatives. On the nutrition front, WFP continued to work closely with UNICEF, UNFPA, and the World Health Organization (WHO) to mobilise and manage the Unified Budget, Results and Accountability Framework (UBRAF), providing a unified UN response to AIDS in Guinea-Bissau.

WFP continued to actively engage in multi-stakeholder initiatives around the area of food security and nutrition. WFP collaborated with the multi-sectoral committee on nutrition and the Scaling Up Nutrition movement to finalize its Fill the Nutrient Gap study. Moreover, WFP, together with the Ministry of Health and the European Union, organised a day of celebrations for the National Nutrition Day on 18 November, with various activities organized by the civil society and other organizations working on food security and nutrition. Finally, WFP regularly met with the members of the national school feeding coalition[2] to ensure a smooth implementation of school feeding and enhance synergies between key actors.

WFP also stepped up its commitment to integrate climate change adaptation into its activities. In 2021, WFP worked with Alliance of Biodiversity and the International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT) to develop a climate adaptation response analysis in Guinea-Bissau, which will inform the development of WFP's new country strategic plan (CSP). Moreover, WFP and the United Nations Development Programme have secured funding from the Peacebuilding Fund to develop a two-year project aiming to mitigate security issues arising from climate change impacts on land and water availability, through the creation of gender-inclusive civic spaces and the rehabilitation of degraded land.

Finally, WFP greatly relies on its non-governmental partners for the successful implementation of its activities. To implement planned CSP activities, in 2021 WFP coordinated with 13 cooperating partners, 11 of which were local. Cooperating partners provided essential contributions to WFP's activities, ranging from the procurement of local foods for home-grown school feeding, to the distribution of food assistance to health centres and schools, and the coordination of resilience projects.

CSP Financial Overview

WFP's Country Strategic Plan (CSP, 2019-2024) in Guinea Bissau was approved in June 2019 by WFP Executive Board and WFP started its implementation in July 2019. The CSP's total needs-based plan budget amounts to USD 61.6 million, including USD 12.4 million needed for 2021. As of 31 December 2021, the CSP was allocated more than USD 29 million, representing over 47 percent of the total CSP requirements for the five-year period.

In 2021, WFP received a total of USD 13 million in new contributions. Direct contributions, representing 90 percent of total contributions, doubled compared to 2020. This was largely due to the arrival of the totality of funds from the debt-swap agreement, which was signed in 2021 between the Governments of Spain and Guinea-Bissau and WFP. However, this multi-year contribution - under strategic outcome 3 - will be spent over the next eight years, starting from 2022. The remaining contributions came from multilateral funding (8.5 percent) and other sources (1.5 percent).

Although overall funding requirements in 2021 were well met, with available resources covering 103 percent of the needs, much of these resources could not be used for the implementation of 2021 activities. A substantial part of available resources was linked to multi-year contributions from the debt-swap, and could only be accessed from 2022. Moreover, several contributions, including funding from the Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) and the SDG Fund, as well as rice provided by the Government of China, only arrived after November 2021, leaving crisis response and school feeding activities underfunded for most of the year. Finally, all donor contributions were earmarked and unevenly distributed across the five strategic outcomes of the CSP.

These factors, together with COVID-19-related movement restrictions, explain relatively low expenditure rates (58 percent of the current implementation plan and 52 percent of the needs-based plan) and insufficient funding for the implementation of some activities, including nutrition support to anti-retroviral therapy or full implementation of the distribution of specialized nutritious food to children aged 6-23 months for stunting prevention.

However, the arrival of substantial funding towards the end of the year also testifies to the great efforts made by WFP to strengthen existing partnerships with strategic donors, including the European Union and the Governments of Japan and Italy, and expand its donor base. As a result, in 2021, WFP forged new partnerships with the Government of China and IFAD, signed a landmark debt swap with the Governments of Spain and the Ministry of Finance in Guinea-Bissau, and successfully secured new funding from the PBF Fund and the SDG Fund.

Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
01: Crisis-affected populations in Guinea-Bissau are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements in the aftermath of shocks.	 611,040.0	 468,200.0	 755,915.0	 467,448.0
02: School-age children in Guinea-Bissau have access to nutritious meals during the school year.	 7,752,680.0	 5,625,091.0	 7,212,581.0	 3,425,110.0
03: Populations at risk of malnutrition in Guinea-Bissau, particularly children, women and adolescent girls of reproductive age and people living with HIV, have improved nutrition status in line with national targets by 2024.	 1,501,621.0	 668,758.0	 7,492,698.0	 724,304.0
04: Smallholder farmers in Guinea-Bissau, particularly women and young people, have improved livelihoods and increased household incomes by 2024	 721,191.0	 585,736.0	 2,082,156.0	 677,759.0
05: National institutions and legislators in Guinea-Bissau have enhanced capacity in and are accountable for the development, implementation and monitoring of evidence-based food security and nutrition policies and programmes by 2030.	 406,244.0	 386,244.0	 566,263.0	 217,077.0
Non strategic result and non strategic outcome specific	 0.0	 0.0	 42,073.0	 0.0
Total Direct Operational Cost	 10,992,776.0	 7,734,029.0	 18,151,686.0	 5,511,698.0
Direct Support Cost (DSC)	 665,765.0	 751,800.0	 874,722.0	 438,533.0

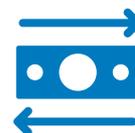
Total Direct Costs	 11,658,541.0	 8,485,829.0	 19,026,408.0	 5,950,231.0
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	 757,805.0	 551,579.0	 559,168.0	 559,168.0
Grand Total	 12,416,346.0	 9,037,408.0	 19,585,576.0	 6,509,399.0

Programme performance

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



GIS and remote sensing capacities of the **National Civil Protection Service** strengthened to improve rapid assessments and response



USD 183,000 of **cash-based assistance** provided



7,600 flood and fire-affected women, men, girls and boys assisted to cope with lean season hardship



The number of **households with acceptable food consumption** increased from **60** to **90 percent** following CBT assistance

Strategic outcome 1 aims to enhance food and nutrition security and rebuild the livelihoods of targeted food insecure households. In 2021, WFP's crisis response activities focused on supporting food insecure households whose livelihoods had been threatened by climate hazards, notably floods and forest fires, providing critical assistance during the lean season.

In 2021, WFP, in partnership with the National Civil Protection Service (SNPC) and the Ministry of Women, Family and Social Solidarity, assisted more than 7,600 vulnerable women, men, girls, and boys in over 1,080 vulnerable households through cash-based transfers (CBTs) through mobile money and paper-based commodity vouchers.

The great majority of these households had been affected by floods and strong winds in July-October 2020, which had destroyed their houses and crops. Immediate assistance was impeded by COVID-19 movement restriction measures, and the CBT programme could only be launched in May 2021. Despite the delay, WFP provided targeted families with a four-month cash assistance, transferring to each head of household a monthly entitlement of XOF 40,000 (approximately USD 72) to support their livelihoods and improve their food and nutrition security.

Moreover, over 410 people had been affected by a devastating fire that occurred in May in the village of Companhe, in the Quinara region. According to a rapid needs assessment conducted by WFP and SNPC right after the event, the fire had severely damaged most of the houses in the village and had burnt over 30 cashew nut plantations. To support the community's immediate food needs, WFP launched a six-month cash assistance in June.

Over USD 208,500 (CBT and commodity voucher) was transferred by WFP to assisted populations, thanks to contributions from the Governments of Japan and Italy, and the Multi-Partner Trust Fund. Available resources covered all funding requirements of this strategic outcome, exceeding the original needs-based plan by 12 percent. However, only 62 percent of available resources were disbursed in 2021. This was mainly due to the late arrival of funds, which left the activity underfunded for most of the year. Moreover, as the rainfall in 2021 was considerably less abundant than in 2020, floods were less destructive compared to last year. This explains the lower number of assisted populations compared to what was anticipated in the needs-based plan.

The choice of assistance modality depended on beneficiaries' access to markets, food availability, and food prices, and was made in consultation with the targeted communities. WFP regularly monitors markets' functionality and prices of over 50 food and non-food commodities in 44 markets across the country. The value of the cash transfer is equivalent to two-thirds of the national minimum wage and has been determined based on market prices, with the aim to cover 50 percent of the daily caloric requirement of adults aged between 20-59.[1]

The targeting of beneficiaries relied on WFP's robust food security and nutrition monitoring system. Beneficiary registration and post-distribution monitoring reports show that beneficiaries' demographic profile was characterized by multiple vulnerabilities. About one third of households had a member living with disabilities, and 40 percent of families had a pregnant or lactating woman. Moreover, one third of the households were headed by women, and only 8 percent of heads of households had received secondary education.

CBT assistance was crucial to allow beneficiary families to increase their economic access to food and improve their diets, as highlighted by the results of the post-distribution monitoring survey conducted in December 2021. The share of households with acceptable food consumption increased from 60 to 90 percent. The number of women reaching minimum dietary diversity also increased by 45 percent compared to the baseline. However, despite improvements in food consumption, households remained worried about their immediate future, and 82 percent continued using coping strategies. Feedback from the beneficiaries demonstrated that the CBT and commodity voucher assistance not only allowed them to satisfy essential food needs but also provided households with financial support to invest in livelihood means, improving their food security in the longer term.

In parallel, WFP continued to provide robust capacity strengthening to the SNPC on emergency preparedness and response, in line with the seasonal contingency plan and the five-year workplan signed by both institutions in 2019.

To this end, in 2021 WFP supported the creation of a national spatial data infrastructure (SDI) database, which will be launched with the SNPC in early 2022. The database provides key information related to essential infrastructure across the country, including ports, roads, airports, hospitals, schools, and universities. By providing the geospatial location of this infrastructure, as well as information on their current state and relevant administrative authorities, the database aims to support crisis prevention and emergency response. For instance, in case of floods, the SNPC can rapidly identify the most vulnerable communities by triangulating information from the database with flood maps, also anticipating potential access issues.

To ensure full ownership of the database by its national partner, WFP hired an international consultant based at the SNPC throughout all 2021. The consultant developed the database in close collaboration with the SNPC, providing continuous training and capacity strengthening to the national partner. Moreover, 11 key staff received specific training on geographical information systems (GIS).

WFP also continued its efforts to facilitate synergies between key actors in crisis response, enhancing the coordination between the SNPC, in charge of emergency response, and the Ministry of Women, Family and Social Solidarity, which is responsible for supporting the recovery and assistance to populations affected. To this end, WFP organized joint field missions and working sessions in the context of its crisis response activities.

Finally, WFP continued to step up its intervention on social protection, essential to reduce the vulnerability of the local population and minimize the impact of external shocks. In 2021, WFP, UNICEF, and UNFPA successfully secured funding from the SDG Fund to support efforts from the Ministry of Women, Family, and Social Solidarity on strengthening the national social protection system. The project will include support to the Government in the development of a shock-responsive social protection strategy, the identification of financial mechanisms that can support it, and a feasibility study laying the foundations of a social registry. Moreover, WFP will extend its social protection coverage by providing cash transfers to 1,500 vulnerable households located in areas severely affected by climate shocks, providing important evidence for the design of the social protection strategy.

Gender was fully integrated into the implementation of the activity, as evidenced by the Gender and Age Marker monitoring code of 4. By providing beneficiaries with phones and SIM cards, the activity allowed for financial inclusion of the most vulnerable, including women.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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

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



School meals distributed to **186,100** children (47 percent girls) during the 2020/2021 schoolyear and **150,800** children during the following schoolyear



1,530 mt of mixed foods distributed, covering 51 percent of feeding days



take-home rations of rice provided to **15,600 girls** in 5th and 6th grade to incentivize school attendance



General Directorate for Inclusive Education created with support from WFP and partner HI, and **staff trained** on needs of children with disabilities

Strategic outcome 2 aims to ensure that schoolchildren in Guinea-Bissau have adequate access to safe and nutritious food all year round. Through its home-grown school feeding programme, WFP strives to improve food security and nutrition of schoolchildren and their families, while incentivizing school enrolment and attendance.

WFP has been the Government's trusted partner to implement the school feeding programme since 2000. With WFP's support, the Ministry of Education established the General Directorate of Social Affairs and School Feeding in 2010. In 2019, the Government promulgated a school feeding law, ensuring a general state budget allocation to school feeding. This paved the way for a progressive handover of school feeding activities to the Government. Since the 2019/2020 schoolyear, the Ministry of Education has been independently managing school feeding in the region of Biombo. To support this endeavour, WFP provides continuous support and capacity strengthening to the Ministry and regional representatives, ensuring smooth implementation and monitoring of school feeding in all regions.

Since 2020, WFP has been providing all assisted schoolchildren with local produce through its home-grown school feeding (HGSF) programme, after the successful implementation of a pilot project initiated in 2017 in the Cacheu and Oio regions. HGSF benefits local communities at multiple levels. Schools can complement schoolchildren's meals with locally grown, fresh and nutritious tubers and beans. Local smallholder farmers are provided with a predictable outlet for their products, leading to stable income and better capacity to diversify and increase their production. At the community level, the programme fosters the establishment of new local markets and facilitates access to existing ones. As WFP did not purchase locally produced food in 2021 due to procurement-related challenges, remaining stocks of local food commodities from 2020 were used for feeding schoolchildren up to March 2021.

WFP's school feeding remains an essential safety net for vulnerable families in Guinea-Bissau. Results from the final decentralized evaluation of the school feeding programme conducted in November 2019 highlighted that **the provision of nutritious school meals and take-home rations contributed to increased school enrolment, attendance and retention, while also improving schoolchildren's access to food and their nutritional status.** In 2021, the enrolment rate in WFP-assisted schools was 0.9 percent including 2.68 percent for girls. Moreover, the programme is relevant to the needs of schoolchildren, their families and local communities, and take-home rations help alleviate the burden on parents to provide for their families.

In 2021, WFP provided school meals to over 186,000 schoolchildren (47 percent girls), in 874 schools across the country [1]. Nevertheless, starting from February 2021, WFP only supported 693 schools (reaching over 150,000 schoolchildren, including 71,779 girls), due to lack of funding.

However, in 2022, WFP plans to expand once again the coverage of its school feeding programme to new schools. Already in 2021, WFP included 48 new schools, following a needs assessment conducted on 89 schools in Quinara and Tombali regions [2]. In 2022, WFP will continue to conduct needs assessments in the rest of the country, and, if funding is available, WFP will extend the programme to new schools.

WFP procured and distributed a total of 1,530 mt of food, including 956 mt of rice, 227 mt of canned fish, and 346 mt of locally produced foods purchased in 2020, including tubers and beans, covering 50 percent of school days. This was due to a lack of funding and delays in the procurement process. Moreover, over 15,600 schoolgirls in 5th and 6th grade received 1kg of rice per week as take-home rations, providing an additional incentive to families to keep girls in school, thus reducing dropouts resulting from early marriages.

The amount of food procured and distributed in 2021 was significantly lower than planned, owing to the late arrival of funding, school closures due to protracted teacher strikes, difficult procurement processes and the decrease of WFP-assisted schools by one fourth. An increase in product prices and transportation fees significantly delayed the procurement of rice, while local procurement was hindered by COVID-19-related movement restrictions, which impeded movement between regions for extended periods. Local procurement was also delayed by WFP's decision to restructure standard operating procedures to further enhance accountability and transparency. While in 2020 WFP's partner non-governmental organizations (NGOs) were responsible for the entire food purchase, storage and distribution process, starting from the 2021/2022 school year WFP directly handled payments to smallholder farmers via mobile money, while a third contractor distributed local foods from NGO warehouses to the schools.

Since losing multi-year funding from the McGovern-Dole Program in 2019, WFP has been facing a funding shortfall for school feeding. However, WFP made significant efforts to improve and diversify its donor base, strengthening existing collaboration with the Government of Japan and developing a new partnership with the Government of China. Moreover, internal WFP funding allocations allowed WFP to address immediate breaks in the supply of food. As a result, additional contributions arrived towards the end of the year, bringing available resources close to the target set in a needs-based plan. The late arrival of funding and the decrease in procured food in 2021 also explain relatively low expenditure rates (47 percent of available funds).

In 2021, WFP scaled up its engagement to improve access to education and nutritious meals for children with disabilities, in partnership with the international NGO Humanity & Inclusion (HI). In March 2021, with the support of WFP and HI, the Ministry of Education inaugurated its new General Directorate of Inclusive Education (GDIE) [3]. WFP and HI also organized a 2-day training for eight GDIE staff members, addressing the human rights of children with disabilities, key principles of inclusive education and benefits of a balanced and nutritious diet. In parallel, WFP and HI assessed renovation needs in 23 school canteens in Oio and Cacheu regions, with the aim to improve physical access to school meals for 153 students with disabilities in 2022. Finally, to raise awareness of local communities, WFP and HI developed and diffused sensitization messages via 8 community radios, reaching an estimated 200,000 people.

WFP continued to engage with national and international partners to support coordinated efforts on improving education and school feeding at the national level. WFP regularly participated in the local education working group (GLE), which convenes key national and international actors in the education sector in Guinea-Bissau. Moreover, WFP closely coordinated with the Ministry and the Catholic Relief Services, which also provided meals to schools via the School Feeding coalition, a forum between the three actors.

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

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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

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



20,000 children aged 6 to 23 months at risk of stunting received **180 mt of specialized nutritious food** (10 percent more children than planned)



3,131 children aged 5 to 59 months received 50mt of food in 48 recovery centres, as part of the 90-day **moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) treatment**



89 health staff, 50 community health agents and **4 NGO coordinators trained** on how to identify, register, assist and monitor beneficiaries



92 percent of the children who had completed **MAM treatment experienced a full recovery**

Strategic outcome 3 aims to improve the nutritional status of populations at risk of malnutrition, particularly children, women and girls of reproductive age, and people living with HIV (PLHIV), in line with national targets.

WFP pursued this strategic outcome through an integrated programme, including strengthening the capacity of the Government and partners to implement the national nutrition policy, providing food transfers to support stunting prevention and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition, organizing social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) activities, and training partners to better support malnourished PLHIV accessing antiretroviral therapy (ART) and their families.

At the end of 2021, strategic outcome 3 received substantial financial contributions as a result of the debt-swap agreement [1] between the Governments of Guinea-Bissau and Spain. This multi-annual contribution will cover eight years starting from 2022 and will allow WFP to extend the scope and the reach of its nutrition activities in the upcoming CSP. The arrival of these funds also explains why available resources registered in 2021 far exceed the yearly needs-based plan. However, as 89 percent of these available resources will only be spent starting from 2022, only less than USD 1 million was available to fund activities in 2021. Therefore, some activities could not be implemented, including nutrition support to ART clients, while the 180-day stunting prevention programme was reduced to 90 days.

Expenditure levels exceeded the implementation plan by 8 percent. However, some sub-activities could not be implemented due to operational constraints. The fourth edition of the countrywide free-of-charge nutrition counselling event could not be implemented in 2021 due to COVID-19 containment measures. Moreover, the development of the Social and Behaviour Change Communication Strategy, planned for 2021, was delayed due to human resource challenges and will be developed in 2022.

In 2021, WFP continued to provide essential support to the Government to prevent chronic malnutrition and treat acute malnutrition, working closely with the Ministry of Health, health centres, international partner organizations, implementing partners, and local communities. In line with its CSP, WFP focused its interventions in the Oio, Bafatá, and Gabu regions, where more than 30 percent [2] of children under 5 years of age suffer from chronic malnutrition.

On the prevention front, WFP supported 20,000 children aged 6-23 months at risk of stunting, exceeding the 2021 target by 10 percent. Stunting in early life, particularly in the first 1,000 days, causes irreversible physical and cognitive damages to children, preventing them from reaching their full potential. As part of this activity, WFP distributed a total of 180 mt of specialized nutritious foods, providing children with daily rations of 120 gr of specialized nutritious foods for 90 days.

To implement stunting prevention activities, WFP worked closely with national partners at the local level. These included two local NGOs in charge of food distribution to the health centres, as well as staff from the health centres and community-level health agents, responsible for beneficiary identification, registration, and assistance. WFP

also provided capacity strengthening to its partners to ensure a smooth, fair, and transparent implementation of the activities and to improve the national ownership of the programme. In 2021, 189 health staff, 50 community-level health agents, and four coordinators from partner NGOs received training on how to identify and register beneficiaries, and how to perform and monitor food distribution.

As regards the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition, WFP continued to provide essential support to the Government to implement the integrated moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) management protocol. Despite COVID-19-related restrictions, WFP was able to assist over 3,100 young girls and boys aged 6-59 months affected by moderate acute malnutrition, reaching almost ten times more children than planned, and three times more than in 2020 [3]. WFP provided them with daily rations of 200 g for 90 days. In total, WFP distributed 50 mt of specialized nutritious food to 48 nutritional recovery centres. Monthly distributions of specialized nutritious foods at nutritional recovery centres were administered by health workers responsible for the MAM treatment programme. Food assistance was complemented with sensitisation of communities on good practices for dietary diversity, food preparation, and hygiene, as well as COVID-19 prevention measures.

Of the children who had completed MAM treatment, 92 percent experienced a full recovery, as shown by the post-distribution monitoring survey. The programme reached 76 percent of eligible children (and up to 87 percent of eligible girls), far exceeding the 2021 target of 65 percent. **However, results from post-distribution monitoring showed that only 9.4 percent of children aged 6-23 months achieved a minimum acceptable diet,** remaining close to the baseline percentage of 9.3 percent. This can be explained by the fact that food distribution was not backed by a comprehensive social and behaviour change communication strategy, which is an important tool to bring about sustainable change in households' nutrition habits. WFP expects that this outcome will improve in 2022, with the development and implementation of a well-rounded SBCC strategy. Meanwhile, the share of women aged 15-49 years who achieved minimum dietary diversity registered a significant improvement, going from 20 to 29 percent, and almost reached the national average (32 percent).

In parallel, WFP continued to promote healthy and informed nutrition choices among the population through various awareness-raising and behaviour change communication activities. To celebrate the National day on Nutrition on 18 November, WFP organized various events and activities throughout the months of November and December, thanks to the support of the European Union. On the same day, WFP organized a high-level event in Nhacra (Oio region), in partnership with the Ministry of Health, the European Union, and partner NGOs working on food security and nutrition. This event aimed to raise awareness among key representatives of the Government, partner NGOs and the local population on the importance of healthy and diversified diets through a wide range of activities including discussions, cooking demonstrations, theatre plays, and cultural performances. In December, WFP and its implementing partners organized awareness-raising workshops in every region of the country. More than 12,000 participants attended these events, which were held in schools, universities, and health centres. In parallel, WFP organized radio and television debates to diffuse key nutrition messages widely across the population.

WFP strove to integrate nutrition-sensitive programming and implementation across its other areas of intervention, including resilience building and education. For instance, in the context of a 2-day training on nutrition, WFP trained 120 staff from partner NGOs in charge of local procurement for home-grown school feeding, addressing key drivers of malnutrition and basic concepts on food groups and healthy diets. Similarly, training on nutrition was provided to key partners working with WFP on inclusive education for children with disabilities, including staff from the General Directorate for Inclusive Education and staff from partner NGO Humanity & Inclusion.

Due to funding constraints, assistance to 630 malnourished ART clients could not be implemented, despite demonstrated success of nutritional assistance in improving treatment adherence and increased recovery rates among malnourished people living with HIV (PLHIV). This activity will be resumed in 2022 thanks to new funding linked to the debt-swap agreement. Nevertheless, with financial support from the Unified Budget, Results and Accountability Framework (UBRAF) of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), WFP was able to support the Ministry of Health with the design and distribution of HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment toolkit to community health workers. WFP also continued to provide the Ministry with essential evidence for policy-making, and, together with its partners, contributed to the development of a plan for integrated services for HIV and maternal health.

At the policy level, WFP continued to engage with the Government and partner organizations through the Scaling Up Nutrition movement (SUN) to develop evidence-based programmes and policies. In 2021, WFP finalized its Fill the Nutrient Gap study, developed in partnership with the Ministry of Health. The study aims to analyse the nutrition situation in the country and identify key barriers faced by the most vulnerable to accessing and consuming healthy and nutritious foods. WFP found that 28 percent of households in Guinea-Bissau cannot afford a minimum energetic diet that includes rice, cereals, salt, and oil, which costs on average USD 2.3 per day for a family of seven members. This proportion gets as high as 68 percent when considering a nutritious diet that includes vegetables, dairy products, fruits, fish, and meat, costing USD 3.9 per day per family.

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

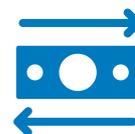
WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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

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



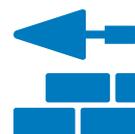
WFP contributed to **disaster risk reduction in 25 communities**, rehabilitating salinized rice fields, improving water access and supporting horticulture



WFP transferred **USD 266,000** in cash-based transfers (CBT) and food vouchers, reaching over **6,900 vulnerable girls, boys, women and men**



1610 women in 32 communities empowered through trainings on their rights to access justice and land, leadership, basic literacy and budget management



29 km of perimeter dykes, 65 km of secondary dykes and 9 improved dug wells were built by the communities

Strategic outcome 4 aims to enhance the livelihoods and increase incomes of smallholder farmers, particularly women and young people, to better support food security and nutritional needs throughout the year. In 2021, WFP continued to strengthen the resilience of local communities affected by weather-related hazards through asset creation activities aimed at improving community assets and livelihoods.

Activities under this strategic outcome were well-funded overall, thanks to the support of the Governments of Italy and Japan. Towards the end of the year, further contributions from the Peacebuilding Fund brought available resources well above the needs-based plan. Expenditures also exceeded by 15 percent the target set by the implementation plan.

In 2021, WFP supported over 9,000 smallholder farmers from 25 vulnerable communities in Gabu, Bafatá, and Tombali regions [1] [2] in various resilience projects aimed at improving water management and increasing agricultural productivity. These communities had been particularly affected by climate change, notably floods, land salinization from sea-level rise and droughts, and were facing high risks of food insecurity. Key resilience activities included the rehabilitation of salinized and abandoned rice fields through the construction of dikes and canals, the excavation of wells to improve access to water, and the diversification and improvement of horticultural production through agroecological practices.

WFP transferred to targeted beneficiaries over USD 266,000 in cash-based transfers (CBT) through mobile money and food vouchers, as well as 72 mt of rice [3], reaching nearly 7,000 girls, boys, women, and men, that is two times more beneficiaries than planned.

The rehabilitation of rice fields involved more than 1560 participants from the three regions, including 495 women [4]. WFP and its implementing partners helped local communities to rehabilitate degraded land, by building 29 km of perimeter dykes, 65 km of secondary dykes, and 237 meters of drainage canals. These infrastructures will facilitate water management, preventing floods and limiting the effects of land salinization. The rehabilitation of paddy fields provided an incentive for local families to resume rice cultivation, which had previously been abandoned due to land degradation.

Moreover, WFP and its partners supported targeted communities to enhance the productivity of their horticultural and plateau cultivations. WFP distributed 15 mt of rice seeds, 3.5 mt of millet seeds, 7 mt of peanut seeds, and 25 kg of vegetable seeds, including tomatoes, eggplants, salad, and carrots. This activity particularly benefitted women, as they are often in charge of producing vegetables for household consumption. WFP and its partners also supported the excavation of 9 dug wells [5] to improve agricultural irrigation.

Community-level participatory processes ensured that the resilience projects responded to community needs. Each community established its own management committee, which was composed of five members, including at least two women. With support from NGOs, the committees managed several responsibilities, including the selection and

registration of participants, the development of a community action plan for the implementation of the activities, and the establishment and monitoring of works.

To support the resilience projects, WFP and its implementing partners provided continuous capacity strengthening to the participants and distributed agricultural tools, equipment, and construction material to almost 1,200 beneficiaries [6], including 636 women. WFP and its partners organized trainings in various areas, including agroecology, horticultural techniques, post-harvesting practices, food transformation, and basic accounting. Throughout its training, WFP raised awareness on the importance of local foods for a healthy diet, and the importance of agricultural diversification for food security, and explained the environmental impact of different agricultural techniques. In total, 550 people participated in the training, of which 80 percent were women.

Following WFP's intervention, 92 percent of the population assisted reported an improvement in their asset base, as highlighted by the post-distribution monitoring report. One fourth of smallholder farmers in Tombali also reported increased agricultural productivity. Results from post-distribution monitoring, therefore, showed that, although WFP did not purchase local produce in 2021 for school feeding, resilience activities still significantly contributed to improving the livelihoods of smallholder farmers.

In 2021, WFP continued to harness its resilience activities to advance gender equality in rural areas, empowering 1,610 women in 32 communities in Gabu, Tombali, Quinara, and Bolama regions, with funding from United Nations Peacebuilding Fund and WFP internal financing mechanisms. While 80 percent of women work in agriculture, customary practices bar them from land ownership and hinder access to justice systems, as well as economic and political decision-making. By providing women with training on human rights, access to justice and land, management of household and community budgets, finance, leadership, and entrepreneurship, the activity improved women's participation in community and household-level decision making, enabling them to benefit more directly from local purchase of foods for school feeding. Activities included 3-day training, as well as horizontal sharing of experiences through villages exchanges and regional and inter-regional fora [7].

Finally, in the second half of 2021, WFP supported government-led resilience-building activities in the southern regions of the country, as part of a new collaboration with the Economic Development Project for the Southern Regions (PADES), an implementation unit within the Ministry of Agriculture. The project, funded by IFAD's Rural Poor Stimulus Facility (RPSF), aims to support rural households in Quinara and Tombali regions that were particularly affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. To equip these households for the 2021/2022 agricultural season, WFP distributed over 100,000 kg of rice seeds to 3,067 farmers (2,619 men and 448 women) in 19 targeted villages. Moreover, WFP organized two trainings in Quinara and Tombali regions on horticultural and agroecological practices for partner organizations and local communities, benefitting 16 technicians from the regional directorates of agriculture, as well as 30 rural women.

Gender and age aspects were carefully taken into consideration in the implementation of this strategic outcome, as shown by the Gender and Age Marker monitoring code of 4. WFP supported women's economic empowerment through capacity strengthening and asset creation.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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

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



WFP supported the development of the **UN Sustainable Development Framework** (2021-2026), leading works on **food security and M&E framework**



WFP, MADR and INE conducted **3 food security and nutrition monitoring surveys** and regularly monitored **food prices in 44 markets** across the country



WFP supported the **Government's COVID-19 response plan** by **storing and delivering** protective and medical equipment, medicines and supplies



WFP **mapped** key **food security and nutrition actors** in Guinea-Bissau to enhance **synergies** and support **Government's leadership** and oversight

Strategic outcome 5 aims to enhance the capacity of national institutions to efficiently plan, implement, and monitor evidence-based food security and nutrition policies and programmes by 2030. In 2021, WFP continued working closely with the Government of Guinea-Bissau across its activities, giving targeted support in the area of capacity strengthening.

This strategic outcome was well funded in 2021, but expenditure levels remained low. Operational constraints posed by COVID-19 restrictions hampered WFP's ability to carry out participatory capacity strengthening activities as planned, while the increased use of mobile vulnerability assessment and mapping (mVAM) approach over the planned face-to-face approach generated considerable savings. With the easing of most COVID-19 restrictions towards the end of 2021, which allowed WFP to conduct its November survey face-to-face, WFP expects to be able to resume in-person capacity strengthening activities on food security and nutrition for its partners in 2022.

In 2021, WFP continued to support the Ministry of Agriculture (MADR) and the National Institute of Statistics (INE) with the strengthening and roll-out of its Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring System (FSNMS). The system was initially established in 2015, but thanks to a multi-year contribution from the European Union received in late 2019, WFP and its governmental partners were able to enhance the system, improving its methodology, the reliability of its results, and the ownership of the system among national counterparts. As part of the FSNMS, WFP supports MADR and INE with data collection and analysis on food security and malnutrition across the country provides methodological capacity strengthening and shares recommendations for the implementation and monitoring of evidence-based food security and nutrition programmes. Moreover, the system provides valuable insight on population vulnerability to inform emergency preparedness and response.

In 2021, WFP, MADR, and INE conducted three rounds of data collection in March, July, and November. The first two rounds were conducted remotely due to movement restrictions between regions put in place to contain the spread of COVID-19. Remote data collection was done through WFP's mobile vulnerability assessment and mapping (mVAM) approach, which uses phone interviews to collect data and monitor the food security and nutrition situation. In total, over 4,300 heads of households were interviewed through mobile phone interviews, using a database of over 12,000 phone numbers collected since 2016 during previous surveys.

In November 2021, WFP and its partners were able to conduct the first face-to-face food security and nutrition survey since the beginning of the pandemic, following the easing of containment measures. Besides the usual indicators collected in previous surveys [1], this survey also included an essential needs analysis. By collecting data on the economic capacity of households to meet their essential needs, this analysis provides a deeper insight into food insecurity drivers and key linkages with other vulnerabilities. Importantly, it allows WFP and the Government to design human-centred programmes that are rooted in a holistic understanding of people's needs and facilitates coordination with partner organizations.

Results from FSNMS surveys were used to inform the March and November 2021 rounds of the Cadre Harmonisé analysis. WFP also contributed to organize Cadre Harmonisé field missions by providing technical, financial, and logistical support to the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.

In parallel, WFP supported MADR and INE with data collection on market functionality through its national market monitoring system. In 2020, WFP, with the support of the European Union, scaled up its monitoring system from 9 to 44 markets, covering all 39 sectors in Guinea-Bissau. WFP and its partners continuously collected monthly prices of over 50 food and non-food commodities in all monitored markets.

To complement its support on FSNMS, WFP is currently finalizing a national data visualization platform specifically designed for the Government of Guinea-Bissau. The platform combines geospatial data on food security, nutrition, market prices, and climate in a digital database that enables easy user access and mapping. This platform, which will be finalized in early 2022, will allow the users to generate custom reports, providing graphical representation and statistical comparisons of the data collected through the FSNMS. This tool will thus provide the Government with essential evidence to design its food security and nutrition interventions.

WFP made continuous efforts towards ensuring full government ownership of the food security and nutrition monitoring system. The system was implemented through the FSNMS coordination and technical unit, which involves multiple stakeholders in the food security and nutrition sector, including the Government, civil society organisations, development partners, and United Nations agencies. The National Institute of Statistics was responsible for the elaboration of the sampling strategy and provided support for the data collection methodology, training, and supervision of data collectors. Meanwhile, the Ministry of Agriculture managed the logistical arrangement of the survey and delivered training to data collection personnel and supervisors.

To further support government leadership on food security, in 2021 WFP developed a mapping of food security and nutrition partners, to be finalized in early 2022. This tool, which will include an excel database and various maps, will provide the Government with key insight on the constellation of partners and their expertise, facilitating the coordination of integrated action on food security. The mapping also enables WFP to enhance synergies with its partners, identifying complementary expertise and synergies.

WFP also worked with the United Nations Country Team to support the elaboration of the new UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) with the Republic of Guinea-Bissau for 2022-2026. WFP led the development of a coherent monitoring and evaluation (M&E) logical framework, strengthening partner capacities through a 4-day workshop. Moreover, WFP provided technical expertise for the development of nutrition and food security objectives, coordinating consultations with UN and government partners.

Finally, in 2021, WFP continued to assist the Government's COVID-19 response plan as part of the United Nations Country Team's effort. WFP supported the High Commissioner for COVID-19 and the Centre for Emergency Operations in Health with storage and supply chain management of personal protective equipment, medical equipment, medicines, and hospital laboratory supplies, receiving, storing, and delivering these items to health structures across the country. WFP also provided capacity strengthening activities to national counterparts on warehouse management, equipment inventory, and distribution.

Due to the nature of the activities carried out, gender and age considerations were not integrated into the activities under strategic outcome 5.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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

Cross-cutting results

Progress towards gender equality

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

In Guinea-Bissau, women tend to be relegated to a secondary status in all spheres of household, community and national roles. Although four out of five women are breadwinners, mostly employed in the agricultural and informal sector, women face gender-based restrictions to land ownership, access to credit, and economic decision-making. They are also burdened by the double responsibility of household care and income earning.

Women in Guinea-Bissau also face gender-based violence. As many as 48 percent of girls are a victim of female-genital mutilation, reaching 98 percent in the east of the country[1]. One out of three girls gets pregnant or married before reaching the age of 18, and only 25 percent complete their primary education. As a result, illiteracy rates are 30 percent higher among women than men[2]. Moreover, only 32 percent of women and girls aged 15-49 years achieve minimum dietary diversity.

Through its activities, WFP strives to bring about transformational change in gender equality and women empowerment, making sure that women fully benefit from its programmes. To this end, in 2021, WFP scaled up at the national level[3] a project implemented between 2018 and 2020 in the regions of Bafatá, Oio, and Cacheu. In 2021, WFP and its non-governmental partner trained 1,650 rural women in Gabu, Tombali, Quinara and Bolama regions on issues such as human rights, access to justice and land, budget management and leadership, with the support of the Peacebuilding Fund and WFP 2030 Fund. These trainings were coupled with awareness raising activities targeting men and community leaders, and culminated in the organization of regional fora bringing together rural women and decision-makers. Empowered rural women in more equal communities are more likely to benefit from revenues from selling produce to WFP's home-grown school feeding programme and to make informed decisions on nutrition and education for their children.

Across all its activities, WFP takes into account gender-specific barriers when designing its programmes. For instance, WFP provides take-home rations to girls in 5th and 6th grades to incentivize school retention, and raises awareness within communities and families on the importance of burden sharing between parents when it comes to feeding their children. Moreover, WFP systematically collects sex-disaggregated data, and WFP's gender policy is incorporated in all field-level agreements, memoranda of understanding, and contracts with partners.

Moreover, WFP continues to engage with national counterparts and other United Nations agencies to support gender-sensitive policymaking. In 2021, WFP provided financial support to the Ministry of Women, Family and Social Solidarity to organize awareness-raising activities for its "16 days of activism against gender-based violence" campaign, and supported the organization of sensitization sessions in four schools in the capital Bissau and the distribution of communication material to schoolchildren.

Protection and accountability to affected populations

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

In Guinea-Bissau, young girls, women, elderly people and people with disabilities continuously face important protection risks, especially in rural areas. Key risks include gender-based violence, social marginalization, and difficult access to basic services, education and justice systems[1].

In 2021, WFP continued to address and mitigate protection issues in the design and implementation of its activities, working closely with its partners. WFP ensured that all activities were carried out in the safest conditions, while respecting the dignity, needs, and rights of assisted populations. Protection measures include, for instance, the provision of take-home rations to schoolgirls to incentivize school attendance and thus reduce the risk of early marriage and pregnancy. As around 1 out of 3 young girls are married and get pregnant before reaching the age of 18[2], often resulting in school drop-out and exclusion from school feeding, WFP has been providing take-home rations of rice to girls in 5th and 6th grades to incentivize school attendance.

WFP also put special attention to ensuring equitable access for all students, including children with disabilities, to its school canteens. To do so, WFP continued working with its non-governmental organization partner Humanity & Inclusion (HI) to assess and improve physical access to school premises for 150 children with disabilities in 23 schools in Oio and Cacheu regions, as part of a pilot programme. This activity was complemented by awareness-raising activities for teachers and communities on inclusive education, as well as capacity strengthening for the newly created General Directorate for Inclusive Education[3]. Key WFP programme staff also took part in the trainings organised by HI, in order to optimize the mainstreaming of protection for children with disabilities across all activities.

WFP remained committed to placing beneficiaries at the centre of decision-making, using participatory approaches to ensure that the needs and preferences of beneficiaries and participants were adequately considered in the planning of its activities. In the context of resilience building interventions, WFP, cooperating partners, and farmer organizations closely worked together to identify and design the communities' activities.

WFP's efforts to uphold protection principles of dignity, safety, and meaningful access to assistance were evidenced by post-distribution monitoring (PDM) results. More than 97 percent of assisted populations (including 96 percent of women) who received nutrition support felt dignified. Moreover, the totality of beneficiaries received assistance without experiencing safety challenges, while 70 percent reported having unhindered access to WFP programmes.

Moreover, to ensure full accountability towards assisted populations, WFP maintained its toll-free hotline, which is in its fourth year of implementation. Through this hotline, all beneficiaries, as well as their families and community members, can report concerns and suggestions directly to WFP staff, with full anonymity ensured. Preliminary results from the PDMs show that the toll-free hotline number is fairly well known (58 percent) and regularly used by local communities when needed especially in cash transfer operations. In 2021, 100 percent of complaints were fully processed and resolved.

Data protection is a key priority for WFP, which is enforced in multiple ways. Beneficiary data was collected and handled in full compliance with WFP's internal guidelines on personal data protection and privacy[4]. Data was gathered anonymously, and was shared exclusively for official use and only among legitimate and authorized users. Beneficiaries were always informed on the use of their data and asked for their consent, both in the context of data collection for monitoring purposes and for communication material, such as photos and videos. Implementation partners are required and trained to follow the same data protection standards.

Environment

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

The climate in Guinea-Bissau follows both a north-south and an east-west divide, with well-defined dry and rainy seasons[1]. In the west, the coastal zones have a tropical humid sub-Guinean climate characterised by high temperatures and heavy precipitations[2], while the east is characterized by a drier, Sudanese climate, with lower precipitations and high temperature ranges[3].

As a result of climate change, average temperatures have risen by more than one degree Celsius in the past 30 years, and the rainy season is becoming more intense and erratic.[4] Precipitations are increasingly concentrating around the peak of the rainy season, increasing the chances of floods. However, if 2020 was characterized by above-average rainfall[5], rains in 2021 were close to average, and no severe floods were registered in the country[6].

Coastal areas are increasingly affected by sea-level rise, leading to land salinization and coastal erosion, while the eastern parts of the country are experiencing increasing droughts, threatening local communities' access to water during the dry season. Climate hazards thus make local ecosystems and rural livelihoods more fragile, which often leads to unsustainable practices such as deforestation.

In 2021, WFP partnered with the Alliance of Biodiversity and the International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT) to develop a study exploring how climate interplays with food systems in Guinea-Bissau[7]. The analysis highlighted multiple entry points to integrate climate change adaptation solutions into existing and future WFP activities, including strengthening prevention in crisis response through capacity strengthening in climate information and early warning, and harnessing food assistance for assets (FFA) activities to implement a wider range of adaptation solutions. These recommendations will be taken into account during the elaboration of WFP's next country strategic plan (CSP).[8]

Through its resilience building activities, WFP continued to support rural communities to mitigate environmental degradation from climate change, notably land salinization and crop destruction from floods. In 2021, WFP worked with 25 communities to rehabilitate degraded land, building 28.5 km of perimeter dykes and 65.4 km of secondary dykes, and digging 9 improved wells. Moreover, through its crisis response and resilience activities, WFP provided relief and early recovery assistance to populations affected by floods and strong winds during the 2020 rainy season, addressing their basic food needs through cash-based transfers, and supporting the rehabilitation of degraded land.

In 2021, WFP also began to explore opportunities to reduce the effects of in-house operations on the environment. Key issues identified were energy efficiency, management of supply chain waste, and minimization of travel by plane to reduce Carbon dioxide emissions. This exercise will be continued and completed in 2022, to identify concrete opportunities for improvement.

Data Notes

Overview

[1] Data missing on SDG indicators under National results are not available because national agriculture statistics are not produced by the Government for more than 30 years.

Context and Operations

[1] Human Development Report 2020. United Nations Development Programme.

[2] UNFPA World Population Dashboard, 2020

[3] According to the latest figures from the World Bank Data platform, in 2010 68.4 percent of the population lived with less than USD 1.90 per day.

[4] In 2020, a legal dispute ensued over electoral results from late 2019, sparking a political crisis which only ended in April 2020, when ECOWAS recognised Umaro Sissoko Embalo as President of the Republic.

[5] World Development Indicators 2020. World Bank

[6] Human Development Report 2020. United Nations Development Programme

[7] Central Bank of West African States: Between 2015 and 2019, FOB Raw cashew nut exports averaged 90.4% of total goods exports

[8] African Development Bank 2018. Country Gender Profile: Guinea-Bissau.

[9] Guinea-Bissau Cashew nut National Agency (ANCA-GB), website

[10] Climate Adaptation Response Analysis 2022 (Forthcoming). WFP and Biodiversity and CIAT Alliance.

[11] Ibid.

[12] Statistics from the National Civil Protection Service

[13] According to the Cadre Harmonisé report from November 2021, the sectors of Mansoa (Oio region), Empada (Quinara region) and Bula (Cacheu region) were particularly affected by heavy rains.

[14] According to the World Bank Data platform, the latest estimate of the maternal mortality ratio in Guinea-Bissau (from 2017) is 667 women every 100,000 live births.

[15] Inquérito aos Indicadores Múltiplos (MICS6) 2018-2019, Relatório Final. Ministério da Economia e Finanças, Direcção Geral do Plano/Instituto Nacional de Estatística (INE); 2020.

[16] Results from FSNMS from November 2021

[17] Sources are respectively: 1) FSNMS November 2021. World Food programme. 2) Inquérito aos Indicadores Múltiplos (MICS6) 2018-2019, Relatório Final. Ministério da Economia e Finanças, Direcção Geral do Plano/Instituto Nacional de Estatística (INE); 2020.

[18] According to UNAIDS 2020 report, in Western and central Africa, around 1 percent (4.7 million) of the population lives with HIV, demonstrating a very high prevalence of HIV in Guinea-Bissau compared to regional levels.

[19] Inquérito aos Indicadores Múltiplos (MICS6) 2018-2019, Relatório Final. Ministério da Economia e Finanças, Direcção Geral do Plano/Instituto Nacional de Estatística (INE); 2020.

[20] World Development Indicators 2020. World Bank

[21] According to a report from the Government of Guinea-Bissau, UNICEF and WHO on the progress made by the vaccination campaign, as of December 2021, 57 percent of the population above 18 years old had received a first dose of vaccine, and 38 percent had received the second dose. The regions with the highest rate of people having received a first dose were Bolama Bijagos (97 percent) and the Autonomous Sector of Bissau (85 percent). Lowest rates of people receiving a first dose were found in Oio (35 percent), Cacheu (39 percent) and Bafata (41 percent).

[22] According to WHO Covid-19 online dashboard on Guinea-Bissau, if in May there was an average of 10 new cases every week, in August weekly new cases spiked to 282. The already fragile healthcare system was further weakened in 2021 by recurrent strikes of health workers over poor working conditions.

[23] Households in CH Phase 3 have food consumption gaps, while households in CH Phase 2 have minimally adequate food consumption, but are unable to afford non-food essential needs without adopting negative coping mechanisms and vulnerable to fall into CH Phase 3.

[24] According to the November 2020 Cadre Harmonisé (CH), 12 percent of the rural population analyzed was estimated to be food insecure (CH Phase 3 and above), while some 36 percent was classified to be in stressed conditions (CH Phase 2)

Partnerships

[1] A debt swap is the foregoing of repayment of public debt by a creditor, under condition that the borrower 'invests' the money in mutually agreed development projects. Debt swaps aim to reduce external public debt of a country and allow the debtor government to grow its fiscal space by repurposing funds previously earmarked for debt servicing, towards spending on national economic and social development programmes.

[2] The national school feeding coalition includes the Ministry of Education, the Catholic Relief Services, NGOs and smallholder farmer associations.

Strategic outcome 01

[1] 2,500 kilocalories per person per day.

Strategic outcome 02

[1] Except for the Autonomous Sector of Bissau

[2] The aim of the mission was to assess if schools met minimum criteria for inclusion in WFP's home-grown school feeding programme (including schools' infrastructural conditions, the presence of a storage space, the existence of toilets and water access, the level of community engagement etc.)

[3] Moreover, in 2020, WFP and HI improved the school environment and pedagogical practices in 16 schools in Oio and Cacheu regions, and provided food assistance to most vulnerable families having children with disabilities.

[4] 2021 follow-up values for „value and volume of smallholder sales“ are zero because WFP did not purchase local food due to various procurement-related issues further explained in the narrative.

[5] The zero value for smallholder sales in 2021 is caused by two main reasons: 1) lack of funds, 2) delay on updating the local procurement procedure. The country office restructured its standard operating procedures to further enhance accountability and transparency.

Strategic outcome 03

[1] A debt swap is the foregoing of repayment of public debt by a creditor, under condition that the borrower 'invests' the money in mutually agreed development projects. Debt swaps aim to reduce external public debt of a country and allow the debtor government to grow its fiscal space by repurposing funds previously earmarked for debt servicing, towards spending on national economic and social development programmes.

[2] 30 percent is considered by UNICEF and OMS as the threshold above which the prevalence of chronic malnutrition among children under 5 years is considered as very high.

[3] In 2020, due to supply chain issues and movement restrictions, WFP only reached 1,443 young girls and boys aged 6-59 months.

Strategic outcome 04

[1] 7 communities in Gabu, Sonaco e Pitche sectors (Gabu region), 9 communities in Gabadu e Bambadinca sectors (Bafatá region) and 9 communities in Bedanda sector (Tombali region)

[2] Activities in Gabu were part of a project funded by the Italian government and scheduled for 2020. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic and related movement restrictions, activities were interrupted, and the project only resumed in early 2021. Activities in Bafatá and Tombali are part of a project funded by the Government of Japan over the 2021-2022 period.

[3] 220 participants received CBT (171 per household) and 800 participants received rice (90,4 kg per HH)

[4] Of the total participants, 220 were from Gabu, 800 from Tombali and 541 from Bafatá.

[5] Four wells in Gabu, 1 in Tombali and 4 in Bafatá

[6] Of the total beneficiaries, 447 came from Gabu, 100 from Tombali and 650 from Bafatá.

[7] The fora convened women representatives from each villages, as well as local ad experiences exchanges between villages

[8] Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops, disaggregated by sex of smallholder farmer: we did not collect this indicator in 2019 and 2020 and because of that data are missing for these two years.

[9] The 2021 follow-up values for the "Value and volume of smallholder sales" indicator are zero because the CO did not purchase local food in 2021 due to lack of funds for a good part of the year and procurement procedure issues.

[10] For the "Percentage of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems" the indicator values are zero because the CO did not purchase local food in 2021 due to lack of funds for a good part of the year and procurement procedure issues.

Strategic outcome 05

[1] Food consumption score, consumption-based coping strategy index, livelihood-based coping strategy index and Market Functionality Index. Selection of the variables and indicators was based on the dimensions of food security (access, availability, utilization) and of vulnerability (livelihood hazards, main shocks, coping mechanisms).

[2] Essential needs are broadly defined as the goods and services required by households for ensuring survival and minimum living standards, without resorting to negative coping mechanisms or compromising health, dignity, and essential livelihoods assets. What counts as 'essential' often depends on the context and what people consider the most important aspects necessary to ensure their overall wellbeing.

Progress towards gender equality

[1] Inquérito aos Indicadores Múltiplos (MICS6) 2018-2019, Relatório Final. Ministério da Economia e Finanças, Direcção Geral do Plano/Instituto Nacional de Estatística (INE); 2020.

[2] Ibid.

[3] Except for the region of Biombo and the Autonomous Sector of Bissau

Protection and accountability to affected populations

[1] Zero Hunger in Guinea-Bissau. Challenges to achieve food and nutrition security. WFP, 2018-2030 ; Guinea-Bissau Country Gender Profile. AfDB and UN Women, 2015

[2] Inquérito aos Indicadores Múltiplos (MICS6) 2018-2019, Relatório Final. Ministério da Economia e Finanças, Direcção Geral do Plano/Instituto Nacional de Estatística (INE); 2020.

[3] Located in the Ministry of Education.

[4] WFP Guide to Personal Data Protection and Privacy. WFP, 2016

Environment

[1] The monsoon-type rainy season goes from mid-May to mid-November, while the dry season begins in mid-November and ends in mid-May.

[2] In the west, precipitations reach 1400- 1800 mm/year in the northern coastal zone and above 2000 mm/year in the southern coastal zone. In the east, precipitations range between

[3] Climate adaptation response analysis. WFP and Biodiversity and CIAT Alliance, 2022 (forthcoming).

[4] Ibid.

[5] From June to October 2020, Guinea-Bissau experienced a significant surplus of rainfall with respect to 2019 and the long-term average. The total rainfall for 2020 was 1,852 millimeters (mm) compared to 1,357 mm in 2019 and the average value of 1,602 mm during the last five years.

[6] Cadre Harmonisé report, November 2021. CILSS, 2021.

[7] Climate adaptation response analysis. WFP and Biodiversity and CIAT Alliance, 2022 (forthcoming).

[8] In order to better align with the newly approved United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (2021-2027) in Guinea-Bissau, WFP decided to shorten its existing CSP (2019-2024) and elaborate a new CSP, which will enter into force in 2023.

Annex

Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports

To produce estimates of the total number of unique beneficiaries WFP has assisted yearly, the data from all activities and transfer modalities must be adjusted to eliminate overlaps and add new beneficiaries. This exercise is based on WFP's understanding of the local context, partnerships and activities; the resulting adjusted totals are recorded in COMET. The process of calculating these adjusted totals follows the rules established during the activity planning stage, these rules can be amended to reflect new information that emerges once implementation begins.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET at the end of every year:

- the total number of beneficiaries, which is the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under all country level activities, based on the adjusted totals that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries receiving food transfers, cash-based transfers and commodity vouchers or capacity strengthening, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under the activities for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under each programme area, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under WFP's eight programme areas at the country level;
- the number of schoolchildren assisted under school-based programmes, the sum of all participants assisted under the school-based programmes, adjusted to exclude overlaps and activity supporters such as teachers and cooks.

Although WFP conducts quality assurance to provide beneficiary data which are as accurate as possible, numerous challenges remain regarding data collection, verification, entry and processing. Beneficiary numbers in ACRs should be considered "best estimates", subject to over- and under- estimation.

For the 2021 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; the WHO 15 percent global disability prevalence average, head counts in single activities, or disaggregation of data from post distribution monitoring reports (PDMs). As standardised guidance was not available in WFP prior to 2020, these methods have varied according to the existing needs, capacity, and experience of various WFP activities and operational contexts. Moving forward, as part of the 2020 disability inclusion road map, WFP is building on continued efforts to mainstream and standardise disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

Figures and Indicators

WFP contribution to SDGs

 SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture											
WFP Strategic Goal 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger						WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results					SDG-related indicator	Direct				Indirect
	Unit	Female	Male	Overall	Year		Unit	Female	Male	Overall	
Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	%					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	7,046	7,514	14,560	
Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age	%	26.5	29.7	27.7	2019	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with stunting prevention programmes	Number	9,849	10,151	20,000	
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% wasting	4.5	5.6	5.1	2019	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (moderate acute malnutrition)	Number	1,801	1,330	3,131	
Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	US\$					Number of small-scale food producers reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that contribute to improved incomes	Number	192	978	1,170	8190
Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	%					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that aim to ensure productive and sustainable food systems	Number	4,226	3,964	8,190	
						Number of hectares of land rehabilitated (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support)	Ha			385	



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

WFP Strategic Goal 2: Partner to support implementation of the SDGs				WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)			
SDG Indicator	National Results			SDG-related indicator	Direct		Indirect
	Unit	Overall	Year		Unit	Overall	
Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development	Number			Number of mechanisms (by type) developed (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to enhance policy coherence (linked to zero hunger)	Number	8	
Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals	Number			Number of partners participating in multi-stakeholder partnerships (including common services and coordination platforms where WFP plays a leading or coordinating role)	Number	7	
Foreign direct investments (FDI), official development assistance and South-South Cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget	%			Dollar value of resources mobilized (by WFP) to increase government or national stakeholder access to financial resources to achieve the SDGs	US\$	11,700,000	
Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries	US\$			Dollar value (within WFP portfolio) of technical assistance and country capacity strengthening interventions (including facilitation of South-South and triangular cooperation)	US\$	972,574	

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	106,941	115,444	108%
	female	107,690	108,380	101%
	total	214,631	223,824	104%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	9,095	11,218	123%
	female	9,095	11,313	124%
	total	18,190	22,531	124%
24-59 months	male	128	263	205%
	female	128	337	263%
	total	256	600	234%
5-11 years	male	90,027	96,917	108%
	female	90,028	89,216	99%
	total	180,055	186,133	103%
12-17 years	male	70	0	-
	female	70	0	-
	total	140	0	-

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
18-59 years	male	6,966	6,798	98%
	female	7,499	7,250	97%
	total	14,465	14,048	97%
60+ years	male	655	248	38%
	female	870	264	30%
	total	1,525	512	34%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	214,631	223,824	104%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Prevention of Malnutrition	18,000	20,000	111%
School-Based Programmes	180,000	186,133	103%
Smallholder agricultural market support activities	2,898	6,958	240%
Treatment of Malnutrition	1,733	3,131	180%
Unconditional Resources Transfer	12,000	7,602	63%

Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
Beans	701	83	12%
Canned Fish	594	115	19%
Iodised Salt	105	0	0%
Rice	4,079	481	12%
Tubers - Fresh	640	90	14%
Vegetable Oil	297	0	0%
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 03			
Corn Soya Blend	690	230	33%
Vegetable Oil	2	0	0%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Cash	432,000	22,607	5%
Commodity Voucher	0	25,599	-
Value Voucher	0	160,374	-
Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition			
Cash	517,293	44,868	9%
Value Voucher	0	221,327	-
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Cash	136,080	0	0%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: Crisis-affected populations in Guinea-Bissau are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements in the aftermath of shocks.				Crisis Response	
Output Results					
Activity 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations and strengthen the capacity of and coordination among national partners in responding to crises as a contingency measure.					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	6,000	3,709
			Male	6,000	3,480
			Total	12,000	7,189
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving commodity vouchers transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	0	174
			Male	0	239
			Total	0	413
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	432,000	182,982
A.4: Commodity Vouchers transfers			US\$	0	25,599

Output Results				
Activity 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations and strengthen the capacity of and coordination among national partners in responding to crises as a contingency measure.				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: Individuals affected by shocks receive timely and adequate nutritious food and/or cash-based transfers (CBTs) to meet their immediate food and nutrition needs.				
General Distribution				
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.24: Value of non-food items distributed	US\$	6,513.05	18,706.24
C: Individuals affected by shocks benefit from enhanced capacities of and coordination among national partners that ensure safe and adequate access to food and nutrition.				
General Distribution				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	100	97
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	7	7
C.6*: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed	unit	2	2
C.7*: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.7*.1: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	Number	1	2
C.8*: USD value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.8*.1: USD value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	US\$	39,810.62	39,810.62

Outcome Results

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All - Location: Guinea-Bissau - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)	Female	86.1	≤50	≤55	86.4	60.4		WFP survey
	Male	82.1	≤50	≤55	80.7	69.3		WFP survey
	Overall	83.9	≤50	≤55	82.2	65.5		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	62.8	>80	>75	94.3	68.1		WFP survey
	Male	57.5	>80	>75	88	79.9		WFP survey
	Overall	59.8	>80	>75	89.7	74.8		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	30.7	<15	<20	5.7	29.2		WFP survey
	Male	33.5	<15	<20	11.2	17.5		WFP survey
	Overall	32.3	<15	<20	9.7	22.5		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	6.6	<5	<2	0	2.8		WFP survey
	Male	8.9	<5	<2	0.9	2.6		WFP survey
	Overall	7.9	<5	<2	0.6	2.7		WFP survey
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	24	≥50	≥45	43.7	20		WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	8.3	>60	>10	8.3	8.3		WFP survey
	Male	8.5	>60	>10	8.5	8.5		WFP survey
	Overall	8.49	>60	>10	8.49	8.49		WFP survey

Strategic Outcome 02: School-age children in Guinea-Bissau have access to nutritious meals during the school year.					Root Causes	
Output Results						
Activity 02: Provide nutritious school meals to pre- and primary schoolchildren and take-home rations for girls in years 5 and 6 and strengthen the capacities of the Government and partners at the central and local levels to implement and monitor a nutrition-sensitive and gender-transformative school feeding programme						
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	90,000	89,216	
			Male	90,000	96,917	
			Total	180,000	186,133	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female	15,000	15,645	
			Total	15,000	15,645	
A.2: Food transfers			MT	6,416	769	

Output Results				
Activity 02: Provide nutritious school meals to pre- and primary schoolchildren and take-home rations for girls in years 5 and 6 and strengthen the capacities of the Government and partners at the central and local levels to implement and monitor a nutrition-sensitive and gender-transformative school feeding programme				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: Pre- and primary school-age children in rural areas receive timely nutritious and diversified school meals to improve their food and nutrition security and create the minimum conditions for quality learning				
School feeding (on-site)				
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.19: Quantity of kitchen utensils distributed (plates, spoons, cooking pots etc.)	non-food item	693	693
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.52: Number of community canteens assisted	canteen	874	874
A.8: Number of rations provided	A.8.1: Number of rations provided	ration	17,382,003	8,230,629
A: The households of girls in 5th and 6th grades receive take-home rations that support household food security to foster increased school attendance and retention				
School feeding (take-home rations)				
A.8: Number of rations provided	A.8.1: Number of rations provided	ration	2,475,000	169,625
C: Pre- and primary schoolchildren benefit from enhanced management and gender-responsive monitoring capacities of government, communities and schools that improve food and nutrition security				
Individual capacity strengthening activities				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	10	10
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	1	1
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	2	1
C.6*: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed	unit	1	0
C.7*: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.7*.1: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	Number	5	1
N*: Pre- and primary school-age children in rural areas receive timely nutritious and diversified school meals to improve their food and nutrition security and create the minimum conditions for quality learning				
School feeding (on-site)				
N*.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	N*.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	%	100	51
N*.6: Number of children covered by Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF)	N*.6.1: Number of children covered by Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF)	Number	180,000	0

Outcome Results

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Primary children - Location: Guinea-Bissau - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Commodity Voucher, Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)								
Attendance rate (new)	Female	94.9	≥95	=95	94.9	94.9	94.9	Secondary data
	Male	94.5	≥95	=95	94.5	94.5	94.5	Secondary data
	Overall	94.7	≥95	=95	94.7	94.7	94.7	Secondary data
Enrolment rate	Female	0	≥2	≥1.5	2.91	2.68	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥2	≥1.5	0.81	-0.04	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥2	≥1.5	2.38	0.9	0	WFP programme monitoring
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): Drop-out rate	Female	4	≤3	≤4	4	4	4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	4.2	≤3	≤4	4.2	4.2	4.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	4.1	≤3	≤4	4.1	4.1	4.1	WFP programme monitoring
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): Retention rate	Female	96	≥97	≥96	96	96	96	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	95.8	≥97	≥96	95.8	95.8	95.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	95.9	≥97	≥96	95.9	95.9	95.9	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: children primary - Location: Guinea-Bissau - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Commodity Voucher, Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)								
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Value (USD)	Overall	1,017,257	≥5,184,476	≥2,450,320	0	1,733,790	1,017,257	WFP programme monitoring
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Volume (MT)	Overall	1,149.6	≥3,813.81	≥2,256.8	0	1,701.7	1,149.6	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: national partners - Location: Guinea-Bissau - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	5	≥10	≥5	5	1	6	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 03: Populations at risk of malnutrition in Guinea-Bissau, particularly children, women and adolescent girls of reproductive age and people living with HIV, have improved nutrition status in line with national targets by 2024.				Root Causes	
Output Results					
Activity 03: Support the implementation of the national nutrition policy and the protocol for integrated prevention of stunting and treatment of MAM focusing on the provision of support for policy design and gender and age-informed implementation, technical assistance and capacity strengthening to the Ministry of Health, social and behaviour change communication, the prevention of stunting among children aged 6–23 months, the treatment of MAM among children aged 6–59 months, and food and nutrition assistance to people living with HIV and their households					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Female	784	0
			Male	616	0
			Total	1,400	0
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	ART clients	HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Female	112	0
			Male	88	0
			Total	200	0
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female	9,000	9,849
			Male	9,000	10,151
			Total	18,000	20,000
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	167	1,801
			Male	166	1,330
			Total	333	3,131
A.2: Food transfers			MT	692	230
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	136,080	0

Output Results				
Activity 03: Support the implementation of the national nutrition policy and the protocol for integrated prevention of stunting and treatment of MAM focusing on the provision of support for policy design and gender and age-informed implementation, technical assistance and capacity strengthening to the Ministry of Health, social and behaviour change communication, the prevention of stunting among children aged 6–23 months, the treatment of MAM among children aged 6–59 months, and food and nutrition assistance to people living with HIV and their households				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: Children aged 6–59 months and people living with HIV and receiving anti-retroviral treatment and their household members receive nutritious food or CBTs for improving their nutrition status				
Prevention of stunting				
A.8: Number of rations provided	A.8.1: Number of rations provided	ration	3,240,000	1,800,000
Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition				
A.8: Number of rations provided	A.8.1: Number of rations provided	ration	119,880	276,600
B: Children aged 6–59 months and people living with HIV and receiving anti-retroviral treatment and their household members receive nutritious food or CBTs for improving their nutrition status				
Prevention of stunting				
B.2: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	Mt	648	180.02
Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition				
B.2: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	Mt	23.98	49.87
E*: Targeted individuals are sensitized to and receive training in nutrition, the importance of exclusive breastfeeding during the first six months from birth and healthy eating habits to improve their nutrition status.				
Prevention of stunting				
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)	Number	2,759	4,853
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	2,941	7,203

Outcome Results								
Activity 03: Support the implementation of the national nutrition policy and the protocol for integrated prevention of stunting and treatment of MAM focusing on the provision of support for policy design and gender and age-informed implementation, technical assistance and capacity strengthening to the Ministry of Health, social and behaviour change communication, the prevention of stunting among children aged 6–23 months, the treatment of MAM among children aged 6–59 months, and food and nutrition assistance to people living with HIV and their households								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Children - Location: Guinea-Bissau - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Female	51.88	≥70	≥65	87.8	63.08	52.68	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	50.72	≥70	≥65	65	61.78	51.58	
	Overall	57.53	≥70	≥65	76.2	69.93	58.33	
Target Group: Woman - Location: Guinea-Bissau - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	20	≥50	≥30	28.9	24.9	24.2	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: children - Location: Guinea-Bissau - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								

MAM Treatment Default rate	Female	0.13	<15	≤2	8.09	3.3	0.15	WFP
	Male	0.16	<15	≤2	5.15	2	0.14	programme
	Overall	0.14	<15	≤2	6.81	2.6	0.15	monitoring
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Female	0	<3	=0	0.48	0	0	WFP
	Male	0	<3	=0	0.27	0	0	programme
	Overall	0	<3	=0	0.39	0	0	monitoring
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Female	1	<15	≤0.1	0.54	0.2	0.01	WFP
	Male	1	<15	≤0.1	0.89	0.2	0	programme
	Overall	1	<15	≤0.1	0.69	0.2	0	monitoring
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Female	85	>75	≥95	90.74	96.4	82.35	WFP
	Male	82	>75	≥95	93.26	97.7	85.35	programme
	Overall	84	>75	≥95	91.84	97.1	85	monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	9.2	>70	>30	9.4	16.7	9.2	WFP
	Male	9.4	>70	>30	9.3	24.2	9.4	programme
	Overall	9.3	>70	>30	9.4	19.8	9.3	monitoring
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	87	≥95	=90	86.4	79.1	87.5	WFP
	Male	84	≥95	=90	80.7	68.4	85.2	programme
	Overall	86	≥95	=90	82.2	73	87	monitoring

Strategic Outcome 04: Smallholder farmers in Guinea-Bissau, particularly women and young people, have improved livelihoods and increased household incomes by 2024				Resilience Building	
Output Results					
Activity 04: Provide an integrated package of assistance interventions to associations of women and young smallholder farmers that comprises nutrition and literacy education, training in basic business skills, sensitization to their rights to adequate food and nutrition, market access through the school feeding programme and the transfer of knowledge on the optimization of agricultural value chains					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Smallholder	Female	1,739	3,592
		agricultural	Male	1,159	3,366
		market support activities	Total	2,898	6,958
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	517,293	266,195

Output Results				
Activity 04: Provide an integrated package of assistance interventions to associations of women and young smallholder farmers that comprises nutrition and literacy education, training in basic business skills, sensitization to their rights to adequate food and nutrition, market access through the school feeding programme and the transfer of knowledge on the optimization of agricultural value chains				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
F: Smallholder farmers, particularly women and young farmers associations, that supply food for school canteens benefit from training in literacy, basic bookkeeping and business skills and nutrition education that improve their knowledge and foster their adoption of best practices for food and nutrition				
Smallholder agricultural market support activities				
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.42: Number of individuals trained in business skills	individual	20	20
F: Smallholder farmers, particularly women and young farmers associations, that supply food for school meals receive training on optimization of agricultural value chains to increase income, improve livelihoods and strengthen resilience to climate change				
Smallholder agricultural market support activities				
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.3: Number farmer organisation leaders trained in good agronomic practices	individual	600	550
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.53: Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP	individual	5,000	4,368
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.61: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	training session	4	4

Outcome Results								
Activity 04: Provide an integrated package of assistance interventions to associations of women and young smallholder farmers that comprises nutrition and literacy education, training in basic business skills, sensitization to their rights to adequate food and nutrition, market access through the school feeding programme and the transfer of knowledge on the optimization of agricultural value chains								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All - Location: Guinea-Bissau - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support activities								
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Overall	78.4	≥85	≥80	91.9	78.4		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All - Location: TOMBALI REGION - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Commodity Voucher, Value Voucher - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support activities								

Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops, disaggregated by sex of smallholder farmer	Female	0	≥50	≥40	19.65			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥50	≥40	20			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥50	≥40	19.3			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: children primary - Location: Guinea-Bissau - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)								
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Value (USD)	Overall	1,017,257	≥5,184,476	≥2,450,320	0	1,733,790	1,017,257	WFP programme monitoring
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Volume (MT)	Overall	1,149.6	≥3,813.81	≥2,256.8	0	1,701.7	1,149.6	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: smallholders - Location: Guinea-Bissau - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support activities								
Percentage of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Female	78	≥85	≥80	0	74	78	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	64	≥85	≥80	0	73	64	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	70	≥85	≥80	0	73.5	70	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 05: National institutions and legislators in Guinea-Bissau have enhanced capacity in and are accountable for the development, implementation and monitoring of evidence-based food security and nutrition policies and programmes by 2030.				- Root Causes	
Output Results					
Activity 05: Provide national institutions with support for policies, technical assistance and the transfer of knowledge and advocate for the effective formulation and implementation of gender-transformative social safety nets, food security and nutrition programmes (including data collection and analysis, evidence generation and monitoring systems) and emergency preparedness and response mechanisms					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C: Food and nutrition-insecure people and people vulnerable to shocks benefit from strengthened national capacities in the formulation and implementation of equitable public policies related to social protection, food security and nutrition (including HGSM) and emergency preparedness and response; generation of evidence, monitoring and reporting; mobilization of resources and coordination of work in the food security and nutrition sector to better meet people's food and nutrition needs					
Individual capacity strengthening activities					
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	50	65	
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	5	3	
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					
C.6*: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed	unit	2	2	
C.7*: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.7*.1: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	Number	3	3	
C: Food-insecure people benefit from advocacy efforts with government institutions, legislators, civil society organizations and other partners for adoption of laws and regulations and implementation and scale up of equitable policies and programmes for enhancing their food and nutrition security					
Individual capacity strengthening activities					
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	30	35	
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	3	3	
C.6*: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed	unit	2	2	
C.7*: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.7*.1: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	Number	3	3	

M: Food and nutrition-insecure people and people vulnerable to shocks benefit from strengthened national capacities in the formulation and implementation of equitable public policies related to social protection, food security and nutrition (including HGSM) and emergency preparedness and response; generation of evidence, monitoring and reporting; mobilization of resources and coordination of work in the food security and nutrition sector to better meet people's food and nutrition needs

Institutional capacity strengthening activities

M.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	M.1.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	unit		2	2
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M: Food-insecure people benefit from advocacy efforts with government institutions, legislators, civil society organizations and other partners for adoption of laws and regulations and implementation and scale up of equitable policies and programmes for enhancing their food and nutrition security

Institutional capacity strengthening activities

M.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	M.1.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	unit		2	2
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Outcome Results

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
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Target Group: All - **Location:** Guinea-Bissau - **Modality:** Cash - **Subactivity:** General Distribution

Number of people assisted by WFP, integrated into national social protection systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	0	≥48,000	≥12,000	14,560	10,584		WFP programme monitoring
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Target Group: national partners - **Location:** Guinea-Bissau - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity:** Institutional capacity strengthening activities

Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	5	≥10	≥5	8	8	6	WFP programme monitoring
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Number of national programmes enhanced as a result of WFP-facilitated South-South and triangular cooperation support (new)	Overall	0	≥2	≥1	0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
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Resources mobilized (USD value) for national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	112,792	≥1,500,000	≥1,200,000	566,263	2,559,394	1,047,901	WFP programme monitoring
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Target Group: sectors and government - **Location:** Guinea-Bissau - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity:** Institutional capacity strengthening activities

Proportion of targeted sectors and government entities implementing recommendations from national zero hunger strategic reviews	Overall	0	≥90	≥60	60	60	60	WFP programme monitoring
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Cross-cutting Indicators

Progress towards gender equality indicators

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
Activity 02: Provide nutritious school meals to pre- and primary schoolchildren and take-home rations for girls in years 5 and 6 and strengthen the capacities of the Government and partners at the central and local levels to implement and monitor a nutrition-sensitive and gender-transformative school feeding programme								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: school canteen management committees - Location: Guinea-Bissau - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)								
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - -	Overall	60	=60	=60	60	60	60	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 04: Provide an integrated package of assistance interventions to associations of women and young smallholder farmers that comprises nutrition and literacy education, training in basic business skills, sensitization to their rights to adequate food and nutrition, market access through the school feeding programme and the transfer of knowledge on the optimization of agricultural value chains								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All beneficiaries - Location: Guinea-Bissau - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support activities								
Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity - -	Female	0	=100	=100	0	100	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	0	100	100	
	Overall	100	=100	=100	0	100	100	
Target Group: smallholders - Location: Guinea-Bissau - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support activities								
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	Overall	19.3	=50	≥50	13.3	24.6	19.3	WFP programme monitoring
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	Overall	68.5	=25	≤25	85.9	65.8	68.5	WFP programme monitoring
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	Overall	12.2	=25	≤25	0.7	9.6	12.2	WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators

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

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: children - Location: Guinea-Bissau - Modality: Commodity Voucher, Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)								
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	99.2	=100	=100	100	100	99.2	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	=100	100	100	0	
	Overall	99.2	=100	=100	100	100	99.2	

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All - Location: Guinea-Bissau - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	99.2	=100	=100	69.3	90.7	99.2	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	=100	70.6	90	0	
	Overall	99.2	=100	=100	69.8	90.7	99.2	
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	87	≥95	=100	96	89.9	87	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥95	=100	100	89.9	0	
	Overall	87	≥95	=100	97.6	89.9	87	

Accountability to affected population indicators

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

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: children - Location: Guinea-Bissau - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Commodity Voucher, Food - Subactivity:								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: responsible of children beneficiaries - Location: Guinea-Bissau - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	1.7	≥85	≥80	12	3.1	1.7	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥85	≥80	11.8	3.1	0	
	Overall	1.7	≥85	≥80	11.9	3.1	1.7	

Environment indicators

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment								
Activity 04: Provide an integrated package of assistance interventions to associations of women and young smallholder farmers that comprises nutrition and literacy education, training in basic business skills, sensitization to their rights to adequate food and nutrition, market access through the school feeding programme and the transfer of knowledge on the optimization of agricultural value chains								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: smallholders - Location: Guinea-Bissau - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support activities								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall			≥90				-
Target Group: smallholders - Location: Guinea-Bissau - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Commodity Voucher, Food - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support activities								
Proportion of activities for which environmental risks have been screened and, as required, mitigation actions identified - -	Overall	0		=100			100	WFP programme monitoring



World Food Programme
Programa Alimentar Mundial

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES
SALVAR VIDAS
MUDAR VIDAS

Bissau, 30/03/2022

**CORRIGENDUM TO THE GUINEA-BISSAU OFFICE
MT OF FOOD DISTRIBUTED UNDER SO 2 WITHIN
THE 2021 ANNUAL COUNTRY REPORT**

Programme Performance, Strategic Outcome 2 section

7th paragraph, 1st sentence: the sentence "WFP procured and distributed a total of 1,530 mt of food, including 956 mt of rice, 227 mt of canned fish, and 346 mt of locally produced foods purchased in 2020, including tubers and beans" should be replaced with "WFP procured and distributed a total of **769 mt of food, including 481 mt of rice, 115 mt of canned fish, and 173 mt of locally produced foods**, including tubers and beans".

Similarly, in the second infographic for Strategic Outcome 2, the sentence "1,530 mt of mixed foods distributed", should be replaced with "**769 mt** of mixed food distributed".

This would align to the quantities showed in the data tables.

NB: all other information and data remain unchanged.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'D/Jo Manja', is written over a horizontal line.

Joao Manja,
Country Director and Representative of WFP Guinea-Bissau

Cover page photo © WFP/Renata Lobo

Mother and son, beneficiaries of nutrition consultations in Oio region,
Guinea-Bissau

World Food Programme

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

Financial Section

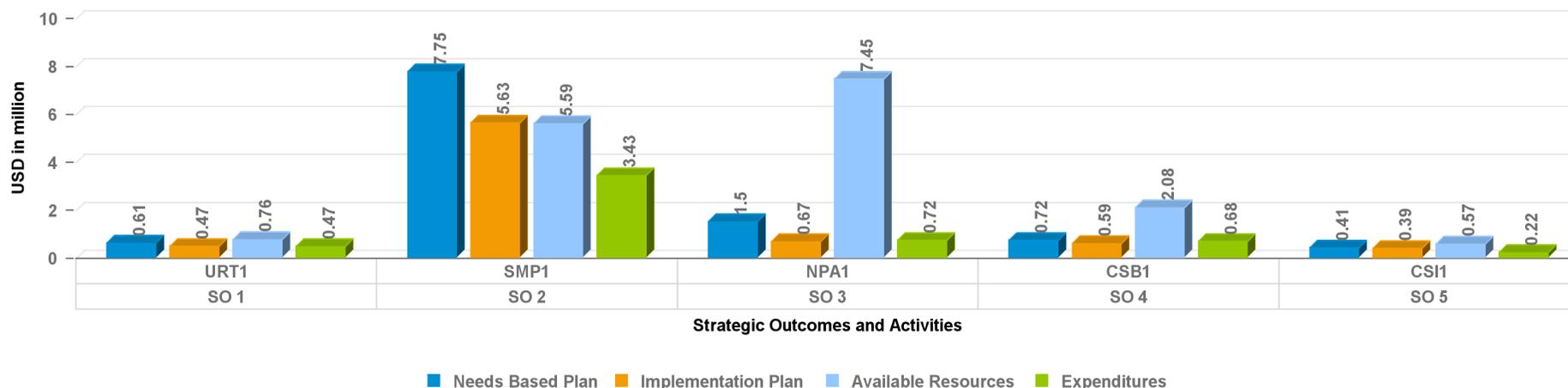
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Guinea-Bissau Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



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

Annual Country Report

Guinea-Bissau Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1	Crisis-affected populations in Guinea-Bissau are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements in the aftermath of shocks.	Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations and strengthen the capacity of and coordination among national partners in responding to crises as a contingency measure.	611,040	468,200	755,915	467,448
	School-age children in Guinea-Bissau have access to nutritious meals during the school year.	Provide nutritious school meals to pre- and primary schoolchildren and take-home rations for girls in years 5 and 6 and strengthen the capacities of the Government and partners at the central and local levels to implement and monitor a nutrition-sensitive and gender-transformative school feeding programme	7,752,680	5,625,091	5,590,206	3,425,110
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	1,622,375	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			8,363,720	6,093,291	7,968,496	3,892,558

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Guinea-Bissau Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2	Populations at risk of malnutrition in Guinea-Bissau, particularly children, women and adolescent girls of reproductive age and people living with HIV, have improved nutrition status in line with national targets by 2024.	Support the implementation of the national nutrition policy and the protocol for integrated prevention of stunting and treatment of MAM focusing on the provision of support for policy design and gender and age-informed implementation, technical assistance and capacity strengthening to the Ministry of Health, social and behaviour change communication, the prevention of stunting among children aged 6–23 months, the treatment of MAM among children aged 6–59 months, and food and nutrition assistance to people	1,501,621	668,758	7,452,400	724,304
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	40,297	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			1,501,621	668,758	7,492,698	724,304

Annual Country Report

Guinea-Bissau Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
3	Smallholder farmers in Guinea-Bissau, particularly women and young people, have improved livelihoods and increased household incomes by 2024	Provide an integrated package of assistance interventions to associations of women and young smallholder farmers that comprises nutrition and literacy education, training in basic business skills, sensitization to their rights to adequate food and nutrition, market access through the school feeding programme and the transfer of knowledge on the optimization of agricultural value chains	721,191	585,736	2,082,156	677,759
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			721,191	585,736	2,082,156	677,759
5	National institutions and legislators in Guinea-Bissau have enhanced capacity in and are accountable for the development, implementation and monitoring of evidence-based food security and nutrition policies and programmes by 2030.	Provide national institutions with support for policies, technical assistance and the transfer of knowledge and advocate for the effective formulation and implementation of gender-transformative social safety nets, food security and nutrition programmes (including data collection and analysis, evidence generation and monitoring systems) and emergency preparedness and response mechanisms	406,244	386,244	566,263	217,077
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			406,244	386,244	566,263	217,077
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	42,073	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	42,073	0

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Annual Country Report

Guinea-Bissau Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
	Total Direct Operational Cost		10,992,776	7,734,029	18,151,686	5,511,698
	Direct Support Cost (DSC)		665,765	751,800	874,722	438,533
	Total Direct Costs		11,658,541	8,485,829	19,026,409	5,950,232
	Indirect Support Cost (ISC)		757,805	551,579	559,168	559,168
	Grand Total		12,416,346	9,037,408	19,585,576	6,509,399



Wanee Piyabongkarn
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Implementation Plan

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

Available Resources

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

Expenditures

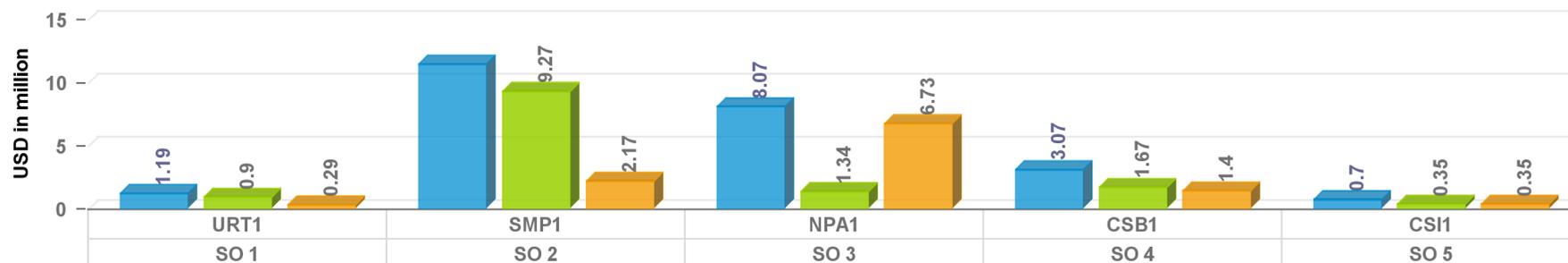
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Guinea-Bissau Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

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

Annual Country Report

Guinea-Bissau Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Crisis-affected populations in Guinea-Bissau are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements in the aftermath of shocks.	Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations and strengthen the capacity of and coordination among national partners in responding to crises as a contingency measure.	1,599,634	1,190,643	0	1,190,643	902,177	288,467
	School-age children in Guinea-Bissau have access to nutritious meals during the school year.	Provide nutritious school meals to pre- and primary schoolchildren and take-home rations for girls in years 5 and 6 and strengthen the capacities of the Government and partners at the central and local levels to implement and monitor a nutrition-sensitive and gender-transformative school feeding programme	18,956,002	11,433,963	0	11,433,963	9,268,868	2,165,096
		Non Activity Specific	0	1,622,375	0	1,622,375	0	1,622,375
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			20,555,636	14,246,982	0	14,246,982	10,171,044	4,075,938

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Annual Country Report

Guinea-Bissau Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2	Populations at risk of malnutrition in Guinea-Bissau, particularly children, women and adolescent girls of reproductive age and people living with HIV, have improved nutrition status in line with national targets by 2024.	Support the implementation of the national nutrition policy and the protocol for integrated prevention of stunting and treatment of MAM focusing on the provision of support for policy design and gender and age-informed implementation, technical assistance and capacity strengthening to the Ministry of Health, social and behaviour change communication, the prevention of stunting among children aged 6–23 months, the treatment of MAM among children aged 6–59 months, and food and nutrition assistance to people	3,628,171	8,067,531	0	8,067,531	1,339,434	6,728,097
		Non Activity Specific	0	40,297	0	40,297	0	40,297

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Annual Country Report

Guinea-Bissau Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			3,628,171	8,107,828	0	8,107,828	1,339,434	6,768,394
3	Smallholder farmers in Guinea-Bissau, particularly women and young people, have improved livelihoods and increased household incomes by 2024	Provide an integrated package of assistance interventions to associations of women and young smallholder farmers that comprises nutrition and literacy education, training in basic business skills, sensitization to their rights to adequate food and nutrition, market access through the school feeding programme and the transfer of knowledge on the optimization of agricultural value chains	1,874,603	3,074,056	0	3,074,056	1,669,659	1,404,397
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			1,874,603	3,074,056	0	3,074,056	1,669,659	1,404,397

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Annual Country Report

Guinea-Bissau Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
5	National institutions and legislators in Guinea-Bissau have enhanced capacity in and are accountable for the development, implementation and monitoring of evidence-based food security and nutrition policies and programmes by 2030.	Provide national institutions with support for policies, technical assistance and the transfer of knowledge and advocate for the effective formulation and implementation of gender-transformative social safety nets, food security and nutrition programmes (including data collection and analysis, evidence generation and monitoring systems) and emergency preparedness and response mechanisms	1,095,635	700,773	0	700,773	351,587	349,186
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			1,095,635	700,773	0	700,773	351,587	349,186
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	42,073	0	42,073	0	42,073
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	42,073	0	42,073	0	42,073
Total Direct Operational Cost			27,154,045	26,171,712	0	26,171,712	13,531,725	12,639,988
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			1,666,912	1,650,162	0	1,650,162	1,213,973	436,189
Total Direct Costs			28,820,957	27,821,875	0	27,821,875	14,745,698	13,076,177
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			1,873,362	1,403,698		1,403,698	1,403,698	0
Grand Total			30,694,319	29,225,572	0	29,225,572	16,149,395	13,076,177

This donor financial report is interim



Wanee Piyabongkarn
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Allocated Contributions

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

Advance and allocation

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

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

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

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures